

**GUNAIKURNAI
AND VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT
JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CORRINGLE FORESHORE RESERVE
— KRAUATUNGALUNG COUNTRY**



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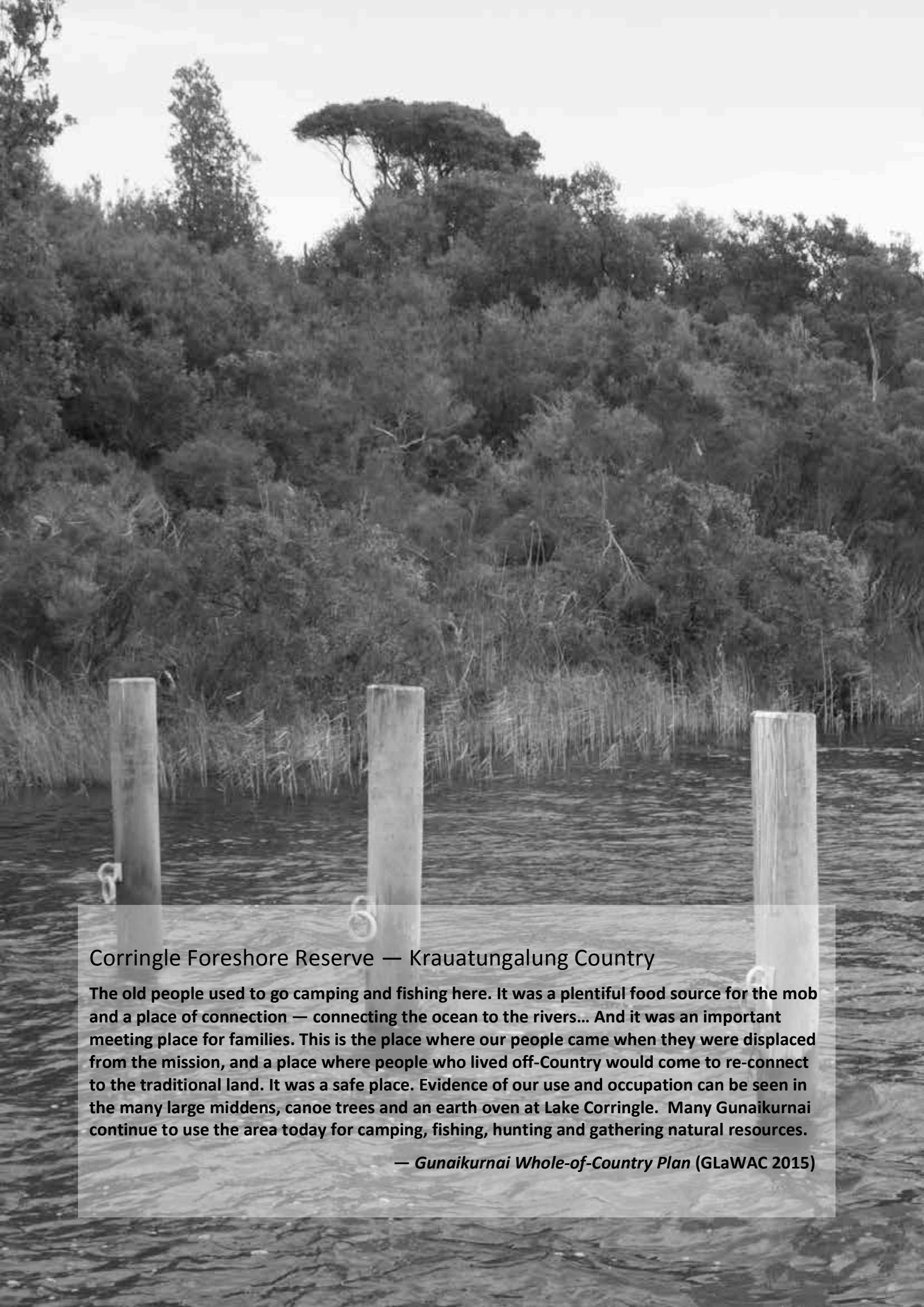
References to Parks Victoria in this plan should be read in the following context:

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* (Vic.) will commence later in 2018. Under this Act, Parks Victoria will change from being an authority providing park management services by agreement to being an authority with park and reserve management responsibilities in its own right. It will continue to be a Committee of Management of particular reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

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Corringle Foreshore Reserve — Krauatungalung Country

The old people used to go camping and fishing here. It was a plentiful food source for the mob and a place of connection — connecting the ocean to the rivers... And it was an important meeting place for families. This is the place where our people came when they were displaced from the mission, and a place where people who lived off-Country would come to re-connect to the traditional land. It was a safe place. Evidence of our use and occupation can be seen in the many large middens, canoe trees and an earth oven at Lake Corringle. Many Gunaikurnai continue to use the area today for camping, fishing, hunting and gathering natural resources.

— *Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan (GLaWAC 2015)*

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BASIS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In a 2010 Native Title Determination, the Federal Court recognised that the Gunaikurnai hold native title rights over much of Gippsland.

At the same time, the Victorian Government took additional steps to recognise Gunaikurnai peoples' traditional rights and ownership and entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement (RSA) under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic.) with Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation. The Recognition Statement from the RSA is reproduced in full in the Strategic Plan.

The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) is the 'traditional owner group entity' for the purposes of the RSA. GLaWAC is also the Prescribed Body Corporate for the purposes of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic.).

As part of the RSA, Corringale Foreshore Reserve has been granted to the Gunaikurnai as Aboriginal Title by the Victorian Government and will be managed jointly by Gunaikurnai and the Victorian Government. The Aboriginal Title grant is subject to the Gunaikurnai giving the State the right to occupy, use, control and manage the land for the same purpose as applied immediately before the grant. In the case of Corringale Foreshore Reserve, the land continues to be managed as a public purposes reserve under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic).

This Management Plan for Corringale Foreshore Reserve is prepared under Section 82 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic.) and the provisions of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement 2010. It is consistent with the objects and requirements of the Crown Land (Reserves) Act and the requirements of the regulations made under that Act. (Additional legislation and policies which have been considered in the preparation of the Management Plan are listed in Appendix 4 of the Strategic Plan.)

Because this Aboriginal Title area is within the area covered by the 2010 Determination and the RSA, the rights of the Gunaikurnai to undertake traditional activities apply to Corringale Foreshore Reserve. Existing rights and interests in the reserve that are held by others are not affected by the Agreement, but remain subject to management policies and regulation.

The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) was established in accordance with the RSA between GLaWAC and the State of Victoria, with the statutory objective of enabling the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai to be recognised in the management of 10 Aboriginal Title areas, including Corringale Foreshore Reserve. The Board was responsible for preparing this management plan jointly with GLaWAC, Parks Victoria and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

There have been few opportunities in the past for Gunaikurnai to participate in the decision-making and management of public land. Through this management plan, GLaWAC and the Victorian Government seek to:

- ensure that Corringale Foreshore Reserve is well managed, its values and assets are protected and conserved, and the statutory requirements for reserve management are fulfilled, through an equitable partnership between the Victorian Government and GLaWAC
- increase opportunities for Gunaikurnai people to connect with Country, foster employment and economic development opportunities and build their capacity and skills to take a central role in joint management with the other management partners
- benefit the Gunaikurnai and the State by recognising, valuing, promoting and incorporating Gunaikurnai culture, knowledge, skills and decision-making into the reserve.

1.2 HOW TO READ THIS PLAN

This plan provides a description of joint management strategies and actions that are specific to Corringale Foreshore Reserve. The following sections:

- describe values, uses and threats relating to the land, water and heritage of the reserve, and goals and strategies to protect and conserve those values;
- describe Traditional Owner, visitor and community connections to the reserve and their uses and activities, and the goals and strategies for managing and enhancing those connections and uses
- identify government and community relationships and partnerships that are key to managing the reserve
- state the actions that will be undertaken over the next 10 years to achieve the goals and implement the strategies described in the plan.

In addition to the specific actions for Corringale Foreshore Reserve in this plan, the strategic initiatives for joint management described in the Strategic Plan chapter of the JMP may include actions that relate to Corringale Foreshore Reserve.

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* (Vic.) will commence later in 2018. Under this Act, Parks Victoria will change from being an authority providing park management services by agreement to being an authority with park and reserve management responsibilities in its own right. It will continue to be a Committee of Management of particular reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

1.3 THE RESERVE

The Corringale Foreshore Reserve covers 163 hectares near the mouth of the Snowy River estuary, 20 kilometres south of Orbost. It is commonly referred to as Corringale Slips and is a popular camping, boating and fishing location with good access to the estuary. The reserve has a long frontage to Bass Strait and looks across the estuary to the township of Marlo.

Before the grant of Aboriginal Title the reserve was set aside for public purposes, including a land parcel on the western end of the reserve set aside for road access and preservation of native vegetation.

The reserve is a quiet coastal camping destination with relatively easy access.

2 CORRINGLE FORESHORE RESERVE UNDER JOINT MANAGEMENT

Corringle Foreshore Reserve is located on the country of the Krauatungalung clan.

The *Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan* sets out the following management priorities for the reserve:

- making arrangements for Gunaikurnai rangers and natural resource management staff to do all the management roles, including maintenance, interpretations, cleaning and bookings
- Increasing the number of rangers working on the ground
- putting in place an evaluation to determine the effectiveness of this arrangement and build the case for the transfer of full management responsibility
- looking at creating or reserving certain campsites for use only by Gunaikurnai.

While recognising these priorities, this plan sets out actions that are consistent with, and limited to, the terms of the 2010 Recognition and Settlement Agreement.

Under joint management, Corringle Foreshore Reserve will be enhanced as a coastal camping, boating and fishing destination, while its natural and cultural values will be protected, conserved and interpreted.

There is an opportunity to improve the standard of the camping facilities, and for Gunaikurnai people to increase their role in management with a view to managing the reserve in the future (see the Strategic Plan).

3 ZONING

A simple zoning scheme has been developed to provide a geographic framework to manage the reserve. These zones will:

- communicate which management aims have priority in different parts of the reserve
- indicate the types and levels of use allowed
- assist in minimising conflicts between uses, or between those and the protection of conservation values
- provide a basis for assessing the suitability of future activities and use proposals.

The location of the zones is shown on Map 1. The reserve camping and boat launching area is zoned as Recreation Development Zone, and the remainder of the reserve is zoned Conservation and Recreation Zone. An area of littoral rainforest is covered by a Special Protection Overlay. A Heritage River Overlay over the Snowy River Estuary lies adjacent to, but outside, the Reserve zoning scheme. It is established under the *Heritage Rivers Act 1992* (Vic.) to protect significant nature conservation, recreation, scenic and cultural attributes.

Cultural heritage and cultural values in the reserve need to be systematically surveyed and mapped. The zoning scheme therefore includes provision for a cultural values overlay to be applied if cultural values locations requiring conservation do not correspond to the conservation-related zones.

This overlay would be activated by means of a future amendment to the management plan. Implementation of this overlay may require amendment of the description or provisions of other zones and overlays, and integration with *Aboriginal Heritage Act* and *Heritage Act* provisions to ensure compatibility.

Table 1: Management zones and overlays, Corringale Foreshore Reserve.

Zone	Description and purpose
Conservation and Recreation Zone	<p>Areas where the management emphasis is on protection of land, water, ecological and cultural values while encouraging dispersed recreation and nature-based tourism.</p> <p>Low-impact recreation activities are allowed; dispersed, small-scale facilities are provided, without significant impact on natural processes and landscape character.</p>
Recreation Development Zone	Small areas with a high-level of visitor facility development catering for a high number of visitors.
Special Protection Overlay	Areas with threatened or highly significant natural values requiring special protection.
Cultural Values Overlay (future)	Areas where the extent, nature or significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage and/or historic heritage is high. Specific protections and restrictions on use and activities may be applied.

Under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic.), natural resource agreements can authorise activities such as hunting wildlife and game, fishing, and gathering flora and forest produce.

No agreement over Corringale Foreshore Reserve is currently in place. A future agreement may require variation to the zoning scheme and provisions of this management plan.

4 CARING FOR COUNTRY

4.1 GUNAIKURNAI CULTURAL HERITAGE

Corringle Foreshore Reserve is significant to Gunaikurnai people as a place for fishing and camping and a plentiful source of food. It was a place of connection, joining the ocean to the rivers, connecting along the coastline to Lake Tyers.

It was an important on-Country meeting place for Gunaikurnai families. It was a place Aboriginal people came to when they were displaced from the Lake Tyers mission, and a place where people who lived away from country would come to reconnect to their traditional land, as it was considered a safe place.

Today many Gunaikurnai continue to use the reserve for the same reasons, enjoying camping, fishing and gathering of natural resources.

The Gunaikurnai cultural values of the reserve have not been systematically surveyed and mapped, but key values are known to include large middens.

Members of the Gunaikurnai community currently conduct educational programs for local school groups in the reserve.

4.2 LAND AND WATER VALUES

The reserve is adjacent to the Lower Snowy River Wetlands, which are registered on the Australian Government's Directory of Important Wetlands — Lake Corringle, Lake Wat Wat, Lake Curlip, Cabbage Tree Lagoon, and numerous other small wetlands on the floodplain of the Snowy and Brodribb Rivers.

The area consists of extensive saltmarsh flats and reed beds, paperbark thicket, mud flats and seagrass beds, and supports a diverse faunal assemblage. The Lower Snowy River Wetlands are highly valuable for their ecological, recreational, scientific, educational and scenic values.

Approximately half of the reserve area comprises the coastal dune scrub/grassland mosaic ecological vegetation class (EVC), the standard approach for categorising native vegetation in Victoria (Table 2 and Map 2). This includes the camping area. Just over forty per cent of the area is coast banksia woodland EVC. Both EVCs are common in the East Gippsland Lowlands Bioregion.

Small areas of Coastal Saltmarsh and Littoral Rainforest also occur in the reserve, both of which are listed vegetation communities under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act). Littoral Rainforest is classified under the Act as critically endangered nationally, and Action Statement 258 under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic.) applies to this EVC.

Table 2: Significant Ecological Vegetation Classes in Corringe Foreshore Reserve.

Land and water values	Description	Conservation status	Character species	High-impact threats
Coastal Saltmarsh (3% of the reserve)	Restricted to flats on low-energy coastlines subject to daily inundation and exposure to salt water and poor drainage. It is most extensively developed immediately inland from the major ocean beaches. Ranges from a low succulent herbland to shrubland to rushland and sedgeland.	EPBC-listed	Beaded Glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>) Australian Salt-grass (<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>) Creeping Brookweed (<i>Samolus repens</i>)	Buck's-horn Plantain (<i>Plantago coronopus</i>) Sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)
Littoral Rainforest (< 1% of the reserve)	A complex of rainforest and coastal vine thickets. Typically occurs within two kilometres of the coast or adjacent to a large saltwater body such as an estuary, and thus is influenced by the sea. It is naturally distributed as a series of disjunct and localised stands on a diverse range of landforms derived from coastal processes. Canopy species are well adapted to coastal exposure, and protect less tolerant species and subsequent cohorts in the understorey. The canopy height varies with the degree of exposure to extreme or persistent coastal conditions, ranging from < 1 m to 25 m high	critically endangered (nationally)	Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>) Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>) Seaberry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>) Bower Spinach (<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>) Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>)	various (scramblers, climbers and ground cover species)
Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic (49% of the reserve)	Includes the vegetation succession from grasses and halophytes of the foredune to the closed scrub on the secondary dunes behind ocean beaches.	depleted	Coast Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>) Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>) Long-hair Plume-grass (<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>)	Sea Spurge (<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>) Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Dolichos Pea (<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>) Spiny Rush (<i>Juncus acutus</i>)

Rare or threatened species

A significant number of threatened species, including some of state and national significance, have been recorded in the reserve or the nearby estuary and coastal waters. These include the Hooded Plover, Little Tern, Fairy Tern, Ground Parrot, and White-bellied Sea-Eagle (Table 3). It is not known how many of the faunal species are regularly present in the reserve, given its small area. Several significant orchid species occur in the reserve.

Table 3: Significant species, Corringale Foreshore Reserve.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	FFG Action Statement
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	critically endangered	—
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	critically endangered	41
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	endangered	—
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Bonnet Orchid	endangered	—
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	endangered	—
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret	endangered	120
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	endangered	89
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	endangered	51
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	endangered	—
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	vulnerable	120
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	vulnerable	60
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	vulnerable	—
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink	vulnerable	—
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	vulnerable	—
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid	vulnerable	—
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>	Yellow Elderberry	vulnerable	—
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Little Tern	vulnerable	51
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	vulnerable	9
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	near threatened	—

Fire management

A small area of the reserve was burnt by bushfire in 1992. There are no records of planned burns in the reserve since 1990. The *Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land* (DEPI 2012) provides the framework for public land fire management in Victoria. Fire management on public land in non-urban areas is the responsibility of DELWP. The *Alpine – Greater Gippsland Strategic Bushfire Management Plan* (DELWP 2015) sets the direction for fire management in the reserve.

The natural, cultural, and recreational values identified and prioritised in this plan will inform the Fire Operations Plan process so that burning and other fuel treatments are prioritised or modified where necessary.

The planned burning strategy for the reserve in particular needs to focus on identifying areas of Country that require burning, working with DELWP Fire Management to prioritise burning in those locations.

Snowy River estuary levels

A semi-permanent entrance to the estuary is maintained through the dune barrier at Marlo. Decisions to open the barrier are made by the East Gippsland CMA in consultation with Parks Victoria, which undertakes the opening operation when the water level reaches 0.9 m on the Marlo Jetty gauge.

In the 11 years between 1998 and 2007 the estuary closed on eight occasions. The closures have typically occurred in autumn as a result of low summer flows.

The main effect of the closure of the estuary is the inundation of agricultural land. Depending on estuary fill rates, about 5000 hectares (including 1850 ha of private land) can be inundated when the water level reaches 0.9 m.

During high flood levels, access to the reserve via Back Corringale Road can be affected, and some campsites, the jetty and the day-use area may be inundated.

Landscape and catchment context

The catchment surrounding the reserve largely comprises public land and native vegetation. It lies within the Far East Catchments landscape area and program of the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA 2013).

The program is focused on maintaining the condition of significant and relatively undisturbed landscapes of these catchments, with their large and continuous extent of natural ecosystems from the mountains to the coast. The Regional Catchment Strategy identifies the broad landscape objectives for public land as:

- maintenance and targeted improvement of the condition, security, diversity and integrity of natural ecosystems and the status of threatened species and communities
- maintenance of soil condition and stability on public land.

4.3 HISTORIC HERITAGE

Corringale was a thriving rural community at the turn of the 20th century. Evidence of slipways used for repairing and building vessels, which gave the location the name Corringale Slips, still exists today. The slipways were built when the Orbost Shipping Company was operating, but were washed away in the 1893 floods. They were reassembled in the late 1890s.

A school was built in the reserve area in the 1920s, and another in the 1940s. The school is now closed, and the buildings and houses were removed in 1986.

4.4 THREATS TO COUNTRY AND HERITAGE

Invasive plants and animals

Browsing and soil disturbance from introduced animals, including pigs, Sambar Deer, Hog Deer and European Rabbits has a significant impact on the reserve's values. Predation on significant fauna species by introduced animals such as Red Foxes and Feral Cats impact the reserve's fauna population.

Weeds such as Bridal Creeper, Cape Ivy and Sea Spurge can affect the significant vegetation communities and some of the reserve's important habitats. Control programs for Sea Spurge,

which is widespread in the reserve and has invaded many areas of the adjacent coastline, are focused on sites of high ecological value.

The small patches of Littoral Rainforest in the reserve are vulnerable to fire as well as disturbance from Sambar Deer and smothering by scrambling weeds.

Climate change

Climate change is a potential intensifier of existing and new threats. These include changes to hydrology, increased frequency and severity of extreme events, changes in vegetation arising from rainfall and evaporation changes.

Climate change and severe weather such as drought and storms can alter freshwater inflows, create shoreline erosion, and impact cultural sites. Extensive climate modelling and impact assessments have indicated a likely increase in sea level, coupled with an increase in the frequency and intensity of storms in Gippsland Lakes (EGCMA 2013).

Changes such as sea-level rise are likely to be 'slow-onset' changes while more extreme events such as storms, floods and bushfires can occur at any time. Potential impacts include physical damage to shorelines, vegetation and assets; as well as increased inundation. Storm events increase the risk of inundation and physical damage, which can affect native vegetation diversity, threatened species habitat and waterbird feeding. The Snowy River is prone to flooding from time to time which impacts on visitor facilities in the camp ground and picnic area. Shoreline erosion affects the habitat for several threatened species including wading birds. The shoreline contains stabilising plants that protect the shoreline from erosion and contribute to important fish breeding and nursery areas.

Visitor impacts

Protection of the dune system from unmanaged recreational access is required to minimise the risk of erosion and disturbance to significant cultural sites. Loss of protective vegetation through fire and trampling by visitors and vehicles can expose sand to high-velocity coastal winds and wave action often resulting in erosion.

Foreshore habitats in the reserve include the beach, dune system and estuary areas. Unstable low-nutrient soils, consisting largely of sands that hold little water, interact with wind and salt to provide the critical influences on coastal vegetation. Soil compaction caused by vehicular access and firewood collection can affect the role these species play in soil stabilisation.

Bushfires caused by illegal or unattended campfires threaten the reserve.

Cultural values

Knowledge and understanding of cultural sites is limited. The challenge is to establish a better understanding of the location of sites, and to protect sites while ensuring visitors understand the cultural importance of the reserve and contribute to its protection.

4.5 CONSERVATION STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH THREATS

Strategies to address the threats identified in Section 4.4 are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: Land, water and heritage conservation strategies.

Threat	Priorities	Strategy
Coastal Saltmarsh		
Browsing and soil erosion caused by pigs and deer; predation of nesting birds by invasive animals; erosion and vegetation fragmentation caused by visitor movements	Extent and cover of saltmarsh vegetation; wading bird populations	Control invasive animals. Ensure visitor compliance with access, boat launching and activity controls.
Littoral Rainforest		
Weeds, Sambar Deer, bushfire	Weeds (scramblers, climbers and ground cover species), Feral Pigs and Sambar Deer	<p>Prevent disturbance.</p> <p>Control weeds with an emphasis on surveillance and eradication of new and emerging infestations.</p> <p>Increase Feral Pig and Sambar Deer control.</p> <p>Work with DELWP Forest Fire Management to ensure adequate risk reduction on surrounding areas using burning and other measures.</p> <p>Prevent fires starting inside the area through visitor education and regulatory enforcement.</p> <p>Implement relevant actions in FFG Action Statement 238 (DSE 2009).</p>
Coastal Dune Scrub/Grassland		
Vegetation loss leading to dune erosion	Uncontrolled visitor access	Control visitor impacts on the dune system by providing designated, signposted tracks and minimising informal track formation through education and interpretation.
Coast Banksia Woodland		
Vegetation loss caused by browsing and disturbance by invasive animals	Feral Pigs and Sambar Deer	Minimise Feral Pig and Sambar Deer numbers through periodic control programs.
Gunaikurnai cultural heritage		
Incomplete knowledge of values and sites in the reserve	Sites and artefacts, especially in areas subject to potential disturbance	Undertake cultural mapping of the reserve.

5 PEOPLE IN THE RESERVE

5.1 TRADITIONAL OWNERS CONNECTING WITH COUNTRY

Cultural values and practices in the present, as well as the past, are fundamental to Gunaikurnai people. The reserve provides opportunities for the Gunaikurnai to increase and strengthen their connection to Country in an inspiring landscape, characteristic of Country in its original and traditional condition.

Joint management provides a renewed opportunity for Gunaikurnai people to hold community gatherings on Country, share lore, pass cultural skills and knowledge between generations, and meet cultural obligations to care for Country through conservation and restoration work in the reserve. As far as possible the Gunaikurnai should be the tellers of their own cultural stories.

GLaWAC Joint Management Rangers undertake conservation and maintenance works in the reserve, co-operatively with Parks Victoria, including facility maintenance and weed control. There is great scope to build capacity and expertise through this program.

There is an opportunity to improve the standard of the camping facilities and for Gunaikurnai people to increase their role in management with a view to taking responsibility for the management of the reserve in the future (see the Strategic Plan).

In addition to taking a greater role in the management and operation of the reserve, Gunaikurnai will take opportunities to gather in the reserve, pass on lore and cultural knowledge between generations, and undertake traditional practices.

5.2 VISITORS TO THE RESERVE

The reserve is a very popular destination for recreational fishers and boating enthusiasts, particularly during summer months and school holidays. It offers a quiet, natural coastal camping experience and is the only camping area that provides access to the Snowy River Estuary.

The reserve has a boat ramp suitable for launching of small boats up to five metres long by two-wheel-drive vehicles. A landing in the campground allows boats to tie up, and is heavily used in holiday periods.

Several walking tracks provide access to the ocean beach for beach walking and fishing, but the beach is not recommended for swimming because of strong rips and currents.

The reserve has basic facilities in a camping area and day visitor area adjacent to a small inlet off the estuary. These include three pit toilet blocks (only one with disabled access), picnic tables and a 24-site unpowered camping area serviced with a limited supply of untreated tank water.

There are a number of short walking tracks from the day-visitor picnic area to the nearby Ninety Mile Beach and Snowy River Estuary. Camp sites are generally fully booked during holiday periods. The location of visitor sites and facilities is shown in Map 3.

The Snowy River Estuary provides good fishing for Estuary Perch, Black Bream, flounders and Yellow-eye Mullet and Sea Mullet during the summer. Other species commonly taken are Australian Bass, Trevally, Luderick, Congoli, Tailor, Short-finned and Long-finned Eels, Australian Salmon and Mulloway in some years.

Beach fishing is popular; the most common species caught are Australian Salmon, Tailor and Gummy Shark. Water and boating activities, including kayaking and paddle-boarding, are also popular at nearby Mots Beach, Sampsons Beach and Marlo and Snowy River backwaters.

Tourism is very important to the economy of nearby towns such as Orbost and Marlo. Marlo is easily accessed by boat from Corringle, but road access to the township requires a long circuit through Orbost. Duck hunting is permitted on Lake Corringle, several kilometres upstream of the reserve, during declared duck seasons.

There is an opportunity to provide improved camping facilities at Corringe, including better toilets and sheltered cooking areas. The construction of an additional jetty in the day visitor area should be investigated. There is also a significant opportunity to facilitate commercial services to campers, including the sale of camping supplies, firewood, ice, bait and other items.

5.3 VISITOR STRATEGIES

Visitor experiences and facilities will be managed in accordance with the goals and strategies in Table 5.

Table 5: Visitor experience goal and strategies.

Goal
Provide highly accessible coastal bush camping and day visit experiences for a wide range of visitors including boating, kayaking, fishing and swimming, supported by comfortable facilities and services.
Strategies
Improve visitor facilities and services for campers and day visitors, including appropriate commercial services.
Increase interpretation of natural and cultural values and joint management.
Control public access in the dune system and areas with sensitive land, water and cultural values.

Recreational activities and uses will be managed in accordance with Table 6. This table does not limit the operation or exercising of Native Title or Traditional Owner rights held by the Gunaikurnai people.

Table 6: Recreational activities allowed in the management zones.

Activity	Recreation Development Zone	Conservation and Recreation Zone	Special Protection Overlay
Boating — motorised, sailing	Yes	Yes	No
Boating — rafting, canoeing, kayaking	Yes	Yes	No
Camping — designated areas	Yes	Yes	No
Camping — dispersed vehicle-based	No	No	No
Camping — dispersed other	No	No	No
Campfires — solid fuel	Yes (only in designated fire places where provided and subject to regulations including fire bans.	Yes (only in designated fire places where provided and subject to regulations including fire bans)	No

Activity	Recreation Development Zone	Conservation and Recreation Zone	Special Protection Overlay
Campfires — liquid or gas fuel stove	Yes	Yes	No
Competitive events	Yes, with permit, if activity type is allowed	Yes (with permit, if activity type is allowed)	No
Cycling	Yes, on open public roads and Management Vehicle Only roads and tracks. Not allowed on walking tracks.	Yes (on open public roads and MVO roads and tracks; not allowed on walking tracks)	No
Dogs	Yes (only on lead)	Yes (only on lead)	No
Education activities	Yes	Yes	No
Firearms	Only allowed while transiting or camping for the purpose of accessing Lake Corringale during gazetted hunting season	Yes (only while transiting for accessing Lake Corringale during gazetted hunting season; firearm regulations apply)	No
Firewood collection	No	Yes (for visitor use within the area where fires are allowed; not allowed for commercial or domestic use)	No
Fishing	Yes	Yes	N/A
Geocaching	Yes, no excavation allowed.	Yes (no excavation allowed)	No
Guided activities	Yes	Yes	No
Horseriding	No	No	No
Hunting (see also 'Firearms' conditions)	No	No	No
Orienteering and rogaining	Yes (subject to permit)	Yes (subject to permit)	No
Picnicking	Yes	Yes	No
Swimming	Yes	Yes	N/A
Walking and hiking	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vehicle use (two-wheel drive, four-wheel drive and trail bikes)	Yes (on open public roads; not allowed on Management Vehicle only roads and tracks)	Yes (on open public roads; not allowed on MVO roads and tracks)	No.

6 WORKING TOGETHER

6.1 THE JOINT MANAGEMENT DELIVERY PARTNERS — GLAWAC, PARKS VICTORIA, DELWP, GKTOLMB

The reserve is assigned to Parks Victoria to manage as part of Victoria's parks and conservation reserves system. Parks Victoria rangers operate from Orbost. Regional and state-wide technical specialist staff provide environmental, cultural and visitor expertise and services to manage the reserve from other locations in eastern Victoria and Melbourne.

Parks Victoria and GLaWAC have an agreement for GLaWAC to provide park management services in the reserve and other jointly managed areas. The agreement has been operating since 2013.

DELWP is responsible for fire management on non-urban public land and provides legislative and policy support to GKTOLMB and Parks Victoria. The GLaWAC ranger team has recently commenced participation in DELWP's fire management program.

The partners have identified the potential for these partnerships to expand and evolve significantly over time through mentoring, training, information sharing, and employment and contractual opportunities. This process should operate in multiple directions, with expertise and knowledge of park and public land management being shared by Parks Victoria and DELWP, and cultural and local knowledge and expertise being shared by GLaWAC.

GKTOLMB provides a central forum for coordinating these partnerships, and provides the strategic management directions for the partnerships through this joint management plan.

6.2 COMMUNITY AND OTHER PARTNERS

The Orbost and Marlo communities have a substantial interest in the successful management of the reserve. Moogji Aboriginal Council, which is a community health organisation based in Orbost, conducts training and educational programs in the reserve. Orbost Rotary Club also visits for large annual events.

The Victorian Department of Education and Training operates the Snowy River campus of the School for Student Leadership at Marlo, offering a residential education experience for Year 9 students. The school undertakes outdoor activities on the estuary.

The Sporting Shooters Association Australia and the Australian Deer Association provide volunteers to assist with deer and invasive animal control programs.

Other agency partners are important in the management of the reserve. The Country Fire Authority is responsible for fire management on nearby private land. Aboriginal Victoria is the primary government agency responsible for policy and regulation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.

The East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority is responsible for catchment and land protection, and for implementing the Victorian Coastal Strategy in East Gippsland to achieve integrated management, conservation, and sustainable use of the coastal zone.

Parks Victoria manages the Corringale Slips boat ramp and jetty, while navigational aids are the responsibility of Gippsland Ports.

Corringale Foreshore Reserve is in the East Gippsland Shire. The Shire is responsible for local road and traffic management, planning regulation and other municipal functions.

6.3 AUTHORISED USES

A number of tour operators are licensed to undertake activities in the reserve. A substantial gas processing plant associated with the Bass Strait gas fields is located on private land just west of the reserve, but there are no authorised uses associated with this plant within the reserve.

6.4 RESERVE BOUNDARIES

The Corringale Foreshore Reserve previously formed part of the broader Marlo Foreshore Reserve.

The Aboriginal Title area includes three Crown land parcels including a road reserve.

There is a discrepancy between the total area of land registered as Aboriginal Title and the area data held by Parks Victoria and DELWP, as well as the area specified in the Recognition and Settlement Agreement. This discrepancy needs to be resolved and the boundaries of the reserve need be clearly established.

7 GOALS AND ACTIONS

The following goals and actions should be read in conjunction with the goals and strategic initiatives set out in the Strategic Plan for the Joint Management Area as a whole.

Caring for Country

Goal

The land, water and cultural values of the Reserve are protected and cared for using the combined values, knowledge and skills of the Gunaikurnai, Parks Victoria, community and partners.

Land and Water

No.	Action
C1	Apply the zoning set out in Table 1.
C2	Protect and conserve the reserve by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• controlling Feral Pigs, Sambar Deer, Hog Deer, and Red Foxes• controlling Bridal Creeper, Cape Ivy, Sea Spurge and other invasive plants• managing threats to Coastal Saltmarsh and Littoral Rainforest as detailed in Table 2• implementing action statements and recovery plans for threatened species• controlling unrestrained domestic stock.
C3	Work with DELWP to protect the reserve, assets and communities from bushfire, including through fuel management strategies that do not adversely affect migratory bird habitat and other fire-sensitive values.
C4	Identify areas where planned burning is required to achieve conservation objectives for reserve ecosystems and habitats, and seek to have burns programmed and implemented as part of DELWP's fire operations planning process.
C5	Include the reserve in the development of a comprehensive conservation action plan aligned to the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and broader East Gippsland park landscape conservation.

Cultural heritage

C6	Ensure the visibility of Gunaikurnai cultural values in the reserve through Welcome to Country and other appropriate signage, based on the Krauatungalung clan, at entry points and visitor nodes. Consider establishing a totemic plant or animal emblem for the reserve.
C7	Undertake mapping and survey of Gunaikurnai cultural values in the Reserve and implement the cultural values overlay as part of the management zoning scheme based on the results of the mapping.
C8	Seek to rename places in the reserve using traditional Gunaikurnai names through the Office of Geographic Names.
C9	Create opportunities for greater Gunaikurnai connection through visiting the Reserve and undertaking community cultural activities.

C10	Incorporate cultural values information into inductions for contractors and others working in the reserve.
C11	Ensure Gunaikurnai are included in the assessment and approval of research applications in the Reserve in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Act.
C12	Implement the existing provisions of the Native Title Act, and any future Land Use Activity Agreement that is established under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act, relating to Gunaikurnai rights to negotiate long-term and high-impact leases and comment on lower-impact authorisations in the reserve.

People in the Reserve

Goals

Gunaikurnai increase their connection with the reserve through management, operations and the opportunity to undertake cultural practices.

Visitor and community enjoyment, experience and understanding of the reserve are enhanced by joint management.

No.	Actions
C13	Manage visitor experiences in the reserve in accordance with the goals and strategies in Table 6.
C14	Manage visitor activities in accordance with Table 6. Generally, maintain existing regulatory settings for activities and uses in the reserve, apart from changes set out in this plan (including approved variations) or changes arising from statutory requirements.
C15	Develop and implement a plan for improvements to visitor and boating facilities in the reserve.
C16	Identify a group of campsites within the Recreation Development Zone for community use by Gunaikurnai, with arrangements for booking by others when available.
C17	Ensure that access, visitor activity, waste disposal and other regulations are complied with through education and enforcement. Review the adequacy of the Reserve Regulations to enable and enforce the directions of this plan.
C18	Explore the opportunity for increased educational and tourism experiences in the reserve and around the estuary, especially with local Orbost and Marlo schools, Moogji Aboriginal Council and other organisations.
C19	Ensure that all tour operators undertake cultural awareness training conducted by Gunaikurnai, to enhance knowledge and protection of cultural heritage and improve the interpretation of Gunaikurnai culture to visitors.

Working Together

Goal

Joint management of the Reserve operates as an effective partnership in which Gunaikurnai build their capacity to play a central role.

Community stakeholders support and contribute to the protection and conservation of the Reserve.

No.	Actions
C20	Increase the participation and input of Gunaikurnai in DELWP fire management programs in the Reserve.
C21	Investigate sharing by GLaWAC of DELWP work centre and depot facilities in Orbost.
C22	Provide opportunities for Parks Victoria rangers in the reserve to interact with other parks and partners in the Settlement Area to develop their understanding and knowledge of joint management approaches.
C23	Collaborate with Destination Gippsland and other tourism and community groups to promote the Reserve and improve tourism services for visitors.
C24	Ensure that regulations for managing and protecting the reserve are in place and kept current, and that regulatory provisions are harmonised where practical across the Joint Management Area, recognising differences in land status.

8 PLAN MONITORING AND REVIEW

An annual rolling plan will be used to implement the actions in Section 7. The progress and effectiveness in implementing these actions will be tracked by collecting two types of data:

- data on *activities* — what is being done under joint management
- data on *outcomes* — what changes are occurring as a result of what is being done.

Table 7 provides further detail on both types of data, and describes how they will be collected.

To minimise the burden of additional data collection processes, the methodology outlined below builds on existing project management processes and data wherever possible. Progress on actions that apply to more than one of the joint managed parks (for example, Gunaikurnai capacity building) will be reported under the Strategic Plan actions while tracking the initiatives in specific parks that contribute to that broader action.

Table 7: Data used to track progress in implementing the Joint Management Plan.

Data type	Description	Data source and method
Activities	<p>Activities are the things we are doing under joint management.</p> <p>Tracking activities is important for understanding whether the planned projects and activities are being implemented successfully. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the activities of each of the strategic initiatives documented in Table 5 in Section 4 of the Strategic Plan • the actions described in this management plan for Corringale Foreshore Reserve. 	<p>Tracking the activities outlined in the Introduction and Strategic Plan of the JMP will be based on the project management tools that the partners use to guide implementation.</p> <p>Existing project management tools should provide sufficient evidence and information on how implementation is progressing, what has been completed, any bottlenecks or issues to be addressed, and the staff responsible.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes are the changes that occur as a result of what is being done.</p> <p>Tracking outcomes is important for understanding whether the intended changes are being achieved, and therefore whether the goals for the first five-year period are being achieved. Outcomes are documented in Table 3 and Table 4 of the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Some outcomes identified for the five-year goals can be tracked using existing project management tools, while others will require additional data collection.</p> <p>Appendix 2 of the Strategic Plan specifies potential indicators and timings for outcomes.</p>

Table 8 provides an example of the data that we will collect on the outcomes of joint management. It is an excerpt from the complete outcomes framework which is contained in Appendix 2 of the Strategic Plan.

Table 8: Excerpt of outcomes framework.

Theme	Example of outcome <i>The desired change</i>	Description <i>Further detail</i>	Indicators and frequency <i>How will the changes be assessed?</i>
People	More visitors see, engage with, and learn from Gunaikurnai and non-Gunaikurnai staff in parks.	Gunaikurnai and non-Gunaikurnai rangers and other management staff will be more visible in parks, engaging with visitors and educating them about park values and Gunaikurnai heritage.	Number of rangers and other staff working in roles such as guides and educators. Detail on programs implemented to build capacity of rangers and staff as guides and educators (e.g. number of participants). <i>Annual</i>
Culture	Protections are in place for all identified cultural sites.	Measures will be put in place to protect all culturally important sites from erosion, park use and other threats	Percentage of identified cultural sites that have protections in place. <i>Annual</i>
Country	Rangers and management staff have the knowledge, skills and resources to implement sustainable, integrated land management practices.	Partners aim to continue capacity building and training programs for rangers and other management staff in sustainable land management practices that integrate Gunaikurnai traditional practices with modern conventional practices	Details on program (e.g. content, forms of capacity building implemented, number of rangers completing capacity building initiatives). <i>Annual</i>
Working Together	Decision-making processes are embedded.	The JMP specifies the decision-making processes in the governance structure – partners will embed these by demonstrating they have put them into practice and are using them to make decisions	Reflection on how decision-making processes and governance arrangements have been followed and complied with in the previous 12-month period, and lessons for the future. <i>Annual</i>

The monitoring regime, especially for Caring for Country and People in the Parks actions, will use measures and data specified in regional Conservation Action Plans and state-wide monitoring programs conducted across the broader park and reserve estate, including the *State of the Parks* and *State of the Forests*. This will be particularly important for monitoring outcomes, which are often complex and can only be monitored efficiently at selected locations rather than in every park.

This management plan has effect for 10 years and will be formally reviewed and renewed at the end of that period. After the five-year review of the Strategic Plan, any consequential variations to this management plan will be made at that time through a consultative process.

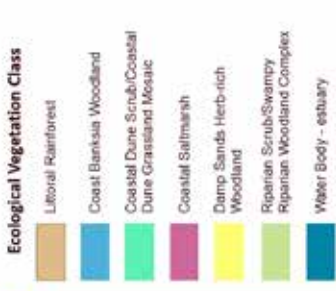
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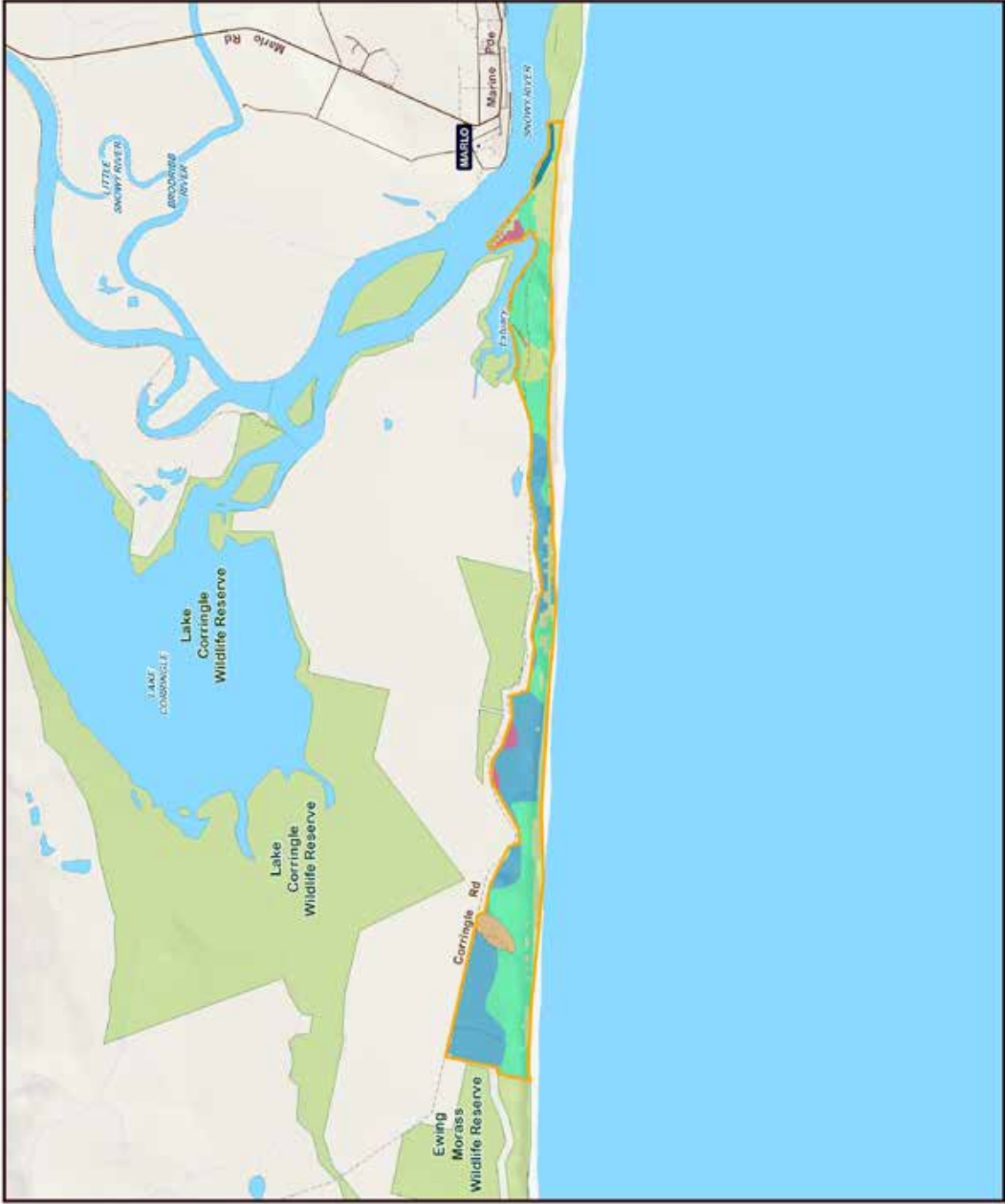
Corringale Foreshore Reserve

Joint Management Plan

28/03/2018
 Coordinate System: GDA 1984 VICBZ04
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic



Corringale Foreshore Reserve and surrounding area is a protected area and is subject to the provisions of the Environment Protection Act 1986 and the Environment Protection (Interim) Regulations 2001. The map is for information only and does not constitute an offer of any services. The map is for information only and does not constitute an offer of any services. The map is for information only and does not constitute an offer of any services.



Map 2: Ecological Vegetation Classes, Corringale Foreshore Reserve.

