

INTERTIDAL PROTECTED AREAS

CURRENT MANAGEMENT

There are currently nine IPAs in the Hawkesbury Bioregion: Bungan Headland, Mona Vale Headland, Dee Why Headland, Shelly Beach Headland, Sydney Harbour, Bondi, Long Bay, Inscription Point, and Cabbage Tree Point (Port Hacking). These IPAs extend from the mean high water mark to 10 metres seaward of the mean low water mark. They protect all species of cunjevoi and invertebrates except abalone, eastern rock lobster (*Sagmariasus verreauxi*) and southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*).

IPAs are currently managed by a fishing closure under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*. It is proposed to transfer management of these areas to special purpose zones; the aim is to reduce legislation volume and complexity in the bioregion. No changes to rules or boundaries are proposed.

SITE OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives for this proposal are to:

- enhance the conservation of marine biodiversity
- reduce regulatory complexity in the bioregion to improve self-compliance.

The secondary objectives that apply to this site are listed in Table 5.

PRIORITY THREATS TARGETED TO ENHANCE BENEFITS AT THIS SITE

The threats that will be addressed at this site and expected benefits to be enhanced are listed in Table 55.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT RULES

No changes to management rules or closure boundaries are proposed, other than changes covered elsewhere in this paper: at Shelly Beach Headland (Figure 17) and the part of Sydney Harbour IPA covered by proposed new areas at North Harbour (Figure 19), Chowder Bay (Figure 20), Camp Cove (Figure 21), and Nielsen Park (Figure 22).

FEEDBACK FROM COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The importance of protecting intertidal habitats and species came through community feedback. Many submissions called for additional compliance and enforcement in these areas and expressed views that these areas are lacking baseline data, are not being actively managed, or add to the complexity of rules and a lack of consistency in management in the bioregion. Submissions proposed maintaining the current IPAs as well as increasing protection by converting them to sanctuary zones.

Table 55. Threats and expected benefits

















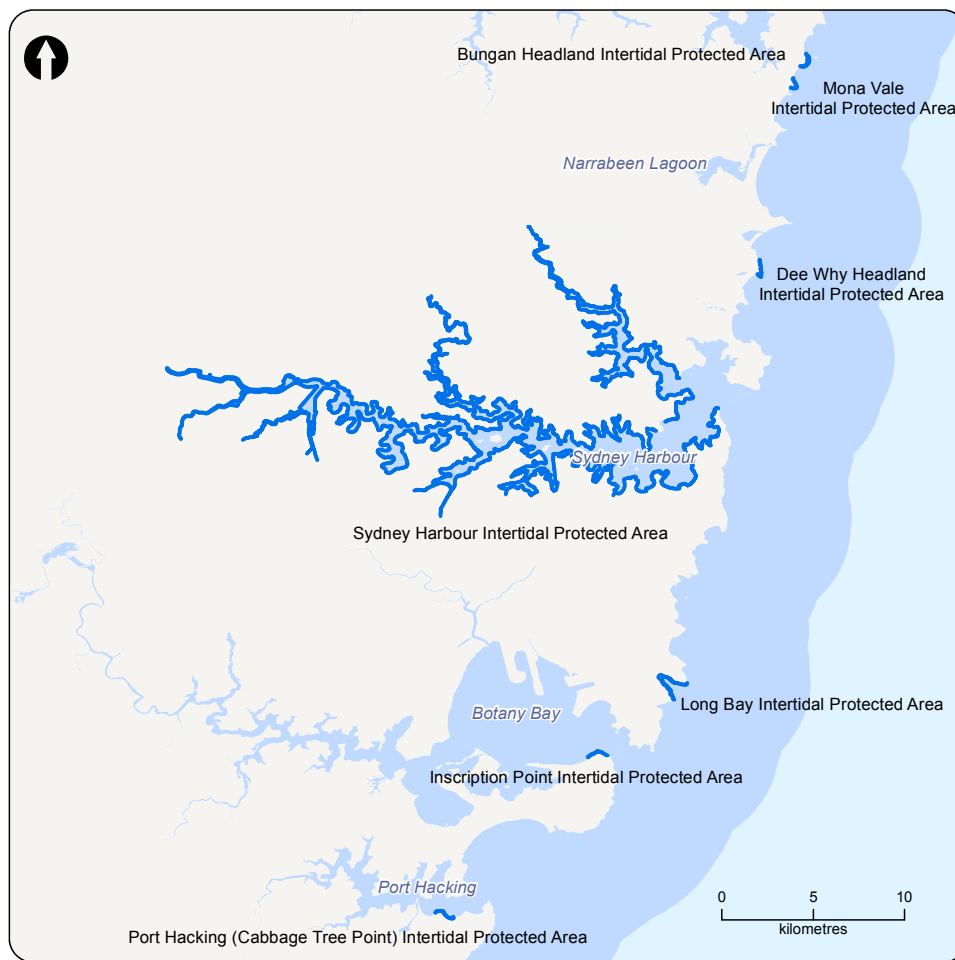

	Environmental		Social, cultural, economic		
Threats	 Recreational fishing		 Reduction in species	 Habitat disturbance	 Regulation
Benefits	 Rocky shores	 Biodiversity	 Enjoyment (biodiversity & beauty)		

Table 56. Current activities and suggested permissible activities in the proposed Intertidal Protected Areas IPA sites

Intertidal protected areas ¹	 Line fishing	 Spear fishing	 Lobster fishing	 Abalone fishing	 Scuba diving /snorkelling	 Hand gathering	 Collecting marine vegetation	 Commercial fishing	 Aboriginal cultural heritage & use
Current	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ ²	✓
Proposed special purpose zones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ ²	✓

- 1 Applies to Bungan Headland, Mona Vale, Dee Why Headland, Sydney Harbour, Long Bay, Inscription Point, and Port Hacking (Cabbage Tree Point) IPAs
- 2 Subject to existing NSW commercial fishing rules and regulations



 Intertidal Protected Area

NOTE: Shelly Head, South Bondi (Mackenzies Point) and the components of Sydney Harbour Intertidal Protected Area where other management options are proposed would be replaced by the new management rules at those sites.



Figure 35. Intertidal Protected Areas (IPAs)