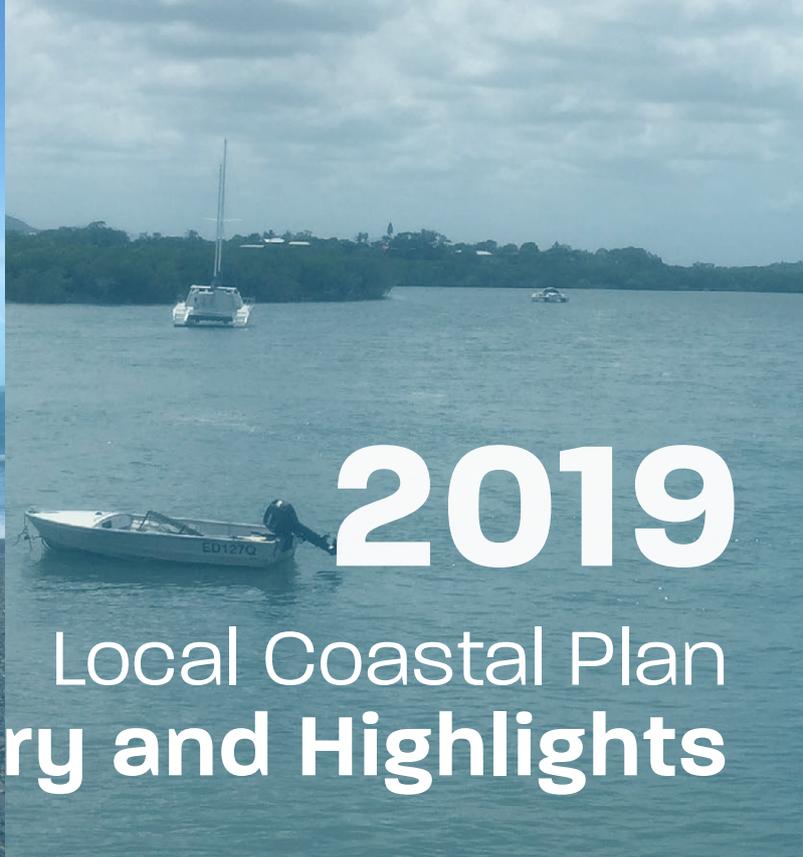
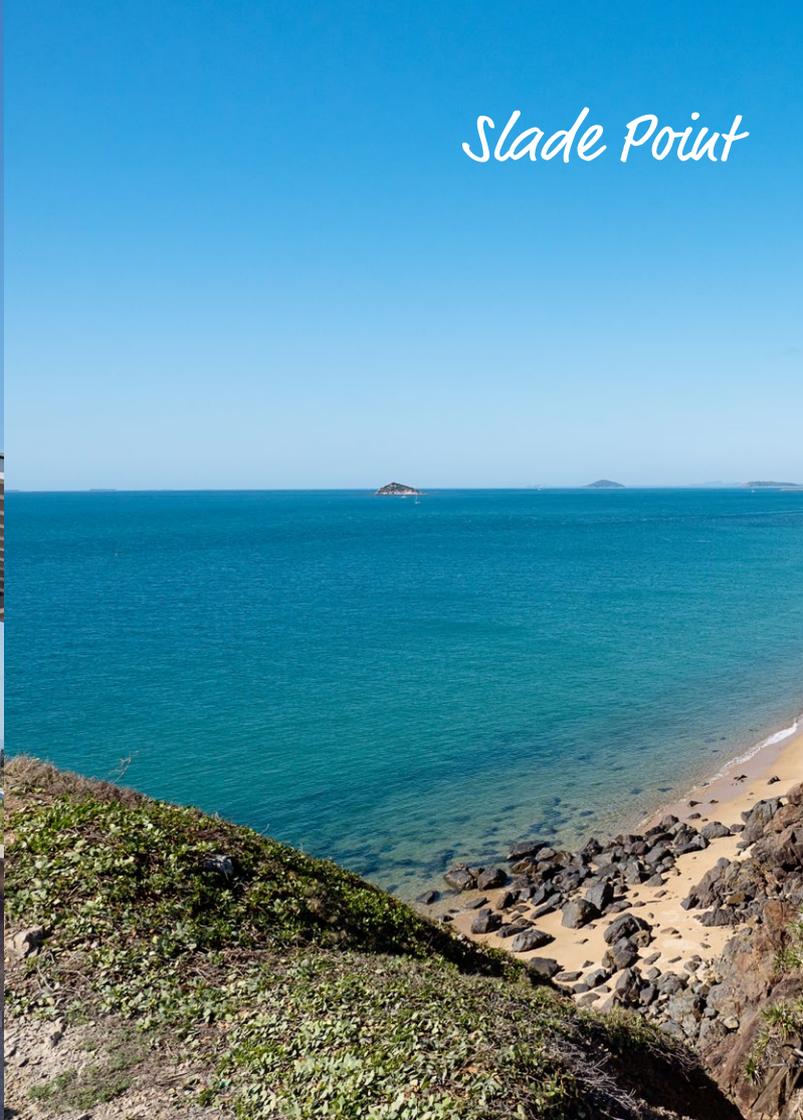


Slade Point



2019

Local Coastal Plan Summary and Highlights



Zone A

- Weed control and revegetation
- Consider installing a boat ramp at Swan Street Park and formalise the associated carpark
- Formalise beach access (SPL01)

SLAIDEBAY

Zone B

- Weed control and revegetation
- Formalise beach access (SPL02) and create access tracks between park entrances

Zone C

- Weed control
- Fencing
- Formalise beach access (SPL03)

Zone D

- Weed control and revegetation
- Install an electric barbeque
- Develop a concept plan for headland walk



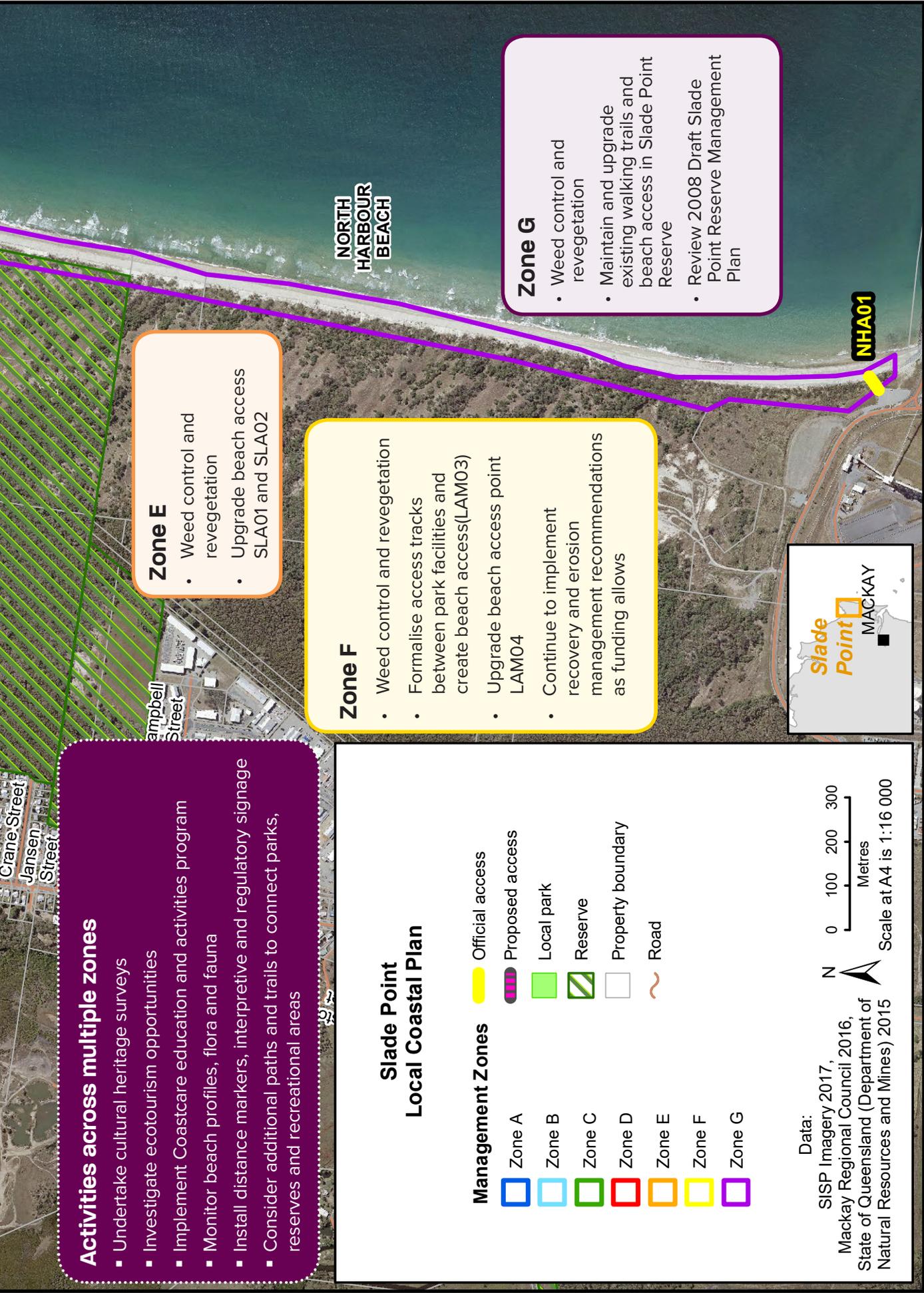


Figure 1: Visual summary of recommendations.

About Slade Point

The Slade Point coastal unit supports rare and threatened species including migratory shorebirds and critically endangered beach scrub vegetation. It is also a popular recreational area for locals and visitors to our region.

Council manages its coastal land at Slade Point through an integrated program of planning, on-ground works, monitoring and community engagement known as the *Coasts and Communities Program*. As part of this program, *Coastal Management Guidelines* have been developed to provide a framework for management decisions and activities for coastal land under council's jurisdiction. Individual Local Coastal Plans, such as this plan for Slade Point, provide site-specific recommendations for individual coastal units.

The *Slade Point Local Coastal Plan* describes the environmental and social values of the coastal unit, as well as the key threats and management issues. Key pressures include erosion, inappropriate access, removal of native vegetation and the presence of non-native vegetation, waste dumping and climate change. Recommendations to manage

these threats include revegetation, improvements in access management and weed control.

Social values are also described and opportunities to improve recreational facilities and values have been identified, including new and improved beach accesses and walking tracks, interpretive signage, and park assets such as the installation of a barbeque at David Cheong Park. The recommended activities will be implemented on a prioritised basis as resources become available. Community engagement is recognised as a critical part of the success of on-ground works and opportunities for the community to learn about coastal ecosystems and get involved in management activities at Slade Point will be provided through the Coastcare program.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR LOCAL COASTAL PLAN (LCP)

The activities recommended in this Local Coastal Plan will help protect and improve the condition of assets in the coastal unit, ensure best-practice management principles are implemented and on-ground activities are prioritised and undertaken in a coordinated and strategic way. This plan will help attract additional funding to the region (including from State and Federal sources) to protect coastal resources and improve recreational opportunities for our community.



Environmental Values and Management Issues

Vegetation and Wildlife Values

The Slade Point coastal unit is located approximately eight kilometres north east of the Mackay CBD. It includes 6.8km of coastline and extends from McCreedys Creek Reserve in the north, around Slade Point headland to the east, and continues south along Lamberts Beach and North Harbour Beach, ending north of Mackay's Outer Harbour breakwater. It is distinguished by a beach ridge coastline along Slade Bay that terminates at the rocky headland of Slade Point. To the south of the headland, numerous rocky outcrops and pocket beaches occur including Turners Beach, Slade Point Beach and Lamberts Beach. Within the coastal unit parabolic dunes, a relatively rare geomorphic feature along the tropical Australian coastline, extend from the Slade Point Headland to Mackay's Outer Harbour breakwater. Slade Point Reserve and Mackay Port Authority Conservation Reserve are other significant natural features that occur within the coastal unit. Located south of Lamberts Beach and Ram Chandra Park, these reserves represent the natural vegetation patterns once abundant in the Mackay region.

The coast unit contains approximately 13.5ha of remnant coastal vegetation located predominantly within the foredunes of North Harbour Beach. Remnant vegetation includes a distinct community of *Corymbia tessellaris* +/- *Eucalyptus* open forests adjacent to community complex of *Casuarina* woodland, rainforest tall shrubland, semi evergreen microphyll vine thicket and tussock grassland on coastal dunes. Tussock grassland communities are very rare; occurring only on large dune systems exposed to high Aeolian (wind-borne) deposits. Slade Point provides the largest representation of this remnant community within the Central Queensland Coast bioregion. Slade Point Reserve and Mackay Port Authority Conservation Reserve provide the highest portion of intact vegetation within the coastal unit and maintain high resilience due to low levels of disturbance.

Residential development and land modification has resulted in a coastline presenting highly fragmented individual remnants. Lamberts Beach and the beach ridge coastline facing Slade Bay provide a limited narrow coastal corridor, which is in the most part separated by a post and rail fence and maintained as mown lawn. Maintenance of a grassed lawn area, along with frequent storm activity continues to perpetuate vegetation loss and impede plant recruitment and zonation.

The vegetation communities within Slade Point provide habitat for an array of native wildlife including frogs, birds, reptiles and mammal species. Extensive estuarine wetlands, salt pans and open beach areas provide locally important intertidal roosting sites for shorebirds and the beaches south of Lamberts Lookout offer suitable nesting habitat for marine turtles. Estuarine wetlands provide important breeding grounds for many marine fish species. The wetlands contain essential

habitat for the highly specialised and regionally vulnerable mangrove mouse and the complex coastal vegetation types provide essential habitat and foraging opportunities for the near threatened coastal sheath-tail bat. The tussock grasslands of Slade Point Reserve and Mackay Port Authority Conservation Reserve provide important habitat for small mammals including the common planigale, grassland melomy, northern brown bandicoot and agile wallaby. The sheltered coastal waters found in Slade Bay support seagrass meadows that provide an important food source for marine animals including dugongs and turtles.

Key threats to remnant vegetation communities at Slade Point include erosion, weed invasion, inappropriate access and waste dumping. These threats interrupt natural vegetation zonation and reduce the resilience of coastal ecosystems. Key threats to wildlife include habitat loss and degradation, predation by domestic and feral animals and disturbance to nesting or roosting sites. Climate change is likely to place additional stresses on coastal vegetation and wildlife. Protecting existing native vegetation, re-establishing vegetation zonation and improving vegetation quality through weed control are key ways this plan seeks to protect and enhance the vegetation and wildlife values in this area. Providing opportunities for the local community to learn about coastal ecosystems and wildlife through Coastcare events and interpretive signage will raise awareness about coastal values at Slade Point.

Coastal Processes and Erosion

Coastal environments are dynamic, experiencing periods of erosion and accretion. Well-vegetated coastal dunes help protect coastal infrastructure during intense wind, storm and cyclone events. Human induced changes such as coastal development and vegetation loss can reduce the protective capacity of dune systems and coastal recession can occur.

The recreational opportunities that beaches provide and their natural attractive appearance have encouraged extensive residential and commercial development of beach areas, often as close as possible to the beach itself. The continuous supply of sand from the Pioneer River entrance and the regular onshore winds has combined to generate extensive sand dune formations, which in turn provided historical sediment supply to Slade Point and associated beaches. Construction of the harbour and the establishment of Slade Point as a residential zone have interrupted sediment pathways and reduced this supply significantly.

Slade Point was part of a parabolic dune system that extended along Harbour Beach toward the headland. The parabolic dune system of Harbour Beach provided an important backshore sand source to the adjacent beaches, including the major wind-borne sand supply across the headland to Slade Bay. The establishment and progressive enlargement of the harbour

sand supply north of the harbour such that the southern breakwater acts as a near complete barrier to the northward transport of sand. With a loss of longshore sediment supply, the shoreline at North Harbour Beach is likely to continue to erode resulting in further recession into the parabolic dunes. In the absence of intervention, continued recession of North Harbour Beach will be likely until a dynamic equilibrium is reached between the current cross-shore and longshore transport conditions. Development of the Slade Point headland and Lamberts Beach residential area involved cut and fill into the dunes, creating a modified foreshore and beach that has since been susceptible to erosion. With a loss of both wind-borne and longshore sediment supply, continued shoreline recession at Slade Point Beach and Lamberts Beach is likely.

Slade Point coastal unit will continue to be susceptible to short term erosion and long term recession and although unlikely to be a concern for the immediate future, the beach and its foreshore requires active management to address long term regression and protect critical infrastructure.

Measures proposed to mitigate further recession and protect existing infrastructure (sewerage pump, roads and houses) include an ongoing program of dune and vegetation restoration between storm events to enhance the resilience of the coastline. Given the significance of Lamberts Beach to the local and broader Mackay community, active management has been identified as the preferred approach for shoreline management at this time. Ongoing vegetation restoration and periodic sand nourishment will be required to actively advance the beach seaward after periods of storm activity. Several other options may be feasible to assist with sand retention on the beach in the medium to long term such as groyne fields, artificial reefs, offshore breakwaters etc. and could be considered at a later date to enhance sand retention after nourishment.

Climate change and sea level rise is likely to worsen the extent and impact of erosion in coastal areas. Monitoring of beach profiles will provide early indication of changes.

Social Values and Management Issues

Cultural and Recreational Values

Slade Point offers a village atmosphere and is highly valued by locals and visitors for its diverse and rich recreational and nature based opportunities. Recreational facilities provide a range of social benefits including opportunities for active and passive recreation, tourism, education and social interaction, as well as supporting community well being and providing opportunities for improving general health through outdoor interaction.

There are seven parks in Slade Point that provide a range of recreational opportunities including playgrounds, seating areas and sheltered picnic tables and barbeques. Lamberts Beach Lookout viewing pavilion that provides 360 degree views of Slade Point. Two dedicated viewing areas are equipped with seating and interpretative signage. There is also a set of binoculars for wildlife spotting. Lamberts Beach and North Harbour Beach offer the only two surf locations within the region.

The Slade Point Local Coastal Plan considers the extent and state of built assets, including access points, play equipment, signage, toilet facilities, paths and fencing. Opportunities for improving built assets to meet community needs and improve recreational opportunities in the area are identified. Installation of distance markers between local parks would enhance active recreational opportunities throughout Slade Point. Nature-based activities within Slade Point Reserve and along North Harbour Beach should be further explored including

the improvement and extension walking trails with distance markers and interpretive signage to enhance environmental education. Eventual formalisation of the Swan Street boat ramp and car parking area would reduce inappropriate vehicle access at David Cheong Park.

Rehabilitation of the dune system, including increasing the vegetated buffer strip is a priority along Lamberts Beach. Recreational facilities have been moved landward and the Ram Chandra Park has been fenced and vegetated in accordance with the preliminary recommendations provided in *Lamberts Beach: recovery and erosion management* (Alluvium 2017). Further revegetation is required to facilitate colonisation along the foredune and within the park. Interpretation signage and additional access along this stretch of beach should also be considered as immediate priorities to assist the recovery of the dune area. Foredune rehabilitation would also benefit existing remnants along the northfacing beaches of Slade Bay and North Harbour Beach foredune. Revegetation should be used as a technique to restore and enhance native vegetation in areas where natural recruitment is not occurring or where vegetation has been cleared to enhance the natural values of the areas, as well as provide shade, wind protection and habitat corridors for the movement of local native fauna.

Key management issues at Slade Point include erosion, inappropriate access, removal of coastal vegetation and weed invasion. Community education and enforcement activities will be undertaken as required.



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ Weed control across all zones, targeting major weeds including Guinea grass and lantana.
- ▶ Revegetation to assist dune stabilisation and enhance native vegetation cover and connectivity along the coastal corridor.
- ▶ Implementing dune rehabilitation strategies to improve the retention of sand along Lamberts Beach, including revegetation to stabilise the dune system.
- ▶ Installing regulatory and interpretive signage where appropriate.
- ▶ Removing waste and preventing future waste dumping at key sites.
- ▶ Repairing beach access points at Turners Beach (SLA01), Slade Point Beach (SLA02), Lamberts Beach (LAM04) and North Harbour Beach (SPR01 and SPR02) and installing additional beach access points along Ocean Avenue (SPL01, SPL02, SPL03) and Lamberts Beach (LAM03).
- ▶ Investigating additional recreational opportunities, such as pathways within Swallow Street Park and Ram Chandra Park to direct pedestrians to beach access points.
- ▶ Continuing to work with DNRM and NQBP to address common management issues along North Harbour Beach foreshore area, including investigating opportunities to improve and extend walking trails south of Slade Point Reserve to provide for a unique nature trail experience.
- ▶ Continuing discussions with relevant government agencies to advocate for boat ramp facilities at Swan Street Park.
- ▶ Develop a concept plan for a headland walk between David Cheong Park and Lamberts Beach lookout.

The full suite of recommended activities can be found at the end of this document.



STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

There are a range of statutes at the Regional, State and Federal level that are relevant to, and may guide the management of natural resources and recreation within the Mackay area. These are shown below



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- *Biosecurity Act 2015* provides management principles for diseases and pests that may cause harm to human, animal or plant health or the environment, and for other related purposes.
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides a high level of protection for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). In particular it provides protection for important populations of migratory species.
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* provides for the preservation and protection of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters that are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- *China and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)*, the *Japan and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA)*, and the *Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)* provide for conservation of shorebirds (waders) across the migratory flyway for these species.



STATE GOVERNMENT

- *Land Act 1994* provides for the designation of the reserves and assignment of Trustees for the protection of environmentally and culturally valuable and sensitive areas and features.
- *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006* provides for the establishment, maintenance and use of recreation areas; and aims to coordinate, integrate and improve recreational planning, recreational facilities and recreational management for recreation areas.
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* provides management principles for vegetation within Queensland.
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Coastal Act)* provides a comprehensive framework for the coordinated management of the Queensland Coast, and establishes the Queensland Coastal Plan 2012 as the primary statutory instrument under the Coastal Act.
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides management principles for wildlife within Queensland.
- *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993* identifies the presence of Native Title over land.
- *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* provides the regulatory basis for control of pest species. In particular the Act classifies pest species and provides obligations for landholders.
- *Fisheries Act 1994* provides protection for marine plants including mangroves and saltmarshes, and provides the regulatory environment for control of recreational fishing activities.
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* provides the regulatory background for the development of planning schemes.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* regulates environmentally relevant activities, including release of emissions on land, air or water and noise.
- *Marine Parks Act 2004* regulates use of Marine Park to protect marine environment.
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* provides regulatory regime for management of litter and illegal dumping.
- *Queensland Coastal Plan 2012* provides policy guidance to coastal land managers including best practice coastal management principles which support the development of local management plans.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- *Mackay Regional Council Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2011* provides for the management of council controlled lands by enabling the prohibition of vehicle access and protection of vegetation and infrastructure.
- *Mackay Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011* provides for the management of animals in the natural environment, including ensuring that they are under effective control and requiring removal of faeces in a public place.
- *Coastal Management Guidelines 2012* provides a framework for management decisions and activities for land under Mackay Regional Council jurisdiction in the coastal zone.
- *Mackay Regional Council Planning Scheme Open Space Strategy No. 12* outlines Mackay Regional Council's commitment to provide a balanced mix of public open space that in turn will provide for a range of active and passive recreational opportunities for the community.
- *Reef Guardian Council program* recognises council's commitment to protect, conserve and enhance the values of the Great Barrier Reef for future generations through effective and responsible land-based management practices. The *Coasts and Communities Program* is a key initiative under this program.

Recommended activities for the Slade Point Local Coastal Plan

RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES

Zone A | Swan St Park (1ha)

1 Vegetation management

- 1.1 Control major target weed species including Guinea grass.
- 1.2 Supplement removed weed species with native vegetation, particularly along the frontal dune.
- 1.3 Rehabilitate cleared areas and bare patches such as mown areas. Revegetate areas surrounding the existing car park to enhance the estuarine environment and enhance shade, shelter and habitat for native animals along the coastal corridor.
- 1.4 Monitor and manage other problematic weed species including residential garden escapees.

2 Recreational opportunities

- 2.1 Work with partners to install a boat ramp and create formalised designated parking spots to alleviate congestion in busy times.
- 2.2 Install interpretive signage where appropriate to highlight biodiversity values.

3 Access management

- 3.1 Install a beach access point along Swan Street (SLP01).
- 3.2 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.

4 Waste management

- 4.1 Remove waste and regulate hot spot locations with signage.

Zone B | Swallow St Park (1.5ha)

5 Vegetation management

- 5.1 Control major target weed species including Guinea grass.
- 5.2 Supplement removed weed species with native vegetation, particularly along the frontal dune.
- 5.3 Undertake revegetation throughout the zone (foreshore and roadsides) to increase connectivity and habitat for native animals along the coastal corridor and provide shade for recreation.
- 5.4 Monitor and manage other problematic weed species including, but not limited to residential garden escapees.

6 Access management

- 6.1 Install a beach access point at the end of this pathway within Swallow Street Park (SLP02) and create pathway links to connect the access point to frequently used entrances.
- 6.2 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.

7 Waste management

- 7.1 Remove waste and regulate hot spot locations with signage.

Zone C | Slade Esplanade and Ocean Avenue (3.5ha)

8 Vegetation management

- 8.1 Control major target weed species including Guinea grass.
- 8.2 Monitor and where suitable, manage other problematic weed species including, but not limited to residential garden escapees.

9 Access management

- 9.1 Undertake fence improvements along Slade Esplanade and Ocean Avenue to reduce green waste dumping and inappropriate parking.
- 9.2 Install a beach access point (SLP03) along Ocean Avenue from the easement located south west of Melaleuca Street.
- 9.3 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.

10 Waste management

- 10.1 Remove waste and regulate hot spot locations with signage.

Zone D | Slade Point headland (6ha)

11 Vegetation management

- 11.1 Control major target weed species including Guinea grass, leucaena, painted spurge, prickly pear, century plant and mother-in-law's tongue.
- 11.2 Undertake revegetation with native plants across David Cheong Park.
- 11.3 Facilitate native vegetation regeneration throughout the reserve through strategic weed management.
- 11.4 Control weeds on and around well used areas such as informal access tracks until such time that their use (closure or formalisation) is determined.
- 11.5 Monitor and manage other problematic weed species including, but not limited to residential garden escapees.
- 11.6 Maintain a firebreak between Albatross Street Lookout and Turners Beach.

12 Recreational opportunities

- 12.1 Install an electric barbeque at David Cheong Park.

13 Access management

- 13.1 Consider formalising the informal walkway leading from David Cheong Park to Albatross Street Lookout. Develop a concept plan with cost estimates for a headland walking track.
- 13.2 Delineate the Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and conservation area through the installation of post and rail fencelines.
- 13.3 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.
- 13.4 Install a fenceline along the road frontage of Albatross Street Park.
- 13.5 Undertake fence improvements along Ocean Avenue at David Cheong Park.
- 13.6 Once boat ramp facilities are completed at Swan Street Park, close the unofficial boat launching point at David Cheong Park.

Zone E | The Bays (Turners Bay and Slade Point Beach) (5ha)

14 Vegetation management

- 14.1 Control major target weed species including mother of millions, prickly pear, century plant, painted spurge and pink periwinkle.
- 14.2 Supplement removed weed species with native vegetation, particular along Gannet Street Walkway (SLA01).
- 14.3 Facilitate native vegetation regeneration throughout the zone through strategic weed management.
- 14.4 Control weeds on and around well used areas such as informal access tracks. Closure or formalisation of these tracks will minimise weed control efforts. Revegetation may be required to infill gaps if natural regeneration is not sufficient.
- 14.5 Monitor and where suitable, manage other problematic weed species including, but not limited to residential garden escapees

15 Recreational opportunities

- 15.1 Install educational signage to advertise the unique geological features of the area, include the gravel and cobble beaches and adjacent parabolic dunes.

16 Access management

- 16.1 Repair the Gannet Street Walkway and beach access point (SLA01) and install appropriate drainage to mitigate erosion.
- 16.2 Repair beach access point (SLA02).
- 16.3 Delineate Reserve and Freehold tenure through the installation of post and rail fences.
- 16.4 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.

Zone F | Lamberts Beach (Ram Chandra Park) (6.5ha)

17 Vegetation management

- 17.1 Control major target weed species including Guinea grass and prickly pear.
- 17.2 Undertake revegetation throughout the zone (foreshore and roadsides) to increase connectivity and habitat for native animals along the coastal corridor and provide shade

18 Recreational opportunities

- 18.1 Consider the establishment of a multi-use path within Ram Chandra Park to link park facilities to beach access points. Accompany the installation of access points with revegetation.
- 18.2 Install a beach access point (LAM03) near the lifeguard tower and consider whether additional access points are required.
- 18.3 Formalise the beach access track at the southern end of Lamberts Beach (LAM04). Investigate opportunities to make LAM04 an all abilities beach access point.
- 18.4 Install distance/direction markers where required to facilitate pedestrian travel between local parks.

19 Erosion management

- 19.1 Implement recommendations as described in *Lamberts Beach: recovery and erosion management* (Alluvium 2017).

Zone G | North Harbour Beach (19ha)

20 Vegetation management

- 20.1 Control major target weed species including: lantana, Guinea grass, pink periwinkle, prickly pear, Singapore daisy and beach evening primrose through cross tenure collaboration between SPR trustees and NQBP. A key focus area for weed control is the dune system along North Harbour Beach.
- 20.2 Supplement removed weed species with native vegetation, particularly along the frontal dune.
- 20.3 Facilitate native vegetation regeneration throughout the zone through strategic weed management.
- 20.4 Control weeds on and around well used areas including highly dispersive weeds such as cobbler's peg and Seaforth burr.
- 20.5 Monitor and manage other problematic weed species including, but not limited to red natal grass, tridax daisy, prickly starwort, common guava, Chinese burr, blue couch, stylo, molasses grass, corky passion vine, passionflower, thatch grass, snake weed, couch grass, siratro, painted spurge, sensitive weed and *Solanum* sp.

21 Access management

- 21.1 Reinstate walking trail infrastructure within SPR and onto North Harbour Beach.
- 21.1 Repair and formalise beach access points SPR01 and SPR02.
- 21.2 Consider extending the path to beach access point NHA01.

22 Conservation management

- 22.1 Review the *Draft Slade Point Reserve Management Plan (2008-2018)*.
- 22.2 Undertake detailed monitoring of the unique parabolic dune system along North Harbour Beach and in agreement with NQBP, develop an application to the Department of Environment Heritage Protection (DEHPa) to list the parabolic dunes unique to the Slade Point region as a site of geological/geomorphological significance.
- 22.3 Revisit the *Land Use Plan - Port of Mackay* (2009) and reconfigure access (both public beach access and road access) to protect features of National Heritage Value (i.e. vegetation communities and its associated geological values within the Mackay Port Authority Conservation Reserve). Renegotiate Slade Point Planning Scheme Zonation (2013) to include appropriate measures to protect land use of the Special Activities (Port).

Other activities across multiple zones

23 Cultural heritage

- 23.1 Engage Traditional Owners to undertake cultural heritage surveys of the area to outline clear management objectives for the preservation of cultural heritage within the coastal unit.

24 Signage

- 24.1 Audit all beach access signs across the coastal unit and update or install:
 - Signage at the landward end of each beach access point that clearly identifies the beach access number, restricted activities, hazards present and provides information on the appropriate first aid treatment for marine stingers.
 - Beach access numbering signage at the seaward end of each beach access point.
- 24.2 Install pathway linkage signage that describes pathway routes and beach access tracks and include measured walking distances where appropriate.
- 24.3 Accompany rehabilitation areas with signage (both regulatory and informative).

25 Waste management

- 25.1 Inform residents of appropriate waste disposal methods. Follow up with education, regulation and enforcement activities.
- 25.2 Educate the community on the impacts of waste on native vegetation, dune health, and wildlife.
- 25.3 Assess stormwater outlets and consider installation of Gross Pollutant Traps on stormwater drains close to the source of contaminants.

26 Tourism

- 26.1 Investigate opportunities for increased tourism visitation to the area.

27 Education

- 27.1 Partner with Coastcare and others to deliver education programs about:
 - Local weed species and the use of local native species in residential gardens.
 - Garden waste and general waste disposal.
 - Responsible pet ownership and how to protect native wildlife.

28 Monitoring

- 28.1 Undertake beach profile monitoring and monitor sea level rise to guide future coastal planning and works.
- 28.2 Consider a regional study on the long-term sediment (sand) supply for the Mackay coastline.
- 28.3 Monitor, or in partnership with others, facilitate the monitoring of shorebirds and turtles.

- 29 **Climate change**
- 29.1 Consider how to manage future predicted reduction in coastal land to retain buffer above the high tide mark (e.g. rolling boundaries).
 - 29.2 Plan for retreat as required.
 - 29.3 Review existing revegetation list to ensure that species reflect diversity of all Regional Ecosystems present in coastal unit and in preparation for future predicted climates.
- 30 **Legislation and local laws**
- 30.1 Use available legislation to protect existing native vegetation on Esplanade and Reserve tenure as required.
 - 30.2 Using existing laws, undertake enforcements and compliance activities across the area, particularly relating to unrestrained dogs and motor vehicles in park and beach areas.
 - 30.3 Review and update this document in line with changing legislation.
- 31 **Community involvement**
- 31.1 Provide opportunities for community members to be involved in coastal management activities at formal Coastcare events.
- 32 **Enhancement of surrounding areas**
- 32.1 Implement a tree succession plan across the length of the coastal unit.
 - 32.2 Implement a roadside vegetation program to increase the amount of street trees along roads.
 - 32.3 Vegetation screening of sewage and other utility substations will enhance the intrinsic beauty and subsequent value of the area.
- 33 **Access management**
- 33.1 Install regulatory signage to protect shorebird and potential marine turtle populations.
 - 33.2 Consider pathway linkages and/or distance/direction markers to improve connectivity between parks.
- 34 **Vegetation maintenance**
- 34.1 Continue to protect and enhance vegetated dune systems.
 - 34.2 Work with freehold property owners to facilitate protection and appropriate management of significant native vegetation on private land.



How to view the Local Coastal Plan

Visit www.mackay.qld.gov.au

Acknowledgements: The project is supported by Reef Catchments and Mackay Regional Council through funding from the Australian Government's *National Landcare Programme*, and Mackay Regional Council's *Natural Environment Levy*. Local Coastal Plans are based on Mackay Regional Council's *Coastal Management Guidelines* (MRC 2012). Images supplied by Reef Catchments and Mackay Regional Council.

SLADE POINT WAS NAMED BY CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, **AFTER SIR THOMAS SLADE**, THE NAVAL ARCHITECT WHO DESIGNED NELSON'S H.M.S. VICTORY



SLADE POINT RESERVE IS ONE OF THE **LAST REMAINING AREAS OF COASTAL DUNES AND PAPER BARK WETLANDS** IN THE MACKAY REGION



LAMBERTS LOOKOUT IS ONE OF THE FEW PLACES IN MACKAY YOU CAN WATCH BOTH A



SUNRISE & A SUNSET

LAMBERTS LOOKOUT PROVIDES UNSPOILED

360° VIEWS

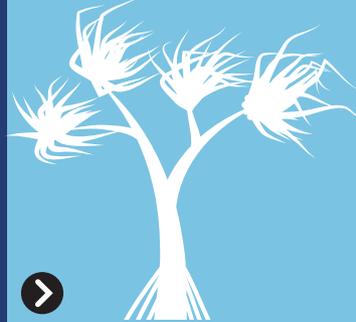
WITH BINOCULARS FOR WHALE WATCHING AND WILDLIFE SPOTTING



LAMBERTS BEACH AND NORTH HARBOUR BEACH ARE

THE ONLY TWO

SURF BEACHES IN MACKAY



COASTAL DUNE SYSTEMS PLAY A **CRUCIAL ROLE** IN THE ECOSYSTEM. VEGETATION IS CRITICAL TO DUNE FORMATION AND STABILISATION.

TRADITIONAL OWNERS PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED THE SLADE POINT AREA. **ITEMS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE ARE KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN THE AREA**



RAM CHANDRA PARK IS A POPULAR RECREATIONAL AREA FOR

FAMILIES



THE McCREADYS CREEK ESTUARY SUPPORTS MANGROVES THAT PROVIDE

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,

INCLUDING HABITAT FOR JUVENILE FISH, SEDIMENT TRAPPING AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION



PARABOLIC DUNES THAT EXTEND FROM SLADE POINT HEADLAND TO SOUTH HARBOUR BEACH ARE A

RARE AND SIGNIFICANT GEOMORPHIC FEATURE

