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# Policy

## Code of Meeting Practice

Responsible Manager (Title)	Director Corporate & Governance		
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Community Plan Linkage	<b>5 Leadership</b>		
	5.1 We will have a strong, accountable and representative government		
	5.1.8 Ensures good governance, effective risk management and statutory compliance		

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Clarence Valley Council Code of Meeting Practice is made under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (the Act)* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (the Regulation)*.

1. This code applies to all meetings of council and committees of council of which all the members are councillors. Council committees whose members include persons other than councillors may adopt their own rules for meetings unless the council determines otherwise.

Where the provisions of this code are not mandated, or optional inclusions as identified by the Office of Local Government's model code of meeting practice, they are identified as local policy.

This code once adopted becomes policy of council and can only be amended by resolution of council, in accordance with the Policy Framework for amendment of policy.

## 2 MEETING PRINCIPLES

### 2.1 Council meetings should be:

Transparent	Decisions are made in a way that is open and accountable.
Informed	Decisions are made based on relevant, quality information.
Inclusive	Decisions respect the diverse needs and interests of the local community.
Principled	Decisions are informed by the principles prescribed under Chapter 3 of the Act.
Trusted	The community has confidence that councillors and staff act ethically and make decisions in the interests of the whole community.
Respectful	Councillors, staff and meeting attendees treat each other with respect.
Effective	Meetings are well organised, effectively run and skilfully chaired.
Orderly	Councillors, staff and meeting attendees behave in a way that contributes to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

## 3 BEFORE THE MEETING

### 3.1 Timing of ordinary council meetings

3.1.1 The council will meet at 2pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month, with the exception of January and December, for the purpose of holding its ordinary meetings. And:

- a) will alternate between Grafton and Maclean,
- b) meetings of council may be held on other dates or at other times or at other venues, as determined by council.

**Note: Clause 3.1.1 reflects s365 of the LGA (& Local Policy)**

### 3.2 Extraordinary meetings

3.2.1 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least two (2) councillors, the mayor must call an extraordinary meeting of the council to be held as soon as practicable, but in any event, no more than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request. The mayor can be one of the two councillors requesting the meeting.

**Note: Clause 3.2.1 reflects s366 of the LGA**

3.2.2 The mayor or, the general manager in consultation with the mayor, may call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two councillors to consider urgent business.

3.2.3 For the purpose of clause 3.2.2, urgent business is any matter that, in the opinion of the mayor or the general manager, requires a decision by council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.

**(Local Policy)**

### 3.3 Notice to the public of council meetings

3.3.1 The council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings and committees meetings.

**Note: Clause 3.3.1 reflects s9(1) of the LGA**

3.3.2 For the purposes of clause 3.3.1, notice of a meeting of the council and of a committee of council is to be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on the council's website and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice to the attention of as many people as possible.

3.3.3 For the purposes of clause 3.3.1, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

### 3.4 Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

3.4.1 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

**Note: Clause 3.4.1 reflects s367(1) of the LGA**

3.4.2 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

- a) Supplementary content relating to items on the business paper will be circulated with the business paper wherever practicable, but may be circulated after the business paper is circulated and before the conduct of the meeting.
- b) In the case of confidential legal advice, where possible, this should be provided at least one day prior to the meeting.

**Note: Clause 3.4.2 reflects s367(3) of the Act (& Local Policy)**

### 3.5 Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

3.5.1 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of council in cases of emergency.

**Note: Clause 3.5.1 reflects s367(2) of the LGA**

### 3.6 Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

3.6.1 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by council at the next appropriate ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion, provided in writing to the general manager. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be submitted in writing, seven (7) business days before the meeting is to be held.

3.6.2 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.

3.6.3 A councillor may submit no more than 2 notices of motion to be considered at each monthly meeting cycle of the council.

3.6.4 If the general manager considers that a notice of motion submitted by a councillor for consideration by the council has legal, strategic, financial or policy implications which should be taken into consideration by the meeting, the general manager may either:

- a) prepare a report in relation to the Notice of Motion for inclusion with the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by the council, noting the report is to identify if the general manager believes the notice of motion to be unlawful and the reasons for this, or
  - b) by written notice sent to all councillors with the business papers for the meeting for which the notice of motion has been submitted, defer consideration of the matter by the council to such a date specified in the notice, pending the preparation of such a report.
- 3.6.5 A notice of motion for the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the notice of motion. If the notice of motion does not identify a funding source, the general manager must either:
- a) prepare a report on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted, or
  - b) by written notice sent to all councillors with the business papers for the meeting for which the notice of motion has been submitted, defer consideration of the matter by the council to such a date specified in the notice, pending the preparation of such a report.

### **3.7 Questions with notice**

- 3.7.1 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.6.1, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of the council.
- 3.7.2 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.7.1 that comprises a complaint against the general manager or a member of staff of the council, or a question that implies wrongdoing by the general manager or a member of staff of the council.
- 3.7.3 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.7.1 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council, or verbally at the meeting.
- 3.7.4 A councillor may ask a question with notice, about a business paper item on the published Agenda and have that question answered by way of a public written response to be noted at the Ordinary Meeting of Council, if the question is put in writing to the General Manager by 11am of the day preceding the meeting noting that the response is to be included in the Questions with Notice report to be tabled at the Ordinary Meeting under clause 8.1.1.

**(3.7.4 reflects Local Policy)**



### 3.8 Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

- 3.8.1 The general manager must cause the agenda for a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- 3.8.2 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of the council states:
- all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of the council, and
  - if the mayor is the chairperson - any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
  - all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
  - any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.6.1.
- 3.8.3 Nothing in clause 3.8.2 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting under clause 9.2.1.
- 3.8.4 The general manager must not include in the agenda for a meeting of council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the general manager, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The general manager must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of council.
- 3.8.5 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
  - states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.
- Note: Clause 3.8.5 reflects s9(2A)(a) of the LGA**
- 3.8.6 The general manager must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in the business papers made available to the public, and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

### 3.9 Availability of agenda and business papers to the public

3.9.1 Copies of the agenda and the associated business papers, such as correspondence and reports for meetings of the council and committees of council, are to be published on the council's website, and must be made available to the public for inspection, or for taking away by any person free of charge at the offices of the council, at the relevant meeting and at such other venues determined by the council.

**Note: Clause 3.9.1 reflects s9(2) and (4) of the LGA**

3.9.2 Clause 3.9.1 does not apply to the business papers for items of business that the general manager has identified under clause 3.8.5 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.

**Note: Clause 3.9.2 reflects s9(2A)(b) of the LGA.**

3.9.3 For the purposes of clause 3.9.1, copies of agendas and business papers must be published on the council's website and made available to the public at a time that is as close as possible to the time they are available to councillors.

**Note: Clause 3.9.3 reflects s9(3) of the LGA.**

3.9.4 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.9.1, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form.

**Note: Clause 3.9.4 reflects s9(5) of the LGA.**

### 3.10 Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

3.10.1 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of the council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.

3.10.2 Despite clause 3.10.1, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the council, even though due notice of the business has not been given, if:

- a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
- b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.

3.10.3 A motion moved under clause 3.10.2(a) can be moved without notice, but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with.

3.10.4 Despite clauses in item 10.7, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.10.2(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.

- 3.10.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.10.2(b) on whether a matter is of great urgency.

### **3.11 Workshops and briefing sessions**

- 3.11.1 Workshops and councillor briefings are not meetings of council or its committees, but rather informal gatherings to brief councillors on background information relating to items of business to be considered at meetings and/or discuss strategic issues the council is facing.
- 3.11.2 Workshops will be held on the second Tuesday of the month, at the same location as the committee and council meetings for that month at a time that is agreed.
- 3.11.3 Councillors may be invited to attend additional briefing sessions, when the general manager considers the matter to be of importance or, of benefit to the councillors (including the mayor).
- 3.11.4 Workshops and briefing sessions are to be held in the absence of the public.
- 3.11.5 The general manager or a member of staff nominated by the general manager is to preside at workshops and briefing sessions.
- 3.11.6 Councillors (including the mayor) are to make all reasonable efforts to attend workshops and briefing sessions.
- 3.11.7 Councillors must not use workshops and briefing sessions to debate or make preliminary decisions on items of business they are being briefed on, and any debate and decision-making must be left to the formal council meeting at which the item of business is to be considered.
- 3.11.8 Councillors (including the mayor) must disclose and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of a briefing at workshops and briefing sessions, in the same way that they are required to do at a council or committee meeting.

## **4 PUBLIC FORUMS FOR DEPUTATIONS**

### **4.1 Deputations**

- 4.1.1 Council may hold a public forum prior to committee meetings of council for the purpose of hearing oral deputations from members of the public on items of business to be considered at the meeting.
- 4.1.2 Public forums are to be chaired by the mayor or their nominee.
- 4.1.3 Advance notice is to be provided to councillors of a public forum and all councillors should make every effort to attend the public forum.

- 4.1.4 To speak at a public forum, a person must first make an application to the council using the web-form. Applications to speak at the public forum must be received by 4pm on the Friday prior to the date on which the public forum is to be held.
- 4.1.5 Applications to address council must identify the item of business the person wishes to speak on, whether they speak for or against the item and any written, visual or audio material to be presented in support of their address to council.
- 4.1.6 A person may apply to speak on more than one item at any one public forum for deputations.
- 4.1.7 Legal representatives acting on behalf of others are not to be permitted to speak at a public forum unless they identify their status as a legal representative when applying to speak at the public forum.
- 4.1.8 Nominated candidates at federal, state or local government elections and serving councillors are not permitted to speak at a public forum.
- 4.1.9 The general manager or their delegate may refuse an application to speak at a public forum.
- 4.1.10 The general manager or their delegate is to determine the order of speakers at the public forum. There will be no more than three (3) speakers for and three (3) speakers against any one item of business.
- 4.1.11 Each speaker will be allowed up to five (5) minutes to address the council. This time is to be enforced by the chairperson.
- 4.1.12 A councillor (including the chairperson) may, through the chairperson, ask questions of a speaker following their address at a public forum. Questions put to a speaker must be direct, succinct and without argument. Question time is limited to five (5) minutes in total, for each speaker.
- 4.1.13 Speakers are under no obligation to answer a question put under clause 4.1.11. Answers by the speaker, are to be succinct.
- 4.1.14 Speakers at public forums cannot ask questions of the council, councillors or council staff.
- 4.1.15 Where an address made at a public forum raises matters that require further consideration by council staff, the general manager may request the matter be deferred, and/or recommend a further report be prepared for the consideration of council.
- 4.1.16 When addressing the council, speakers at public forums must comply with this code and all other relevant council codes, policies and procedures. Speakers must refrain from engaging in disorderly conduct, publicly alleging breaches of the council's code of conduct or making other potentially defamatory statements.

- 4.1.17 If the chairperson considers that a speaker at a public forum has engaged in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.16, the chairperson may request the person to refrain from the inappropriate behaviour and to withdraw and unreservedly apologise for any inappropriate comments. Where the speaker fails to comply with the chairperson's request, the chairperson may immediately require the person to stop speaking.
- 4.1.18 Clause 4.1.16 does not limit the ability of the chairperson to deal with disorderly conduct by speakers at public forums in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of this code.
- 4.1.19 Where a speaker engages in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.1.16, the general manager or their delegate may refuse further applications from that person to speak at public forums for such a period as the general manager or their delegate considers appropriate.
- 4.1.20 Councillors (including the mayor) must disclose and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any business that is the subject of an address at a public forum, in the same way that they are required to do at a council or committee meeting.

## 4.2 Presentations

- 4.2.1 Presentations may be made to council prior to a council meeting.
- 4.2.2 Requests to present to council must be made to the general manager or their delegate in writing, with full disclosure of the presentation.
- 4.2.3 The general manager or their delegate may refuse an application to present to council.
- 4.2.4 Councillors are to be notified in advance of the presentation, the addressee, the topic and how it relates to the business of council.

(Local Policy)

# 5 COMING TOGETHER

## 5.1 Attendance by councillors at meetings

- 5.1.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.

**Note:** A councillor may not attend a meeting as a councillor (other than the first meeting of the council after the councillor is elected or a meeting at which the councillor takes an oath or makes an affirmation of office) until they have taken an oath or made an affirmation of office in the form prescribed under section 233A of the Act.

- 5.1.2 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting.

- 5.1.3 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more ordinary meetings of the council, the councillor should request that the council grant them a leave of absence from those meetings. This clause does not prevent a councillor from making an apology if they are unable to attend a meeting. However the acceptance of such an apology does not constitute the granting of a leave of absence for the purposes of this code and the Act.
- 5.1.4 A councillor's request for leave of absence from council meetings should, if practicable, identify (by date) the meetings from which the councillor intends to be absent and the grounds upon which the leave of absence is being sought.
- 5.1.5 The council must act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.
- 5.1.6 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without prior leave of the council, or leave granted by the council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because he or she has been suspended from office under the Act, or because the council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.
- Note: Clause 5.1.6 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.**
- 5.1.7 A councillor who intends to attend a meeting of the council despite having been granted leave of absence should, if practicable, give the general manager at least two (2) days' notice of their intention to attend.

## 5.2 The quorum for a meeting

- 5.2.1 The quorum for:
- a) an ordinary meeting of the council is a majority of the councillors of the council who hold office at that time and are not suspended from office,
  - b) a committee of council is to be, a majority of the members of the committee.
- Note: Clause 5.2.1 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.**
- 5.2.2 Clause 5.2.1 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of the council.
- Note: Clause 5.2.2 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.**
- 5.2.3 A meeting of the council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:
- a) at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or

- b) within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
  - c) at any time during the meeting.
- 5.2.4 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date and place fixed:
- a) by the chairperson, or
  - b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
  - c) failing that, by the general manager.
- 5.2.5 The general manager must record in the council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of the council, together with the names of the councillors present.
- 5.2.6 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the safety and welfare of councillors, council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster (such as, but not limited to flood or bushfire), the mayor may, in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on the council's website and using such other means as will bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 5.2.7 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.2.6, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered at an extraordinary meeting called under clause 3.2.2.

### **5.3 Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings**

- 5.3.1 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of the council and committees of the council. The council must ensure that all meetings of the council and committees of the council are open to the public.
- Note: Clause 5.3.1 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.**
- 5.3.2 Clause 5.3.1 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 5.3.3 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council if expelled from the meeting:
- a) by a resolution of the meeting, or
  - b) by the person presiding at the meeting if the council has, by resolution, authorised the person presiding to exercise the power of expulsion.

**Note: Clause 5.3.3 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.**

## 5.4 Webcasting of meetings

- 5.4.1 All meetings of the council and committees of the council are to be webcast on the council's website, through live streaming of the audio recording:
- a) Public Forums will be webcast on the council's website, through live streaming of the audio recording.
- 5.4.2 Clause 5.4.1 does not apply to parts of a meeting that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 5.4.3 At the start of each meeting the chairperson is to make a statement informing those in attendance that the meeting is being webcast and that those in attendance should refrain from making any defamatory statements.
- 5.4.4 A recording of each meeting of the council and committee of the council is to be retained on the council's website for twelve (12) months. Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.

## 5.5 Attendance of the general manager and other staff at meetings

- 5.5.1 The general manager is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council of which all of the members are councillors.
- Note: Clause 5.5.1 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.**
- 5.5.2 The general manager is entitled to attend a meeting of any other committee of the council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.
- Note: Clause 5.5.2 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.**
- 5.5.3 The general manager may be excluded from a meeting of the council or a committee while the council or committee deals with a matter relating to the standard of performance of the general manager or the terms of employment of the general manager.
- Note: Clause 5.5.3 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.**
- 5.5.4 The attendance of other council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of public) shall be with the approval of the general manager.

# 6 THE CHAIRPERSON

## 6.1 The chairperson at meetings

- 6.1.1 The mayor, or at the request of or in the absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor presides at meetings of the council.
- Note: Clause 6.1.1 reflects section 369(1) of the Act.**
- 6.1.2 If the mayor and the deputy mayor are absent, a councillor elected to chair the meeting by the councillors present presides at a meeting of the council.
- Note: Clause 6.1.2 reflects section 369(2) of the Act.**



## **6.2 Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor**

- 6.2.1 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of the council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.
- 6.2.2 The election of chairperson must be conducted:
- a) by the general manager or, in their absence, an employee of the council designated by the general manager to conduct the election, or
  - b) by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the general manager nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no general manager or designated employee.
- 6.2.3 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.
- 6.2.4 For the purposes of clause 6.2.3, the person conducting the election must:
- a) arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
  - b) then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.
- 6.2.5 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.
- 6.2.6 Any election conducted under clause 6.2.1, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

## **6.3 Chairperson to have precedence**

- 6.3.1 When the chairperson rises or speaks during a meeting of the council:
- a) any councillor then speaking or seeking to speak must, if standing, immediately resume their seat, and
  - b) every councillor present must be silent to enable the chairperson to be heard without interruption.

# **7 MODES OF ADDRESS**

## **7.1 Chairperson, councillors and council officers**

- 7.1.1 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor' or 'Madam Mayor'.
- 7.1.2 Where the chairperson is not the mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson'.

7.1.3 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.

7.1.4 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation.

## **8 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS**

### **8.1 General order of business:**

#### **8.1.1 An ordinary meeting of council**

- 01** Opening of ordinary meeting (in accordance with Attachment 1)
- 02** Apologies and applications for leave of absence
- 03** Disclosures and declarations of interest
- 04** Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting
- 05** Mayoral Minutes
- 06** Reports
  - a. General Manager
  - b. Environment, Planning and Community Committee
  - c. Corporate, Governance and Works Committee
  - d. Information Items
  - e. Tenders
- 07** Notice of motion
- 08** Confidential business
- 09** Questions with notice
- 10** Late items of business and matters arising
- 11** Close of meeting

### 8.1.2 A committee of the council

- 01 Opening of committee meeting (in accordance with Attachment 1)
- 02 Apologies
- 03 Disclosures and declarations of interest
- 04 Reports
- 05 Confidential business
- 06 Late items of business
- 07 Close of committee meeting

8.1.3 The order of business, as fixed under clause 8.1.1, may be altered for a particular meeting of the council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.

Note: 8.1.3 allows council to deal with items of business by exception.

8.1.4 Despite clauses in item 9.7, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.1.3 may speak to the motion before it is put.

## 9 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

### 9.1 Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

9.1.1 The council must not consider business at a meeting of the council unless:

- a) a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.5.1, and
- b) notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.4.1 in the case of an ordinary meeting and clause 3.4.3 in the case of an extraordinary meeting.

9.1.2 Clause 9.1.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:

- a) is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before the council, or
- b) is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
- c) subject to clause 9.2.4, is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
- d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee, including, but not limited to, a committee of the council.

- 9.1.3 Despite clause 9.1.1, business may be considered at a meeting of the council even though due notice of the business has not been given to the councillors if:
- a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
  - b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency.
- 9.1.4 A motion moved under clause 9.1.3(a) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses in item 10.7, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 9.1.3(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 9.1.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 9.1.3(b).

## **9.2 Mayoral minutes**

- 9.2.1 Subject to clause 9.2.4, if the mayor is the chairperson at a meeting of the council, the mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that is within the jurisdiction of council, or of which the council has official knowledge.
- 9.2.2 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on the council's agenda for the meeting. The chairperson (but only if the chairperson is the mayor) may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.
- 9.2.3 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, insofar as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.
- 9.2.4 A mayoral minute must not be used to put without notice matters that are routine and not urgent, or matters for which proper notice should be given because of their complexity.
- 9.2.5 Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan, it must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the recommendation. If the mayoral minute does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the recommendation if adopted.

## **9.3 Staff reports**

- 9.3.1 A recommendation made in a staff report is, insofar as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

## 9.4 Reports of committees of council

- 9.4.1 The recommendations of a committee of the council are, insofar as they are adopted by the council, resolutions of the council.
- 9.4.2 If, in a report of a committee of the council distinct recommendations are made, the council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

## 9.5 Questions

- 9.5.1 A question must not be asked at a meeting of the council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.6.1 and 3.7.1.
- 9.5.2 A councillor may, through the chairperson, put a question to another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 9.5.3 A councillor may, through the general manager, put a question to a council employee about a matter on the agenda. Council employees are only obliged to answer a question put to them through the general manager at the direction of the general manager.
- 9.5.4 A councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to documents. Where a councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of the council.
- 9.5.5 Councillors must put every such question directly, succinctly and without argument.
- 9.5.6 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or council employee.

**9.5.7 Councillors are limited to ask no more than three verbal questions per motion at each meeting but are not restricted to submitting any number of questions by email by 11 am of the day preceding the meeting (see Clause 3.7)**

**(Local Policy)**

## 10 RULES OF DEBATE

### 10.1 Motions to be seconded

- 10.1.1 Unless otherwise specified in this code, a motion or an amendment cannot be debated unless or until it has been seconded.

## 10.2 Notices of motion

- 10.2.1 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.6.1 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- a) The general manager may request relevant staff to make comment on, but not make a recommendation in relation to, the notice of motion.
- (Local Policy)**
- 10.2.2 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.6.1 wishes to withdraw it after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the councillor may request the withdrawal of the motion when it is before the council.
- 10.2.3 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of the council:
- a) any other councillor may move the motion at the meeting, or
- b) the chairperson may defer the motion until the next meeting of the council at which the motion can be considered.

## 10.3 Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

- 10.3.1 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of the council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.
- 10.3.2 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 10.3.3 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 10.3.2, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.
- 10.3.4 Any motion, amendment or other matter that the chairperson has ruled out of order is taken to have been rejected.

## 10.4 Motions requiring the expenditure of funds

- 10.4.1 A motion or an amendment to a motion which if passed would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the motion. If the motion does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted.

## 10.5 Amendments to motions

- 10.5.1 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 10.5.2 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before the council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.
- 10.5.3 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.
- 10.5.4 If an amendment has been rejected, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the rejected amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 10.5.5 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 10.5.6 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is rejected, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 10.5.7 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

## 10.6 Foreshadowed motions

- 10.6.1 A councillor may propose a foreshadowed motion without a seconder during debate on the original motion. The foreshadowed motion is only to be considered if the original motion is lost or withdrawn and the foreshadowed motion is then moved and seconded. If the original motion is carried, the foreshadowed motion lapses.
- 10.6.2 Where an amendment has been moved and seconded, a councillor may, without a seconder, foreshadow a further amendment that they propose to move after the first amendment has been dealt with. There is no limit to the number of foreshadowed amendments that may be put before the council at any time. However, no discussion can take place on foreshadowed amendments until the previous amendment has been dealt with and the foreshadowed amendment has been moved and seconded.
- 10.6.3 Foreshadowed motions and foreshadowed amendments are to be considered in the order in which they are proposed. However, foreshadowed motions cannot be considered until all foreshadowed amendments have been dealt with.

## 10.7 Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 10.7.1 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of the council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and to any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.
- 10.7.2 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 10.7.3 A councillor must not, without the consent of the council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than ~~five~~ **three (3)** minutes at any one time.
- 10.7.4 Despite clause 10.7.3, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than ~~five~~ **three (3)** minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 10.7.5 Despite clause 10.7.3, the council may resolve to shorten the duration of speeches to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 10.7.6 Despite clauses 10.7.1 and 10.7.2, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put, if:
- the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
  - at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 10.7.7 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 10.7.6. A seconder is not required for such a motion.
- 10.7.8 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 10.7.1.
- 10.7.9 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is rejected, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.
- 10.7.10 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 10.7.11 Once the debate on a matter is closed and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.



## 11 VOTING

### 11.1 Voting entitlements of councillors

11.1.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

**Note: Clause 11.1.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.**

11.1.2 The person presiding at a meeting of the council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

**Note: Clause 11.1.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.**

11.1.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

### 11.2 Voting at council meeting

11.2.1 A councillor who is present at a meeting of the council, but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.

11.2.2 If a councillor who has voted against a motion put at a council meeting so requests, the general manager must ensure that the councillor's dissenting vote is recorded in the council's minutes.

11.2.3 The decision of the chairperson as to the result of a vote is final, unless the decision is immediately challenged and not fewer than two (2) councillors rise and call for a division.

11.2.4 When a division on a motion is called, the chairperson must ensure that the division takes place immediately. The general manager must ensure that the names of those who vote for the motion and those who vote against it are recorded in the council's minutes for the meeting.

11.2.5 When a division on a motion is called, any councillor who fails to vote will be recorded as having voted against the motion in accordance with clause 11.2.1 of this code.

11.2.6 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, the council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.

### 11.3 Voting on planning decisions

11.3.1 The general manager must keep a register containing, for each planning decision made at a meeting of the council or a council committee (including, but not limited to a committee of the council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.

- 11.3.2 For the purpose of maintaining the register, a division is taken to have been called whenever a motion for a planning decision is put at a meeting of the council or a council committee.
- 11.3.3 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 11.3.4 Clauses in item 11.3 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

**Note: Clauses 11.3.1 – 11.3.4 reflect section 375A of the Act.**

## **12 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

- 12.1.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.

**Note: Clause 12.1.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.**

- 12.1.2 All the provisions of this code relating to meetings of the council, insofar as they are applicable, extend to and govern the proceedings of the council when in committee of the whole, except the provisions limiting the number and duration of speeches.
- 12.1.3 The general manager or, in the absence of the general manager, an employee of the council designated by the general manager, is responsible for reporting to the council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.
- 12.1.4 The council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in the council's minutes. However, the council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

## **13 DEALING WITH ITEMS BY EXCEPTION**

- 13.1.1 The council or a committee of council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together by way of a single resolution.
- 13.1.2 Before the council committee resolves to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together under clause 13.1.1, the chairperson is to list the items of business and ask councillors to identify any of the individual items of business listed by the chairperson that they wish to speak on.
- 13.1.3 The council or committee must not resolve to adopt any item of business under clause 13.1.1 that a councillor has identified as being one they wish to speak on.

- 13.1.4 Where the consideration of multiple items of business together under clause 13.1.1 involves variation to the order of business for the meeting, the council or committee must resolve to alter the order of business, in accordance with clause 8.1.3.
- 13.1.5 A motion to adopt multiple items of business together under clause 13.1.1 must identify each of the items of business to be adopted and state that they are to be adopted as recommended in the business paper.
- 13.1.6 Items of business adopted under clause 13.1.1 are to be taken as having been unanimously adopted.
- 13.1.7 Councillors must ensure they disclose and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to items of business considered together under clause 13.1.1 in accordance with the requirements of the council's Code of Conduct.
- 13.1.8 Any motion relating to the remuneration of elected members must not be included in the list of multiple items of business to be adopted by way of a single resolution. **(Local Policy)**

## **14 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC**

### **14.1 Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public**

- 14.1.1 The council or a committee of the council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion or the receipt of any of the following types of matters:
- a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors),
  - b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer,
  - c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business,
  - d) commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:
    - (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or
    - (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or
    - (iii) reveal a trade secret.
    - (iv) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law,
  - e) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property,

- f) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege,
- g) information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land,
- h) alleged contraventions of the council's code of conduct.

**Note: Clause 14.1.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.**

- 14.1.2 The council or a committee of the council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

**Note: Clause 14.1.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.**

## **14.2 Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public**

- 14.2.1 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 14.1.1:

- a) except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
- b) if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret - unless the council or committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

**Note: Clause 14.2.1 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act**

- 14.2.2 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 14.1.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:

- a) are substantial issues relating to a matter in which the council or committee is involved, and
- b) are clearly identified in the advice, and
- c) are fully discussed in that advice.

**Note: Clause 14.2.2 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.**

- 14.2.3 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 14.1.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 14.1.1.

**Note: Clause 14.2.3 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.**

14.2.4 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:

- a) a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
- b) the discussion of the matter may:
  - (i) cause embarrassment to the council or committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of the council, or
  - (ii) cause a loss of confidence in the council or committee.

**Note: Clause 14.2.4 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.**

14.2.5 In deciding whether part of a meeting is to be closed to the public, the council or committee concerned must consider any relevant guidelines issued by the chief executive of the Office of Local Government.

**Note: Clause 14.2.5 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.**

### **14.3 Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases**

14.3.1 Part of a meeting of the council, or of a committee of the council, may be closed to the public while the council or committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.23 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:

- a) it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 14.1.1, and
- b) the council or committee, after considering any representations made under section 14.3.2, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
  - (i) should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
  - (ii) should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

**Note: Clause 14.3.1 reflects section 10C of the Act.**

### **14.4 Representations by members of the public**

14.4.1 The council, or a committee of the council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

**Note: Clause 14.4.1 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.**

14.4.2 A representation under clause 14.4.1 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.

- 14.4.3 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.8.5 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 14.4.1, members of the public must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications must be received by **4pm on the Friday** before the meeting at which the matter is to be considered.
- 14.4.4 The general manager (or their delegate) may refuse an application made under clause 14.4.3.
- 14.4.5 No more than **two (2)** speakers are to be permitted to make representations under clause 14.4.1.
- 14.4.6 If more than the permitted number of speakers applies to make representations under clause 14.4.1, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to make representations to the council. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to make representations under clause 14.4.1, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will make representations to the council.
- 14.4.7 The general manager (or their delegate) is to determine the order of speakers.
- 14.4.8 Where the council or a committee of the council proposes to close a meeting or part of a meeting to the public in circumstances where the matter has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.8.5 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, the chairperson is to invite representations from the public under clause 14.4.1 after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded. The chairperson is to permit no more than two (2) speakers to make representations in such order as determined by the chairperson.
- 14.4.9 Each speaker will be allowed three (3) minutes to make representations, and this time limit is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson. Speakers are to confine their representations to whether the meeting should be closed to the public. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to so digress. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

## **14.5 Expulsion of non councillors from meetings closed to the public**

- 14.5.1 If a meeting or part of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.

- 14.5.2 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place.

## **14.6 Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public**

- 14.6.1 The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The grounds must specify the following:
- a) the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act,
  - b) the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,
  - c) the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret) an explanation of the way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

**Note:** Clause 14.20 reflects section 10D of the Act.

## **14.7 Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public**

- 14.7.1 If the council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 14.7.2 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 14.7.1 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

# **15 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS**

## **15.1 Points of order**

- 15.1.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.
- 15.1.2 A point of order cannot be made with respect to adherence to the principles contained in clause 2.1 of the Code.

- 15.1.3 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provisions of this code they believe has been breached. The Chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

## **15.2 Questions of order**

- 15.2.1 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.
- 15.2.2 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.
- 15.2.3 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of the council.
- 15.2.4 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

## **15.3 Motions of dissent**

- 15.3.1 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.
- 15.3.2 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given. If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been discharged as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.
- 15.3.3 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

## **15.4 Acts of disorder**

- 15.4.1 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council:
- a) contravenes the Act or any regulation in force under the Act or this code, or
  - b) assaults or threatens to assault another councillor or person present at the meeting, or



- c) moves or attempts to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose or that deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or the committee, or addresses or attempts to address the council or the committee on such a motion, amendment or matter, or
- d) insults or makes personal reflections on or imputes improper motives to any other council official, or alleges a breach of the council's code of conduct, or
- e) says or does anything that is inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting or is likely to bring the council or the committee into contempt.

15.4.2 The chairperson may require a councillor:

- a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.4.1(a) or (b), or
- b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 15.4.1(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
- c) to retract and apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.4.1(d) and (e).

## **15.5 How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with**

15.5.1 If disorder occurs at a meeting of the council, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes and leave the chair. The council, on reassembling, must, on a question put from the chairperson, decide without debate whether the business is to be proceeded with or not. This clause applies to disorder arising from the conduct of members of the public as well as disorder arising from the conduct of councillors.

## **15.6 Expulsion from meetings**

- 15.6.1 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person other than a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act. Councillors may only be expelled by resolution of the council or the committee of the council.
- 15.6.2 Clause 15.6.1, does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to expel a person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, under section 10(2) (a) of the Act.
- 15.6.3 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 15.4.1. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.

- 15.6.4 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.
- 15.6.5 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 15.6.6 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of the council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place.

## **15.7 Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings**

- 15.7.1 Councillors, council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent during meetings of the council and committees of the council.
- 15.7.2 A person must not use a tape recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 15.7.3 Any person who makes a recording or attempts to make a recording of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council in contravention of clause 15.7.2, may be expelled from the meeting as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act.
- 15.7.4 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first- mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place.

## **15.8 Inviting and receiving advice from the General Manager**

- 15.8.1 The chairperson may invite the general manager to provide advice to the meeting. The general manager may after invitation choose to provide the requested advice by delegating the response to a staff member.

- 15.8.2 Where the chairperson wishes to invite the general manager to provide advice to the meeting, or where the general manager wishes to indicate an offer to provide advice, and excepting where the general manager may make an urgent interjection to advise of unlawful proceedings or likely unlawful outcome were the meeting to continue uninterrupted, an interjection indicating an invitation or offer of advice is not to occur so as to interrupt the proper course of the meeting being conducted under the other provisions of this code.
- 15.8.3 Where the chairperson invites the general manager to provide advice, such advice is to be delivered only after the chairperson has called an adjournment to any proceedings underway at the time and where that adjournment is called in accordance with code of meeting practice provisions allowing for an interruption.
- 15.8.4 Where verbal or written advice is provided by the general manager, or by a staff member through the general manager, to a meeting of council, such advice is to be provided to the meeting by way of the public address and audio recording system. Where written advice is read to the meeting, the source document is to be tabled following the reading of that advice into the audio recording system.
- 15.8.5 Where the chairperson is to receive confidential advice in any form from the general manager, the meeting is to be adjourned for such period of time as to allow the giving and receiving of that confidential advice to occur in a place not seen or heard by any other councillor or by any member of the public in attendance at the meeting.

**(Local Policy)**

## **16 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

- 16.1.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at meetings of the council and committees of the council in accordance with the council's code of conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict of interest was managed by the person who made the declaration must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made:
- a) Disclosure of conflict of interest is to be submitted in writing to the general manager, prior to the commencement of the meeting.
  - b) The meeting is to be notified of disclosed conflicts of interest and the means by which they will be managed.
  - c) If a conflict arises during debate the councillor should disclose the conflict as soon as is practicable.

## 17 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

### 17.1 Council decisions

17.1.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is a decision of the council.

**Note: Clause 17.1.1 reflects section 371 of the Act.**

17.1.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

### 17.2 Rescinding or altering council decisions

17.2.1 A resolution passed by the council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given under clause 3.6.1.

**Note: Clause 17.2.1 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.**

17.2.2 If a notice of motion to rescind a resolution is given at the meeting at which the resolution is carried, the resolution must not be carried into effect until the motion of rescission has been dealt with.

**Note: Clause 17.2.2 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.**

17.2.3 If a motion has been rejected by the council, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with clause 3.6.1.

**Note: Clause 17.2.3 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.**

17.2.4 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution, and a notice of motion which has the same effect as a motion which has been lost, must be signed by three (3) councillors if less than three (3) months has elapsed since the resolution was passed, or the motion was lost.

**Note: Clause 17.2.4 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.**

17.2.5 If a motion to alter or rescind a resolution has been lost, or if a motion which has the same effect as a previously lost motion is lost, no similar motion may be brought forward within three (3) months of the meeting at which it was lost. This clause may not be evaded by substituting a motion differently worded, but in principle the same.

**Note: Clause 17.2.5 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.**

17.2.6 The provisions of clauses 17.2.3 – 17.2.5 concerning rejected motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

**Note: Clause 17.2.6 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.**

17.2.7 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 17.2.4 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.6.2 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.

- 17.2.8 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the general manager no later than **one (1) business day** after the meeting at which the resolution was adopted, to allow any action that may have been taken in relation to the determination to be halted. Noting, that if the applicant has already been formally notified of consent, a rescission motion cannot be adopted.
- 17.2.9 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved on the report of a committee of the council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the council
- Note: Clause 17.2.9 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.**
- 17.2.10 Subject to clause 17.2.5, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:
- a) notice of motion signed by three councillors is submitted to the chairperson, and
  - b) a motion to have the motion considered at the meeting is passed, and
  - c) the chairperson rules the business that is the subject of the motion is of great urgency.
- 17.2.11 A motion moved under clause 17.2.10(b) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses in item 10.3.3, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.2.10(b) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 17.2.12 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.2.10(c).

### **17.3 Recommitting resolutions to correct an error**

- 17.3.1 Despite the provisions of this part, a councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting to correct any error, ambiguity or imprecision in the council's resolution.
- 17.3.2 In seeking the leave of the chairperson under clause 17.3.1 to move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting, the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.
- 17.3.3 The chairperson must not grant leave under clause 17.3.1 to recommit a resolution, unless he or she is satisfied that the proposed alternative wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.
- 17.3.4 A motion moved under clause 17.3.1 can be moved without notice. Despite clauses in item 10.3.3, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.3.1 can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 17.3.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.3.1.

- 17.3.6 A motion moved under clause 17.3.1 with the leave of the chairperson cannot be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

## 18 TIME LIMITS ON COUNCIL MEETINGS

### 18.1 Limits

- 18.1.1 Meetings of the council and committees of the council are to conclude no later than **7pm**.
- 18.1.2 If the business of the meeting is unfinished at **7pm**, the council or the committee may, by resolution, extend the time of the meeting.
- 18.1.3 If the business of the meeting is unfinished at **7pm**, and the council does not resolve to extend the meeting, the chairperson must:
- defer consideration of the remaining items of business on the agenda to the next ordinary meeting of the council, or
  - adjourn the meeting to a time, date and place fixed by the chairperson.
- 18.1.4 Clause 18.1.3 does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to adjourn a meeting at any time. The resolution adjourning the meeting must fix the time, date and place that the meeting is to be adjourned to.
- 18.1.5 Where a meeting is adjourned under clause 18.1.3 or 18.1.4, the general manager must:
- individually notify each councillor of the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene, and
  - publish the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene on the council's website and in such other manner that the general manager is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the time, date and place of the reconvened meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

## 19 AFTER THE MEETING

### 19.1 Minutes of meetings

- 19.1.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.
- Note: Clause 19.1.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.**
- 19.1.2 At a minimum, the general manager must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the council's minutes:
- details of each motion moved at a council meeting, regardless of whether there was a seconder, and of any amendments moved to it,
  - the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,

- c) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
  - d) such other matters specifically required under this code.
- 19.1.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.
- Note: Clause 19.1.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.**
- 19.1.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 19.1.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at that subsequent meeting.
- Note: Clause 19.1.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.**
- 19.1.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed.
- 19.1.7 The confirmed minutes of a council meeting must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

## **19.2 Access to correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, a meeting**

- 19.2.1 The council and committees of the council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.
- Note: Clause 19.2.1 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.**
- 19.2.2 Clause 19.2.1 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.
- Note: Clause 19.2.2 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.**
- 19.2.3 Clause 19.2.1 does not apply if the council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.
- Note: Clause 19.2.3 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.**
- 19.2.4 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 19.2.2 and 19.2.3 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

## **19.3 Implementation of decisions of the council**

19.3.1 The general manager is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council.

**Note: Clause 19.3.1 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.**

## **20 COUNCIL COMMITTEES**

### **20.1 Application of this Part**

20.1.1 This part only applies to committees of the council whose members are all councillors.

### **20.2 Council committees whose members are all councillors**

20.2.1 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.

20.2.2 Committee of the council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by the council.

20.2.3 The quorum for a meeting of a committee of the council is to be a majority of the members of the committee.

### **20.3 Functions of committees**

20.3.1 The council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established, but may from time to time amend those functions:

- a) The Corporate, Governance and Works Committee will deal with matters within the province of the director corporate and governance and the director works and civil.
- b) The Environment, Planning and Community Committee will deal with matters within the province of the director environment, planning and community.

### **20.4 Notice of committee meetings**

20.4.1 The general manager must send to each councillor regardless of whether they are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:

- a) the time, date and place of the meeting, and
- b) the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

20.4.2 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.



## **20.5 Attendance at committee meetings**

- 20.5.1 A committee member (other than the mayor) ceases to be a member of a committee if the committee member:
- a) has been absent from three (3) consecutive meetings of the committee without having given reasons acceptable to the committee for the member's absences, or
  - b) has been absent from at least half of the meetings of the committee held during the immediately preceding year without having given to the committee acceptable reasons for the member's absences.
- 20.5.2 Clause 20.5.1 does not apply if all of the members of the council are members of the committee.

## **20.6 Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings**

- 20.6.1 A councillor who is not a member of a committee of the council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:
- a) to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
  - b) to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
  - c) to vote at the meeting.

## **20.7 Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees**

- 20.7.1 The chairperson of each committee of the council must be:
- a) the mayor, or
  - b) if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by the council, or
  - c) if the council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.
- 20.7.2 The council may elect a member of a committee of the council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If the council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.
- 20.7.3 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a committee of the council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.

- 20.7.4 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a committee of the council. If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting, but if neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

## **20.8 Procedure in committee meetings**

- 20.8.1 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each committee of the council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all committees of the council unless the council or the committee determines otherwise.
- 20.8.2 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 20.8.1.
- 20.8.3 Voting at a council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

## **20.9 Closure of committee meetings to the public**

- 20.9.1 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of committees of the council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of the council to the public.
- 20.9.2 If a committee of the council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended, and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of the council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 20.9.3 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 20.9.2 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

## **20.10 Disorder in committee meetings**

- 20.10.1 The provisions of the Act and this code relating to the maintenance of order in council meetings apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way as they apply to meetings of the council.

## **20.11 Minutes of council committee meetings**

- 20.11.1 Each committee of the council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of its meetings. At a minimum, a committee must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the committee's minutes:

- a) details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
  - b) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
  - c) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
  - d) such other matters specifically required under this code.
- 20.11.2 All voting at meetings of committees of the council (including meetings that are closed to the public) must be recorded in the minutes of the meetings with the names of councillors who voted for or against a motion or amendment (including any use of the casting vote) being recorded.
- 20.11.3 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council are confirmed at the subsequent meeting of council.
- 20.11.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 20.11.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at that subsequent meeting.
- 20.11.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed.
- 20.11.7 The confirmed minutes of a meeting of a committee of the council must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of meetings of committees of the council on its website prior to their confirmation.

## 21 IRREGULARITIES

- 21.1.1 Proceedings at a meeting of a council or a council committee are not invalidated because of:
- a) a vacancy in a civic office, or
  - b) a failure to give notice of the meeting to any councillor or committee member, or
  - c) any defect in the election or appointment of a councillor or committee member, or
  - d) a failure of a councillor or a committee member to disclose a conflict of interest, or to refrain from the consideration or discussion of, or
  - e) vote on, the relevant matter, at a council or committee meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct, or
  - f) a failure to comply with this code.

**Note: Clause 21.1.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.**

## 22 DEFINITIONS

<b>the Act</b>	Means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
<b>act of disorder</b>	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 15.11 of this code
<b>amendment</b>	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving amendment to that motion
<b>audio recorder</b>	any device capable of recording speech
<b>business day</b>	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout NSW
<b>Chairperson</b>	In relation to a meeting of the council, means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee, means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 20.11 of this code
<b>this code</b>	Means the council's adopted code of meeting practice
<b>committee of the council</b>	Means a committee established by the council in accordance with clause 20.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of elected members) or the council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 12.1
<b>council official</b>	Has the same meaning as in the model code of conduct for local councils in NSW
<b>day</b>	Means calendar day
<b>division</b>	Means a request by two councillors under 11.7 of this code requiring the recording of the names of the councillors who voted both for and against a motion
<b>foreshadowed amendment</b>	Means a proposed amendment foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 10.18 of this code during debate on the first amendment
<b>foreshadowed motion</b>	Means a motion foreshadowed by a councillor under 10.17 of this code during debate on the original motion
<b>open voting</b>	Means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
<b>planning decision</b>	Means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> including any decision relating to a development application, an environmental planning instrument, a development control plan or a development contribution plan under the Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act

<b>performance improvement order</b>	Means an order issued under section 438A of the Act
<b>quorum</b>	Means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
<b>the Regulation</b>	Means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
<b>webcast</b>	A video or audio broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet either concurrently with the meeting or at a later time
<b>Year</b>	Means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June

## 23 ATTACHMENTS

<b>Attachment 1</b>	Guide to opening the meeting
<b>Attachment 2</b>	Notice of motion template
<b>Attachment 3</b>	Rescission and altering resolutions template
<b>Attachment 4</b>	Motion and amendment flowchart

## **Attachment 1. Guide to opening the meeting**

### **1. OPENING PRAYER (COUNCIL MEETINGS ONLY)**

Almighty and gracious God  
In all our works direct us,  
Bless this Valley  
All who hold office in this Council  
And who administer its affairs.  
Keep us in your grace  
And guide us in your ways;  
That we may live in truth and peace  
To the honour of your name. Amen.

### **2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS OF THE LAND**

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of these lands on which this meeting is taking place, and pay tribute and respect to the Elders both past and present of the Bundjalung, Gumbaynggirr and Yaegl nations which lie within the Council boundaries.

### **3. STATEMENT IN RELATION TO RECORDING OF MEETINGS**

All present are advised that this meeting is being broadcast and audio recorded. The recordings of the non-confidential parts of the meeting will be made available on Council's website once the Minutes have been finalised. Speakers are asked not to make insulting or defamatory statements, and to take care when discussing other people's personal information. No other persons are permitted to record the meeting, unless specifically authorised by Council to do so.

## Attachment 2. Notice of Motion Template

ITEM	TYPE TITLE HERE FULLY CAPITALISED AND IN BOLD	
<b>Meeting</b>	Please select	1 March 2021
<b>Proposed</b>	Notice of Motion	
<b>Submitted by</b>	Select one	
<b>Attachment</b>	Mandatory Selection	

To the General Manager, Clarence Valley Council, I propose that the following report and notice of motion be submitted to Council.

### SUMMARY

[Click here to enter text.](#) This is a succinct summary of the report (one paragraph). Do not repeat anything here that is already in the body of the report.

### PROPOSED MOTION

Details of recommendation by Councillor.

### LINKAGE TO OUR COMMUNITY PLAN

Theme 5 Leadership

Objective 5.1 We will have a strong, accountable and representative Government

Strategy 5.1.4 Ensure transparent and accountable decision making for our community

### BACKGROUND

[Click here to enter text.](#) This section should provide the history associated with the subject. This includes citing previous Council reports and resolutions, meetings, correspondence and professional advice. This section is also useful in writing subsequent reports on the matter as it contains the historical overview.

### KEY ISSUES

[Click here to enter text.](#) This section highlights the main issues at a glance; the issues are those matters that require the main understanding and deliberation of Council. Also include options that have been considered and why they are not recommended.

### COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

#### Budget/Financial

A notice of motion for the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the notice of motion.

#### Asset Management

[Click here to enter text.](#) N/A or reference to relevant Asset Management Plan/s and other relevant asset management information/data

**Policy or Regulation**

[Click here to enter text.](#) N/A or the policy or regulation title which is applicable

**Consultation**

[Click here to enter text.](#) N/A or internal and/or external consultation should be noted here

**Legal and Risk Management**

[Click here to enter text.](#) State if the matter may go to court and/or become a legal or risk issue. Also include impacts relating to Native Title. Consultation with Council's Senior Strategic Planner (Public Land/Native Title) required.

**Climate Change**

[Click here to enter text.](#) N/A or state risk issue

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Attachment	<b>Nil or list as A, B, C etc. NB: Large attachments (over 50 pages) should be tabled.</b>
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**STAFF COMMENT**

[Click here to enter comment if required](#)



## Attachment 3. Rescission and altering resolutions templates

ITEM		RECISSION MOTION COUNCIL RESOLUTION -
<b>Meeting Proposed Submitted by Attachment</b>	Please select Notice of Motion Select one Nil	1 March 2021

To the General Manager, Clarence Valley Council, I propose that the following rescission motion be submitted to Council.

### SUMMARY

[Click here to enter text.](#) This is a succinct summary of the report (one paragraph).

We the undersigned move the following motion.

### PROPOSED MOTION

Details of recommendation by Councillor.

**Signed:**


ITEM		ALTERING COUNCIL RESOLUTION -
<b>Meeting</b>	Please select	1 March 2021
<b>Proposed</b>	Notice of Motion	
<b>Submitted by</b>	Select one	
<b>Attachment</b>	Nil	

To the General Manager, Clarence Valley Council, I propose that the following motion to alter a resolution of Council, be submitted to Council.

### SUMMARY

[Click here to enter text.](#) This is a succinct summary of the report (one paragraph).

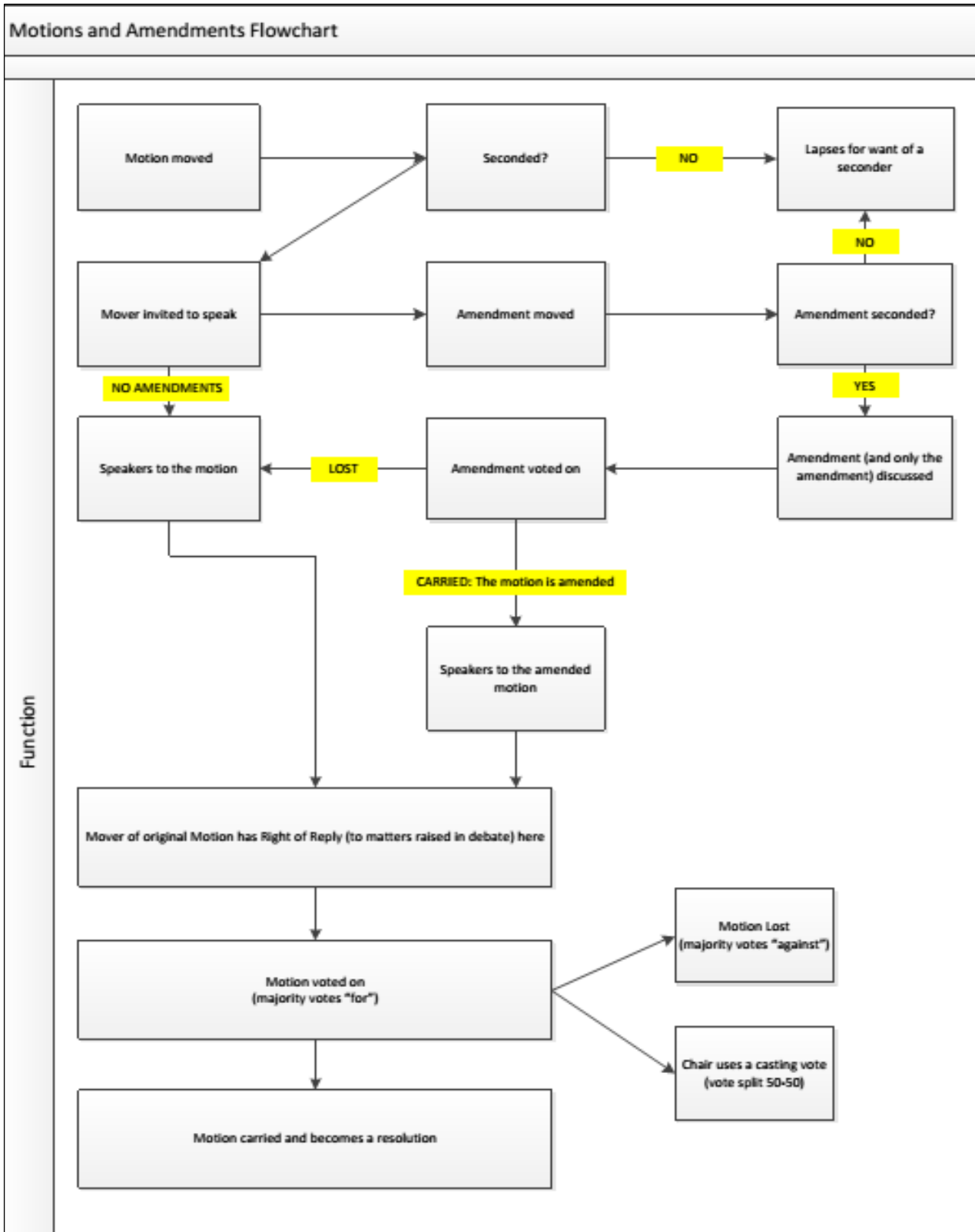
We the undersigned move the following motion.

### PROPOSED MOTION

That Council alter resolution (minute number) by .

**Signed:**


## Attachment 4. Motions and amendments flowchart



<b>Circular Details</b>	20-37 / 22 September 2020 / A723972
<b>Previous Circulars</b>	<p>20-09 <i>Compliance with social distancing requirements to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus at council and committee meetings</i></p> <p>20-12 <i>Modification of statutory requirements in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</i></p> <p>20-28 <i>Rules on attendance at council and committee meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic as of 1 July 2020</i></p>
<b>Who should read this</b>	Councillors / General Managers / All council staff
<b>Contact</b>	Council Governance / 02 4428 4100 / <a href="mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au">olg@olg.nsw.gov.au</a>
<b>Action required</b>	Information / Response to OLG / Council to Implement

## Status of special COVID-19 measures

### What's new or changing

- Amendments have been made to the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (the Regulation) to:
  - extend the period during which the special COVID-19 pandemic provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) apply, and
  - postpone the repeal of the COVID-19 pandemic regulation-making power in the Act.
- The regulations made under the COVID-19 pandemic regulation-making power on 17 April 2020 prescribing the measures notified in [circular 20-12](#) expire on 18 October 2020.

### What this will mean for your council

- The Regulation extends the “prescribed period” for the purposes of sections 747A and 747AB of the Act to the end of **25 March 2021**.
- Section 747A provides that during the prescribed period, a requirement for councillors or others to attend a meeting is satisfied if the meeting is held in whole or in part remotely using audio visual links.
- Section 747AB limits the ability of councils to commence proceedings to recover unpaid rates and charges during the prescribed period unless certain steps have been taken to identify and address financial hardship.
- The measures prescribed on 17 April 2020 under section 747B of the Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic notified in circular 20-12, automatically expire on 18 October 2020.
- The amendments made to the Regulation on 17 April 2020 removing requirements for newspaper advertising also notified in [circular 20-12](#) are ongoing and will continue to apply after the COVID-19 pandemic passes.

### Key points

- Councillors and council staff may attend council and committee meetings in person. However, councils must continue to allow councillors and staff to attend and participate in meetings by audio visual links where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Office of Local Government  
 5 O’Keefe Avenue NOWRA NSW 2541  
 Locked Bag 3015 NOWRA NSW 2541  
 T 02 4428 4100 F 02 4428 4199 TTY 02 4428 4209  
 E [olg@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au) W [www.olg.nsw.gov.au](http://www.olg.nsw.gov.au) ABN 20 770 707 468

- Members of the public are permitted to attend meetings. However, councils must not allow persons to attend a meeting if the size of the meeting venue is insufficient to ensure there is 4 square metres of space for each person attending the meeting.
- Councillors and council staff are not to be counted when calculating the space available for each person at the meeting venue and the number of persons who are attending a meeting.
- Where councils exclude members of the public from meetings, they must livestream their meetings using audio-visual links to satisfy the requirement under section 10 of the Act for members of the public to be permitted to “attend” meetings.

#### **Where to go for further information**

- For further information please contact the Council Governance Team on 02 4428 4100 or by email at [olg@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au).



**Tim Hurst**  
**Deputy Secretary**  
**Local Government, Planning and Policy**

# Remote Attendance by Councillors at Council Meetings

March  
2021

Consultation Paper



Office of Local Government, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment  
5 O'Keefe Avenue Locked Bag 3015 Phone 02 4428 4100 [olg@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au)  
NOWRA NSW 2541 NOWRA NSW 2541 TTY 02 4428 4209 [www.olg.nsw.gov.au](http://www.olg.nsw.gov.au)

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## Overview

Temporary amendments were made to the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic allowing councillors to participate in meetings remotely by audio-visual link. The amendments allowing remote attendance are time limited and will automatically expire on 25 March 2021.

Most councils have successfully implemented remote attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link during the pandemic. Some councils have called for the option of remote attendance to be made available to them on an ongoing basis to encourage greater diversity of representation.

The Government agrees that allowing remote attendance by councillors at meetings may serve to remove some of the impediments that currently prevent underrepresented groups from serving on their local councils.

The Government is therefore proposing to amend the *Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW* (Model Meeting Code) to include non-mandatory provisions that allow councils to permit councillors to attend council and committee meetings remotely by audio-visual link in certain circumstances.

While councils will be required to resume meeting in person from 26 March 2021, as an interim measure, the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* will be amended to allow councils to permit individual (but not all) councillors to attend meetings remotely until 31 December 2021 pending the changes to the Model Meeting Code.

While the Government strongly supports the objective of encouraging greater diversity of representation on councils, this should be counterbalanced by the need to ensure communities are effectively represented by

their elected councillors. The Government believes that to be effective local elected representatives, councillors need to live or work in the area and should exercise their duties diligently. Councillors should not, for example, be permitted to move interstate or overseas and attend every third meeting remotely to collect their fees. Councillors should also not be permitted to attend meetings while at work where their attention may be focussed on matters other than council business.

To ensure this does not occur, the grounds on which councillors will be permitted to attend meetings by audio-visual link will be limited. Under the proposed new provisions, councils will only be able to give approval for individual councillors to attend a meeting remotely by audio-visual link where the councillor is prevented from attending the meeting because of ill health, disability, carer responsibilities, natural disaster or, on a limited number of occasions in each year, because they are absent from the local area due to a prior work commitment.

The Government recognises that remote attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link may not be supported by all councils or may pose insurmountable logistical and technological challenges for some councils. For this reason, the proposed new provisions will not be mandatory, and councils can choose whether to include them in their adopted codes of meeting practice.



# What is being proposed?

## ► The proposed amendments will allow councillors to attend meetings by audio-visual link with the approval of the council in certain circumstances.

“Audio-visual” link will be defined as “a facility that enables audio and visual communication between persons at different places”.

Under the proposed amendments, a councillor will be permitted to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link with the prior approval of the council or the committee, or approval granted by the council or committee at the meeting concerned, where they are prevented from attending the meeting in person because of ill health, disability, carer responsibilities or natural disaster.

A councillor will also be permitted to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link with the prior approval of the council or committee, or approval granted by the council or committee at the meeting concerned, where they are prevented from attending the meeting because they are absent from the local area due to a prior work commitment. However, a councillor will not be permitted to attend an ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council by audio-visual link on these grounds on any more than three occasions in each year (inclusive of all ordinary, extraordinary and committee meetings attended by the councillor by these means).

Where a councillor is proposing to seek the council’s or a committee’s approval to attend a meeting by audio-visual link at the meeting concerned, they must first give the general manager at least 5 working days’ notice that they will be seeking the council’s or committee’s approval, to allow sufficient time for the necessary arrangements to be made for them to attend the meeting remotely, should the council or committee give its approval.

Where attending a meeting by audio-visual link, councillors will be required to do so from a location within NSW or within 100km of the NSW border.

## ► As with decisions to grant a leave of absence under the existing provisions of the Model Meeting Code, the decision to permit a councillor to attend a meeting by audio-visual link is one that will be at the council’s or committee’s discretion.

The council or committee will be required to act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor’s request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link.

However, the council or committee will be permitted to refuse a councillor’s request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link, where the councillor has failed to appropriately declare and manage conflicts of interest, observe confidentiality or comply with the council’s code of meeting practice on one or more previous occasions when they have attended a meeting by audio-visual link.

➤ **When attending meetings by audio-visual link, meeting rules and standards will apply to councillors in the same way they would if the councillor was attending the meeting in person.**

The council's adopted code of meeting practice will apply to a councillor attending a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link in the same way it would if they attended the meeting in person.

Councillors will be required to give their full attention to the business and proceedings of the meeting when attending a meeting by audio-visual link.

Councillors will also be required to be appropriately dressed when attending meetings by audio-visual link and must ensure that no items are within sight of the meeting that are inconsistent with the maintenance of order at the meeting or that are likely to bring the council or the committee into disrepute.

Where a councillor has attended a meeting by audio-visual link, the minutes of the meeting must record the fact that the councillor attended the meeting by audio-visual link.

➤ **Councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link will be required to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest.**

Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link will be required to declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at the meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct.

Where the councillor has declared a pecuniary or significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter being discussed at the meeting, the

councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting must be terminated and the councillor must not be in sight or hearing of the meeting at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or at any time during which the council or committee is voting on the matter.

➤ **Councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link will be required to protect the confidentiality of information considered while the meeting is closed to members of the public.**

Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link will be required to ensure that no other person is within sight or hearing of the meeting at any time that the meeting has been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

➤ **The proposed amendments will contain provisions that allow the chair to enforce compliance with meeting rules by councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link.**

Where a councillor is attending a meeting by audio-visual link, the chairperson or a person authorised by the chairperson will be permitted to mute the councillor's audio link to the meeting for the purposes of enforcing compliance with the council's code of meeting practice.

If a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link is expelled from a meeting for an act of disorder, the chairperson of the meeting or a person authorised by the chairperson will be permitted to terminate the councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting.

# Have your say

We now want to hear from you.



## Key questions to consider

Do you support the proposed changes to the Model Meeting Code to allow councillors to attend meetings remotely by audio-visual link?

Do you have any concerns about the proposed changes? What are your concerns?

Do you have any suggestions for how the proposed new provisions could be improved?

Submissions may be made in writing by **COB 3 May 2021** to the following addresses.

### POST:

Locked Bag 3015  
NOWRA NSW 2541



### EMAIL:

[olg@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au)

## Further information

For more information, please contact Office of Local Government's Council Governance Team on **(02) 4428 4100** or via email at [olg@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:olg@olg.nsw.gov.au).

Submissions should be labelled 'Remote attendance at council and committee meetings' and marked to the attention of Office of Local Government's Council Governance Team.





# **Final Project Report**

# **SHOWGROUND**

# **STIMULUS FUNDING**

# **PROGRAM**

## **January 2021**



Item: Fence - repair and replacement works  
Location: Before – Riverfront area (outside)



Item: Fence - repair and replacement works  
Location: Before – Grandstand area (inside)



Item: Fence - repair and replacement works  
Location: After – Grandstand area (outside)



Item: Fence - repair and replacement works  
Location: After – concrete surround & new post base



Item: Road - Fence - repair and replacement works  
Location: After - Riverfront area (outside)



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: Before - existing uncovered veranda



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: Before - existing uncovered veranda



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: Progress - existing uncovered veranda



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: Progress - existing uncovered veranda



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: After - covered veranda (roof)



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: After - covered veranda (deck & fascia)



Item: JT Building - gas bottle relocate & new awning  
Location: After – relocated gas bottles





Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before – Lower gate to Clydesdale Building



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before - Clydesdale Building to existing road



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before - Dump point turn around



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before - Dump point to Main Pavilion



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before - Dump point turn around



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Before - Top car park



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Progress - Dump point turn around



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Progress - Dump point to Main Pavilion



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Progress – Top car park



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: After - Dump point turn around



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Progress - Dump point to Main Pavilion



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: Progress – Top car park



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: After - Dump point turn around



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: After - Clydesdale Building to existing road



Item: Road - upgrade  
Location: After – Lower gate to Clydesdale Building



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: Before - JT Building (behind)



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: Before - Canteen Building

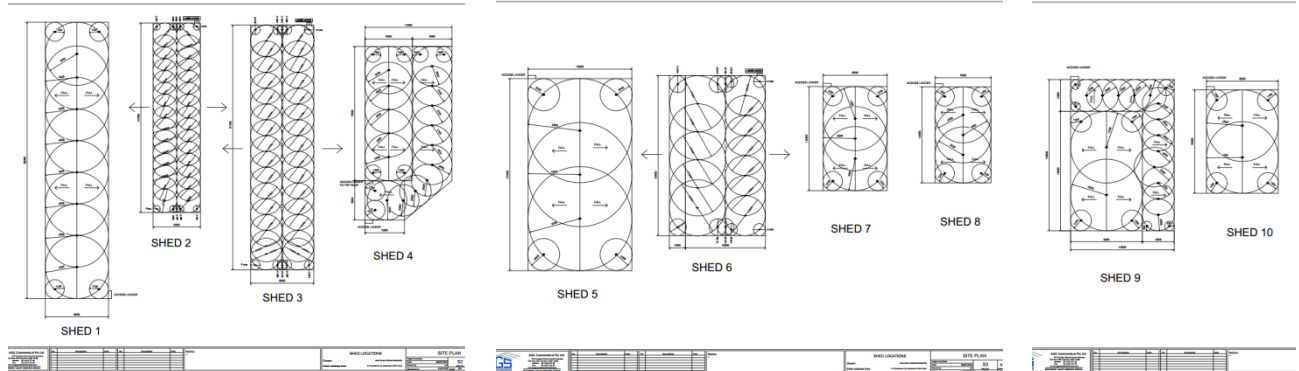


6a.21.009 - Page 6 of 7

Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: Before – Office, Amenities, Fine Arts Building



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: Progress – scope of work



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: After - JT Building



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: After - Canteen Building



Item: Roof Access - installation  
Location: After – Office, Amenities, Fine Arts Building



Ref: 20/02412#75

Clarence Valley Council  
Mr David Sutton  
Manager Open Spaces & Facilities  
david.sutton@clarence.nsw.gov.au

**Maclean Showground - Funding Offer  
Phase Two, NSW Showgrounds Stimulus Program**

Dear Mr Sutton

Thank you for your application to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands Showgrounds Stimulus Funding Program.

I am pleased to advise that Clarence Valley Council has been successful in obtaining a grant of \$277,395.00 (inc. GST) from additional funding made available from the NSW Government's COVID-19 Stimulus Package towards the following project/s at Maclean Showground:

- Proposal 949 - Replace existing Arena lighting with improved lighting equipment (\$232,895.00 incl. GST)
- Proposal 953 - Refurbishment of grandstand retaining walls, seating & walkway (\$44,500.00 incl. GST)

This financial assistance is offered on the terms set out in the attached Funding Deed.

The funds will be paid electronically following your indication of acceptance and confirmation of banking details. If the attached Deed is not signed, returned and received by the Department within fourteen (14) days of the date of this letter, the offer will be considered as lapsed and be withdrawn. However, it would be appreciated if an indication of acceptance is provided immediately to allow for expedited funding disbursement and works to commence.

If you require additional information or wish to discuss this matter further, please contact the Showgrounds Stimulus Funding Program team on 1300 886 235 (option 4) or via [built.assets@crowland.nsw.gov.au](mailto:built.assets@crowland.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Bell'.

**Andrew Bell**  
**Director Regional Operations West**  
**Showgrounds Stimulus Funding Program Manager**  
**Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands**  
10 March 2021

**Clarence Valley Council**  
**WORKING GROUP ON CAMPERS**

**TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2021, 11 AM – 12.30 PM AT 50 RIVER STREET, MACLEAN COMMITTEE ROOM**

**MINUTES**

**Attendance:**

CVC – Councillor Peter Ellem; Councillor Debrah Novak, Des Schroder, Director Environment, Planning & Community; Adam Cameron, Manager Environment, Development & Strategic Planning; David Sutton, Open Spaces Coordinator; Tim Brenton, Regulatory Services Supervisor

Yamba Chamber of Commerce –Ken Adams; Judy King

National Parks & Wildlife Service – Andrew Lugg

**Observers:**

Doug Mackenzie, Grant Jennings

**Apologies:**

Yaegl Traditional Owners – William Walker CEO, Community Representative – Col Hennessy, Calypso Holiday Park – Adrian Easdown, CVC Peter Birch, Manager Open Spaces & Facilities

Item		Discussion/ Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
01	<b>Acknowledgement of Country</b>	Cr Ellem provided an Acknowledgement of Country	Cr Ellem		
02	<b>Apologies and Introductions</b>	Cr Ellem welcomed and thanked the working group for their attendance. Cr Ellem also noted apologies and thanked community members Ken Adams and Judy King, CI Novak and observers Doug Mackenzie and Grant Jennings for their attendance.	All		

Item	Discussion/ Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
03	<p><b>Update on compliance over Christmas holidays</b></p> <p><b>Feedback from the group</b></p>		Media release to be prepared outlining compliance achievements over Christmas/New Year, coinciding with Easter.	Adam Cameron
	<p>Tim Brenton provided an update on compliance activities for the Christmas/New Year period. Key points included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 early morning patrols</li> <li>• Daily patrols of key areas</li> <li>• 227 infringements for illegal camping</li> <li>• Around 350 parking fines issues valley-wide</li> </ul> <p>A summary of feedback from the group included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally a positive response to the ranger patrols around Yamba</li> <li>• New signage and additional resources have helped response times and coverage</li> <li>• The response around both Yamba and Angourie was much better than previous years</li> </ul> <p>Other comments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Crescent was a hotspot for camping and parking at Angourie</li> <li>• Spooky Beach was also an issue</li> <li>• Anti-social behaviour and under-age drinking at Yamba was a problem</li> <li>• Dolphin Park at Yamba was an issue and it was suggested it needed signage</li> </ul> <p>Andrew Lugg (NPWS) summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General camping on NPWS estate up 25% over previous years</li> <li>• Online booking has helped greatly</li> <li>• All sites are managed by contractors</li> </ul>			

Item	Discussion/ Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
04	<p><b>Key issues for discussion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Effectiveness of new signage</b></li> <li>• <b>Request to extend signage</b></li> <li>• <b>Request for local exemptions</b></li> <li>• <b>Parking fines across the Clarence Valley</b></li> </ul>	All		
05	<p><b>Plans for the upcoming Easter holiday period</b></p>	Tim Brenton	Schedule of compliance activities over Easter to be implemented	<p>Tim Brenton</p> <p>Adam Cameron</p>

Item	Discussion/ Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
06	<b>General business</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was agreed that the working group disband after the next meeting, which will be scheduled for May/June</li> <li>• It was agreed that Council staff prepare a report to Council at an agreed interval with updates on compliance activities around illegal camping</li> <li>• It was noted that the new Council may chose to establish a new working group however that was a matter for them</li> <li>• The group resolved to prepare a report to the March 2021 Council meeting recommending:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Council allocate a Variable Messaging Sign (VMS) at Yamba for use over Easter</li> <li>○ Install “No Parking Midnight-5am” signage along Clarence Street near Flinders Park</li> <li>○ Consider “No Parking Midnight-5.00am” signage along The Crescent at Angourie as part of a future parking study</li> <li>○ The Working Group disband following the proposed meeting after the Easter Holidays</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	All	Council report for March 2021 meeting
07	<b>Meeting close</b>	The meeting closed at 12.30		



Undetermined Applications as at 22 March 2021.

As of 22 March 2021 there were 165 outstanding development applications, which have been with Council for the following timeframes:

<b>Less than 40 days</b>	95
<b>41 - 60 days</b>	13
<b>61 - 80 days</b>	11
<b>81+ days</b>	46

The table below shows undetermined DAs that have been with Council for over 40 days with reasons for their current status.

<b>Application No</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Received Date</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Reason</b>
DA2021/0060	41	8/02/2021	Carport	173 Alice Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Not supported at DAP due to nil setback and in 2003 same carport was refused by Council. Applicant advised to either withdraw or may be reported to a future Council meeting.
DA2021/0070	41	8/02/2021	As built alterations & additions to dwelling	197 Schultz Road, BILLYS CREEK NSW 2453	Being determined.
SUB2021/0004	44	5/02/2021	Three lot strata subdivision	9 Eversley Place, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (amended plans).
DA2021/0065	44	5/02/2021	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	2 Hadfield Close, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460	Amended Plans received and notified until 17/03. Variation to the DCP sought for front setback received and being reported to DAP for consideration.
DA2021/0066	45	4/02/2021	Alterations and Additions	13 Penda Place, GULMARRAD NSW 2463	Awaiting additional information (amended plans), Applicant has requested an extension of time to provide information.
DA2021/0055	46	3/02/2021	Bait processing and cold storage facility	3 Deering Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Awaiting additional information (noise assessment)
DA2021/0057	47	2/02/2021	Deck	72 McHugh Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Unauthorised deck not supported at DAP due to location on river side of the levee. Applicant advised to either withdraw or may be reported to a future Council meeting.
DA2021/0044	52	28/01/2021	Shed	4 Forest Way, WOOMBAH NSW 2469	Additional information requested (Amended plans to comply with setbacks or DCP variation).
SUB2021/0002	53	27/01/2021	Concept Development Application - Four lot subdivision	33 Timbs Place, CLARENZA NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (access).

DA2021/0033	58	22/01/2021	Industrial complex 4 units	33 Lilypool Road, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (stormwater management plan, address DCP, hours of operation, plan showing of amenities and signage details).
DA2021/0040	58	22/01/2021	Dwelling	159 Grasstree Drive, TALOUMBI NSW 2463	Impacts to Native vegetation currently being assessed.
CDC2021/0002	60	18/01/2021	Upgrade of party wall to existing dual occupancy	35 Charles Street, ILUKA NSW 2466	Currently being assessed*
DA2021/0024	60	20/01/2021	Carport	24 Queen Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Awaiting additional information (Variation to DCP – Setbacks)
DA2021/0025	61	19/01/2021	Dwelling	Crisp Drive, ASHBY HEIGHTS NSW 2463	Impacts to Native vegetation currently being assessed.
DA2021/0015	67	13/01/2021	Depot	Brickworks Lane, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (stormwater management plan and amended plans).
DA2021/0003	69	11/01/2021	Industrial shed	160 North Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Additional information received 26/02, further comments regarding proposed sanitary facilities required.
DA2021/0012	69	11/01/2021	Health consulting rooms	2 Morven Street, MACLEAN NSW 2463	Additional information heritage impacts, stormwater management and amended plans received 9/03 and being assessed.
DA2021/0011	69	11/01/2021	Dwelling & conversion of existing dwelling to secondary dwelling	6 Campbell Street, WOLOWEYAH NSW 2464	Submissions received, site inspection completed and currently being assessed *
DA2021/0010	72	8/01/2021	Extension to shed for storage purposes	Mackay Street, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (amended plans, fire safety measures and stormwater management).
DA2021/0004	73	7/01/2021	General Industry (Car Wash)	160 North Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Part of additional information submitted 9/03, further comments regarding stormwater management required following on-site meeting held 22/03/2021
DA2021/0002	73	7/01/2021	Alterations and Additions - Two decks to dwelling	127 Lakes Boulevard, WOLOWEYAH NSW 2464	Submissions received, site inspection completed and currently being assessed *
DA2021/0006	75	5/01/2021	Dual Occupancy	Rannoch Avenue, MACLEAN NSW 2463	Being determined.
SUB2021/0001	75	5/01/2021	Two lot subdivision	Rannoch Avenue, MACLEAN NSW 2463	Being determined.
DA2020/0807	76	4/01/2021	Alterations and additions to dwelling	27 Binnacle Court, YAMBA NSW 2464	Variation to DCP (setbacks) submitted 17/03 and currently being assessed.
DA2020/0815	90	21/12/2020	Shed	35 Old Woombah Road, WOOMBAH NSW 2469	Awaiting additional information (amended

					plans and DCP variation – setbacks)
DA2020/0803	93	18/12/2020	Dwelling	18 Beach Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Additional information received 15/03 (amended plans and DCP variation). Application referred to Essential Energy.
DA2020/0804	93	18/12/2020	Dwelling	14 Ffloyd Court, YAMBA NSW 2464	Being determined.
DA2020/0785	97	14/12/2020	Alterations and Additions	5 Honeysuckle Street, BROOMS HEAD NSW 2463	Awaiting additional information (Proposed on-site wastewater system)
DA2020/0774	103	8/12/2020	Dwelling	511 Old Ferry Road, ASHBY NSW 2463	Notification period closed 18/03, two submissions received and currently being assessed*
DA2020/0766	107	4/12/2020	Carport	26 Waratah Avenue, YAMBA NSW 2464	To be withdrawn.
DA2020/0748	110	1/12/2020	Storage sheds	24 Fairtrader Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464	Additional information received (amended plans), report to DAP to consider DCP variation to reduce setback
SUB2020/0039	110	1/12/2020	Three lot subdivision	Red Hill Road, SOUTH ARM NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (Revised Ecological Report and Contamination assessment).
DA2020/0718	117	24/11/2020	Additions to dwelling	593 Laytons Range Road, NYMBOIDA NSW 2460	Additional information requested (engineers certificate, termite protection and on-site wastewater).
DA2020/0729	118	23/11/2020	71 lot subdivision and shopping complex and tavern	Brooms Head Road, GULMARRAD NSW 2463	Awaiting additional information (Stormwater management, amended BDAR, traffic impact assessment, land use conflict assessment and access for pedestrian/ mobility between commercial area and open space areas).
DA2020/0725	121	20/11/2020	52 Senior living units, three lot subdivision and associated site filling	Carrs Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464	Additional information required – flooding, impacts from fill, stormwater/drainage, onsite manoeuvring/ parking.
DA2020/0711	123	18/11/2020	Shed and alterations and additions to dwelling	32 Marandowie Drive, ILUKA NSW 2466	Additional information requested (amended plans to comply with flood restrictions).
DA2020/0699	129	12/11/2020	Dwelling	3055 Clarence Way, NEWBOLD NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (ecological assessment, details of watercourse crossing).
DA2020/0671	132	9/11/2020	Demolition and redevelopment of existing hotel, including installation of temporary hotel	74-80 Queen Street, ILUKA NSW 2466	Report to April Council meeting

DA2020/0668	143	29/10/2020	Demolish existing shed and construct new shed	24 Through Street, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460	Second request for additional information (amended plans).
DA2020/0658	149	23/10/2020	Carport	3 Gumnut Road, YAMBA NSW 2464	Report to March Council meeting.
DA2020/0632	159	13/10/2020	Shed	401 Armidale Road, ELLAND NSW 2460	Additional information requested (amended site plan and DCP Variation – setbacks).
DA2020/0616	163	9/10/2020	Dwelling	13 Clarence Street, ASHBY NSW 2463	Awaiting additional information (amended plans).
DA2020/0613	164	8/10/2020	Extensions to flood mound	21 Fischers Road, SOUTHGATE NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (amended plans and details of fill).
DA2020/0585	171	1/10/2020	Two lot subdivision and alterations and additions to existing dwelling	132 Spenser Street, ILUKA NSW 2466	Additional information received (amended plans) 9/03 and currently being assessed*
DA2020/0542	185	17/09/2020	Dwelling and shed	175 Round Mountain Road, LOWER SOUTHGATE 2460	Awaiting addition information (details of fill already imported to site).
DA2020/0543	185	17/09/2020	37 lot subdivision and two dwellings	Orion Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464	Awaiting additional information (connection to services, additional house design, compliance with DCP, draft management plan for waterbody). DPI Fisheries and NRAR have advised General Terms approval will not be issued unless proposal is amended.
DA2020/0536	188	14/09/2020	Building envelope	Back Lane, JUNCTION HILL NSW 2460	Department of Planning are not going to grant concurrence, Applicant to amend application or withdraw.
DA2020/0529	192	10/09/2020	As built dwelling	637 Parker Road, LANITZA NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (WAE for plumbing work, certification from electrician and bushfire report).
DA2020/0519	195	7/09/2020	Shed and two carports	32 Prescott Street, COPMANHURST 2460	Being determined.
DA2020/0470	212	21/08/2020	Four residential units, strata subdivision and consolidation	Duke Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Additional information required (heritage impacts).
SUB2020/0024	212	21/08/2020	Six lot strata subdivision	12 Fairtrader Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464	Awaiting additional information (on-site manoeuvring diagrams).
DA2020/0294	289	5/06/2020	Dwelling, sheds, spa and flood mound	546 Lawrence Road, ALUMY CREEK NSW 2460	Additional information required (on-site effluent disposal).
DA2020/0291	291	3/06/2020	Site regrading and filling works	72-82 Swallow Road, SOUTH GRAFTON 2460	Awaiting external referrals (ARTC).
DA2020/0288	292	2/06/2020	Alterations and Additions (roof over deck)	6 Pilot Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Awaiting additional information (Notification plans and DCP Variation)

SUB2020/0010	305	20/05/2020	Two lot subdivision	135 Adams Street, WOOMBAH NSW 2469	Awaiting additional information as requested by NSW DPIE Biodiversity and Conservation Division - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in accordance with National Parks & Wildlife Regulation 2019.
DA2020/0259	307	18/05/2020	Garage for PCYC	300 Powell Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Further revised plans show new location of shed on Crown Land, landowners consent required from Lands.
DA2020/0251	312	13/05/2020	Storage yard	121 Jubilee Street, TOWNSEND NSW 2463	Awaiting additional information (amended plans). Second additional information letter sent requesting update 9/09.
DA2020/0227	320	5/05/2020	Fence	66 Skinner Street, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (amended design to comply with heritage provisions). Meeting to be arranged to discuss information requested.
DA2020/0220	325	30/04/2020	Redevelopment of caravan park	8A Harbour Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Further consultation with NTS Corp in progress. Department of Planning to respond to request to vary Local Government Regulation.
DA2020/0188	341	14/04/2020	Dual Occupancy and two lot subdivision	4 Little River Close, WOOLI NSW 2462	Third request sent to Applicant regarding OSM for the development. Applicant spoke to Council's Senior Health Officer 15/02 to determine path forward.
SUB2020/0002	382	4/03/2020	17 large lot residential subdivision	273-331 Centenary Drive, CLARENZA NSW 2460	Awaiting additional information (ecological details outstanding, stormwater management plan and road design). Awaiting comments from external agencies for comment (Crown Lands).
SUB2019/0044	468	9/12/2019	Four lot subdivision	Micalo Road, MICALO ISLAND NSW 2464	Report to March Council meeting.
SUB2019/0041	478	29/11/2019	Two lot subdivision	33 Spenser Street, ILUKA NSW 2466	Further information requested regarding stormwater management from road upgrade and future buildings. Third request for information sent 15/02.
DA2019/0636	485	22/11/2019	Vehicle repair station	228 Fitzroy Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460	Council staff have advised that ownership of the adjacent road reserve is unclear and suggest that the applicant complete a title search and/or seek legal

					advice regarding ownership of the lane before determining what option to progress the application. Update requested 15/02 on status of information to be submitted.
DA2019/0539	521	17/10/2019	Monthly Twilight Markets	Clarence Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	Additional information requested (owners consent).
DA2019/0478	566	2/09/2019	Dwelling	191 Dirty Creek Road, DIRTY CREEK NSW 2456	Awaiting additional information (Bushfire Report).
SUB2019/0030	585	14/08/2019	295 lot staged residential subdivision	52-54 Miles Street, YAMBA NSW 2464	NRAR have revised additional information request which will amend the proposal. Applicant to respond to this request. Council staff have requested that the applicant submit amended plans and reports for the amended layout.
DA2019/0423	587	12/08/2019	255 manufactured home estate with community facilities	Brooms Head Road, GULMARRAD NSW 2463	Currently being assessed.
DA2019/0152	726	26/03/2019	Temporary use of land (function centre)	Micalo Road, MICALO ISLAND NSW 2464	To March Council Meeting
DA2017/0671	1250	18/10/2017	Caravan Park - Alterations & Additions (10 additional sites) and amenities	391 Goodwood Island Road, GOODWOOD ISLAND NSW 2469	Awaiting additional information (Building Certificate Application, plans and compliance with Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005.

Approved applications from 22 February 2021 to 21 March 2021 are as follows:

Application No	Approved Date	Total	Full Details	Primary Property
SUB2019/0033	8/03/2021	566	Boundary adjustment & consolidation of Lot 10 DP752845 & Lot 32 DP752845	900-1278 Laytons Range Road, KANGAROO CREEK NSW 2460
DA2020/0338	3/03/2021	250	Detached bedroom and living room	40 Kerry Street, MACLEAN NSW 2463
SUB2020/0016	18/03/2021	252	Five Lot Subdivision	439 Murrayville Road, ASHBY NSW 2463
DA2020/0461	12/03/2021	204	Equestrian Facility	346 Shipmans Road, GLENREAGH NSW 2450
SUB2020/0021	7/03/2021	199	Three lot subdivision	126 North Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2020/0492	2/03/2021	185	As built outdoor area and demolish as built carport	15 Duke Street, ILUKA NSW 2466
DA2020/0573	3/03/2021	154	Dual occupancy	16-22 Grafton Street, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2020/0620	1/03/2021	137	Dwelling	32 Taine Court, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0654	22/02/2021	124	Dual occupancy	165-169 Cambridge Street, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460

DA2020/0655	22/02/2021	123	Dual occupancy	165-169 Cambridge Street, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2020/0691	1/03/2021	115	As built conversion of outbuilding to dwelling, alterations & additions	2221A Lewis Lane, MORORO NSW 2469
DA2020/0663	4/03/2021	115	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling house	11 Beach Street, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0696	24/02/2021	105	Installation of glass sliding doors to enclose existing roofed patio area	34 O'Grady's Lane, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0698	2/03/2021	110	Convert garage to rumpus room as built	10 Pandana Close, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2020/0716	4/03/2021	106	Demolish dwelling, construct retaining wall and level site	7 Duke Street, ILUKA NSW 2466
DA2020/0719	4/03/2021	105	Alterations and additions to dwelling	23 Oyster Channel Road, MICALO ISLAND NSW 2464
DA2020/0717	5/03/2021	106	Alterations and additions to dwelling	25 The Crescent, ANGOURIE NSW 2464
DA2020/0728	2/03/2021	102	Swimming pool and spa	46 Palm Terrace, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0735	1/03/2021	93	Demolish existing shed and construct new shed	308 North Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2020/0749	22/02/2021	83	carport & shed addition with facilities	41 Adams Street, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2020/0753	22/02/2021	82	Demolish existing shed and construct new shed	74 Grafton Street, COPMANHURST NSW 2460
DA2020/0763	15/03/2021	101	Dwelling	8253 Armidale Road, DUNDURRABIN NSW 2453
DA2020/0744	23/02/2021	81	Subdivision of six lots into three, dwelling and shed	85 Garretts Lane East, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2020/0770	5/03/2021	87	Dwelling and shed (pool not included)	178 Russell Road, WOODFORD ISLAND NSW 2463
SUB2020/0040	18/03/2021	99	Two lot subdivision	32 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2020/0781	15/03/2021	94	Dwelling and convert shed to secondary dwelling	281 Red Root Road, PILLAR VALLEY NSW 2462
DA2020/0757	17/03/2021	96	Alterations and additions, alfresco, patio and carport	37 Grafton Street, MACLEAN NSW 2463
DA2020/0793	10/03/2021	84	Dwelling, shed & as built flood mound	7 Kings Creek Road, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2020/0789	24/02/2021	69	Dwelling	1441 Rogan Bridge Road, MYLNEFORD NSW 2460
DA2020/0796	18/03/2021	92	Dual Occupancy	70 Queen Street, ILUKA NSW 2466
DA2020/0798	25/02/2021	70	Carport	129 Rogan Bridge Road, WATERVIEW HEIGHTS 2460
DA2020/0797	22/02/2021	67	Farm shed	3339 Armidale Road, NYMBOIDA NSW 2460
DA2020/0802	3/03/2021	74	Two storey dwelling with associated garage, carport and deck	2 Harold Tory Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0805	3/03/2021	74	Alterations and additions to dwelling	2 Rutland Street, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2020/0812	22/02/2021	62	Shed	35 Old Woombah Road, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2020/0810	1/03/2021	69	Shed	127 Seelands Hall Road, SEELANDS NSW 2460
DA2020/0811	22/02/2021	62	Dwelling	576 Ashby Tullymorgan Road, ASHBY HEIGHTS NSW 2463
DA2020/0814	12/03/2021	80	Dwelling & shed	16 Amaroo Place, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2020/0820	1/03/2021	67	Swimming pool	63 Lurcocks Road, GLENREAGH NSW 2450

DA2020/0818	22/02/2021	60	Dwelling	516 Iluka Road, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2020/0817	12/03/2021	79	Swimming pool	37A Witonga Drive, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2021/0001	10/03/2021	65	Shed	3 Gordon Street, PALMERS ISLAND NSW 2463
DA2020/0825	22/02/2021	48	Dwelling & shed	198 Glens Creek Road, NYMBOIDA NSW 2460
DA2020/0821	17/03/2021	71	Demolish shed & awning, alterations & additions to dwelling	13 Claude Street, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2021/0005	8/03/2021	60	Dwelling	4 James Street, GLENREAGH NSW 2450
DA2021/0008	3/03/2021	54	Alterations and Additions	27 Tintenbar Road, RUSHFORTH NSW 2460
DA2021/0014	16/03/2021	60	Dwelling	350 Schultz Road, BILLYS CREEK NSW 2453
DA2021/0020	9/03/2021	54	Swimming pool	3 Macelland Place, ELLAND NSW 2460
DA2021/0021	22/02/2021	38	Carport for carparking area	117-123 Bacon Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2020/0827	23/02/2021	39	Maintenance shed with toilet	598 Summerland Way, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0022	1/03/2021	40	Pool, deck and roofed deck	284 Iluka Road, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2021/0026	2/03/2021	42	Demolish shed & erect shed	223 Crisp Drive, ASHBY HEIGHTS NSW 2463
DA2021/0027	1/03/2021	40	Dwelling and As-Built Secondary Dwelling	1 Bennetts Road, SOUTHAMPTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0028	15/03/2021	54	Demolish existing dwelling and erect dwelling, carport & pool	41 Adams Street, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2020/0822	15/03/2021	53	Garage	6 Dovedale Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0030	23/02/2021	32	Dwelling	11 Clear Water Close, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0036	15/03/2021	52	As built mound, slab and swimming pool	291 Mororo Road, MORORO NSW 2469
DA2021/0032	11/03/2021	48	Water Recreation Structure (Pontoon)	7 Amaroo Place, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2021/0035	2/03/2021	33	Dwelling and shed	34 Willie Wagtail Street, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0038	2/03/2021	33	Shed and carport	3 Attwater Close, JUNCTION HILL NSW 2460
DA2021/0037	2/03/2021	32	Dwelling & as built flood mound	5 Gordon Street, PALMERS ISLAND NSW 2463
DA2021/0042	9/03/2021	39	Alterations and additions to dwelling	107 Main Street, WOOLI NSW 2462
DA2021/0047	23/02/2021	25	Shed with sanitary facilities	44 Willie Wagtail Street, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0043	16/03/2021	46	Shed	13 Helens Drive, CLARENZA NSW 2460
DA2021/0048	17/03/2021	43	Two sheds	580 Purgatory Creek Road, LILYDALE NSW 2460
DA2021/0046	1/03/2021	26	Dual occupancy & two lot subdivision	4 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0059	8/03/2021	32	Shed & as built flood mound	673 Palmers Channel North Bank Rd, PALMERS ISLAND NSW 2463
DA2021/0063	10/03/2021	34	Dwelling and shed	16 Gumhill Drive, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2021/0058	26/02/2021	20	Dwelling	8 Crown Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0062	5/03/2021	27	Dwelling	3 Ibis Court, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0056	22/02/2021	17	Dwelling	8A Cronin Avenue,



				JUNCTION HILL NSW 2460
DA2021/0064	12/03/2021	32	Extension to shed for covered parking area	18 Brickworks Lane, SOUTH GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0069	24/02/2021	15	Dwelling	4 Kireli Close, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0073	11/03/2021	30	Change of use from shop to business premises (Tattoo premises)	205A Prince Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0067	2/03/2021	21	Awning	85 High Street, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2021/0072	2/03/2021	20	Shed	28 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0076	17/03/2021	34	Additions to dwelling and deck	2175 Lawrence Road, LOWER SOUTHGATE NSW 2460
DA2021/0079	9/03/2021	26	Dwelling	51 Dianella Drive, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0082	3/03/2021	19	Shed	36 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0083	17/03/2021	33	Shed	1367 Woolli Road, PILLAR VALLEY NSW 2462
DA2021/0088	11/03/2021	26	Shed	The Homestead, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0086	9/03/2021	22	Swimming Pool	1043 Clarence Way, WHITEMAN CREEK NSW 2460
DA2021/0090	3/03/2021	15	Shed	317 Fry Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460
DA2021/0091	4/03/2021	16	Shed	9 Park Drive, ASHBY HEIGHTS NSW 2463
DA2021/0092	11/03/2021	22	Alterations and Additions to dwelling	21A Stanley Street, MACLEAN NSW 2463
DA2021/0096	4/03/2021	15	Shed	12 Harrisons Lane, LAWRENCE NSW 2460
DA2021/0094	11/03/2021	21	Swimming Pool	45 Bruce Drive, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0098	11/03/2021	21	Dwelling	47 McKenzie Drive, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0102	12/03/2021	18	Swimming Pool	2 Banksia Place, YAMBA NSW 2464
DA2021/0108	17/03/2021	21	Convert shed to dwelling	307 Sheehans Lane, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0105	18/03/2021	22	Dwelling	27 Frogmouth Drive, GULMARRAD NSW 2463
DA2021/0111	17/03/2021	21	Covered deck to existing dwelling	8 Queen Street, ILUKA NSW 2466
DA2021/0121	15/03/2021	16	Swimming pool	281 Red Root Road, PILLAR VALLEY NSW 2462
DA2021/0117	17/03/2021	18	Awning	36 Middle Street, WOOMBAH NSW 2469
DA2021/0112	17/03/2021	18	Shed & carport	22B Candole Street, TUCABIA NSW 2462
DA2021/0109	3/03/2021	4	Dwelling	26 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0130	17/03/2021	15	Carport	22 Clarence Street, BRUSHGROVE NSW 2460
DA2021/0119	3/03/2021	1	Dwelling	36 Gibraltar Crescent, KOOLKHAN NSW 2460
DA2021/0128	11/03/2021	2	Carport	106 Kent Street, GRAFTON NSW 2460



**Reference:** 20/02848 (618954)

17<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Clarence Valley Council  
By Email: [kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au)

Dear Kylee,

**Determination process for compensation of the proposed compulsory acquisition of Crown land part lot 197 & 202 DP751371 at Grafton by Clarence Valley Council.**

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Lands and Water (the department) refers to the valuation report by Bryan Guest from Acumentis dated 22/12/2021 that is submitted by Clarence Valley Council (the authority) for compensation of the proposed acquisition of part lot 197 & 202 DP751371 as shown in the attached diagram.

In review of the valuation report, we provide the following information.

1. Some of the provided sales are dated. However, this is expected given the zoning and lack of comparable sales over the past few years. Sales range from \$7.50/sqm up to \$40/sqm. The Valuer has adopted \$20/sqm and considering the regular shape of the parent lot, very easy access and location in the middle of Grafton City, we consider this rate comparatively low.
2. The Valuer has incorrectly omitted reference to GST for the analysed value of the site. Any liability for the GST is a factor in the market for property and is therefore embedded in the land's market value as defined in section 56 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*, and also in allowances for certain other costs, consequently this determination should be GST inclusive where applicable.
3. Based on the above and limited other Recreation zoned sales on the north coast, we consider the market value for the subject acquired land is representative of \$25/sqm inclusive of GST. The valuation calculation are as follows:

3,092 sqm @ \$25/sqm = \$77,300

This is applicable for section 55(a) market value of the Act. To this we can add the determination of compensation made by the Valuer for section 55(f) which was assessed at \$1,000.

Our determination of compensation is **\$78,300** including GST (Seventy Eight Thousand Three Hundred Dollars).

In conclusion, the valuation provided is not considered to be sound and is not supported.

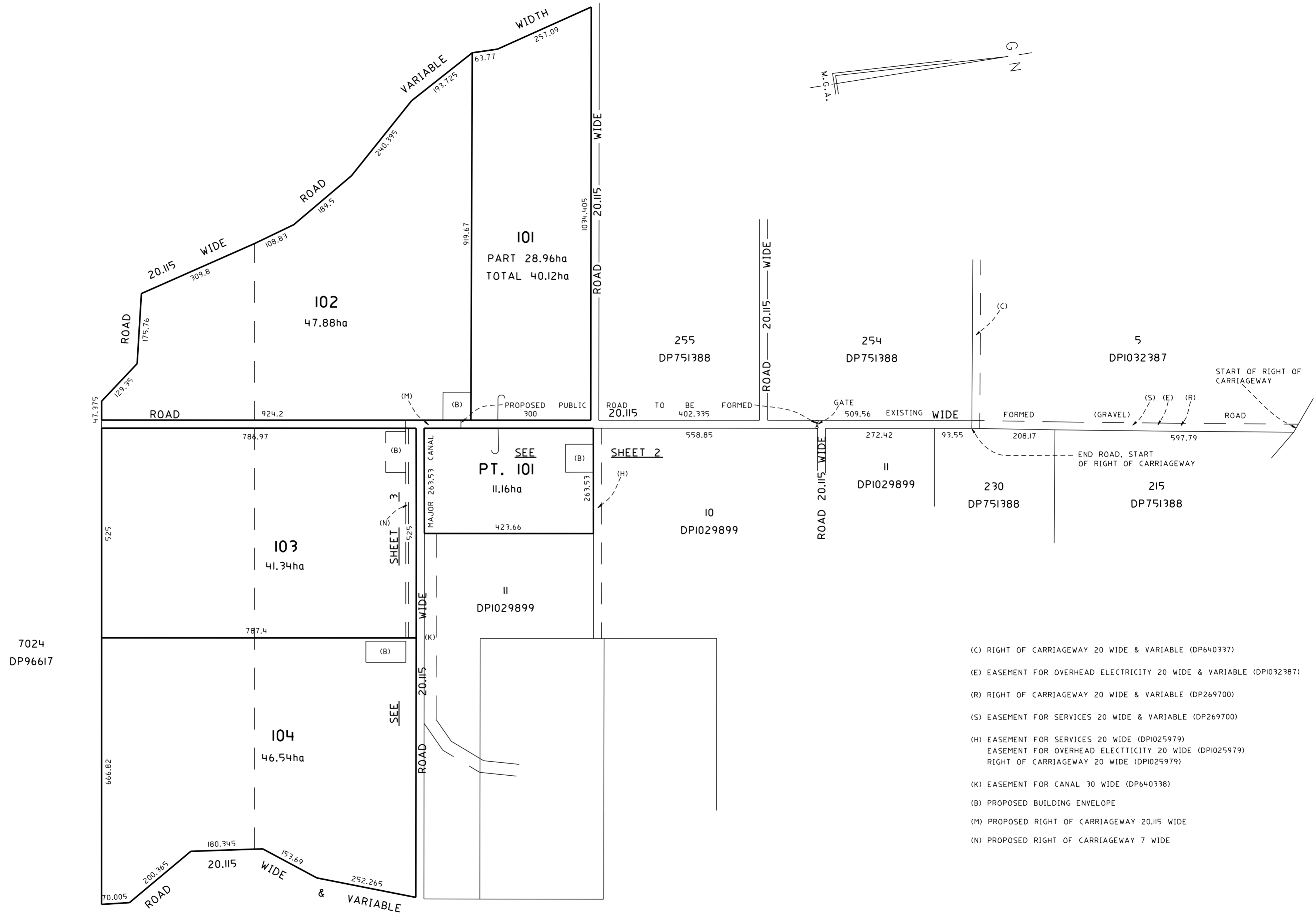
For any enquiries , please contact the Acquisitions Team at [cl.acquisitions@crowmland.nsw.gov.au](mailto:cl.acquisitions@crowmland.nsw.gov.au) .

Yours sincerely,

Aileen Salim  
Property Development Project Officer  
**Strategic Sales & Disposal Unit – Customer & Systems**  
NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands & Water Division

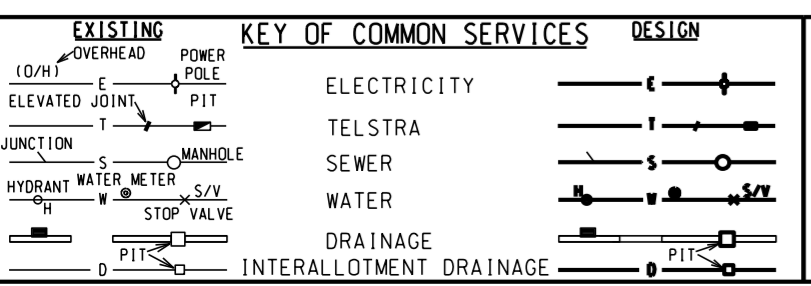


Attachment A



- (C) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP640337)
- (E) EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DPI032387)
- (R) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (S) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (H) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE (DPI025979)  
EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE (DPI025979)  
RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE (DPI025979)
- (K) EASEMENT FOR CANAL 30 WIDE (DP640338)
- (B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE
- (M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.115 WIDE
- (N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



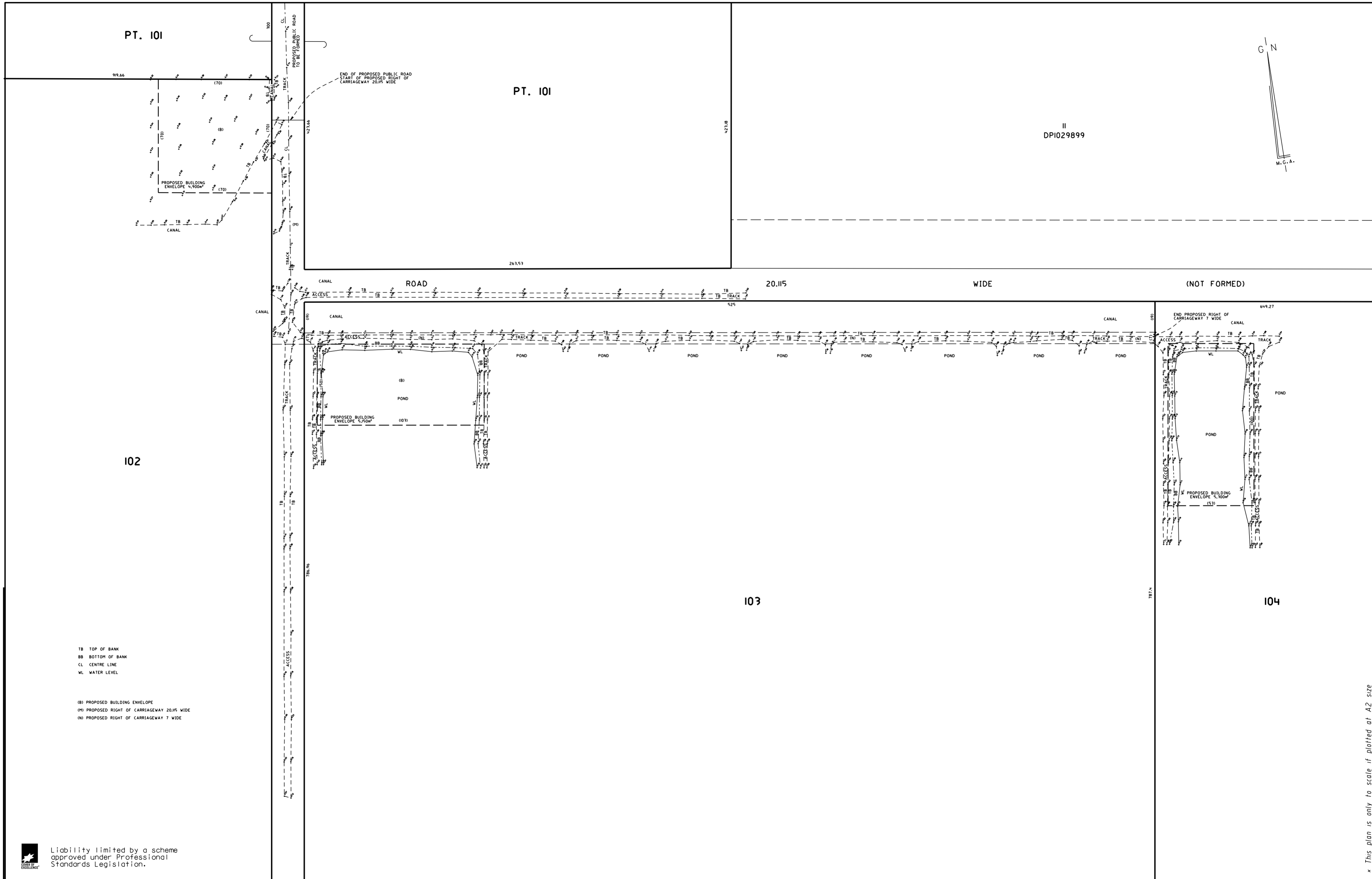
Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 86 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1213, Grafton, 2460  
 Ph: (02) 6642 3300, Fax: (02) 6642 5990  
 Email: afletcher@hotkey.net.au

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS  
 260 & 368 DP751388  
 MICALO ROAD, MICALO ISLAND  
 CLIENT: MAVID GROUP - J. ARMSTRONG

SURVEY: GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET	
DESIGN:	ORIGIN:	Sheet No. 1 of 3 Sheets
DRAWN: BF	N/A	
DATE: 14.02.19		
SCALE: 1:7,000		
	CAD REFERENCE: Z:9377\DGN\9377DA1.dgn	Revision: A

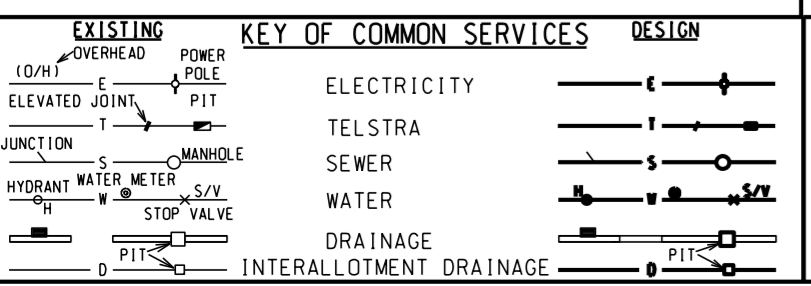
\* This plan is only to scale if plotted at A2 size



TB TOP OF BANK  
 BB BOTTOM OF BANK  
 CL CENTRE LINE  
 WL WATER LEVEL

(B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE  
 (M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.1% WIDE  
 (N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



REVISIONS	Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description
	A	15.2.19	BF	AF	ISSUE TO CLIENT

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 86 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1213, Grafton, 2460  
 Ph: (02) 6642 3300, Fax (02) 6642 5990  
 Email: afletch@hotkey.net.au

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS  
 260 & 368 DP751388  
 MICALO ROAD, MICALO ISLAND  
 CLIENT: MAVID GROUP - J. ARMSTRONG

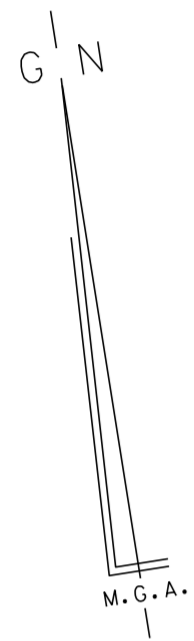
SURVEY: GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET
DESIGN:	ORIGIN:
DRAWN: BF	Sheet No. 3 of 3 Sheets
DATE: 15.02.19	Revision: A
SCALE: 1:1,000	CAD REFERENCE Z:\9377\DGN\9377DET.dgn

\* This plan is only to scale if plotted at A2 size

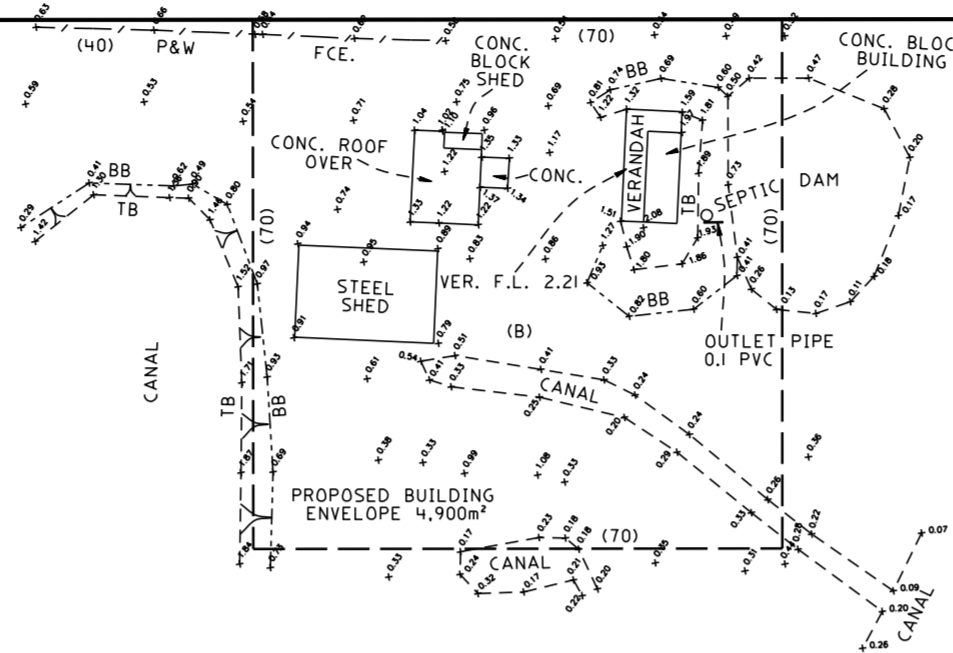
255  
DP751388

10  
DPI029899

ROAD 20.115 WIDE



ROAD (20.115 WIDE) (TO BE FORMED)



101

PT. 101

11  
DPI029899

TB TOP OF BANK  
BB BOTTOM OF BANK  
CL CENTRE LINE  
WL WATER LEVEL

(B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE  
(M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.115 WIDE  
(N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

102

EXISTING	KEY OF COMMON SERVICES	DESIGN
(O/H) OVERHEAD	ELECTRICITY	—●—
ELEVATED JOINT	TELSTRA	—T—
JUNCTION	SEWER	—S—
HYDRANT WATER METER	WATER	—W—
STOP VALVE	DRAINAGE	—D—
PIT	INTERALLOTMENT DRAINAGE	—ID—

REVISIONS	Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description
	A	15.2.19	BF	AF	ISSUE TO CLIENT

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
Land and Engineering Surveyors  
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**Patrick Ridgway**

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Thursday, 23 January 2020 8:05 AM  
**To:** Council Email  
**Subject:** Fwd: SB2019-0044 submission

Part 2 of email sent that needs to be given to the people handling that DA application.

----- Original Message -----

From: "[REDACTED]"  
To: [Patrick.Ridgway@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Patrick.Ridgway@clarence.nsw.gov.au)  
Sent: Thursday, 16 Jan, 2020 At 10:29 AM  
Subject: SB2019-0044 submission

Hi Patrick

Two continue my submission before I accidentally bumped the send key.

**ISSUES USING DP269700**

Large increase of traffic  
Extra loss of privacy  
Extra dust and its negative health effects  
Additional use of a poorly maintained road  
No arrangements of who pays for maintenance  
It is in danger of caving in at creek crossing (have plans to repair at my own cost even though I have no responsibility to)  
The cause of conflict between neighbours  
Setting a precedent that even more properties will use that access

These are the reasons why I believe that council limits right of carriageway to two properties.

**ISSUES WITH THE DEVELOPMENT**

Currently there are five property using carriageway DP269700 there is also four or five business associated with these properties. So you can assume that in approving the development the same thing will occur there. As it is a special place in the world there will be extra demand for future development. (eg caravan parks, farmstays ETC) The roads and infrastructure is poorly set up for that type of development. The bird life at lots 260 and 368 is amazing and needs to be protected from all human activities.(foolishly assumed that it would eventually become a bird sanctuary or something along those lines)

Regards  
Geoff Ward  
[REDACTED]

**Patrick Ridgway**

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Thursday, 16 January 2020 9:48 AM  
**To:** Patrick Ridgway  
**Subject:** SUB2019-0044 Submission

Hello Patrick

In response to DA application SUB2019-0044

**ROAD ACCESS SUMMARY**

At no time have I or previous owners of lot 5 given permission to use carriageway DP269700 to access the prawn farm lots 260 and 368.

It is clearly signposted private property and any attempt to use it **IS TRESPASSING** and will be treated as such.

If true that the current owners (Axseven) sold there access and made no arrangements to retain there access it gives them no right automatically to use my property DP269700.

It also gives them no rights for them or future owners/developers (Mavid) to demand that access be given freely through my private property.

It is acknowledge by all land owners that carriageway DP640337 has always been there access and it is a formed road that is 95% drivable in a 2wd car.

**ISSUES OF USING DP26700**



**Patrick Ridgway**

---

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 14 January 2020 1:33 PM  
**To:** Patrick Ridgway  
**Subject:** SUB2019-0044 \$ lot subdivisoin Michalo Island. Objection submission #2

Hello Patrick,

We are in receipt of SUB2019-0044 DA which you sent via DropBox. After review our comments are as follows:

Contrary to our first submission regarding this DA please note that upon closer inspection of our deed from the Lot 2 purchase from AxSeven, these DA lots do not have right of carriageway via the Lot 2 DP599246 (Boothby) property. However, it should be known that when we purchased Lot 2 from AxSeven it was understood by both parties that their right of carriageway would continue onto their Lots 260 and 368. At the time of sale to us this was very important to AxSeven as they did not want to lose their access to these lots via Lot 2, por. 397, 393, 208 and 213. We both agreed at the time of purchase this would be the case. We were under the impression that their blocks (260 and 368) were included within the deed of sale. Unfortunately, until now, the actual lot numbers within the deed were not scrutinised closely and therefore were overlooked. Furthermore, when we sold Lot 2 to Lee-Anne Boothby both parties understood that the sale included right of carriageway to AxSeven Lots 260 and 368 from her western boundary. In addition, Geoff Ward, owner of DP269700 was aware that AxSeven maintained carriageway rights, after both ours and Boothby's purchase, via his southern border and did not have any rights to his eastern border carriageway. Lastly, Mavid says in there DA "Summary of Situation" that "there was local agreement to use the route of DP269700 as this was more easily trafficked and the legal route was overgrown." This statement is not entirely true. To our knowledge no Micalo Island residents have ever given agreement that AxSeven could use Ward's eastern boundary as their alternate access. If AxSeven, Mavid or their appointees have been doing so they have been trespassing. This access has been clearly sign posted as private property for the past 20 years and is intended for the 5 property owners (Welsh, Watson, Armstrong, Vance and Austin) and their guests only.

Per the DA: "Mavid is currently investigating means of obtaining legal access to the property, including negotiations with the owner of Lot 5 DP 1032387 to extend the terms of the Right of Carriageway to benefit the subject property".

In closing, we strongly object to Mavid using Lot 5's DP269700 eastern boundary for access to its DA properties. The eastern right of carriageway on Lot 5, which runs North / South along our western border currently has 5 property owners using it, i.e.: Welsh, Watson, Armstrong, Vance and Austin. It is our understanding that CVC has set established precedence which LIMIT right of carriageways to a maximum of two properties. We strongly object to additional traffic using this carriageway be it in the form of earth works traffic, future residents traffic and their support services, and the like.

The DA proposal would result in a dramatic traffic increase, would heavily encroach upon our privacy and add additional stress to an already poorly maintained road. Local residents have always understood that the DA properties did not have right of carriageway through Lot 5's DP269700's eastern border.

We have no issue with AxSeven or Mavid using their intended access via lot 2 DP599246. We encourage council to support the intent of sale between AxSeven to us and then onto Boothby, and reenact their carriageway access via Boothby's western boundary.

We are available if you would like to discuss this further.

With Concern,

Fred and Chris

Fred & Chris Welsh

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Jan & Allan Armstrong

Lot 11 -273 Micalo Road, Micalo Island 2464

Clarence Valley Council

23 Dec. 2019

[council@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@clarence.nsw.gov.au)

Attn: Patrick Ridgway

Environment, Development, & Strategic Planning section T: 6645 0288

**Ref: MS 19/044 Four Lot Subdivision Micalo Island Lots 260 & 368 - DP751388**

**App No: SUB2019/0044**

We do not object to the idea of the proposed subdivision, however we do have concerns about the access, the proposed road plan, how it will impact our access to the lower portion of Lot 11 and ongoing maintenance of the Micalo Island roads, current and new. On the plan provided we notice that the developer intends to change part of the Crown Reserve Road to a Right of Carriageway for the 4 new lots.

**We strongly object to any part of the Crown Reserve Road being changed to a Right of Carriageway benefitting just the developer and any future owners of the subdivision.** It must remain as Crown Reserve Road for access to our other portions. Our property Lot 11 is unique in that it is separated into 3 parcels, one on Oyster Channel with the dwelling, 2 other portions near the old Prawn Farm. There is a major canal that prevents access from other parts of the property.

**Public access** to the Clarence Estuary Nature Reserve at the end of the road should be maintained. These prawn farm ponds are home to many hundreds of local and migrating birds.

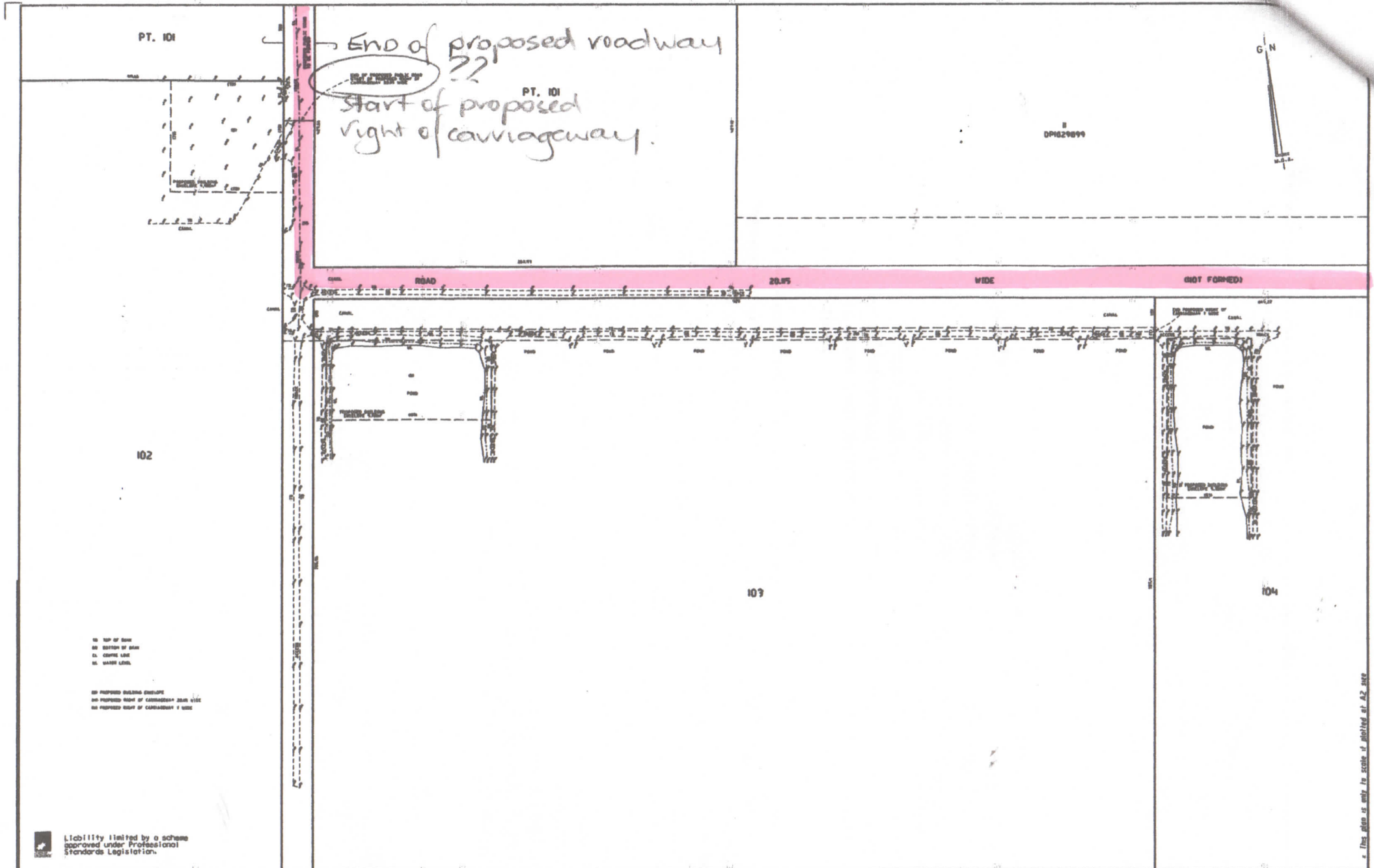
**Road Maintenance:** Historically the dirt/gravel reserve road & the Lot 5 right of carriageway we use, have not been maintained adequately, are narrow in places and sections have no sub structure. During normal wet weather are instantly pot holed. There is a high number of heavy vehicles using this road, earthworks & heavy machinery delivery, timber recycling factory, fishing businesses, demolition & other materials dump and large buses transporting guests for functions.

**Lot 5 Right of Carriageway** We do have "Right of carriageway" over the Lot 5 roadway, it is not maintained by the owner.

The private road in its present state is maintained by less than one third of the landholders. With an additional 4 landholders, mounds & homes to be built, more traffic, more damage, more maintenance will be needed. If the road is brought to a better standard all weather road and council maintained with shared costs across all users then we will have a better outcome for all.

**In our opinion the best outcome would be for** the developer to build a public road and continue it to join the council maintained road at the stop sign. After which the council takes up the maintenance of that road as they do currently with the other northern portion of Micalo Road.

Allan & Jan Armstrong



TO TOP OF SOIL  
 TO BOTTOM OF SOIL  
 TO CORNER LEVEL  
 TO MARS LEVEL  
  
 PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE  
 PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20M WIDE  
 PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 10M WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

This plan is only to be used in accordance with the conditions of sale.

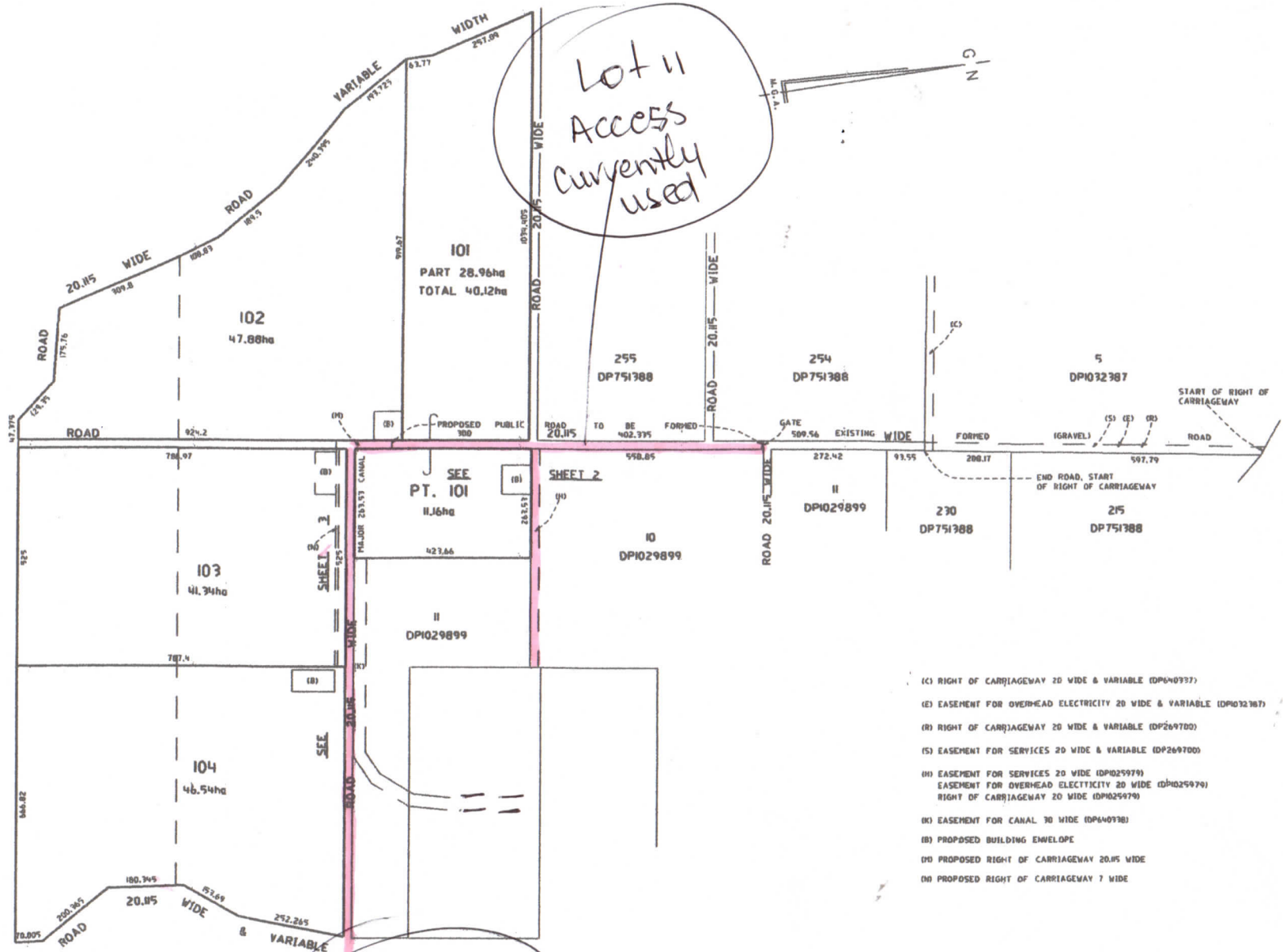
EXISTING		PROPOSED	
SEWER	—	ELECTRICITY	—
ELEVATED WATER	—	TELSTRA	—
WATER	—	SEWER	—
STOP VALVE	—	WATER	—
INTERNAL LOT DRAINAGE	—	DRAINAGE	—
		INTERNAL LOT DRAINAGE	—

Rev.	Date	Drn.	Cdt.	Description
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 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 85 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1023, Grafton, NSW  
 Ph: (02) 6642 3300, Fax: (02) 6642 5890  
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**PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS**  
 260 & 368 DP751388  
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 CLIENT: MAVID GROUP - J. ARMSTRONG

SURVEY-GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET	
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SCALE: 1:1,000	CAD REFERENCE: 2\19377\06\9377DET.dgn	



7024  
DP96617

- (C) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP640937)
- (E) EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP1032387)
- (R) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (S) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (H) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE (DP1025979)  
EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE (DP1025979)  
RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE (DP1025979)
- (K) EASEMENT FOR CANAL 30 WIDE (DP640798)
- (B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE
- (D) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.15 WIDE
- (O) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

To other portion Lot 11

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

KEY OF COMMON SERVICES	
	ELECTRICITY
	TELSTRA
	SEWER
	WATER
	DRAINAGE
	INTERLOTMENT DRAINAGE

Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 118 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 123, Oranmore, 2460  
 Ph: (02) 6542 3300, Fax: (02) 6542 5980  
 Email: a.fletcher@afw.net.au

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS  
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SURVEY: GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET	
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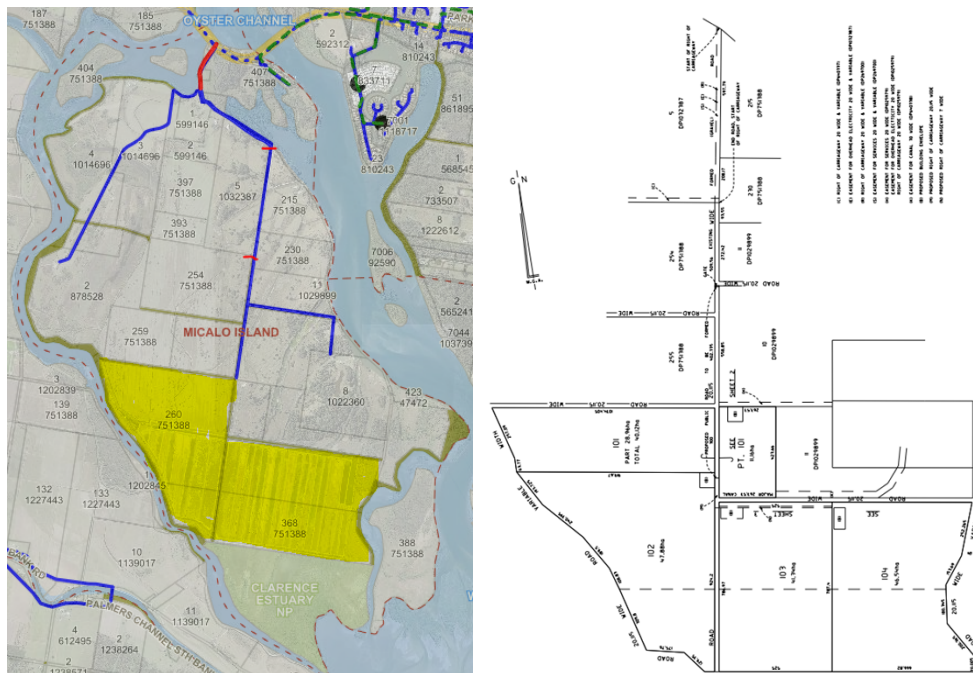
**SECTION 4.15 EVALUATION FOR SUB2019/0044**  
**- Lot 260 DP 751388**  
**- Lot 368 DP 751388- Micalo Road MICALO ISLAND NSW 2464**

Council received the abovementioned application on 9 December 2019 for a 4 lot subdivision over Lot 260 DP 751388 and Lot 368 DP 751388. Lot 260 (121.4ha) and Lot 368 (54.13ha) comprise a total area of 175.53ha. Proposed lot 101 will be 40.12ha, Lot 102 47.88ha, Lot 103 41.34ha and lot 104 46.5ha. The land has been used in the past as a prawn farm and the aquaculture ponds remain unused on the land with the surrounding areas grazed by cattle and areas used for cane farming. A number of issues were identified under the proposal, namely lack of Aboriginal heritage assessment and establishment of legal and practical access.

The proposal was referred the Natural Resource Access Regulator on 23 December 2019 who have advised that a controlled activity approval for the application is not required.

The proposed access to the lots will require an extension of Micalo Road to the property boundary. Currently the access is not in accordance with Council's requirements for practical and legal access. Approving the development and transferring additional lengths of road to Council will provide practical and legal access to the site and allow the land to be subdivided and dwellings constructed on the future lots. The existing 1.1 km section of Micalo Road from the intersection with Yamba Road is in poor condition and will need to be upgraded to accommodate the increased traffic on the road and improve the safety of road users.

At the end of the maintained section of Micalo Road, the access becomes a private road over a right of carriageway (ROC) on private property (Lot 5 DP1032387) for a length of approximately 770m. At the end of the ROC the road then becomes a Crown public road for a length of approximately 1.3km. The land to be subdivided is not benefited by the ROC.



Additional Information was requested on 19 December 2019, 8 January 2021 and 5 March 2020 regarding legal and practical access to the proposed lots and further liaison with Yaegl Local

Aboriginal Land Council. The applicant was granted a number of extensions to provide the information and to allow for negotiations with the land owner of Lot 5 DP1032387. The application has now been with Council for over 450 days.

On 14 January 2021 the applicant asked Council for a further extension of time to complete the aboriginal archaeological assessment for a period of 3 months. The applicant also advised that:

- Their clients have recently signed a Consent Deed with Geoff Ward (owner of Lot 5 DP 1032387) whereby he agrees to allow the dedication of a Council Public Road 20 wide over the current ROC and various easements for access, services & power over the strip of land.
- Their clients have also been in contact with the 5 current beneficiaries of the existing ROW/easements to obtain their written agreement to create the Public Road & extinguish their existing easement rights.
- It is now intended to proceed with the road dedication survey, marking & plan preparation. Once completed and current beneficiaries consent is obtained, the applicant will forward to Council for signature and lodge with the NSW LRS office for registration.
- In regard to dot points 2 & 3 (above), the applicant is of the opinion that these requirements (particularly 3) are too onerous at DA stage given that there will be approximately 3 additional lots/users(27AADT) on this road/intersection. However, their clients are willing to proceed with these studies now (given that they would be a condition of consent anyway) but submit that 21 days is a totally inadequate time frame in which to respond. The applicant states that 8-10 weeks is a more reasonable time frame. The applicant does not wish to withdraw the current DA.

An ecological assessment was undertaken for the development which found that there are no listed threatened critically endangered ecological communities, threatened flora or fauna species or migratory species listed under the EPBC Act found on the site and that:

- *Only a very small area of native vegetation (0.04 ha) and small area of the constructed water bodies (0.9 ha) will be removed as part of the proposal.*
- *The vegetation being removed is in low condition.*
- *The vegetation to be removed does not include any habitat critical for the survival of these species.*
- *The habitat to be removed comprises only a small proportion considering the larger area of better quality habitat being retained in the study area.*

*The proposal has aimed to avoid impacts on native vegetation and habitat values by focusing development in areas of exotic grasslands, degraded vegetation and open water associated with the constructed water bodies.*

*The proposal includes a 4 lot subdivision and construction of four (4) dwelling 'pads' that would result in impacts to 0.04 ha of native vegetation and 0.9 ha of the constructed water bodies*

Lot 260 (121.4ha) and Lot 368 (54.13ha) comprise a total area of 175.53ha. The total area of 0.94 ha to be developed is only a small portion of the overall area that will remain untouched by the development. The applicant will be required to provide an offset to the vegetation removal in accordance with Council's Biodiversity Offset Policy.

There are a number of issues with the access that Council must consider in regard to the proposed subdivision.

- Currently there is no certainty that Council (CVC) would have legal access to the sections of Crown road reserve proposed to be transferred to Council. If transferred to Council control this could be problematic where Council is required to gain access to the road over private land. The transfer of the 20m wide strip of land that has the current ROC and easements to Council is crucial for future access to Council and to future owners of the lots proposed under this application.
- Council's water main extends through lot 5 and the Crown road reserve up to lot 260. Transfer of the roads will guarantee Council access to this asset. All lots will require frontage to a water main in accordance with Council's adopted Sewer and Water Connection Policy.
- Part C8.5 of the Rural Zones Development Control Plan (DCP) states '*For the purposes of clause 7.8(e) of the CVLEP 2011 "suitable road access" for the purposes of development in rural zones is deemed to be satisfied when the lot being developed has frontage to a sealed public road or a Category 1 unsealed road listed in Council's adopted Roads Policy.* The transfer of the road will result in the lots having suitable road access.
- Under the Road Policy, Council is able to accept of additional lengths of roads for inclusion in council's roads asset register (crown roads or extension of council roads) if they meet all the following criteria:
  1. *The subject road will be the sole means of access to at least one lawful continuously occupied residence(s) or property with a lawful dwelling consent. Council will also give consideration to the length of road to be maintained, gradients, construction impacts, the cost of maintaining the additional length of road and the number of residences on the road and distances between residences in determining whether the road should be accepted.*

Comment The subject road is not the sole access to the property though is the most practical road for the purpose of the development to give the proposed lots frontage to a Council maintained road. If accepted there will be 5 current uses/residences gaining access from the road. The current legal access is via an unformed ROC and the access is not suitable for the proposed development.

2. *The maximum length accepted shall be the distance to the access point of the last residential property.*

Comment The road will allow up to the access point of the furthest property.

3. *Where Council accepts the transfer of a Crown road it shall approach the State Government to have the road reclassified as a public road over the nominated length. If the road is accepted for inclusion to the roads asset register, all costs for reclassification are to be met by the applicant.*

Comment It will be required that the applicant apply to reclassify the road and all costs are to be met by the applicant.



4. *The constructed road shall be wholly located within the designated road reserve. Where this is not practical and the access is otherwise acceptable realignment of the road reserve can be approved, with all costs to be met by the applicant.*

Comment It will be required that the existing access track is located wholly within the existing road reserve.

5. *The road shall be constructed at no cost to Council to the required standard. Category 1 roads shall be constructed as specified in the Northern Rivers Development and Design Manual – Version 2 and the Northern Rivers Construction Manual. An exception may be made for existing unmaintained unsealed public roads which may be accepted as Category 2 roads subject to the roads meeting a specified standard of a minimum 6 metre wide constructed carriageway or 4 metre wide constructed carriage way with passing bays at a maximum of 200 metre intervals. The minimal gravel depth of the road shall be 100 mm of appropriately specified gravel for unsealed roads. Additional requirements to address design, environment, drainage and safety issues may also be required as assessed by Council. The decision on whether Council will accept a road as either Category 1 or Category 2 is at the discretion of Council and will be based on the access, development and maintenance implications of the access.*

Comment It is proposed that the road will be upgraded to a sealed road consistent with Council's road standards and specifications.

6. *There shall be no timber bridges located on the subject road.*

Comment There are no timber bridges located on the sections of road to be transferred.

- The 3.37 km (approx.) sections of road proposed for access are currently gravel roads with a variable width between 4.5m to 6m and are in poor to average condition. Council's standard AUS-Spec requires a minor no through rural road to have a 6m wide seal and 0.5m shoulders. The construction of the road may require realignment of the road reserve in sections and is to be confirmed by survey.
- A road safety audit and traffic impact assessment will need to be provided to Council in regard to the current condition of Micalo Road, including the intersection with Yamba Road. Improvements that are recommended by these assessments will be required to be implemented to ensure the safety of the road.
- Micalo Island is flood prone land and the sealing of the road will result in less maintenance if the road is transferred to Council in the long term.

#### Comment

Council's Civil Services section has provided that there appear to be 3 options to the applicant:

1. Transfer the Crown Roads to Council but leave the ROC alone –though there is no legal access for Council to get to the roads; not having legal access could create huge issues for Council.
2. Purchase the Crown Roads and extend the existing ROC to include them – though there is the DCP issue of too many lots accessing via ROW and may be problematic limiting subdivision potential.

3. Dedicate the ROC to Council and transfer the Crown Roads to Council including upgrading to modern standards.

Only option 2 and 3 appear to be viable. The third option is the recommended option to Council.

It is considered reasonable in the circumstances of this development proposal that the requirements under the Road Policy and Council's Sewer and Water Connection Policy be met as conditions of consent. If the road is adopted to Council's Road Maintenance Register, the applicant will be able to meet the criteria for 'suitable road access', and as such, dwellings could be approved on the newly created lots.

The proposed ROC over lot 103 to service Lot 104 is not in accordance with Council's Sewer and Water Connection Policy and will be required to be provided as a battle axe type configuration for access and for services.

#### (1) Matters for consideration – General

**In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application:**

- (a) the provisions of:
  - (i) any environmental planning instrument, and

#### State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land

Clause 7 of the SEPP states that a consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development in land unless:

- (a) *it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and*
- (b) *if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and*
- (c) *if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.*

A Preliminary Site Investigation for Contamination was submitted by Practical Environmental Solutions, dated March, 2019.

The report concluded that:—"As a result of the findings of this Preliminary Site Investigation, PES contends that the land known as Lot 260 and 368 DP 171388, Micalo Road, Micalo Island shows minimal potential for contamination.

PES recommends the following:

- any material generated by construction activity that is surplus and destined for offsite disposal shall be appropriately classified in accordance with the NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines and resource recovery exemptions;
- any material being imported to the site should be classified as VENM or ENM under the "Resource Recovery Order" under Part 9, Clause 93 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014.
- For material won from site to construct the pads; in-situ assessment of the material to be excavated should be analysed for chemical contamination and ASS by an environmental consultant and a management plan prepared if required.

Based on the information gained from the desk top study and field observations, PES considers that the site is suitable for the proposed development as a rural residential subdivision.”

It is proposed that the recommendation of the report be adopted as conditions of consent. There is sufficient information demonstrating that the land is suitable for the proposed use in accordance with the Policy. No further investigation is required and the application can be determined in the normal way.

### State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018

The subject land is mapped as being affected by coastal wetlands; is located within proximity to Coastal Wetlands, and is located within both the Coastal Environment Area and Coastal Use Area under the provisions of the recently adopted State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018. Each of the affected areas are discussed below.

#### **Clause 10 - Development on certain land within coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area**

A consent authority must not grant consent for development referred to in subclause (1) unless the consent authority is satisfied that sufficient measures have been, or will be, taken to protect, and where possible enhance, the biophysical, hydrological and ecological integrity of the coastal wetland or littoral rainforest.

The proposed development footprint for the house pads is only over a small area and it is considered that the development will not have any likely adverse impacts to the coastal wetlands in the vicinity of the subject land.

#### **Clause 11 - Development on land in proximity to coastal wetlands or littoral rainforest**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land identified as “proximity area for coastal wetlands” unless the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development will not significantly impact on:

- (a) *the biophysical, hydrological or ecological integrity of the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest, or*
- (b) *the quantity and quality of surface and ground water flows to and from the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest.*

All stormwater from the proposal will be disposed of in accordance with Council’s requirements and further assessed when dwellings are applied for on the land. There will be no increase in the quantity or quality of surface or ground water than what currently exists and therefore no change to the integrity of the biophysical, hydrological or ecological of the wetland is expected from this temporary use of land.

#### **13 - Development on land within the coastal environment area**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal environment area unless the consent authority has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following:

- (a) the integrity and resilience of the biophysical, hydrological (surface and groundwater) and ecological environment,*
- (b) coastal environmental values and natural coastal processes,*
- (c) the water quality of the marine estate (within the meaning of the [Marine Estate Management Act 2014](#)), in particular, the cumulative impacts of the proposed development on any of the sensitive coastal lakes identified in Schedule 1,*
- (d) marine vegetation, native vegetation and fauna and their habitats, undeveloped headlands and rock platforms,*
- (e) existing public open space and safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability,*
- (f) Aboriginal cultural heritage, practices and places,*
- (g) the use of the surf zone.*

The proposed development is unlikely to have any adverse impact on coastal processes and the integrity and resilience of the biophysical, hydrological (surface and groundwater) and ecological environment is not likely to be adversely impacted from the temporary use of land.

The development has been sited and will be managed to avoid any adverse impact on the coastal environment area in accordance with Clause 13(2) of the SEPP.

#### **14 - Development on land within the coastal use area**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal use area unless the consent authority:

- (a) has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following:*
  - (i) existing, safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability,*
  - (ii) overshadowing, wind funnelling and the loss of views from public places to foreshores,*
  - (iii) the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast, including coastal headlands,*
  - (iv) Aboriginal cultural heritage, practices and places,*
  - (v) cultural and built environment heritage, and*

The proposed development footprint for the house pads is only over a small area and the development is not likely to cause an adverse impact on the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast and there is no existing public access available to the foreshore area.

#### Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011

The subject land is zoned R2 Rural Landscape with a small portion of the land being zoned E2 Environmental Conservation. Dwelling pads are proposed in the RU2 zone areas.

The consent authority must have regard to the objectives for development in a zone when determining a development application in respect of land within the zone.

#### **Zone RU2 Rural Landscape**

##### **1 Objectives of zone**

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
  - To maintain the rural landscape character of the land.
  - To provide for a range of compatible land uses, including extensive agriculture.

- To provide land for less intensive agricultural production.
- To prevent dispersed rural settlement.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within the zone and with adjoining zones.
- To ensure that development does not unreasonably increase the demand for public services or public facilities.
- To ensure development is not adversely impacted by environmental hazards.

## **Zone E2 Environmental Conservation**

### **1 Objectives of zone**

- To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.
- To protect coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests.
- To protect land affected by coastal processes and environmentally sensitive coastal land.
- To prevent development that would adversely affect, or be adversely affected by, coastal processes.

The proposal is a permissible and compatible use in the rural zone and seeks to minimize the impacts on the environment. The area is considered to be of high ecological value and a large portion of the land will be unaffected by the development and as such is considered to be consistent with the zone objectives.

- (ii) **any draft environmental planning instrument that is or has been placed on public exhibition and details of which have been notified to the consent authority (unless the Director-General has notified the consent authority that the making of the draft instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and**

n/a

- (iii) **any development control plan, and**

Part C General Development Controls - The proposed development is subject to the controls set out in the Rural Zones DCP. Development in rural zones should meet the following objectives of the DCP:

- development which is responsive to site constraints and the surrounding environment.*
- Development which is of a high quality and is sensitive to the rural character of the locality in which it is being developed.*
- Development that is functional and appropriate for the type of land use/activity being provided.*
- Development/land uses that provide adequate buffers to residential development to reduce conflicts between rural/agricultural uses and residential amenity.*

The access road will be required to be constructed to Council's standards and the lots adequately serviced. The proposed mounds will create building areas above the 1:100 flood impact area. The area is of high ecological value though has been significantly disturbed from past land uses. The proposal is considered to be constant with the DCP requirements.

- (iia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and

n/a

- (iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), that apply to the land to which the development application relates,

The development is not inconsistent with the matters prescribed within the Regulations.

**(b) the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality.**

An ecological assessment has been provided with the application which has stated the proposal is unlikely to have a significant impact on threatened species or ecological communities and does not trigger the threshold requirements of the Biodiversity Conservation Act. Economically, the proposed development will have a minor positive impact by providing a source of income in generating employment.

The development appears to have minor social impacts. The cultural heritage of the site has been assessed under the proposal to ensure that there are no negative impacts on Aboriginal heritage and places of cultural significance.

**(c) the suitability of the site for the development,**

Through the imposition of conditions related to the use of the site and to provide services to the lots the site is considered to be suitable for proposed use of the land. Any environmental impacts from the proposal can be suitably managed.

**(d) any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,**

Three submissions from adjoining land owners/road users were received regarding the proposal.

Concern was raised that there is no agreement in place for the current land owner to use the road for access to the lots. The road has a 'private property' sign in place and the proposal would result in a dramatic traffic increase, would heavily encroach upon our privacy and add additional stress to an already poorly maintained road. Also the transfer of crown roads is to benefit the developer only. The best outcome would be for the developer to build a public road to join the Council maintained road.

Comment

A consent deed for the purchase of the ROC between the land owner and developer and eventual transfer (if agreed by Council) has now been entered into for the section of road / ROC on private land. Council also has the ability to transfer the sections of Crown road reserve as part of this application. Once constructed the road will be added to the road maintenance register. The transfer and upgrading of the road will provide a better outcome to all road users, improve the current road network and allow for the land to be subdivided and dwellings approved on the lots. Constructing a sealed road network to the required standards will result in less future

maintenance requirements of Council. As proposed, the road will be upgraded at the full expense of the developer and at no cost to Council.

**(e) the public interest.**

The public interest has been considered as part of the application assessment., it is expected that the development is not likely to have an adverse impact on the surrounding environment and any impacts that may arise during works can be suitably managed.

**Officer: Pat Ridgway, Senior Development Planner**

**Date: 5 March 2021**

**PROPOSED 4 LOT RURAL SUBDIVISION  
LOTS 260 & 368 DP 751388  
MICALO ROAD, MICALO ISLAND  
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT UNDER  
THE WATER MANAGEMENT ACT 2000**

**STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

Prepared by: A.Fletcher & Associates Pty Ltd

Date: 3rd December, 2019

Ref: 9377



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## Appendices

Appendix A- Acid Sulphate Soil Investigation (EGC Pty Ltd, March 2019)

Appendix B- Flood Report (BMT, March 2019)

Appendix C –Effluent Management Report (Truewater Australia, March 2019)

Appendix D – Ecology Assessment (GHD, April 2019)

Appendix E – Preliminary Site Investigation for Contamination (Practical Environmental Solutions, March 2019)

## Attachments

1. Owners Consent
2. Plan of Proposal

## 1. Introduction

A.Fletcher & Associates have been engaged by Mavid Group to prepare a development application for a 4 lot rural subdivision over Lots 260 & 368 DP 751388 Micalo Road, Micalo Island.

The subject property is owned by Axseven Pty Ltd and Mavid Group have entered into an option arrangement to allow this application to be submitted and determined. The owners consent is provided in Attachment 1.

## 2. The Site & Locality

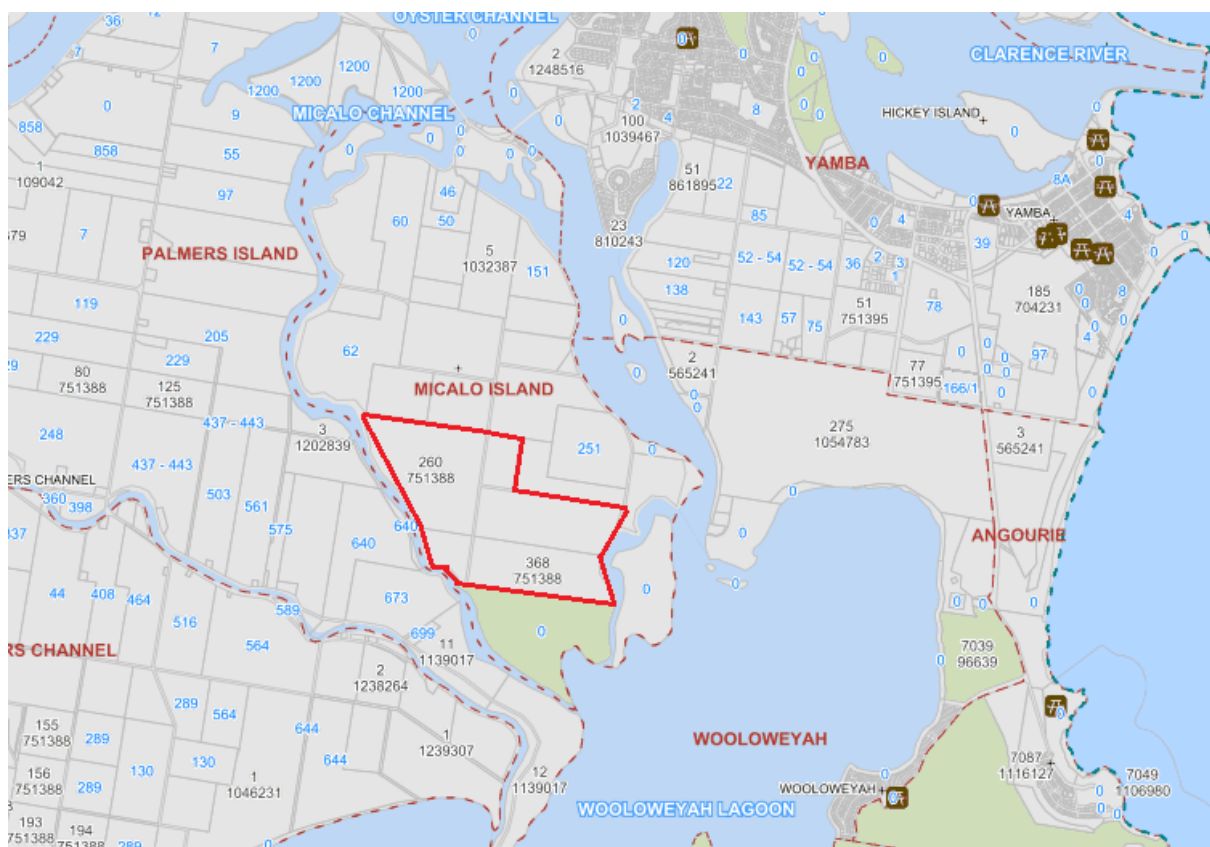


Figure 1 Locality Map

The property is located on the south end of Micalo Island, approximately 6kms from Yamba, accessible from Yamba Road via Micalo Road (Council public road), crown public road reserves (referred to as “unnamed” on Clarence Valley Council maps), and a Right of Carriageway through Lot 5 DP 1032387. There is a formed gravel road along the majority of the length, with approximately the last 550m to the property’s northern boundary a track. The status of this access is discussed further in this report.

It borders onto Micalo Channel to the west and Oyster Channel to the east and the Clarence Estuary Nature Reserve to the south.



Figure 2 Aerial

The property consists of:-

Lot 260 – 121.4ha

Lot 368 – 54.13ha

Total – 175.53ha

The northern portion of the property has historically been used for cattle grazing and cane cultivation and contains a dwelling and out building (animal shelter/cool room, large farm shed).

The southern portion contains a former prawn farm with constructed ponds, raceways, channels and drains connected to Micalo Channel. The prawn farm was constructed in 1985 and anecdotally ceased operation in 1989.

### 3. Zoning

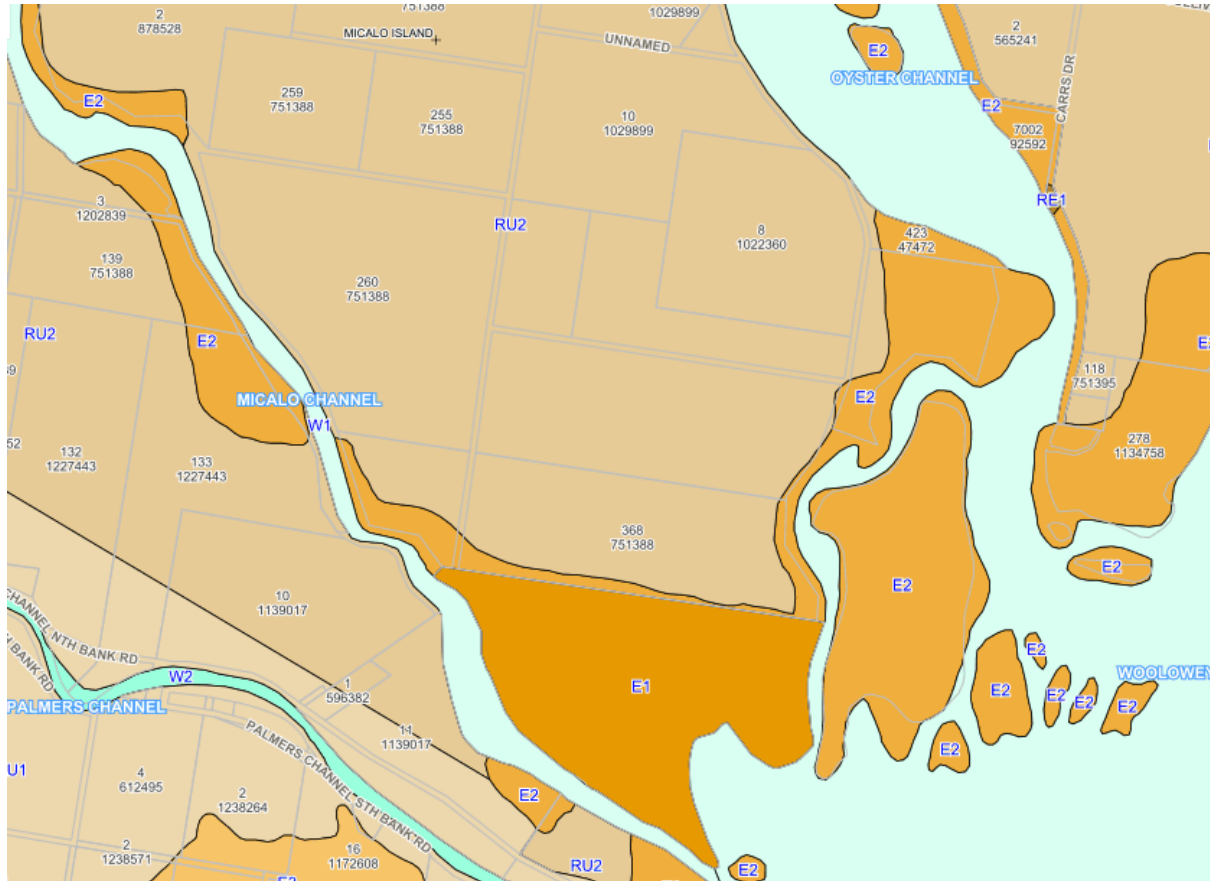


Figure 3 - Zoning Map

The majority of the property is zoned RU2 Rural Landscape under Clarence Valley LEP 2011, with a small fringing area of E2 Environmental Conservation along the waterways.

The Lot Size Map indicates a minimum area of 40ha with which all 4 proposed lots will comply.

Dwellings are permitted in the RU2 zone but not the E2 zone, and all building envelopes located wholly within the RU2 zone.

#### 4. The Proposal

It is intended to subdivide the property into 4 rural lots, each with a dwelling entitlement. Integral to the development is the identification of building pads, ranging from 4900m<sup>2</sup> - 5300m<sup>2</sup>, on each of the proposed lots. Building pads will be constructed within each of these envelopes with a minimum finished surface of 2.0m AHD, requiring fill depths ranging from 0.25m to 1.75m above existing ground levels. Two of the envelopes are located within the former prawn farm and will require additional filling where they include ponds and channels. Details of proposal, dwelling envelopes and access levels shown on our Dwg. No's 9377 DET (3 sheets) at Attachment 2.

Access to the site is from Yamba Road via Micalo Road and a Right of Carriageway through the adjoining Lot 5 DP 1032387 to the north of the site. The proponents, Mavid Group, have provided the following information in respect of access.

*On site access to Lots 103 and 4104 will be via rights of access over existing crown roads*

*The subject land currently does not have the legal right to use the Right of Carriageway over Lot 5 DP 1032387.*

*There is an alternative right of carriageway which also crosses Part of Lot 5 DP 1032387 which has been historically understood to benefit the subject land. Investigations have also revealed that legally, this is not the case. Previously, the current land owner Axseven Pty Ltd, owned a parcel which did have the right to use this right of carriageway, effectively giving them the ability to come and go as they pleased. However, this lot has subsequently been sold and this right was not transferred in a manner which would allow the subject land to continue to use it.*

*There are two alternative "paper road" connections which run around the Eastern and Western edges of Micalo Island. While these exist on paper, they are effectively impassable for the following reasons:-*

- 1. some of the actual land upon which the road reserve is located having been lost to erosion;*
- 2. the route of the road reserve being highly environmentally constrained;*
- 3. any future road would require the crossing of significant creek and drains; and/or*
- 4. being adjacent to a dynamic marine environmental triggering extensive civil works*

*Mavid is currently investigating means of obtaining legal access to the property, including negotiations with the owner of Lot 5 DP 1032387 to extend the terms of the Right of Carriageway to benefit the subject property. Other statutory processes are also available to obtain legal access.*

*For the purposes of this application, it is requested that council assesses the application on the basis that this issue will be resolved in one way or another during the assessment process.*

A summary of the proposal is as follows:-

Lot 101 40.12ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholly located on the former cane farm/grazing land</li> <li>• 4900m<sup>2</sup> building envelope identified containing existing concrete block building with veranda and 2 sheds</li> <li>• Ground level is approximately 1.0m AHD, requiring a minimum mound height of approximately 1.0m above existing ground level. A pond within the envelope is likely to require filling</li> </ul>
Lot 102 47.88ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located partly on former cane farm and partly on former prawn farm</li> <li>• 4900m<sup>2</sup> building envelope identified in north-east corner with a ground level of approximately 0.3m AHD, requiring a mound of approximately 1.7m above existing ground level.</li> <li>• envelope includes some existing ponds and channels which will likely to require filling</li> </ul>
Lot 103 41.34ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholly located on former prawn farm</li> <li>• 5150m<sup>2</sup> building envelope identified in north-west corner which largely consists of a pond requiring filling</li> </ul>
Lot 140 46.5ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholly located on former prawn farm</li> <li>• 5300m<sup>2</sup> building envelope identified in north-west corner which largely consists of a pond requiring filling</li> </ul>

Fill material will be trucked in or sourced on-site, the latter being favoured on economic and potential land use conflict grounds.

## 5. Statutory Provisions

### 5.4.1 Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011

The relevant clauses are:-

#### Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lots size

Complies with 40ha minimum

#### Clause 7.1 Acid Sulphate Soils

An Acid Sulphate Soil Investigation Report is attached at Appendix A. The site in its entirety is classified Class 2 Acid Sulphate Soil, and the Report confirms that both Acid Sulphate Soils and Potential Acid Sulphate Soils are present on site.

The Report recommends an Acid Sulphate Management Plan be prepared for each of the 4 building sites, and that construction activities be managed in accordance with the NSW Acid Sulphate Soils Manual (1998).

It is anticipated that the recommendation will be mandated through conditions attached to any development consents.

## Clause 7.2 Earthworks

The proposed earthworks form part of this application for consent.

## 7.3 Flood Planning

A flood investigation by BMT, dated 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 is attached at Appendix B. The property is wholly shown as being in the "Flood Planning Area", which requires Council to be satisfied that the development:-

### a) Is compatible with the flood hazard of the land

All dwellings will be constructed above the 1 in 100 year flood level (2.0 AHD) plus 0.5m freeboard. This will involve construction of mounds on Lots 101 and 102 and filling of pond areas on Lots 103 & 104.

### b) Is not likely to significantly adversely affect flood behaviours resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affection of other developments or properties

The Flood Report states that the inundation associated with the proposed building pads is mostly flood storage and the fill required to raise the pads will only result in negligible loss of flood storage in the broader context of the Clarence River estuary. It concludes:-

*"It is considered unlikely that significant flood impacts will arise from fill being placed in this area, particularly given the existing bund constructions associated with the previous use of the site as a prawn farm".*

### c) Incorporate appropriate measures to manage risk to life from flood

The Flood Report addresses "Flood Inundation Timing and Duration" and concludes:-  
*"The risk to life can be effectively managed through evacuation from the site in the event of significant flooding, with the local Maclean gauge providing an approximate 8 hour warning time to execute an effective evacuation via the Pacific Highway. Additionally a second evacuation route to the township of Yamba is available to site residents.*

- d) Is not likely to significantly adversely affect the environmental or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or reduction in the stability of riverbanks or watercourses**

Works on Lots 101 & 102 will have no impact. Filling and mounding on Lots 103 & 104 plus the winning of material if it is sourced on-site will affect the man-made ponds, and issues such as erosion, siltation and stability will need to be addressed in construction certificate applications for earthworks.

- e) Is not likely to result in unsustainable social & economic costs to the community as a consequence of flooding**

Occupants will be responsible for their own safety during flood events as is the practice in flood prone rural areas.

## **7.8 Essential Services**

A 100mm Council water main extends to the northern boundary of the property with a 40mm metered connection, which will suffice to serve all 4 properties.

Extension of power to the lots from the current limit of supply will be the responsibility of future owners if they wish to connect to the grid.

An Effluent Management Report by Truewater Australia, dated March, 2019 is attached at Appendix C. The Report specifies requirements for each of the 4 lots to achieve optimum requirements. It recommends all mounds be raised to 3.0m AHD (noting that 1 in 100 year flood level only requires a minimum floor level of 2.5m AHD) and that all lots require tertiary treatment with application by sub surface irrigation or Wisconsin mounds. The elevated application areas will require suitable setbacks from waterways and wetlands.

It concludes that *“the recommendations and requirements of the Clarence Valley Councils On-Site Wastewater Management Strategy can be met for future 4-5 bedroom dwellings with the provision of these requirements, including allocating 800m<sup>2</sup> of application and reserve areas on each lot.”*



## 5.2 Clarence Valley Rural Zones Development Control Plan

The relevant sections are:-

### C8. Provision of Essential Services

See Clause 7.8 above.

### C8.3 Disposal & Management of Sewage

The requirements of Councils *"On-Site Wastewater Management Strategy 2005"* are addressed in the Effluent Management Report (Appendix C), which concludes that those requirements can be achieved if specific design and application criteria are met.

### C8.5 Provision of Suitable Road Access

The issue of road access is addressed in Section 4 of this Report. In summary, the property has no formal legal access, having no legal right over the current access and legal access via 2 unformed "paper roads" with significant environmental and terrain issues making future construction extremely difficult.

Section C8.5 requires each lot to have "suitable road access" which is deemed to be frontage to a sealed public road or an unsealed Category 1 road. In addition, access for up to 2 lots may be permitted via private access arrangements such as a right of carriageway.

The proponents are in negotiations with the owners of the land on which the current right of carriageway (which the subject land has no right to use) is located. These negotiations have not concluded, and legal access must be obtained before the proposed arrangement can be assessed by Council staff and the development application determined.

Nevertheless, assessment of all aspects of the application can be undertaken while this matter is concluded.

### C8.6 Stormwater Management

Details of the proposed stormwater management system are attached.

## Part D Floodplain Management Controls

All issues in this section relevant to the proposed subdivision have been addressed in the Flood Report (Appendix B) and those relevant to future dwellings will be addressed in their development applications.

## Part H Erosion & Sediment Controls

Details will be submitted with the future Civil Construction Certificate and dwelling Construction Certificates.

### 5.3 Water Management Act 2000

The former prawn ponds are not subject to this Act, but the major canal on Lot 101 and adjacent to Lots 103 & 104 is, and any works within 40m are classified as a controlled activity. The building envelopes on Lot 103 & 104 are likely to be within that distance and as a result the application is integrated development under this Act.

### 5.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018



Figure 4 – Coastal Management SEPP

The subject property is identified as:

- Part Coastal Use
- part Proximity Area for Coastal Wetlands (along east, south & west boundary)
- part Coastal Wetlands (small portion in south-east corner)

Division 1 Clause 10 of the SEPP requires consent for works such as clearing vegetation, earth works, constructing levees or draining on land identified as “coastal wetlands”. No works are proposed on or near the small portion identified as such in the south east corner of the property.

Division 1 Clause 11 states:-

1. *Development consent must not be granted to development on land as “proximity area for coastal wetlands” or “proximity area for littoral rainforest” on the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map unless the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development will not significantly impact on:*
  - a) *the biophysical, hydrological or ecological integrity of the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest; or*
  - b) *the quantity and quality of surface and ground water flows to and from the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest*
2. *This clause does not apply to land that is identified as “coastal wetlands” or “littoral rainforest” on the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map.*

No works are proposed in the proximity area.

Division 3 Clause 13 (1) (c) states that the following must be taken into consideration:

- c) *the water quality of the marine estate (within the meaning of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014), in particular, the cumulative impacts of the proposed development on any of the sensitive coastal lakes identified in Schedule 1,*

Lake Wooloweyah is listed as a “coastal lake” but not a “sensitive coastal lake” so strictly speaking the clause does not apply. Nevertheless, the works involved to fill and create mounds on Lots 103 & 104 and in proximity to the canal will not impact on water quality when adequate erosion and sediment controls are provided during construction phases.

Division 4 Clause 14 states:-

1. *Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal use area unless the consent authority:-*
  - a) *Has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following:*
    - i) *existing, safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability*
    - ii) *overshadowing, wind funnelling and the loss of views from public places to foreshores*
    - iii) *the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast, including coastal headlands*
    - iv) *Aboriginal cultural heritage, practices and places*
    - v) *cultural and built environmental heritage, and*
  - b) *is satisfied that:*
    - i) *the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid an adverse impact referred to in paragraph (a), or*
    - ii) *if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided- the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or*

- iii) *if that impact cannot be minimised – the development will be managed to mitigate that impact, and*
- c) *has taken into account the surrounding coastal and built environmental, and the bulk, scale and size of the proposed development.*

The building envelope identified on Lot 104 is just located within the “coastal use area”. The works involved in creating a building site within this envelope will have no adverse impacts on any of the issues contained in this clause.

## 6. Environmental Impacts

### 6.1 Ecological

An Ecology Assessment Report by GHD, dated April, 2019 is attached at Appendix D.

The Report calculates that the development would result in:-

- the removal of 0.04ha of Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest
- the filling of approximately 0.9ha of constructed water bodies
- the disturbance of 1ha of exotic grasslands

It recommends the following mitigation measures:-

- all workers to be provided with site specific environmental induction prior to work commencing
- prior to commencement of any work in or adjoining areas of native vegetation, construction impact boundaries to be established and fenced using high visibility fencing with appropriate signage
- all priority needs identified to be removed
- erosion and sediment controls to be implemented in accordance with “*Managing Urban Stormwater Soils and Construction (Landcom 2004)*”

The report concludes:

Based on the findings of this biodiversity assessment report, the proposal is not likely to have a significant effect on threatened species or ecological communities listed under the Biodiversity Act or FM Act. The proposal doesn’t trigger any of the threshold requirements as listed under the BAM and therefore no further assessments or the provision of offsets in accordance with the BOS is required.

### 6.2 Preliminary Site Investigation for Contamination

A Preliminary Site Investigation for Contamination by Practical Environmental Solutions, dated March, 2019 is attached as Appendix E.

Their report concludes that:-

*“As a result of the findings of this Preliminary Site Investigation, PES contends that the land known as Lot 260 and 368 DP 171388, Micalo Road, Micalo Island shows minimal potential for contamination.*

*PES recommends the following:-*

- *any material generated by construction activity that is surplus and destined for offsite disposal shall be appropriately classified in accordance with the NSW EPA (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines and resource recovery exemptions;*
- *any material being imported to the site should be classified as VENM or ENM under the “Resource Recovery Order” under Part 9, Clause 93 of the POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014.*
- *For material won from site to construct the pads; in-situ assessment of the material to be excavated should be analysed for chemical contamination and ASS by an environmental consultant and a management plan prepared if required.*

*Based on the information gained from the desk top study and field observations, PES considers that the site is suitable for the proposed development as a rural residential subdivision.”*

## **7. Social & Economic Impacts**

The former prawn farm was developed at a time when little was known about the ideal configuration and size of ponds, which is critical to a successful operation. The large volume longitudinal ponds turned out to not be ideal and the operation failed, with no known attempts to reactivate it since. As such, it is right to consider alternative uses of the site, including the former prawn ponds.

The creation of Lots 101 & 102 and future construction of dwellings is a logical use of marginal agriculture rural land and complies with minimum lot size provisions.

The creation of Lots 103 & 104, requiring minor modifications to the existing array of ponds, will allow a productive use of this land as rural dwelling sites while protecting the majority of the ponds and the ecosystems they now support.

The civil building construction works associated with the proposal will have economic benefits, and the low density rural development pattern of Micalo Island will not be adversely affected by the 4 additional dwellings on large rural lots.

## 8. Summary

Council's support is sought for this proposal as it:-

- a) is in accordance with the objectives of the RU2 Rural Landscape and E2 Environmental Conservation Zones under the Clarence Valley LEP 2011; and
- b) complies with the relevant Statutory Provisions of the Clarence Valley LEP 2011; and
- c) complies with the objectives and specific requirements of the relevant sections of Clarence Valley Council's "Rural Zones" DCP 2011; and
- d) will have positive social and economic impacts; and
- e) will have minimal environmental impacts; and
- f) has reticulated water available by way of an existing service; and
- g) represents ecologically sustainable development

# Attachment 01

Owners Consent

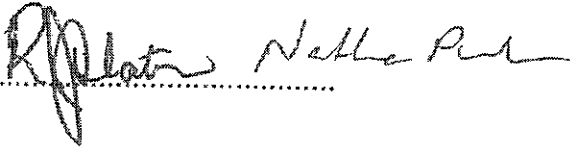
CONSENT TO LODGE

To:

Re:

RON SLATER AND

WE NATHAN PHIPS on behalf of Axseven Pty Limited the owner of the above property give my consent to Mavid Properties Pty Limited or their agents to lodge a development application or any other ancillary application required for the purpose of development of the site including construction certificate application, subdivision certificate application or any process involved in the registration of a sub division. Permission to lodge includes to any authorities but is not limited to, Mine Subsidence Board, Clarence Valley Council Council or any other government or statutory approval body.

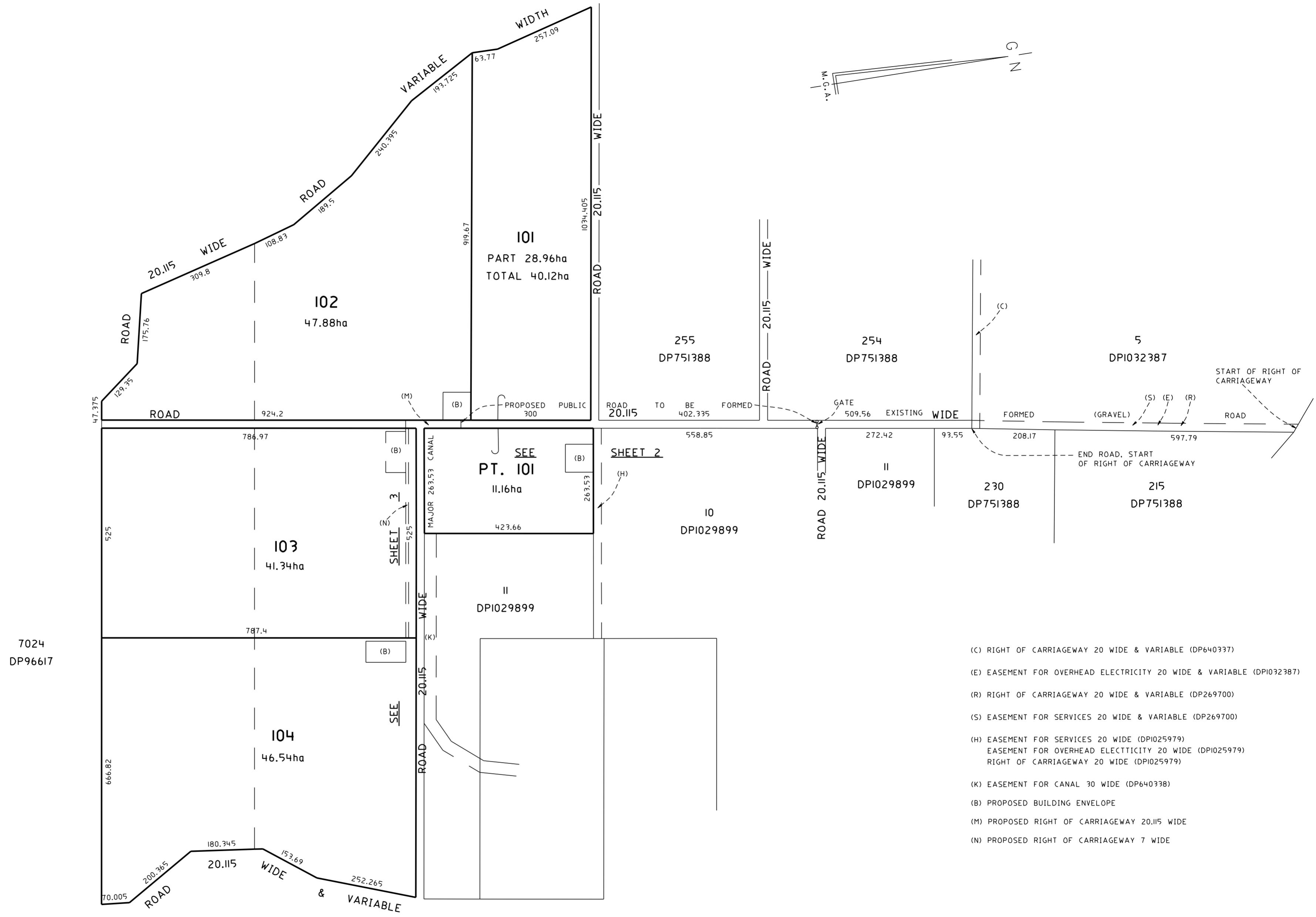
  
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Dated. 12/12/18



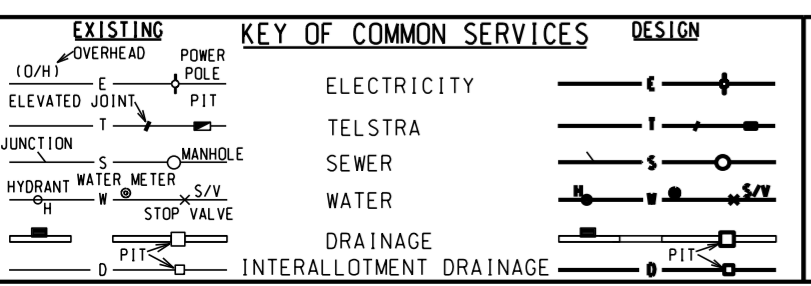
# Attachment 02

## Plan of Proposal



- (C) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP640337)
- (E) EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DPI032387)
- (R) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (S) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE & VARIABLE (DP269700)
- (H) EASEMENT FOR SERVICES 20 WIDE (DPI025979)  
EASEMENT FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY 20 WIDE (DPI025979)  
RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20 WIDE (DPI025979)
- (K) EASEMENT FOR CANAL 30 WIDE (DP640338)
- (B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE
- (M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.115 WIDE
- (N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



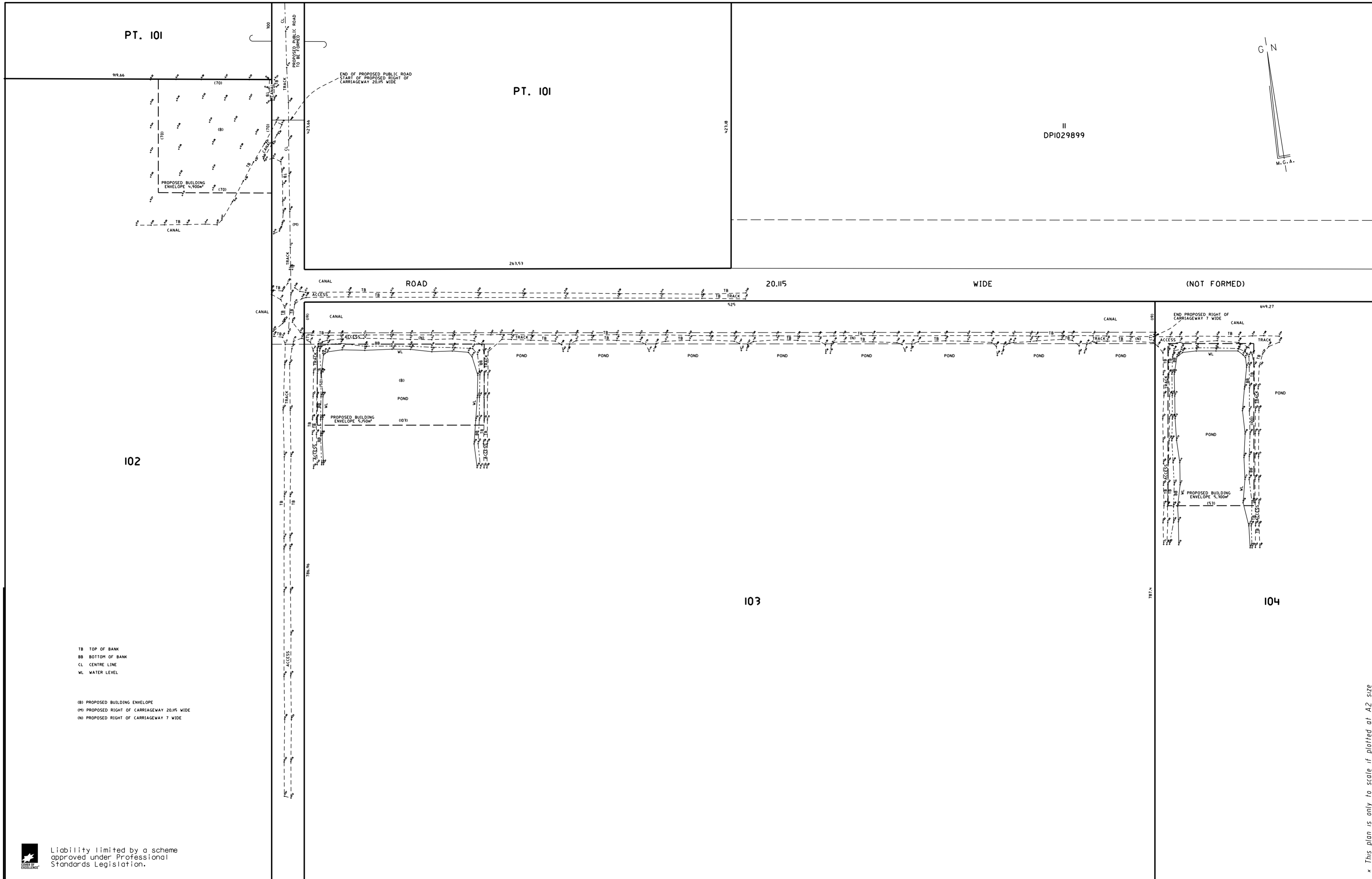
Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 86 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1213, Grafton, 2460  
 Ph: (02) 6642 3300, Fax: (02) 6642 5990  
 Email: afletcher@hotkey.net.au

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS  
 260 & 368 DP751388  
 MICALO ROAD, MICALO ISLAND  
 CLIENT: MAVID GROUP - J. ARMSTRONG

SURVEY: GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET	
DESIGN:	ORIGIN:	Sheet No. 1 of 3 Sheets
DRAWN: BF	N/A	
DATE: 14.02.19		
SCALE: 1:7,000		
	CAD REFERENCE Z:9377\DGN\9377DA1.dgn	Revision: A

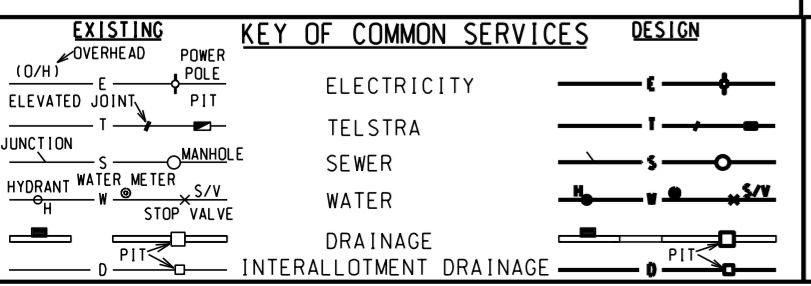
\* This plan is only to scale if plotted at A2 size



TB TOP OF BANK  
 BB BOTTOM OF BANK  
 CL CENTRE LINE  
 WL WATER LEVEL

(B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE  
 (M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.1% WIDE  
 (N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



REVISIONS	Rev.	Date	Drn.	Chk.	Description
	A	15.2.19	BF	AF	ISSUE TO CLIENT

**A. FLETCHER & ASSOCIATES Pty Ltd**  
 Land and Engineering Surveyors  
 Development Consultants  
 86 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1213, Grafton, 2460  
 Ph: (02) 6642 3300, Fax (02) 6642 5990  
 Email: afletch@hotkey.net.au

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LOTS  
 260 & 368 DP751388  
 MICALO ROAD, MICALO ISLAND  
 CLIENT: MAVID GROUP - J. ARMSTRONG

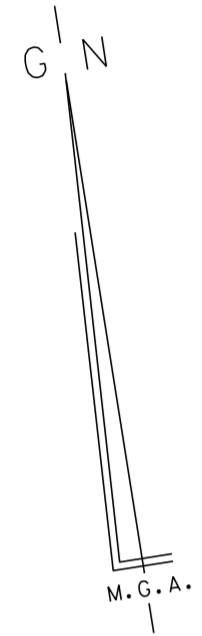
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DESIGN:	ORIGIN:
DRAWN: BF	Sheet No. 3 of 3 Sheets
DATE: 15.02.19	Revision: A
SCALE: 1:1,000	CAD REFERENCE Z:\9377\DGN\9377DET.dgn

\* This plan is only to scale if plotted at A2 size

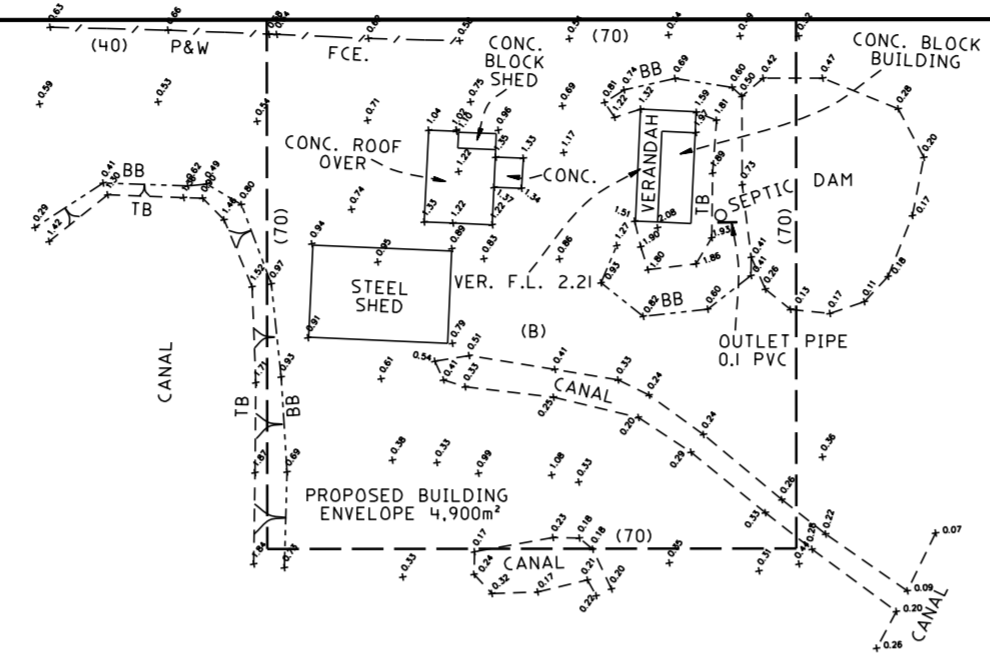
255  
DP751388

10  
DPI029899

ROAD 20.115 WIDE



ROAD (20.115 WIDE) (TO BE FORMED)



101

PT. 101

11  
DPI029899

TB TOP OF BANK  
BB BOTTOM OF BANK  
CL CENTRE LINE  
WL WATER LEVEL

(B) PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE  
(M) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 20.115 WIDE  
(N) PROPOSED RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 7 WIDE

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

102

EXISTING	KEY OF COMMON SERVICES	DESIGN
(O/H) OVERHEAD	ELECTRICITY	—●—
ELEVATED JOINT	TELSTRA	—T—
JUNCTION	SEWER	—S—
HYDRANT WATER METER	WATER	—W—
STOP VALVE	DRAINAGE	—D—
PIT	INTERALLOTMENT DRAINAGE	—PIT—

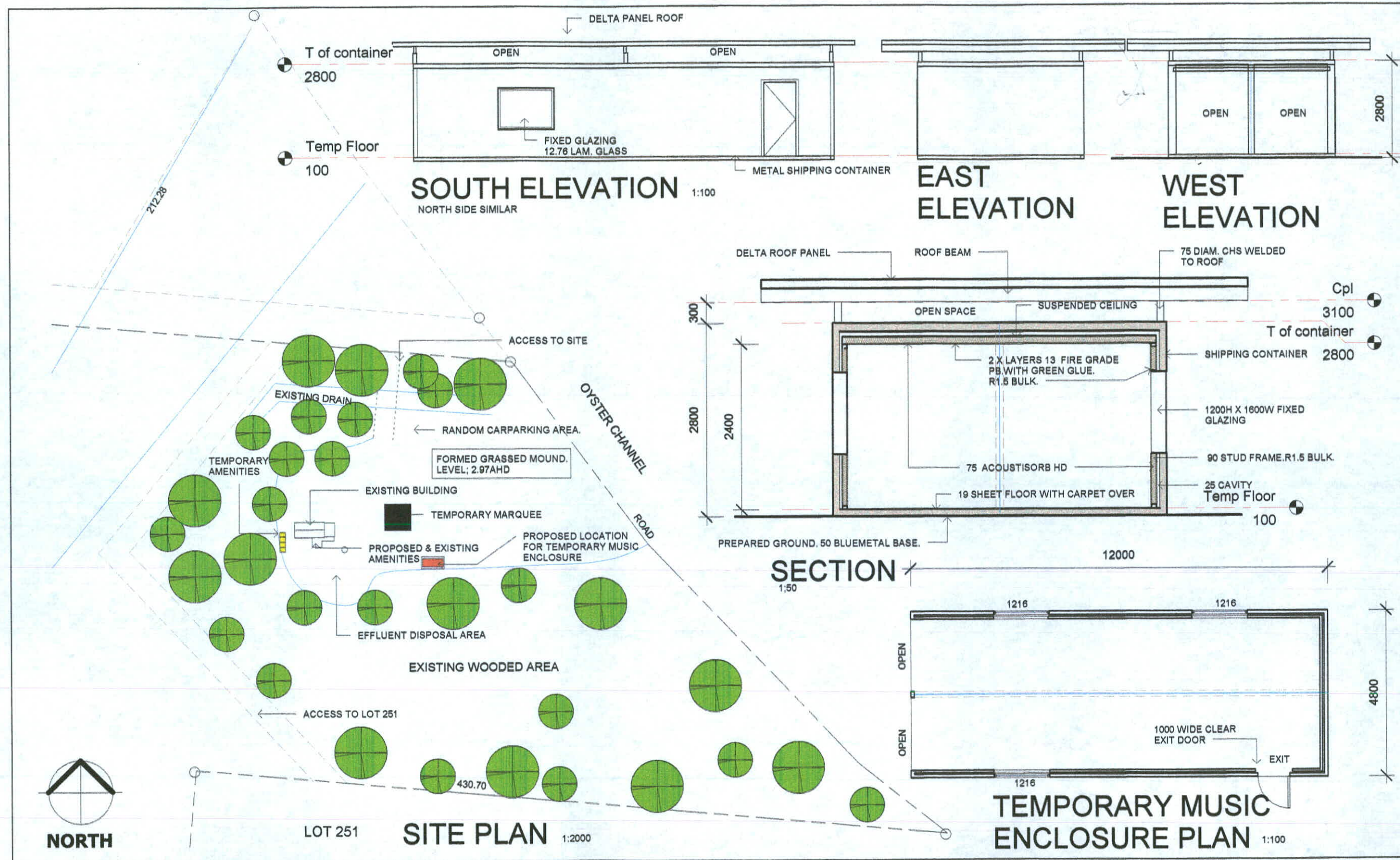
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SURVEY: GS	DRAWING No. 9377DET
DESIGN:	ORIGIN:
DRAWN: BF	Sheet No. 2 of 3 Sheets
DATE: 15.02.19	Revision: A
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\* This plan is only to scale if plotted at A2 size

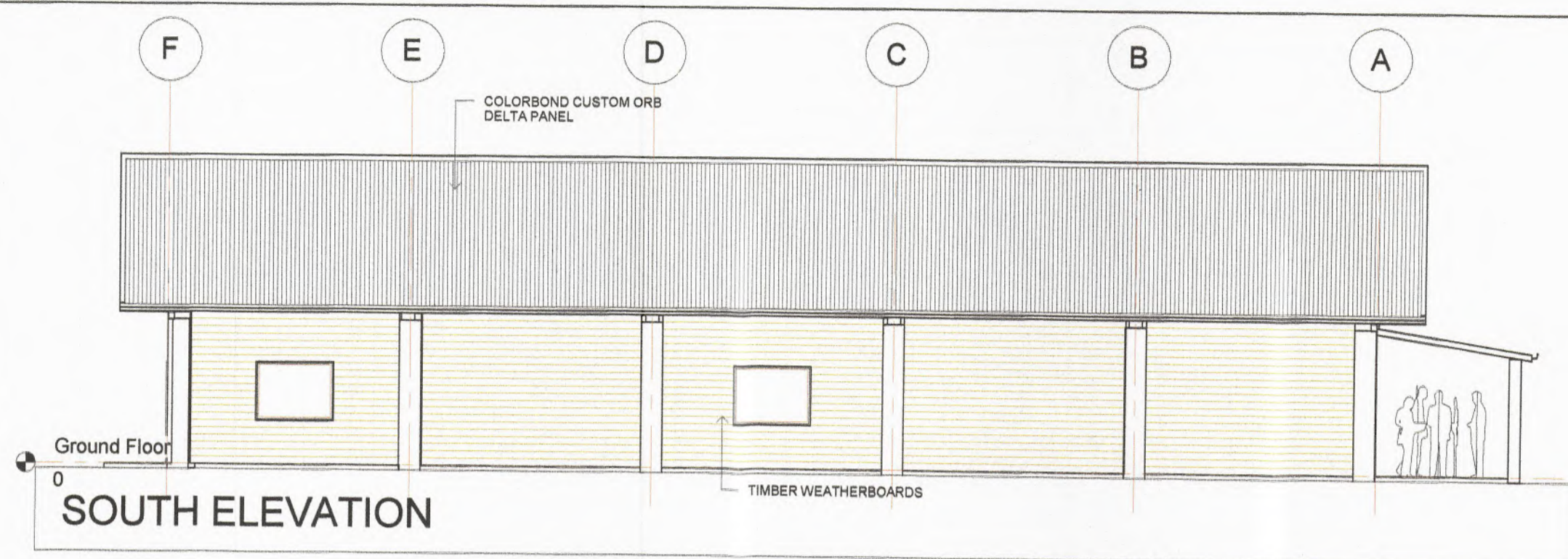


**coastal**  
building design  
23 Lakes Boulevard Wooloweyah  
PO Box 443 YAMBA 2464  
Phone (02) 6646 8711  
Fax (02) 6646 8721  
e-mail: coastal.design@bigpond.com

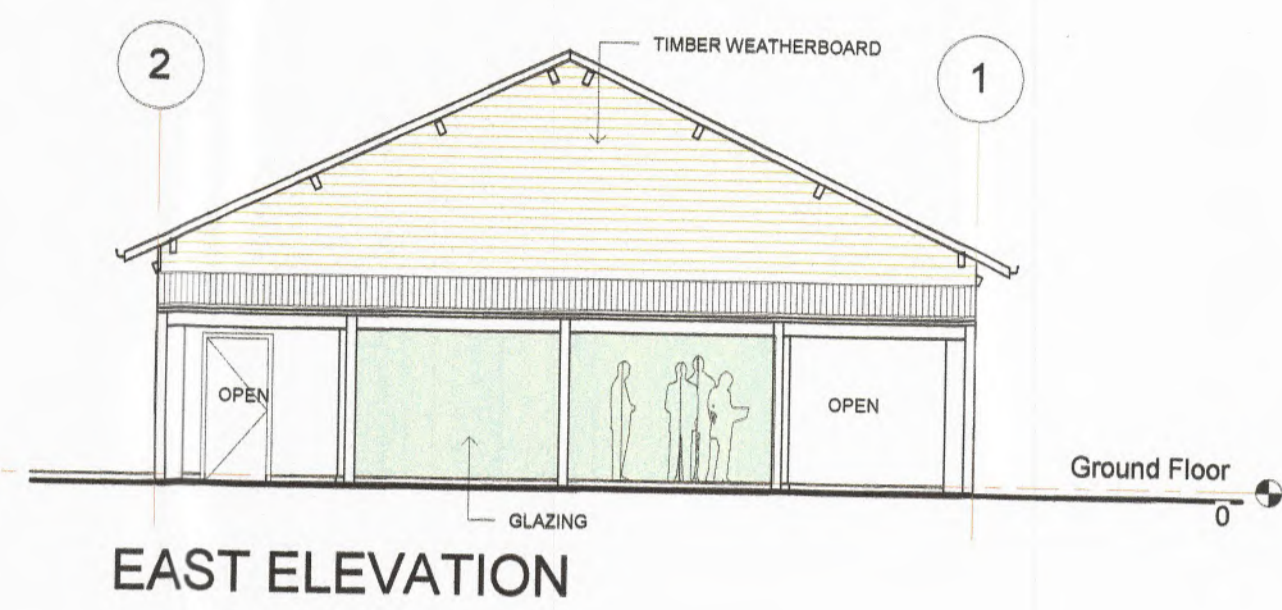
No.	Description	Date
DA	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	22/03/19

R & L VANSE  
  
PROPOSED OPEN FUNCTION CENTRE  
LOT 10.DP1029899 MICALO RD  
MICALO ISLAND

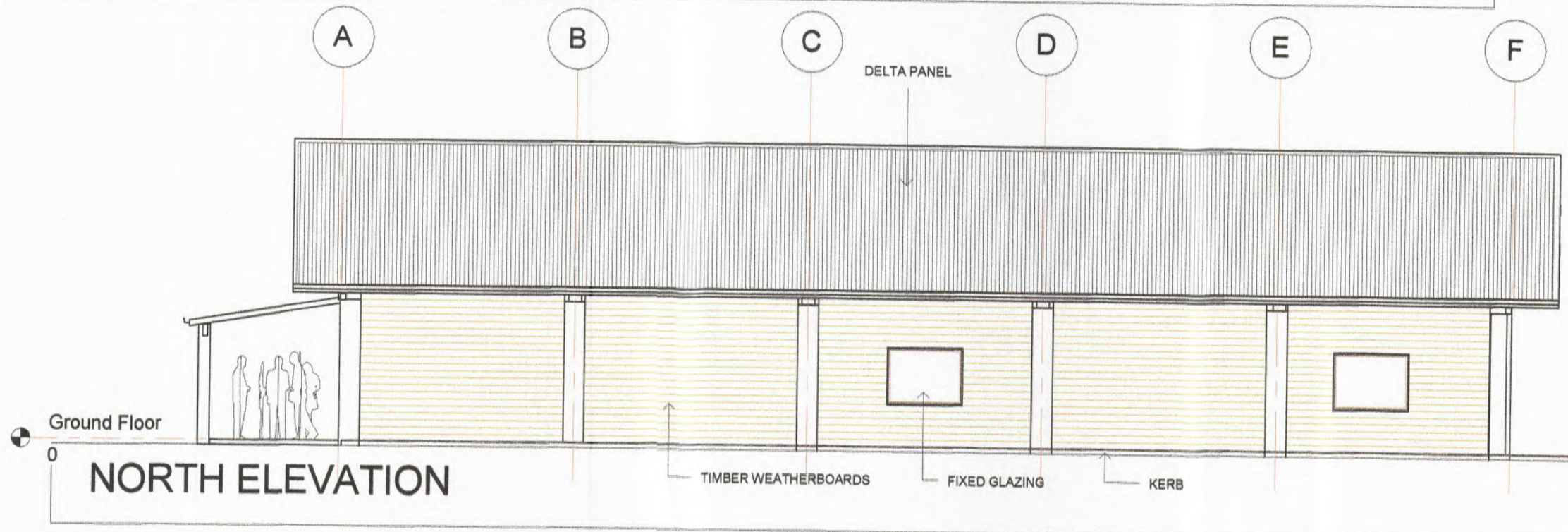
SITE & FLOOR PLAN		TDA-01	Scale	As indicated
Project number	18-20			
Date	22/03/19			
Drawn by	MC			
Design by	OWNER			



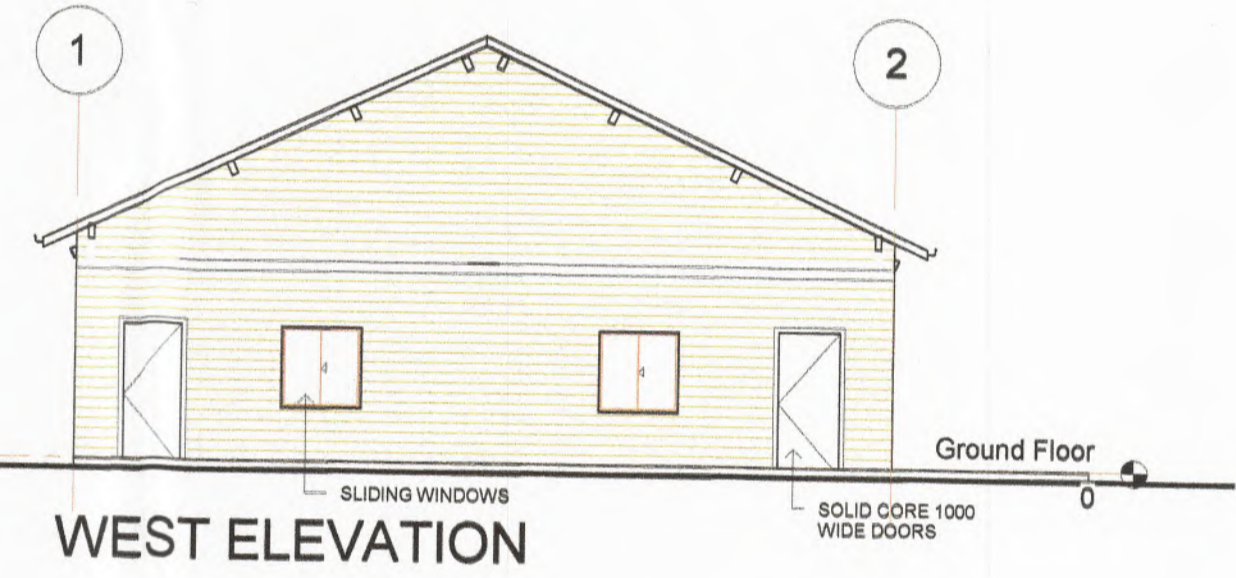
**SOUTH ELEVATION**



**EAST ELEVATION**



**NORTH ELEVATION**



**WEST ELEVATION**

**coastal**  
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PO Box 443 YAMBA NSW 2464  
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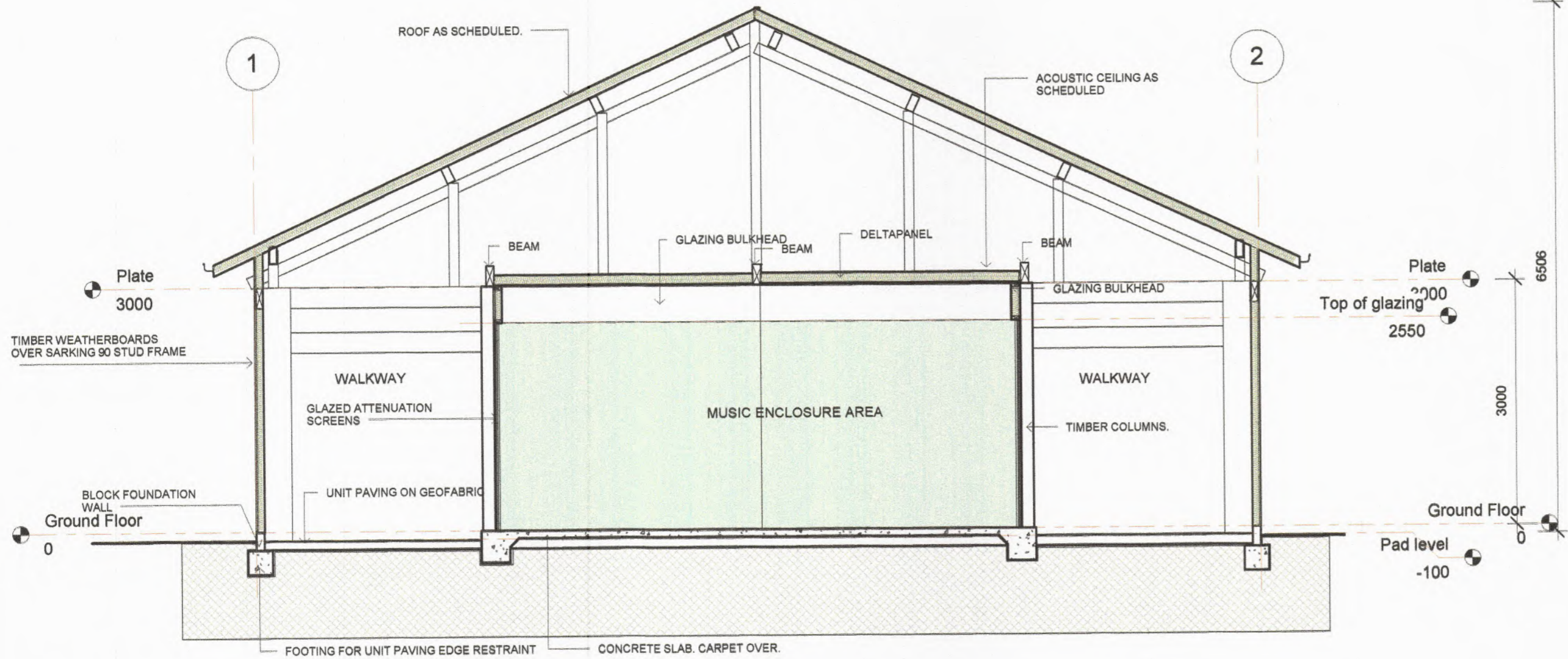
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
DA	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	22/03/2019

CLIENT NAME  
**R & L VANSE**

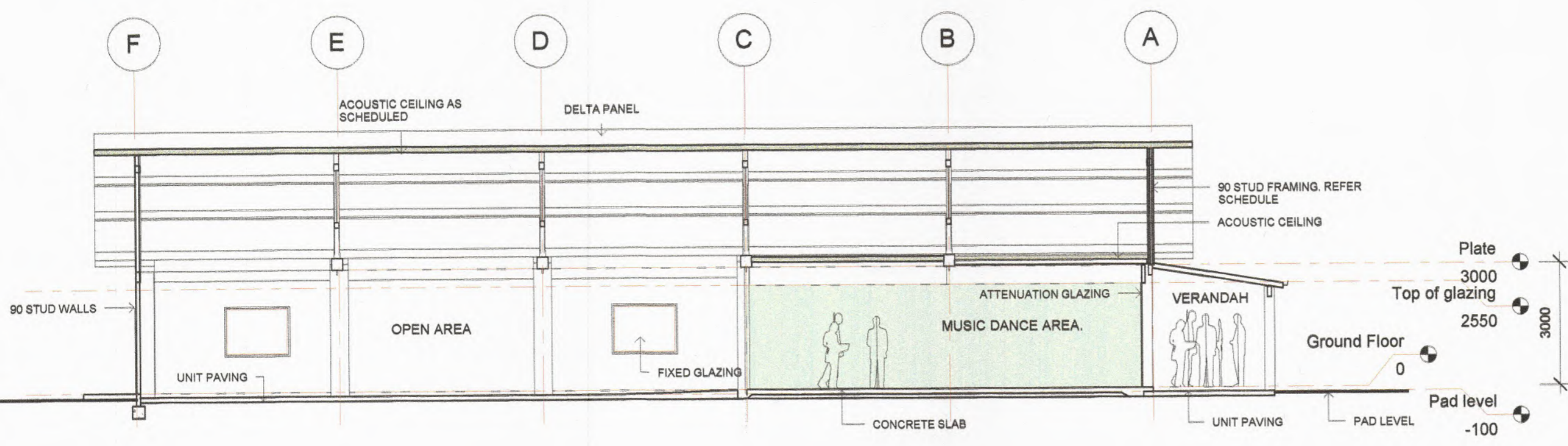
PROJECT NAME  
**PROPOSED OPEN FUNCTION CENTRE  
LOT 10.DP1029899 MICALO RD MICALO  
ISLAND**

SHEET NAME		ELEVATIONS		NUMBER IN SET
PROJECT NUMBER	18-20	SHEET No	4	
DATE	26-02-2019	<b>DA-04</b>	REVISION No	
DRAWN	MC			
DESIGN	OWNER	SCALE	A2 @	1 : 100

21/03/2019 11:46:36 AM



SECTION A 1:50



SECTION B 1:100

ACOUSTIC MATERIAL SCHEDULE.

LOCATION; MAIN STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION
EXTERNAL WALLS NORTH & SOUTH.	TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS; PERMEABLE MEMBRANE; 90MGP10 STUDFRAME; R1.5 BULK INSULATION. 10KG/m2. PYROTEK WAVEBAR; 75 MARTINI ACOUSTISORB HD. TO A MIN. 50% OF WALL AREA. INTERNAL LINING 4.5VJ. PLY.
EXTERNAL WALLS EAST & WEST.	TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS; PERMEABLE MEMBRANE; 90MGP10 STUDFRAME; R1.5 BULK INSULATION. 6KG/m2. PYROTEK WAVEBAR; 75 MARTINI ACOUSTISORB HD. INTERNAL SHEET WITH VJ. 4.5 THICK PLY.
ROOF:	125 DELTA PANEL; 10kg PYROTEK WAVEBAR; 75 MARTINI ACOUSTISORB HD; MIN. 60% OF CEILING AREA. MESH SUPPORT.
FLOOR:	UNIT BRICK PAVING OVER SCREED AND GEOFABRIC.
CEILING:	NO CEILING.
GLAZING:	NORTH & SOUTH WALLS: 1275H X 1605W. FIXED 1276 THICK FIXED GLAZING WEST WALL: 1200H X 1200W SLIDING.
MUSIC ENCLOSURE	DESCRIPTION
EXTERNAL WALLS:	FIXED SAFETY GLAZING 12.76 THICK.
GLAZING BULKHEAD:	4.5 VJ. PLY OVER 90 STRUCTURAL GLAZING HEAD; R1.5 BULK INSULATION. 10KG/m2. PYROTEK WAVEBAR; 13 SOUNDCEK PLASTERBOARD LINING.
CEILING:	125 DELTA PANEL; 10KG/m2 PYROTEK WAVEBAR. 75 MARTINI ACOUSTISORB HD. TO 100% OF AREA.
FLOOR:	CONCRETE SLAB. UNDERLAY. INDUSTRIAL CARPET.



INTERNAL VIEW

**coastal**  
building design  
23 Lakes Boulevard Wooloweyah  
PO Box 443 YAMBA NSW 2464  
Phone (02) 9546 8711  
Fax (02) 9546 8721  
e-mail: coastal.design@bigpond.com  
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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
DA	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	22/03/2019

CLIENT NAME  
**R & L VANSE**

PROJECT NAME  
**PROPOSED OPEN FUNCTION CENTRE  
LOT 10.DP1029899 MICALO RD MICALO  
ISLAND**

SHEET NAME		SECTIONS		NUMBER IN SET
PROJECT NUMBER		18-20		4
DATE		26-02-2019		REVISION No
DRAWN		MC		<b>DA-03</b>
DESIGN		OWNER		SCALE
				A2 @ As indicated

21/03/2019 11:40:44 AM

### PROPOSED BUILDING NOTES:

**BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA REQUIREMENTS:**

CLASSIFICATION: 9B: ASSEMBLY BUILDING.  
CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION: TYPE C.

ASSESSMENT AREAS:  
FLOOR SPACE INCLUDING MUSIC ROOM: 307.5M2.  
MUSIC ATTENUATION ROOM: 50M2.

**SECTION D ACCESS & EGRESS.**

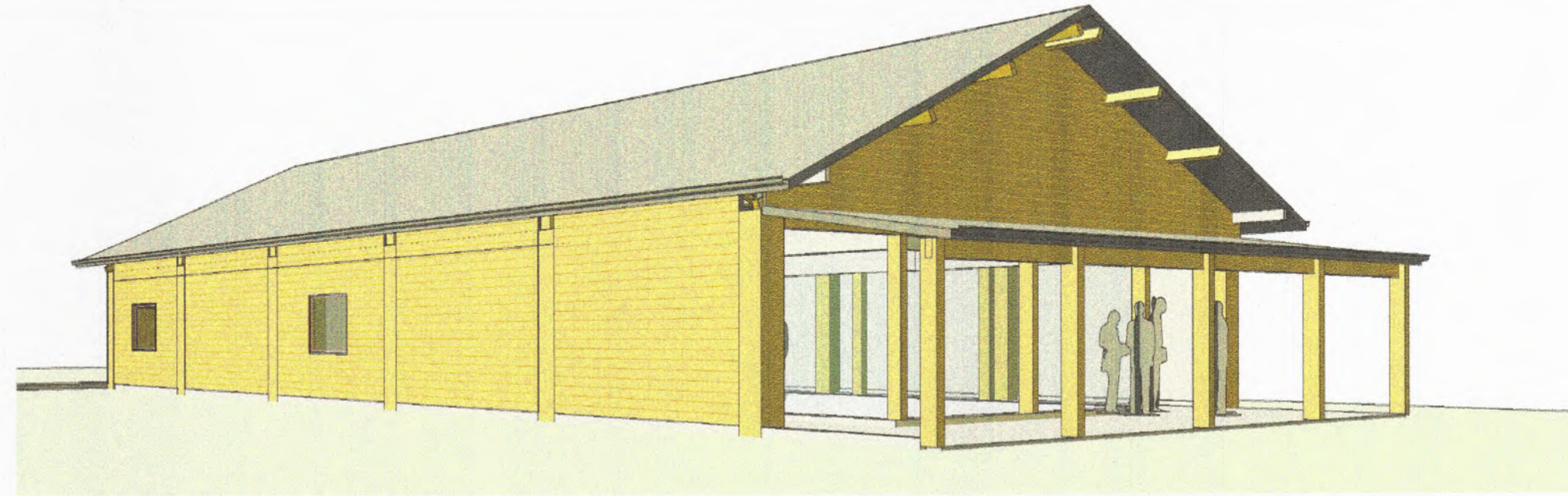
NUMBER OF EXITS: TWO REQUIRED.  
FLOOR LEVEL REQUIRES NO RAMPS OR STAIRS.  
DISABLED ACCESS AVAILABLE TO ALL AREAS.

**SECTION E SERVICES & EQUIPMENT.**

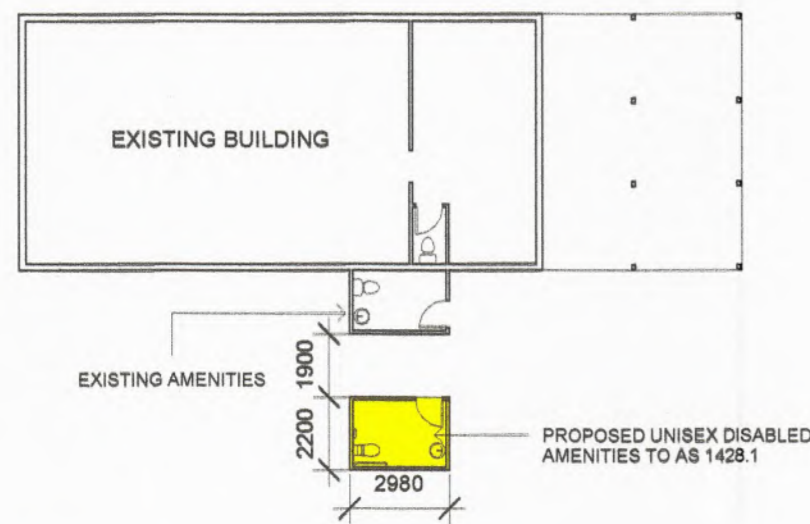
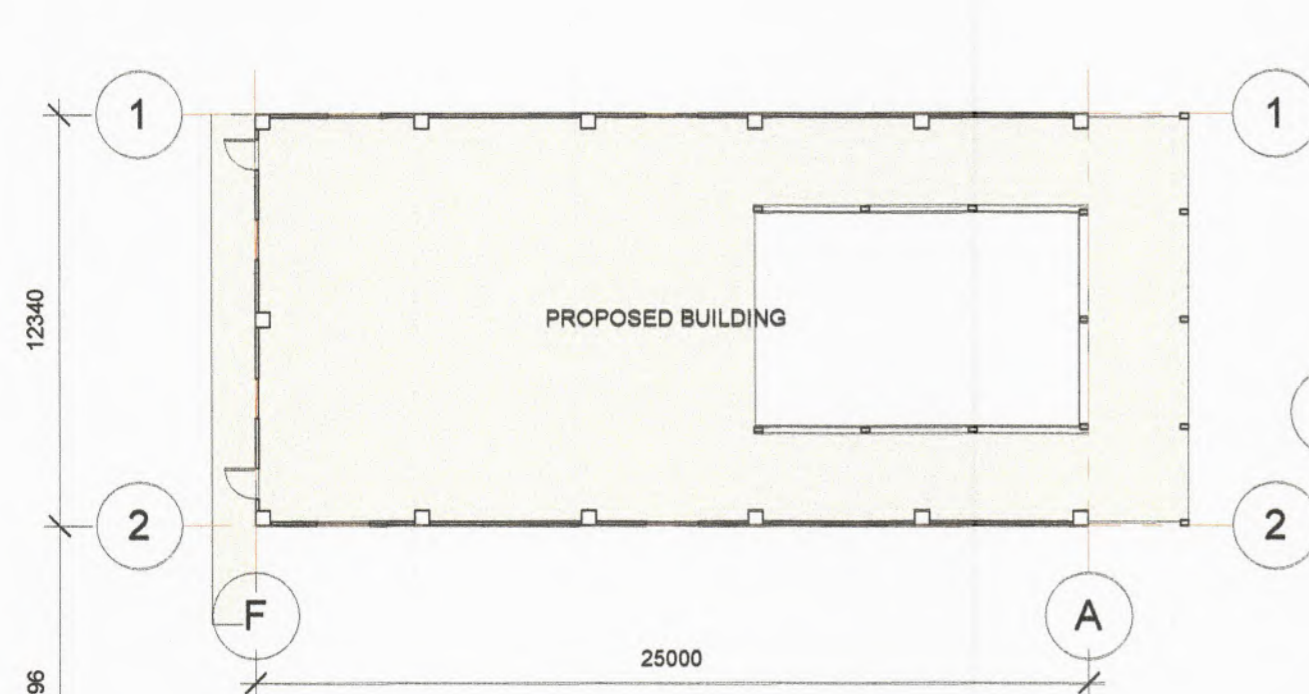
SPRINKLERS NOT REQUIRED. FLOOR SPACE LESS THAN 500M2.  
INSTALL PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS TO BCA: E1.6.  
INSTALL FIRE ALARM & SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEM TO E2.2A.  
INSTALL EMERGENCY LIGHTING TO COMPLY WITH E4.2

**SECTION F. SANITARY AND OTHER FACILITIES.**

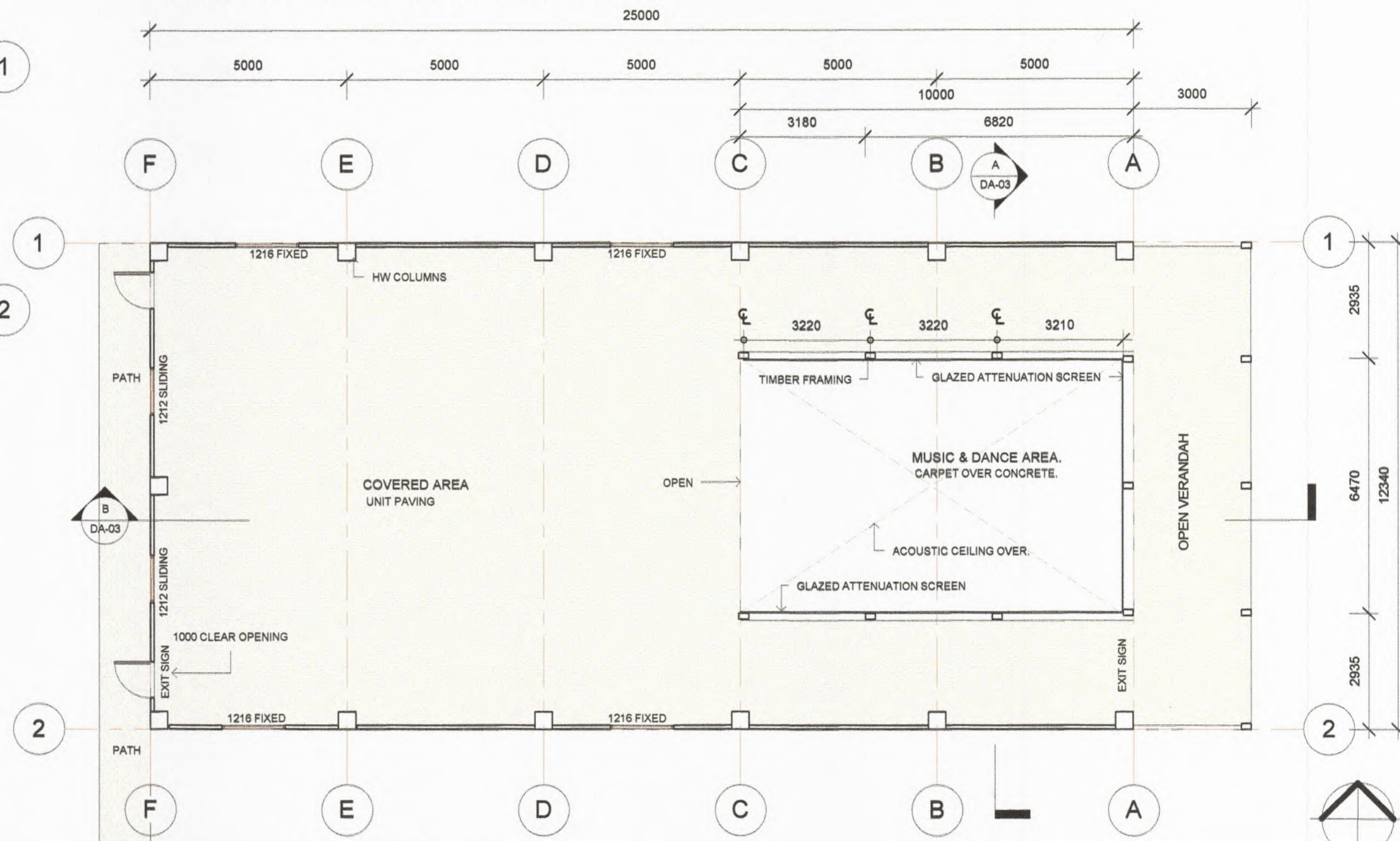
TEMPORARY FACILITIES WILL BE PROVIDED TO COMPLY WITH F2.3.  
PERMANENT UNISEX DISABLED UNIT WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ADJACENT TO EXISTING AMENITIES TO COMPLY WITH AS:1428.1



PROPOSED BUILDING VIEW.



EXISTING STRUCTURE PLAN



FLOOR PLAN



**coastal**  
building design  
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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
DA	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	22/03/2019

CLIENT NAME  
**R & L VANSE**

PROJECT NAME  
**PROPOSED OPEN FUNCTION CENTRE  
LOT 10.DP1029899 MICALO RD MICALO  
ISLAND**

SHEET NAME		NUMBER IN SET	
<b>FLOOR PLAN</b>		<b>4</b>	
PROJECT NUMBER	18-20	SHEET No	DA-02
DATE	26-02-2019	DRAWN	MC
DESIGN	OWNER	SCALE	A2 @ As indicated

21/03/2019 11:26:28 AM



Allan & Jan Armstrong

273 Micalo Road, Micalo Island NSW 2464

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**Re: DA Application No: DA2019/0152 Lot 10 Micalo Island**

In relation to the proposed Function Centre

**1. Property devaluation / distance**

We object to the approval of this DA as it will devalue our property. Would you want to live next to a noisy open building function centre and timber processing factory? The distance between the proposed site and our home is short. We live with noise during the day from the property and it's various business activities, now a function centre to top it off.

**2. DA Application 2.3.4 Noise**

- i. What is the maximum Db level allowed at night?
- ii. What is the maximum Db level during daylight hours?
- iii. All existing activities on the property must be considered and included in the amount of noise generated from this site in this DA?

This was a quiet rural location. Now constant noise from the various businesses operating from Lot 10. In recent months heavy traffic on the private road has increased 10 fold. Constant dump trucks delivering loads of landfill, with earthmoving equipment that beeps on reversing working from 7am until well into the night on many occasions. Eco Timbers recycling, River Shack accommodation, and various family business fishing activities.

**Eco Timbers** – A timber recycling business and processing factory. Demolition materials delivered on large trucks at any time of the day or night. Timbers machined, cut, hammered, stacked, moved around by machine, and reloaded onto trucks. Constant machining of timber, rattle guns and jack hammers on timbers etc. Staff working at the recently built workshop area have contributed to the recent increase of noise over the last 12 months.

- i. Is the existing activity approved for R2 Rural?

**River Shack** – is a business, according to their website, the Rivershack is rented to guests on a weekly basis. It has guests most weekends. We hear noise from their boats at the ramp near our house at early hours. We hear noise from guests searching for mud crabs near our house late at night, torches shining into our windows. We hear party noise, which is not always a function, over and above the television and with the bedroom facing the venue I am kept awake at night until the last guests leave or retire. There has been no regard for neighbours whatsoever.

The number of large functions with amplified music has recently increased from occasional to regular, with 3 in the past few weeks. A constant stream of delivery trucks, before and after the events. Loud music is usually heard until well after 11 pm sometimes 1am and later. Guests staying overnight at the Rivershack nearly always carry on with the party. Woo hoo, scream, yell, sing, chant, cars and buses coming and going. The function on 10 May had fire crackers at midnight. The last large bus left at 12.30am.

Conversations with previous guests advised that they love this venue as there are no restrictions on time or noise as it's in the middle of nowhere. They cannot see another residence so consider it to be isolated with no restrictions.

3. **DA 2.3.3 Event Limitations:** All guests must depart from the site by 11pm.

- i. It must include the Rivershack overnight guests otherwise it is pointless.

**DA 2.6 Access :** Is by Crown Road and right of way over private property. The road is in dire need of upgrading, it deteriorates to pot holes in wet conditions. Sections of the road are narrow, making passing unsafe with large tidal drains on both sides. Large buses 50-52 seaters are being used, not mini buses as suggested on the DA application.

- i. If approved will council or the developer as the main user of the road, upgrade and maintain?

4. **DA 3.1 Temporary use:** The property has been used for a function venue for the past 4 years that we know of.

- i. Define Temporary Use.
- ii. On an existing structure - how long can this temporary DA be relied upon by the developer?
- iii. Can an extension be applied for?
- iv. When is permanent approval required?

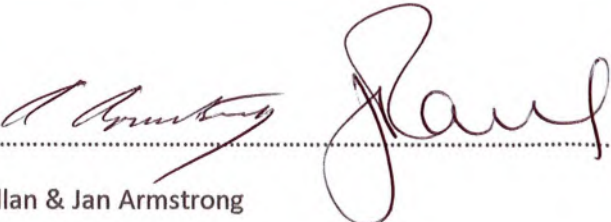
5. **Construction:** This proposed building is not a farm building.

- i. What sound proofing materials for walls and roof will be used in this quiet rural area?

6. **Distance from River:** On Site Set Out Plan DA01 - the measurement from Oyster Channel to the proposed building and the now built temporary building, may not show the measurement from the actual river edge as it is today, but from the property boundary that is now far out in the Oyster Channel. Noise travels over water.

- i. What is the distance from the river edge to the temporary and proposed buildings? Please define.

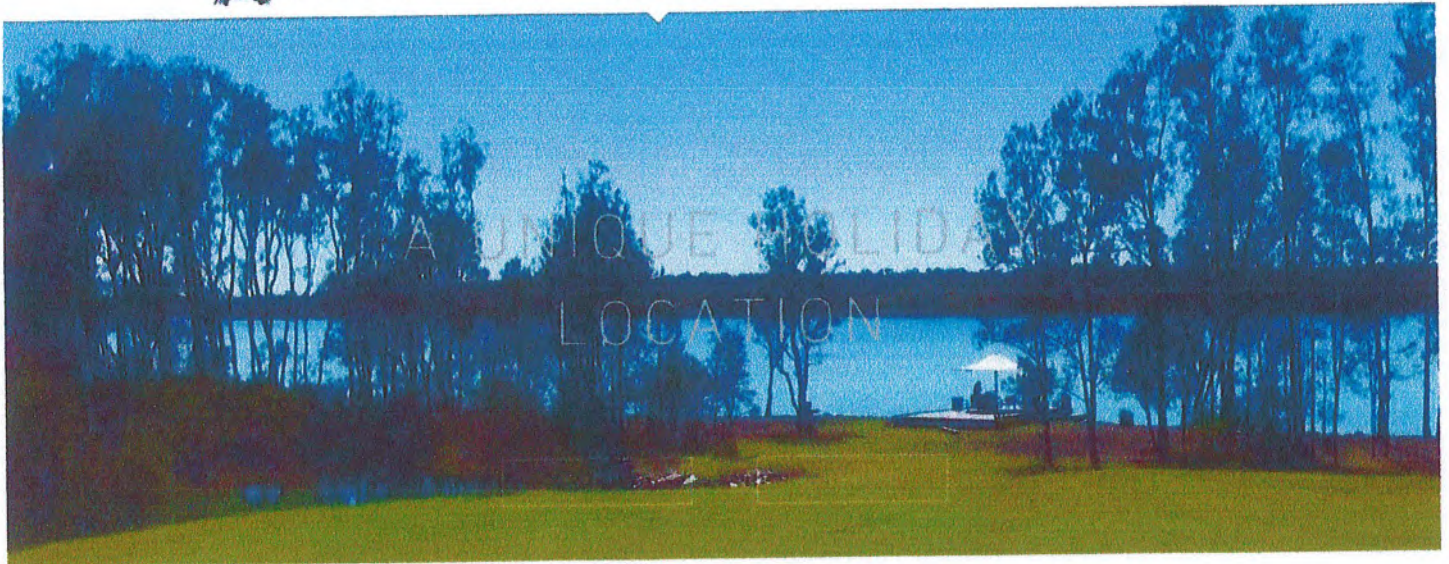
**Conclusion:** If approved, who will enforce compliance with the DA - hours of operation, number of functions, number of guests, noise, before, during, after the events and the road maintenance? No consideration to neighbours has been shown in the past 4 years.

  
 Allan & Jan Armstrong

16/5/19

2/2

Attachments: websites - Eco Timber, Rivershack, Weddings



## House & Rates

100 acres of exclusive river frontage, the River Shack is a fully self-contained house sleeping 6 adults. Bursting with character, the house interior is crafted from recycled timbers, blending rustic charm with modern comforts. There are polished floorboards throughout with hand-crafted bench tops and BBQ tables created from beautifully aged Australian hardwood.

To make the most of the gorgeous waterfront location, the house boasts a gorgeous glass enclosed deck, so you can take in the view whatever the weather.

Accommodation includes two queen sized beds, one double bed and a fully equipped kitchen. There is an additional covered outdoor BBQ area with camp kitchen, which is beautifully paved with 100 year old sandstone, so you can cook overlooking the Oyster Channel.

The River Shack is a prime fishing location with private boat ramp and bridge including 10 x 5 metre jetty over-hanging the river. Mud crabs and fish at your doorstep. Camping is available with your shack booking exclusively for your extra family and friends.

Perfect for fishing clubs. Wildlife refuge with abundant native birds and wildlife.

Plus we are pet friendly!

Minimum of one week stay. Deposit of \$200 required at time of booking.  
Cancellations are to be received eight weeks in advance or forfeit deposit.

 RIVER SHACK	RATES	EXTRA PERSON
Off Peak	\$950	+\$20pp
School Holidays	\$1450	+\$25pp
Peak Season	\$1750	+\$35pp

CAMPSITE RATES	UNPOWERED	PER NIGHT
Off Peak	\$250 per week	\$35
School Holidays	\$300 per week	\$45
Peak Season	\$350 per week	\$50
	POWERED	
	+\$100 to above rates	

Check in 2:00pm    Check out 10:00am

\$100 Cleaning Fee



## Weddings

Looking for that perfect waterfront venue for your wedding, but need to stay within your budget? The River Shack is a picturesque location overlooking the Oyster Channel at Yamba, with acreage and lawned areas to host the most beautiful wedding.

The property comprises a self-contained River Shack and exclusive use of the surrounding grounds with absolute privacy.

With water views, gardens and rustic charm, it is the perfect ceremony location for your special occasion.

There is also a private jetty, bridge and boat ramp with 100-acres of river frontage, and an exclusive camp area if guests would like to stay. Or we are just minutes from Yamba's CBD where there is plenty of accommodation to house travelling friends.

The River Shack has existing outdoor BBQ tables for seating, but we recommend hiring tables and chairs if you'd prefer a seated ceremony. There is plenty of room for a marquee to provide extra weather protection and peace of mind.

So many possibilities for every bride and budget. A stunning exclusive waterfront location, without the five-star price. Perfect!

Call Les on 0408 462 998 for more information, or to check for an available date.

---

## Wedding Rates

\$3300 3 Days / 2 Nights  
\$4400 4 Days / 3 Nights  
\$5500 8 Days / 7 Nights

Plus \$150 cleaning fee

Check in 2:00pm    Check out 10:00am

All wedding prices include exclusive use of the River Shack House which sleeps 6 people (2 Queen and 1 Double). You have exclusive access to the property and guests may camp for FREE on the property. You will have access to power, one indoor bathroom and one outdoor bathroom.

Need a stylist or coordinator familiar with the River Shack venue? Contact Sarah at [Ivy Lane & Co.](#)

### RUBBISH REMOVAL INFORMATION

#### REMOVING YOURSELF

No fee applies if removing rubbish yourself. Red and Yellow wheelie bins are supplied at the venue. Rubbish can be taken to Madean Waste Transfer and Recycling Centre, Paperbark Drive Townsend. Phone - 02 66455225.

All bins must be returned and cleaned.

#### CHARGES FOR REMOVAL

If you are unable to remove the rubbish yourself a fee will apply.

1. Average volume from \$380 for one ute or one trailer load individually plus waste fee
  2. Large volume from \$580 for one ute and trailer load combined plus waste fee
-

# Eco Timbers

[Home](#)   [About](#)   [Timber](#)   [Services](#)   [Contact](#)

## About Us



### Personalised Approach

Les Vance has over 35 years in the timber industry and he leads the professional Eco Timbers team. Les will oversee your project from start to finish so you always know who to contact.

Les is also a trained sign craftsman and screen printer proficient in all specialised coating and gold leafing.

### Excellence and Professionalism

When incorporated into modern design Eco Timbers provides new and aesthetically pleasing environments and atmosphere, helping to soften the hard edge of steel and concrete blending these mediums together.

All our products are hand dressed and can be machined to suit most design requirements, large spans are attainable and we regularly have large section beams and posts of up to eight and nine metres in length.

Our distribution is national, we can supply your project Australia wide.



### Wide Selection

Eco Timbers stock a comprehensive range of large end-section timbers, reclaimed from old bridges and warehouses. Aged select grade, these timbers are ideal for structural feature posts, beams, T&G hardwood flooring and lining boards in a variety of species such as red mahogany, blackbutt, iron bark, spotted gum and brush box.



In need of some ecological timber? **Call for a free quote!**

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## Eco Timber Services

Indoor or outdoor, commercial or domestic, Eco Timber can supply our recycled timbers hand dressed or sized to suit most applications. Characteristics of the timber such as weathered ageing, surface checking, bolt holes, even old rusty bolts can be preserved depending upon the processing required. We love finding the right solution for every situation, and are not deterred by a little challenge!



**Common end-sections available:**

**Posts: 300 x 300; 200 x 200**

**Decking: 250 x 50; 250 x 75;  
220 x 50; 220 x 75**

**Beams: 300 x 300; 300 x 150;  
200 x 200; 200 x 100**

### We Also Do

Commercial and domestic materials // Salvage and Demolition // House Removal // Custom-made furniture  
[Click for more info](#)



In need of some ecological timber? **Call for a free quote!**

**Call Now: 0408 462 998**

**SECTION 4.15 EVALUATION FOR DA2019/0152**  
**- Lot 10 DP 1029899**  
**- Micalo Road MICALO ISLAND NSW 2464**

**Proposal:** The applicant is proposing a temporary use of land (function centre) for the purposes of holding wedding venues, corporate functions and other low impact events. The proposal is for the temporary use of land for up to 15 events per year. It is also proposed to erect a temporary music enclosure and larger building to provide an area for functions.

**(1) Matters for consideration – General**

**In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application:**

**(a) the provisions of:**

**(i) any environmental planning instrument, and**

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land

Clause 7 of the SEPP states that a consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development in land unless:

- (a) it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and*
- (b) if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and*
- (c) if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.*

The existing use of the land is for residential purposes which was most likely used for agriculture grazing in the past. It is unlikely that the land is contaminated and the temporary use for the purposes of a function centre is compatible with the current land uses.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018

The subject land is mapped as being within proximity to Coastal Wetlands, and is located within both the Coastal Environment Area and Coastal Use Area under the provisions of the recently adopted State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018. Each of the affected areas are discussed below.

**Clause 11 - Development on land in proximity to coastal wetlands or littoral rainforest**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land identified as “proximity area for coastal wetlands” unless the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development will not significantly impact on:

- (a) the biophysical, hydrological or ecological integrity of the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest, or*
- (b) the quantity and quality of surface and ground water flows to and from the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest.*

The south eastern section of the subject site is within the buffer area to a coastal wetland, the location of the proposed development is located wholly outside of the buffer area and is not considered to impact on the integrity of the wetland.

### **13 - Development on land within the coastal environment area**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal environment area unless the consent authority has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following:

- (a) the integrity and resilience of the biophysical, hydrological (surface and groundwater) and ecological environment,*
- (b) coastal environmental values and natural coastal processes,*
- (c) the water quality of the marine estate (within the meaning of the [Marine Estate Management Act 2014](#)), in particular, the cumulative impacts of the proposed development on any of the sensitive coastal lakes identified in Schedule 1,*
- (d) marine vegetation, native vegetation and fauna and their habitats, undeveloped headlands and rock platforms,*
- (e) existing public open space and safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability,*
- (f) Aboriginal cultural heritage, practices and places,*
- (g) the use of the surf zone.*

The proposed development is unlikely to have any adverse impact on coastal processes and the integrity and resilience of the biophysical, hydrological (surface and groundwater) and ecological environment is not likely to be adversely impacted from the temporary use of land. The development has been sited and will be managed to avoid any adverse impact on the coastal environment area in accordance with Clause 13(2) of the SEPP.

### **14 - Development on land within the coastal use area**

Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal use area unless the consent authority:

- (a) has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following:*
  - (i) existing, safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability,*
  - (ii) overshadowing, wind funnelling and the loss of views from public places to foreshores,*
  - (iii) the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast, including coastal headlands,*
  - (iv) Aboriginal cultural heritage, practices and places,*
  - (v) cultural and built environment heritage, and*

The development being temporary in nature, is not likely to cause an adverse impact on the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast and there is no existing public access available to the foreshore area.

#### Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011

The subject land is zoned R2 Rural Landscape under the LEP. The proposed use of the land for the purposes of holding functions is defined within the LEP as a function centre as follows:



***function centre*** means a building or place used for the holding of events, functions, conferences and the like, and includes convention centres, exhibition centres and reception centres, but does not include an entertainment facility.

Function centres are prohibited in both the RU2 Rural Landscape Zone. Therefore, the only available option to enable consideration of a development application for a function centre on the subject land is through the Clause 2.8 Temporary Use of Land provisions of the LEP. Council has successfully amended the LEP to include Function Centres as a permissible use on RU2 zoned land, however the Applicant has advised the intention to continue with this temporary use application and not amend it to be a permanent use under the recently adopted controls.

#### Clause 2.8 – Temporary Use of Land

Council may grant development consent for a temporary use of land in any zone using the provisions of Clause 2.8 of the LEP. Clause 2.8 permits the temporary use of land for development which may ordinarily be prohibited in the zone for a maximum period of 28 days (whether consecutive or not) in any 12 month period provided Council is satisfied that:

(a) *the temporary use will not prejudice the subsequent carrying out of development on the land in accordance with this Plan and any other applicable environmental planning instrument, and*

#### Comment

The temporary use of land for the purposes of a function centre, will not prejudice the subsequent carrying out of development on the land under the LEP or any other applicable planning instrument.

(b) *the temporary use will not adversely impact on any adjoining land or the amenity of the neighbourhood, and*

#### Comment

Based on the nature of submissions received, the operation of the site as a function centre is having an adverse impact to some nearby residents. The applicant has:

- Sought approval for a maximum number of events of 15 per year and not the full amount.
- Prohibit all amplified music outdoors and restricting all amplified music/live bands to inside the temporary music enclosure.
- Limit all music to a curfew of 10.30pm.

The applicant has submitted a plan showing noise mitigation measures inside the music enclosure and a concept design of what the development may look like for consideration. This is provided in the attachments. The elevation closest to the river and to impacted residence will be enclosed with soundproofing materials resulting in all amplified music directed away from sensitive receivers. Further to this, conditions restricting noise from the premises will also be conditioned to ensure that there is no adverse impact as follows, refer to Schedule 1. Appropriate conditions can sufficiently mitigate the impacts so that, the development is not likely to have an adverse impact on any adjoining land or the amenity of the neighbourhood.

*(c) the temporary use and location of any structures related to the use will not adversely impact on environmental attributes or features of the land, or increase the risk of natural hazards that may affect the land, and*

Comment

The temporary use of the land for a wedding venue is not likely to adversely impact on the environmental attributes or features of the land or increase the risk of natural hazards that may affect the land. Most if not all functions will be carried out in the existing barn which will be soundproofed and shall not exceed more than 5dB above background in any Octave Band Frequency (31.5 Hz- 8 kHz inclusive) at the boundary of any affected residence.

*(d) at the end of the temporary use period the land will, as far as is practicable, be restored to the condition in which it was before the commencement of the use.*

Comment

If Council approves the development, the consent period shall be for a maximum of two (2) years. Other than the temporary music enclosure there is no change to the existing condition of the land and therefore the land will remain in the same condition as it currently exists. An appropriate condition has been included in Schedule 1 to either decommission the music enclosure at the end of the two years or alternatively lodge a separate Development Application to change the use of the building to a shed or the like.

Clause 4.3 Height of buildings

No maximum building height applies to the subject site.

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation

The subject site is not within a heritage conservation area or in proximity to any heritage listed items. A search of the AHIMS database revealed one site within 200m of the property, a second search with a 50m buffer did not reveal any sites within these search parameters. An appropriate condition is to be included regarding any unexpected finds that are uncovered during works.

Clause 7.1 Acid Sulfate Soils

The subject site contains potential Class 2 acid sulfate soils. It is not considered that acid sulfate soils will be affected by this proposal as piers will be of a shallow depth, therefore it is considered that potential acid sulfate soils will not be disturbed as a result of the proposed development.

Clause 7.2 Earthworks

The proposed development does not include earthworks other than those necessary for footing/pier construction associated with/ancillary to the proposed buildings.

Clause 7.3 Flood Planning

The subject site is affected by flooding. The site is generally flat and no hard stand or non-permeable surfaces are proposed that are considered to adversely impact flood behavior or the flood hazard and is not considered to result in unnecessary risk to human life or property. There is suitable warning during events to allow people to vacate the site as the majority of attendees will stay off-site this will further reduce the risk. The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the clause.

#### Clause 7.8 Essential Services

The subject site has access to water, electricity, an OSM system and suitable area for management of Stormwater. The lot however does not have suitable road access as it does not have frontage to a Council maintained road, see further discussion below.

- (ii) **any draft environmental planning instrument that is or has been placed on public exhibition and details of which have been notified to the consent authority (unless the Director-General has notified the consent authority that the making of the draft instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and**

N/A.

- (iii) **any development control plan, and**

Part C General Development Controls - The proposed development is subject to the controls set out in the Rural Zones DCP. Development in rural zones should meet the following objectives of the DCP:

- i. development which is responsive to site constraints and the surrounding environment.*
- ii. Development which is of a high quality and is sensitive to the rural character of the locality in which it is being developed.*
- iii. Development that is functional and appropriate for the type of land use/activity being provided.*
- iv. Development/land uses that provide adequate buffers to residential development to reduce conflicts between rural/agricultural uses and residential amenity.*

The operation of the use without any approval or operational controls resulted in land uses conflicts and impacts to the amenity on Micalo Island. The application proposes to restrict all amplified music to the proposed structures which is located away from the river near the existing dwelling. The music enclosure will be acoustically soundproofed in accordance with the recommendations of a suitably qualified acoustic consultant. However, to ensure that there is no impact to the amenity of the neighbourhood or adjoining land, any approval will be conditioned to:

- Prohibit any amplified music outdoors
- Require all music to cease by 10.30pm
- Require any outdoor acoustic music to cease by 8.00pm
- Require all guests must depart the venue by 11.00pm.
- Require a project specific noise limit with amplified music devices to be fitted with automatic cut offs.

Through the above measures and appropriate conditions, the development is considered to be an appropriate use of the land with adequate buffers to reduce any potential land use conflicts which is sensitive to the rural character.

Clause C8.3 – Disposal Management of sewage – The disposal of onsite waste water will be catered for through the provision of portaloos in accordance with the BCA requirements. Any approval will be conditioned as follows:

The event organisers shall provide sufficient amenities for patrons in accordance with the BCA and Table below:

Maximum 150 Patrons	Closet Fixture(s)	Urinal(s)
Males	1	2 (Or 2 Male Closets total)
Females	3	

#### C8.5 Provision of Suitable road access –

The lot does not have suitable road access as it does not have frontage to a Council maintained road. Part C8.5 of the Rural Zones Development Control Plan (DCP) states *'For the purposes of clause 7.8(e) of the CVLEP 2011 "suitable road access" for the purposes of development in rural zones is deemed to be satisfied when the lot being developed has frontage to a sealed public road or a Category 1 unsealed road listed in Council's adopted Roads Policy.* The suitability of access to the site for the number of patrons was raised as an issue in the submission received.

Micalo Road is a gravel rural road which begins at the intersection with Yamba Road. It continues as a Council public road south and east for approximately 1.1km. An access road continues southwards over private property for a length of approximately 770m. Access over the private property is available via a right-of-carriageway (ROC) in favour of the subject property. Access to the subject land traverses a Crown Road Reserve to the access point which is approximately 1 kilometre. The ROC provides a 'link' from the Crown road reserve through to the public road that joins onto Yamba Road. Four other properties (residences) utilise the ROC and some also use parts of the Crown road reserve for access. The existing vehicle access has a gravel construction with a variable width between 4.5m to 6m and is in poor to average condition. No formal road audit or traffic impact assessment has been provided to Council in regard to the access.

The required upgrades and issuing of a development consent to increase traffic over the Crown Road meet two of the criteria of [NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment](#) – Crown Lands to transfer the Crown Roads to Council. Therefore the Applicant is required to seek a transfer of the road reserve to Council prior to operating the function centre. Alternatively the Applicant could seek to close and purchase the road reserve. Council's Civil Services have been consulted about the proposal and do not support the transfer of the Crown public road sections to Council unless the road is upgraded to a minimum standard, AUS-Spec requires a minor no through rural road to have a 6m wide seal and 0.5m shoulders. It will also be necessary for the Applicant to upgrade the road from the Yamba Road intersection to the ROC to this standard.

The proponent of SUB2019/0044 has successfully negotiated with the owner burdened by the ROC previously mentioned to purchase the land and seek to dedicate this portion of land to Council as public road following an upgrade to the road to a 6m wide seal with 0.5m shoulders. Should this not proceed, the Applicant will need to seek an agreement to purchase the required land to provide continual Council public road access.

As a roads authority Council has a level of responsibility for the maintenance of dedicated public roads. Council would not have a legal access over the ROC to be able to provide maintenance to the public road if the Crown road reserve sections were transferred to Council. If access was required Council would have to compensate the land owner for the use and or damage to the ROC. Furthermore, it is not clear who is legally responsible for the maintenance of the ROC to the required standard or who has the liability in the event of an accident on the ROC. This raises legal issues as to the access being used for the general public, emergency services, waste collection, postal services and other service providers.

The last 600m of Crown Road have deep swales and drainage paths adjacent to the road reserves which are tidal and the surrounding land provides habitat for fauna which if required to comply with the conditions would result in unacceptable impacts to the surrounding environment. It is not clear if upgrading of Micalo Road, the ROC and the Crown road to the required standards can be achieved within the current road reserves, therefore construction of the road may require realignment of the road reserve and reticulated electricity in some sections.

Under the Road Policy, Council is able to accept additional lengths of roads for inclusion in council's roads asset register (crown roads or extension of council roads) if they meet all the following criteria:

1. *The subject road will be the sole means of access to at least one lawful continuously occupied residence(s) or property with a lawful dwelling consent. Council will also give consideration to the length of road to be maintained, gradients, construction impacts, the cost of maintaining the additional length of road and the number of residences on the road and distances between residences in determining whether the road should be accepted.*

Comment The subject road is the sole access with the exception of a ROW that is not a formed road and is the most practical road to give frontage to a Council maintained road. If accepted there will be 5 current uses/residences gaining access from the road..

2. *The maximum length accepted shall be the distance to the access point of the last residential property.*

Comment The road will allow up to the access point of the furthest property.

3. *Where Council accepts the transfer of a Crown road it shall approach the State Government to have the road reclassified as a public road over the nominated length. If the road is accepted for inclusion to the roads asset register, all costs for reclassification are to be met by the applicant.*

Comment It will be required that the applicant apply to reclassify the road and all costs are to be met by the applicant.

4. *The constructed road shall be wholly located within the designated road reserve. Where this is not practical and the access is otherwise acceptable realignment of the road reserve can be approved, with all costs to be met by the applicant.*

Comment It will be required that the existing access track is located wholly within the existing road reserve.

5. *The road shall be constructed at no cost to Council to the required standard. Category 1 roads shall be constructed as specified in the Northern Rivers Development and Design Manual – Version 2 and the Northern Rivers Construction Manual. An exception may be made for existing unmaintained unsealed public roads which may be accepted as Category 2 roads subject to the roads meeting a specified standard of a minimum 6 metre wide constructed carriageway or 4 metre wide constructed carriage way with passing bays at a maximum of 200 metre intervals. The minimal gravel depth of the road shall be 100 mm of appropriately specified gravel for unsealed roads. Additional requirements to address design, environment, drainage and safety issues may also be required as assessed by Council. The decision on whether Council will accept a road as either Category 1 or Category 2 is at the discretion of Council and will be based on the access, development and maintenance implications of the access.*

Comment It is proposed that the road will be upgraded to a sealed road consistent with Council's road standards and specifications.

6. *There shall be no timber bridges located on the subject road.*

Comment There are no timber bridges located on the sections of road to be transferred.

Council's Civil Services section has provided that there appear to be 3 options to the applicant:

1. Transfer the Crown Roads to Council but leave the ROC alone –though there is no legal access for Council to get to the roads; not having legal access could create huge issues for Council.
2. Purchase the Crown Roads and extend the existing ROC to include them – though there is the DCP issue of too many lots accessing via ROW and may be problematic limiting subdivision potential.
3. Dedicate the ROC to Council and transfer the Crown Roads to Council including upgrading to modern standards.

Only option 2 and 3 appear to be viable. The third option is the recommended option to Council.

In summary, it will be necessary that the Applicant upgrade the Micalo Road from its intersection with Yamba Road to the property access, a total length of approximately 2.9km.

In response to the issue of the suitability of the road, the Applicant has provided that 80% of patrons attending the venue will arrive at the site via a bus service which will reduce the number of vehicle movements over the road therefore the road should not be required to be upgraded. Furthermore upgrading the last 600m of Crown Road would result in unreasonable environmental impacts and filling in of tidal waters. Should Council resolve to approve the Application it acknowledges that the Crown Road be taken over as a result of intensifying the use of the Crown Road. Should Council resolve to approve the application without the road upgrading the temporary use of land would allow the Applicant to wait for the proponents of SUB2019/0044 to complete the road upgrade and liaise with Crown Lands regarding the last 600m of road.

Part F Parking and Vehicular Access – The temporary use of land is not inconsistent with the provision of Part F of the DCP and adequate parking is available onsite to cater for any guests not arriving by bus.

Part J Advertisements and Advertising Structures – Any signage not classed as exempt will require a separate development application and any approval will be conditioned accordingly.

- (iia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and**

N/A.

- (iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), that apply to the land to which the development application relates,**

The development is not inconsistent with the matters prescribed within the Regulations.

- (b) the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality.**

It is unlikely that the development will have an adverse impact on the natural environment. Through the imposition of suitable conditions restricting hours of operation, location of amplified music and noise emissions from the premises, the temporary use is unlikely to have any adverse impact on the built environment or amenity of adjoining neighbourhood.

Economically, the proposed development will have a positive impact by providing a source of income for the operators. The temporary use will also create economic benefits to local businesses through flow on effects from the events such as increase in demand for local accommodation, hairdressers, beauty salons, restaurants, retail shops etc.

Socially, the temporary use of land will provide for additional function venue options in the area for patrons.

- (c) the suitability of the site for the development,**

Through the imposition of conditions related to the use of the site including restrictions on the location of amplified music, hours of operation, noise outputs, number of functions per annum etc., the site is considered to be suitable for a temporary use of land for a maximum period of two (2) years.

**(d) any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,**

The proposal was notified from 30 April to 23 May 2019, one submission was received during the exhibition period against the proposal. The main issues raised in the objection received include noise, access and if the proposal can be considered a temporary use.

1. Noise

The main issue raised in the submission relates to adverse impacts on the amenity of the neighbourhood from noise generated from the premises during events. As stated earlier the site land has been operating without consent from Council.

Council staff acknowledge that from the nature of the submission and complaints received, the impacts experienced by some of the residents located in the locality from the venue are unacceptable. For this reason, an acoustic noise assessment by a suitably qualified consultant was submitted for consideration. The Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) Report was undertaken by Ambience Audio Services dated 20 March 2019. As part of that report it was recommended that:

- Any amplified music is to be located within the designated music enclosure
- A calibrated noise limiter to interrupt power supply to speakers if noise levels are escalated continuously for more than 15 seconds
- Music levels no louder than XdBA and XdBC when measured 5 metres in front of speakers, this will require on-site calibration during a test event
- No music after 10:30PM

The music enclosure will be acoustically soundproofed in accordance with the recommendations of a suitably qualified acoustic consultant and approved by Council. The location of any amplified music to within the enclosure will improve the impacts being experienced by affected receivers. However, to ensure that there is no impact to the amenity of the neighbourhood or adjoining land, it is recommended that, if approved, the development be conditioned to:

- Prohibit any amplified music outdoors
- Require all music to cease by 10.30pm
- Require any outdoor acoustic music to cease by 8pm
- Require all guests must depart the venue by 11pm.

Through the above measures and appropriate conditions, it is likely that the development will not have an adverse impact on the amenity of the adjoining land or surrounding neighbourhood in accordance with Clause 2.8 of the LEP.

2. Loss of value of property value



The impact of the proposed development on the value of surrounding properties is difficult to quantify. Increase or loss of property value is not a matter that can be directly related development proposals such as this. There are other factors that affect such values, and as such this is not considered a valid point of objection.

3. Event Limitations

Conditions will be required to limit number of patrons, number of events and times for functions to be finished by.

4. Access

Refer to comments under DCP section, the access will need to be upgraded prior to operating.

5. Temporary Use of Land

The consent will have a limit of two years and could be extended by the developer only if applied for prior.

**(e) the public interest.**

The public interest has been considered as part of the application assessment. Through restricting all amplified music to within the barn and through various conditions of consent related to noise control and outputs from the site, it is expected that the development is not likely to have an adverse impact on the amenity of the neighbourhood.

**Officer: James Hamilton, Development Planner**

**Date: 8/03/2021**

**Schedule 1**  
**Draft Advices and Conditions of Consent for DA2019/0152**

**Definitions**

~~**NRDC** the current civil engineering standards in accordance with the relevant parts of the following guidelines~~

- ~~a Northern Rivers Local Government Development and Design Manual (AUS-SPEC)~~
- ~~b Northern Rivers Local Government Construction Manual (AUS-SPEC)~~
- ~~c Northern Rivers Local Government Handbook of Stormwater Drainage Design (AUS-SPEC)~~
- ~~d Northern Rivers Local Government Handbook for Driveway Access To Property (AUS-SPEC)~~
- ~~e Water Supply Code of Australia (WSA 03—2002)~~

~~AUS-SPEC documents can be obtained from a link under the 'Planning & Building' section of the Clarence Valley Council webpage. WSA documents are subject to copyright and may be obtained from the 'Water Services Association of Australia'.~~

~~**Civil Works** may include:~~

- ~~a Roadworks (including car parking and/or driveways).~~
- ~~b Drainage works~~
- ~~c Water & Sewerage Reticulation~~

~~**NATA** means National Association of Testing Authorities~~

~~**TfNSW** means Transport for New South Wales~~

~~**PWC** means Public Works Certificate.~~

~~**ITP** means Inspection and Testing Plan in accordance with **NRDC**.~~

~~**TCP** means Traffic Control Plan in accordance with the **TfNSW** 'Traffic Control at Worksites' guideline.~~

~~**ET** means an 'equivalent tenement'. This is the demand or loading a development will have on infrastructure in terms of water consumption or sewage discharge for an average residential dwelling or house.~~

**Advices**

1. This development does not approve the use of the site for Tourist and Visitor Accommodation or any structures on the land.

**Building**

2. No construction is to be commenced until a Construction Certificate has been issued.
3. Prior to work commencing on a development the applicant must give notice to Council of their intention to commence work. Such notice shall be in the form of a Notice of Commencement form and must be submitted to Council at least two (2) business days before work commences.
4. The following information shall be submitted to the Council or Principal Certifying Authority prior to issue of a Construction Certificate:
  - a Architectural plans shall clearly detail the proposed structures located outside of the easements and the offsets from Essential Energy infrastructure
  - b Engineering details

5. Metal building components installed in coastal locations shall have corrosion protection measures complying with the Building Code of Australia. This applies to brick wall ties, steel framing, fixings and metal sheet roofing in locations within 10km of breaking surf or 1km of salt water not subject to breaking surf. Higher standards apply the closer the location is to breaking surf.
6. The on site waste water management installation must be completed and ready for inspection at the same time as the frame inspection. All conditions of the on site waste water management approval shall be complied with prior to occupation of the building.
7. All glazing is to be selected and installed in accordance with the provisions of AS 1288 or AS 2047. Upon completion of the building and prior to its occupation, the glass suppliers/installers certificate is to be submitted to Council.
8. New structures near power lines shall comply with the minimum clearances of Essential Energy. See [www.essentialenergy.com.au](http://www.essentialenergy.com.au) <<http://www.essentialenergy.com.au>> . Where necessary service lines shall be relocated at the property owners cost.
9. The certificates and documentation requested in this approval (eg glazing certificate) should be emailed to [council@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@clarence.nsw.gov.au) quoting the development application number in conjunction with booking the final inspection.
10. The buildings shall be treated and maintained against termites in accordance with AS 3660.1.
  - a Upon installation of the method of treatment a Certificate shall be issued to Council by the licensed installer of the system certifying that the system installed is in accordance with AS 3660.1.
  - b A durable notice must be permanently fixed to the building in the electricity meter box indicating:
    - i the method of protection;
    - ii the date of installation of the system;
    - iii where a chemical barrier is used, its life expectancy as listed on the National Registration Authority label;
    - iv the need to maintain and inspect the system on a regular basis.
11. All materials used in the building (in particular floor linings and floor coverings) must comply with the fire hazard properties specified in Specification C1.10 of the Building Code of Australia. Manufacturers specifications and standard fire test reports confirming compliance will need to be provided prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate.
12. Portable fire extinguishers must be provided and must be selected, located and distributed in accordance with AS 2444.
13. The Construction Certificate plans shall detail dimensional compliance with the requirements of AS 1428.1-2009 for access and facilities.
14. Access for people with disabilities must be provided to and within the buildings by means of an access way in accordance with AS 1428.1-2009:
  - a from the required accessible carparking space on the allotment;
  - b from another accessible building connected by a pedestrian link

#### Engineering

15. Any activity to be carried out on any part of the road reservation requires the prior approval of Council under the NSW Roads Act 1993.
- ~~16. The following approvals are required for this development and are to be issued by Council~~

and/or accredited private certifier as applicable to the development.

- a Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 Section 6.4(b) – Subdivision Works Certificate;
- b Roads Act 1993 Sections 138 & 139 – approval for works on a road issued by Council and/or RMS;
- c Local Government Act Section 68 – drainage, water & sewer approval;
- d Approval of Civil engineering works for development on private property. (Refer Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 Section 6.5(2), Building Professionals Act Section 74A – Categories C1 to C6 inclusive and Building Professionals Regulation Section 20C

Application to Council for public and/or private property works requires payment in accordance with the Council's adopted 'Fees and Charges'. The application form may be downloaded from Council's website.

17. ~~A private certifier accredited for Civil Construction under the NSW Building Professionals Act 2005 (Categories B and/or C), may be engaged for all or part of civil works (subdivision and/or on private property) other than public infrastructure water and sewer reticulation works. Accreditation of private certifiers for public sewer and water reticulation works is not offered under the Building Professionals Act 2005.~~

~~Connection to Council drainage, water and sewer systems require the approval of Council under the NSW Local Government Act.~~

~~Works within public road reserves require the approval of the Road Authority as defined in the NSW Roads Act.~~

18. ~~The NSW State Government will not grant permission for roadworks to be undertaken on a crown road until the road reserve has been transferred to Council. The applicant will be required to lodge a bond with Council for the cost of the roadworks to ensure that the road is upgraded within an acceptable timeframe after the transfer of the road to Council.~~

~~To facilitate the transfer of the crown road to Council, Council must apply to the Department responsible for crown roads. Prior to the application being made by Council for the transfer of the crown road the applicant will be required to provide to Council:~~

- a ~~A cheque for the application fee made out to the relevant government department.~~
- b ~~Council's administration fee in accordance with the fees and charges at the time of the application.~~
- c ~~A plan showing the extent of the road to be transferred.~~
- d ~~A bond to the value of 130% of the cost of the road works.~~

19. ~~Council will not grant permission for roadworks to be undertaken on private property with easement for access until the road reserve has been transferred to Council. The applicant will be required to lodge a bond with Council for the cost of the roadworks to ensure that the road is upgraded within an acceptable timeframe after the transfer of the road to Council.~~

~~Prior to an application being made for the dedication of the private road to Council the applicant will be required to provide to Council:~~

- a ~~Council's administration fee in accordance with the fees and charges at the time of the application.~~
- b ~~A plan showing the extent of the road to be transferred with adequate design detail of required works to determine estimated cost of the road works.~~
- c ~~A bond to the value of 130% of the cost of the road works.~~

20. ~~A completed 'Design Certification Report' with supporting documentation, in accordance with the requirements of **NRDC** must be submitted to Council and/or accredited private certifier~~

~~with the submission of the PWC application.~~

~~Approval of a PWC will be current for a period of two years after which time Council may require the alteration to the Engineering Design to comply with current standards. Engineering plans for the PWC are required in electronic format to be confirmed with Council before lodgement.~~

- ~~21. No civil construction works, including the removal of vegetation or topsoil, shall be commenced until a PWC has been issued by Council and/or accredited private certifier.~~

~~Council attendance at any required inspections will be charged in accordance with the adopted 'Fees & Charges' current at the time of the inspections. Payment is required prior to any inspections.~~

22. To obtain a Certificate of Compliance for water and or sewer works, Council requires completion of any works on Council's water or sewer infrastructure specified as a condition of this consent and payment of contributions in accordance with Section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1993, which applies Section 306 of the Water Management Act, 2000. The application form for a Certificate of Compliance is available on Council's website.

The proposed development has been assessed as contributing an additional 0.4 ET demand on Council's water supply. This does not include credit for pre-existing connection. The headworks charges at 2020/21 financial year rates are:

Water Headworks \$4,979.00 x 0.4 additional ET = \$ 1,991.60

The contribution(s), as assessed, will hold for a period of 12 months from the date of this approval. Contributions not received by Council within 12 months of the date of this determination will be adjusted in accordance with the adopted Schedule of Fees and Charges current at the time of payment.

Where any works are required on Councils water or sewer infrastructure, as a condition of this consent, they must be completed in accordance with the conditions of consent prior to the release of the certificate of compliance.

## Conditions

1. The development being completed in conformity with the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979, the Regulations thereunder, the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and being generally in accordance with the following plan(s) as amended in red, or where modified by any conditions of this consent.

Plan No	Drawn by	Plan Date	Sheet No
Site Plan	Coastal Building Design	26/2/2019	TDA-01
Floor Plan	Coastal Building Design	26/2/2019	DA-02
Sections	Coastal Building Design	26/2/2019	DA-03
Elevations	Coastal Building Design	26/2/2019	DA-04

2. This development is approved under Clause 2.8 Temporary Use of Land provisions of the Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011. A maximum two (2) year operational period applies from the consent validation date
3. A maximum of 15 events are to be held in any 12 month period. A log book must be kept of all events undertaken on the property and shall be made available to Council upon request at any time.
4. A maximum of 150 guests are permitted on the site during any given event.

5. No functions are to occur on Sundays or Public Holidays.
6. An AHIMS Search of the subject land revealed significant sites within the vicinity of the proposed development. Written confirmation from Yaegl Local Aboriginal Land Council (YALC) is to be provided to Council prior to issue of the **PWC** to confirm that adequate investigation and assessment has been undertaken regarding the impacts of the proposal on any Aboriginal places of significance and/or any disturbance of Aboriginal objects.
7. Prior to the commencement of construction, an Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Heritage must be prepared should actual or potential items or areas of Heritage be discovered during construction activities. This procedure must be tool boxed with all work crews and implemented during construction works. Should any Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal relics or artefacts be uncovered during works on the site, all work is to cease and Heritage NSW shall be contacted immediately and any directions or requirements of the Service complied with.

#### Environmental Health

8. All erosion and sediment control measures are to be installed and maintained in accordance with the Statement for Sediment and Erosion Control that was submitted with the Development Application.
9. The event organisers shall provide sufficient amenities for patrons in accordance with the BCA and Table below:

Maximum 150 Patrons	Closet Fixture(s)	Urinal(s)
Males	1	2 (Or 2 Male Closets total)
Females	3	
10. All collections of liquid waste from portable toilets or other temporary facilities must be undertaken by Council approved contractors only and disposed at appropriately licensed waste management facilities.

The property owner or authorised representative of the property is to maintain a log book of all liquid trade waste management activity on the premises. The log shall be available for Council Officers to inspect on-site at all times.

The log book shall include the following items: The day, date and time of collection of waste; type and volume of waste collected; the name and signature of the driver and company that collected the waste; and vehicle registration number for each entry into the log book.
11. Guests must not use the toilets, sinks, showers, kitchen or laundry facilities in the dwelling. Guests must only use the temporary facilities (i.e. portable toilets).
12. The noise emitted from the development shall not exceed more than 5dB above background in any Octave Band Frequency (31.5 Hz- 8 kHz inclusive) at the boundary of any affected residence.

No noise after 10.30 pm shall be emitted from the premises.
13. All amplified sound is prohibited outdoors and must be contained within the music enclosure. The following must also be complied with:
  - a Amplified sound equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained so as to be directed away from nearest private residence.
  - b No amplified music after 10.30pm inside the music enclosure.

14. All outdoor acoustic music must cease by 8.00pm. All guests must depart the venue by 11.15pm.
15. Independent noise monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person as follows:
  - a Within the first 12 months no less than 4 times at regular intervals to assess compliance with the requirements of the conditions of consent at the expense of the applicant.
  - b Subsequent testing must occur on no less than two occasions at regular intervals.
  - c A certificate of compliance must be submitted to Council's Environmental Health Section along with recommendations for any observed non-compliance following year 1 and year 2 testing. Following Council endorsing these recommendations, any changes are to be implemented prior to the next function.
  - d Independent noise testing will no longer be required once the above testing has been completed and the noise levels have been shown to comply with the conditions of consent.
  - e In the event that compliance cannot be achieved, the development will not be permitted to extend beyond a two year approval period.
  - f A certificate of compliance must be submitted to Council's Environmental Health Section along with recommendations for any observed non-compliance following year 1 and year 2 testing. Following Council endorsing these recommendations, any changes are to be implemented prior to the next function.
  - g Independent noise testing will no longer be required once the above testing has been completed and the noise levels have been shown to comply with the conditions of consent.
  - h In the event that compliance cannot be achieved, the development will not be permitted to extend beyond a two year approval period
16. Mechanical plant must not exceed a noise level of 5 dBA above the background measured at the boundary of the residential receiver during the permitted hours of operation.
17. Food preparation for functions is not permitted to be undertaken on site without prior approval from Council. All catering provided on site must be provided by Clarence Valley Council registered mobile catering services or food catering businesses licensed by the NSW Food Authority. The facilities onsite are not to be used for catering purposes.  
  
Food is otherwise permitted to be prepared offsite and delivered to functions ready to serve. All food catering services are to comply with the Food Act 2003, Food Regulation 2015 and the Food Safety Standards 3.2.2 / 3.2.3.
18. The lighting from the development is to be directed away from surrounding properties, at an angle of 45° towards the ground and shielded if needed to prevent any light spill onto adjoining properties.

#### Engineering

19. A Certificate of Compliance for Water works must be obtained from Council prior to issue of the Building Occupation Certificate. This may require payment of a fee.
20. The developer must bear any costs relating to alterations and extensions of existing roads, drainage and services for the purposes of the development.
- ~~21. An ITP must be submitted for approval with the application for a PWC. The supervising engineer or registered surveyor must arrange for the hold/witness point inspections, and accompany Council and/or accredited Private Certifier on the inspection unless alternative arrangements are made. Hold Point, Witness Point, On / Off Maintenance and/or Practical Completion inspections involving public infrastructure must be attended by Council officers.~~  
  
~~Where Council is the Certifying Authority for civil engineering works the applicant must give Council one (1) business day's notice to attend inspections.~~

Hold Point, Witness Point and Audit inspections must be documented by the ITP and include the following works (but not limited to):

- a Pre-start Meeting (Attended by Council and/or Accredited Private Certifier, Principal Contractor & Supervising Engineer and/or Registered Surveyor)
- b Erosion & Sedimentation Controls
- c Earthworks
- d Roadworks
- e Stormwater Drainage
- f Water
- g Other Services
- h 'On Maintenance' (Public Infrastructure)
- i Practical Completion (Works on Private Property)
- j 'Off Maintenance' (Acceptance of Public infrastructure by Council)

22. The contractor engaged to undertake the construction works shall provide a Construction Management Plan (CMP) to Council, a minimum of seven days prior to commencing any works. The CMP shall be submitted to the Development Engineer at the following email address [council@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@clarence.nsw.gov.au) <<mailto:council@clarence.nsw.gov.au>>. The CMP shall be approved by Council prior to works commencing on site. The CMP shall set out the construction approach for the works and should seek to minimise disruption to the local community. As a minimum, the CMP must address the following areas:

#### **Health and Safety**

- a Public safety, amenity and site security;
- b Traffic Control and Management;
- c Pedestrian management;
- d Construction hours;
- e Noise control (All reasonable and feasible mitigation measures must be applied to reduce the potential noise and air quality impacts to sensitive receivers as a result of the construction of the proposal);
- f Contractor vehicle parking;
- g Locating existing utilities and services
- h Health and Safety requirements.

#### **Environment**

- a Air quality management;
- b Erosion and sediment control - base information, monitoring and management;
- c Waste management;
- d Material stockpiling;
- e Vegetation management;
- f No-go zones;
- g Soil Contamination - an Unexpected Find Procedure/s in the unlikely event that Asbestos Containing Material or Contamination is discovered, disturbed or occurs during the works;
- h Heritage management including an Unexpected Find Procedure/s in the unlikely event that any items of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal Heritage is discovered, disturbed or occurs during the works;

#### **Quality**

- a Submission of current insurance certificates;
- b Work method description;
- c Construction equipment to be used;
- d Inspection and testing requirements;
- e Earthworks methodologies;
- f Haulage routes;
- g Retaining structure construction methodologies;
- h Concrete jointing methodologies;
- i Subsoil drainage installation methodologies;
- j Stormwater drainage infrastructure installation methodologies;
- k Stormwater Quality Improvement Device installation methodologies



- l Road construction methodologies;
- m Access ways and footway construction methodologies;
- n Landscaping installation methodologies;
- o Utility and services installation methodologies
- p Construction and installation methodologies of other structures not otherwise covered above.

All works on site shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved CMP. The Unexpected Finds Procedure/s must be implemented during ground disturbance and earthworks activities. All site personnel must be tool boxed on the Unexpected Finds Procedure/s.

Associated **TCPs** must be prepared and submitted to Council showing how vehicle and pedestrian traffic will be safely managed within the work site and road reserve. **TCPs** must be prepared by a person authorised by TfNSW to prepare **TCPs** and must be endorsed by Council prior to the occupation of the road reserve and commencement of work.

The approval of Council under the Roads Act 1993 is required for construction works within and occupation of, the road reserve. The road reserve is classed as the property boundary to opposite property boundary and includes roadway, nature strip and footpath.

23. For any part of the site that comes under the jurisdiction of another Government department, a Controlled Activity approval (or similar approval) may be required. Any such approval must be obtained and provided to Council prior to issue of the **PWC**.

24. Prior to issue of the **PWC**, a Traffic Impact Assessment must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person to determine the impact of the proposal on the intersection of Yamba Rd and Micalo Rd. The TIA must include SIDRA analysis of the of peak hour (AM and PM) traffic movements of the intersection for existing and combined traffic volumes generated by the proposal with 3.5% growth rate (cumulative) applied to Yamba Rd through traffic over a design horizon of 10 years. The report must assess the capacity of the existing intersection and identify, if required, any upgrade of the existing treatment in accordance with the requirements of Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges and Crossings. The report must also indicate the required level of intersection treatment in order to achieve an acceptable level of treatment based on the analysis outlined above for the worst case scenario.

If required, the Yamba Road – Micalo Road intersection upgrade must:

- a Designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of Austroads and **NRDC**.
- b Provide asphaltic concrete wearing surface.
- c Minimum depth of suitable compacted pavement material.
- d Appropriate roadside drainage.

Where upgrade of the existing intersection treatment at Yamba Road and Micalo Road is required, an Intersection Design Plan must be submitted for approval with a **PWC** application, and works completed prior to the issue of the Building Occupation Certificate.

25. The developer must conduct a Road Safety Audit over the access route to the development from Yamba Road and submit the report to Council. The Audit is to be carried out by a person or organisation that is accredited on the Register of Road Safety Auditors. All works resulting from the findings of the Audit are to be carried out by the Applicant, unless agreed to in writing from Council. The detailed design and construction of all agreed works must be prepared as part of a **PWC** approval from Council under Section 138 of the Roads Act.

26. Prior to issue of the Occupation Certificate, Micalo Road is to be upgraded and sealed from the intersection with Yamba Road to all lots of the proposed subdivision in accordance with the requirement of this condition. A Road Design Plan must be submitted for approval with a **PWC** application. A **PWC** application is to be submitted to Council prior to issue of a Building Construction Certificate.

Micalo Road must be upgraded to provide;

- a Minimum 6.0 meter wide sealed carriageway with 0.5 meter shoulders.

- b Bitumen spray seal surfacing must be a 2 coat seal 14 mm / 7 mm with prime.
- c Minimum depth of suitable compacted pavement material.
- d Appropriate roadside drainage.

This standard of design and construction shall apply to the following sections of Micalo Rd;

- a Micalo Road under control of Council (~1.1km);
- b Right-of-carriageway section over Lot 5 DP 1032387 (~0.77km) 20 meters wide to be dedicated to Council; and
- c Crown road reserve section (~1.0km) to provide access to Lot 10 DP 1029899.
- d Sealed turnaround area to cater for refuse collection vehicle (this is to be demonstrated by submission of manoeuvring paths shown in accordance with AS2890).

This standard of design and construction may be varied in and surrounding the location of the existing Culvert crossings located within the road sections defined above where appropriate safety measures are provided to the satisfaction of Council.

Design and construction is to be in accordance with the applicable Clarence Valley Council Development Control Plans and **NRDC**.

- 27. The new road is on part crown road reserve currently under the control of the NSW State Government and part private property with easement for access. The transfer of the crown road and section of private land to Council must be completed prior to issue of the **PWC** and any approval to operate the venue. Upon transfer of the Crown road and private road to Council, it will be necessary for the applicant to upgrade the road as detailed in this consent.
- 28. Benkelman beam testing of the constructed road pavement will be required. The testing is to be undertaken by a NATA registered authority with accreditation for using the Benkelman beam in accordance with RMS Test Method T160.
- 29. Prior to the release of any Occupation Certificate, which dedicates infrastructure to Council, a completed asset register works return must be submitted to Council. The return is to be in the format approved by Council.
- 30. In accordance with **NRDC** and prior to the release of the Occupation Certificate, the applicant must provide Work as Executed Plans (WAE) for all works and certification from the supervising professional engineer or registered surveyor, that the works have been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.
- 31. Prior to release of the Occupation Certificate, where the total value of works to become Council infrastructure is greater than \$10,000, a maintenance bond is required for 5% of the contract value for works that will become Council infrastructure or \$2,500 whichever is greater. This is required in each stage of the development

All work is subject to a maintenance period of six (6) months from the date of 'On Maintenance' or Practical Completion as certified by Council or accredited private certifier. The maintenance period may be extended by Council due to material or construction work compliance reasons or if a Subdivision Certificate approval is delayed beyond the maintenance period.

At the end of the Maintenance Period an 'Off Maintenance' inspection must be held with Council or accredited private certifier to confirm the compliance and performance of the constructed works, in accordance with **NRDC**.

Where constructed works to become public infrastructure have been controlled by private certifier Council must attend the 'Off Maintenance' inspection. The documentation, compliance and performance of the constructed works must be in accordance with **NRDC** for Council to accept responsibility for the infrastructure.

32. The development is not to be occupied or used until such time as an Occupation Certificate has been issued.

33. **Working/Construction Hours** Working hours on construction or demolition shall be limited to the following:

**7.00 am to 6.00 pm Monday to Friday**

**8.00 am to 1.00 pm Saturdays**

**No work permitted on Sundays and public holidays**

The builder is responsible to instruct and control sub contractors regarding the hours of work and the requirements of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and Regulations.

34. The developer must bear any costs relating to alterations and extensions of existing roads, drainage and services for the purposes of the development.

35. Prior to commencement of works, a sign must be erected in a prominent position on any work site on which work is being carried out:

- a Stating that unauthorised entry to the work site is prohibited;
- b Showing the name of the person in charge of the work site and a telephone number at which that person may be contacted outside of working hours, and
- c Showing the name, address and telephone number of the principal certifier for the work.

Any such sign is to be removed when the work has been completed.

36. **Toilet Facilities** are to be provided on the work site at the rate of one toilet for every 20 persons or part of 20 persons employed at the site. Each toilet provided must be:

- a A standard flushing toilet, connected to a public sewer, or
- b An approved temporary chemical closet.

The provision of toilet facilities in accordance with this condition must be completed before any other work is commenced.

37. **Mandatory Inspections** The head contractor or owner-builder must give Council as the certifying authority at least 24 hours notice to enable the following inspections to be performed at the appropriate time:

- a **Pier holes** (if any), before concrete is poured,
- b After reinforcement is in positions and before pouring of any **in-situ reinforced concrete** building element,
- c Before internal covering/lining of the **framework** for any floor, wall, roof, or other building element,
- d **Plumbing work** prior to covering/lining walls,
- e **Sewer drainage** work prior to back filling/lining,
- f Before covering **waterproofing in any wet areas**,
- g Before covering any **stormwater drainage** connections,
- h After the **building work has been completed** and prior to occupation.

If any of these inspections are not performed an Occupation Certificate cannot be issued for the building. Inspection bookings can be made online at [www.clarence.nsw.gov.au](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au) until midnight on the day before the inspection. The Construction Certificate or Complying Development Certificate number must be provided when booking an inspection.

38. A suitable enclosure shall be provided on site, during construction, for depositing waste materials that could become wind blown. Waste materials shall be disposed of to an approved recycling service or waste depot. No burning of waste materials shall occur.

39. The waste management plan submitted with this application shall be complied with during demolition/construction work and all measures required for the ongoing use of waste management facilities in the development shall be in place prior to the issue of the Occupation Certificate.
40. All excavated materials must be treated in general accordance with the Management Guidelines detailed within the "Acid Sulfate Soil Manual, Acid Sulfate Soil Management Advisory Committee, August 1998". Agricultural Lime must be applied (and incorporated into the soil) at a rate of 50kg/m<sup>3</sup> of soil.
41. All construction below 2.59m AHD shall be flood compatible building components.
42. All **new** hot water installations shall deliver hot water at the outlet of sanitary fixtures used primarily for personal hygiene purposes at a temperature not exceeding:
  - a 43.5°C for childhood centres, primary and secondary schools and nursing homes or similar facilities for aged, sick or disabled persons; and
  - b 50°C in all other classes of buildings.
  - c A higher hot water temperature is acceptable at all other fixtures, eg. laundry tub and kitchen sink.
43. A fully dimensioned and notated work as executed sewer drainage and storm water plan is to be submitted to Council and the property owner upon completion of all drainage lines. A Certificate of Compliance for Plumbing and Drainage Work shall be submitted to Council upon completion of work.
44. A minimum height of 150mm shall be maintained between the top of the sewer overflow gully riser and the lowest fixture connected to the drain. The overflow gully shall also be 75mm above surrounding ground level, except if located in a path where it shall finish at a level so as to prevent the ponding and ingress of water.
45. Roof water, including overflow from a tank, shall be discharged a minimum of 3m clear of buildings, boundaries and downhill or clear of any effluent disposal area so as not to cause a nuisance.
46. The proposed structures shall be located to ensure compliance with the aim and objectives of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019. This may require amended locations for the buildings or clearing of native vegetation which therefore would require additional approvals prior to the issuance of a construction certificate.
47. One accessible car space for people with disabilities shall be provided in accordance with AS/NZS2890.6:2009.

#### Erosion and Sediment Control

48. Erosion and Sediment Control is to be implemented in accordance with the relevant parts of the applicable Council Development Control Plans, 'NSW Managing Urban Stormwater - Soils and Construction (Blue Book)' and NRDC. These controls are to be maintained and managed by the applicant and/or the appointed contractor until **an Occupation Certificate is issued**.~~the development is accepted 'Off Maintenance'.~~
- ~~49. A detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan for each stage of the subdivision must be submitted for assessment and approval by Council or accredited private certifier, prior to issue of a **PWC** for the relevant stage. This must include procedures for clean-up and restoration of public / private property and infrastructure. All such remedial works are to be completed to the satisfaction of Council or accredited private certifier.~~
50. During the course of the works, the applicant must ensure that vehicles and plant associated with the works do not adversely impact on the roadways to such an extent that cause them to become hazardous for other road users particularly during wet weather. Any such damage is

to be rectified by the contractor immediately.

51. During dry weather, standard dust suppressions methods are to be used as often as is necessary to ensure that adjoining properties are not adversely affected by undue dust.
52. All disturbed areas shall be stabilised and revegetated. Turf, seeding or other approved method shall be undertaken in conjunction with or immediately following completion of the civil works. Topsoil shall be preserved for site revegetation. All sediment and erosion control measures must be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they operate to the design specifications and meet the requirements of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. Weather patterns must be monitored and be coordinated in with the inspection and maintenance procedures. Control measures are to remain in place until the site has been adequately revegetated or landscaped to prevent soil erosion. Person/s responsible for managing sedimentation and erosion controls for the development must be nominated to Council or accredited private certifier in writing together with full 24 hour per day contact details.
53. **At least 80% of guests attending the function centre are to arrive at the venue via bus.**

Boormans Lane, Southgate

**Sent:** Thursday, 11 March 2021 9:43 AM

**To:** Kylee Baker

**Subject:** RE: FW: Proposed road closure - off Boormans Lane Southgate

Hello kylee.

After reviewing the information regarding the closure and sale of the subject land after speaking to a few of our neighbours about how the forestry track that runs onto parts of the subject land is very beneficial to landowners of boormans lane during major flood events gaining access to grafton via schools lane. I agree with our neighbours and would like to see part A and B left as unformed road reserves.

Regards Dale McIntosh

File Ref: 2328381

Clarence Valley Council  
Locked Bag 23  
GRAFTON NSW 2460

**Comments on proposed road closure - Part Boormans Lane, Southgate**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I/We, **Bruce & Deborah Drury**, wish to provide my/our opinion in relation to the proposed road closure.

I/We:

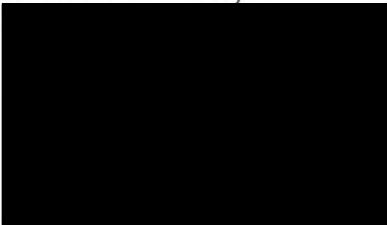
Are in favour of the road closure

OR

Object to closure of the following road for the reasons noted below.

- ① Restricts our + other persons access via heersons + Boormans lane
- ② Restricts movement to farmers + stock in flood times
- ③ Does not have common boundary to LOT 78
- ④ Restricts access during possible bush-fires
- ⑤ What is the intention behind LOT 78 wanting to acquire sections to close off - purchase ???

SIGNED:



Bruce Drury  
Name

Owner.  
Position (if applicable)

Deborah Drury  
Name

Owner.  
Position (if applicable)

DATE: 9/10/2019.

Contact Details:

Home:

**PLEASE RETURN THIS PAGE TO COUNCIL BY 9 December 2019.**

**Kylee Baker**

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**From:** Clarence Valley Council <noreply@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
**Sent:** Monday, 9 December 2019 9:30 AM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Submission - Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 - Maria Felton

Hi,

Thank you for your submission on Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 via our online Make a Submission site. Please find below the details of your submission for future reference:

**Your Reference : S-2019-00323**

**Timestamp :** Monday, December 09 2019 at 9:29:41 AM

**Submission Details:**

**Item on public exhibition :**

Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381

**Comments:**

My concern with the proposed closure of Boorman's Lane is our access to School Lane in times of Flood.

Usually we are cut off by Boothby Creek as it is the first area to go under water. This can happen quite quickly.

However it can be many days before Alummy Creek on Lawrence Road is under water.

Therefore we have the ability to travel along Boormans Lane, onto School Lane, then Lawrence Road and into Grafton.

We have used this access in many floods to either get home or get back into town to get supplies.

When Alummy Creek is cut we can access Summerland Way by further travelling along Boorman's Lane by 4WD and then by motor bike.

This access while very bumpy and some of it was on foot, we were able to reach Summerland Way.




**Contact details:**

**Name:** Maria Felton



**Additional supporting documents:**

  
8th December, 2019.

General Manager,  
Clarence Valley Council,  
Locked Bag 23,  
Grafton, 2460.

Ref. #2328381  
Proposed road closure Boormans Ln  
Submission of Objection

Attention: Kylie Baker

Dear Sir,

This submission opposes the proposed road closure of Boormans Ln.

I need access to Grafton every day for my job at the racecourse as a trainer. During floods this road provides an emergency access to Grafton which enables me to get to work. Closing this road and selling it to some adjoining neighbour will negatively affect me.

Yours faithfully,

Cathy Chapman.  


DOC # \_\_\_\_\_  
DOC LOC \_\_\_\_\_

09 DEC 2019

COUNCIL

**Kylee Baker**

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**From:** Clarence Valley Council <noreply@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
**Sent:** Friday, 6 December 2019 1:43 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Submission - Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 - Andrew Wilson

Hi,

Thank you for your submission on Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 via our online Make a Submission site. Please find below the details of your submission for future reference:

**Your Reference : S-2019-00322**

**Timestamp :** Friday, December 06 2019 at 1:42:46 PM

**Submission Details:**

**Item on public exhibition :**

Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381

**Comments:**

We hereby object to the proposed closure and sale of this section of Boormans Lane. This proposed closure would render Boormans Lane as a dead end road limiting access to our home and property. The current road allows for 2 way access which should remain and is an element of the infrastructure and amenity that contributes to the value of our land and home. The proposed road sale would remove our ability to exit and enter our property in times of flood, road wash out and other circumstances that have occurred. This is a risk to our family, our safety, the value of our property and our amenity.

Regards

Andrew & Louise Wilson

**Contact details:**

**Name:** Andrew Wilson  
[REDACTED]

**Additional supporting documents:**

File Ref: 2328381

DOC # _____
DOC LOC. _____
06 DEC 2019
CLARENCE VALLEY COUNCIL

Clarence Valley Council  
Locked Bag 23  
GRAFTON NSW 2460

**Comments on proposed road closure – section off Boormans Lane, Southgate.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I/We, **Andrew Ibbott & Sarah Bolton**, wish to provide my/our opinion in relation to the proposed road closure.

I/We:

Are in favour of the road closure

OR


Object to closure of the following road for the reasons noted below.

*I object to the closure of these roads due to the limiting of the access to our property in times of;*

*\* Flood.*

*\* Fire.*

SIGNED:

 \_\_\_\_\_ *Andrew* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name Position (if applicable)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position (if applicable)

DATE: *6-12-2019*

Contact Details:

Home: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE RETURN THIS PAGE TO COUNCIL BY 9 December 2019.**

## Kylee Baker

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**From:** Sarah Bolton and Andrew Ibbott <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 8 July 2020 9:54 AM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** Re: Further comments required - Proposed road closure off Boormans lane Southgate

Hi Kylee

Thank you for your email, as per your map the only section I require to stay open or take over is section C. This is for times of flooding, so that we would have access to the back of our property.

Section B I do not have an objection to being closed.

If you have any more questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Regards  
Andrew

On Tue, 7 Jul 2020 at 9:44 am, Kylee Baker <[kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au)> wrote:

Good Morning Mr Ibbott,

Thank you for discussing the section of Boormans Lane with me yesterday.

As you are aware Sections A, B and C are under application to be closed and sold to the landowner of Lot 78 (coloured orange).

The access track does not actually follow the road reserve and as such the track currently runs through State Forest land.

At this stage I am proposing to recommend to support closure of section A and transfer to them. The final decision will be made by Council.

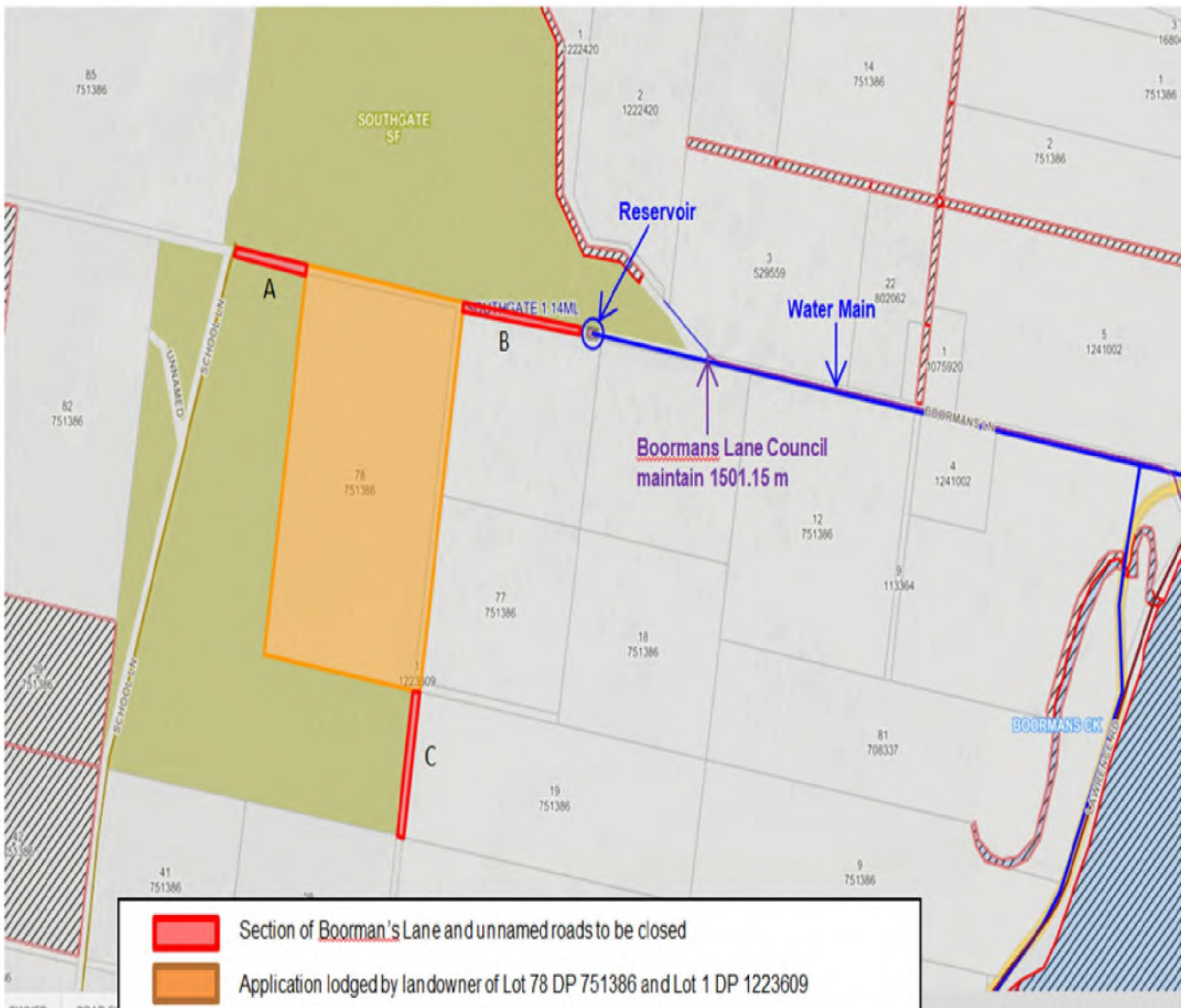
As you are the main adjoining landowner affected I seek further comments from you on Sections B and C.

I understand from our discussion that you are concerned about Section C as this is access to the rear of your property. Access to this area can only be via your land at the moment as there is no road access to this section C of road reserve. Closure therefore may be recommended to be supported or as discussed it may be best for this part to be State Forest.

In relation to Section B, I think you indicated you would still require access here. Can you please provide further comments. Or if I have misunderstood please indicate current access requirements.

Once I receive your additional comments I will finalise the report to Council and you will be provided a copy and invited to make a deputation to the council if you like.

Thanks, Kylee.



Kylee Baker  
Property Coordinator  
**Clarence Valley Council**  
Locked Bag 23 GRAFTON NSW 2460  
P: (02) 6641 7217  
[www.clarence.nsw.gov.au](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au)

tomorrow

10.30

File Ref: 2328381

Clarence Valley Council  
Locked Bag 23  
GRAFTON NSW 2460



**Comments on proposed road closure – section off Boormans Lane, Southgate.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

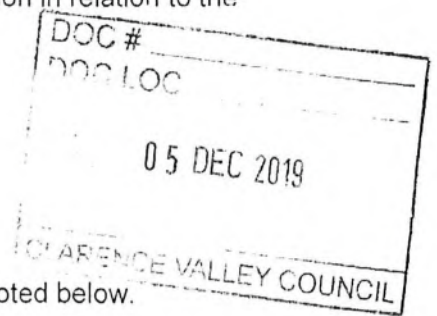
I/We, **Nicholas & Pamela Wilson**, wish to provide my/our opinion in relation to the proposed road closure.

I/We:

Are in favour of the road closure

OR

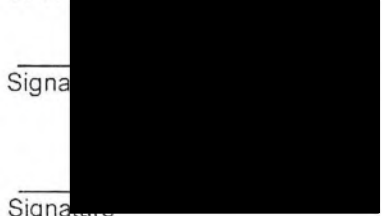
Object to closure of the following road for the reasons noted below.



Re Proposal to close Council Public Rd -off  
Boormans lane, Southgate.

The road closure will seriously affect us should there be a fire and we were unable to leave from School lane. This year of fire has made this a real probability. Also living on the corner of School lane & Boormans lane we are in a position to see how many vehicles use this road - there are many - from Lawrence Rd to School lane & Via Varra -

SIGNED:



N.C. WILSON  
Name

Neighbour  
Position (if applicable)

Signature

Pamela Wilson  
Name

neighbour  
Position (if applicable)

DATE: 4-12-2019

Contact Details:

Home:



**PLEASE RETURN THIS PAGE TO COUNCIL BY 9 December 2019.**

**Kylee Baker**

---

**From:** Clarence Valley Council <noreply@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 4 December 2019 3:07 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Submission - Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 - Kim and Peter Connor

Hi,

Thank you for your submission on Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 via our online Make a Submission site. Please find below the details of your submission for future reference:

**Your Reference : S-2019-00320**

**Timestamp :** Wednesday, December 04 2019 at 3:07:15 PM

**Submission Details:**

**Item on public exhibition :**

Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381

**Comments:**

Dear sir/Madam

We would like to enter a submission against the above proposal.

First and foremost, we use the proposed area during times of flooding as access out of our property when Boormans Lane itself is still under water.

I use the roads and forest to ride my horse and bike, and also walk through it, and would like to continue to have free access to it.

I do not understand why anyone would want to buy this small amount of land, and also do not understand why the road itself needs to be closed.. I always understood it to be a part of State Forestry. It seems that the only person to remotely benefit from the proposed closure and sale does not even actually have borders with the road, apart from touching at corners.

Thank you for considering our submission, again, we are against the proposal.

Kim and Peter Connor

**Contact details:**





**Kylee Baker**

---

**From:** Clarence Valley Council <noreply@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 4 December 2019 12:05 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Submission - Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 - Stephen Grimes

Hi,

Thank you for your submission on Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381 via our online Make a Submission site. Please find below the details of your submission for future reference:

**Your Reference : S-2019-00318**

**Timestamp :** Wednesday, December 04 2019 at 12:04:38 PM

**Submission Details:**

**Item on public exhibition :**

Proposed Road Closure - Section off Boormans Lane, Southgate - Ref 2328381

**Comments:**

I reside on Boormans Lane and would like to object to the proposed road closure.

I have reason to believe from both eye witnesses accounts and from past historical data that at certain times due to a variety of natural weather circumstance's the current entrance from the East can be subject to flooding, & or indeed at other times due to the varied adjacent low areas including water courses drains and Gullies of the nearby surrounding terrain become subject to extreme erosion at intersecting low points with Boormans Lane, this has previously occurred rendering it unusable for a time.

So it results with the damage road being out of commission and then likely taking some time to repair so It would be counter intuitive to allow the Western end of the road to be closed as this would naturally become the preferred option for entrance and exits during likely future said times of road damage as indicated.

Hence my strongest objections to the closure in any form, let alone also privatising it just doubles the encumbrance and leaves us at the mercy of a private land owners whim.

Yours sincerely Stephen Grimes.



Lower Southgate, 2460.  
4<sup>th</sup> December, 2019.

General Manager,  
Clarence Valley Council,  
Locked Bag 23,  
Grafton, 2460.

Ref. #2328381  
Proposed road closure Boormans Ln  
Submission of Objection

Attention: Kylie Baker

Dear Sir,

This submission opposes the proposed road closure of Boormans Ln.

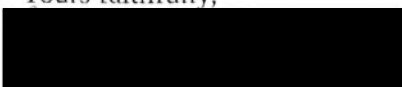
The two parcels of Boormans Lane, plus the third parcel of land do not meet the normal criteria of Land adjoining a property. One corner of the three parcels only touches the boundary of Lot 78 DP751386, while the rest of the road borders Southgate Forest.

Another objection is that the closure and sale of Boormans Lane will prevent access to Grafton during flood for residents in the area. This section of Boormans Lane is used during floods.

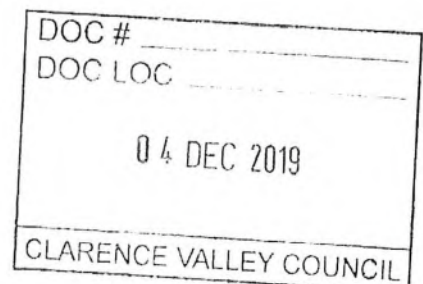
This emergency access will cease if you close Boormans Lane west and sell the area to a landowner who really is not a genuine adjoining owner.

Please check Council's records to verify my bonafides to submit this objection i.e. Letter of Enduring Power of Attorney and also the service of rate notices.

Yours faithfully,



Alex McLeay.





Locked Bag 23, GRAFTON NSW 2460

T: (02) 6643 0200

E: council@clarence.nsw.gov.au

**Customer service centres:**

2 Prince Street, Grafton

50 River Street, Maclean

## APPLICATION TO CLOSE & PURCHASE UNUSED COUNCIL PUBLIC ROAD

Roads Act 1993

### 1. Applicant/s details

It is important that Council is able to contact you if more information is required. Please give as much detail as possible.

Mr  Ms  Mrs  Other:

Given name/s or company name

Heath + Leiza

Surname

Holland

ABN

Contact person (only if applying as a Company)

Applicant/s Postal address

[REDACTED]

Suburb or town

GRAFTON

State

NSW

Postcode

2460

Applicant/s service address if different from above  
(must be a place of residence or business – not a post office box)

[REDACTED]

Daytime telephone

[REDACTED]

Mobile

[REDACTED]

Email address

[REDACTED]

### 2. Section of road to be closed

Please attach a map or sketch showing the location of the unused road, with the area proposed for closure and purchase, and land owned by the applicant.

Please note below the Lot & DP numbers of the land which adjoins the section of road proposed to be closed.

Lot  Section  DP

Road Name  
(if known)

OFF - BOORMANS LANE

### 3. Fees and charges

To view the applicable fees, please refer to Council's adopted fees and charges at [www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/feesandcharges](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/feesandcharges)

DOC #	_____
DOC LOC	_____
COUNCIL MEETING - 23 MARCH 2021	
G	24 MAY 2019



Locked Bag 23, GRAFTON NSW 2460

T: (02) 6643 0200

E: council@clarence.nsw.gov.au

**Customer service centres:**

2 Prince Street, Grafton

50 River Street, Maclean

#### 4. Privacy notification

The personal information that Council has collected or is collecting from you is personal information for the purposes of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIPA). Council will only use this information in accordance with the PPIPA. The supply of the information by you is not voluntary. If you cannot provide or do not wish to provide the information sought, the Council may be limited in dealing with your request. Council has collected this personal information from you in order to process your application.

You may make application for access or amendment to information held by Council. Council will consider any such application in accordance with the PPIPA. Council is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information.

#### 5. Applicant's declaration and signature

(We) Heath + Leiza Holland ..... declare I am the owner of the property at  
(note adjoining property) 1/1223609 and 78/751386 .....

I declare that all the information given is true and correct.

I also understand that:

- if incomplete, the application may be delayed or rejected, and/or
- more information may be requested after lodgment
- the *Roads Act 1993* restricts the sale of unused roads to adjoining owners only
- any proposed closure and sale of unused roads must be advertised by Council for public comment for a period of 28 days during which time Council also notifies owners adjoining the subject road
- If the application is approved, I/we am/are responsible to meet the cost of all fees for survey, valuation and legal costs in addition to the sale value established for the land.
- I am responsible to consolidate the former road with my adjacent lot(s).
- the application fee for Permanent Closure of a Public Road Reserve as per Council's current fees and charges is non-refundable.

Signature/s

Date: 9-5-19

#### OFFICE USE ONLY (To be completed by Council's customer service staff)

1. Please receipt to GL Road&Reservefees

Date received

24/05/2019

Application fee

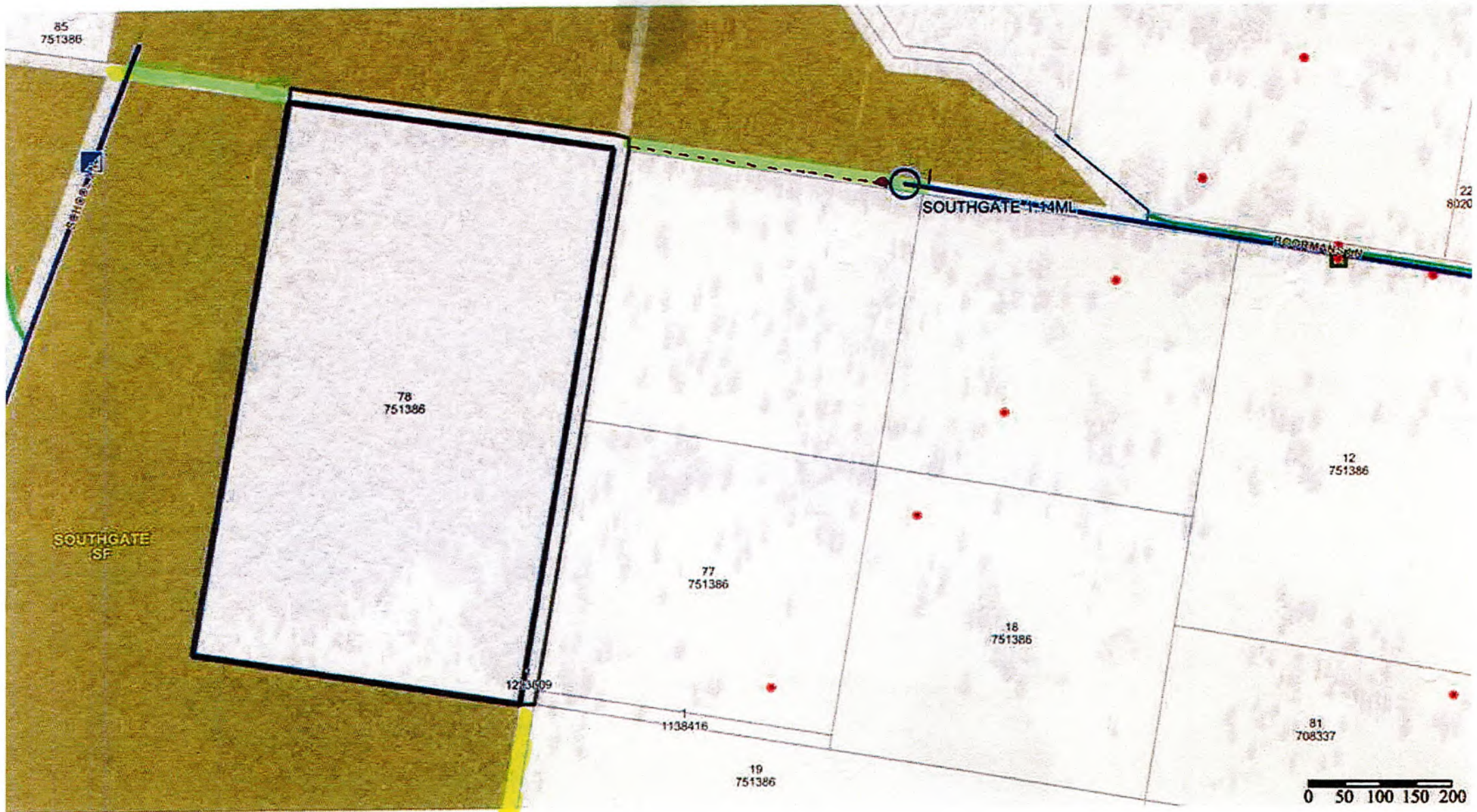
\$550

Receipt No.

803497

2. Forward completed form to Property section

--- WATER PIPE  
● METER → WATER METER



**Kylee Baker**

---

**From:** leiza holland <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Friday, 27 March 2020 8:29 PM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** RE: Holland Application

Hi Kylee

The main reason we would like to buy the road reserves is so we can have at least 2 privately owned access areas to the property.

The second reason our water pipes are on the outside of our neighbours property toward the site of the old water tower, when these get damaged from external factors we pay for the repair of the pipes and the water lost due to the leakage, it also joins the closed road we already own that people have still been crossing without obstruction.

Some of these people have no care factor for the environment and we clean up the rubbish dumped from old BBQ's and gas bottles and general waste even old deep fryers have been picked up this along with those on motorbikes acting like hoons and occasionally 4wds reving and having a great time creating bog spin out holes.

We once kept that road to a decent standard after Hugh Clarke- past neighbour stopped the upkeep, due to these people making a mess, then he became ill and then passed away. The point being we dont mind looking after that old road and let our neighbours use the shortcut, (crossing the land we already own) we do mind putting the work and money into it to have people make a mess of it. Hughs property has been sold our new neighbours will always be able to use that section as a short cut as already discussed with Pam Wilson our neighbour on School Lane.

We would also like that section decent in times of bush fire as our property has the largest water source from our dam in our immediate area, which will benefit all neighbours. The 3rd section also has been used as a dumping pile the last lot being rusty wire and old fencing thrown all outside the private properties blocking access even for a horse/animal to cross without injury. That obviously came from one of the neighbours and has been cleaned up by us. This was done in case we needed to move our 2 horses in the event of the recent fire threat.

These are the reasons we decided to buy the sections hoping people will respect private property. As for the section we presently own we will have to fence it if the behaviour continues our immediate neighbours will be given access.

I hope this helps with the question why do we want to buy the land.

Kind Regards

Leiza Holland on behalf of HeathHolland

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

----- Original message -----

From: Kylee Baker <kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
 Date: 27/3/20 1:45 pm (GMT+10:00)  
 To: leiza holland <[REDACTED]>



67 Victoria Street  
PO Box 17  
Grafton NSW 2460  
**Tel: (02) 6642 6944**  
Fax: (02) 6642 6544  
Email: [info@gallaghersolicitors.com.au](mailto:info@gallaghersolicitors.com.au)

Our Ref: GAG:201378

10 February 2021

Ms Kylee Baker  
Clarence Valley Council  
**By email only:** [kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au)

Mr Scott Mallyon  
Forestry Corporation of NSW  
**By email only:** [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)

Dear Kylee & Scott,

**Re: Application for Road Closure by Heath and Leiza Holland**

We act for Leiza and Heath Holland who are the owners of Lot 78 in DP 751386 and Lot 1 DP 1223609 at Southgate. As you are aware they have applied to close 3 sections of road which are adjacent to their property (refer to Annexure A). Their application was put to Councillors at the August 2020 Council meeting, however was voted down. We understand the primary reason for this was due to concerns raised by Forestry in relation to the sections on either side of Lot 1 DP1223609. Forestry objected as they consider that those sections of the road serve as critical access for fire fighting and log haulage and if closed this access will be lost.

We have now had an opportunity to peruse the correspondence between Forestry NSW and Clarence Valley Council in which Forestry's objections were raised and with respect, we believe there is confusion regarding the application. We have this impression due to Peter Walter's email to Scott Mallyon on 24 July and then Scott Mallyon's email to Kylee Baker on 27 July (refer to Annexure B – Request for Information Released by Clarence Valley Council).

We understand the position to be as follows:

1. Boormans Lane on paper is the section highlighted yellow in Annexure C.
2. A few years ago the Hollands purchased the section of Boormans Lane next to their property which is now known as Lot 1 DP 1223609 (highlighted pink in Annexure C). As a result, on paper, the road is split and theoretically no one can access this part of the road as it is privately owned. This prevents Forestry's access to this section of the road on paper.
3. Aerial imaging demonstrates that the track in use runs generally parallel to Boormans Lane and does not encroach on it at all (although it is not clear whether it actually encroaches onto Lot 1 DP 1223609 owned by our clients where it meets section A – see 4(ii) below). It is wholly within the State Forest (highlighted blue in Annexure C). This suggests that even if the Hollands purchased the proposed sections, access would not be lost along the track in use.
4. The only issues that we can see are as follows:
  - i. State Forest appear to have access trails that run across the section of Boormans Lane closest to Southgate Forest Road (highlighted green in Annexure C). We suggest any issue with access can be addressed by granting State Forest a right of way over the tracks in use where they cross the road.
  - ii. The track in use appears to encroach over a section of the Hollands privately owned property known as Lot 1 DP 1223609. We suggest a right of way be granted to Forestry over the track in use if survey established it in fact, does encroach.

The acquisition of the sections is extremely beneficial to our clients as it would enable them to meet Council's requirements to erect a dwelling on this property. We ask that Forestry withdraw its objection as it does not in fact use the sections for access. If however, there is any doubt about the two sites mentioned in 4(i), we propose Forestry accept rights of way over them, and a right of way over the site referred to in 4(ii) if it, in fact, encroaches.



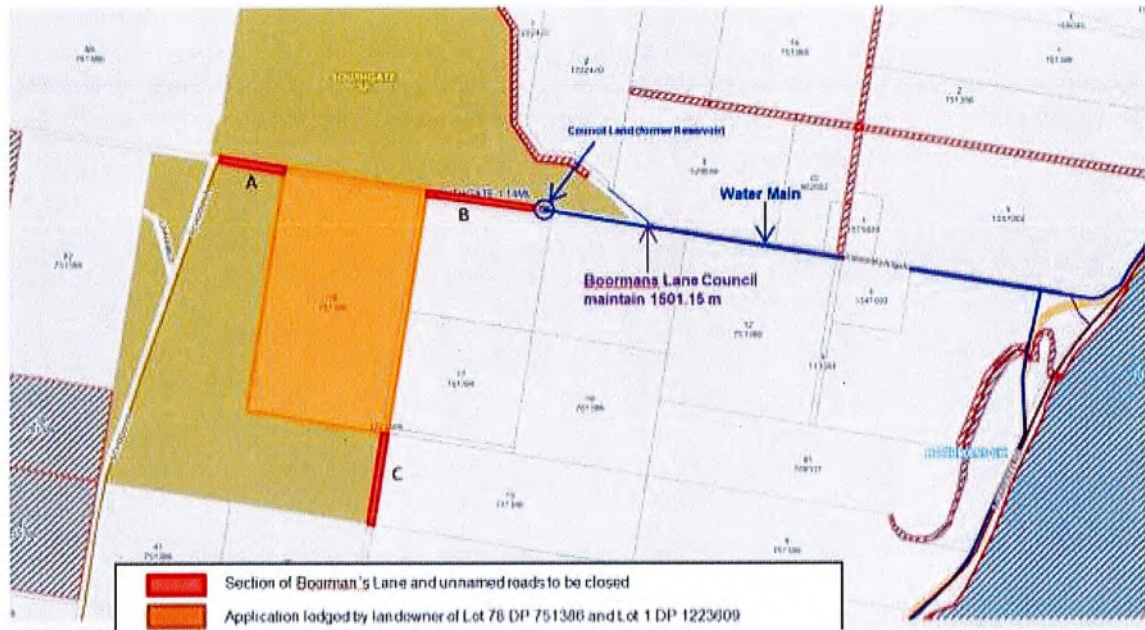
We would be grateful if you could consider this proposal and get back to us by the end of next week. We would like to be in a position to be able to put forward a proposal in the March 2021 Council meeting.

Yours faithfully,  
GALLAGHER SOLICITORS & CONVEYANCERS,  
Per:



Geraldine Gallagher  
Solicitor  
gag@gallaghersolicitors.com.au

Annexure A



Annexure B.

**From:** Kylee Baker  
**Sent:** Mon, 7 Sep 2020 12:41:53 +1100  
**To:** Scott Mallyon  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Scott,

Yes that is correct - Hollands own Lot 1 DP 1223609 and Lot 78 DP 751386.

Mrs Holland was going to call you today to discuss the matter.

Regards, Kylee.

---

**From:** Scott Mallyon [mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au]  
**Sent:** Monday, 7 September 2020 11:23 AM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Kylee

Just so that I am clear on the situation, Lot 1 DP 1223609 is now owned by the Hollands who also have the property directly to the south (Lot 78 DP751386)

Regards  
Scott

**SCOTT MALLYON**  
Manager, Forest Occupancy and Materials  
Forestry Corporation of NSW  
Maher Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

---

**From:** Scott Mallyon  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 1:20 PM  
**To:** Kylee Baker <kylee.baker@clarence.nsw.gov.au>  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Kylee

That'll be fine

Thanks

**SCOTT MALLYON**  
Manager, Forest Occupancy and Materials  
Forestry Corporation of NSW

Maier Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Kylee Baker <[kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au)>  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 1:18 PM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)>  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Scott,

Under privacy legislation we are unable to provide you with that information.

Are you ok if I give them your name, phone number and email and ask them to contact you about this matter?

Regards, Kylee.

Kylee Baker  
Property Coordinator  
(02) 6641 7217  
[www.clarence.nsw.gov.au](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au)



---

**From:** Scott Mallyon [<mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au>]  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 1:00 PM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Thanks Kylee

Do you have a contact for this property (phone, email)? The road as such may not be a big deal for us but if he thinks the road is wholly on his property, then he might think he owns the trees south of the road as well which could get him into a heap of trouble with us if he decides to knock a few over.

Regards  
Scott

**SCOTT MALLYON**  
**Manager, Forest Occupancy and Materials**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Maier Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Kylee Baker <[kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au)>  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 12:52 PM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnew.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnew.com.au)>  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Ok thanks Scott.

I understand that our rangers took GPS coordinates and ascertained that it was on his private land so maybe the road alignment has changed from aerial photos??

Anyway, I will leave it with you to follow up and action.

Kylee Baker  
Property Coordinator  
(02) 6641 7217  
[www.clarencenew.gov.au](http://www.clarencenew.gov.au)

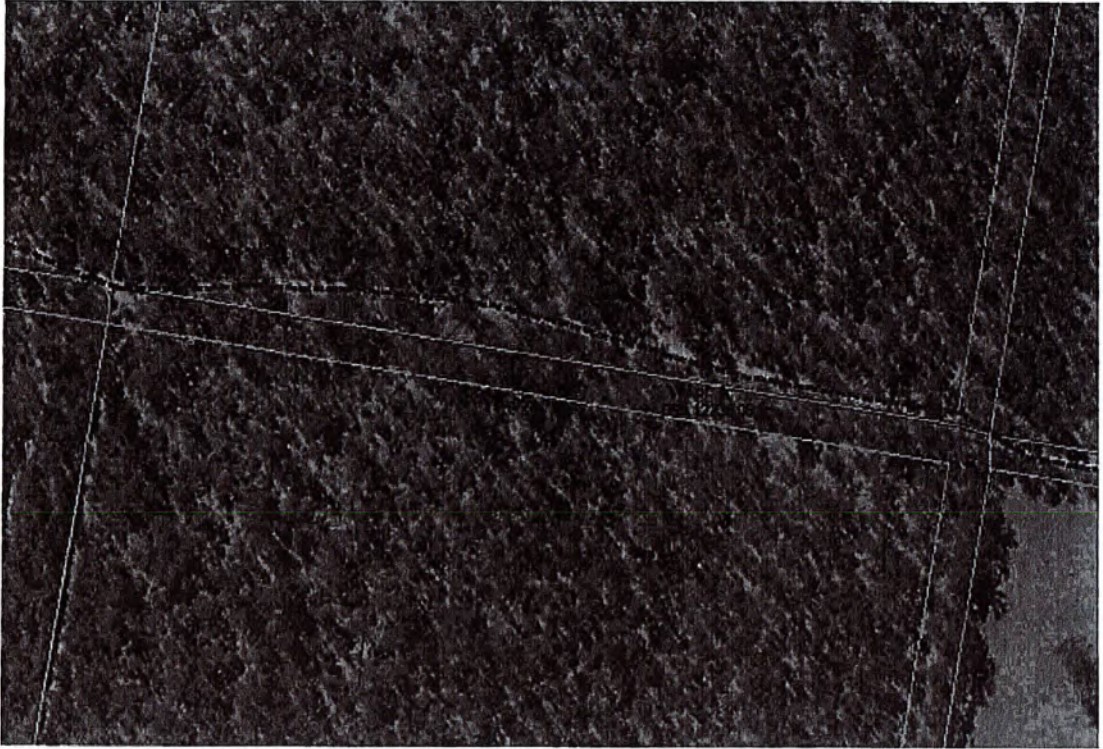


---

**From:** Scott Mallyon [<mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnew.com.au>]  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 12:39 PM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Thanks Kylee

One of our guys had heard about it as well and I passed it on to him. The road he is blocking actually sits entirely on forest.



**SCOTT MALLYON**  
**Manager, Forest Occupancy and Materials**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Maier Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Kylee Baker <[kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au)>  
**Sent:** Friday, 4 September 2020 7:02 AM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)>  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Scott,

Council resolved at its meeting on 25 August 2020 to not approve the closures.

Part of the road/access track from Boormans Lane to School Lane goes through private land and the landowner has now restricted access to his land which blocks the road.

Our rangers have inspected and a copy of their map and photos is attached.

As this is private land the landowner is entitled to restrict access but it may impact Forestry Corp access, hence I am advising you.

You were going to follow up access and Forestry Corporations requirements and I still think that Forestry Corporation should consider adding these sections of road reserve to the State Forest and consider granting an easement for access to the relevant land if required.

I am happy to discuss further if required.

Regards, Kylee.

Kylee Baker  
Property Coordinator  
(02) 6641 7217  
[www.clarencenew.gov.au](http://www.clarencenew.gov.au)



---

**From:** Kylee Baker  
**Sent:** Friday, 7 August 2020 11:22 AM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Scott,

Following our discussions the Council deferred the matter until our August meeting.

As such I will need to update the report and submit it again.

Can you please provide me your comments in relation to the proposed closure and addition to State Forest area etc perhaps with easements?

Thanks, Kylee.

---

**From:** Kylee Baker  
**Sent:** Monday, 27 July 2020 11:08 AM  
**To:** 'Scott Mallyon'  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

OK thanks Scott.

The meeting is tomorrow and I have recommended to close and sell the western part to the adjoining land owner/applicant and to liaise with Forests first for addition to Forest for the eastern and southern sections.

If you want me to advise Councillors any different in relation to the western part please let me know as soon as possible.

---

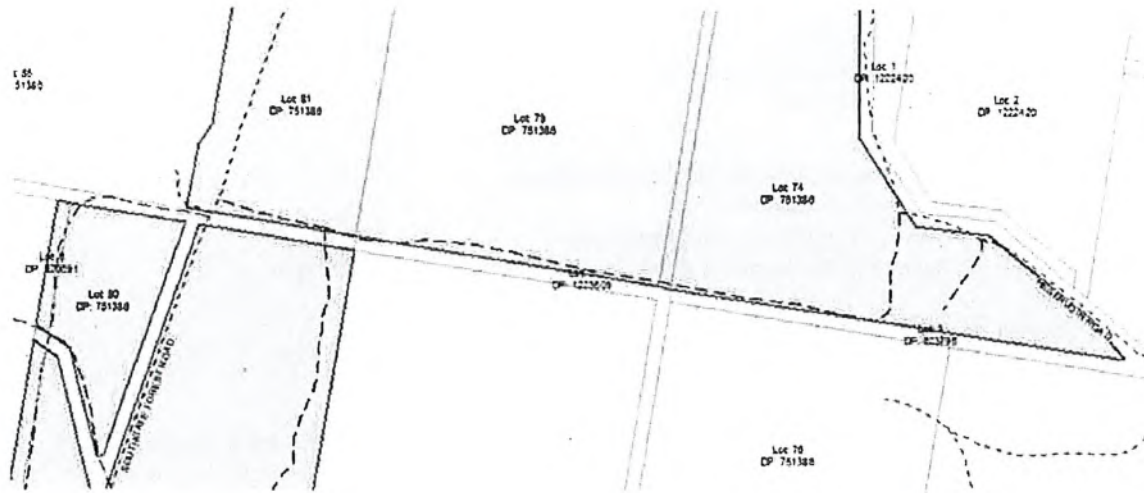
**From:** Scott Mallyon [<mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcns.w.com.au>]  
**Sent:** Monday, 27 July 2020 11:01 AM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Kylee

I should have checked our GIS layer first. By the looks of it the road actually sits in SF and closing the road reserve (both the eastern and western ends) would have no impact on our ability to get into the bush if we needed to.

I'll consult again with the Regional staff but I think our position may change. I'll have a yarn with Dot about transferring it to us.





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Version: 1, Version Date: 12/11/2020

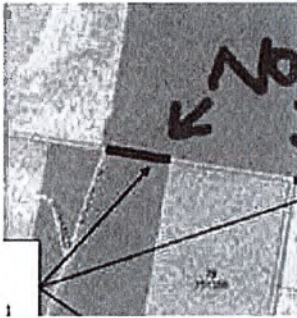
**SCOTT MALLYON**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Maher Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Kylee Baker <[kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au](mailto:kylee.baker@clarencenew.gov.au)>  
**Sent:** Monday, 27 July 2020 10:28 AM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)>  
**Subject:** RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

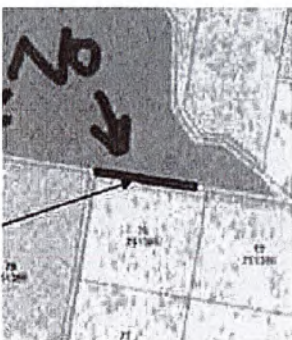
Thanks for your comments Scott.

Can you please review the western section further.

The existing road is not in the road reserve and as such closing the road reserve would not affect the access road/track that exists. If you still object would you consent to closure with a Right of Carriageway being granted to the Forest Corporation?

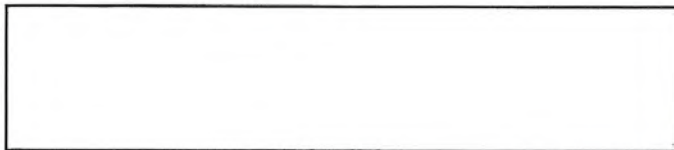


In relation to the eastern section is there a way that the road could be closed and transferred to you as Forest? Council has no requirement for the road and consider it best added to the Forest. Do you have provisions under your legislation?



Thanks, Kylee.

Kylee Baker  
Property Coordinator  
**Clarence Valley Council**  
Locked Bag 23 GRAFTON NSW 2460  
P: (02) 6641 7217  
[www.clarence.nsw.gov.au](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au)



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Think of the environment. Please don't print this e-mail unless you really need to.

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**From:** Scott Mallyon [<mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au>]  
**Sent:** Monday, 27 July 2020 9:55 AM  
**To:** Kylee Baker  
**Subject:** FW: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Kaylee

I've had a chat with the local guys about the proposed closure.

FCNSW objects to sections of the road being closed (highlighted below) as it would impact on our operational activities.

Regards  
Scott

**SCOTT MALLYON**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Maher Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

---

**From:** Peter Walters  
**Sent:** Friday, 24 July 2020 5:46 PM

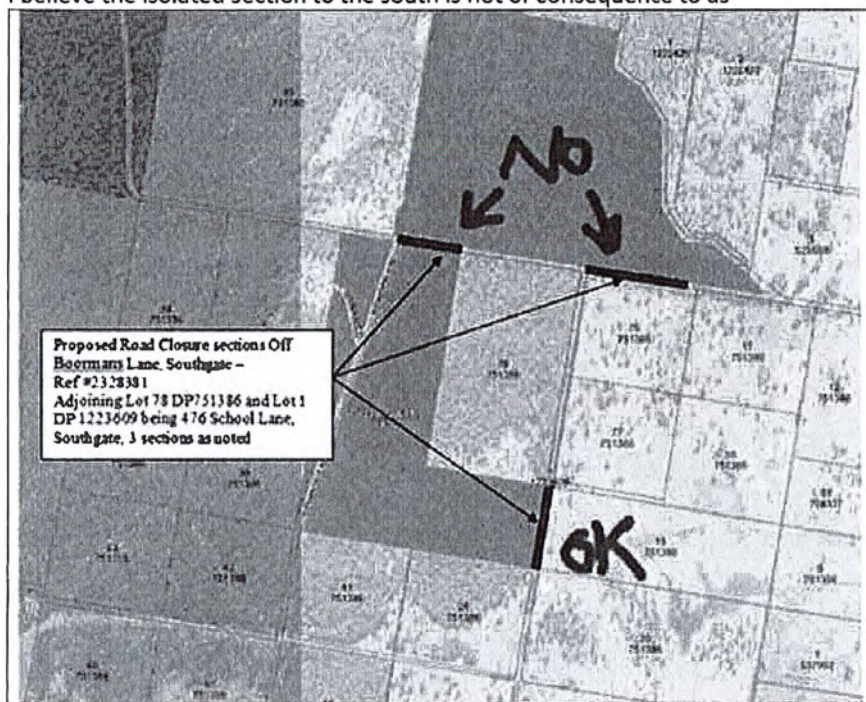
To: Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)>; Tom Newby <[Tom.Newby@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Tom.Newby@fcnsw.com.au)>  
Subject: RE: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Hi Scott,

I had a bit more of a look and I think our response should be as per the diagram below.

The two northern sections which run East-west provide access to the forest and whilst they may not currently be in good trafficable condition, they exist and can be upgrade if and when needed for harvesting and fire access.

I believe the isolated section to the south is not of consequence to us



*Regards, Peter.*

**Peter Walters | Protection Supervisor - Far North Coast  
Forestry Corporation of NSW | Forest Stewardship**

Grafton Primary Industries Institute, Trenayr Road, Trenayr NSW 2460  
Private Bag 9004 Grafton NSW 2460  
T: 02 6640 1657 | M: 0427 492 048 | E: [peter.walters@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:peter.walters@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Scott Mallyon

**Sent:** Wednesday, 22 July 2020 1:40 PM

**To:** Peter Walters <[Peter.Walters@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Peter.Walters@fcnsw.com.au)>; Tom Newby <[Tom.Newby@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Tom.Newby@fcnsw.com.au)>

**Subject:** FW: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate  
**Importance:** High

Peter, Tom

Not sure whose patch this belongs to, so I'm going the broad approach

Seems as though Richard may have missed this one, when it was initially raised seeking comment about possible road closures. The roads in question are at the southern end of Southgate SF. I wanted to check with you guys to see if you had any issues with the closures from a fire fighting access POV

Regards  
Scott

**SCOTT MALLYON**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Maher Street, Wauchope, NSW, 2446  
M: 0447 744 436 | E: [scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:scott.mallyon@fcnsw.com.au) |  
W: [www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

**From:** Dorothy Denshire  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 22 July 2020 12:56 PM  
**To:** Scott Mallyon <[Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Scott.Mallyon@fcnsw.com.au)>  
**Subject:** FW: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate  
**Importance:** High

Hi Scott

I've had Kylee Baker from Clarence Valley Council call today chasing up a response on this road closing notification.

I sent it to Richard for response, but he may have missed it.

Council urgently need our response and suggest it will affect us as the subject road areas provide direct access to Southgate SF.

Would you please look at it and respond to Council as soon as possible. I believe it's going to Council this month.

Maybe give Kylee a call on 6641 7217.

Thanks  
Dot

**Dorothy Denshire | Estates Administrator**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Private Bag 9004 Grafton NSW 2460  
T: 02 6640 1656

0487 425 562

**From:** Crown Road Closures  
**Sent:** Saturday, 16 November 2019 7:07 PM  
**To:** Richard Rienstra <[Richard.Rienstra@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:Richard.Rienstra@fcnsw.com.au)>  
**Subject:** FW: Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Please see attached notification regarding proposed road closure received from Clarence Valley Council.

Please respond direct to Tracey-Ann Burnett.

Thanks  
Dott  
**Dorothy Denshire | Estates Administrator**  
**Forestry Corporation of NSW**  
Private Bag 9004 Grafton NSW 2460  
T: 02 6640 1656 | F: 02 6640 1650

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**From:** Tracey-Ann Burnett <[Tracey-Ann.Burnett@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Tracey-Ann.Burnett@clarence.nsw.gov.au)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 5 November 2019 3:09 PM  
**To:** Frank Vaarwerk ([frank.vaarwerk@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:frank.vaarwerk@clarence.nsw.gov.au)) <[frank.vaarwerk@clarence.nsw.gov.au](mailto:frank.vaarwerk@clarence.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - APA Group ([apaprotection@apa.com.au](mailto:apaprotection@apa.com.au)) <[apaprotection@apa.com.au](mailto:apaprotection@apa.com.au)>; Road Closures - APA Group ([vladeo.maric@apa.com.au](mailto:vladeo.maric@apa.com.au)) <[vladeo.maric@apa.com.au](mailto:vladeo.maric@apa.com.au)>; Road Closures - ARTC ([development@artc.com.au](mailto:development@artc.com.au)) <[development@artc.com.au](mailto:development@artc.com.au)>; Road Closures - Ausgrid ([survey@ausgrid.com.au](mailto:survey@ausgrid.com.au)) <[survey@ausgrid.com.au](mailto:survey@ausgrid.com.au)>; Road Closures - Endeavour Energy ([Road.Closures@endeavourenergy.com.au](mailto:Road.Closures@endeavourenergy.com.au)) <[Road.Closures@endeavourenergy.com.au](mailto:Road.Closures@endeavourenergy.com.au)>; Road Closures - Essential Energy ([roadclosures@essentialenergy.com.au](mailto:roadclosures@essentialenergy.com.au)) <[roadclosures@essentialenergy.com.au](mailto:roadclosures@essentialenergy.com.au)>; Road Closures - Fire & Rescue NSW <[info@fire.nsw.gov.au](mailto:info@fire.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Fisheries ([RecFishingPolicy.Administration@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:RecFishingPolicy.Administration@dpi.nsw.gov.au)) <[RecFishingPolicy.Administration@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:RecFishingPolicy.Administration@dpi.nsw.gov.au)>; Crown Road Closures <[CrownRoadClosures@fcnsw.com.au](mailto:CrownRoadClosures@fcnsw.com.au)>; Road Closures - Jemena <[Land.Services@jemena.com.au](mailto:Land.Services@jemena.com.au)>; Road Closures - Lands & Water Division ([property.management@industry.nsw.gov.au](mailto:property.management@industry.nsw.gov.au)) <[property.management@industry.nsw.gov.au](mailto:property.management@industry.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Local Land Services ([admin.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au](mailto:admin.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au)) <[admin.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au](mailto:admin.northcoast@lls.nsw.gov.au)>; Road closures - OEH ([OEH.Roads@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:OEH.Roads@environment.nsw.gov.au)) <[OEH.Roads@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:OEH.Roads@environment.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Planning & Infrastructure ([information@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:information@planning.nsw.gov.au)) <[information@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:information@planning.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Resources & Energy ([landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au](mailto:landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au)) <[landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au](mailto:landuse.minerals@geoscience.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - RMS ([Brett.FORD@rms.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Brett.FORD@rms.nsw.gov.au)) <[Brett.FORD@rms.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Brett.FORD@rms.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Rural Fire Service (North) <[State.Operations@rfs.nsw.gov.au](mailto:State.Operations@rfs.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures - Transport NSW ([development@transport.nsw.gov.au](mailto:development@transport.nsw.gov.au)) <[development@transport.nsw.gov.au](mailto:development@transport.nsw.gov.au)>; Road Closures -Transgrid ([AM\\_Property@transgrid.com.au](mailto:AM_Property@transgrid.com.au)) <[AM\\_Property@transgrid.com.au](mailto:AM_Property@transgrid.com.au)>  
**Subject:** Ref #2328381 Proposed Road Closure - Boormans Lane Southgate

Good Afternoon

Clarence Valley Council are currently considering the closing of the road/s as indicated on the attached diagram.

The proposal will be advertised in The Daily Examiner on 16 November 2019 and a copy of the advertisement is attached for your information.

Would you please consider whether your authority/organisation has any interests which may be affected by the closing of the roads?

If a reply is not received within the specified 28 day period it will be assumed that you have no objections to the proposal.

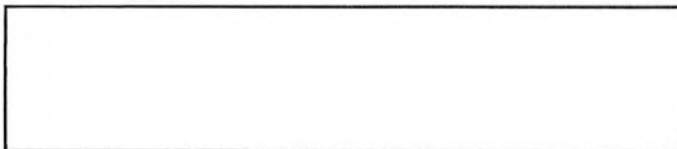
Should you require additional time in which to consider its position in the matter, please advise Council in that regard within the 28 day period.

Submissions/comments are due by: - 9 December 2019

Regards,

Tracey-Ann Burnett

Tracey-Ann Burnett  
Property Officer  
**Clarence Valley Council**  
Locked Bag 23 GRAFTON NSW 2460  
P: (02) 6641 7355  
[www.clarence.nsw.gov.au](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au)



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# ANNEXURE C.



# Policy

## Communications

Responsible Manager (Title)	Community and Industry Engagement Coordinator		
Adopted by Council	Date	Minute Number	
File Reference Number	DWS	1.0	November 2024
Document(s) this policy Supersedes			
Community Plan Linkage	5 Leadership		
	5.2 We will have an effective and efficient organisation		
	5.2.3 Fosters an organisational culture focused on customer service excellence, innovation and continuous improvement		

### 1 Purpose

The purpose of the Communications Policy is to:

- help us achieve our overall organisational objectives
- engage effectively with stakeholders
- ensure people understand what Council do
- demonstrate the success of our work, and
- change behaviour and perceptions where necessary.

### 2 Definitions

Communication target groups are defined as:

- **Business community:** Registered businesses who communicate with us, and with which we may undertake transactional activities.
- **Community interest groups:** Resident or community groups who deal with us directly on behalf, and in the interest of others.
- **Media:** Registered media groups as defined by the Australian Communications & Media Authority.
- **Partners and other stakeholders:** Non government and other government agencies and groups with which we deliver services, activities and programs.
- **Residents:** Individual members of our community.

Communications is defined as

- **Literature:** All narratives, reports, letters and emails produced to communicate Council's activities.

- **Media announcements:** All print, electronic and broadcast announcements (including local, metropolitan, specialist, community and industry print, radio, broadcast and web media).
- **Publications:** All print and digitally produced magazines, brochures, pamphlets, flyers and posters produced to communicate Council's activities.
- **Social Network (Social Media):** Council registered and managed Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter accounts and online consultation/collaboration sites.

A social network site is a *networked communication platform* in which participants:

- Have *uniquely identifiable profiles* that consist of user-supplied content, content provided by other users, and/or system-level data;
  - Can *publicly articulate connections* that can be viewed and traversed by others; and
  - can consume, produce, and/or interact with *streams of user-generated content* provided by their connections on the site
- **Websites:** All online websites with domains registered and managed by Clarence Valley Council.

### 3 Policy statement

Communications is central to the delivery of all our services. Council will ensure our priorities, objectives, values and ambitions are communicated and understood by our workforce, residents, partners, local businesses and stakeholders.

Communications are integrated into all our corporate planning and are open, honest, clear, concise, simple and accessible.

### 4 Implementation

#### Communication Channels

Council's communication channels include digital, print format, broadcast media and presentation to provide people with access to a clear understanding of our operations, priorities and challenges.

Council will continue to keep abreast of the most up-to-date communication methods, assess these and utilise them when and where required.

#### Brand

All public communication materials and channels must adhere to and reflect Council's identity, incorporating Council's corporate style guide and utilising corporate templates.

#### Spokespersons

The Mayor is the spokesperson of the Council. If unavailable, the Mayor may delegate to the Deputy Mayor or another Councillor.

The Mayor is responsible for allocating public speaking roles at organised events that require the participation of a member of the elected body.

The General Manager is the spokesperson on operational matters and may delegate this role to subject matter experts on staff.

The Code of Conduct governs employee and Councillor conduct in relation to use of all communications channels when communicating on behalf of Council.

### **Media relations**

Response to media enquiries are coordinated by authorised staff in the Communication Industry & Engagement team.

Media releases are issued to media in advance of being made available to other communication target groups.

## **5 Related Documents**

- NSW Local Government Act 1993
- Government Information Public Access Act 2009
- NSW Privacy and Personal Information Act 1998
- Council's Code of Conduct
- Council's Social Media Policy
- Related Communications Procedures

# Policy

## Social Media

Responsible Manager (Title)	Director Corporate & Governance		
Adopted by Council	Date	Minute Number	
File Reference Number	DWS	3	November 2024
Document(s) this policy Supersedes	Social Media V2.0		
Community Plan Linkage	<b>5 Leadership</b>		
	5.2 We will have an effective and efficient organisation		
	5.2.5 Manages and value our corporate information and knowledge		

### 1 Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to provide a position in respect to the expectations of Council’s representatives when engaging in social media in both an official and personal capacity.

This Policy will establish a standard approach with clear guidelines for using social media sites to ensure they are used effectively as part of a wider communications mix and that their use does not expose the Council to security risks or reputational damage.

### 2 Definitions

**Confidential Information** - All Council information that is not publicly known.

**Employees** – should be read to include people employed by Clarence Valley Council on an ongoing or temporary basis, volunteers, contractors and students undertaking work experience or work placement.

**Platform** – a social media channel such as Facebook is a platform.

**Post/Posted/Posting** - Any item (image, written content, event) shared through a social media platform.

**Social Media – Social Network** - Council registered and managed Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter accounts and online consultation/collaboration sites. A social network site is a *networked communication platform* in which participants:

- Have *uniquely identifiable profiles* that consist of user-supplied content, content provided by other users, and/or system-level data;
- Can *publicly articulate connections* that can be viewed and traversed by others; and

- can consume, produce, and/or interact with *streams of user-generated content* provided by their connections on the site

### 3 Background/legislative requirements

Information technology has changed the way in which people communicate and share information. While the technologies encompassed by the term “social media” are fundamentally no different to other forms of communication, they are potentially revolutionary because they can connect large numbers of people with relative ease.

Australians are among the most prolific users of social media in the world, and expectations are growing on councils to engage, work openly, be more accountable and move quicker on issues. Social media represents opportunities to achieve real value by engaging residents, listening more and harnessing local energy.

Through social media we aim to:

- Improve residents’ access to Council
- Improve Council’s access to residents and improve the accessibility of Council communication
- Allow Council to be more active in its relationships with residents, partners and other stakeholders
- Increase the level of trust in Council
- Reach targeted audiences on specific issues, events and programs
- Provide effective, fast communication channels during crises
- Provide insights into how Council is perceived

This Policy has been developed to assist Council employees and elected members who:

- are authorised to administer, or contribute to, Council’s official social media sites;
- propose to use a social media platform or online communication to promote the Council’s policies, programs, events and services or to engage internally with staff to distribute content;
- are staff members using social media in a personal capacity.

**This Policy applies to all Council officials, which includes Councillors and Council employees, volunteers, contractors, Council committee members and delegates of Council.**

### 4 Policy statement

**Council is committed to the ethical, appropriate and respectful use of social media by Council officials.**

## 5 Implementation

### 5.1 General

All Council social media sites will be subject to approval by the Director Corporate & Governance.

Approved social media platforms will be included in Council's Social Media Plan and an appropriate protocol will be established to govern its use. For each social media tool approved for use the following documentation will be developed, adopted and included in the relevant protocol:

- Operational and use guidelines
- Standards and processes for managing accounts on social media sites
- Council branding standards
- Standards for the administration of social media sites

The Information Services team will maintain a list of social media tools which are approved for use by Council Sections and staff.

The Information Services team will maintain a list of all Council social media sites, including login and password information. Sections will inform the Information Services team of any new social media sites or administrative changes to existing sites.

The Council's websites will remain the Council's primary and predominant internet presence.

Wherever possible, content posted to Council social media sites will also be available on the Council's main website.

Wherever possible, content posted to Council social media sites should contain links directing users back to the Council's official websites for in-depth information, forms, documents or online services necessary to conduct business.

Wherever possible, all Council social media sites shall comply with all appropriate Council policies, plans and procedures.

As is the case for Council websites, staff from within each Section will be responsible for the content and upkeep of any social media sites their Section may create. It is important to ensure that staff have appropriate delegation to perform this function (refer to Council Staff Delegations).

The Section maintaining the site is responsible for responding completely and accurately to any public queries or service requests on social media.

Content related to Council business shall be registered in Council's records management system (ECM) so that it can be produced in response to a request (see social media plan and protocols).

Council records retention schedules apply to social media formats and social media content. Unless otherwise addressed in a specific social media protocol document, the Section maintaining a site shall preserve records required to be maintained in Council's ECM system.

Users and visitors to social media sites shall be notified that the intended purpose of the site is to serve as a mechanism for communication between Council and members of the public. Council social media site articles and comments containing any of the following forms of content shall not be allowed:

- Comments not topically related to the particular social medium article being commented upon;
- Comments in support of or opposition to political campaigns or ballot measures;
- Profane language or content;
- Content that promotes, fosters, or perpetuates discrimination on the basis of race, creed, colour, age, religion, gender, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, national origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation;
- Sexual content or links to sexual content;
- Solicitations of commerce;
- Conduct or encouragement of illegal activity;
- Information that may tend to compromise the safety or security of the public or public systems; or
- Content that violates a legal ownership interest of any other party.

These guidelines must be displayed to users or made available by hyperlink. Any content removed based on these guidelines must be retained, including the time, date and identity of the poster when available.

Council reserves the right to restrict or remove any content that is deemed in violation of this Social Media Policy or any applicable law.

## **5.2 Professional online activities**

Council employees have the same right to freedom of expression as other members of the community. However, activities inside and outside of work that affect an employee's job performance, the performance of others, or have a negative impact on Council's reputation are of concern to Council.

The general principles employees should consider before using social media sites are:

- Inappropriate public comment and/or posting of information online could put an employee at risk of disciplinary action which may include termination of employment.
- Do not mix your professional and personal views and opinions in ways likely to bring the Council into disrepute.
- Do not undermine your effectiveness at work through how you behave and what you say on social media sites (e.g. comments about co-workers or Council business).
- Do not imply Council endorsement of your personal views.
- Do not disclose confidential information obtained through work.
- The speed and reach of online communication means that comments posted online are available immediately to a wide audience. Material online effectively lasts forever, may be replicated endlessly, and may be sent to recipients who were never expected to see it, or who may view it out of context.



- Any information a Council employee posts online relating to their employment (such as naming their employer or describing their role) are able to be located easily and quickly by a search engine, and this information may be taken out of context.
- Even if an employee doesn't identify themselves online as a Council employee (i.e. posting anonymously, or using an 'alias' or pseudonym) they can still be recognised.
- Do not rely on a site's security settings for a guarantee of privacy, as material posted in a relatively secure setting can still be copied and reproduced elsewhere. Comments posted on one site can also be used on others under the terms and conditions of many social media sites.

### **5.3 Accessing social media using Council's facilities**

In accordance with the Electronic Communication Protocol, access to web based facilities, including social media sites, for personal use, is limited to outside of working hours. The Electronic Communications Protocol also identifies a number of prohibited activities employees can not undertake using Council's email and web facilities within or outside working hours.

### **5.4 Social media for business purposes**

An employee may not represent Council on a social media site without the approval of his/her manager, which includes appropriate delegation to speak to the media. If an employee has approval to represent Council they are required to:

- disclose that they are a Council employee, be clear about which Section they are representing and role and accountabilities;
- disclose only publicly available information. An employee must not comment on or disclose confidential Council information (such as financial information, future business performance, business plans, imminent departure of key executives). If an employee requires clarification about what Council information is in the public domain, they should seek the advice of the Manager;
- ensure that any content published is factually accurate and complies with relevant Council protocols, particularly those relating to confidentiality and disclosure;
- not be the first to make a Council announcement unless they have received the appropriate internal clearances and approvals;
- only offer advice, support or comment on topics that fall within their area of responsibility at Council. For other matters, alert the relevant topic expert;
- ensure posted material is not obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, discriminatory or hateful to another person or entity, including Council, its employees, its contractors and/or other business related individuals or organisations;
- not disclose other employee's personal information and comply with the Privacy Management Procedures; and
- be polite and respectful of others' opinions, even in times of heated discussion and debate.

### **5.5 Social media for professional purposes**

Some employees are subject matter experts in fields that may relate to their Council employment, or which may be wholly separate from it, and might make comment in that capacity. For example, a Council employee

who is a horticulturalist might publish and give advice on online sites, in their own time and outside their Council role.

In such cases, the employee is required to notify their manager of any comment that they propose to make in their 'expert' role that might reasonably reflect on their Council employment.

Managers and employees need to manage situations where the relationship between the employee's professional interests and their Council employment may create ambiguity about the capacity in which the employee's comments are being made. In some circumstances a manager may need to direct the employee to avoid making comment.

When an employee is posting on social media sites in a professional capacity they are required to:

- identify themselves as a Council employee if referring to Council, its employees, programs, policies, products and services, its competitors and/or other business related individuals or organisations;
- not imply in any way that they are authorised to speak on Council's behalf;
- be mindful of the importance of not damaging Council's reputation, community and commercial interests and/or bringing Council into disrepute;
- not disclose confidential information. An employee must not comment on or disclose confidential Council information (such as financial information, future business performance, business plans, imminent departure of key executives). If an employee requires clarification about what Council information is in the public domain, they should seek the advice of the Manager;
- ensure posted material is not obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, discriminatory or hateful to another person or entity, including Council, its employees, its contractors and/or other business related individuals or organisations;
- not disclose other employee's personal information and comply with the Privacy Management Procedures; and
- be polite and respectful of others' opinions, even in times of heated discussion and debate.

## **5.6 Social media for private purposes**

Council employees may generally make public comment in a private capacity on line as long as they make it clear they are expressing their own views.

When Council employees are making public comment in an unofficial capacity, it is not appropriate for them to make comment that:

- is or could be perceived to be made on behalf of Council, rather than an expression of a personal view;
- discloses and/or makes comment on confidential Council information (such as financial information, future business performance, business plans, imminent departure of key executives). If an employee requires clarification about what Council information is in the public domain, they should seek the advice of their Manager;
- is obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, discriminatory or hateful to another person or entity, including Council, its employees, its contractors and/or other business related individuals or organisations;
- damages Council's reputation, community and commercial interests and/or brings Council into disrepute; and
- discloses other employee's personal information; or
- conflicts with Council's Code of Conduct.

The safest approach is not to make any comment at all on social media about either Council business or what Council is doing.

## 5.7 Breaches of this protocol

Where a breach of this protocol by an employee is suspected, the matter must be referred to the General Manager who, following investigation, will determine if disciplinary measures are to be taken.

Where an employee has been found to have breached this protocol, disciplinary action will be undertaken and may include termination of employment.

Examples of how a breach of this protocol could occur include an employee:

- making negative comment about Council's policies or programs to the extent that the employee compromises their ability to undertake their duties in an unbiased manner;
- criticizing the Council in a manner that raises questions about the employee's capacity to work professionally, efficiently or impartially. Such comment does not have to relate to the employee's area of work;
- making criticism of Council that could seriously disrupt the workplace. Employees are encouraged instead to resolve concerns by informal discussion with a manager or by using the grievance process and procedure;
- making a personal attack that might reasonably be perceived to be connected with the employee's employment;
- making unreasonable criticism of Council's clients and other stakeholders; and compromising public confidence in Council.

## 5.8 Dealing with offensive behaviour in social media

Council will not tolerate content that is offensive, obscene, defamatory, threatening, harassing, bullying, discriminatory, hateful, racist, sexist, infringes copyright, constitutes a contempt of court, breaches a Court suppression order, or is otherwise unlawful. Such content will be removed and may be referred to the authorities. Users who breach Council's Social Media Policy may be banned from accessing Council's social media sites. Council also reserves the right to moderate content from individuals who seek to monopolise and dominate Council's social media sites for their own purposes.

## 6 Related Documents

Council's Code of Conduct

Council's Communications Policy

# Clarence Valley Council

Monthly Income & Expenditure Statements by Service - February 2020

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*"Discover the Clarence"*

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 1000 - Office of General Manager**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(1,000)	(1,083,412)
Other Revenue	0	4,963
Internal Income	0	(16,215)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1,000)</b>	<b>(1,094,663)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	1,154,026	984,046
Other Employee Costs	1,118	22,415
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	18,800	25,995
Contracts & Consultancies	180,217	3,672
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	805	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	2,495
Administration Expenses	0	198
Other Operating Expenses	0	18,135
Subscriptions & Memberships	4,536	3,383
Internal Expenses	8,000	27,278
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,367,502</b>	<b>1,087,618</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,366,502</b>	<b>(7,046)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,366,502</b>	<b>(7,046)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(805)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(1,144,782)	(667,790)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(1,145,587)</b>	<b>(667,790)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(217)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(217)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>220,698</b>	<b>(674,835)</b>

## Monthly Income &amp; Expenditure Statement - February 2021

## Service: 1010 - Elected Members

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	912	0
Other Employee Costs	2,004	176
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	9,500	2,023
Contracts & Consultancies	0	5,875
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	0	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	310,424	186,601
Other Operating Expenses	0	829
Subscriptions & Memberships	56,524	54,662
Internal Expenses	12,000	6,333
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>391,364</b>	<b>256,500</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>391,364</b>	<b>256,500</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>391,364</b>	<b>256,500</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	0	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	232,133	135,411
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>232,133</b>	<b>135,411</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	83,000	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>706,497</b>	<b>391,911</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2000 - Corporate & Governance**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(178,000)	(35,751)
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	(15,000)	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(193,000)</b>	<b>(35,751)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	886,014	551,115
Other Employee Costs	300	1,096
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	127,838	2,486
Contracts & Consultancies	219,300	22,195
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	1,787	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	65,988
Administration Expenses	0	478
Other Operating Expenses	0	187
Subscriptions & Memberships	1,800	1,950
Internal Expenses	36,500	21,439
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,273,539</b>	<b>666,932</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,080,539</b>	<b>631,181</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,080,539</b>	<b>631,181</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(1,787)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(482,622)	(281,529)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(484,409)</b>	<b>(281,529)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(481,990)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(481,990)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>114,140</b>	<b>349,652</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2010 - Property Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	(496)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	(11,526)
Other Revenue	(309,266)	(144,695)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(309,266)</b>	<b>(156,717)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	184,462	119,647
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	270	48
Materials	0	0
Contracts & Consultancies	6,800	26,691
Legal Expenses	0	7,242
Depreciation	0	0
Insurance Expenses	15,789	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	3,017
Other Operating Expenses	5,005	3,669
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	25,058	2,551
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>237,384</b>	<b>162,865</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>(71,882)</b>	<b>6,148</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(71,882)</b>	<b>6,148</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	0	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	435	214
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	9,516	5,551
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>5,765</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(104,291)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(104,291)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>(166,222)</b>	<b>11,913</b>



**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2020 - Community & Industry Engagement**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(18,709)	(27,508)
Other Revenue	0	(1,243)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(18,709)</b>	<b>(28,751)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	617,960	381,957
Other Employee Costs	3,092	2,543
Borrowing Costs	310	212
Materials	158,020	62,373
Contracts & Consultancies	219,675	105,358
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	12,259	0
Insurance Expenses	49	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	140,000	20,062
Administration Expenses	227,982	74,734
Other Operating Expenses	0	1,920
Subscriptions & Memberships	31,152	23,437
Internal Expenses	8,094	9,593
Internal Plant Hire	3,265	1,473
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,421,858</b>	<b>683,662</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,403,149</b>	<b>654,910</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,403,149</b>	<b>654,910</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	50,000	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	140,000	110,000
Depreciation	(12,259)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	1,390	1,033
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	94,909	55,364
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>274,040</b>	<b>166,396</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(9,000)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(18,950)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	(54,150)	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(82,100)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,595,089</b>	<b>821,307</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2100 - Finance & Supply**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	(35,131,965)	(35,472,052)
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(140,000)	(101,855)
General User Fees	(30,555)	(25,800)
Interest Income	(942,805)	(1,241,713)
Operating Grants & Contributions	(4,690,960)	(3,384,566)
Other Revenue	(241,200)	(18,603)
Internal Income	(6,603,564)	(3,328,613)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(47,781,049)</b>	<b>(43,573,202)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	6,946,328	5,416,762
Other Employee Costs	245,188	239,947
Borrowing Costs	0	31,815
Materials	(849,007)	2,413
Contracts & Consultancies	196,921	88,198
Legal Expenses	209,760	0
Depreciation	250	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	745,201	417,973
Other Operating Expenses	2,500	2,421
Subscriptions & Memberships	504	(35)
Internal Expenses	223,300	164,994
Internal Plant Hire	7,881	3,344
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>7,728,826</b>	<b>6,367,830</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(40,052,223)</b>	<b>(37,205,372)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(40,052,223)</b>	<b>(37,205,372)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	35,243	13,290
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(250)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	(2,093,291)
Employee Leave Paid	0	2,201,331
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	147,485
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	(102,650)
Net ABC Recovery	(1,133,008)	(660,889)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(1,098,015)</b>	<b>(494,724)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(4,066,958)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(4,066,958)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>(45,217,196)</b>	<b>(37,700,096)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2200 - Information Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	480
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(59,520)	(41,472)
General User Fees	(1,104)	(116)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	(36)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(60,624)</b>	<b>(41,144)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	2,303,147	1,416,634
Other Employee Costs	14,314	7,732
Borrowing Costs	5,443	1,275
Materials	22,830	11,530
Contracts & Consultancies	75,260	24,605
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	439,915	0
Insurance Expenses	2,910	16,645
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	109,294	58,605
Other Operating Expenses	1,599,749	1,121,243
Subscriptions & Memberships	950	690
Internal Expenses	0	18,254
Internal Plant Hire	0	42
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>4,573,812</b>	<b>2,677,255</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>4,513,188</b>	<b>2,636,111</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>4,513,188</b>	<b>2,636,111</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	369,370	119,903
Capital Works - Upgrade	365,000	150,830
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	388,000	93,245
Depreciation	(439,915)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	10,499	5,834
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(3,406,291)	(1,987,003)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(2,713,337)</b>	<b>(1,617,192)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(369,370)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(369,370)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,430,481</b>	<b>1,018,919</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2300 - Governance & Business Improvement**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(1,505)	(537)
General User Fees	(1,989)	(170)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	(60,000)	(32,512)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(63,494)</b>	<b>(33,219)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	475,907	281,573
Other Employee Costs	0	105
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	1,000	23,658
Contracts & Consultancies	180,883	31,526
Legal Expenses	100,000	2,662
Depreciation	1,515	0
Insurance Expenses	787,934	1,375,969
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	0
Other Operating Expenses	43,900	40
Subscriptions & Memberships	18,804	39,569
Internal Expenses	8,000	9,411
Internal Plant Hire	0	560
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,617,943</b>	<b>1,765,073</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,554,449</b>	<b>1,731,854</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,554,449</b>	<b>1,731,854</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(1,515)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(1,102,155)	(642,924)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(1,103,670)</b>	<b>(642,924)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(40,083)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(40,083)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>410,696</b>	<b>1,088,930</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 2310 - People, Culture, Risk & Safety**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(21,539)	(125,072)
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(21,539)</b>	<b>(125,072)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	880,338	551,094
Other Employee Costs	475,998	141,594
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	20,700	12,817
Contracts & Consultancies	226,795	66,966
Legal Expenses	10,000	31,791
Depreciation	640	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	22,889	14,319
Other Operating Expenses	0	322
Subscriptions & Memberships	25,000	50,605
Internal Expenses	0	7,537
Internal Plant Hire	0	540
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,662,360</b>	<b>877,584</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,640,821</b>	<b>752,512</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,640,821</b>	<b>752,512</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	3,100	3,100
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(640)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(1,347,649)	(786,129)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(1,345,189)</b>	<b>(783,029)</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	35,000	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>330,632</b>	<b>(30,517)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3000 - Works & Civil Management**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	376
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(308,256)	(447)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	9,051,100
Other Revenue	(298,000)	(68,863)
Internal Income	(1,309,306)	(809,687)
Internal Plant Hire	(7,721,360)	(5,145,786)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(9,636,922)</b>	<b>3,026,693</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	1,031,435	599,321
Other Employee Costs	0	2,355
Borrowing Costs	755	135
Materials	5,966,260	2,296,880
Contracts & Consultancies	218,047	887,333
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	2,634,525	0
Insurance Expenses	487,772	391,958
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	1,367
Other Operating Expenses	53,331	31,388
Subscriptions & Memberships	1,836	1,250
Internal Expenses	163,825	255,041
Internal Plant Hire	2,173	23,743
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>10,559,959</b>	<b>4,490,771</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>923,037</b>	<b>7,517,465</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	(488)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>923,037</b>	<b>7,516,976</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	60,000	60,000
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	5,440,726	4,309,591
Depreciation	(2,634,525)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	1,218	598
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	(1,535,117)	1,120,956
Net ABC Recovery	118,133	68,911
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>1,450,435</b>	<b>5,560,056</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(3,434,421)	0
External Reserves	1,060,287	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(2,374,134)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>(662)</b>	<b>13,077,033</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3010 - Emergency Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(597,320)	1,004,688
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(597,320)</b>	<b>1,004,688</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	18,504	44,768
Other Employee Costs	15,516	4,755
Borrowing Costs	1,427	255
Materials	462,690	235,058
Contracts & Consultancies	2,700	59,771
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	132,605	0
Insurance Expenses	33,016	829
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	1,171,512	361,856
Administration Expenses	10,250	1,440
Other Operating Expenses	89,834	39,368
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	21,006	11,270
Internal Plant Hire	0	291
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,959,060</b>	<b>759,661</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,361,740</b>	<b>1,764,349</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(79,288)	4,750
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,282,452</b>	<b>1,769,099</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	58,000	75,880
Capital Works - Upgrade	79,288	94,184
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	10,000	2,194
Depreciation	(132,605)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	2,302	1,131
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	430	251
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>17,415</b>	<b>173,640</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,299,867</b>	<b>1,942,739</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3100 - Roads Infrastructure**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(34,867)	(26,807)
General User Fees	(4,139,091)	(1,108,727)
Interest Income	(121,446)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(12,275,025)	(5,099,615)
Other Revenue	(87,000)	(26,513)
Internal Income	0	(1,201)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(16,657,429)</b>	<b>(6,262,862)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	5,326,788	3,474,252
Other Employee Costs	0	2,659
Borrowing Costs	523,451	141,471
Materials	2,967,482	1,129,806
Contracts & Consultancies	2,215,616	1,845,695
Legal Expenses	0	28,270
Depreciation	19,960,069	0
Insurance Expenses	2,046	13,462
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	2,773	7,973
Other Operating Expenses	319,931	266,522
Subscriptions & Memberships	8,196	0
Internal Expenses	304,578	933,201
Internal Plant Hire	2,865,263	1,954,176
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>34,496,193</b>	<b>9,797,487</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>17,838,764</b>	<b>3,534,625</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(19,127,146)	(8,422,272)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(1,288,382)</b>	<b>(4,887,647)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	1,657,506	3,388,393
Capital Works - Upgrade	23,518,068	6,550,440
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	8,482,922	5,281,475
Depreciation	(19,960,069)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	1,318,376	739,662
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	(6,106)
Net ABC Recovery	1,898,254	1,107,315
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>16,915,057</b>	<b>17,061,179</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(2,037,853)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(216,772)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	177,624	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(2,077,001)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>13,549,674</b>	<b>12,173,532</b>



**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3110 - Regional Airport**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(80,198)	(24,216)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(26,344)	(10,814)
Other Revenue	(16,500)	(4,478)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(123,042)</b>	<b>(39,509)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	147,386	87,930
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	23,082	11,033
Materials	26,100	11,279
Contracts & Consultancies	16,610	(7,809)
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	219,339	0
Insurance Expenses	2,848	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	0
Other Operating Expenses	27,433	9,403
Subscriptions & Memberships	204	2,153
Internal Expenses	16,997	22,037
Internal Plant Hire	15,104	7,828
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>495,103</b>	<b>143,853</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>372,061</b>	<b>104,345</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>372,061</b>	<b>104,345</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	430,175	0
Depreciation	(219,339)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	115,670	57,827
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	18,644	10,876
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>345,150</b>	<b>68,703</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(300,000)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(300,000)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>417,211</b>	<b>173,048</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3120 - Quarries**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(313,283)	(69,825)
Interest Income	(5,734)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(319,017)</b>	<b>(69,825)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	102,908	65,042
Other Employee Costs	0	255
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	124,000	19,313
Contracts & Consultancies	50,200	14,226
Legal Expenses	0	1,870
Depreciation	11,423	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	1,148
Other Operating Expenses	0	121
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	13,399	23,815
Internal Plant Hire	930	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>302,860</b>	<b>125,790</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(16,157)</b>	<b>55,965</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(10,001)	(6,243)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(26,158)</b>	<b>49,721</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	438,764	438,764
Depreciation	(11,423)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	8,194	4,780
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>435,535</b>	<b>443,544</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(419,378)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	10,001	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(409,377)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>493,265</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3200 - Parks & Open Spaces**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(6,069)	(1,789)
General User Fees	(475,386)	(272,487)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(281,646)	(100,925)
Other Revenue	(239,798)	(62,259)
Internal Income	(1,304,101)	(312,688)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(2,307,000)</b>	<b>(750,149)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	2,096,551	1,644,051
Other Employee Costs	240	119
Borrowing Costs	102,369	29,088
Materials	622,093	331,084
Contracts & Consultancies	3,741,162	1,987,165
Legal Expenses	0	23,445
Depreciation	2,281,843	0
Insurance Expenses	182,837	165
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	29,527	0
Administration Expenses	314	1,712
Other Operating Expenses	182,253	76,300
Subscriptions & Memberships	2,676	107
Internal Expenses	549,420	496,821
Internal Plant Hire	1,020,339	773,315
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>10,811,624</b>	<b>5,363,371</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>8,504,624</b>	<b>4,613,222</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(9,635,991)	(1,054,519)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(1,131,367)</b>	<b>3,558,703</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	8,587,391	1,047,990
Capital Works - Upgrade	4,041,541	1,109,415
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	3,360,759	2,641,244
Depreciation	(2,281,843)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	226,477	135,364
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	764,592	446,012
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>14,698,917</b>	<b>5,380,025</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(1,067,617)	0
External Reserves	(45,000)	0
Unspent Loans	(33,742)	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(364,240)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	(1,758,363)	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(3,268,962)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>10,298,588</b>	<b>8,938,728</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3210 - Natural Resource Management**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	(296)
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(719,393)	(567,467)
Other Revenue	0	(457)
Internal Income	(126,301)	(19,560)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(845,694)</b>	<b>(587,780)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	712,685	391,157
Other Employee Costs	5,212	1,510
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	337,916	29,601
Contracts & Consultancies	649,950	129,036
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	291	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	1,968
Other Operating Expenses	0	323
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	17,218	138,997
Internal Plant Hire	64,704	57,900
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,787,976</b>	<b>750,492</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>942,282</b>	<b>162,712</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(109,000)	(109,000)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>833,282</b>	<b>53,712</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(291)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	115,932	67,627
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>115,641</b>	<b>67,627</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(73,600)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(167,410)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(241,010)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>707,913</b>	<b>121,339</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3220 - Buildings & Facilities**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	1,713
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	(265,751)	(110,185)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(265,751)</b>	<b>(108,472)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	576,409	492,890
Other Employee Costs	0	5,619
Borrowing Costs	14,858	4,301
Materials	127,400	63,748
Contracts & Consultancies	1,498,738	612,124
Legal Expenses	0	3,830
Depreciation	725,067	0
Insurance Expenses	135,588	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	103
Other Operating Expenses	145,760	80,429
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	199,355	62,861
Internal Plant Hire	5,164	2,451
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,428,339</b>	<b>1,328,355</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>3,162,588</b>	<b>1,219,883</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(30,000)	(60,000)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>3,132,588</b>	<b>1,159,883</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	30,000	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	6,732,866	288,111
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	495,331	597,351
Depreciation	(725,067)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	33,321	20,046
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	(100,335)	(58,529)
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>6,466,116</b>	<b>846,979</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(6,635,831)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(380,866)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(7,016,697)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>2,582,007</b>	<b>2,006,861</b>

## Monthly Income &amp; Expenditure Statement - February 2021

## Service: 3230 - Waste Services

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	(9,589,208)	(8,920,721)
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(7,135,421)	(3,506,122)
Interest Income	(259,909)	195
Operating Grants & Contributions	(977,136)	(883,563)
Other Revenue	(632,456)	(314,864)
Internal Income	(3,166,018)	(2,299,934)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(21,760,148)</b>	<b>(15,925,009)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	965,818	707,082
Other Employee Costs	0	826
Borrowing Costs	367,365	128,316
Materials	94,300	44,350
Contracts & Consultancies	7,586,525	3,844,233
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	750,330	0
Insurance Expenses	16,140	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	3,600,000	1,837,636
Administration Expenses	15,903	7,942
Other Operating Expenses	5,767	39,474
Subscriptions & Memberships	46,460	45,496
Internal Expenses	2,722,886	1,800,010
Internal Plant Hire	106,144	50,644
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>16,277,638</b>	<b>8,506,009</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(5,482,510)</b>	<b>(7,419,000)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(5,482,510)</b>	<b>(7,419,000)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	1,385,098	658,022
Capital Works - Upgrade	150,000	658
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(750,330)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	609,751	306,269
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	499,560	291,410
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>1,894,079</b>	<b>1,256,358</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	3,885,686	0
External Reserves	(94,053)	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>3,791,633</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>203,202</b>	<b>(6,162,641)</b>

## Monthly Income &amp; Expenditure Statement - February 2021

## Service: 3240 - Cemeteries

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(587,196)	(373,823)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	(1,400)	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(588,596)</b>	<b>(373,823)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	349,404	172,564
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	310	212
Materials	67,870	40,949
Contracts & Consultancies	63,890	55,233
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	33,612	0
Insurance Expenses	866	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	0
Other Operating Expenses	0	281
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	59,794	53,924
Internal Plant Hire	18,987	9,866
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>594,733</b>	<b>333,029</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>6,137</b>	<b>(40,794)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>(40,794)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	55,000	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(33,612)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	1,390	1,033
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	46,117	26,902
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>68,895</b>	<b>27,934</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(36,723)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(36,723)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>38,309</b>	<b>(12,859)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3250 - Saleyards**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(323,015)	(154,353)
Interest Income	(4,600)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	(1,267)	(1,484)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(328,882)</b>	<b>(155,837)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	87,214	55,563
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	3,104	2,122
Materials	4,105	5,725
Contracts & Consultancies	117,915	69,542
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	113,502	0
Insurance Expenses	3,328	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	0
Other Operating Expenses	10,601	7,701
Subscriptions & Memberships	4,440	0
Internal Expenses	17,920	433
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>362,129</b>	<b>141,086</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>33,247</b>	<b>(14,751)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>33,247</b>	<b>(14,751)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	50,000	29,755
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(113,502)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	13,906	10,329
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	19,221	11,212
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(30,375)</b>	<b>51,296</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(2,872)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(2,872)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,545</b>



**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3260 - Holiday Parks**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(7,135,312)	(5,407,077)
Interest Income	(2,351)	(136)
Operating Grants & Contributions	(39,500)	(21,445)
Other Revenue	(10,000)	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(7,187,163)</b>	<b>(5,428,658)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	114,552	79,800
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	293,850	119,484
Contracts & Consultancies	2,322,445	1,129,756
Legal Expenses	0	6,713
Depreciation	479,444	0
Insurance Expenses	31,542	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	319,700	196,274
Administration Expenses	141,035	68,116
Other Operating Expenses	329,710	197,862
Subscriptions & Memberships	8,628	8,544
Internal Expenses	1,889,346	476,337
Internal Plant Hire	3,591	3,867
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,933,843</b>	<b>2,286,752</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(1,253,320)</b>	<b>(3,141,906)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(6,400,000)	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(7,653,320)</b>	<b>(3,141,906)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	6,430,000	22,381
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	1,275,179	112,315
Depreciation	(479,444)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	124,164	72,429
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>7,349,899</b>	<b>207,125</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	303,421	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>303,421</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,934,781)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3300 - Watercycle**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	(2,573,400)	(2,605,691)
User Charges	(12,807,500)	(6,360,865)
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(12,776)	(13,296)
General User Fees	(1,174,765)	(1,453,023)
Interest Income	(617,367)	2,172
Operating Grants & Contributions	(930,648)	(97,197)
Other Revenue	(130,821)	(95,725)
Internal Income	(613,854)	45,208
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(18,861,131)</b>	<b>(10,578,416)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	2,049,786	1,242,776
Other Employee Costs	516	7,620
Borrowing Costs	1,568,430	1,016,713
Materials	2,060,712	1,285,795
Contracts & Consultancies	2,956,972	1,542,641
Legal Expenses	0	9,675
Depreciation	6,666,148	0
Insurance Expenses	66,889	17,842
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	100,000	0
Administration Expenses	20,976	6,391
Other Operating Expenses	814,249	309,826
Subscriptions & Memberships	16,728	140
Internal Expenses	1,568,257	725,726
Internal Plant Hire	462,572	305,953
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>18,352,235</b>	<b>6,471,098</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(508,896)</b>	<b>(4,107,318)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(1,130,000)	(669,039)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(1,638,896)</b>	<b>(4,776,357)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	995,252	370,965
Capital Works - Upgrade	458,326	28,707
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	5,279,144	1,034,066
Depreciation	(6,666,148)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	1,086,588	772,334
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	(77,206)	0
Net ABC Recovery	2,444,033	1,425,686
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>3,519,989</b>	<b>3,631,758</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	3,647,032	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	630,000	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>4,277,032</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>6,158,125</b>	<b>(1,144,598)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3310 - Sewer Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	1
Annual Charges	(18,002,000)	(18,482,340)
User Charges	(1,587,000)	(919,624)
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(6,322)	(5,013)
General User Fees	(389,724)	(429,896)
Interest Income	(246,649)	18
Operating Grants & Contributions	(184,611)	(168,984)
Other Revenue	(21,631)	(6,743)
Internal Income	(436,758)	(8,736)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(20,874,695)</b>	<b>(20,021,317)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	1,359,783	883,848
Other Employee Costs	0	203
Borrowing Costs	4,032,534	2,286,363
Materials	1,229,600	733,672
Contracts & Consultancies	2,259,780	755,221
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	8,157,012	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	158	8,749
Other Operating Expenses	738,134	461,356
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	331,513	531,776
Internal Plant Hire	526,461	438,598
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>18,634,975</b>	<b>6,099,785</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>(2,239,720)</b>	<b>(13,921,531)</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(447,000)	(959,701)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(2,686,720)</b>	<b>(14,881,232)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	2,978,795	294,817
Capital Works - Upgrade	1,169,370	263,296
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	3,475,305	2,069,829
Depreciation	(8,157,012)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	4,514,037	3,018,294
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	(46,302)	0
Net ABC Recovery	35,442	20,675
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>3,969,635</b>	<b>5,666,911</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	(7,888,040)	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	447,000	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(7,441,040)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>(6,158,125)</b>	<b>(9,214,321)</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 3320 - Floodplain & Estuary Management**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(716,323)	(235,042)
Other Revenue	0	(19,677)
Internal Income	(254,291)	(150,000)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(970,614)</b>	<b>(404,719)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	702,335	418,812
Other Employee Costs	0	0
Borrowing Costs	49,065	17,602
Materials	159,534	40,999
Contracts & Consultancies	1,102,135	338,528
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	1,566,157	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	785	0
Other Operating Expenses	15,459	12,479
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	1,591
Internal Expenses	31,500	175,968
Internal Plant Hire	66,654	50,388
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,693,624</b>	<b>1,056,367</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>2,723,010</b>	<b>651,648</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>2,723,010</b>	<b>651,648</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	38,726	29,000
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	1,108,686	281,242
Depreciation	(1,566,157)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	215,265	120,061
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	197,997	115,498
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>(5,483)</b>	<b>545,801</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(680,728)	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(38,726)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(719,454)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,998,073</b>	<b>1,197,449</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4000 - EP&C Management**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	234,241	146,460
Other Employee Costs	326	127
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	0	0
Contracts & Consultancies	0	0
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	7	0
Insurance Expenses	0	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	0	381
Other Operating Expenses	0	121
Subscriptions & Memberships	924	0
Internal Expenses	8,000	8,874
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>243,498</b>	<b>155,964</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>243,498</b>	<b>155,964</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>243,498</b>	<b>155,964</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(7)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	3,727	2,174
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>2,174</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>247,218</b>	<b>158,138</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4010 - Community Development**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(46,893)	(17,531)
Interest Income	(23,783)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(327,428)	(229,265)
Other Revenue	0	0
Internal Income	0	(956)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(398,104)</b>	<b>(247,752)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	707,563	492,992
Other Employee Costs	11,225	5,914
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	58,877	9,399
Contracts & Consultancies	484,401	173,092
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	150,147	0
Insurance Expenses	22,142	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	105,000	13,147
Administration Expenses	24,658	17,906
Other Operating Expenses	29,814	14,498
Subscriptions & Memberships	15,696	12,810
Internal Expenses	17,038	10,641
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,626,561</b>	<b>750,398</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,228,457</b>	<b>502,645</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(360,027)	(370,635)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>868,430</b>	<b>132,010</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	10,000	0
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(150,147)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	245,700	143,325
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>105,553</b>	<b>143,325</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(61,800)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	344,427	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>282,627</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,256,610</b>	<b>275,335</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4020 - Library Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(16,779)	(9,435)
Interest Income	(36,855)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(437,020)	(376,812)
Other Revenue	(15,842)	(2,220)
Internal Income	(1,018,788)	(737,841)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1,525,284)</b>	<b>(1,126,309)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	1,305,060	865,489
Other Employee Costs	15,682	2,246
Borrowing Costs	2,562	458
Materials	46,157	7,508
Contracts & Consultancies	201,869	53,477
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	447,609	0
Insurance Expenses	27,219	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	45,400	20,993
Other Operating Expenses	184,591	112,787
Subscriptions & Memberships	140,166	84,734
Internal Expenses	1,084,829	764,317
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,501,144</b>	<b>1,912,009</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>1,975,860</b>	<b>785,700</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,975,860</b>	<b>785,700</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	1,338	1,238
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	469,964	251,377
Depreciation	(447,609)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	4,132	2,030
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	(2,563)
Net ABC Recovery	399,050	232,779
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>426,875</b>	<b>484,861</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	(302,754)	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(11,162)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(313,916)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>2,088,819</b>	<b>1,270,561</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4030 - Cultural Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	0	0
General User Fees	(95,374)	(38,775)
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(181,700)	(59,200)
Other Revenue	(4,246)	(824)
Internal Income	(2,352)	(1,507)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(283,672)</b>	<b>(100,306)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	349,320	204,053
Other Employee Costs	278	1,002
Borrowing Costs	8,241	2,039
Materials	91,400	53,737
Contracts & Consultancies	293,528	81,138
Legal Expenses	0	0
Depreciation	11,723	0
Insurance Expenses	30,334	10,439
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	26,000	24,761
Administration Expenses	43,450	7,300
Other Operating Expenses	32,083	17,156
Subscriptions & Memberships	3,924	1,369
Internal Expenses	15,475	8,004
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>905,756</b>	<b>410,997</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>622,084</b>	<b>310,691</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(704,668)	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>(82,584)</b>	<b>310,691</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	66,220	53,889
Capital Works - Upgrade	4,488,615	3,695,881
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(11,723)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	36,317	17,861
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	93,266	54,405
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>4,672,695</b>	<b>3,822,036</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	(4,593)	0
External Reserves	(22,145)	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(3,824,904)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(3,851,642)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>738,469</b>	<b>4,132,727</b>



**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4100 - Environment, Development & Strategic Plannin**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(2,157,569)	(1,908,487)
General User Fees	(151,697)	(94,786)
Interest Income	(56,623)	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	(12,100)	(6,779)
Other Revenue	(34,756)	(9,575)
Internal Income	0	(31,603)
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(2,412,745)</b>	<b>(2,051,230)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	3,715,680	2,277,829
Other Employee Costs	2,228	7,472
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials	49,500	23,599
Contracts & Consultancies	635,286	71,274
Legal Expenses	0	13,222
Depreciation	1,851	0
Insurance Expenses	0	9,088
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	208,000	86,025
Administration Expenses	1,000	765
Other Operating Expenses	0	2,672
Subscriptions & Memberships	26,328	2,320
Internal Expenses	138,500	146,871
Internal Plant Hire	0	1,086
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>4,778,373</b>	<b>2,642,222</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>2,365,628</b>	<b>590,991</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	(122,257)	(88,114)
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>2,243,371</b>	<b>502,878</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	0	1,114
Capital Works - Upgrade	0	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(1,851)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	0	0
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	1,156,868	674,840
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>1,155,017</b>	<b>675,953</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	25,067	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	(152,576)	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	9,107	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>(118,402)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>3,279,986</b>	<b>1,178,831</b>

**Monthly Income & Expenditure Statement - February 2021**  
**Service: 4110 - Regulatory Services**

Description	Adopted Annual Budget	Actual YTD Figures
<b>Income</b>		
Rates Income	0	0
Annual Charges	0	0
User Charges	0	0
Statutory & Regulatory User Charges	(14,780)	(9,141)
General User Fees	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Operating Grants & Contributions	0	0
Other Revenue	(258,100)	(61,876)
Internal Income	0	0
Internal Plant Hire	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(272,880)</b>	<b>(71,016)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Salaries, Wages & Oncosts	868,935	409,167
Other Employee Costs	514	1,548
Borrowing Costs	1,102	563
Materials	18,155	22,258
Contracts & Consultancies	53,787	99,570
Legal Expenses	0	1,300
Depreciation	762	0
Insurance Expenses	205	0
Donations, Contributions & Taxes	0	0
Administration Expenses	1,712	1,085
Other Operating Expenses	5,979	6,628
Subscriptions & Memberships	0	0
Internal Expenses	85,980	67,737
Internal Plant Hire	0	92
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,037,131</b>	<b>609,947</b>
<b>Net Operating Result for the year before Grants &amp; Contributions provided for capital purposes</b>		
	<b>764,251</b>	<b>538,931</b>
Capital Grants & Contributions	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>764,251</b>	<b>538,931</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>		
Capital Works - New	20,000	110
Capital Works - Upgrade	55,000	0
Capital Works - Expansion	0	0
Capital Works - Renewal	0	0
Depreciation	(762)	0
Employee Leave Accruals	0	0
Employee Leave Paid	0	0
Loan Funds Received	0	0
Loan Repayments (Principal Only)	3,854	2,710
Long Term Debtor Repayments	0	0
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	0	0
Net ABC Recovery	190,903	111,360
<b>Total Balance Sheet Movements / Non-Cash Adjustments</b>	<b>268,995</b>	<b>114,180</b>
<b>Adjust for Transfers to/from Reserves</b>		
Internal Reserves	0	0
External Reserves	0	0
Unspent Loans	0	0
Unexpended Grant Reserves	0	0
S64 / S94 Contribution Reserves	0	0
<b>Total Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ADJUSTED NET RESULT</b>	<b>1,033,246</b>	<b>653,111</b>

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Meeting Date	Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution	Officer	Actioned Date	Comments	Status	ECM No
<a href="#">18/4/17</a>	15.057/17	CCRT – Tree Vandalism at Flinders Park and South Head Park, Yamba – Follow Up Report (Reserve 85724)	That Council as corporate manager of the Clarence Coast Reserve Trust <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant out areas at Flinders Park and South Head, Yamba [Reserves 85724 and 82661 respectively] to achieve revegetation of the areas affected by the significant dieback.</li> <li>Approve the landscape plan for revegetation to include a combination of natural and formalized planting.</li> <li>Preserve the view by planting and maintaining vegetation between the view corridors with species that do not exceed the view corridor heights as shown in Figure 3.0.</li> </ol>	David Sutton	30/05/2017  22/08/17 7/3/18  30/7/19  02/10/20	Works to be completed in conjunction with Zig-Zag path construction to limit rework and to achieve economy of scale with work force.  Related to exhibition of zig-zag pathway 15.056/17 Grant funding being sought to enable construction of complete project – no construction work planned until outcome of grant application known due to abort of work To be funded out of 2019/20 projects, revised quotes being sought Detailed design updated, request for tender documents in preparation to enable construction earlier 2021	B	1891312
<a href="#">26/3/19</a>	11.001/19	Events Of Christchurch – New Zealand Friday 15 March 2019	That Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On behalf of all residents of the Clarence Valley offer condolences to all those touched by the tragic events that occurred in Christchurch New Zealand last Friday 15 March 2019 and convey that expression to the Mayor of Christchurch, her fellow Councillors and to the Christchurch community.</li> <li>Open a “Book of Condolence” to the citizens of Christchurch for Clarence Valley residents to sign and the book be available until 30 April 2019 at Council’s Libraries at Grafton, Maclean, Yamba and Iluka and Council’s customer service offices at Grafton and Maclean.</li> <li>Approve the Mayor and General Manager to attend a memorial service in Christchurch at the appropriate time at which the “Book of Condolence” be presented to the Mayor of Christchurch.</li> <li><b>Explore locations in the Grafton area for a permanent memorial to be erected to recognise the tragic events of 15 March 2019 and a report be provided to Council at a future Council meeting identifying potential locations and memorial options.</b></li> <li>Recognise the difficult time the local Tarrant family is facing and call on the community to be supportive at this time.</li> </ol>	Ashley Lindsay	1/4/19  3/5/19 10/9/19 21/2/20 23/6/20  31/8/20	Condolence books delivered to the named locations Monday, 25 March 2019  Signed condolence pages being made into book. Condolence Book ready for delivery. Social Cohesion Forum held facilitated by Multicultural NSW Condolence Book together with letter from Mayor sent to Christchurch Mayor  Acknowledgement letter received from Mayor of Christchurch	B	

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

<a href="#">27/8/19</a>	6b.19.021	Planning Proposal Junction Hill (REZ2019/0003)	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As the Planning Proposal Authority, endorse the planning proposal and seek a Gateway Determination to amend the Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011 over part Lot 102 DP1221192, Summerland Way, Koolkhan, to rezone the land from E2 Environmental Conservation to E3 Environmental Management and otherwise give effect to achieving the objectives and intended outcomes of the planning proposal.</li> <li>2. Accept inconsistencies with Section 9.1 Directions 2.1 Environment Protection Zones and 4.1 Acid Sulfate Soils due to the inconsistencies being of a minor nature and advise the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) accordingly.</li> <li>3. Forward the planning proposal to the Department requesting a "Gateway" Determination, pursuant to Section 3.34 (1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.</li> <li>4. Advise the Department that should the Gateway Determination allow the planning proposal to proceed, that it will accept any plan making delegations offered under Section 3.36 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.</li> <li>5. Require the proponent, prior to exhibition of the planning proposal, to undertake and provide a Stage 1 Preliminary Investigation to form part of the publicly exhibited planning proposal. In order to comply with the relevant provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 - Remediation of Land, the Stage 1 Preliminary Investigation should be prepared in accordance with Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines - SEPP 55 - Remediation of Land (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and NSW EPA 1998).</li> </ol>	Terry Dwyer	12/09/19	<p>Planning proposal referred to Department of Planning, Industry and Environment on 12 September 2019. DPIE require a Stage 1 Preliminary Investigation (land contamination) prior to considering a Gateway determination; proponent advised to prepare &amp; submit a Stage 1 Preliminary Investigation - Council still awaiting submission of the information.</p> <p>The PP was publicly exhibited from 24 January to 10 February 2020; an objection was received from the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD) of the Environment, Energy and Science Group in the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Staff are trying to resolve the issues associated with the BCD objection before the PP is out back to Council.</p> <p>Matter considered by Council post exhibition. Council resolved to endorse minor variations to the exhibited planning proposal; and to refer the amended planning proposal to the Minister/DPIE seeking the (Minister's) approval of the amended planning proposal without the need for re-exhibition</p> <p>DPIE encourages Council to consider amending the proposal as recommended by BCD to resolve these outstanding matters. Council staff are in the process of trying to resolve the BCD matters with the proponent and BCD.</p> <p>BCD further advises Council on the measures that could be implemented to resolve the BCD objection. The BCD advice is to be communicated to the proponent for consideration.</p> <p>The draft LEP is currently with NSW Parliamentary Counsel's</p>	C	2384443
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## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

<a href="#">27/8/19</a>	6b.19.022	Proposed Amendment to Clarence Valley Contributions Plan 2011	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate an amendment to Clarence Valley Contributions Plan 2011 to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make provision for a section 7.11 (former section 94) contribution for manufactured home estates and caravan park developments/conversions proposing long term caravan sites/moveable dwellings based on "assumed average household occupancy rate" of 1.5 persons per dwelling in a manufactured home in a manufactured home estate (MHE) or to proposed long term caravan sites/moveable dwellings in a caravan park; and</li> <li>Update "old Act" references in the contributions plan to sections 94 and 94A to the correct references under the more recently amended and updated Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Authorise a draft amendment to Clarence Valley Contributions Plan 2011 being prepared and being publicly exhibited in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.</li> </ol>	Terry Dwyer	24/09/19 & 21/11/19 3/08/20 29/09/20 15/12/20 12/01/21	<p>Preparation of draft Contributions Plan amendment commenced.</p> <p>No further action has been taken at this stage due to higher priority tasks intervening. It is hoped to recommence work on this matter in the near future.</p> <p>Council adopted the amendment to Clarence Valley Contributions Plan 2011 seeking to authorise the imposition of a section 7.11 contribution upon manufactured home estate developments and caravan park development/conversion proposing long term caravan sites/moveable dwellings as exhibited and without further amendment.</p> <p>Amendment to Clarence Valley Contributions Plan 2011 became effective.</p>	C	2384445
<a href="#">22/10/19</a>	6a.19.024	Nymboida Hydro Power Station – Desktop Investigation	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive and note the confidential report on the Desktop Investigation into the Economics of Clarence Valley Council Generating Electricity at the Nymboida Hydro Power Station.</li> <li>Hold discussions with Essential Energy as the owner, to gain agreement on options for the future ownership transfer and/or potential joint venture opportunities.</li> <li>Subject to the negotiations detailed in point 2, a scope of works be developed to enable quotations to be sought from suitably qualified consultants to undertake a detailed feasibility study into the recommissioning of the Nymboida Hydro Power Station.</li> <li>Receive quarterly update reports in the progress of points 2 and 3.</li> </ol> <p>Refer also Item 08.20.001 February 2020 Council meeting.</p>	Ken Wilson	29/10/19 25/11/19 1/07/20 3/8/20 28/09/20	<p>Arrangements to be made for initial meeting with Essential Energy</p> <p>Still waiting on response from Essential Energy</p> <p>There has been no substantive change or progress made with this item.</p> <p>Meeting held with Meridian Energy however there has been no substantive change or progress made with this item.</p> <p>Due to COVID 19 restricting access to the site no further action has been taken</p>	B	2415402
<a href="#">22/10/19</a>	6a.19.027	Strategic Road Improvement Reserve	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake further analysis to identify specific projects on Clarence Way, Armidale Road and Orara Way for future funding.</li> <li>Undertake Route Corridor Reviews into all of the identified sealed roads and prioritise the project outcomes from these reviews.</li> <li>Undertake further technical and Benefit Ratio assessments of all unsealed roads to develop a prioritised road upgrading list.</li> <li>Allocate up to \$150,000 to be equally funded from Section 7.11 and recurrent funds to undertake a high-level feasibility assessment for a bypass of Yamba along the reserved corridor.</li> </ol>	Alex Dalrymple / Adam Cameron	9/12/19 31/08/20	<p>AD - Items 1, 2 and 3 are in progress.</p> <p>AD - Items 1, 2 and 3 are still in progress.</p> <p>AC – Item 4 - Work on scoping the required technical studies will soon commence.</p>	B	2415405

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

<a href="#">17/12/19</a>	6c.19.100	Acquisition of Part Crown Reserve for Stormwater Infrastructure	That Council: 1. Acquire an easement over the stormwater pipes located on Lot 3 DP 1005547. 2. Enter into a Deed of Agreement with the landowner of Lot 104 DP 1047026 setting out that the landowner is to meet all costs associated with the acquisition and that the easement will be registered separately to the subdivision.	Kylee Baker	6/2/2020 22/6/20 3/8/2020 31/08/2020 29/09/2020 7/12/2020	No action commenced yet. PWA engaged to action. Waiting on deed of agreement. Deed of agreement executed. Application lodged with Crown Lands for consent. Application is with Crown Lands for consideration. Application is with Crown Lands for consideration. Application is with Crown Lands for consideration	B	2448189
<a href="#">17/12/19</a>	6c.19.101	Acquisition of Land for Road Purposes	That Council: 1. Acquire part Lots - Lot 96 DP 751373, Lot 1 DP 826316, Lot 501 DP 703273, Lot 113 DP 751373, Lot 4 DP 746328, Lot 5 DP 1155528 and Lot 5 DP 746328 at Harwood as public road. 2. Acquire Lots 1-2 DP 126896 and part Lots – Lot 1 DP 435557 and Lot 2 DP 523333 at Palmers Island as public road. 3. Acquire part Lots – Lot 101 DP 1188377, Lot 2 DP 576021, Lot 1 DP 1078824 at Yamba as public road. 4. Meet all survey and legal costs. 5. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute the documents associated with the survey and acquisition of the above mentioned Lots.	Kylee Baker	6/2/2020 22/6/20 3/8/2020 31/08/2020 29/09/2020 7/12/2020	Matters progressing. Landowners consulted. Some at survey stage. Harwood – pending survey Palmers Island – contracts to exchange Yamba – pending survey Matters progressing. Landowners consulted. Some at survey stage. Harwood – pending registration of survey plans Palmers Island – contracts exchanged. Settlement pending. Yamba – pending survey commencement. Harwood – pending registration of survey plans Palmers Island – contracts exchanged. Settlement pending. Yamba – Surveyor engaged and survey in progress Harwood – pending registration of survey plans Palmers Island – completed. Yamba – currently being surveyed No further progress	B	2448190
<a href="#">17/12/19</a>	6c.19.102	Closure and Sale of Part Queen Street Iluka Road Reserve – Concept Design Plan	That: 1. Council approve the concept design plan as per Attachment A subject to: a) A minimum of 40 car parking spaces being provided as public car parking area. b) The car parking area being constructed to Council standards and including kerb and guttering. c) The inclusion of suitable street landscaping. d) A foot path being incorporated into the design. e) The existing water main being relocated. f) The construction of the car parking being completed within 5 years from the date of settlement of the transfer of the road reserve or as part of the development of the premise on the adjoining land Lots 4-5 Section 2 DP 758535, whichever occurs first.	Kylee Baker / Christi Brown	23/12/19 6/2/2020 22/6/20 3/8/2020	CB - Future budget variation noted to account for income relating to 3. KB – Applicant advised. Solicitor is preparing legal documents Pending legal documents. KB – Contracts executed. To	B	2448191

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

			<p>2. Council proceed with the closure, survey and sale of the road reserve as per Points 1-7 of Item 15.216/18 of 11 December 2018 meeting.</p> <p>3. Income received from the sale of the road be retained for roadworks within the village of Iluka.</p>		<p>31/08/2020</p> <p>29/09/2020</p> <p>7/12/2020</p>	<p>be exchanged and then survey commenced.</p> <p>KB - Contracts exchanged. Surveyor engaged and survey in progress.</p> <p>KB – Surveyor engaged and survey in progress</p> <p>Currently being surveyed</p>		
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## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – 25 February 2020	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6c.20.001	Rotary Club of Yamba Storage Request at Yamba Works Depot	That Council support Yamba Rotary and acknowledge their enormous contribution over many years to the Clarence Valley community: 1. Develop an agreement to access part of the SES facility at the Yamba Works Depot until 30 June 2021 at no cost. 2. Assist the club to find an alternate location to construct a storage area to meet their needs. 3. Report back to Council the details of Council's assistance and outcomes of point 2 by December 2020.	Peter Birch	3/8/2020       8/9/2020	Yamba Rotary unable to access part of SES facility till SES relocate that is expected shortly. Contact made and action proceeding on Points 1 and 2      Yamba SES advised they should be in new depot from 7/9/2020	B	2491527
Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – 28 April 2020	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6c.20.039	Proposed Permanent Road Closure and Acquisition of Land – Part Youngs Lane, Harwood	That Council: 1. Acquire part of Lot 121-122 DP 751373 for road purposes. 2. Close the unused Council public road reserve within Lot 121-122 DP 751373. 3. Classify the newly created lot (closed road) as “operational” land. 4. Transfer the closed road section to the owner of Lot 121-122 DP 751373 in lieu of compensation for the acquired land. 5. Meet all survey and legal costs. 6. Affix the Common Seal to the survey and transfer documentation. 7. Authorise the General Manager to execute the transfer of land documents.	Kylee Baker	22/6/20  1/9/20  29/09/20  7/12/20 3/3/21	Survey commenced  Survey plan to be registered.  Survey plan to be registered  Survey plan to be registered Documentation completed	C	2532730
6c.20.040	Proposed Permanent Road Closure – Part Dianella Drive, Gulmarrad	That Council 1. Permanently close part of Dianella Drive, Gulmarrad, as per Figure 1, 2. Classify the newly created lot as “operational” land, 3. Transfer the newly created lot to the adjoining landowner for \$1.00. 4. The developer and/or landowner are to meet all costs associated with the road closure. 5. Affix the Common Seal to the survey and transfer documentation. 6. Authorise the General Manager to execute the transfer of land to effect the above requirements.	Kylee Baker	22/6/20  1/9/20  29/9/20  7/12/20 3/3/21	Survey commenced.  Pending exchange of contracts.  Pending exchange of contracts  Pending exchange of contracts Documentation completed	C	2532731
Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – 26 May 2020	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6c.20.066	Access Yamba – Progress Update on Funding and Easements	That Council: 1. Receive and note that Council has received approval from Restart NSW to vary the scope and time of the Access Yamba grant funding to fund two roundabouts at Treelands Drive/Yamba Road and Carrs Drive/Yamba Road. 2. Approve new allocations of \$115,000 from the sewer fund for sewer re6e.19.01location works and \$276,000 from the water fund for water relocation works associated with the Access Yamba project. 3. Proceed with the acquisition of an easement to drain water and water supply over part Lot 1 DP 597075. 4. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute the survey plan and associated documents to enable registration of the easement over Lot 1 DP597075.	Alex Dalrymple Kylee Baker	1/9/20 3/9/20   7/12/2020  3/3/21	AD - 1 & 2 complete KB - 3 & 4 – Deed of agreement currently being reviewed – surveyor engaged   KB - 3 & 4 – Deed of agreement currently being reviewed – surveyor engaged Documentation completed	C	2550370
6c.20.067	Acquisition of Land for Road Purposes – Middle Creek Bridge Upgrade, Kungala Road	That Council 1. Offer a compensation amount of \$1,500 plus survey and legal costs for the area to be acquired (approximately 530m <sup>2</sup> ) of Lot 24 DP752841 Kungala Road, Halfway Creek for the road re-alignment to the new bridge over Middle Creek, Kungala Road, Halfway Creek. 2. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute all documents associated with the land acquisition.	Adele McGeary	1/6/20  6/8/20  2/9/20  14/10/20 7/12/2020 3/3/21	Deed of agreement drafted for signing by landowner Deed executed. Awaiting survey and preparation of plan. Legal advice obtained. Surveyor engaged. Awaiting survey KB – pending survey Documentation completed	C	2550373



## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – 26 May 2020	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
07.20.003	Cr Baker – Amend Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011 Sub-Clause (3) of Clause 4.1B of Part 4 – to Delete Words preventing Beneficial Boundary Adjustment to Non-Adjoining Lots	<p>That Council do all things necessary to cause:</p> <p>1. Clarence Valley Council LEP 2011 Part 4 to be amended at Clause 4.1B sub-clause (3) by deleting the word 'adjoining' in 2 places shown as follows:</p> <p>(3) Despite clause 4.1, development consent may be granted for the subdivision of land to which this clause applies by way of an adjustment of boundaries between adjoining lots where the size of at least one of the adjoining lots is less than the minimum lot size shown on the <a href="#">Lot Size Map</a> in relation to the land if the consent authority is satisfied that the subdivision will not result in—</p> <p>(a) an increase in the number of lots, or</p> <p>(b) an increase in the number of lots that have an area that is less than the minimum size shown on the <a href="#">Lot Size Map</a> in relation to that land, or</p> <p>(c) an increase in the number of dwellings or opportunities for dwellings on each lot.</p> <p>2. Amendment to any other LEP part or other instrument in such a way to ensure no conflict is caused with sub-clause (3), after amendment, as described above.</p>	Terry Dwyer	<p>9/06/20</p> <p>25/06/20</p> <p>1/09/20</p> <p>29/09/20</p> <p>15/12/20</p>	<p>1. Drafting of planning proposal has commenced.</p> <p>2. Planning proposal submitted to DPIE with a request for a gateway determination.</p> <p>3. DPIE requests the following additional information for it to make a thorough assessment before it can issue a gateway determination. The DPIE also suggests that Council might like to seek legal advice on boundary adjustment subdivision issues including the ability to use the existing clause 4.1B in some instances of non-adjoining lots. Council officers have instructed Marsdens Law Group to provide legal advice to help guide its approach to recent/current subdivision proposals and the current planning proposal.</p> <p>4. Council still awaiting the receipt of legal advice.</p> <p>5. Council resolved as follows:</p> <p>1. Withdraw Planning Proposal – Amendment of Clause 4.1B Boundary Adjustment Provisions; and</p> <p>2. Take all steps necessary to have a new subdivision clause included in the Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011 that captures the intent of Council resolution 07.20.003 (dated 26 May 2020) in conjunction with preparation of a strategic review of Council's rural lands, being a component of Council's Local Growth Management Strategy.</p>	C	2550446

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – <a href="#">26 May 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
07.20.005	Cr Kingsley – Rescission Motion for 6c.20.048 Grafton Pool Master Plan Update – Located on Crown Land	That Council, as Crown Land Manager of the Grafton Westward and General Douglas MacArthur Park Reserve (R540035): 1. Allocate \$600,000 for the development of the detailed design documentation for the Grafton Pool Masterplan in the draft 2020/21 capital works program which is to be incorporated into Council's Draft 2020/21 Budget to be considered by Council for formal adoption at the 23 June 2020 Council meeting, noting the impact on the NET RESULT General Fund surplus being a reduction of \$600,000. 2. Note the price estimate for a new purpose built diving pool and associated infrastructure. 3. Include a new purpose built diving pool in the facility plan. 4. Investigate as part of the detailed design scope the required facility changes and the capital and operational cost impacts of including a low height diving board within the 50m pool, with the outcomes reported back as part of a project status report.	Rachelle Passmore	5/6/2020  03/08/2020  6/10/2020  02/03/2021	Awaiting the results of the exhibition period to confirm the project budget.  Project included in 2020/21 capital works program. Project now in progress.  Complete Urban has been engaged to progress the detailed design. Items 1, 2, 3 included, item 4 to be finalised.  Currently at tender stage for detailed design, closes 9/3/2021.	B	2550456

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – <a href="#">23 June 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6b.20.049	Planning Proposal – Part Lot 102, DP1221192, Summerland Way, Koolkhan (REZ2019/0003)	That Council: 1. Endorse minor variations to the exhibited planning proposal (REZ2019/0003) to rezone part Lot 102 DP1221192 Summerland Way, Koolkhan from <i>E2 Environmental Conservation to E3 Environmental Management</i> as described in this report and as indicated in the amended planning proposal <sup>#</sup> provided at Attachment 4 and that do not affect the original objectives/outcomes and accompanying explanation of provisions in Parts 1 and 2 of the planning proposal. 2. Refer the amended planning proposal to the Minister seeking the: (a) Minister's approval of the amended planning proposal without the need for re-exhibition or further community consultation, accepting the already acknowledged inconsistencies with Section 9.1 Directions 2.1 Environmental Protection Zones, and as being justified in this circumstance; and (b) Agreement of the Secretary to comply with the requirements of Section 9.1 Directions 2.1 Environmental Protection Zones and 5.10 Implementation of Regional Plans. 3. Should it receive advice from the Department of Planning Industry and Environment that the amended/varied planning proposal can proceed without the need for re-exhibition or further community consultation, proceed to exercise its delegated authority pursuant to Section 3.36 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to finalise the amendment to Clarence Valley LEP 2011 to rezone part of Lot 102 DP1221192 Summerland Way, Koolkhan from E2 to E3. 4. Authorise Council staff to make any further amendments to the planning proposal that may be necessary to satisfy the Department of Planning Industry and Environment. <sup>#</sup> the amended planning proposal at Attachment 4 is provided in tracked changes mode to assist in interpreting recommended changes.	Terry Dwyer	29/07/20  27/08/20  29/09/20	DPIE encourages Council to consider amending the proposal as recommended by BCD to resolve these outstanding matters. Council staff are in the process of trying to resolve the BCD matters with the proponent and BCD.  BCD further advises Council on the measures that could be implemented to resolve the BCD objection. The BCD advice is to be communicated to the proponent for consideration.  The draft LEP is currently with NSW Parliamentary Counsel's Office undergoing legal drafting.	B	
6c.20.082	Permanent Road Closure – Part Black Swan Drive, Coutts Crossing	That Council subject entirely to receipt of a deed of irrevocable undertaking from the owners of Lot 185 DP 752810 and Lot 2 DP 244349 to register on title a legal instrument giving right of way over the newly created lot (closed road) in times of local emergency to the benefit of Council as the authority necessary to vary or modify the legal instrument: 1. Close that section of Black Swan Drive, Coutts Crossing road reserve adjacent to Lot 185 DP 752810 and Lot 2 DP 244349. 2. Enter into a deed with the landowners of Lot 185 DP 752810 and Lot 2 DP 244349 for all costs associated with the closure to be met by the landowners. 3. Classify the newly created lot (closed road) as "operational land". 4. Transfer the newly created lot (closed road) to the owner of Lot 185 DP 752810 and Lot 2 DP 244349 at a price determined by an independent valuation. 5. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute documents associated with implementation of this Item resolution.	Kylee Baker	1/7/2020  29/09/2020  7/12/20  3/2/21	Action required  Deed of agreement with owner for review  Waiting on response from owner  Deed executed	B	

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – <a href="#">28 July 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
<a href="#">6a.20.026</a>	Market Scoping Study - Harwood Marine Precinct	That Council: 1. Notes it continues in-principle support for the establishment of Clarence Valley marine-related industry including the current basic concept of a Harwood Marine Precinct. 2. Advise the Department of Regional NSW that it will make no contribution toward a Market Sounding or any market development initiatives on the basis that Council considers the cost of private developer market research should not be met by Council. 3. Receive a report at the earliest opportunity outlining the constraints and opportunities of a marine precinct in the Clarence Valley.	Des Schroder	6/10/20	Have met with Harwood Marine who have engaged a consultant (their funds) to prepare a plan to stage development of the newly zoned land dealing with flooding (some fill needed) and other infrastructure provision issues for the site	B	
<a href="#">6b.20.060</a>	(Draft) Grafton Waterfront Precinct Plan of Management	That Council: 1. Note the preparation of a draft plan of management for the Grafton Waterfront Precinct area. 2. Authorise the General Manager to refer the draft plan to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as owner of the Grafton Memorial Park (Reserve 85477) for comment regarding this component of the plan using Form B ( <i>Notice of plan of management for Crown reserve—Alteration of categorisation or additional/new categorisation</i> ). 3. Place the draft plan on public exhibition (after it has been returned by DPIE and any corrections regarding Grafton Memorial Park are made) for a period not less than 28 days as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . 4. Conduct a public hearing regarding the categorisation of the 'community' land recently acquired and for land currently under acquisition to be included under the plan. 5. Accept submissions on the draft plan for a period not less than 42 days from the date the plan is placed on public exhibition as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . 6. Agree that after the submission period has closed a report be brought back for consideration for adoption or re-exhibition as per the requirements of section 40 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .	Danny Parkins	31/07/2020	1. Noted 2. Letter drafted & Form B completed for Ashley's signature. Documents emailed to Council CLM unit 31/07/2020. 3-6. Still to do	B	2133246
<a href="#">6c.20.109</a>	Property Rationalisation – Former Visitor Information Centre, South Grafton – Lot 2 DP 839420	That: 1. Council decline the offer as set out in Confidential Attachment A. 2. Council appoint an independent party to prepare the Planning Proposal to rezone the land to B5 Business Development. 3. The budget for the rezoning costs be funded from Property Management FP995005.	Kylee Baker	3/8/2020  1/9/20  29/9/20  4/11/20	Agent advised offer declined. PP commenced.  EOI advertising for consultant to prepare PP brief.  PP consultant applications received and being reviewed.  Bennell & Assoc awarded contract.	B	
<a href="#">6c.20.110</a>	Disposal of Part Lot 2 DP 238219 Golding Street Yamba	That Council: 1. Enter into a contract with the adjoining landowner of Lot 3 DP 238219 for the purchase of part Lot 2 DP 238219 subject to terms in the confidential attachment A, and if successful and once contract exchanged then:- 2. Remove drainage reserve caveat from title of Lot 2 DP 238219, 3. Subdivide Lot 2 DP 238219 into two lots, 4. Dedicate part Lot 2 DP 238219 as public road as shown in Figure 1, 5. Dispose of part Lot 2 DP 238219 as shown in Figure 1, 6. Delegate authority to the General Manager to finalise the contract in accordance with the terms in confidential attachment A and execute documents associated with survey, gazettal as public road and disposal of the land.	Kylee Baker	1/9/20  29/09/20  7/12/20 8/12/20  23/2/21	Adjoining landowner advised of offer. No reply to date.  No reply to date.  Offer under consideration Property sold and counteroffer made. Reported to Council 6a.21.002 – resolved to accept the counteroffer, solicitor engaged.	B	2133067

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – <a href="#">25 August 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
<a href="#">6c.20.125</a>	Transfer of Lot 119 DP 1047026 (Yamba) to Council as Operational Land	That Council <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enter into an uncompleted works bond agreement for new works to be undertaken on Lot 119 DP 1047026 in accordance with CC2018/0688.</li> <li>2. Accept the transfer of Lot 119 DP 1047026 for a nominal value of \$1.00, subject to appropriate provisions being in place to acknowledge the requirements of the existing deed relating to Stage 1 of the development and the deed proposed by the recommendation above. Classify Lot 119 DP 1047026 as operational land.</li> <li>3. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute documents associated with the transfer of the land.</li> <li>4. Advise the developer, Beachside Pty Ltd, they are required to meet all of Council's costs associated with the above.</li> </ol>	Kylee Baker	1/9/20  29/9/20  7/12/20	No action to date.  No action to date.  Point 1 to be completed first, development engineer actioning	B	2142784
<a href="#">6c.20.132</a>	Regional Road Classification and Transfer Review	That Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nominate the following Regional Roads for transfer to State Road classification: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Big River Way and Ulugundahi View</li> <li>b. Armidale Road (MR74)</li> <li>c. Tyringham Road (MR119)</li> <li>d. Orara Way (MR151)</li> <li>e. Eight Mile Lane and Wooli Road (RR7738)</li> <li>f. Clarence Way (MR150)</li> <li>g. Grafton to Yamba Road (MR152)</li> <li>h. Iluka Road (RR7731)</li> <li>i. Goodwood Island Road (RR7732)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Nominate the following priority list of 7 Regional Roads as required by Council's road reclassification submission: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grafton to Yamba Road (MR152)</li> <li>2. Eight Mile Lane and Wooli Road (RR7738)</li> <li>3. Armidale Road (MR74)</li> <li>4. Orara Way (MR151)</li> <li>5. Eight Mile Lane and Wooli Road (RR7738)</li> <li>6. Big River Way</li> <li>7. Ulugundahi View</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Nominate the following roads for transfer to Regional Road Classification: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Angourie Road</li> <li>b. Brooms Head Road</li> <li>c. Gardiners Road, Amos Road and Palmers Channel South Bank Road</li> <li>d. Coaldale Road</li> <li>e. Rogans Bridge Road</li> <li>f. Pringles Way</li> <li>g. Ashby-Tullymorgan and Ashby-Jackybulbin Road</li> <li>h. Old Glen Innes Road</li> <li>i. Coldstream Road and Tucabia Road</li> <li>j. Sherwood Creek Road</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Seek support from adjoining councils to make joint submissions for roads that cross LGA boundaries.</li> <li>5. The nominated list of roads contained in dot points (2), (3) and (4) are non binding and Council would consider a report detailing any subsequent recommendations of the road reclassification process that is conducted by the State Government.</li> </ol>	Alex Dalrymple	1/9/20	Being actioned.	B	2142800
<a href="#">6c.20.133</a>	Alcohol Prohibited Area – Reedy Creek Park, Yamba	That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Council seek the approval of the Local Area Police Commander to establish an Alcohol Prohibited Area at Reedy Creek Park, Yamba.</li> <li>2. If approved, install signage to make designated area operational.</li> <li>3. Council update its Alcohol Free Zones and Alcohol Prohibited Areas webpage to reflect any changes.</li> </ol>	Gavin Beveridge	28/08/20  21/09/20	1. Letter seeking approval forwarded to Coffs-Clarence Area Police Commander. 2. Pending approval. 3. Pending approval. Resent letter seeking approval after no response within the defined timeframe.	B	2142798

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 22 September 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution – 22 September 2020	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
<a href="#">6a.20.034</a>	Local Traffic Committee	That the recommendations of the Local Traffic Committee included in the Minutes of its 2 September 2020 meeting be noted and adopted with the exception of: 1. Item 028/20 Marandowie Drive Iluka – Speed Zone Extension being amended as follows: a) Consideration for a speed zone extension be deferred until updated traffic counts and speed data is collected and reported back to a future Local Traffic Committee meeting. b) Clarence Valley Council's pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP) be updated, commencing with the village of Iluka. c) Councillors be invited to a site inspection of the location at a time to be determined. 2. Item 02.20 Driveway Warning Signage on Yamba Road being amended as follows: a) That consideration of the advanced warning T section symbolic sign for Palmers Channel North Bridge be replaced to include a small symbol on the left hand side slightly lower than the right hand symbol that warns motorists of both hazards, with the Watch for Turning Traffic auxiliary plate. b) A report with the considerations for and against this option from the Local Traffic Committee be brought back to Council.	Alex Dalrymple	9/10/2020  3/3/21	Notification has been issued to the LTC members of the outcome. The other tasks are in progress Reported back to Council, signage now in place	C	2152781
<a href="#">6c.20.143</a>	Acquisition of Land for Water Supply at Lawrence	That: 1. Council proceed with the compulsory acquisition of the land described as part Lot 2 DP 567494 for the purpose of water supply in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991</i> . 2. Council make an application to the Minister and the Governor for approval to acquire part Lot 2 DP 567494 by compulsory process under section 186(1) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . 3. The land is to be classified as operational. 4. Authority is delegated to the Mayor and General Manager to sign any documentation necessary to complete the acquisition.	Kylee Baker	24/9/20  7/12/20	Solicitor advised to proceed.  Pending registration of acquisition plan	B	2152760
<a href="#">07.20.012</a>	Cr Toms – Report to Council on Advertising Expenditure Disclosed in Audited Financial Statements for 2018 and 2019	That Council incorporate into future budget reports the advertising breakup by Service and Sub-Service.	Kate Maginness	6/10/2020	Under investigation. Advertising is a one of 223 Natural Account Codes and is currently reported with 17 others under Administration Expenses. Council groups its natural accounts for reporting in a 'parent/child' arrangement for compliance with Accounting Standards.	A	2152770
<a href="#">07.20.013</a>	Cr Williamson – Naming of Road "Shirley Adams Way"	That Council 1. Support the proposal to name the roadway on the Summerland Way from the roundabout on Big River Way, South Grafton to the traffic lights at the Clarence Street intersection "Shirley Adams Way". 2. Place the proposed name on public exhibition for a period of 28 days. 3. Seek approval from Transport for NSW and the Geographic Names Board for this name and. 4. Meet the advertising and new signage costs from existing budget allocations.	Alex Dalrymple	9/10/2020	Not commenced	A	2152859
<a href="#">08.20.009</a>	Receipt of Waste from Coffs Harbour City Council	Adopted	Ken Wilson / Peter Birch	25/9/2020  25/9/20 6/10/2020  10/11/20	Waiting on confidential minutes to action Minutes sent to Peter Birch Coffs Councils informed of decision and resolution in the process of being actioned Meeting organised with Coffs Council 12/11/20	B	2153043

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 27 October 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	<a href="#">Council Resolution 27 October 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
<a href="#">6b.20.084</a>	Yulgilbar Foundation Donation To The Grafton Regional Gallery	That Council: 1. Accept the generous support of the Yulgilbar Foundation and writes a letter to thank the Yulgilbar Foundation for their on-going support of arts and cultural activities that enrich the lives of the community of the Clarence Valley. 2. Acknowledge the significant long term support of the Yulgilbar Foundation by installing a plaque in the new Gallery in line with the new Gifting & Donor Wall Policy. 3. Note the proposed program of activity funded by this support in the attached confidential document. 4. Note that the support does not replace Create NSW grant or Council operational funding.	Niomi Sands	30/10/2020  8/3/21	A letter has been draft and will be sent out to the Yulgilbar Foundation Chair. An email has been circulated to the various Gallery support organisation to gain approval for the acknowledgment within the new building as per the Gifting & Donor Wall policy. NS Completed	C	
<a href="#">6c.20.152</a>	Request for Concession on Water Usage Charges – PN107758	That Council amend the water consumption account issued for the period 24 February 2016 to 31 May 2016 to \$53.48 based on the average daily consumption for the same two periods in 2017 and 2018 and reverse legal costs totalling \$739.00 and interest of \$1,628.67 associated with the non payment of this account.	Paula Krahe				
<a href="#">6c.20.153</a>	Disposal of Council Property – Lot 1 DP 1154607 Known as Flood Levee Grafton	That Council 1. Subdivide Lot 1 DP 1154607 into lots matching the current lot layout and register on title an appropriate easement for access and protection of flood infrastructure, 2. Approach adjoining landowners to purchase the adjacent lot as per the terms set out in the confidential attachment A. 3. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute documents associated with the subdivision and transfers.	Kylee Baker	7/12/20	Solicitor engaged, preparing letters of offer	B	
<a href="#">6c.20.157</a>	2020/21 Quarterly Budget Review Statement – September 2020	That Council receive at or before the December 2020 meeting reports on: 1. Reconciliation of the efficiency savings and improvement opportunities from the Uniqco Review of Light and Heavy Plant Fleet with a report to include any further savings available. 2. Projected efficiency savings from the rationalisation of Council's 5 depots with estimated minimum annual savings from 2020/21. 3. Any other efficiency savings that may be available to Council.	Jamie Fleeting / Nigel Longstaff				
<a href="#">6c.20.160</a>	Update – Cyclist Safety & Improvements to Cycleway Network in Grafton	That: 1. Council endorse establishing a Road Safety Officer (RSO), with 50% of the salary co funded from Transport for NSW (TfNSW). 2. Council endorse inclusion of its contribution of up to \$64,600 to FP 95300, for inclusion in the Q2 QBRS to be reported in February 2021. 3. A further report be provided with details and estimates of any additional resources that are required and in consideration of endorsement of item 1. 4. A new Active Transport Plan be developed that incorporates and updates the existing (2015) Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP) and Bike Plan and is placed on public exhibition prior to adoption.	Alex Dalrymple				
<a href="#">6c.20.161</a>	Draft Street Light Shielding Policy	That Council endorse the draft Street Light Shielding Policy for public consultation for 28 days and if there are no objections or submissions adopt the policy as attached.	Alex Dalrymple	8/3/21	Placed on exhibition, no submissions received	C	
07.20.014	Installation of a kerb ramp at Iluka Spenser Street Boat Ramp Picnic Area	That 1. Council install a kerb ramp to facilitate access from the kerb and gutter to the reserve at an estimated cost of \$1,250 before the Christmas holiday period ensuring people with disabilities can access the reserve. 2. The location of the kerb ramp is to be determined by staff in consideration of a future designated disabled access car parking spot. 3. Consideration be given to the connection of footpaths to the open space facilities through a design process that considers Native Title with a budget and implementation schedule to be reported to Council for the 2021/22 capital works program. 4. Funding for the kerb ramp to be allocated from Sub-Service (311) Local Roads- K & G Maintenance (PJ 931125). 5. The Disability Action Plan be a standing item on Council's Access Committee Agenda to ensure regular discussions and consultation.	Alex Dalrymple				
<a href="#">08.20.011</a>	Essential Energy and Nymboida Water Supply Assets	Recommendation adopted.	Greg Mashiah	28/10/20	Resolution noted.	B	



Item No.	Report Title	<a href="#">Council Resolution – 24 November 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
<a href="#">6a.20.045</a>	Northern Rivers NSW Brand	That Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the Northern Rivers NSW brand, in principle, by signing the MOU with Northern Rivers Together,</li> <li>2. Encourage local Clarence Valley businesses to sign up to use the Northern Rivers NSW brand,</li> <li>3. Not contribute \$50,000 to Northern Rivers Together to become a founding partner at this time,</li> <li>4. Consult with local Clarence Valley Business Chambers of Commerce to inform Council's future support for the Northern Rivers NSW brand.</li> </ol>	Ashley Lindsay	27/11/20	Email issued to Northern River Together advising of Council's resolution.	B	
<a href="#">6a.20.047</a>	Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements	That Council accept the offer of becoming an 'Opt-in' Council for the purposes of assessing Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.	Alex Dalrymple	8/3/21	Noted	C	
<a href="#">6a.20.049</a>	Mining in the Clarence Valley	That Council acknowledges that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Clarence River System is one of the largest river systems in eastern Australia. It is the lifeblood of our community and its health is essential to the environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of our constituents. The Clarence and Nymboida Rivers and their tributaries support an abundant variety of natural ecosystems, many being home to endangered species, as well as being the playground for our water based lifestyle and leisure. Our river and its surrounds hold immense spiritual and cultural importance to the local Indigenous communities, the Gumbaynggirr, Bundjalung and Yaegl people and form the common link between dreamtime stories of each Nation. The Clarence River supports a number of essential, well established local industries also, such as timber, aquaculture, including fish, shellfish, farmed and wild caught prawn sectors, agriculture, including livestock grazing, crop production and our ever growing agri-food sectors. Tourism, both international and domestic, surfing, fishing, ecotourism and nature exploration sectors also influence the success of local retail and hospitality sectors and all rely on our environment's health. Employment within these industries makes up a high proportion of job numbers in the local area.</li> <li>2. there are a number of mining exploration licences active within the Valley, including those of Castillo Copper at Cangai, Corazon on Mount Gilmore Coombadjha and the Sons of Bavaria at Ewingar and Wilson Investments near Coramba.</li> <li>3. the potential for pollution of the waters of the Clarence and Nymboida River systems is high, despite likely assurances that will be given by mining companies to the contrary;</li> <li>4. some of the proposals include open cut, and full mountain-top removal mining methods which would involve the decimation of plateaus causing large amounts of sediment runoff which could contain dangerous minerals and chemicals used in the mining process;</li> <li>5. the current exploratory mining and the potential for full scale mining has created great concern in the local community with in excess of 10,000 signatures being gathered to date on a petition to the state government, initiated by the Clarence Catchment Alliance.</li> </ol> <p>Further that Council resolve to oppose mining in the Clarence River Catchment and to seek the support of both state and federal governments to impose a moratorium on further mining exploration licences and to cancel existing licences.</p>	Des Schroder	8/3/21	Letters sent	C	
<a href="#">6b.20.085</a>	MOD2020/0014 – Section 4.55 Modification of SUB2016/0020 to Vary Contributions Towards Future Roundabout and Landscaping	That Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delete Condition 2 and Advices 2 and 3 in their entirety having considered all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The development does not trigger the need for a roundabout in its own right and,</li> <li>b. The developer has constructed suitable intersection works with the Summerland Way to service the development and,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Carmen Landers				



## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 24 November 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	<a href="#">Council Resolution – 24 November 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
	Requirement in E2 Zone – Summerland Way, Koolkhan	<p>c. The developer is required to contribute over \$226,000 towards future road and traffic facilities through the payment of section 7.11 contributions and:</p> <p><i>Noting all residential subdivision development within the urban release area is required to contribute to road and traffic facilities through the payment of section 7.11 contributions and construct any necessary infrastructure to service their development.</i></p> <p>2. Modify Condition 4 to remove reference to the Amos Plan and landscaping of the E2 zone.</p>					
<a href="#">6b.20.087</a>	Flinders Park Draft Plan of Management	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the preparation of a draft plan of management for the Flinders Park reserve area.</li> <li>Authorise the General Manager to refer the draft plan to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as owner of Flinders Park (Reserve 85724) for comment using Form B (<i>Notice of plan of management for Crown reserve—Alteration of categorisation or additional/new categorisation</i>).</li> <li>Place the draft plan on public exhibition (after it has been returned by DPIE and any corrections regarding Flinders Park are made) for a period not less than 28 days as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</li> <li>Conduct a public hearing regarding adding additional categories of ‘community’ land effectively altering the category(s) assigned by the Minister.</li> <li>Accept submissions on the draft plan for a period not less than 42 days from the date the plan is placed on public exhibition as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</li> <li>Bring the draft plan back to Council after the submission period has closed for consideration of its adoption or re-exhibition as per the requirements of section 40 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</li> </ol>	Danny Parkin	18/12/20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted</li> <li>Draft PoM and completed Form B sent to DPIE - Crown Lands as owner of R85724 under GMs signature on the 2/12/20.</li> <li>3-6. Being progressed</li> </ol>	C C  B	
<a href="#">6b.20.089</a>	Additional Fees and Charges for Clarence Valley Libraries – 3D Printing	<p>That:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following additional fees and charges at Clarence Valley Libraries be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3D Printing – Per Item and First Hour (or part thereof) – Minimum Charge \$3.00 including GST.</li> <li>3D Printing – Charge per Additional Hour (or part thereof) - \$3.00 including GST.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Subject to no submissions being made, the above fees be accepted as adopted by Council.</li> <li>Should there be submissions, these be reported to Council for consideration.</li> </ol>	Katrina Shillam	27/11/20	Actioned. Additional fee on public exhibition for 28 days.	B	
<a href="#">6c.20.171</a>	2020/21 Monthly Financial Report – October 2020	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive and note the monthly financial information report for October 2020, attached to this report.</li> <li>Endorse the proposed General Fund variations as set out in this report totalling (\$13,364) for inclusion in the December Quarterly Budget Review Statement to be reported in February 2021.</li> <li>Endorse the proposed variations, which decrease Financial Reserves by \$1,007,012 for inclusion in the December Quarterly Budget Review Statement to be reported in February 2021.</li> </ol>	Christi Brown	2/12/20	All Variation Journals posted with one exception – Jaca Park Lighting and Light up Event as new Financial Projects not yet created.	A	2175764
<a href="#">6c.20.173</a>	Request from Account 2090843 for further reduction in water account	That Council grant an additional concession of \$3,040.80 to that already granted under the Concealed Leak Policy on Account 2090843.	Paula Krahe				
<a href="#">6c.20.178</a>	Blueberry Lane Woombah – Update	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocate \$20,000 from the Local Road and Community Infrastructure Grant Program to upgrade 2 km of Blueberry Lane, Woombah to a Category 2 type road.</li> <li>Add 2 km of Blueberry Lane, Woombah to the Council Road Maintenance Register as a Category 2 type road.</li> </ol>	Alex Dalrymple	5/02/21	3. - Private water service owner advised they will inform Council of intentions by end of week.	B	

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 24 November 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	<a href="#">Council Resolution – 24 November 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
		3. Provide 90 days written notice to the owner of the private water service to relocate their private service. If it is not relocated from the road pavement within that time, Council advise the owner of the private water service that it will be permanently disconnected.					
<a href="#">6c.20.180</a>	Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program - Extension	That Council adopt the Priority 1 Projects in the attached schedule for submission for funding under the Federal Government's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.	Alex Dalrymple				
<a href="#">6e.20.030</a>	RFT20-32 Provision of Street Sweeping Services	That Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accept the tender from Specialised Pavement Services Pty Ltd (ABN 46 076 353 887) for RFT20/32 (Provision of street sweeping services) for the period 1 December 2020 to 31 December 2023 at an initial lump sum annual cost of \$92,627 (including GST), to be funded from FP931130 (Urban Roads – Street Sweeping), plus schedule of rates for additional sweeping services.</li> <li>Authorise the General Manager to approve the annual rise and fall of the lump sum amount and schedule of rates in accordance with the annual increase or decrease in the Consumer Price Index (Sydney All Groups) (CPI).</li> </ol>	David Sutton				

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 15 December 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution <a href="#">15 December 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6b.20.096	Review of Grafton and South Grafton Flood Planning Level (or Residential Habitable Floor Level Requirements) & Amendment to Development Control Plans	That: 1. The floodplain management provisions for all lots approved by development application after the adoption of the amended floodplain management provisions in all relevant Clarence Valley Development Control Plans are amended to require that: i. all new residential development must have a primary habitable floor level of a minimum of 500mm above the 1% flood height for the site of the development; and ii. flood compatible building materials be used for any part of such premises that are below the level of the minimum primary habitable floor level; and iii. any other necessary amendments to effect these changes are drafted; 2. The proposed DCP amendments are publicly exhibited for a period of at least 28 days; 3. A report be prepared for Council's consideration as soon as practical after completion of the public exhibition period; and 4. Advice of Council's resolution on the abovementioned report be referred to the CVC Floodplain Committee for information.	Scott Lenton	12/1/21	Preparation of draft DCP amendments to be commenced in late-January. Public exhibition will follow once draft DCP completed.	B	
6b.20.098	Ngayundi Yamba Sports Complex – Draft Plan of Management	That Council: 1. Authorise the General Manager to refer the draft plan to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as owner of Ngayundi Yamba Sports Complex (Reserve 98072) for comment using Form B ( <i>Notice of plan of management for Crown reserve— Alteration of categorisation or additional/new categorisation</i> ); 2. Place the draft plan of management on public exhibition (after it has been returned by DPIE and any corrections regarding Ngayundi Yamba Sports Complex are made) for a period not less than 28 days as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . 3. Conduct a public hearing regarding the proposed addition of extra categories of 'community' land effectively altering the category(s) assigned by the Minister. 4. Accept submissions on the draft plan of management for a period not less than 42 days from the date the plan is placed on public exhibition as required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . 5. Prepare a report to Council on the draft plan of management in consideration of public submissions after the public exhibition period has closed for consideration of its adoption or re-exhibition as per the requirements of section 40 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .	Danny Parkin	22/12/2020	1. Draft POM referred to DPIE under the AVGMs signature 2-5. NYA	C B	
6c.20.184	Acquisition of Easements over Crown Land – Lot 3 DP1005547 at Yamba	That 1. Council proceed to acquire the following interests by compulsory process under the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 by authority contained in the Local Government Act 1993 for the purposes of stormwater drainage and public access: a. An easement to drain water variable width shown as F in the attached draft plan of acquisition affecting Lot 3 Deposited Plan 1005547 prepared by Wendy Ann Shepherd surveyor. b. An easement to drain water 4 wide shown as D in the attached draft plan of acquisition affecting Lot 3 Deposited Plan 1005547 prepared by Wendy Ann Shepherd surveyor. c. A Right of Carriageway 4 wide shown as R in the attached draft plan of acquisition affecting Lot 3 Deposited Plan 1005547 prepared by Wendy Ann Shepherd surveyor. 2. Minerals are to be excluded from this acquisition. 3. These acquisitions are not for the purpose of resale. 4. The necessary applications be made to the Minister for Local Government and the Governor. 5. The General Manager be delegated authority to sign the Compulsory Acquisition Notice and all documentation associated with the acquisition of the easements affecting Lot 3 Deposited Plan 1005547.	Kylee Baker				
6c.20.197	Clarence Care and Support	That Council 1. Note the update on transition of Clarence Care and Support to Wesley Mission, provided in this report. 2. Delegate authority to the General Manager to engage an agent to sell of Lot 2 DP366148 and Lots 85-86 DP13075 at current market value. 3. Delegate authority to the General Manager to receive a report from staff on receipt of offers in accordance with the confidential attachment A. 4. Delegate authority to the General Manager to sign all documentation relating to the sale by public auction of Lot 2 DP366148 and Lots 85-86 DP13075.	Kylee Baker				

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 15 December 2020

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution <a href="#">15 December 2020</a>	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
6c.20.199	Local Traffic Committee	That 1. The recommendations of the Local Traffic Committee included in the Minutes of its 4 November 2020 meeting be adopted by Council with the exception of Item 027.20. 2. A "Caution Driveway" sign be placed above the "Watch for Entering Traffic" sign and a left curve advisory with side road on right sign for the minor road at Palmers Channel be installed.	Alex Dalrymple	8/3/21	Signage installed	C	
6e.20.032	Expression of Interest Calypso Yamba Holiday Park Redevelopment on Crown Land	That Council as Crown Land Manager of Calypso Yamba Holiday Park (RE81523): 1. Invite the following contractors to submit tenders as and when required for the Calypso Yamba Holiday Park subject to satisfactory financial assessments as follows - a. Uniplan Pty Ltd and Wendgold Pty Ltd for EOI 20-41 Cabins; b. AGS Commercial Pty Ltd, CD Excavations Pty Ltd, Eire Constructions Pty Ltd, Ledonne Constructions Pty Ltd, Synergy Resource Management Pty Ltd for EOI 20-42 Civil and Services; c. Demex Pty Ltd, Liberty Industrial Pty Ltd, Perfect Contracting Pty Ltd, Ross Mitchell Associates Pty Ltd Synergy Resource Management Pty Ltd and reserve: All Areas Demolition for EOI 20-43 Demolition; d. Demex Pty Ltd, Environmental Pacific, Liberty Industrial Pty Ltd, Perfect Contracting Pty Ltd, Synergy Resource Management Pty Ltd for EOI 20-45 Removal of Fuel Tanks. 2. Reject all EOI submissions for EOI 20-44 (Pool) and the project team re-evaluate the procurement strategy to ensure Council achieves value for money for the contract.	Justin Menzies				
6e.20.033	RFT20-04 Grafton Waterfront Project Design Services	That Council accept the tender from Five Design Pty Ltd trading as Vee Design (ABN 30 128 249 641) for RFT20/04 Grafton Waterfront Design Service for a lump sum of \$356,458.64 (excl GST) to be funded from Grafton Waterfront Structural Works (PJ 540550 Cost Centre 341).	Andy Seaman				
6e.20.034	RFT20-27 Ken Leeson Oval Amenities on Crown Land	That Council: 1. Accept the tender from Greg Clark Building (GCB) for RFT20-27 Ken Lesson Oval Amenities for the construction of a new change room, public toilets, and the refurbishment of the existing amenities & canteen at a cost of \$472,416.00 (excl GST) to be funded from Ken Leeson Oval Amenities (PJ 540136 Cost Centre 341) and Sports Buildings – Renewals (PJ541198 Cost Centre 341). 2. Authorise the General Manager to approve variations up to 10% of the contract value. 3. Allocate funding to a reserve as a potential compensable act for the extinguishment of native title in accordance with the attached confidential report. 4. Review the current design to include the provision of disabled access and associated fixtures to the new change rooms and report back to Council if the amendments cannot be undertaken within the tender contract value. 5. Seek concurrence from the grant funding body for any proposed amendments to the current design layout.	Justin Menzies				
08.20.014	Calypso Yamba Holiday Park – Native Title & ILUA	Points 1 and 2 adopted.	Ashley Lindsay	25/2/21	Refer further report to Council on 23/2/21 Confidential Item 08.21.002	C	

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 23 February 2021

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
05.21.001	Regional Development Australia – Northern Rivers	That the economic priorities, major projects and key initiatives for 2021 as identified in this Mayoral Minute be provided to the Regional Development Australia – Northern Rivers Committee so that they can pursue support from the Federal Government on Council's behalf.	Ashley Lindsay	8/3/21	Notification sent	C	2203240
05.21.002	REX Airlines Ceasing Services to Grafton	That 1. Council write to the Deputy Prime Minister the Hon Michael McCormack and the Member for Page Kevin Hogan seeking their support and requesting the Federal Government extend their financial support for regional airline services via the RANS program for another 12 months to 31 March 2022. 2. The General Manager commence negotiations urgently with Lismore City Council to develop a proposal to find a replacement airline service for the Sydney/Grafton/Lismore and return route.	Ashley Lindsay	8/3/21	Letters sent as per point 1.	B	2203253
6a.21.001	Senior Staff Organisation Structure	That Council adopt the organisation structure as detailed in Attachment B and in accordance with Section 332 of the Local Government Act, determine the following positions as senior staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director Corporate &amp; Governance</li> <li>• Director Environment &amp; Planning</li> <li>• Director Works &amp; Civil.</li> </ul>	Ashley Lindsay	8/3/21	Noted	C	2203254
6a.21.002	Disposal of Part Lot 2 DP 238219 Golding Street, Yamba	That 1. Council accept the counteroffer received from the adjoining landowner of Lot 3 DP238219 as detailed in the Confidential Attachment A. 2. The conditions outlined in Council's resolution of Item 6c.20.110, 28 July 2020, remain applicable.	Kylee Baker	8/3/21	Noted and actioned	C	2203272
6a.21.003	Proposed Sale of No. 2 and 4 Short Street, Maclean	That Council: 1. Authorise a planning proposal to be prepared and lodged to the Planning Gateway seeking an amendment to the Clarence Valley LEP 2011 to add an additional permitted use for the purpose of dwelling house to Lot 2 DP366148, 2 Short Street, Maclean; 2. Delegate authority to the General Manager to engage a consultant to prepare and lodge a development application on Council's behalf for the conversion of the premise on Lot 85 and 86 DP13075, being 4 Short Street, Maclean, to a dwelling house by utilising Clause 5.10(10) of the Clarence Valley LEP; 3. Allocate \$20,000 from the Strategic Building Reserve (RA 10520) to FP995005 Council Property Management to fund the DA and associated consultant costs; and 4. Delegate authority to the General Manager to execute documentation associated with the preparation and processing of the planning proposal and development application, including necessary reports from consultants.	Kylee Baker	8/3/21	Being actioned	B	2203284
6a.21.004	Grafton Regional Livestock Selling Centre Update	That Council: 1. Note receipt of the commonwealth grant agreement from the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources provided as part of the Drought Communities Programme – Extension for \$1M for the Saleyard Infrastructure Upgrade project. 2. Receive and note the Saleyard Advisory Committee meeting minutes held 3 December 2020. 3. Receive and adopt the draft Grafton Regional Livestock Selling Centre Service Plan 2021/25. 4. Consider an allocation of \$250,000 from the General Fund as part of the preparation of Council's draft 2021/22 budget for detailed designs, with indicative costings for projects identified in the Grafton Regional Livestock Selling Centre's service plan to enable these proposed works to be 'shovel ready' and capable of attracting future grant funding.	Julie Schipp	25/2/21	1,2,3 Noted. 4 Include in draft 2021/22 budget	C	2203493
6a.21.006	Clarence Coast Holiday Parks Capital Projects Review	That Council as Crown Land Manager: 1. Allocate \$700,000 from RA79000 (HPk Bank Account) for the upgrade of the Brooms Head Holiday Park on-site sewage management system (FP560101) and allocate an upper limit fee (as detailed in the confidential attachment) to RA79000 (HPk Bank Account) Reserve for the extinguishment of Native Title.	Peter Birch	25/2/21	1,2,3 – Budget variation submitted 4. Noted	B	2203500

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 23 February 2021

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
		<p>2. Allocate \$25,000 from RA79000 (HPk Bank Account) to fund current financial year expenses to complete survey, design and investigation works.</p> <p>3. Defer the Minnie Water (FP560428 - \$500,000) and Iluka Riverside Holiday Parks (FP560570 – \$500,000) amenities upgrades and reallocate \$1,000,000 of funding to FP560101 – Brooms Head Holiday Park Septic System Upgrade.</p> <p>4. Following the completion of the investigations and OSMS designs for the Brooms Head Holiday Park OSM system upgrade, further information and consultation with adjoining property holders and community be undertaken before works proceed to tender and/or construction.</p>					
6b.21.001	DA2020/0573 – Dual Occupancy – 16-22 Grafton Street, Lawrence	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support a variation to Clause C5 of the Residential Zones Development Control Plan to reduce the setback to a waterway.</li> <li>Upon completion of road upgrading accept the transfer of approximately 100m of Grafton Street to be included in Council's Roads Asset Register as a maintained sealed road.</li> <li>Approve Development Application DA2020/0573 subject to the conditions and advices contained with Schedule 1.</li> </ol>	James Hamilton	3/3/2021	Notice of determination issued 3/3/2021	C	2203505
6b.21.002	REV2021/0001 – Review of Road Works Condition 25 and Reduction to 3.5m Secondary Frontage Setback – 2A Petticoat Lane, Harwood	<p>That Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refuse the removal of Condition 25 relating to the road upgrade; and</li> <li>Approve a reduction to the side setback of the dwelling to laneway from 3.5m to 2m.</li> </ul>	Carmen Landers	26/2/2021	Modified Notice of Determination and amended plans issued 26/2/2021	C	2203508
6b.21.003	MOD2020/0039 Application to Modify DA2014/0098 – Sheridans Hard Rock Quarry, Hernani	That Council approve MOD2020/0039 by amending the permitted annual maximum extraction amount in Condition 7 of the Notice of Determination of DA2014/0098 from 73,600 cubic metres to 148,000 cubic metres.	Pat Ridgway	3/3/2021	Modified Notice of Determination issued 3/3/2021	C	2203522
6b.21.004	DA2020/0663 – Alterations and Additions to Existing Dwelling House – No. 11 Beach Street, Yamba being Lot 2 DP546518	That DA2020/0663 be approved subject to the Conditions contained in Schedule 1.	BJ Cilia	8/3/21	Notice of determination issued	C	2203584
6b.21.005	REV2020/0004 – Division 8.2 Review of SUB2019/0002 in Relation to Reduced Road Pavement Width and use of Sloped Headwalls within the Cleared Zone – 208 Gardiners Road, James Creek	<p>That Council approve the Division 8.2 Application REV2020/0004 by amending Development Application SUB2019/0002 as per Schedule 1 - Draft Amended Conditions after amendment of the Draft Schedule 1 Conditions numbered 16, 23, 37 and 47 to read:</p> <p>16. The roads constructed with the proposed subdivision should have a pavement width of 7 metres consisting of a 6 metre seal with 0.5 metre shoulders. Details of the location of existing trees and proposed tree removal within the proposed road reserve is to be detailed and considered as part of the Subdivision Works Certificate. Where trees along the boundary of Lot 3 and the subject land are not in conflict with the proposed swale and associated earthworks, they will be required to be retained.</p> <p>23. Access from Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 to the right of carriageway registered under DP 1038213 and DP 1262923 is prohibited. The right of carriageway benefitting these must be extinguished prior to the release of the Subdivision Certificate for those lots.</p> <p>37. Driveway culverts or concrete lined table drain crossings are required to be constructed as part of the subdivision works. Design plans and calculations for access culverts must be provided where culverts are proposed.</p> <p>47. Compliance with the conditions and advice of the NSW Rural Fire Service, as contained in their letter dated 3rd February, 2021, consisting of four (4) pages, and as attached to this Notice of Determination.</p>	Kerry Harre				2203593
6b.21.006	Grafton Waterfront Precinct Plan of Management	<p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the submissions made in regards to the exhibited draft Grafton Waterfront Precinct Plan of Management and the subsequent changes made to the draft plan.</li> <li>Note the consultant's report in regards to the public hearing held as to the proposed categorisation by the draft plan of the foreshore land acquired as part of the Grafton Waterfront Precinct redevelopment project (Lot 1 DP1233312, Lot 4</li> </ol>	Dr Danny Parkin/ Jasmine Oakes	3/03/2021	1-3. Noted 4. Public notice of adoption of plan to be included in Council's electronic Noticeboard publication on the 5 March. Copy of the adopted plan uploaded to Council's website 3	C	2203598

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 23 February 2021

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
		DP1253626, Lot 18 DP1260163; Lot 122 DP1266076, Lot 15 DP1267116 and Lot 1 DP1268816) as 'Park' and the re-categorisation of the Grafton Water Brigade building within the Grafton Memorial Park (Lot 9 Sec 4 DP758470) from 'Park' to 'General Community Use'. 3. Adopt the draft Grafton Waterfront Precinct Plan of Management as amended. 4. Provide public notice of the adoption and of the terms of the amended plan of management, as soon as practicable after the adoption.			March		
6b.21.007	Costs for Processing Planning Proposal REZ2016/0001	That Council accept the offer of \$7,000.00 from Yamba Welding & Engineering as payment for Council's additional Post Gateway Costs and that the remaining balance of the invoice being \$15,319.00 be written off.	Terry Dwyer	8/3/21	Noted	C	2203599
6c.21.001	Local Traffic Committee	That the recommendations of the Local Traffic Committee included in the Minutes of its 3 February 2021 meeting be adopted by Council.	Jamie Fleeting	8/3/21	Noted	C	2203600
6c.21.002	Draft Wooloweyah Foreshore Reserve Vegetation Management Plan – Crown Land	That Council place the Draft Vegetation Management Plan for Wooloweyah Foreshore Reserve on public exhibition for a minimum period of 30 days and if there are no submissions or comment received that the Plan be adopted.	Heather Mitchell	8/3/21	Draft plan will be placed on public exhibition for 30 days, to expire on 12/4/21.	B	2203601
6c.21.003	Ken Leeson Oval Amenities on Crown Land	That Council: 1. Adopt the revised design (Option 1) to include the provision of full disabled access and associated fixtures to both change rooms at the Ken Leeson Oval Amenities. 2. Allocate \$41,544.81 (ex GST) from the Sportsfield Income Reserve (RA11035) to fund the design and construction changes.	Justin Menzies	8/3/21	Contracts are signed and variation of contract as per resolution has been processed.	C	2203602
6c.21.004	Crown Reserve Improvement Fund, Footbridge Replacement, Corcoran Park, Grafton	That Council as Land Manager accept an offer of \$43,904 from the New South Wales Government through the 2020/21 Crown Reserve Improvement Fund for the replacement of a footbridge at Corcoran Park, Grafton.	Rachelle Passmore	25/02/2021	Noted. Will proceed with project when agreement is executed.	C	2203603
6c.21.005	Draft Clarence Valley Community Energy and Emissions Reduction Strategy	That the draft Clarence Valley Community Energy and Emissions Reduction Strategy be placed on public exhibition for a minimum period of 42 days.	Ken Wilson	25.02.2021	Action being taken to place strategy on public exhibition	B	2203604
6c.21.006	2021/22 Event Sponsorship Round 2 Delegation	That 1. Council approve the sponsorships listed in this report and authorise the General Manager to make decisions about funding for sponsorships for events on a case by case basis. 2. The financial effect of any of the General Manager's decisions from both round 1 and 2 be reported to Council in the quarterly budget report.	Alicia Savelloni	01.03.2021	Noted. Waiting on advice as to how to report GM decisions within in the QBR.	C	2203605
6c.21.007	Harwood Riverside and Village Precinct (HRVP) Plan	That Council note the feedback and late submissions received and adopt the Harwood Riverside & Village Precinct Plan.	Elizabeth Fairweather	26/02/21	Noted	C	2203606
6c.21.008	2020/21 Quarterly Budget Review Statement – December 2020	That Council: 1. Receive and note the information in the Quarterly Budget Review Statement to 31 December 2020. 2. Approve General Fund variations identified in this report totalling \$18,187, which results in a projected General Fund budget deficit of \$44,291 for the year. 3. Approve the variations for the Financial Reserves as detailed in this report totalling \$3,585,988, which results in a projected decrease in the External and Internal Reserves Funds of \$24,731,041.	Christi Brown	25/2/21	All variations posted – no further action required	C	2203607
6c.21.018	LGNSW Flying-Fox Habitat Restoration Program Funding	That Council note and endorse: 1. The Expression of Interest to participate in the Local Government NSW Flying-Fox Habitat Restoration Program 2. That further communication with LGNSW about the specifics of the program, including the ongoing costs and inputs will take place.	Heather Mitchell	8/3/21	HM to communicate further with LGNSW concerning ongoing costs of the program.	B	2203617
6c.21.023	Council Meeting Checklist – Update on Actions Taken	That the schedule of actions taken on Council resolutions be noted and those resolutions marked as complete be removed from the checklist.	Lesley McBay	8/3/21	Updated	C	2203622
6c.21.024	Biosecurity Policy	That the draft Biosecurity Policy be placed on exhibition for 28 days for public consultation and if no submissions are received that it be adopted.	Tony Sullivan / Bligh Grant	8/3/21	On exhibition until 15/3/21	B	2203623
6e.21.001	RFT20/39 – Design and Construction of Iluka Sewage Treatment Plant Hard Stand Area	That: 1. Council accept the tender from Ledonne Construction Pty Ltd for RFT 20/39 Design and Construction of Iluka sewage treatment plant hard stand area at a cost of \$425,305.00 (GST inclusive), to be funded from PJ910143 (Iluka STP Biosolids Hard Stand Area). 2. The budget allocation for Financial Project 910143 be increased by \$120,000, funded from the Sewer Fund, to cover the shortfall and provide for possible	Tamer Abouamna	2/3/21	Letter of Award issues to Ledonne.	C	2203625

## ACTION SCHEDULE FROM COUNCIL MEETING – 23 February 2021

STATUS LEGEND: A – Action required; B – Being progressed; C – Completed

Item No.	Report Title	Council Resolution	Officer	Date	Comments	Status	ECM No.
		variations. 3. The General Manager be authorised to approve variations up to 15% of the contract sum.					
07.21.002	Clarence Valley Council Media Policy	That Council recommend the General Manager, Ashley Lyndsay develops a draft Media Policy for the Council and report back to the March Meeting with: 1. CVC Draft Media Policy. 2. The cost of implementing the CVC Media Policy.	Elizabeth Fairweather	8/3/21	Policies going to March meeting as requested	C	2203627
08.21.001	Regional Water Supply Essential Energy Agreement	As per recommendation	Greg Mashiah	24/2/21	Essential Energy and CHCC advised of resolution	B	
08.21.002	Calypso Yamba Holiday Park – Native Title	As per recommendation	Ashley Lindsay, Dr Danny Parkin				
08.21.003	2021 Hockey Championships	As per recommendation	Alicia Savelloni	1/3/21	SMA advised of recommendation	C	





## LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

**MINUTES** of a meeting of the **LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE** held in the Nymboida Meeting Room, Rushforth Road Depot, Tyson Street, South Grafton on Monday 1 March 2021 commencing at 9:33am.

**PRESENT:** Cr Arthur Lysaught (Chairman), Rod Gould (MP Rep), Jamie Fleeting (Council), Dylan Kelly (Council), Sheree Gibson (Police), Linda Makejev (TfNSW), and Ruth Hallett (Council)

**APOLOGIES:** Malcolm Britt (Busways), Jarrod French (Police)

**DECLARATION OF INTERESTS:** Nil

**PRESENTATIONS AND DEPUTATIONS:** Nil

**BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING:** Attached overleaf

**INSPECTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN:** Nil

### OFFICERS' REPORTS

ITEM: 005/21      GRAFTON TO INVERELL CYCLE CLASSIC 2021  
ITEM: 006/21      ANZAC DAY ROAD CLOSURES  
ITEM: 007/21      SUB2020/0006 – RELOCATION OF SCHOOL ZONE '40' AHEAD SIGNAGE –  
CENTENARY DRIVE, CLARENZA

### ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

- GRAFTON INFANTS SCHOOL – KISS AND DROP ZONE – (CONCEPT SKETCH TABLED)
- GRAFTON HOTEL PARKING ISSUES
- POUND STREET AND VILLIERS STREET ROUNDABOUT
- REQUEST FOR AN ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE TO BUNNINGS, SOUTH GRAFTON
- FATAL CRASH GRANT – SUB PROGRAM UNDER SAFER ROADS PROGRAM
- NO STANDING SIGN – THE BLVD, YAMBA

**ADDITIONAL MATTERS:** Nil

<b>SCHOOL CROSSING REQUEST – VICTORIA STREET, GRAFTON</b>	
Item 023/19 2.7.19	That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A children's crossing be approved approximately mid-block on Victoria Street, Grafton between Duke Street and Villiers Street, subject to the Clarence Valley Anglican School confirming that they will arrange the display of the "Children's Crossing" flags or signs during and only during the specified period of operation 8.00am – 9.30am and 2.30pm – 4.00pm and when necessary at other times such as school excursions and school sport days;</li> <li>2. A detailed design of the crossing point be completed; and</li> <li>3. Council seek funding for the crossing (50%) from Roads and Maritime Service, noting that Council will need to contribute 50% at the time of construction.</li> </ol>
3.9.19	<i>Draft design completed for discussion at Committee meeting.</i>
5.11.19	<i>A meeting is scheduled between RMS and Council for Tuesday 5 of November to discuss this issue. Advised that RMS have already reviewed, are OK with it and funding has already been committed. Chantelle will advise at meeting and answer the question "Why 12m no stopping?"</i>
5.2.20	<i>Meeting held and works prioritised and on the design program.</i>
1.4.20	<i>Combined with item 028/19. Waiting for feedback from Active Transport Grants.</i>
3.6.20	<i>No further action to date.</i>
5.8.20	<i>Still waiting for feedback on active transport grants.</i>
2.9.20	<i>No further action to date</i>
4.11.20	<i>No further action to date</i>
3.2.21	<i>Design and procurement has been finalised. Due to weather conditions works have been postponed until April School holidays.</i>
1.3.21	<i>No further action to date.</i>
Item: 007/20	<b>ARTHUR STREET, GRAFTON – HEAVY VEHICLES</b>
3.6.20	That Council undertake vehicle counts and report back to the Committee with the results and any further recommendations.
2.9.20	<i>No further update</i>
4.11.20	<i>No further update</i>
3.2.21	<i>Awaiting construction of hospital to be complete. To be reviewed and actioned.</i>
1.3.21	<i>Traffic counters installed.</i>
<b>CLARENCE AND HARBOUR STREET, YAMBA – BLIND CORNER</b>	
Item 009/20 3.6.20	That: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept designs for a one-way treatment be developed that includes Harbour Street as Eastbound only and Clarence Street as Southbound only.</li> <li>2. That community consultation on the concept design be undertaken, and;</li> </ol>

	1. A further report be provided to the Traffic Committee on the outcome of points 1 and 2.
2.9.20	<i>No further update</i>
4.11.20	<i>No further update</i>
3.2.21	<i>No further update</i>
1.3.21	<i>No further update</i>
	<b>GRAFTON HOTEL NOSE IN PARKING</b>
Item 024/20	That:
2.9.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Council formalise the existing reverse in parking arrangement with line markings that align with the columns of the building.</li> <li>2. A further report be provided should Council wish to proceed with a trial once the Grafton parking study commence.</li> </ol>
4.11.20	<i>Works have been scheduled</i>
3.2.21	<i>Works have been completed.</i>
1.3.21	<i>Item has come up for discussion this meeting following an onsite meeting with Director Civil, GM and Cr Lysaught.</i>
	<b>SPEED ZONE REVIEW YAMBA ROAD MACLEAN TO HARWOOD BRIDGE</b>
Item 025/20	That:
2.9.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The request for a speed zone review for extending the 50km/hr zone to the east from Maclean not be forwarded to Transport for NSW, and;</li> <li>2. That the committee support an application for a proactive safety grant to implement a rural threshold treatment in this location.</li> </ol>
4.11.20	A Safer Roads grant has been submitted.
3.2.21	No further update
1.3.21	No further update
	<b>MARANDOWIE DRIVE, ILUKA – SPEED ZONE EXTENSION</b>
Item 028/20	That:
2.9.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The request for speed zone extension not be forwarded to TfNSW.</li> <li>2. Council collect updated traffic count and speed data, and if warranted report back to a future meeting, and</li> <li>3. That an update to the pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP) for Iluka be considered by Council.</li> </ol>
4.11.20	<i>No further update</i>
3.2.21	<i>No further update</i>
1.3.21	<i>No further update</i>
	<b>RELOCATION OF SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD SIGNAGE CENTENARY DRIVE, CLARENZA</b>
Item 003/21	That Council review the school zone signage locations considering current relevant standards, confirm if the signs in these locations impede the sight distance for the driveway and report back at a later date.
3.2.21	
1.3.21	A new report submitted to Local Traffic Committee meeting 1 March 2021.
	<b>SUB2019/0034 – PROPOSED 41 RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OLD GLEN INNES ROAD, WATERVIEW HEIGHTS</b>
Item 004/21	That

3.2.21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. An in principle speed zone review be undertaken on Hampton Road upon completion of SUB2019/0034.</li><li>2. An in principle speed zone review not be undertaken on Glen Innes Road and the subdivision will need to adhere to the existing 80km/h speed limit.</li></ol>
1.3.21	A new report to be submitted at a later date.

ITEM	005/21	GRAFTON TO INVERELL CYCLE CLASSIC 2021
<b>Meeting</b>	Local Traffic Committee	1 March 2021
<b>Directorate</b>	Works & Civil	
<b>Reviewed by</b>	Director - Works & Civil (Jamie Fleeting)	
<b>Attachment</b>	Yes	

## SUMMARY

The Special Events Management Plan for the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Race to be held on 8 May 2021 has been lodged with Council for consideration.

## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the Special Events Management Plan for the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Race to be held on 8 May 2021, subject to the following conditions:

1. Conformance with NSW Police approval and conditions
2. Conformance with approved Traffic Management Plan and associated Traffic Control Plans which shall be implemented and controlled by Roads & Maritime Services accredited persons
3. The event organiser notifies residents of the impact of the event/s by advertising in the local paper, at their expense, a minimum of one week prior to the operational impacts taking effect. The advertising must include the event name, specifics of any traffic impacts or road closures and times, alternative route arrangements, event organiser, a personal contact name and a telephone number for all event related enquiries or complaints
4. That prior to the event consultation will be carried out with the Community and affected businesses and concerns raised shall be addressed,
5. Consultation will be carried out with affected bus and transport operators and arrangements made for provision of services during conduct of the event
6. Consultation will be carried out with emergency services and any identified issues addressed
7. Arrangements made for private property access and egress affected by the event
8. Adequate public liability insurance being held by the event organiser
9. Endorsement of the event by Bicycle NSW
10. The event be conducted and signposted in accordance with the NSW Guidelines for Bicycle Road Races
11. All signage erected for the event to not cause a hazard for motorists or pedestrians and be removed immediately following the completion of the event
12. That the applicant organise for the events to be listed on council's web page
13. The submission and approval of Community Event applications and compliance with any conditions imposed therein
14. Temporary Speed Zone Authorisation is obtained from the roads authority for any reduced speed limit/s required as part of the traffic control for the event.
15. Approval of Roads and Maritime Services is obtained by way of a Road Occupancy License where event is on a state road or where the event may impact the state road network.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the Special Events Management Plan for the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Race to be held on 8 May 2021, subject to the following conditions:

1. Conformance with NSW Police approval and conditions
2. Conformance with approved Traffic Management Plan and associated Traffic Control Plans which shall be implemented and controlled by Roads & Maritime Services accredited persons
3. The event organiser notifies residents of the impact of the event/s by advertising in the local paper, at their expense, a minimum of one week prior to the operational impacts taking effect. The advertising must include the event name, specifics of any traffic impacts or road closures and times, alternative route arrangements, event organiser, a personal contact name and a telephone number for all event related enquiries or complaints
4. That prior to the event consultation will be carried out with the Community and affected businesses and concerns raised shall be addressed,
5. Consultation will be carried out with affected bus and transport operators and arrangements made for provision of services during conduct of the event
6. Consultation will be carried out with emergency services and any identified issues addressed
7. Arrangements made for private property access and egress affected by the event

8. Adequate public liability insurance being held by the event organiser
9. Endorsement of the event by Bicycle NSW
10. The event be conducted and signposted in accordance with the NSW Guidelines for Bicycle Road Races
11. All signage erected for the event to not cause a hazard for motorists or pedestrians and be removed immediately following the completion of the event
12. That the applicant organise for the events to be listed on council's web page
13. The submission and approval of Community Event applications and compliance with any conditions imposed therein
14. Temporary Speed Zone Authorisation is obtained from the roads authority for any reduced speed limit/s required as part of the traffic control for the event.
15. Approval of Roads and Maritime Services is obtained by way of a Road Occupancy License where event is on a state road or where the event may impact the state road network.

<b>Voting:</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Local State Member of Parliament Representative</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>TfNSW</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Police</b>	<b>Y</b>

## LINKAGE TO OUR COMMUNITY PLAN

Theme 3 Economy

Objective 3.1 We will have an attractive and diverse environment for business, tourism and industry

Strategy 3.1.5 Attract and grow events which contribute to the economy with a focus on high participatory events

## BACKGROUND

The Special Events Management Plan for the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Classic, to be held on 8 May 2021, has been lodged with Council for consideration. The Management Plan has been produced by a group known as Cyclesense who represent the Grafton to Inverell Cycle Classic Management committee. A copy of the Management Plan is attached separately. There may be some minor modification to the Management Plan as further consultation with relevant stakeholders is undertaken. This event has been held successfully over a significant period of time.

The Special Event Management Plan provides the planning and implementation details necessary for the safe and successful running of this event. This event is a Class 1 Special Event and follows the requirements outlined in the 'RMS Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events'

The Grafton to Inverell Cycle Classic commences from Prince Street, Grafton near the levee. Prince Street will be required to be closed from Victoria Street to the Clarence River for the start of the race to the time when the last of the cycle groups depart. This road closure will be from 5:15 am to 8.30 am. Once the event enters Fitzroy Street, (Summerland Way) the event is on State Roads and under the care and control of the NSW Police and the TfNSW.

## KEY ISSUES

The Special Event Management Plan has been submitted to Council, the NSW Police and the TfNSW. A Road Occupancy License will be required for the running of this event on the Gwydir Highway prior to final consent from TfNSW. The Road Occupancy License can be applied for by the event organisers or Council, Council being the traffic control providers for the event. A copy of the event management plan should be included in the application.

Consent from the Police or TfNSW for the Management Plan has not been received at this time. Council approval is conditional on approvals from both NSW Police and TfNSW.

## COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

### Budget/Financial

Council has not yet considered funding for this event, but has made a contribution previously.

**Asset Management**

N/A

**Policy or Regulation**

N/A

**Consultation**

Consultation will be held between Council, TfNSW and NSW Police.

**Legal and Risk Management**

N/A

**Climate Change**

N/A

Prepared by	Tony Smith, Maintenance Engineer
Attachment	A: Event Management Plan - Grafton to Inverell Cycle Classic 2021
To be tabled	Nil
Confidential	Nil

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>006/21</b>	<b>ANZAC DAY ROAD CLOSURES</b>
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<b>Meeting</b>	Local Traffic Committee	1 March 2021
<b>Directorate</b>	Works & Civil	
<b>Reviewed by</b>	Director - Works & Civil (Jamie Fleeting)	
<b>Attachment</b>	Yes	

## SUMMARY

Road closures for Anzac Day 2021. This event, and requested closures are provided for notation.

## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That this event be approved subject to the compliance to the relevant conditions below.

1. Valid public liability insurance being held by the event organiser (minimum \$20,000,000).
2. NSW Police approval is obtained, if required.
3. The submission and approval of relevant council event application/s and compliance with any conditions imposed therein.
4. Local Traffic Committee advice is sought for the event Traffic Management Plan prior to approval of traffic control devices. This includes a Risk Management Plan and Traffic Control Plan/s. The following traffic control conditions shall also be observed;
  - a. Traffic Control Plans to include a map indicating any alternative routes required for traffic detours.
  - b. Traffic Control Plans to be drawn to scale and indicate the provision of passageways and clearances for pedestrian and emergency access. Plans should be prepared in accordance with Roads & Maritime Services Guide to Traffic Control at Worksites.
  - c. All signage erected for the event should not cause a hazard for motorists or pedestrians and be removed immediately following the completion of the event.
  - d. Conformance with approved Traffic Management Plan and associated Traffic Control Plans which, shall be implemented and controlled by Roads & Maritime Services accredited persons.
5. Consultation with emergency services (Fire & Ambulance) and any identified issues addressed in a timely manner.
6. Consultation with bus and taxi operators and arrangements made for provision of services during conduct of the event.
7. Community and affected business consultation including adequate response/action to any raised concerns.
8. Arrangements made for private property access and egress affected by the event.
9. The event organiser notifies local community of the impact of the event/s by advertising in the *local paper/s* a minimum of one week prior to the operational impacts taking effect. The advertising must include the event name, specifics of any traffic impacts or road closures and times, alternative route arrangements, event organiser, a personal contact name and a telephone number for all event related enquiries or complaints.



10. That the applicant organise for the events to be listed on council's web page.

**Below is a list of locations for road closures**

Prince Street, Grafton (Pound St to Kemp Street)
Pound Street, Grafton (Duke St to Prince St)
Wisemans Way, Grafton (Duke St to Pound St)
Spring Street, South Grafton (New Street to Skinner Street)
Skinner Street, South Grafton (Spring St to Through St)
Through Street, South Grafton (Skinner St to Wharf St)
River Street, Maclean (Union St to Taloumbi St)
Short Street, Maclean
Stanley Street, Maclean (Short St to River St)
Charles Street, Iluka (Young St to Riverview St)
River Street, Ulmarra
River St, Harwood (Church St to Cenotaph )
Clarence St, Yamba (Coldstream St to Queen St )
Queen St, Yamba (Clarence St to Cenotaph )

**LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

That this event be approved subject to the compliance to the relevant conditions below.

1. Valid public liability insurance being held by the event organiser (minimum \$20,000,000).
2. NSW Police approval is obtained, if required.
3. The submission and approval of relevant council event application/s and compliance with any conditions imposed therein.
4. Local Traffic Committee advice is sought for the event Traffic Management Plan prior to approval of traffic control devices. This includes a Risk Management Plan and Traffic Control Plan/s. The following traffic control conditions shall also be observed;
  - a. Traffic Control Plans to include a map indicating any alternative routes required for traffic detours.
  - b. Traffic Control Plans to be drawn to scale and indicate the provision of passageways and clearances for pedestrian and emergency access. Plans should be prepared in accordance with Roads & Maritime Services Guide to Traffic Control at Worksites.
  - c. All signage erected for the event should not cause a hazard for motorists or pedestrians and be removed immediately following the completion of the event.
  - d. Conformance with approved Traffic Management Plan and associated Traffic Control Plans which, shall be implemented and controlled by Roads & Maritime Services accredited persons.
5. Consultation with emergency services (Fire & Ambulance) and any identified issues addressed in a timely manner.
6. Consultation with bus and taxi operators and arrangements made for provision of services during conduct of the event.
7. Community and affected business consultation including adequate response/action to any raised concerns.

8. Arrangements made for private property access and egress affected by the event.
9. The event organiser notifies local community of the impact of the event/s by advertising in the *local paper/s* a minimum of one week prior to the operational impacts taking effect. The advertising must include the event name, specifics of any traffic impacts or road closures and times, alternative route arrangements, event organiser, a personal contact name and a telephone number for all event related enquiries or complaints.
10. That the applicant organise for the events to be listed on council's web page.

**Below is a list of locations for road closures**

Prince Street, Grafton (Pound St to Kemp Street)
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Skinner Street, South Grafton (Spring St to Through St)
Through Street, South Grafton (Skinner St to Wharf St)
River Street, Maclean (Union St to Taloumbi St)
Short Street, Maclean
Stanley Street, Maclean (Short St to River St)
Charles Street, Iluka (Young St to Riverview St)
River Street, Ulmarra
River St, Harwood (Church St to Cenotaph )
Clarence St, Yamba (Coldstream St to Queen St )
Queen St, Yamba (Clarence St to Cenotaph )

<b>Voting:</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Local State Member of Parliament</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>TfNSW</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Police</b>	<b>Y</b>

**LINKAGE TO OUR COMMUNITY PLAN**

Theme	3 Economy
Objective	3.1 We will have an attractive and diverse environment for business, tourism and industry
Strategy	3.1.5 Attract and grow events which contribute to the economy with a focus on high participatory events

**BACKGROUND**

Council has received, or is likely to receive, a request for the road closures for the Anzac Day procession. This event will require road closures to be run successfully and safely.

The Anzac Day road closures is a long-standing event which been run successfully in previous years. Council will be preparing Traffic Control Plans for this event and provides the traffic control.

**KEY ISSUES**

The public is generally supportive of the event and associated closures with only minor inconvenience associated with detours.

Traffic Control Plans will be prepared and authorised for this event by appropriately qualified Council staff.

Liaison with affected businesses will also occur closer to the event time.

**COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS**

**Budget/Financial**

Road closures are contracted out or assistance may be provided by Council with costs covered by the Mayors ANZAC Day budget.

**Asset Management**

Not applicable

**Policy or Regulation**

TfNSW Traffic Control at Worksites

**Consultation**

Not Applicable.

**Legal and Risk Management**

Traffic Control must be designed and installed by accredited persons

**Climate Change**

N/A

Prepared by	Tony Smith, Maintenance Engineer
Attachments	Yes - Various
To be tabled	Nil
Confidential	Nil

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>007/21</b>	<b>SUB2020/0006 – RELOCATION OF SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD SIGNAGE – CENTENARY DRIVE, CLARENZA</b>
<b>Meeting</b>	Local Traffic Committee	1 March 2021
<b>Directorate</b>	Works & Civil	
<b>Reviewed by</b>	Manager - Environment, Development & Strategic Planning (Adam Cameron)	
<b>Attachment</b>	Nil	

## SUMMARY

Council staff has reviewed the proposed School Zone signage locations considering current relevant standards and have confirmed that the signs in these locations do not impede the sight distance for the proposed driveway.

## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That approval for the relocation of the G6-332 (SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD) signs to 140 meters north of the existing school zone signs (R4-230).

## LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That approval for the relocation of the G6-332 (SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD) signs to 140 meters north of the existing school zone signs (R4-230).

<b>Voting:</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Local State Member of Parliament Representative</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>TfNSW</b>	<b>Y</b>
	<b>Police</b>	<b>Y</b>

## LINKAGE TO OUR COMMUNITY PLAN

Theme 2 Infrastructure

Objective 2.1 We will have communities that are well serviced with appropriate infrastructure

Strategy 2.1.5 Provide safe and effective vehicular and pedestrian networks that balance asset conditions with available resources

## BACKGROUND

Council is in receipt of a subdivision application for 115 Centenary Drive Clarenza for approval of a three-lot subdivision (SUB2020/0006). Access to the proposed development requires the construction of a typical rural property access in accordance with Transport for New South Wales standards. The location of the access aligns with an existing G6-332 (SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD) sign, which is located approx. 80m north of the R4-230 (SCHOOL ZONE) sign.

The existing G6-332 (SCHOOL ZONE ‘40’ AHEAD) approach signs are currently located 80 meters in advance of the School Zone. Council traffic count data (June 2020) recorded the 85th percentile speed of 87.03km/hr (assuming 90km/hr) which was located 326 meters south of the Centenary Drive, Washpool Road intersection. A site inspection was conducted and a maximum of 200 meters in sight distance can be achieved to the north of the proposed access.

Technical direction TD 2003/RS02 (August 2003) details the design guidelines for installation of 40km/h School Zones on High Speed Roads. The direction states for high speed environments (80km/h and above), school zone ahead signs (G6-332) should be installed in advance of the school zone signs (R4-230) as per Table 1 of the technical direction. Table 1 of the technical direction requires that School Zone ahead signs (G6-332) be located 140-170 meters in advance of the school zone signs (R4-230) for the 85th percentile speed of 90 km/h.

## KEY ISSUES

New location of the school zone ahead sign (G6-332) may impact on sight distance of the proposed new access.

In accordance with Figure 3.2 of AS2890.1 (2004) Off Street Parking Facilities, the minimum safe stopping distance for an access with a frontage road speed of 90km/h is 130 meters. Relocation of the G6-332 (SCHOOL

ZONE '40' AHEAD) approach signs in accordance with Technical Direction TD 2003/RS02 may result in a conflict with achievable sight distance for the new access (refer Fig 1 below). The new sign locations will have the potential to reduce sight distance by obstructing the line of sight between a vehicle exiting the access and the maximum achievable sight distance.

It is recommended that the sign be relocated 140 meters in advance of the school zone at the required offset from edge of carriageway, as this will minimise the impacts on achievable sight distance of the proposed new access. This will be further assessed at the time of the Section 138 application to ensure minimum sight distance requirements can be achieved through appropriate placement of the sign.



Figure 1 - Location of the driveway

## OPTIONS

1. Relocate school zone ahead signs (G6-332) 140 meters in advance of the school zone signs (R4-230).
2. Not support the relocation of the school zone ahead signs (G6-332) and require the proposed access to be moved to a position which will not impact on the existing location of the signs.

## COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

### Budget/Financial

N/A

### Asset Management

Any modifications or installation of new signs will be added to Council's asset management systems upon completion.

### Policy or Regulation

AS 1742.2

**Consultation**

Council received request from applicant through the development application process for SUB2020/0006.

**Legal and Risk Management**

N/A

**Climate Change**

N/A

Prepared by	Christopher Dear
Attachment	Nil
To be tabled	Nil
Confidential	Nil

## ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

### **GRAFTON INFANTS SCHOOL – KISS AND DROP ZONE – (CONCEPT SKETCH TABLED)**

The Senior Design Engineer completed an onsite inspection and has raised some safety and design concerns. The proposed location seems to raise more concerns and he believes we should reassess the design and find other options.

### **GRAFTON HOTEL PARKING ISSUES**

Subsequent to a meeting held between the Director of Civil Services, the General Manager and Cr Lysaught, this issue has been brought back to the Local Traffic Committee for another discussion regarding other ways we can improve the parking situation. It was decided that the Local Traffic Committee would attend an inspection onsite the morning of the next Local Traffic Committee meeting scheduled to be held Wednesday 7 April 2021.

### **POUND STREET AND VILLIERS STREET ROUNDABOUT**

This topic was brought forward at the last Traffic Committee meeting as an item for discussion and subsequent to this meeting TfNSW representative advised this topic was taken back to her team and advised that there are no plans to change the current traffic flow directions.

### **REQUEST FOR ANOTHER ENTRANCE TO BUNNINGS, SOUTH GRAFTON**

Rod Gould (MP Rep) advised he was approached by a Bunnings representative regarding implementing a second entrance to the Bunnings located in Iolanthe Street, South Grafton. The MP Rep advised that they would need to do more research regarding the land title and safety risks and if the warrants were met, they should then submit a request to Council for review at a future Local Traffic committee meeting.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMITTEE TO ASSESS LOCATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO A FATAL CRASH**

TfNSW recommend Council review grants under the Fatal Crash Response being a sub program under the Safer Roads Program. With the suggestion to establish a committee involving Clarence Valley Council, TfNSW and Grafton Police. This committee would attend the site subsequent to a fatal incident on our road network and assess the location. Once assessed the site can be determined eligible to apply for 'Fatal Crash' funding to address the key safety issues.

### **NO STANDING SIGN – OCEANIA STREET, YAMBA**

Council have received a request for the implementation of a 'No Standing' sign on The Blvd from the driveway of the Sands Resort office to Oceania Court, Yamba. Council officers will undertake an inspection of this location and a report will be presented at a future Local Traffic Committee meeting.

This concluded the business and the meeting concluded at 10:51am.



# Clarence Valley Coastline and Estuaries

## Coastal Management Program

### Stage 1: Scoping Study



Final Report

March 2021

COUNCIL MEETING - 23 MARCH 2021





**Disclaimer:**

*This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Clarence Valley Council and National Parks and Wildlife Service and is subject to and issued in accordance with the agreement between Clarence Valley Council and Hydrosphere Consulting. Hydrosphere Consulting accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for it in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any other party.*

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**Acknowledgement of Country:**

Clarence Valley Council and Hydrosphere Consulting acknowledge the Yaegl peoples, Traditional Custodians of the lands discussed in this Scoping Study and pay tribute and respect to the Elders both past and present and emerging of the Yaegl nations.

Cover photos: Yamba coastline, Sandon River entrance, Woody Head sea wall, Woolli beach nourishment scheme

Hydrosphere Consulting Pty Ltd  
Suite 6, 26-54 River Street  
PO Box 7059, BALLINA NSW 2478  
hydrosphere.com.au

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**JOB 20:038 CLARENCE VALLEY COASTLINE AND ESTUARIES COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: SCOPING STUDY**


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REV	DESCRIPTION	AUTHORS	REVIEW	APPROVAL	DATE
0	Draft for CVC, NPWS and DPIE-EES review	U. Makings, R. Campbell	K. Pratt, M. Howland	M. Howland	3 Dec 2020
1	Final Draft for CVC adoption	U. Makings, R. Campbell	R. Campbell	M. Howland	25 Feb 2021
2	Minor edits following CEMC meeting	R. Campbell	M. Howland	M. Howland	8 Mar 2021

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clarence Valley Council (CVC) will prepare a Coastal Management Program (CMP) for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries to provide a long-term coordinated strategy for managing the coastal zone. This CMP Scoping Study provides a review of progress of actions in the existing management plans for the coastal areas and identifies the focus of the new CMP.

The study area for this Scoping Study includes the open beaches, foreshores and coastal waters of the Clarence Valley Local Government Area (including Woody Head, Iluka, Yamba, Angourie, Brooms Head, Sandon, Minnie Water, Diggers Camp and Woolli). The study area also includes the estuaries and lagoons of Wooloweyah Lagoon, Lake Cakora, Lake Arragan, Sandon River, Woolli Woolli River and the freshwater lakes of Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha. The CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will be developed for the three currently mapped coastal management areas defined in the *Coastal Management Act 2016* (Coastal Use Area, Coastal Environment Area and Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforest Area) within the study area shown in Figure 1. Council has undertaken hazard assessments for some coastline areas however the assessments are outdated and are therefore insufficient to map the Coastal Vulnerability Area in accordance with the requirements of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management)*. Detailed coastal hazard studies are recommended as part of Stage 2 of the CMP development. The freshwater lakes (Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha) and their catchments will be managed by CVC for town water supply. Although Wooloweyah Lagoon has been addressed in this Scoping Study, the Clarence River estuary including Wooloweyah Lagoon will be the subject of a separate CMP for the Clarence River estuary.

The Yaegl people have occupied the Clarence Valley coastal strip for thousands of years and have a strong connection to and relationship to the coastal landscape. The Yaegl people's ongoing use and relationship to country is recognised with their successful Native Title determinations over lands and coastal waters along the coastline. The natural beauty of the Clarence Valley coastline is highlighted in the large areas of National Parks and Nature Reserves and the Solitary Islands Marine Park. The coastline and estuaries are dynamic and diverse, encompassing a broad range of natural features including sandy beaches, coastal dunes, rocky headlands, marine areas, lakes, estuary entrances, littoral rainforest, wetlands/heathlands and estuarine environments. Locals and visitors place a high value on the abundance of natural resources, uncrowded areas for nature-based recreation and stunning scenic amenity. Beaches, headlands and waterways provide a place for recreation and social interaction and results of the community consultation undertaken during this Scoping Study indicate that for many community members, interaction with the coast and estuaries is a valued part of life. The values of the coastline and estuaries of the study area are threatened by increasing pressure from coastal hazards, climate change, sea level rise, tourism growth and coastal development.

The study area is currently managed in accordance with various regional and local level planning instruments, strategies and management plans implemented by Council and other stakeholders. The following plans have been certified by the NSW Government:

- *Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon* (White, 2009).
- *Woolli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan* (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018a).
- *Brooms Head Beach and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan* (CVC, 2017b).

These current coastal zone management plans and other coastline and estuary management plans for the Clarence Valley coastline will be updated and incorporated into the CMP in accordance with the NSW Coastal Management Framework.

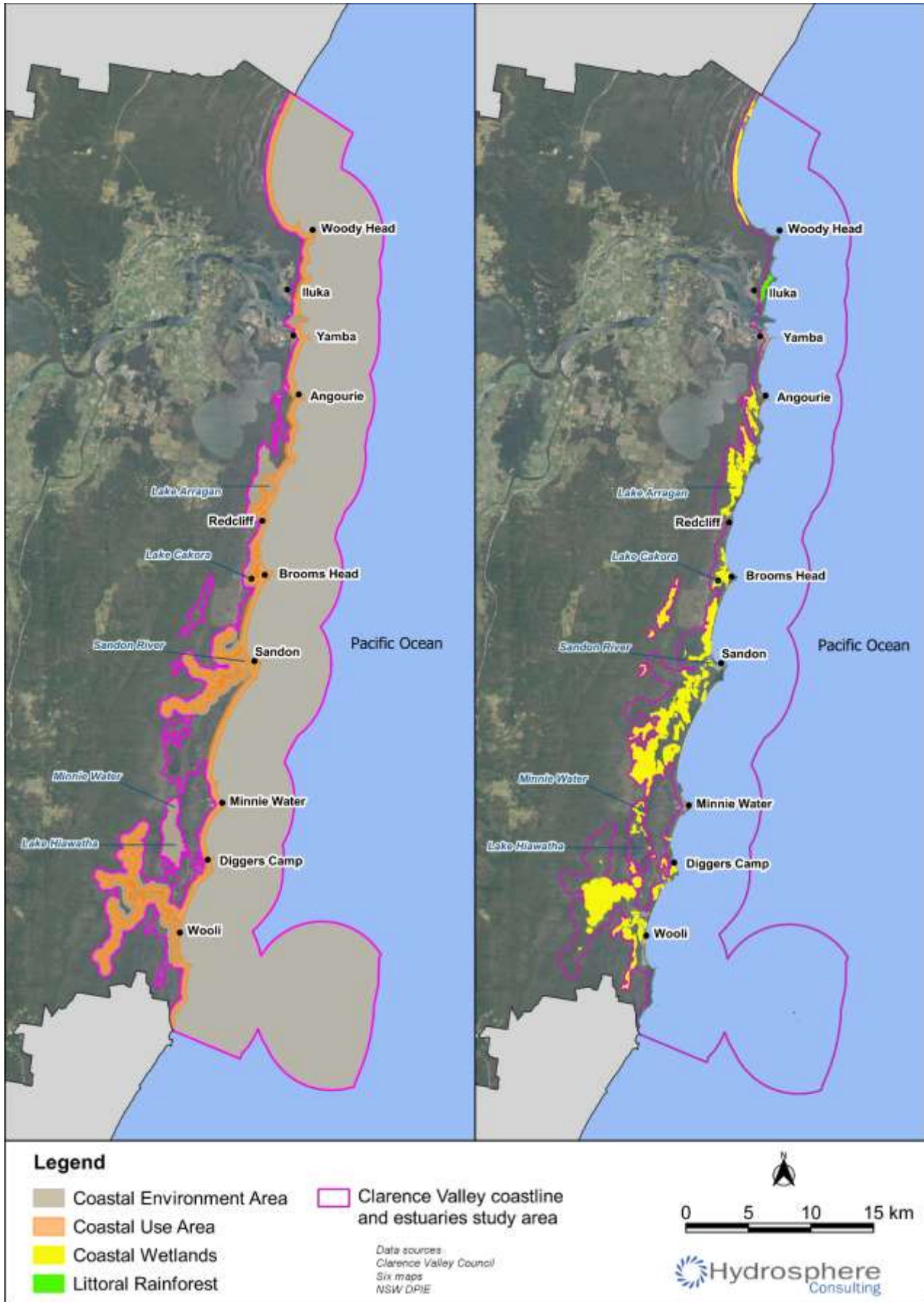


Figure 1: Coastal management areas to be addressed in the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries

A first pass (or preliminary) risk assessment and gap analysis was completed to prioritise risks and identify those that should be further investigated in subsequent stages of the CMP. Due to the large geographical area, environmental and social values of the study area, there are several key management threats to be considered in the CMP. Based on the existing information, the threats with a moderate or high risk in the current timeframe are listed Table 1.

**Table 1: Key management issues within current timeframe**

Category	Key threats	Locations
Coastal hazards	Beach erosion	Shark Bay, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Yamba Main Beach, Brooms Head Beach, Lake Cakora – entrance and Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, The Sandon, Sandon River campground and village, Wooli Beach and village, Jones Beach
	Shoreline recession	Shark Bay including Iluka Road, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Lake Cakora – entrance and Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, Sandon River campground and village, Illaroo campground, Wooli Beach and village, Jones Beach
	Coastal inundation	Shark Bay, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Yamba Main Beach, Lake Cakora Ocean Road properties, Sandon River campground and village, Illaroo campground, Wooli Beach and village
	Slope instability/ landslip	Pilot Hill, Yamba Point, Pippi Beach, Cakora Point
	Tidal inundation	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Wooli village and Wooli Wooli River and all other low-lying areas
	Inadequate/ damaged coastal protection infrastructure	Woody Bay, Lake Cakora Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, Sandon village
	Estuarine bank erosion	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora bridge footings, Wooli Wooli River
Threats to biodiversity	Historic clearing of riparian vegetation and adjacent habitat	Wooli Wooli River, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Foreshore development and land clearing for agriculture or urban development	Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment, Yamba-Angourie coast
	Bushfire	All areas
	Invasive weeds	Whole coastline, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Wooli Wooli River estuary
	Uncontrolled stock access to and grazing within the riparian zone	Wooli Wooli River estuary, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Grazing of wetlands, saltmarsh and mangroves	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Seagrass decline	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Sandon River, Wooli Wooli River

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Con

Category	Key threats	Locations
	Uncontrolled dog access	All areas
	4WD/motorbikes on beaches (Brooms Head, Shark Bay)	Brooms Head Beach, Shark Bay
	Predation and invasion by introduced animals	All areas
Water quality	Urban stormwater pollution	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora, Sandon River, Wooli Wooli River
	On-site wastewater management	Wooloweyah lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora, Wooli village Sandon village and campground
	Poor flushing of ICOLLs	Lake Cakora, Lake Arragan
	Modified environmental flows (floodplain drainage) and catchment runoff	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Agricultural diffuse source runoff	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Future development, urban growth	Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment, Yamba
	Long fetch and strong winds increasing turbidity	Wooloweyah Lagoon
Shoaling and estuary hydraulics	Shoaling and sediment movement within estuaries (reducing flushing)	Wooli Wooli River
	Erosion and sedimentation affecting navigation	Clarence River entrance
	Estuary entrance modifications	Clarence River entrance
Use and access	Limited and/or informal pedestrian access to waterways	Wooli Beach
	Bushfire damage to access and infrastructure	National Park areas
	Limited boating access (upper estuaries)	Wooli Wooli River
	Unauthorised access points (boat launching)	Wooli Wooli River
	Damage to beach access points from erosion and coastal storms	All beaches

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Executive Summary

Category	Key threats	Locations
	Reduced accessible beach at high tide due to rock walls	Brooms Head, Woody Bay
	4WD/motorbikes on beaches	Shark Bay, Barri Point, Brooms Head, Wooli Beach
Governance	Inadequate action on coastal protection (due to difficulties gaining community consensus, high cost of implementation and stringent approval requirements)	All areas
	Inadequate land use planning and development controls	All areas
	Lack of funding for coastal management	All areas
Heritage	Inadequate consultation with Aboriginal land managers	All areas
	Erosion of cultural heritage sites (e.g. middens)	Angourie, Sandon campground
Amenity	Vehicles on beaches (causing safety and noise issues)	Broom Head
	Fallen/ dangerous trees on eroded beaches	Woody Bay
	Litter (terrestrial and marine)	All areas

In terms of local issues, the highest risk threats (current timeframe) are:

- Woody Bay and Wooli Beach – beach erosion, shoreline recession.
- Lake Cakora (Ocean Road properties) – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation.
- Pilot Hill, Yamba Point – slope instability/ landslip.
- Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels – agricultural diffuse source runoff, modified environmental flows (floodplain drainage) and catchment runoff and historic clearing of riparian vegetation and adjacent habitat.
- All areas – bushfire.

These threats are likely to be exacerbated by sea level rise, increased storminess and increased fire risk with future climate change. Emerging high risk threats (next 20 years) are:

- Beach erosion – Shark Bay, Whiting Beach, Lake Cakora entrance, Wooli.
- Shoreline recession – Iluka Road, Shark Bay, Lake Cakora entrance, Wooli.
- Coastal inundation – Yamba Main Beach.
- Tidal inundation – Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels.



- Inappropriate/ damaged coastal protection infrastructure – Woody Bay, Ocean Road, Brooms Head foreshore, Sandon village.
- Damage to beach access points from erosion and coastal storms – all areas.

Accurate and detailed information about risk and consequence is necessary to assist decision makers generate effective management strategies which identify and prioritise future actions and investment. Coarse level coastal hazard assessments using regional-scale parameters have been undertaken for beach erosion and tidal inundation for much of the coastline. Detailed assessments have been undertaken for some beaches, but these should be updated to enable robust decision-making with regard to development of management options, planning controls and long-term management.

Detailed studies are required in Stage 2 of the CMP development as follows:

- Coastal hazard assessment:
  - Beach erosion, shoreline recession and coastal inundation (LGA-wide with focus on known hot-spots and areas not yet assessed).
  - Review of existing slope instability assessments and monitoring data.
- Assessment of assets/infrastructure at risk:
  - Asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, coastal hazard risks and timing, level of service (shire-wide).

The risks identified in this Scoping Study are based on the current information and will be updated once the above assessments have been completed.

The CMP will set the long-term strategy for the coordinated management of the coastline and relevant estuaries and ensure that the values and benefits of the study area are enhanced and maintained for future generations. CVC will lead the development of the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries and will collaborate with land managers, state government agencies, industry and community representatives to provide effective coastal management outcomes. The CMP development will continue over the next two years following Council adoption of this Scoping Study with the estimated costs and timing to deliver stages 2 to 4 of the CMP development as follows:

- Stage 2: between \$210,000 and \$330,000 (11 months: October 2021 – August 2022).
- Stage 3: between \$30,000 and \$150,000 (4 months: September 2022 – December 2022 plus an additional 3 months if a cost-benefit analysis is required).
- Stage 4: between \$45,000 and \$65,000 (5 months: Jan 2023 – May 2023).

CVC will seek funding from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) Coastal and Estuaries Grants Program to ensure affordability of the CMP development. Ongoing stakeholder liaison will be a key component of the CMP development.

There is an opportunity for National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) to collaborate with Council on CMP development relevant to NPWS land management responsibilities. Concurrent to the preparation of the CMP, NPWS will continue to develop coastal management strategies for the National Parks and Nature Reserves within the study area.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Clarence Valley Council (CVC) will prepare a Coastal Management Program (CMP) for the Clarence Valley coastal zone. The current coastal zone management plans and estuary management plans for the Clarence Valley coastline will be updated and incorporated into the CMP in accordance with the NSW Coastal Management Framework. Stage 1 (this document) is a Scoping Study which sets the scene for the remainder of the coastal planning process for the Clarence coastline and estuaries. This Scoping Study has been prepared by CVC in association with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) with assistance from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

The study area for this Scoping Study includes the open beaches, foreshores and coastal waters of the Clarence Valley Local Government Area (LGA, including Woody Head, Iluka, Yamba, Angourie, Brooms Head, Sandon, Minnie Water, Diggers Camp and Woolli). The study area also includes the estuaries and lagoons of Wooloweyah Lagoon, Lake Cakora, Lake Arragan, Sandon River and Woolli Woolli River and freshwater lakes of Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha. The study area excludes the catchment of the Clarence River estuary but includes Wooloweyah Lagoon and the Clarence River estuary entrance and Whiting Beach. As the Clarence Valley coastline contains significant areas of National Parks and Reserves, NPWS has played a key role in the development of this Scoping Study.

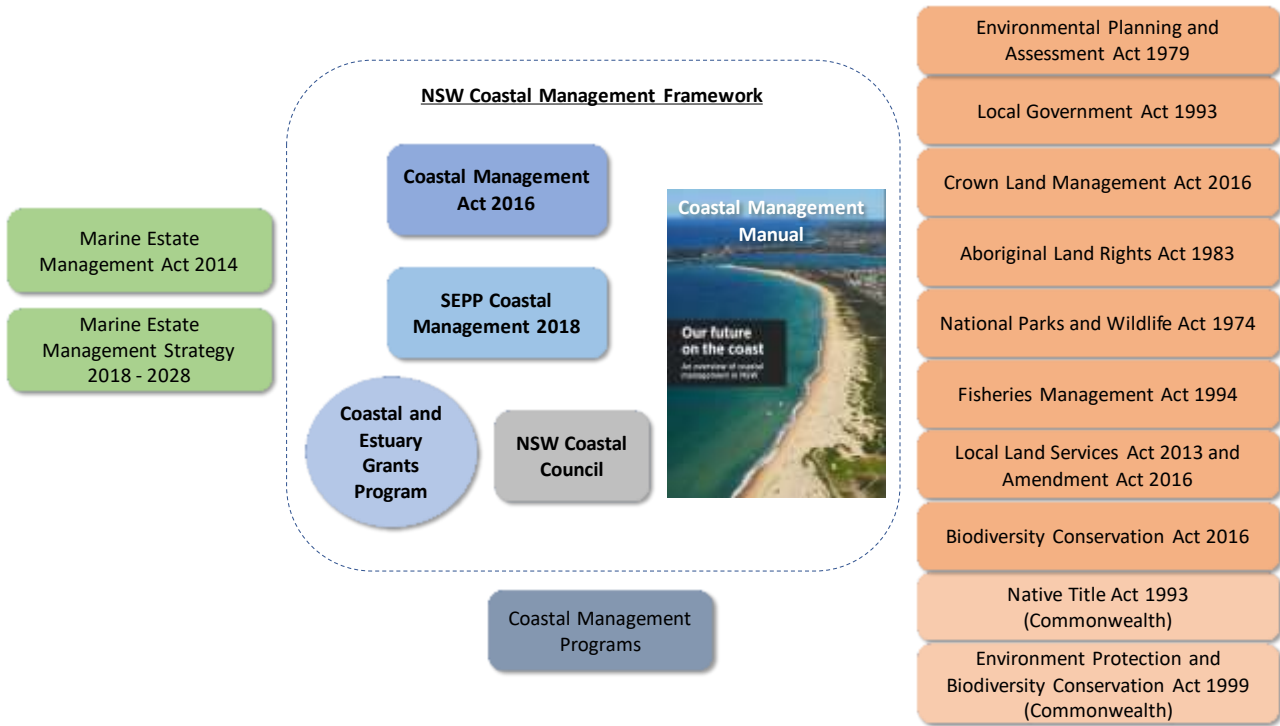
The Scoping Study:

- Sets out the strategic, environmental, social, cultural and management context for the CMP.
- Identifies issues and opportunities affecting the study area now, and those that are considered likely in the future.
- Includes review of existing plans and documents to identify actions and strategies which have been completed, and outstanding actions that will be considered for inclusion in the CMP.
- Assesses the adequacy of existing management arrangements including current and planned actions.
- Includes a first-pass risk assessment and an analysis of knowledge gaps to inform decisions specified in a preliminary business case about the need for and scope of detailed studies to be undertaken.
- Includes a forward program for subsequent stages of the CMP.

This Scoping Study has been compiled from existing studies and data sets, stakeholder consultation activities and site inspections including reports/studies and spatial data sets (Appendix A).

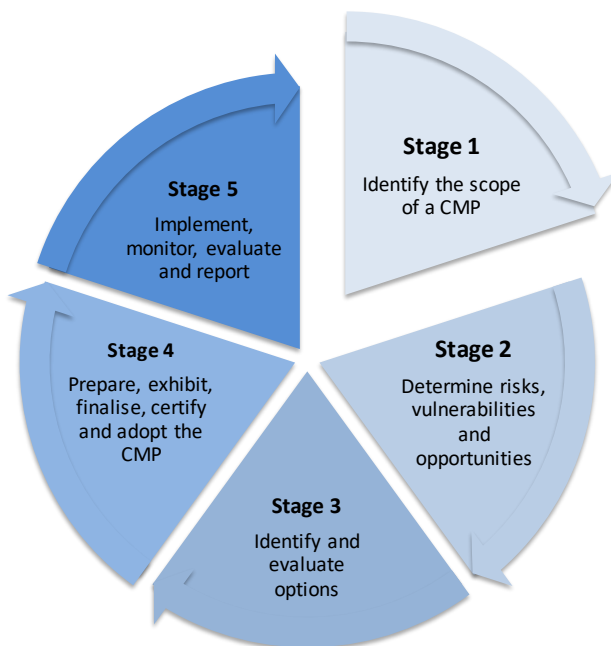
### 1.1 The Coastal Management Framework in NSW

The *Coastal Management Act 2016* establishes the framework and overarching objects for coastal management in NSW and supports the aims of the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014* to provide for strategic and integrated management of the whole marine estate – marine waters, coasts and estuaries. The *Coastal Management Act 2016* communicates the NSW Government's vision for coastal management and reflects the vital natural, social, cultural and economic values of our coastal areas and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development in managing these values. The legislative and policy framework introduced by recent coastal reforms recognises natural coastal processes and the local and regional dynamic character of the coast and promotes land use planning decisions that accommodate them. The reforms ensure coordinated planning and management of the coast and support public participation in these activities (Figure 2). Further detail on the NSW Coastal Management Framework is provided in Appendix B.



**Figure 2: Coastal management framework**

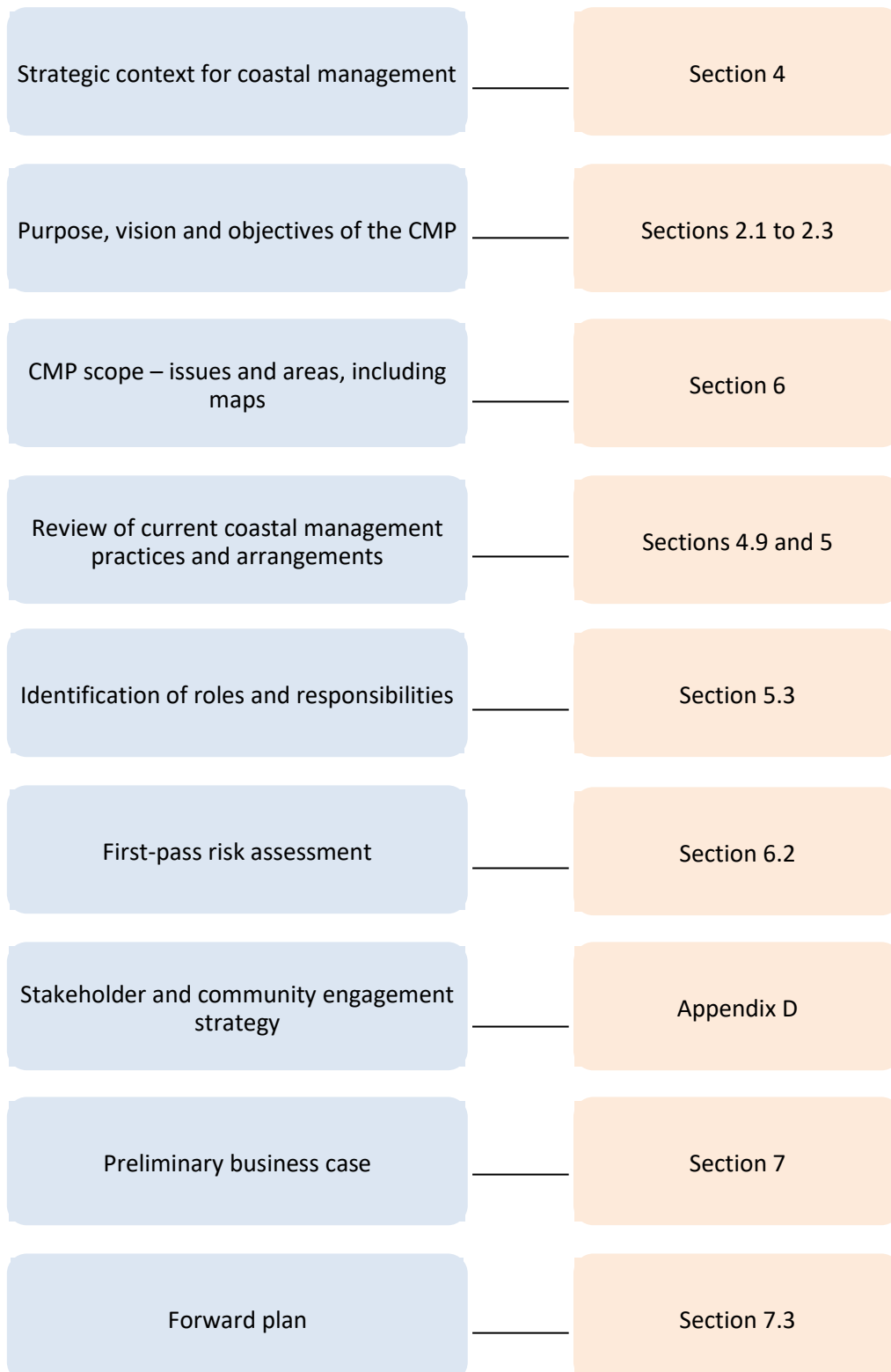
The *NSW Coastal Management Manual* (OEH, 2018, the Manual) provides guidance for developing a CMP and assists councils in addressing the requirements of the *Coastal Management Act, 2016*. The manual outlines the mandatory requirements and provides guidance on the preparation, development, adoption and content of a CMP. It includes a process for councils to follow when identifying and assessing the vulnerability of coastal environmental, social and economic values and evaluating management actions. It also contains guidance on the integration of a CMP into Council’s Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework and land use planning. The manual outlines a five-stage process for developing and implementing a CMP (Figure 3). This report addresses Stage 1 of the CMP process for the Clarence Valley coastline.



**Figure 3: The five-stage process for developing a coastal management program**

Source: Adapted from OEH (2018)

The key components of a Scoping Study (as required by the Manual) are shown in Figure 4 with the relevant section of this document that addresses each component.



**Figure 4: Components of the CMP Scoping Study for Clarence Valley coastline**

## 1.2 Clarence Valley Local Government Area Coastal Management Strategy

The coastal zone of the Clarence Valley LGA includes the open coastline extending from Ten Mile Beach in the north to Jones Beach in the south and includes the major estuary of the Clarence River as well as many smaller estuaries, lagoons and freshwater bodies. Due to the large geographical extent of the coastal zone (approximately 86 km of coastline), CVC, with advice from DPIE, has determined to separate the coastline from the Clarence River estuary (with the exception of Wooloweyah Lagoon and Whiting Beach) for the purposes of this initial CMP Scoping Study. The coastal management strategy for the LGA includes the development of the following CMPs (refer Figure 5):

- CMP for the coastline and smaller estuaries including the Solitary Islands Marine Park (study area addressed in this Scoping Study).
- CMP for the Clarence River estuary (including Wooloweyah Lagoon which has been covered in this Scoping Study) to be commenced in 2021.
- The National Parks and Nature Reserves within the coastal zone will be addressed in separate coastal management planning documents to be prepared by NPWS (although there may be opportunities to collaborate with Council on some components of CMP development). The coastline and small estuaries in the National Parks and Nature Reserves are addressed in this Scoping Study.

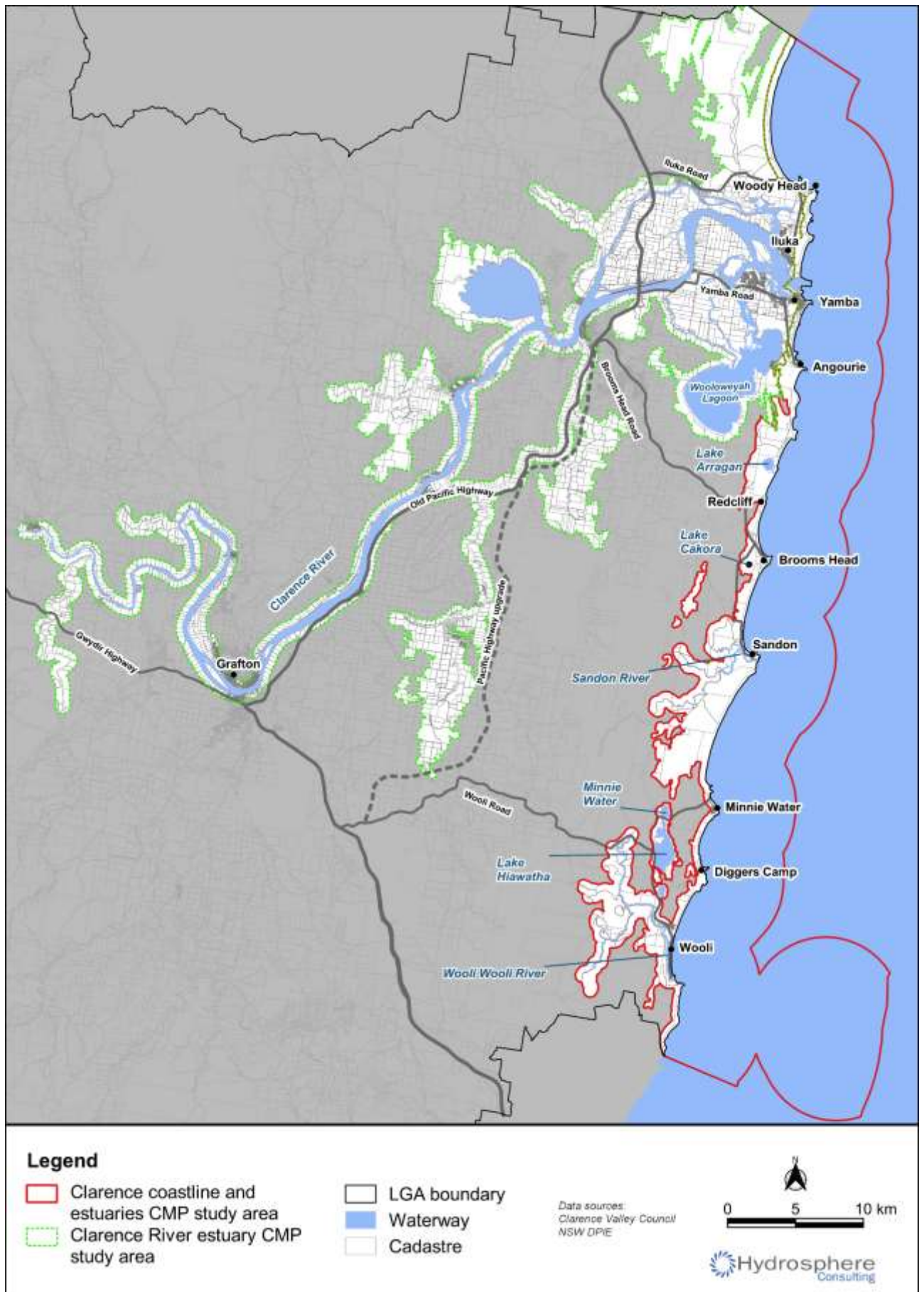


Figure 5: Coastal management strategy for the Clarence Valley LGA

### 1.3 Study Area for the Coastline and Estuaries CMP Scoping Study

The three coastal management areas that make up the coastal zone as defined by the *Coastal Management Act 2016* and the *Coastal Management State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP)* are included in the study area for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries Scoping Study (Figure 6). Maps of the study area including the Coastal Wetland and Littoral Rainforest Area (CWLRA), Coastal Environment Area (CEA) and Coastal Use Area (CUA) are provided in Figure 7 to Figure 9. Although the Coastal Vulnerability Area (CVA) is not mapped in the SEPP, the coastline is subject to coastal hazards and these have also been addressed in this Scoping Study.

The study area for this CMP Scoping Study includes the open beaches, foreshores, coastal waters, estuaries and lagoons of the Clarence Valley Local Government Area excluding the Clarence River estuary but including Wooloweyah Lagoon.



**Plate 1: Yamba and Clarence River entrance aerial view**

Source: CVC (2020a)



**Plate 2: Wooli Wooli River aerial view**

Source: <https://www.wooli-minniewater.com.au/>

The boundaries of the coastal and estuarine study area do not preclude consideration of known issues and threats from the upper catchments that have the potential to impact on downstream values (e.g. bank erosion and diffuse source agricultural runoff in the upper catchments affecting estuary health).



Figure 6: Study area for the Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study



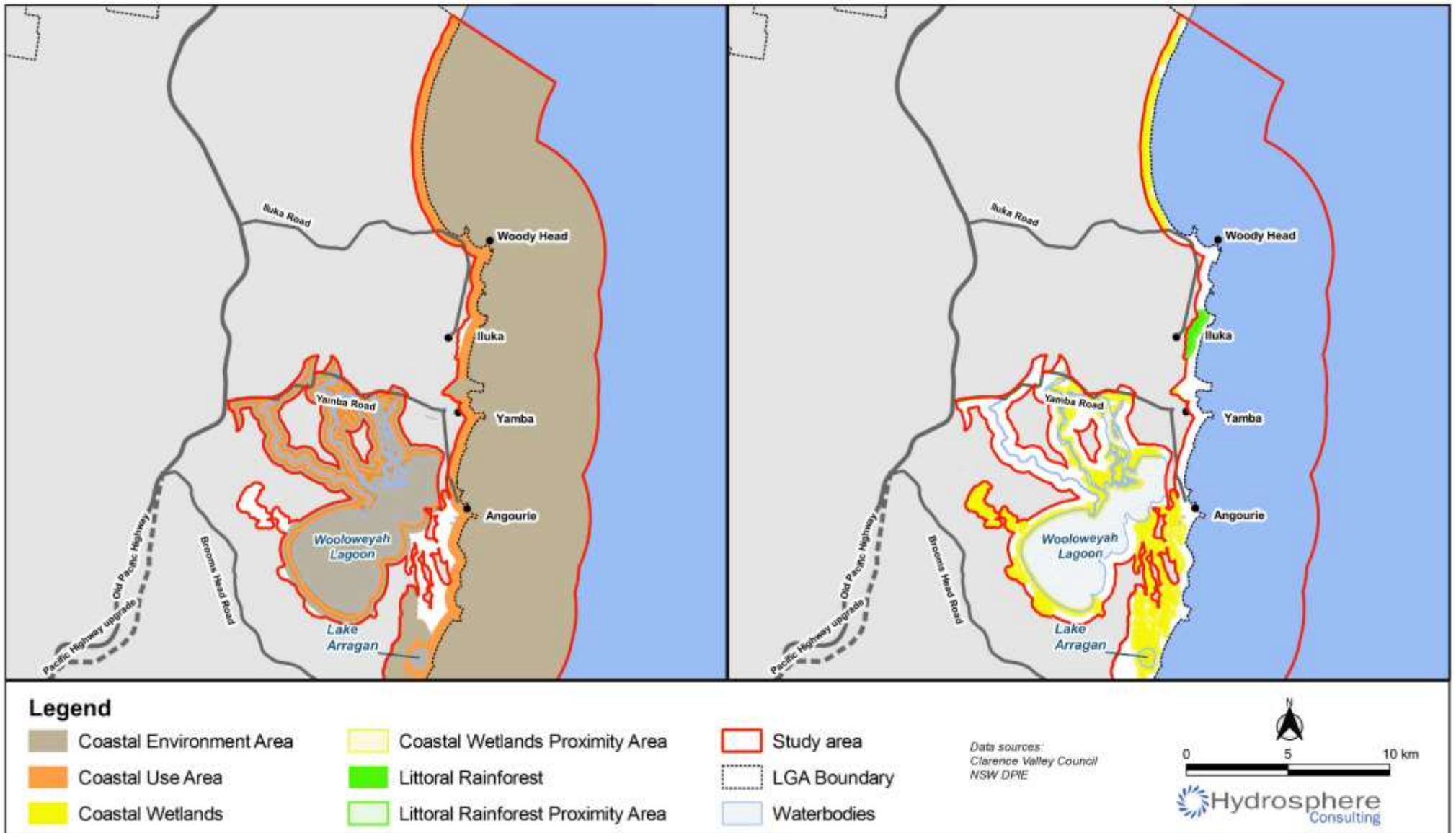


Figure 7: Coastal management areas: Yamba, Angourie and Wooloweyah Lagoon

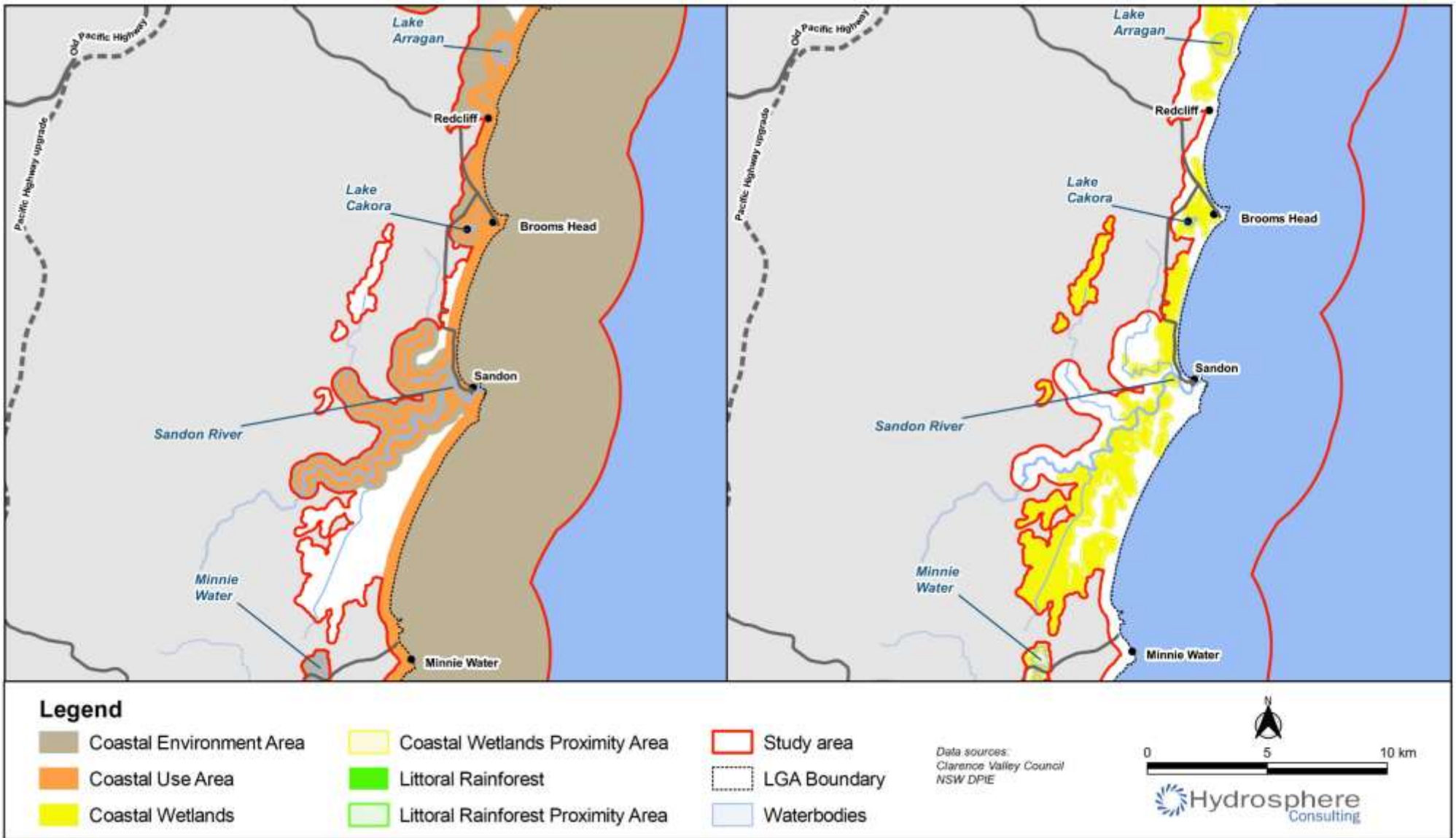


Figure 8: Coastal management areas: Minnie Water, Lake Hiawatha, Wooli and Wooli Wooli River

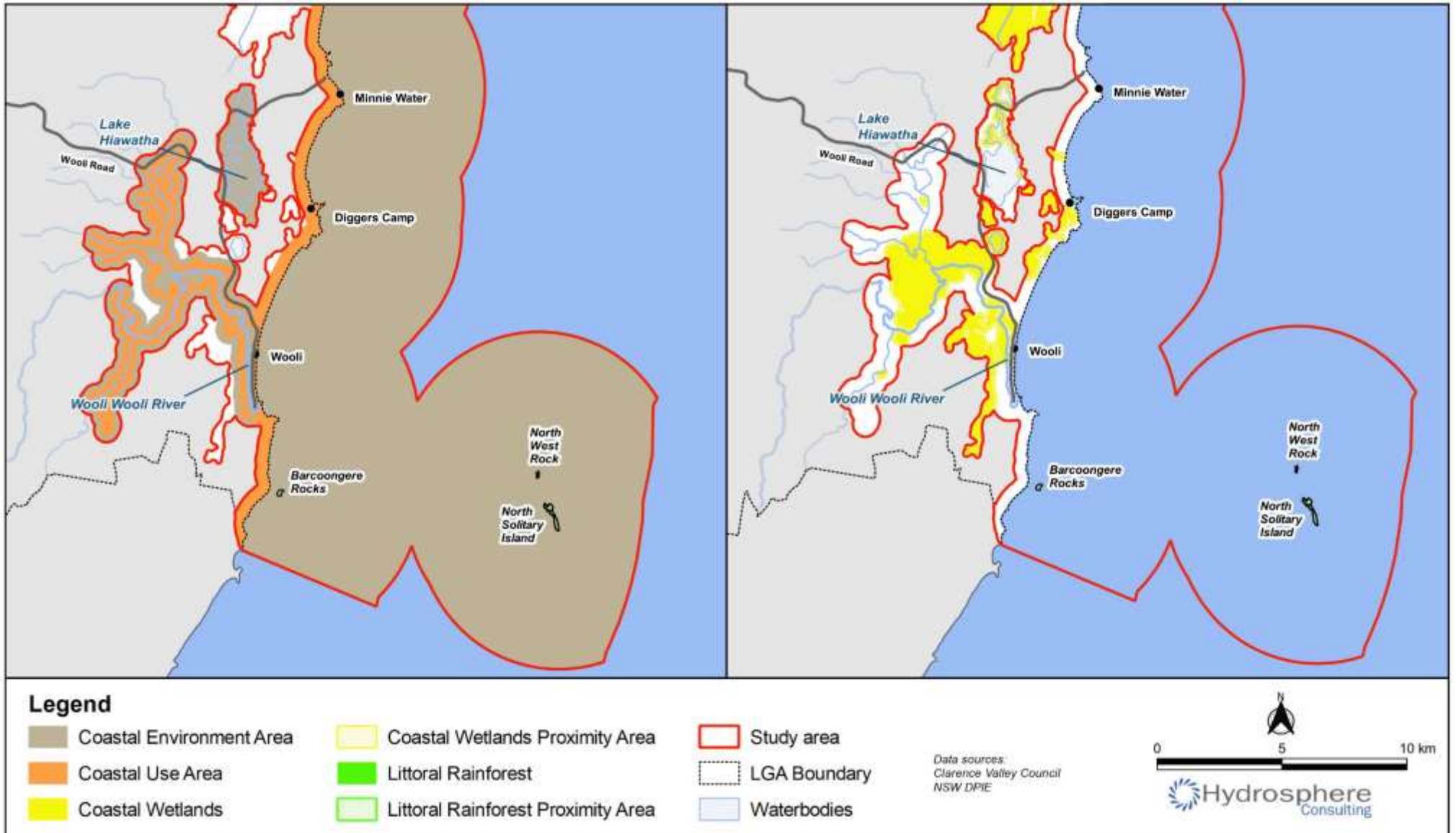


Figure 9: Coastal management areas: Brooms Head and Sandon River estuary

## 2. CMP PURPOSE, VISION AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 Purpose

The CMP will provide the long-term coordinated strategy for managing the Clarence coastal zone. An integrated whole-of-government and community approach is required to implement the strategy, with CVC, NPWS, DPIE and other state government agencies, stakeholders and local communities working together to achieve the CMP objectives.

The primary purposes of this Scoping Study are to:

- Review progress made in managing issues in coastal areas.
- Develop a shared understanding of the current situation.
- Identify the focus of the new CMP.

This Scoping Study also assists Council to:

- Identify the community and stakeholders and prepare an engagement strategy.
- Determine the strategic context of coastal management.
- Establish the purpose, vision and objectives
- Determine the key coastal management issues and the spatial extent of management areas.
- Review current coastal management arrangements.
- Establish roles, responsibilities and governance.
- Determine where action is required through a first-pass risk assessment.
- Identify knowledge gaps and information needs.
- Prepare a preliminary business case.
- Determine whether a planning proposal will be prepared to amend coastal management area maps and the Local Environmental Plan.
- Develop a forward program for subsequent stages of the coastal management program.

The CMP will incorporate management actions and strategies to address key threats and support a diversity of natural values and human uses into the future. The CMP will consider the range of timeframes (immediate, 20 years, 50 years, 100 years) where appropriate as required by the *Coastal Management Act 2016*. This Scoping Study presents the scope of the CMP and the forward program and costs to implement Stages 2 to 4 of the CMP. Recommended management actions will be developed in the CMP to balance and manage uses so that they are compatible with the environmental, social and economic values of the study area and to ensure short term actions are compatible with issues and threats in the longer term. The actions will be developed with reference to a ten-year management timeframe reflecting the implementation phase of the CMP. Longer-term pressures such as climate change and sea level rise will be considered in the formulation of management actions to ensure resilience against future threats and the conservation of the values for future generations.

## 2.2 Vision Statement

The CMP vision statement has been developed from community feedback and is consistent with the objects of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*, the management objectives for the coastal management areas and Council's vision and objectives as identified in its Community Strategic Plan.

*“The natural values of the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will be conserved and enhanced. Sustainable management of the coastline will include adequate resourcing and funding to preserve the environmental, cultural, recreational, amenity, local and tourism values with consideration of existing and emerging threats to improve resilience to current and future pressures.”*

A summary of feedback from the community to inform the Scoping Study is shown in Figure 10.



**Figure 10: Word cloud generated from the survey respondents' vision of the Clarence Valley's coastline and estuaries in 10 years**

## 2.3 Objectives

Section 12 of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* states that: *“The purpose of a coastal management program is to set the long-term strategy for the coordinated management of land within the coastal zone with a focus on achieving the objects of this Act.”*

The objects of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* (Section 3) are to manage the coastal environment of NSW in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development for the social, cultural and economic well-being of the people of the State, and in particular:

- (a) to protect and enhance natural coastal processes and coastal environmental values including natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and resilience, and*
- (b) to support the social and cultural values of the coastal zone and maintain public access, amenity, use and safety, and*
- (c) to acknowledge Aboriginal peoples' spiritual, social, customary and economic use of the coastal zone, and*
- (d) to recognise the coastal zone as a vital economic zone and to support sustainable coastal economies, and*

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - CMP Purpose, Vision and Objectives**

*(e) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone and promote sustainable land use planning decision-making, and*

*(f) to mitigate current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change, and*

*(g) to recognise that the local and regional scale effects of coastal processes, and the inherently ambulatory and dynamic nature of the shoreline, may result in the loss of coastal land to the sea (including estuaries and other arms of the sea), and to manage coastal use and development accordingly, and*

*(h) to promote integrated and co-ordinated coastal planning, management and reporting, and*

*(i) to encourage and promote plans and strategies to improve the resilience of coastal assets to the impacts of an uncertain climate future including impacts of extreme storm events, and*

*(j) to ensure co-ordination of the policies and activities of government and public authorities relating to the coastal zone and to facilitate the proper integration of their management activities, and*

*(k) to support public participation in coastal management and planning and greater public awareness, education and understanding of coastal processes and management actions, and*

*(l) to facilitate the identification of land in the coastal zone for acquisition by public or local authorities in order to promote the protection, enhancement, maintenance and restoration of the environment of the coastal zone, and*

*(m) to support the objects of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014.*

The CMP will also ensure that the objectives for the four coastal management areas (CWLRA, CEA, CUA and CVA) as described in Appendix B are achieved.

The CMP objectives may be refined as the CMP is developed to reflect local issues and values and remain consistent with state government objectives. The CMP will include the development of performance indicators where relevant, for inclusion in the CMP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework.

### 3. STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement is a critical component which spans all stages in the production of a CMP.

#### 3.1 Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

As part of the development and implementation of previous coastal and estuary management planning documents, Council has engaged with stakeholders and the community. Previous engagement activities have included:

- Community surveys – e.g. Yamba (2002), Sandon River (2011), Lake Cakora (2009) and Wooli (1997). Further detail is provided in Appendix D.
- Coast and Estuary Management Committee (CEMC) meetings
- Information in community newsletters – e.g. Wooli-Minnie Water-Sandon River, Diggers Camp.
- Direct engagement with community groups – Wooli Coastal Communities Protection Alliance, Brooms Head Landcare.
- Public exhibition of plans – e.g. Sandon River, Wooli, Brooms Head, Yamba, Whiting Beach.
- Public meetings and drop-in sessions – e.g. Wooli, Brooms Head, Yamba.
- Agency meetings.
- Site meetings – e.g. Brooms Head Landcare, OEH (now DPIE-EES), NSW Coastal Panel, Wooli Dunecare.
- Information on Council's website.

Prior to this Scoping Study, limited consultation had been undertaken for Yamba and Wooloweyah Lagoon areas. Activities had also not been specifically targeted to Aboriginal groups. Apart from the activities undertaken for Wooli and Brooms Head, most of these activities were undertaken 5-25 years prior to this Scoping Study development. Consultation activities had also focussed on localised issues and targeted in local areas. While these outcomes provide useful background to community values, fresh engagement activities were undertaken for this Scoping Study and are planned for the remaining CMP stages (refer Appendix D).

#### 3.2 Scoping Study Consultation Activities

Development of this Scoping Study included stakeholder engagement activities undertaken in accordance with the *Quality Assurance Standard for Community and Stakeholder Engagement* (IAP2, 2015), *CVC Community Engagement Policy* (CVC, 2018a) the *Guidelines for Community and Stakeholder Engagement in Coastal Management* and *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (OEH, 2010).

The aims of the engagement activities were to inform and involve stakeholders by bringing all interested parties on board early to share information and ideas, identify stakeholders and prepare a stakeholder profile. Feedback from the community and other stakeholders has been used to identify values and coastal management issues. Engagement activities are detailed in Appendix C and included:

- Meetings with the CEMC.
- An online community survey with paper-based copies available at key locations.
- Submissions were invited from government agencies, community groups and the Aboriginal community.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Stakeholder and Community Engagement**

- The Clarence Conversations website included project information, a link to the community survey, useful links, downloads, a discussion forum, questions page and pin map.



## 4. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

### 4.1 Statutory and Planning Context

#### 4.1.1 Legislation and policy

The legislation and policy governing management of the coastal zone is detailed in Appendix B. The *Coastal Management Act 2016* establishes the framework and overarching objectives for coastal management in NSW which focus on strategic, integrated and ecologically sustainable management of the NSW coastal zone (refer Section 1.1).

Council is not aware of any legal challenges relating to coastal management in the study area

#### 4.1.2 Regional and local plans

The study area is currently managed in accordance with various regional and local level planning instruments, strategies and management plans implemented by Council and other stakeholders. The key regional plans and local plans relevant to coastal management are shown on Figure 11. Other relevant management plans include Crown reserve plans of management and floodplain risk management plans. The following plans have been certified under the *Coastal Protection Act 1979*:

- *Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon* (White, 2009).
- *Wooli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan* (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018).
- *Brooms Head Beach and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan* (CVC, 2017).

A summary of all coast and estuary management plans (both certified and uncertified), National Parks plans of management and Crown Reserves plans of management is provided in Appendix B. The status of the recommended actions in the current plans is detailed in Appendix E.

#### 4.1.3 Strategic direction

The strategic direction for management of the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries is established through the following:

- The NSW Coastal Management Framework (Section 1.1).
- The *Marine Estate Management Strategy (2018 - 2028)*.
- Regional and local plans as discussed in Section 4.1.2.
- Council's IP&R Framework (refer Appendix B) - the Clarence Community Strategic Plan (*The Clarence 2027*), the Delivery Program and Operational Plan.

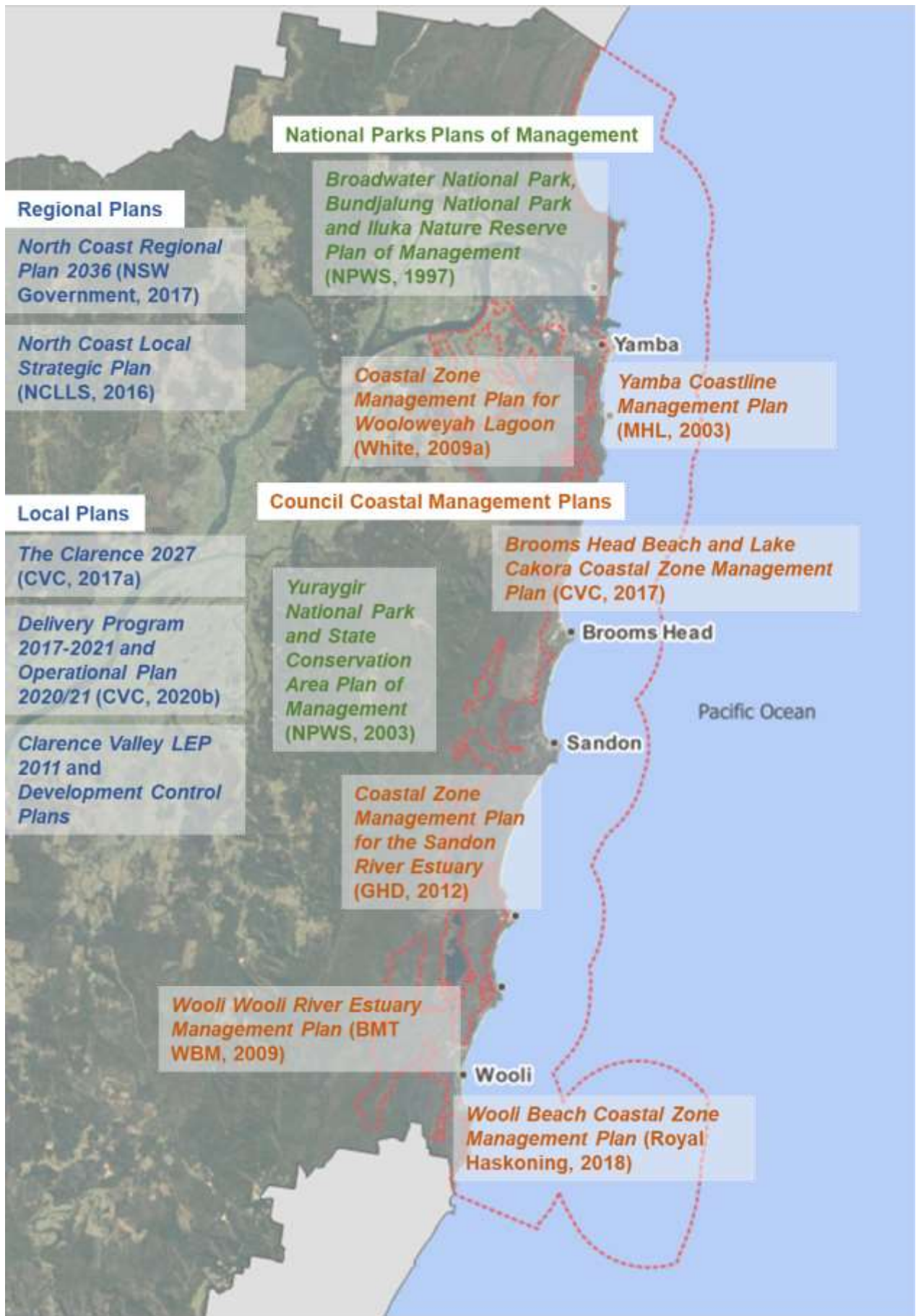


Figure 11: Regional and local strategies and management plans for the Clarence Valley coastal zone

## 4.2 Culture and Heritage

The Clarence Valley coastline is the traditional land of the Yaegl People. The Yaegl Country centres around the lower Clarence River extending south along the coastline to Red Rock and north to Black Rocks (Jerusalem Creek). The Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (YTOAC) are the traditional owners and custodians of Yaegl Country. Yaegl Country is bordered by Gumbayngirr Country to the south and south-west and Bundjalung country to the north and north-west. The Yaegl people's ongoing use and relationship to country is recognised with the successful Native Title determinations over lands and coastal waters along the coastline as detailed in Section 5.2.

Prior to European arrival, the Yaegl People occupied and skilfully managed the coastline and surrounding areas for thousands of years. The coastal areas continue to play a significant role in the daily lives of the Yaegl People, providing an abundance of natural resources for survival, ceremonial rituals and a deep social, cultural and spiritual connection. Numerous significant sites, areas and landscapes are located along the coastline. In Kijas (2009) Ken 'Fox' Laurie notes the ongoing attachment of the Yaegl People to the Clarence Valley coastline:

*"The Yaegl people are the traditional custodians of the Clarence Coast. Its outcrops, estuaries and beaches hold places where people have camped for thousands of years and used abundant resources provided by nature in this favourable location... The coastline is a network of pathways between places of spiritual importance. Its landmarks are associated with stories and important figures. A local dreamtime story relates to Durrangan and the creation story of the stone canoe... A strong attachment between the Goorie people and their local landscape indicates the presence of long-standing knowledge about animals, plants and the environment: a complex web of places associated with fishing, hunting and collecting where people continued to return to meet, to fish, to collect bush foods and to trade."*

The estuaries and their forested catchments include ceremonial sites (carved trees, stone arrangements, natural mythological ceremonial sites, initiation grounds and waterholes), extractive sites (stone and ochre quarries, axe grinding grooves and scarred trees), open campsites, middens, fish traps, contact sites, rock shelters and art sites (Kijas, 2009).

Europeans began to colonise the Clarence Valley coastline in the mid-1800s, particularly cedar getters and pastoralists. A brief European historical context of Yuraygir National Park and surrounding area is provided below as described in Tuck (2007 and 2018) and is typical of the Clarence Valley coastline:

- Timber getting – cedar getters were the first to arrive.
- Squatting and stock grazing – sheep initially then cattle.
- Cropping – maize then bananas from the late 1860s then sugarcane.
- Timber – became popular again in the early 1900s.
- Establishment of camps, villages and towns – most coastal villages were established in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Commercial fishing - trawling, netting, trapping and line fishing at beaches, rivers, creeks, estuaries and inshore waters from the early 20th century in addition to oyster growing.
- Sand mining – extensive sandmining occurred along the coast predominantly in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Recreation - recreational fishing, camping and hunting dates from the early 20th century. Increased tourism from the late 1960s includes surfers, recreational fishers, bushwalkers and naturists among the visitors.

These European activities changed the natural coastal landscape, and as such, sites, artefacts and values relating to these activities have also become part of the contemporary coastal landscape. Places of local heritage significance and conservation areas are identified in the Clarence Valley LEP 2011.

### **4.3 Environmental Context**

#### **4.3.1 Environmental values**

The many environmental values of the study area have been documented in previous plans and studies (e.g. GHD, 2012; Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018a; SMEC, 2013d; WBM, 2006) and established through previous consultation activities (Appendix D). Previous findings have been confirmed by community consultation undertaken as part of this study (refer Appendix C). The core environmental values of the study area are associated with its landscape amenity (i.e. geographical features, scenic amenity and views), healthy and diverse natural environments and biodiversity values.

The natural beauty of the Clarence Valley coastline is highlighted in the large areas of National Parks and Nature Reserves. The National Parks protect and conserve habitat for a large range of endangered ecological communities and threatened flora and fauna species. The study area also includes a large component of the Solitary Islands Marine Park (SIMP) which contains diverse habitats (estuaries, sandy beaches, intertidal rocky shores, sub-tidal reefs and open oceans) and the Solitary Islands. The SIMP's northern estuaries are some of the state's most pristine, largely because the majority of adjacent land remains in a near natural state and is conserved as part of Yuraygir National Park. The local Aboriginal communities within the Yaegl Nation have strong cultural links with the marine park and are actively involved in conservation planning.

The coastline and estuaries are dynamic and diverse encompassing a broad range of natural features including sandy beaches, coastal dunes, rocky headlands, marine areas, ICOLLs, estuary entrances, littoral rainforest, wetlands/heathlands and estuarine environments. Locals and visitors place a high value on the abundance of natural resources, uncrowded areas for nature-based recreation and stunning scenic amenity. Beaches, headlands and waterways provide a place for recreation and social interaction and results of the community survey undertaken during this Scoping Study indicate that for many community members, interaction with the coast and estuaries is a highly valued part of life.

#### **4.3.2 Geomorphology, geology and soils**

The study area and the broader catchments of waterways within the study area lie within the southern area of the Clarence Basin. The coastal zone throughout the study area is dominated by quaternary sand beach barrier systems and coastal plains which overlay the Clarence Basin material. Bedrock outcrops (typically sandstone and siltstone) occur as headlands punctuating the beach system.

Sediment compartments are used to compartmentalise sections of the Australian coastline with similar characteristics and processes. A sediment compartment is a section of coast which shares a common sediment resource with clearly defined physical boundaries (Short, 2018). A compartment may be open, leaky or closed at either or both boundaries and the sediment budget may be positive, stable or negative. The sediment compartment concept uses a hierarchy classification including province, division, region, primary and secondary. The Clarence Valley coastline lies within the temperate province, south-east division and central eastern region and spans over two primary coastal sediment compartments, Clarence River to Point Danger (Tweed Heads) and Yamba Heads to Bare Bluff (Sapphire Beach). The secondary sediment compartments within the study area are Bundjalung, Yuraygir and Woolgoolga which are described in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 12.

**Table 2: Description of secondary coastal sediment compartments within study area**

Compartment	Bundjalung	Yuraygir	Woolgoolga
Extent	Yamba Point to Evans Head	Wooli to Yamba Point	Bare Bluff (Sapphire Beach) to Wooli
Shared LGA	Clarence Valley and Richmond Valley	-	Clarence Valley and Coffs Harbour
Geomorphology	Sandstone and conglomerate headlands, zeta-form bays, large and small embayed beaches, extensive Pleistocene prograded beach ridge plain, dunes, Holocene prograded barriers, Clarence River mouth and estuary.	Sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate headlands, zeta-form bays, sandy beaches, episodic transgressive dunes.	Increasing bedrock control, embayed beaches, narrow Holocene barrier deposits, backed by Pleistocene transgressive dunes.
Sensitivity rating <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity rating is 4 with several sections already 5. The Woody Bay region is sensitive and undergoing erosion.	Sensitivity rating is 4 with several localised erosion spots already rated 5.	Sensitivity rating is 4 and the coast appears to be sediment starved.
Confidence rating <sup>2</sup>	Medium to high	Medium	Medium

1. Relevant sensitivity rating from 1 (low) to 5 (high): 3 - Relatively stable shorelines which may be subject to periodic erosion followed by recovery (accretion), but no long-term recession expected in the next few decades since the sediment budget remains sufficiently balanced over time from offshore, alongshore or terrestrial sources. 4 - Shorelines that currently do not show evidence of long-term recession but are likely to begin receding with continuing sea-level rise (based on sediment availability onshore and offshore). 5 - Shoreline recession is occurring now (typically documented by historical shifts in shoreline position) and the shoreline is likely to continue to recede as sea level rises (possibly at a faster rate depending on local conditions).

2. Confidence rating: Medium - Some information is available on changes to landforms, from multiple sources, which may include recent landform change from site descriptions and irregular aerial photographs over the past decade. High - detailed information is available identifying changes to coastal landforms spanning the historical period and includes regular remotely sensed information over the past 30 years or more.

Source: CoastAdapt (2017d)

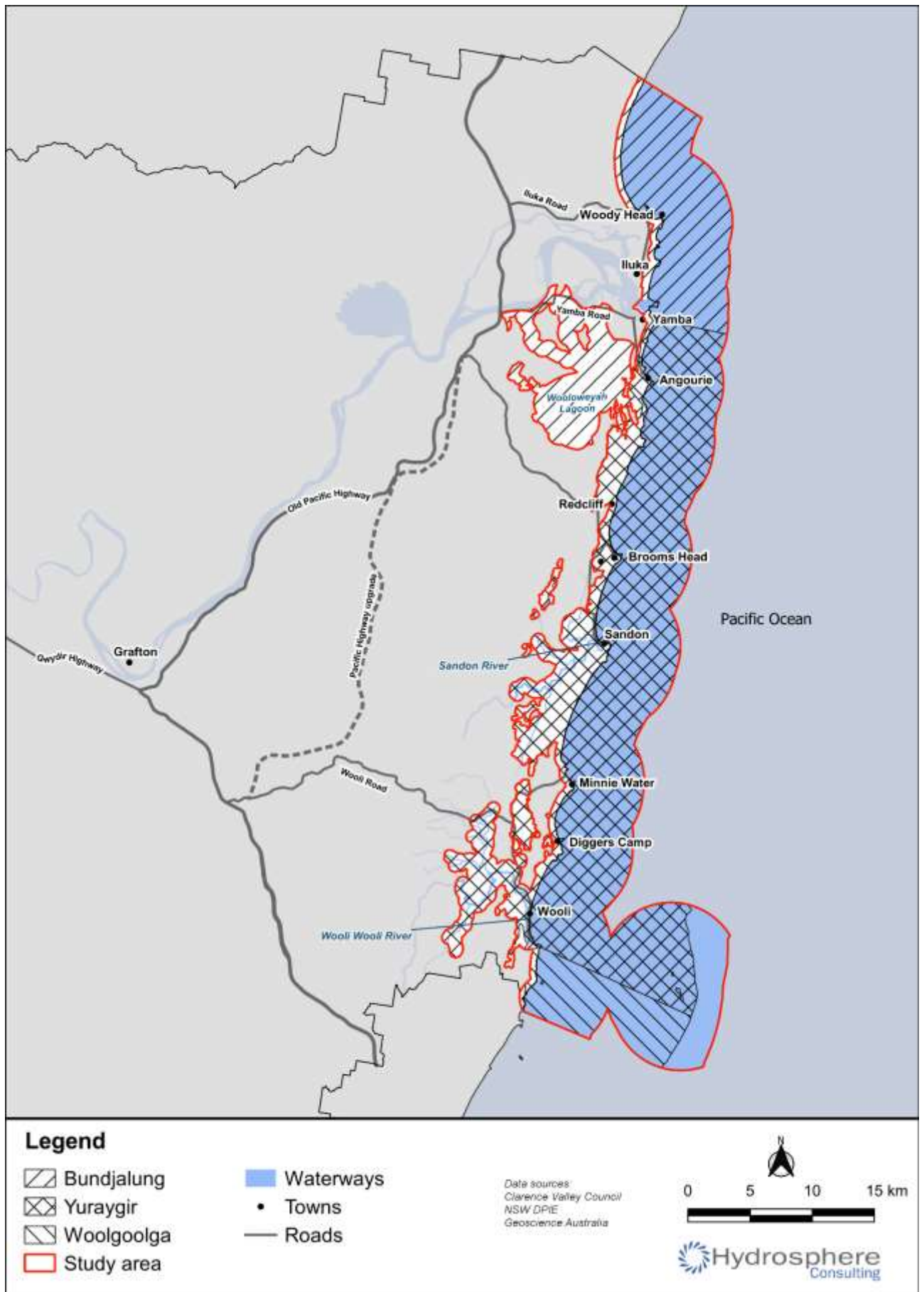


Figure 12: Secondary coastal sediment compartments within the study area

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Strategic Context**

Based on the sediment compartment framework the majority of the Clarence coastline is dominated by sediment compartments that are characterised by rocky headlands, zeta form bays and sandy beaches (Plate 3) and the majority of the coast consists of shorelines that do not show evidence of long-term recession but are likely to begin receding with continuing sea-level rise. However, there are several sections where shoreline recession is currently occurring and is likely to continue.



1 - Yamba



2 – Brooms Head



3 – Iluka Beach



4 – Sandon Beach

**Plate 3: Study area coastline**

Acid sulfate soils (ASS) are mapped in the *Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011* along much of the coastline. ASS are classified under five classes which indicate when development consent is required for works on that land. The presence and characteristics of ASS/PASS within the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment are well documented in Whitehouse (2001). Low pH water in several drains and channels within the catchment have been attributed to acid export from surrounding ASS (Whitehouse, 2001).

The coastal geomorphology of the region is influenced by the following processes (CoastAdapt, 2017a; 2017b; 2017c):

- The humid warm to cool temperate climate.
- Micro-tides.
- South-easterly Tasman Sea swells.
- Easterly seas.

- Dominant quartz (terrigenous) sediments with northerly longshore transport in the northern part.
- The El Niño Southern Oscillation (driving beach erosion/accretion cycles, cyclone frequency).

The Clarence Valley coastline is a wave dominated coastline and the estuary geomorphology types are influenced by this setting. The estuaries within the study area are either wave-dominated barrier estuaries or coastal lagoons (Table 3 and Plate 4).

**Table 3: Estuary types within the study area**

Estuary	Type	Entrance
Clarence River	Wave dominated barrier estuary	Open trained
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Tidal barrier estuary lagoon	-
Mara Creek	Coastal lagoon	Intermittently open, untrained
Lake Arragan	Coastal lagoon	Intermittently open, untrained
Lake Cakora	Coastal lagoon	Intermittently open, untrained
Sandon River	Wave dominated barrier estuary	Open, natural control point to the south with a bedrock headland and the Plover Island tombolo on the northern side
Wooli Wooli River	Wave dominated barrier estuary	Open trained

Source: EES (2018a; 2018b; 2018c), Roy *et al.* (2001)

Whiting Beach is situated within the entrance of the Clarence River and formed in the early 1900s as a result of changes in hydrodynamics and sediment transport in the lower estuary, in particular due to the construction of Middle Wall (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2014).

Wooloweyah Lagoon with a surface area of approximately 24 km<sup>2</sup> (Adlam, 2015) is part of the broader Clarence River estuary. The lagoon developed due to infilling of a deeper river valley which had formed during periods of lower sea level and formation of a barrier dune to the east against bedrock exposures, separating the lagoon from the coast (Woodhouse, 2001). The lagoon is a depositional environment with the lagoon continuing to infill with marine sands deposited as a flood-tide delta at the entrances to the channels at the northern end of the lagoon and sediments and silts deposited throughout the lagoon during floods (Woodhouse, 2001; Hashimoto and Hudson, 1999).

Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha are two freshwater lakes located to the west and south-west of Minnie water village. The area of Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha is approximately 52 ha and 315 ha respectively and are both relatively deep (approximately 10 metres) in parts (Timms, 1982). The lakes are impounded on country rock by inland high sand dunes (Timms, 1982). Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha are the town water supplies for Minnie Water village and Wooli, respectively.





1 – Wooloweyah Lagoon



2 – Sandon Beach and Plover Island



3 – Wooli Wooli River entrance



4 – Lake Arragan entrance



5 – Lake Cakora entrance



6 – Clarence River entrance breakwaters

**Plate 4: Study area estuaries**

### 4.3.3 Hydrology and catchment modifications

The hydrology and catchments of the study area estuaries apart from Wooloweyah Lagoon are largely unmodified.

The eastern section of the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment is within Yuraygir National Park. The hydrology within the western area of the catchment is highly modified with various ephemeral streams and man-made drains in the south-western catchment flowing north-east into the Taloumbi ring drain (Figure 13). The Taloumbi ring drain is a major perimeter drain which is approximately 8.5 km long running just landward and parallel to the south-western shoreline of the lagoon. A levee (constructed with excavated material from the ring drain) is situated between the drain and the lagoon shoreline. The ring drain receives runoff from four major radial drains (Taloumbi radial drains 1-4) and discharges into Palmers Channel at its northern end and into the lagoon at the intersection with each radial drain (White, 2009). Many kilometres of private drains and levee systems have been constructed that link to the drain (Engeny, 2019). It has been estimated that more than 70% of runoff enters the lagoon through the Taloumbi ring and radial drainage system due to the extensive drainage network on the western flats (Foley & White, 2007). One radial drain (drain 5) is not linked to the ring drain and discharges directly into the lagoon (White, 2009).

Engeny (2019) notes that there are a number of impediments to the drainage of the land connected to the ring drain, including:

- Low elevation of surrounding land (approximately 0 mAHD).
- Attenuated tidal range caused by the lagoon.
- Blocked floodgates due to sedimentation at the mouth of the inlets (requiring regular removal by Council).
- General shallowing of Wooloweyah Lagoon (estimated to be 4 mm – 30 mm per year, depending on the location).
- Sea level rise.
- Condition of assets and floodgate leakage.

Options to manage the Taloumbi ring drain and surrounding areas of poor drainage are currently being explored by CVC.

Further to the north of the Taloumbi ring drain catchment, the area east of James Creek flows into Palmers Channel primarily through three flood-gated drainage systems, the most significant being Carrs Drain. To the east of the lagoon the catchment is bound by dunes and ridges where various wetlands and small streams flow west into the lagoon. North of the lagoon lies Palmers Island, Micalo Island and various other small low-lying, low relief islands. Various channels flow through these islands, with Palmers, Micalo and Oyster Channels the most significant, connecting the lagoon to the lower Clarence River estuary.

The drainage of Palmers and Micalo Islands have also been extensively modified with large areas of wetlands drained. Woodhouse reported that there was a 53% loss of wetlands on Palmers Island between 1942 and 1994 due to the artificial drainage. A levee extends the length of the eastern side of Palmers Island on the western bank of Micalo Channel. This levee adjoins the Taloumbi levee in the south. Micalo Island also has several constructed drains and a large prawn farm (disused) which has severely altered the natural hydrology of the island. Woodhouse (2001) reported that Micalo Island lost approximately 166 ha of wetland between 1942 and 1994 primarily due to the construction of the prawn farm.



Figure 13: Wooloweyah Lagoon floodplain modifications

#### 4.3.4 Water Quality

Water quality is one of the prime estuarine “health” indicators and clean waterways are highly valued by the community. Many of the key economic industries in the local area rely on good water quality including tourism, aquaculture (oyster production) and commercial fishing. Although, poor water quality was not raised as a significant issue by the public, good water quality was raised as the most important attribute of the Clarence coastline and estuaries into the future.

The collection of water quality data in the study area has been sporadic, site/ project specific and there has been little or no integration between sampling efforts, or of data storage and analysis. CVC participated in the Beachwatch Partnership Program between 2002 and 2011 with many locations monitored within the LGA and a portion of these within the study area. The *Clarence Catchment Ecohealth Project: Assessment of River and Estuarine Condition 2014* (Ryder *et al.*, 2014) assesses the health of the Clarence River catchment and the coastal catchments. This project was conducted over a 12-month period (August 2012 to August 2013) covering 88 sites across 37 river systems to contribute to the assessment of the ecological condition of the catchments. Of these sites, eight are located in the study area with one in Wooloweyah Lagoon, Lake Arragan and Lake Cakora, two in Sandon River and three in Wooli Wooli River. Ecohealth results are discussed in the relevant sections below.

DPIE - EES developed an estuary health risk dataset for each estuarine catchment in NSW (Dela-Cruz, *et al.*, 2019) to support development of CMP Scoping Studies. The dataset identifies land use pressures and the consequent risks of impacts based on sub-catchment scaled attributes such as land use, soil type and climate and provides modelled estimates of surface flows and the nutrient and total suspended solids loads.

##### Coastline

There are no recent data on water quality at the beaches. However, several sites (Whiting Beach, Yamba Main Beach, Brooms Head, Minnie Water and Wooli Beach) were included in the Beachwatch monitoring program between 2003 - 2009 where enterococci levels were recorded. All sites had acceptable levels of enterococci during the monitoring periods.

##### Blue Pools

The Blue and Green pools (collectively known as the Blue Pools) located within Angourie Reserve between Spooky Beach and Angourie Beach are two former quarry sites that are filled with fresh water. These pools are a popular recreational location and have been used for swimming and diving for well over a century. However, the pools are subject to blue-green algal blooms particularly over the warmer months, which can be toxic and the pools may not be suitable for swimming at all times. CVC monitors the level of algae on a regular basis over the summer months and has signs on site (and a webpage) to indicate if the pools are open to swimming.

##### Wooloweyah Lagoon

Poor water quality has consistently been raised as an issue in Wooloweyah Lagoon over at least the last 30 years (e.g. Lancaster (1990); Woodhouse (2001); White (2009) and various earlier studies). This has resulted in many water quality studies undertaken within the lagoon over this time providing a reasonable understanding of processes occurring within the catchment. Poor water quality, particularly with reference to perceived impacts on seagrass continues to be raised as an issue by the community.

Woodhouse (2001) provides a detailed synthesis of water quality monitoring undertaken until 2001 in previous studies which is summarised below:

- Water clarity is poor due to resuspension of sediments by wind action and possibly trawlers.
- Nutrient concentrations increased during low flow conditions which supported algal blooms.

- The lagoon has a poor flushing rate with a high retention of nutrients after rainfall.
- The channels, creeks and drains running into the lake sometimes contain sufficiently high nutrient concentrations to cause eutrophic conditions.
- During the dry season the lake has high salinity. During the wet season the lagoon is periodically eutrophic and under dissolved oxygen stress.
- pH is generally within acceptable levels.
- The lagoon was considered to be 'very poor', Oyster Channel 'poor' and Palmers Channel 'very poor' for aquatic ecosystem protection.
- After rainfall events pH is lower in the drains within the catchment particularly those flowing into Palmers Channel.
- Increased turbidity within the lagoon coincided with the opening of the prawn trawling season.
- Dissolved oxygen (DO) within monitored drains was generally low.

The *Wooloweyah Lagoon Condition Assessment* (White, 2009c) provided an understanding of the health of the lake at that time. In particular, the study explored turbidity and nutrient levels within the lagoon. Key findings of the study are summarised below:

- Turbidity within the lagoon was found to be highly variable however was often above the adopted trigger level (25 NTU) with an average of 45 NTU and 58% of all values above the trigger. However, during regular monitoring (outside rainfall events) turbidity was generally below the trigger value. Turbidity increased throughout the monitoring area between October and November and remained elevated throughout December. In terms of the catchment, turbidity was generally highest in the Middle Road Drain, Carrs Drain and the National Park.
- Results indicated that high turbidity was a function of wind and catchment runoff. Average turbidity was highest when the wind was from the south and south-east, which was also when average wind speed was highest. The impact of prawn trawling on turbidity was explored in the study. A water sample from behind a trawler had a value of 170 NTU (over six times the trigger level of 25 NTU) when other nearby sites had levels ranging between 19 and 36 NTU. An increase in turbidity between October and November was recorded which corresponded to increased trawler activity however also coincided with increased rainfall and increased turbidity of catchment runoff. Although viable turbidity data was not collected during the whole trawling season (as the logger was removed for maintenance), the study concluded that while prawn trawling may have some impact on the turbidity within the lagoon it was not significant in comparison to the effect of wind-induced waves. Any change in turbidity due to trawling alone was not identified due to the combination of conditions at the time (trawling coinciding with high rainfall). The causes of high turbidity should be assessed further.
- Nutrient concentrations within the lagoon were variable with most nutrients generally below trigger values. Total nitrogen, ammonia and nitrite were often above trigger values which is attributed to catchment runoff.
- Within the catchment, nutrient concentrations were highest in Palmers Channel and the drains (Middle Road and Carrs Drain) which discharge into it. Although concentrations in Carrs Drain were high its relative contribution was questioned due its low discharge volume.
- Chlorophyll *a* concentrations were generally elevated throughout the lagoon however no algal blooms were evident during the study.
- ASS within the catchment did not appear to be negatively impacting water quality.

- Dissolved oxygen was generally acceptable except one low DO event recorded in Palmers Channel which was attributed to poor quality discharge from Middle Road Drain and Carrs Drain.

A study by EAL Consulting Service (2011) was conducted within the Clarence River including Wooloweyah Lagoon to examine water quality in response to the closure of the commercial prawn fishery. The study included 'snapshot' water quality sampling within Wooloweyah Lagoon and the key findings are summarised as follows:

- Turbidity within the lagoon was elevated and total dissolved solids were orders of magnitude higher than other sites within the Clarence river estuary.
- TN and TP exceeded trigger values.

Most recently, one site was located in Wooloweyah Lagoon for the Ecohealth assessment (Ryder *et al.*, 2014) as discussed above. It received an overall score of C (Fair) resulting from C+ (Fair-Good) for water quality and D+ (Poor-Fair) for riparian condition. Individual water quality parameters were not discussed in the report. The estuary health risk mapping (Dela-Cruz, *et al.*, 2019) suggests the following:

- Likely high loads of total nitrogen (TN) (kg/ha) from Palmers Island and Yamba sub-catchments.
- Likely elevated total phosphorous (TP) (kg/ha) from the Palmers Island sub-catchment.

The causes of high turbidity and other water quality issues in the lagoon should be confirmed as part of detailed CMP investigations for the Clarence River estuary.

### Lake Cakora

The community considers poor water quality to be a significant issue within the lagoon (CVC, 2009).

Water quality data is briefly summarised in CVC (2017b) as follows:

- Water quality is influenced by catchment runoff, water depth, entrance conditions and the degree of tidal mixing.
- Low-lying domestic on-site wastewater management systems may potentially impact water quality within Lake Cakora.
- Salinity ranges from that of seawater (35 ppt) to freshwater (0 ppt).
- Temperature fluctuates seasonally ranging from 10°C in winter to 35°C in summer, however, is also influenced by water depth.

Lake Cakora was included in the Ecohealth assessment (Ryder *et al.*, 2014) and scored an overall score of D (Poor). Water quality sampling found that TN and bioavailable nitrogen consistently exceeded adopted trigger values. Although TP levels were low, soluble reactive phosphorous consistently exceeded the trigger value. pH was highly variable, dropping below the lower trigger value on one occasion. The estuary health risk mapping (Dela-Cruz *et al.*, 2019) suggests there are likely very high TN and TP loads from the south-east of the catchment. In addition, the community perceives water quality to be poor at times due to periodic tannin-stained water.

### Sandon River

No long-term water quality monitoring has been undertaken within the Sandon River estuary catchment. GHD (2011) describes water quality within the estuary based on two small (1997 and 1999/2000) water quality studies and a snapshot of water quality in 2010. Discussion from GHD (2011) is summarised as follows:

- Turbidity within the estuary is generally low although is elevated during periods of high flow.

- The entrance channel, mid reach of Tumbaal Creek and upper reach of the Sandon River estuary are dominated by the ingress of marine water. Salinity decreases with distance upstream from the lower estuary.
- pH is within the expected range with the upper estuary typically having a lower pH due to freshwater input and increasing downstream as marine water influences increase. The degree of mixing (fresh-marine water) is the greatest driver of pH within the estuary.
- DO within the estuary appears to be typically below guideline values. However, GHD (2011) assumed that the levels recorded are within the natural range for the estuary. DO gradually decreased with distance upstream.
- Relatively low concentration of TN. Conversely, TP was typically elevated above trigger values.
- Faecal coliforms were elevated during the 1999/2000 sampling period. Septic systems were considered to be the source.
- Water quality was not expected to deteriorate further into the future given the relatively natural condition of the majority of the catchment. However, climate change may impact water quality.

The Ecohealth assessment (Ryder *et al.*, 2014) included two sites within the Sandon River system, one in the lower estuary and one in the upper estuary. The overall site scores were C+ (Fair-Good) and C- (Fair-Poor) respectively. TN exceeded adopted trigger values in all samples at the upper estuary site and 50% of the sampling period in the lower estuary. Bioavailable nitrogen was below the trigger value on all occasions in the upper estuary however it was consistently exceeded in the lower estuary. Although TP was low, soluble reactive phosphorous was high in all samples. Turbidity and pH were consistently within the expected range.

The estuary health risk mapping (Dela-Cruz *et al.*, 2019) suggests there are likely slightly elevated TN loads from south-west of the catchment and low TP loads throughout the catchment.

### Wooli Wooli River

WBM (2006) provides an analysis of water quality data from the Wooli Wooli River collected in the early 2000s from a number of sources:

- There is some evidence of elevated faecal coliforms within the estuary however data are limited and available data is questionable.
- Chlorophyll a concentration increases after rainfall however due the undeveloped nature of the catchment is considered to be a natural response.
- Nutrient data is limited.
- Salinity monitoring indicates it is a well-mixed estuary. The upper estuary has a low tidal flushing capacity however within the lower estuary the ocean is pushed into the estuary on every tide. The limit of flood tide incursion is about 6 km.

Two sites within the lower Wooli Wooli River estuary were monitored in the Beachwatch Partnership Program between 2002 and 2010 as discussed above. More recently, three sites within the Wooli Wooli River system were included in the Ecohealth assessment (Ryder *et al.*, 2014) in the lower, mid and upper estuary. Site scores were provided only for the lower site which scored a C- (Fair-Poor) for water quality. The water quality results are summarised below:

- Chlorophyll a was consistently low within the mid and upper estuary however had a relatively large range of values in the lower estuary and exceeded the trigger value several times.

- TN exceeded trigger values in 50% of samples for all three sites. There also appeared to be a slight longitudinal increase in values from upstream to downstream. Bioavailable nitrogen was also consistently high particularly in the lower estuary.
- TP exceeded the trigger value between 33 and 50% of samples, generally in the low flow period. Relatively high levels were recorded in the upper estuary. A longitudinal trend of increasing soluble reactive phosphorous (bioavailable) upstream to downstream was evident.
- pH increased longitudinally upstream to downstream. Trigger values were exceeded at all sites and values fell below the lower trigger value at the mid and upper sites.
- Turbidity increased longitudinally upstream to downstream. Turbidity trigger values were exceeded on all occasions at the lower estuary site, several times at the mid site and once at the upper site.

The estuary health risk mapping (Dela-Cruz *et al.*, 2019) suggests the following:

- Likely slightly elevated TN in the northern Bookram Creek catchment and southern areas of the catchment.
- Likely high TN loads from the Woolli township catchment.
- Likely high TP loads from the far south of the catchment.

Water quality monitoring has previously also been undertaken by oyster growers.

### Freshwater lakes

There is no recent ecosystem health data available for Lake Hiawatha or Minnie Water. However, the water quality of drinking water extracted from both lakes is regularly monitored for drinking water quality. Lawrence (2020) provides drinking water quality monitoring results (post-chlorination) from the lakes for period 2014-19. Water from both sources consistently met drinking water guideline values for the parameters tested (including metals, pH, turbidity, *Escherichia coli*, total coliforms).

### Sources/causes of poor water quality

The following causes of poor water quality have been identified within the study area.

#### *Urban wastewater management*

Within the study area, CVC operates centralised sewerage collection and treatment systems at Yamba (servicing Yamba, Angourie, Wooloweyah and Oyster Channel) and Iluka (constructed in 2013). Yamba and Iluka discharge treated effluent at an ebb-tide release in the Clarence River entrance (all water clears the entrance on the outgoing tide). The Iluka release was completed in 2013 however has never been used except for monthly testing. Iluka's effluent is effectively all re-used for irrigation of open space. The Yamba release was completed in 2016.

The ebb-tide release allowed CVC to cease discharge of treated effluent to Wooloweyah Lagoon (via a non-defined creek on private land to the south-west of the Yamba STP). CVC is also planning for reuse of treated effluent for irrigation of open space in Yamba and Iluka. Wastewater from all other villages within the study area and National Park campgrounds is managed using on-site wastewater management systems. CVC's *On-site Wastewater Management Strategy* (CVC, 2019) includes risk assessment and monitoring activities. The CVC sewerage systems are shown in Figure 14 and private land serviced by on-site wastewater management systems within the study area are shown on Figure 15. Systems located within National Park areas (such as picnic areas and campgrounds) are not shown as data was unavailable.

Discharges of sewage effluent from on-site wastewater management systems is identified as a regional priority threat in the *Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) for the Marine Estate* (BMT WBM, 2017). Overflow from on-site wastewater management systems has been identified as an issue within the Woolli Woolli River



catchment (WBM, 2006) and Lake Cakora (SMEC, 2017). Intermittent flooding of on-site wastewater management system disposal fields adjacent to Lake Cakra may also increase associated impacts. On-site wastewater management systems (within the village and/or the campground and cottages) were identified as the potential source of elevated faecal coliform counts within the Sandon River estuary (GHD, 2011). GHD (2011) also noted that the risk to water quality from on-site wastewater management systems in the Sandon River estuary is likely to increase into the future due to climate change, further degraded systems and more intensive use. On-site wastewater management systems at Sandon River campground have since been upgraded.

#### *Diffuse sources*

Key diffuse sources of water pollution include:

- Agricultural diffuse source runoff (BMT WBM, 2017) key state-wide threat and regional priority threat) - large areas of the Wooloweyah catchment are under agriculture, mainly grazing and sugarcane. White (2009) identified the areas of poorest water quality (turbidity and nutrients) were associated with sugar cane drains and Taloumbi drain, which drain areas of sugarcane and grazing.
- Urban stormwater (BMT WBM, 2017) key state-wide threat and regional priority threat) - urban stormwater discharges into the study area from all urban areas within the study area including Yamba, Wooloweyah, Angourie, Brooms Head, Minnie Water and Wooli. Stormwater runoff from the Sandon and Diggers Camp villages is considered to be minimal. Stormwater runoff pollution was identified as an issue within the Wooli Wooli River estuary and Lake Cakora (WBM, 2006; SMEC, 2013; SMEC, 2017). Woodhouse (2001) also identified urban areas within the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment as a non-point source of pollution to the lagoon. The risks of urban runoff impacting water quality within the Wooloweyah Lagoon may increase into the future with urban expansion within the catchment (e.g. at West Yamba Urban Release Area, Gulmarrad, James Creek).
- Hydrological modification of wetlands including drainage (BMT WBM, 2017) key state-wide threat and regional priority threat) - the installation of levees, floodgates and weirs resulting in export of acidity, low dissolved oxygen particularly after flood events (blackwater), metals including iron and aluminium, nutrients and bacterial contamination either by groundwater flow or surface runoff. Large areas of the floodplain within the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment are artificially drained (refer Section 4.3.3).
- Amplification of the effects of poor flushing. The entrance condition of estuaries and ICOLLs, in particular, can contribute to reduced flushing times and eutrophication. The condition of the Lake Cakora entrance influences water quality in the estuary.
- Wind waves were identified as a significant cause of turbidity in Wooloweyah Lagoon (White, 2009).
- Trawlers cause temporary localised increases in turbidity within Wooloweyah Lagoon (White, 2009).

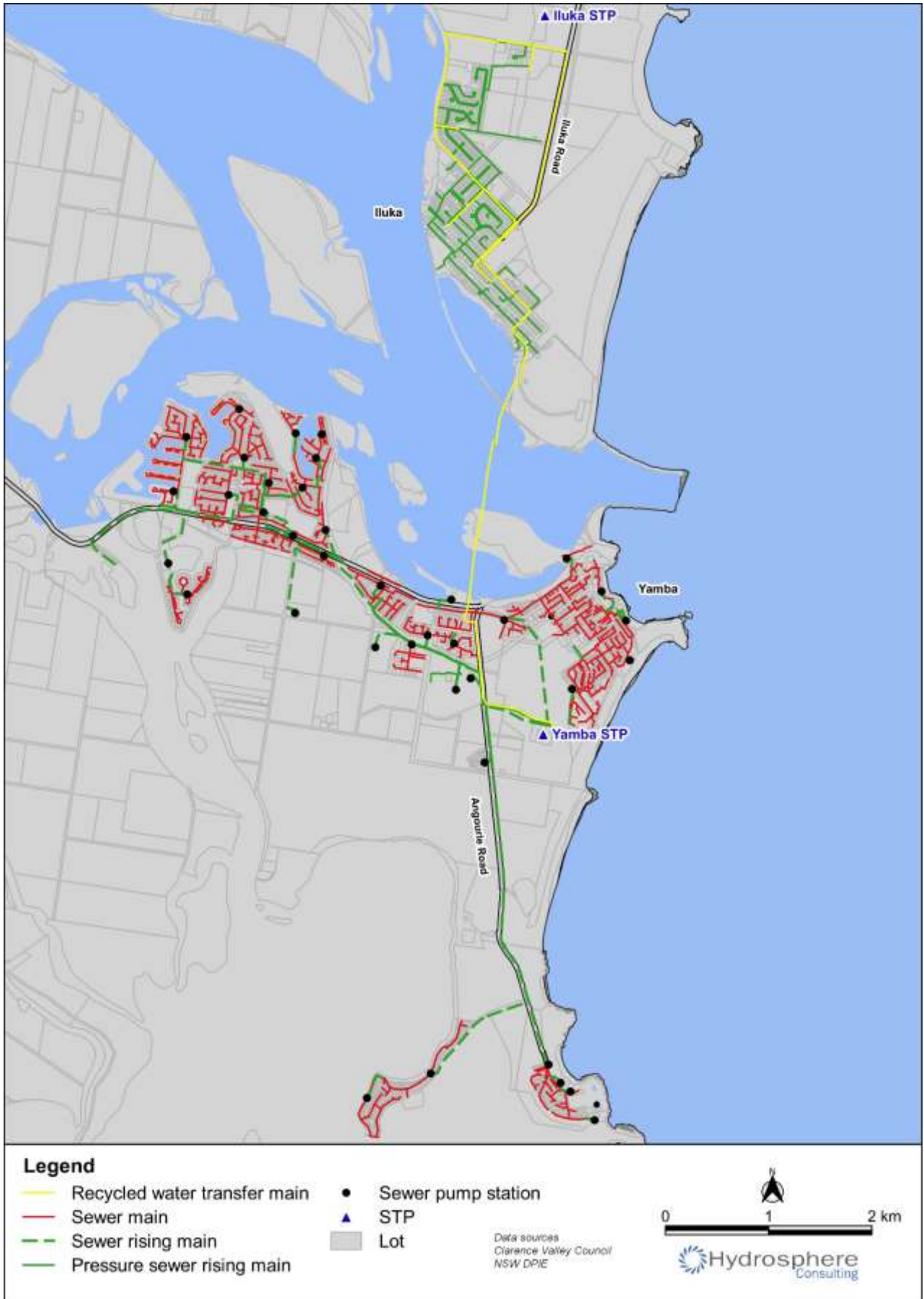


Figure 14: CVC sewerage systems

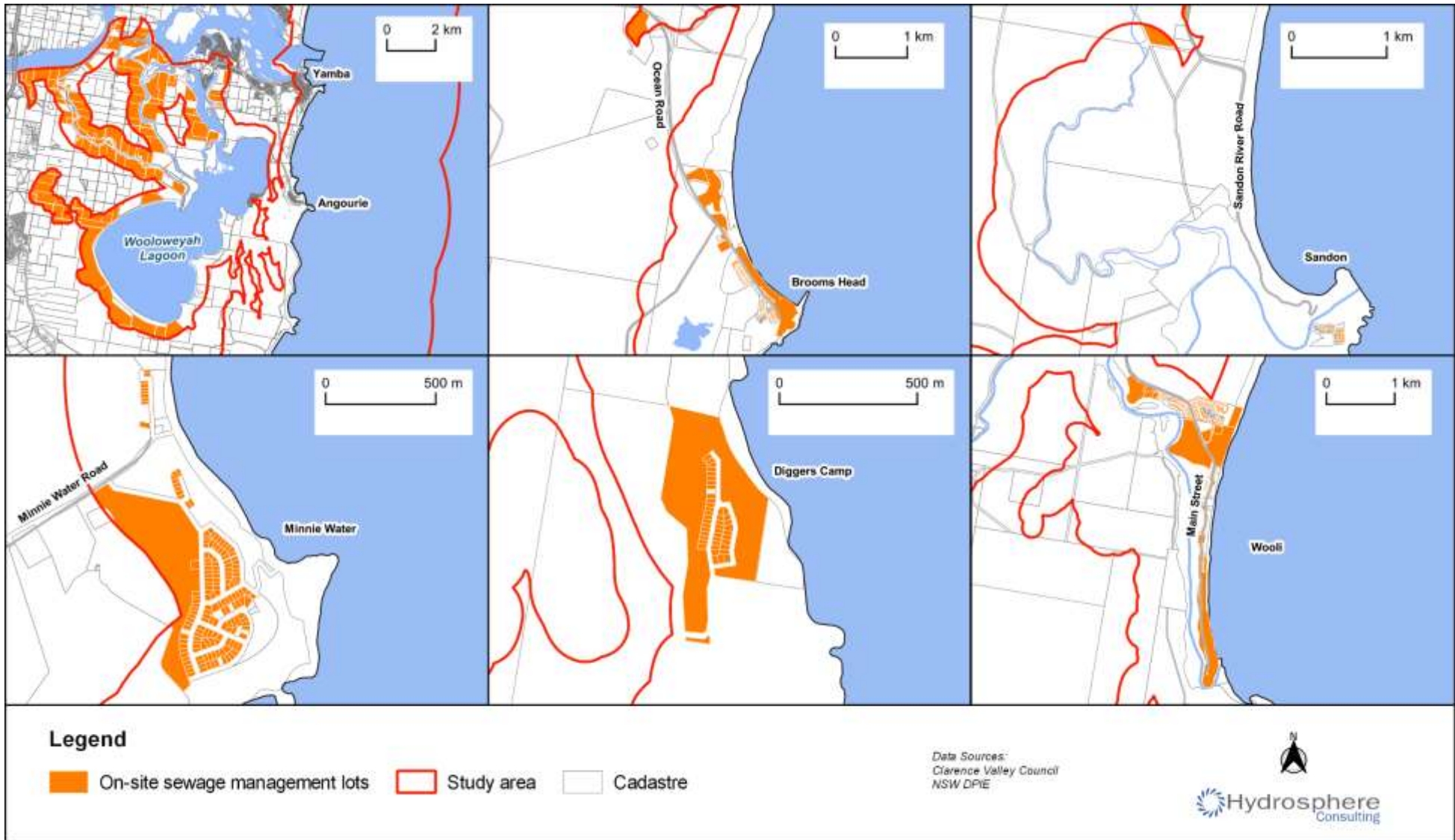


Figure 15: Lots serviced by on-site sewage management systems within the study area

### 4.3.5 Ecology

#### Wooloweyah Lagoon

Woodhouse (2001) provides detailed discussion on the ecological characteristics and values of the lagoon.

Wooloweyah Lagoon is listed under the Directory of Important Wetlands as a nationally important wetland as (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2019):

- It is a good example of a wetland type occurring within a biogeographic region in Australia.
- It is a wetland which is important as the habitat for animal taxa at a vulnerable stage in their life cycles, or provides a refuge when adverse conditions such as drought prevail.
- The wetland supports native plant or animal taxa or communities which are considered endangered or vulnerable at the national level.

Notable ecological features of the lagoon include (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2019):

- Supporting large areas of seagrass, mangroves and saltmarsh (based on findings of West *et al.* (1985)). Estuarine macrophyte mapping undertaken in 2009 is discussed below.
- Important habitat for many species of migratory waders.
- An important habitat for many commercial fish species.
- A large number of threatened fauna species have been recorded in the lagoon.

Threats to the lagoon include (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2019):

- Flood mitigation and localised dredging.
- Urban and resort development in the lagoon catchment.
- Agriculture and grazing in the catchment.
- ASS.
- Trawling and aquaculture.

#### Estuarine macrophytes

Estuarine macrophytes include seagrass, mangroves and saltmarsh. These vegetation types provide habitat and perform a range of essential ecosystem functions and are an important part of any healthy estuarine environment. Mapping to determine the extent of estuarine macrophytes was last undertaken across NSW by Creese *et al.*, (2009) with the survey undertaken in 2004. Areas of seagrass within each estuary in the study area are presented in Table 4 and discussed below.

- At the time of mapping, the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment and associated channels had the largest areas of mangroves, saltmarsh and seagrass within the study area. Large areas of mangroves and saltmarsh were present on the southern section of Micalo Island, Thorny island, Joss Island and other islands associated with the flood tide delta at the northern end of the lagoon. A strip of mangrove also bordered the west and south-west of the lagoon. Two seagrass species (*Zostera capricorni* and *Halophila ovalis*) were recorded with the distribution restricted to the north-east corner of the lagoon. Seagrass in Wooloweyah is discussed further below.
- No macrophytes were recorded in Lake Arragan.
- No mangroves or seagrass were mapped in Lake Cakora however relative to the size of the estuary a large area of saltmarsh was present.

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- Areas of mangrove and saltmarsh are present throughout the mid Sandon River estuary. *Z. capricorni* was present in the lower estuary with a large meadow in lower Toumbaal Creek.
- Woolli Woolli River supported large areas of mangroves and saltmarsh in its middle reaches with only small areas mapped in the lower estuary. *Z. capricorni* appeared to be scattered relatively consistently along both sides of the main channel from the entrance to just upstream of the township.

**Table 4: Area of estuarine macrophytes within the study area (2004)**

Waterway	Mangrove (ha)	Saltmarsh (ha)	Seagrass (ha)
Wooloweyah Lagoon (and associated channels)	213	158	18
Lake Cakora	0	13	0
Sandon River	57	48	9
Woolli Woolli River	86	67	9
Total	357	285	36

Source: Derived from NSW DPI (2009) mapping (survey and mapping from 2004)

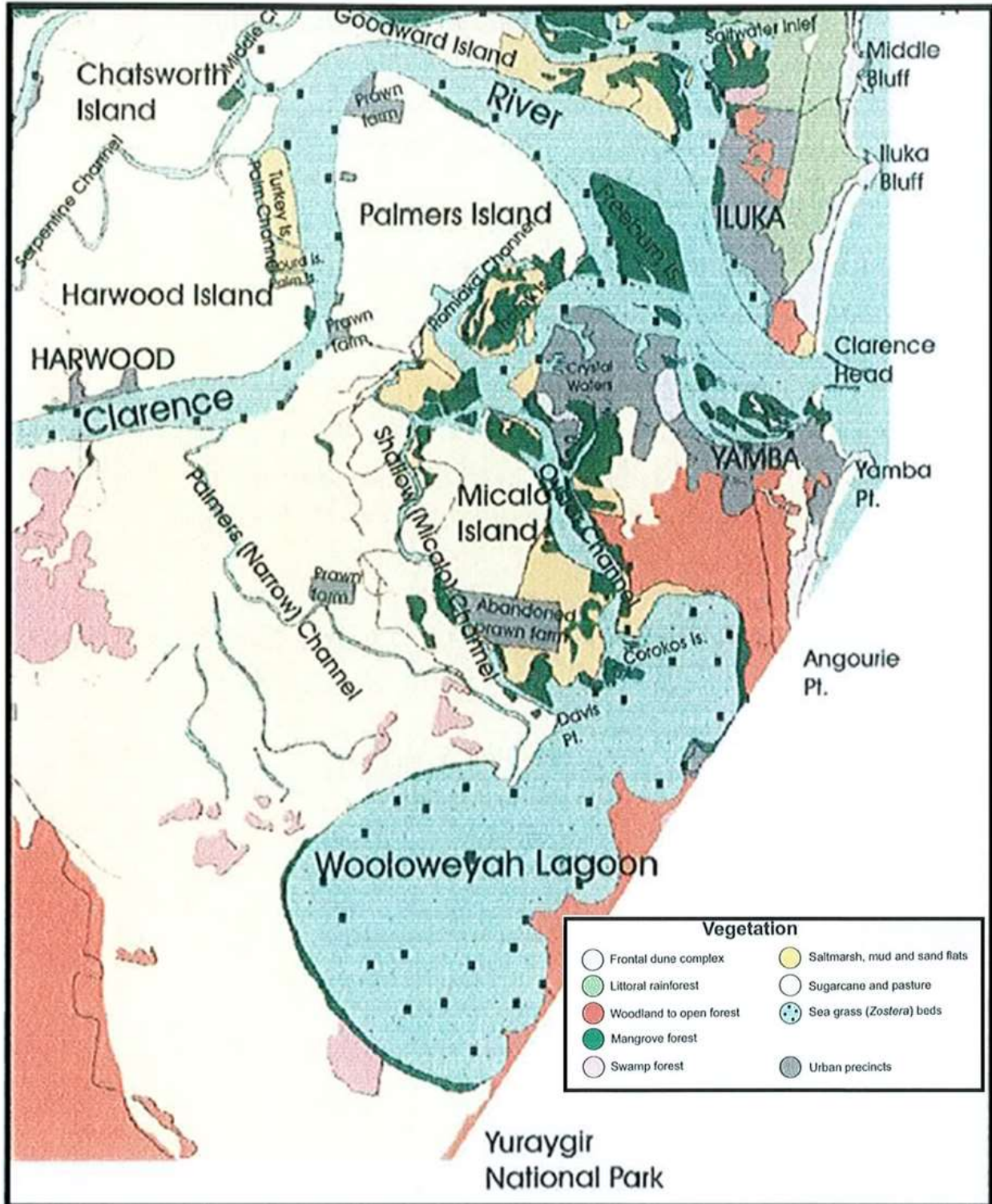
MEMA (2017) compared the most recent estuarine macrophyte mapping (NSW DPI, 2009) to historic mapping (1985) across NSW estuaries and found that saltmarsh, mangrove and seagrass areas had increased across this timeframe in the Sandon and Woolli Woolli River estuaries. Saltmarsh and mangroves had also increased within the Clarence River estuary however seagrass was found to be variable (Wooloweyah Lagoon was not assessed separately).

There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that seagrass has been in decline in the Sandon River estuary in recent years particularly in Toumbaal Creek (pers. comm., D. Greenhalgh). GHD (2011) explored changes in seagrass distribution within the estuary reporting that West *et al.* (1985) estimated the total area of seagrass to be approximately 0.028 km<sup>2</sup> and Kuster (1997) mapped approximately 0.098 km<sup>2</sup> in 1997 suggesting an increase in this period. NSW DPI (2006) mapped approximately 0.086 km<sup>2</sup> in 2006 suggesting a decrease between 1997 and 2006. GHD (2011) noted the decrease could be due to wet weather in 1999 and some variation could be due to different survey techniques and data sources. No seagrass mapping has been undertaken in the estuary since NSW DPI (2006) and therefore any changes since this time cannot be quantified.

An apparent decline in seagrass, particularly within Wooloweyah Lagoon, has been raised as an issue by the community with numerous responses and submissions expressing concern (refer Section 3.2). The issue has a long history. Woodhouse (2001) reports that West, *et al.* (1985) and Creighton (1985) both documented reported loss of seagrasses, with the Oyster Channel supporting one of the largest belts of seagrass in the Clarence at the time. Parker (1999) reported a 60% loss of seagrass beds since the 1940s (when aerial photography was first available) from the main Clarence River channel and from Oyster Channel. Seagrass decline within the lagoon was again raised by the community in local media in 2017 with further concerns in 2018 (Hourigan, 2018). More recently the issue was also raised with the CEMC which is in discussion with researchers at Southern Cross University regarding studies to assess seagrass changes in Wooloweyah Lagoon. The scope and extent of the studies are still being developed.

A brief review of historic seagrass distribution within Wooloweyah Lagoon indicates that seagrass was widely distributed in the lagoon in 1999 as presented in Figure 16. Although the mapping appears to be low resolution it suggests that seagrass was widespread in the lagoon at the time. Howland (1998) reported that the north-eastern end of the lagoon contains large areas of continuous seagrass. Four species had been recorded within the lagoon and associated channels including *Z. capricorni*, *Ruppia spiralis*, *Halophila ovalis* and *Halodule uninervis* (Woodhouse, 2001). Mapping by NSW DPI (2006) indicates that seagrass

distribution in the lagoon was restricted to the far north-east portion of the lagoon in 2006 (Figure 17). No other mapping or studies of seagrass in the lagoon have been undertaken since this time however anecdotal reports suggest that seagrass has been at very low levels/non-existent in the lagoon over recent years. Within the broader Clarence River estuary an 80% decline in seagrass areas between 1940 and 1986 was recorded by Umwelt (2003) with a decline of 46-52% between 1983 and 2004 (Williams et al., 2006).



**Figure 16: 1999 vegetation map of Wooloweyah Lagoon showing seagrass distribution within the lagoon**

Source: Woodhouse (2001)



**Figure 17: NSW DPI (2009) seagrass mapping in Wooloweyah Lagoon – survey and mapping undertaken in 2004**

Seagrass growth and distribution is influenced by a multitude of factors. In the Northern Rivers region, the major factor affecting seagrass growth is typically weather events which exhibit a range of growth-limiting mechanisms. Wet season events bring increased turbidity (reduction in light), scouring through strong currents and sedimentation (smothering of seagrass beds). These high rainfall events generally occur in the summer months reducing seagrass growth and distribution. In winter, cold water temperatures are common which can lead to a reduction in productivity causing winter die back of seagrass. Anthropogenic impacts such as reduced water quality, dredging, vessel damage, land reclamation, built structures and smaller scale impacts such as trampling also influence seagrass growth.

Within Wooloweyah Lagoon specifically, several theories on the loss of seagrass have been documented. Woodhouse (2001) reported that the operation of trawlers and nets in the shallow depths of the lagoon causes high mixing and disturbance to the bottom habitats such as seagrass beds and sediments, resulting in increased turbidity. The Healthy River Commission of NSW (1999a) conceded that the issue of trawler impacts on the lagoon including seagrass was a matter of some debate. It suggested that seagrass changes in Wooloweyah Lagoon could be the result of episodic prawn trawling in the lake, natural growth cycle of

some seagrass species or increased water turbidity and is most likely to be a combination of these and other factors. Further, Woodhouse (2001) suggests that fishers had identified that flood mitigation within the catchment had increased sedimentation and associated turbidity problems within the lagoon leading to a loss of seagrass. White (2009a) added to the discussion suggesting that if any decrease in seagrass within the lagoon has occurred it could potentially be due to reduced flushing of the lagoon and the associated nutrient increase. White (2009c) undertook water quality monitoring within the lagoon (Section 4.3.4) which investigated the impact of trawlers on turbidity in the lagoon. It was concluded that monitoring of turbidity did not show any evidence of trawling significantly increasing long-term turbidity within the lagoon. The causes of high turbidity and loss of seagrass should be assessed further.

### Coastline and Coastal Waters

The Clarence Valley coastline is comprised predominantly of sandy beaches and associated dune systems with rocky headlands and intertidal rock platforms. These habitats support a wide range of flora and fauna.

The coastline within the study area north of the Clarence River estuary is primarily located within Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve. Vegetation of Bundjalung National Park within the coastal zone is predominantly coastal heathland communities consisting of both wet and dry heath. This vegetation occurs on the sand ridges and plains backing the beach and are interspersed with swamps (particularly behind Shark Bay/Ten Mile Beach north of Iluka Road). Sand dunes support dune complex vegetation species. A large area of remnant subtropical littoral rainforest occurs within the Iluka Nature Reserve (part of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area), the largest remaining stand in NSW. The vegetation within this area supports a diverse range of fauna species with over 280 species of reptiles, birds and mammals, including threatened species known to occur within Bundjalung National Park (NPWS, 1997).

South of Yamba the land adjacent to the coastline is primarily located within Yuraygir National Park (except for the villages). The eastern portion of the northern and central sections of the Park are dominated by heathlands, consisting of dry, wet and graminoid clay heath of various associations, with minor occurrences of sedgeland, melaleuca woodlands and eucalypt forest. The southern section of the park is dominated by wet heathland and sedgeland communities, melaleuca woodlands and eucalypt forest. The diversity of vegetation features within Yuraygir National Park provides a broad range of habitats supporting an extensive variety of fauna species including (NPWS, 2003):

- 180 bird species including numerous threatened species.
- Numerous threatened mammal species.
- Significant amphibian and reptile species.

Waters along the coast from the Sandon River estuary south (including Sandon River and Wooli Wooli River estuaries) are within the SIMP. This marine park encompasses a diverse range of habitats including estuaries, sandy beaches, intertidal rocky shores, sub-tidal reefs, open oceans and rocky offshore islands. These habitats within the SIMP support more than 530 reef fish, 90 hard coral, 700 mollusc species, crustaceans, echinoderms, marine worms, 35 shark and ray species, 30 marine mammal species, marine reptiles and over 120 coastal and marine bird species.

Northern NSW beaches provide potential nesting habitat for two threatened marine turtle species, Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*). Both species of marine turtle require open sandy beaches to lay eggs with sand temperatures between 25 - 33°C to successfully hatch. In southern Queensland and northern NSW, the breeding seasons occur from October to March for *C. caretta* and from October to May for *C. mydas*. Both species, but more commonly Green turtles, are known to nest on several beaches along the Clarence Valley coastline (pers. comm., John Kennedy). Nesting events on northern NSW beaches are becoming more frequent suggesting NSW beaches may play an increasingly important role as climate refugia (DPIE, 2020a).



Specific threats to marine turtles nesting on beaches within the study area include:

- 4WDs and motor bikes traversing the beach above the high tide mark directly impacting nests. Wheel ruts from vehicles traversing the intertidal zones also impact hatchlings by hampering their route to the ocean increasing their susceptibility to predation.
- Predation of nests and hatchlings by foxes, cats, dogs and pigs.
- Human interference.

Other more general threats to nesting marine turtles include:

- Increased temperatures, sea level and extreme weather events from climate change.
- Artificial light impacting hatchling behaviour and survival.
- Natural predation and weather events.

Humpback and Southern Right whales are the two most common whale species along the NSW coast including the Clarence Valley coastline. These species migrate north from Antarctic waters during autumn to warmer tropical winter breeding and calving grounds before migrating back south again in spring. Whales are often seen along the Clarence Valley coastline, typically between May and October however this may vary year to year. Whale numbers along the coast have steadily increased since the cessation of whaling in the 1970s.

Although increased whale activity is a positive ecological and tourism outcome, increased whale numbers is likely to result in an increased number of whale carcasses washing ashore along the coastline on beaches. The management of whale carcasses on beaches was an issue raised by NPWS and CVC for this study. During October/November 2020, NPWS was required to remove a whale carcass from Shark Bay with high costs and challenges associated with removing and disposing of the whale carcass.

DPIE (2019a) undertook a review of the management of deceased whales in NSW and provided recommendations on how deceased whales should be managed, responsibilities and timeframes. This document provides guidance to land managers on how whale carcasses are to be managed in NSW. Key recommendations from DPIE (2019a) include:

- Land managers are responsible for the management of deceased whales on their land and the associated costs.
- Land managers should leave deceased whales to decompose naturally, unless the carcass is in an urban or high visitation area. In urban and high visitation areas the preferred management option is to remove deceased whales except where:
  - A beach is not accessible by the machinery needed to transport the carcass to landfill.
  - Removal would pose a high health and safety risk to responders.
- The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) seek approval from the Minister for Energy and Environment to commence a process to amend legislation to allow lawful exemption from the waste levy for land managers disposing of whale carcasses to landfill.

Shorebirds along the coastline can be grouped into two broad categories, migratory and resident species. Migratory shorebirds typically migrate large distances south from the northern hemisphere for the Australian spring-summer period. Resident shorebirds are relatively sedentary species living in the one area for the majority of their lifecycle (except for the juvenile dispersal stage).

Numerous migratory shorebird species utilise a range of habitats across the study area including ocean beaches, rocky headlands/platforms, sand and mudflats within the estuaries and lagoons and adjacent mangroves and saltmarsh. Habitats used vary between species and intent (roosting or foraging) however the majority of these coastal habitats are used at some stage by migratory shorebirds.

A number of resident shorebird species utilise habitat along the coastline and within estuaries including threatened species such as:

- Australian Pied Oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*).
- Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*).
- Beach Stone Curlew (*Esacus magnirostris*).
- Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*).

All four species forage, roost, nest and breed within the study area. Pied Oystercatcher typically forage within the intertidal zone on ocean beaches, however will also utilise estuarine environments. The species typically nests on coastal sandy beaches making a nest with a scrape in the sand above the high tide line. The Sooty Oystercatcher forages across rocky habitats and nests in similar locations to the Pied Oystercatcher. The Beach Stone Curlew forages in the intertidal zone on both open beaches and lower estuaries. They also nest above the high tide line on open beaches and lower estuaries. The Little Tern is a partly migratory species that utilises the NSW coastline for nesting and breeding. The species typically nests in the foredunes above the high tide mark on beaches usually within close proximity to estuary entrances or coastal lagoons.

The coastline between Evans Head and the Clarence River is considered to be a priority breeding habitat for the Pied Oystercatcher (DECCW, 2010). The Clarence River, Sandon River and Woolli Woolli River estuaries are considered to be priority locations for Beach Stone Curlews. Specific nesting areas of the species within the study area include lower Clarence River estuary (including Hickey Island), Angourie, Brooms Head to Sandon, Minnie Water, Diggers Camp, Wilsons Headland and Woolli (pers. comm. John Kennedy, 2020).

The nesting habits of these species make them particularly susceptible to human induced impacts including impacts from:

- Human disturbance particularly in high visitation areas.
- Dogs.
- Feral animals such as foxes.
- Recreational and commercial fishing and boat users.
- Vehicles on beaches.



**Plate 5: Vehicle damage to coastal wetland in Yuraygir National Park**

Source: D. Redman, NPWS

## 4.4 Coastal Processes and Hazards

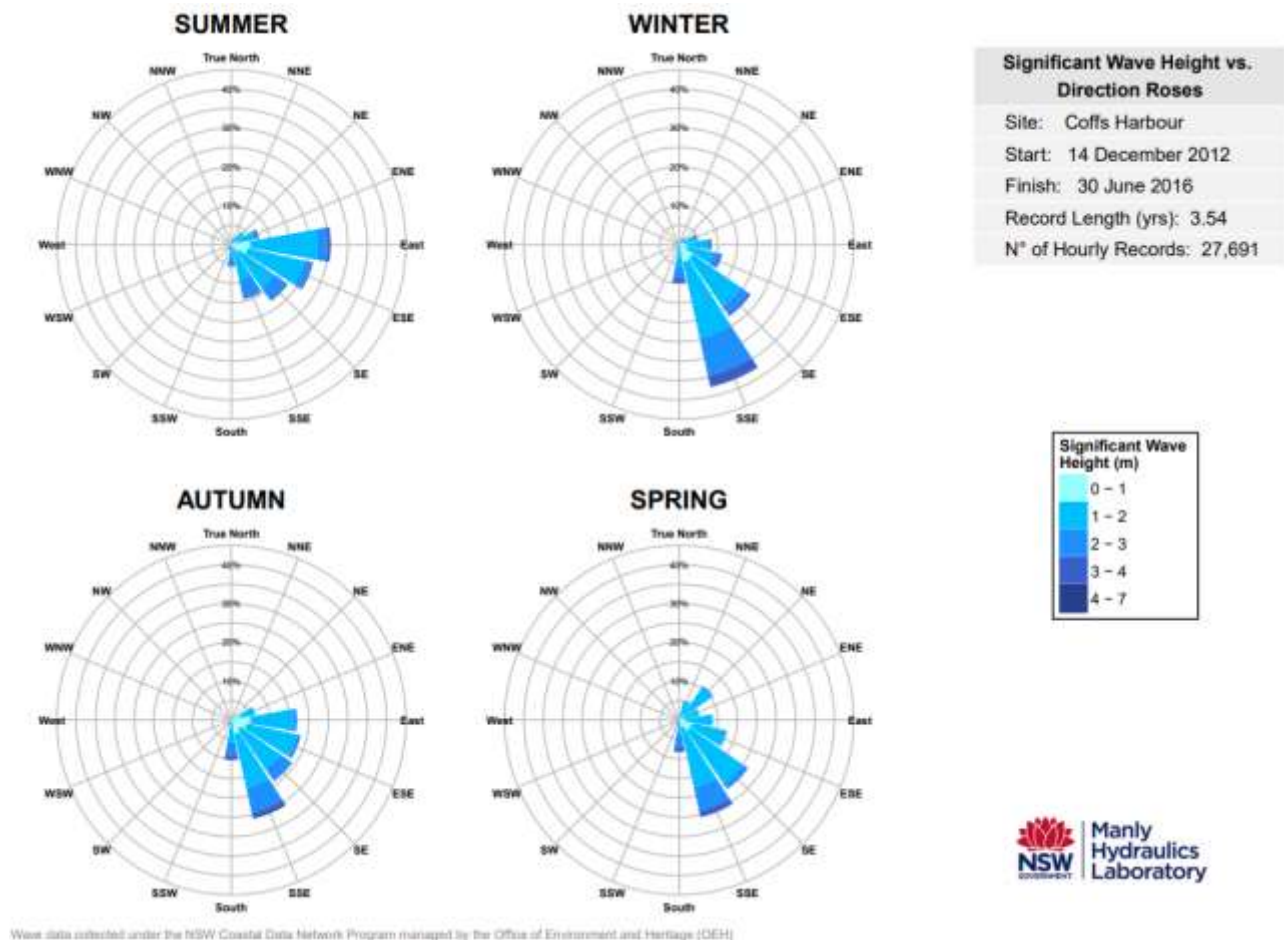
The understanding of coastal hazards occurring along sections of the Clarence Valley coastline are discussed in the following sections. Bank erosion within the estuaries (the hazard of erosion and inundation of foreshores caused by tidal waters and the action of waves, including the interaction of those waters with catchment floodwaters) is discussed in Section 4.5.

### 4.4.1 Coastal Processes

The subtropical climate is a dominant factor in processes occurring within the ICOLLs and estuaries with seasonal changes in rainfall and evaporation influencing runoff, water levels and salinity within these systems. The ocean conditions and wave climate along the coastline is also influenced by short-term weather and longer-term climatic conditions. Coastal processes and influences on coastal processes occurring along the Clarence Valley coastline include:

- Wave direction – the dominant swell direction along the Clarence Valley coastline is from the east to south-east. There is a seasonal trend in wave direction with swells predominantly east-south-east during summer, shifting further south in autumn with dominant south-east to south-south-east during winter (Figure 18). The spectrum expands in spring with some winds coming from the north-east sector but is still predominately south-east. During summer, east to south-east swells are dominant. Typically, the largest swells come from the south-south-east with a small portion of larger swells from the north-east east during summer. These seasonal variations can cause embayment or beach rotation to occur.
- Wave height – the mean significant wave height recorded at Coffs Harbour is 1.58 m with mean wave heights peaking between March and April. Periodic weather events can result in large wave conditions that impact on shorelines.
- Wind – morning winds are typically light and from the west with stronger winds from the south occasionally. Afternoon winds are typified by stronger north-east and south-east winds. Winds influence aeolian transport of sand and local wave conditions.

- Sediment movement – the Clarence Valley coastline is a longshore drift coastline. Overall sediment movement (in a northerly direction) is influenced by the predominant swell direction (south-easterly). Longshore drift occurs within and between sediment compartments. There are other localised sediment movement, including on and offshore movements under different conditions and other localised anomalies.
- Weather patterns – the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is responsible for influencing weather patterns on the east coast and subsequently is major driver of wave climate and associated coastal processes and conditions. The ENSO drives the El Niño/ La Niña weather cycles. Typically, El Niño events are associated with reduced storminess, weaker easterly trade winds and a generally more southerly wave climate. La Niña events are typified by the reverse characteristics, increased storminess, stronger trade winds and a more easterly wave.



**Figure 18: Seasonal wave trends at Coffs Harbour (2012-2016)**

Source: Manly Hydraulic Laboratory - <https://www.mhl.nsw.gov.au/Station-COFHOW>

#### 4.4.2 North of the Clarence River

Coastal processes north of the Clarence River have been studied extensively over the last 40 years:

- Walsh and Roy (1983) established the geology and coastal evolution of the coast.
- PWD (1993) undertook photogrammetric analysis of Woody Bay.
- Lord and Edwards (2000) completed a coastal processes and hazard definition study of Woody Head.

- Goodwin *et al.* (2006) established a sand budget and described the coastal evolution for the Iluka-Woody Bay coast.
- DECCW (2012) provides coastal processes and hazards information for Woody Bay.
- Doyle *et al.* (2019) provides updated recession rates for Woody Bay.

Goodwin *et al.* (2005) provides a synthesis of the processes occurring north of the entrance which is summarised as follows:

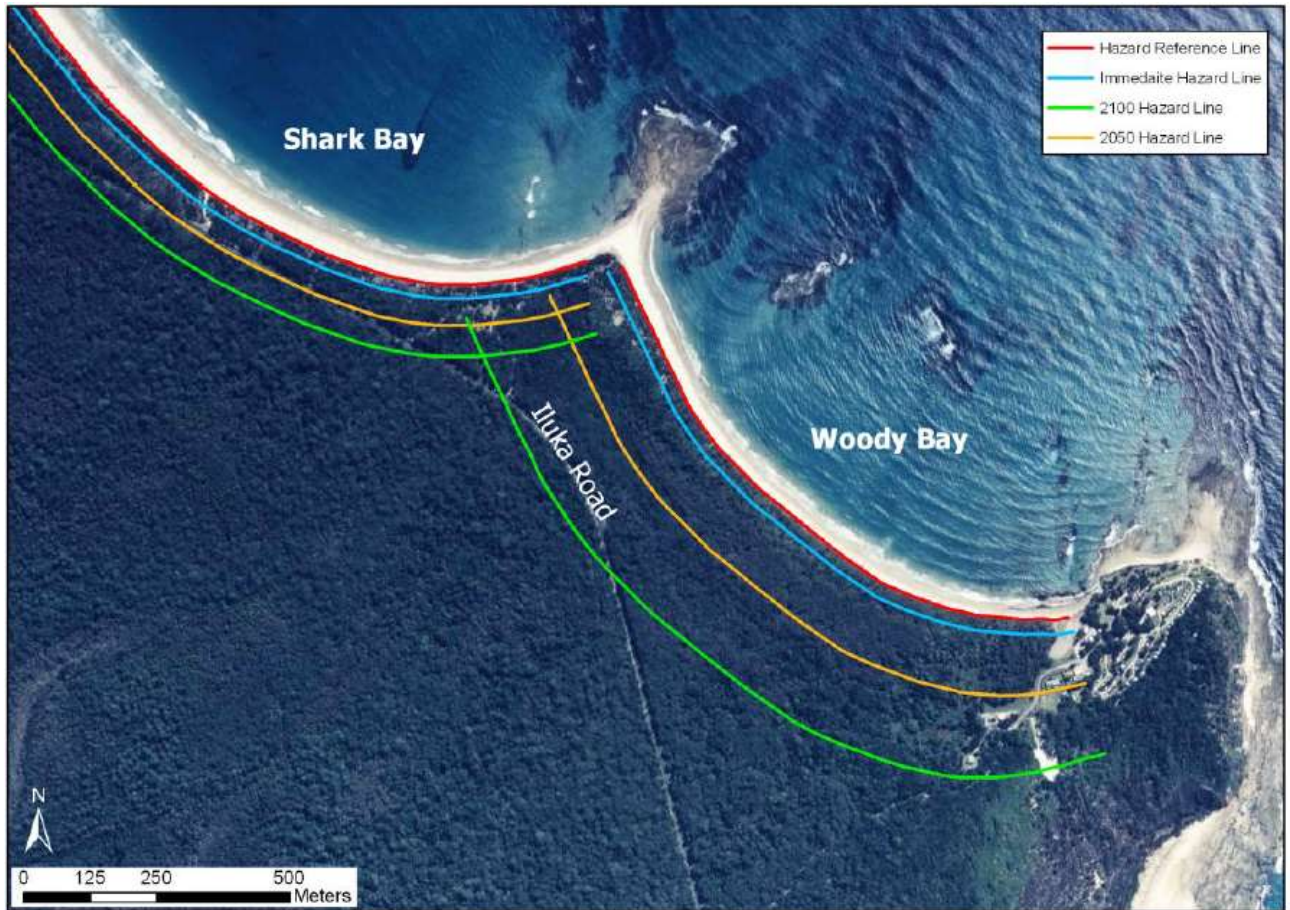
- The Iluka-Woody bay coastline is a progradational Holocene barrier. The coastline has prograded overall over the last 1,500 years however has experienced recession events within this timeframe.
- Sand is supplied to the beaches by longshore drift.
- Since 1942, the Iluka Beach compartment has prograded, at a shoreline sand supply rate of 10.3 m<sup>3</sup>/m/yr. Back Beach and Bluff Beach have remained stable during this time, indicating that the longshore drift has been maintained north of Iluka Bluff and anthropogenic factors associated with the Clarence River entrance are not considered to be a primary cause of the shoreline recession trend at Woody Bay.
- In the past 50 years, the north-east aspect shoreline has experienced a rapid recessional trend, which is associated with a shift in modal wave climate, to a more east-south-easterly direction, and a reduction in headland sand bypassing.

Beach erosion and shoreline recession are a significant concern at Woody Head/Woody Bay. NPWS and the community consider that beach erosion/shoreline recession is a major issue for the location with concerns regarding the impacts of the receding shoreline on the area of campground, safety and amenity issues around beach access and falling trees along Woody Bay and the eventual impact on the Woody Head access road and associated assets and services. CVC is also concerned about shoreline recession of Shark Bay and coastal inundation on Iluka Road at Shark Bay. Coastal hazards at Woody Head/Woody Bay were assessed by DECCW (2012) and are summarised below:

- Beach erosion – due to a lack of detailed photogrammetry a storm-bite erosion volume of 130 m<sup>3</sup> was adopted for Woody Bay and Shark Bay.
- Shoreline recession - over the last 70 years, Woody Bay has experienced rapid and sustained shoreline recession. A rate of 1.74 m/yr was applied along Woody Bay.
- Sea level rise recession – estimates were made using the Bruun Rule and sea-level rise of 0.4 m and 0.9 m for 2050 and 2100 and recession was calculated at 40 m and 90 m for 2050 and 2100 respectively.

Coastal hazard lines were derived for Woody Bay and Shark Bay and are presented in Figure 19. The hazard lines show that the campground was within the immediate threat area with the campground access road (and associated services) and Iluka Road at Shark Bay at risk at the 2050 line. The hazard lines took into account the effect of rock revetment at the time however did not include the process of end wall effects which is likely to cause erosion both in and behind the seawall. The seawall in front of the camping ground has been extended since this time.

Coastal inundation and tidal inundation at Woody Head/Shark Bay have not been assessed.



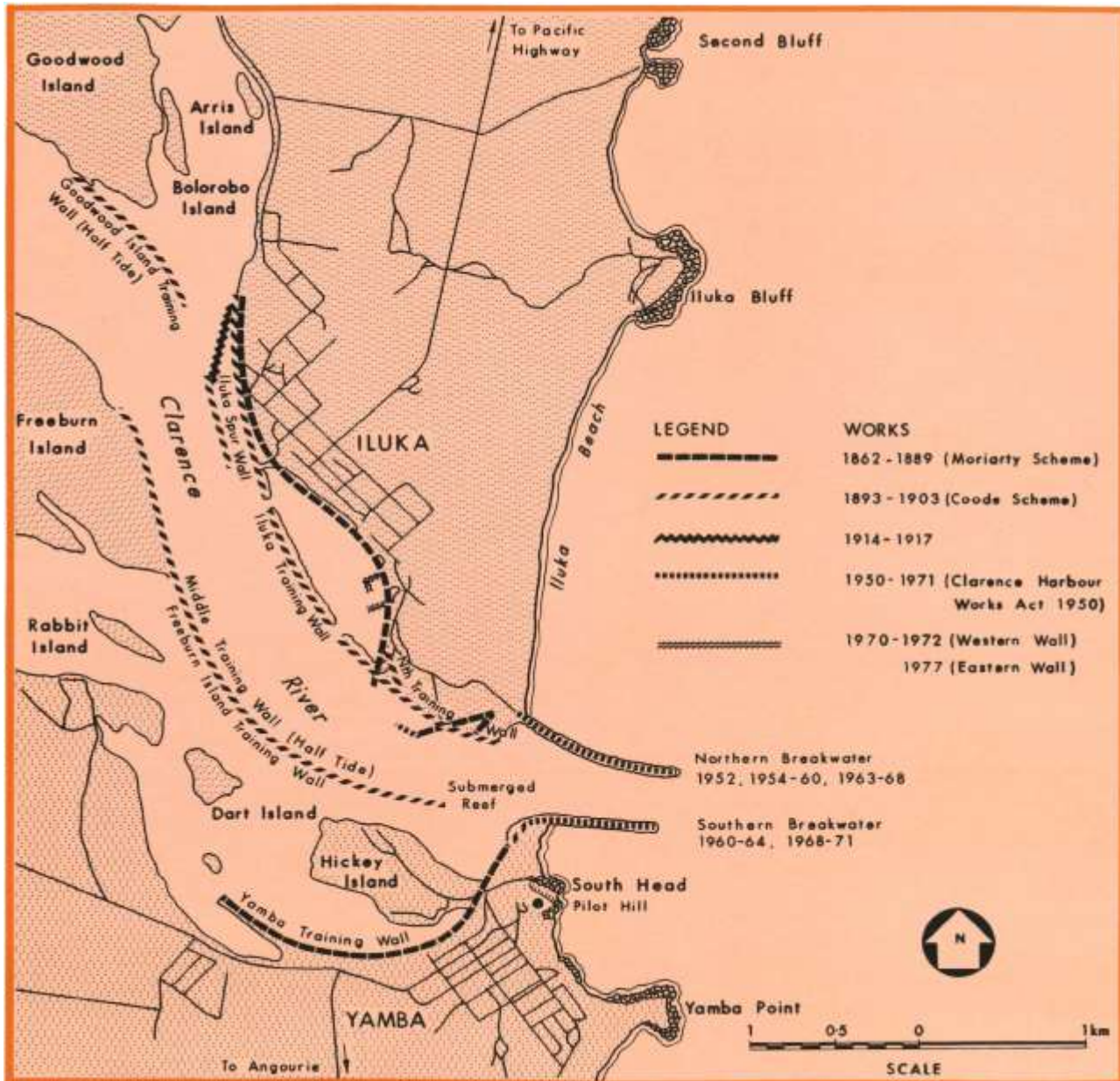
**Figure 19: Coastal hazard lines for Woody Bay and Shark Bay**

Source: DECCW (2012)

#### 4.4.3 Clarence River entrance

The Clarence River entrance is stabilised with a southern breakwater from Yamba headland and another breakwater on the northern side at Iluka (Figure 20). The lower estuary is further stabilised with a number of other training and protection walls including along the foreshore at Yamba and Iluka, Middle Wall, Moriarty's Wall, Iluka, Freeburn and Goodwood Island training walls. The construction of these walls occurred over 100 years under various schemes with the last of the construction finishing in the late 1960s/early 1970s. The breakwaters have had maintenance works and slight adjustments undertaken over the last 50 years with latest work undertaken recently including the repair of damaged sections, upgrade of the face and surface of the breakwaters.

A bar exists around the entrance to the river formed and maintained by the ebb tide with its position determined by the equilibrium between off-shore transport of sand by the ebb tide and on-shore transport by wave action. A rock reef, recognised as a significant cultural site to the Yaegl Aboriginal community, consisting of hard sandstone controls water depths in the river downstream of Moriarty's Wall. The river mouth is subject to storms from a south-east direction which produce a northerly littoral sand drift. Swell from a north-east direction produces a smaller drift of sand towards the south (MHL, 1970). Prior to the construction of the training works, floods caused marked changes to the shape of the river entrance and location of navigable channels. Floods continue to play a major role in the exchange of sediment between the river and coast (PWD, 1984).



**Figure 20: Construction history of Clarence River entrance training works**

Source: PWD (1984)

#### 4.4.4 Whiting Beach

Royal HaskoningDHV (2014) provides a detailed description of coastal processes occurring at Whiting Beach which is summarised as follows and conceptualised in Figure 21:

- Hickey Island/Whiting Beach formed in the 1920s in response to changes in tidal currents and sediment transport due to construction of training walls, particularly Middle Training Wall in the early 1900s. At this time sand transported north by longshore drift from Turners Beach would have supplied marine sand to the beach.
- The extension of the entrance breakwaters in the 1950s - 1970s significantly reduced the supply of marine sand into Whiting Beach. Since this time Whiting Beach has been receding primarily due to ocean swell wave action in combination with the reduced sand supply.

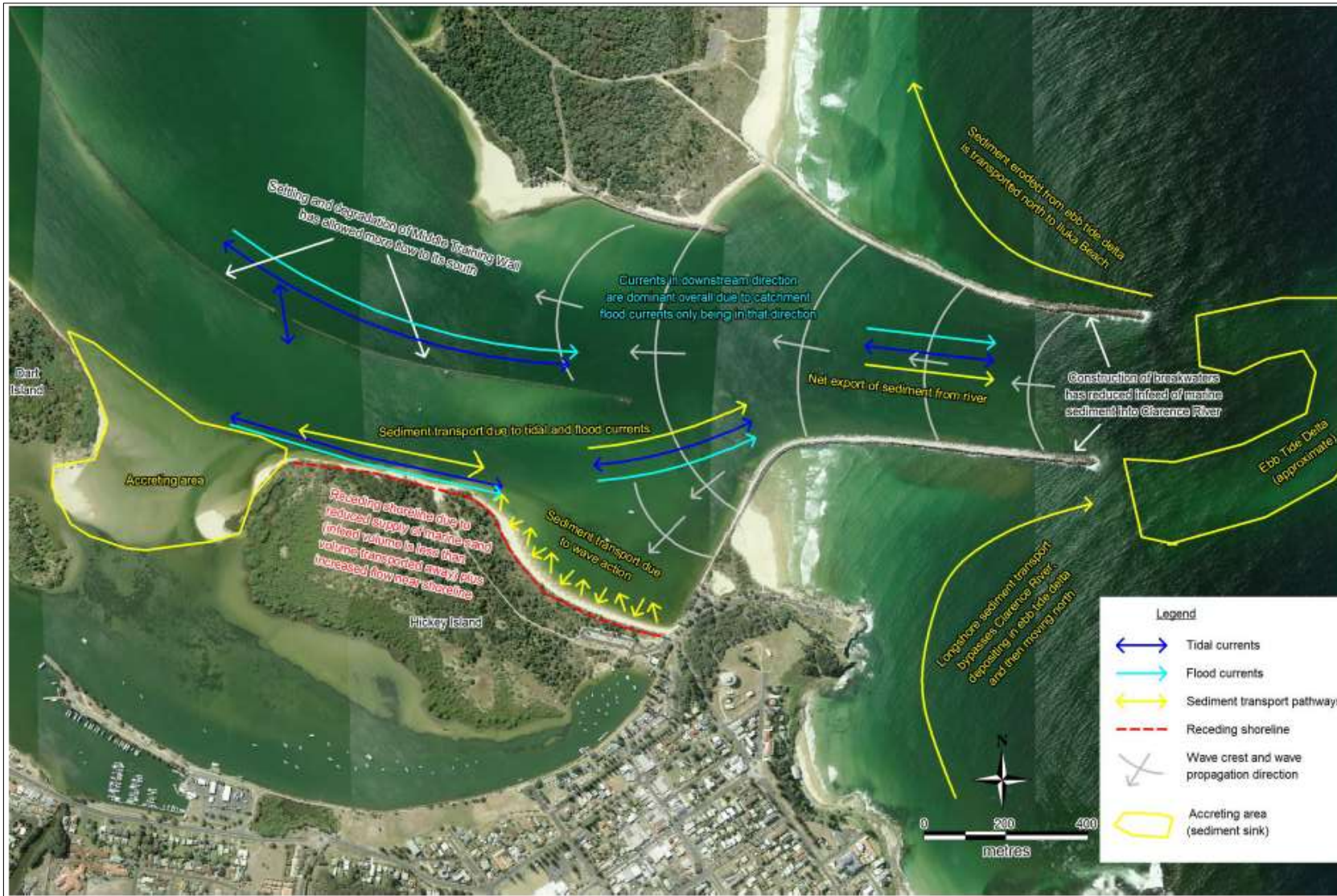


Figure 21: Conceptual sediment processes occurring at Whiting Beach

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2014)



Sand eroded from Whiting Beach by waves is transported by longshore processes in a north-westerly direction along the beach. The sand is then transported either to the ebb tidal delta or the sediment sink between Hickey and Dart Islands by tidal currents, or to the ebb tidal delta due to currents resulting from flood events.

Whiting Beach has a long history of beach erosion and shoreline recession. Erosion and recession have been an ongoing concern at this location for a number of reasons including the high recession rate, close proximity of services and infrastructure, loss of amenity and public access and hindered use of the popular beach. In response to concerns, CVC engaged Royal HaskoningDHV (2014) to undertake a detailed erosion processes study on Whiting Beach to gain a better understanding of the causes of erosion and recession at the beach. The study also provides projected shoreline positions and considers coastal inundation.

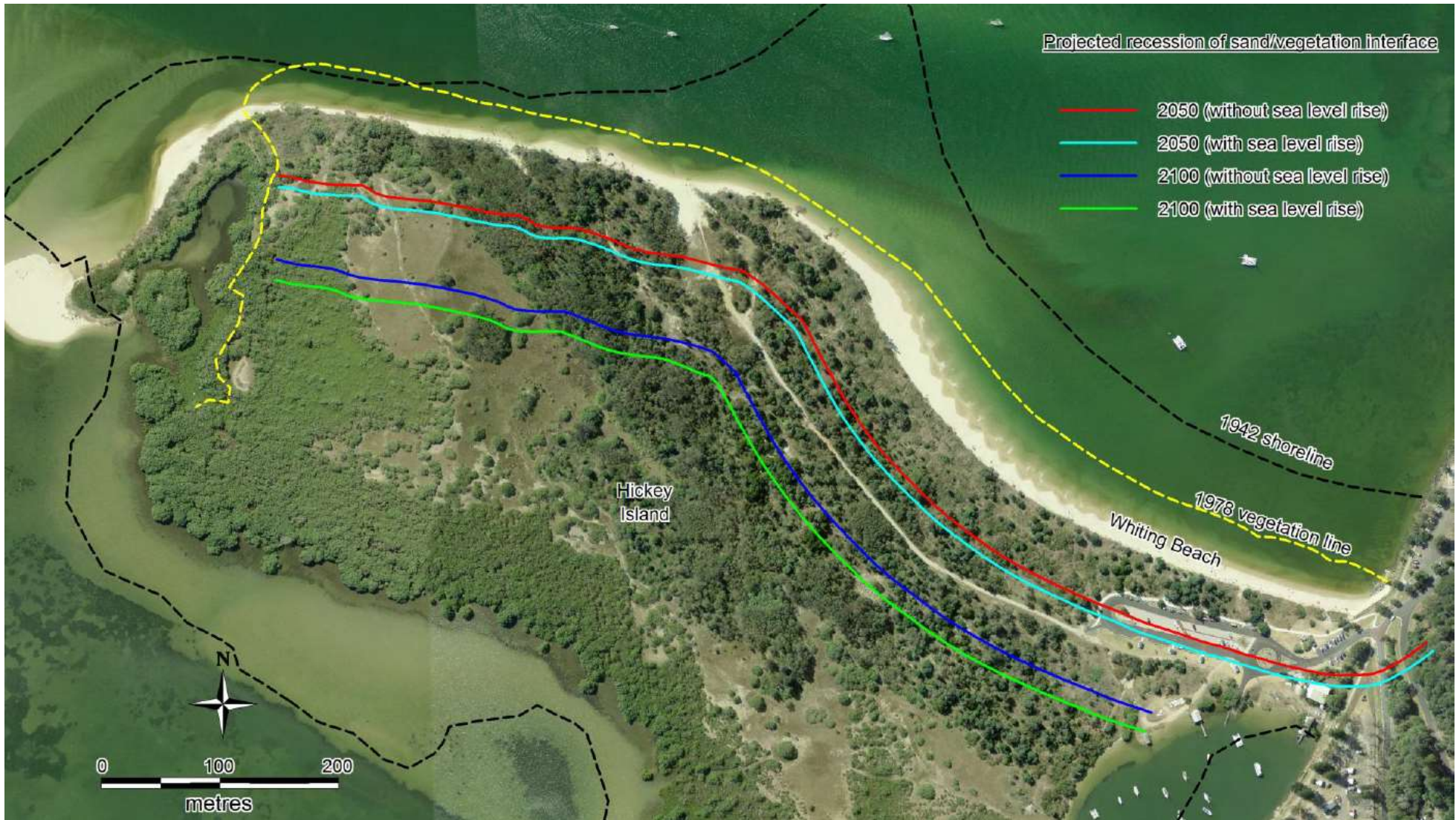
Key assumptions and outcomes are summarised below:

- Based on historical recession rates the future projections adopted a future rate of net sediment loss of 1.4m/year. The projected long-term recession in 2050 and 2100 (relative to 2013) is 52m and 122m respectively.
- Projections assume no erosion protection/mitigation (i.e. beach nourishment).
- Using the Bruun Rule and adopted sea level rise benchmarks of 0.4 m (2050) and 0.9 (2100) recession due to sea level rise was projected to be 6.6m in 2050 and 16.6m at 2100.
- Calculated combined recession of 59 m in 2050 and 139 m at 2100.

The projected recession based on the values above is illustrated in Figure 22. Royal HaskoningDHV (2014) note that the illustrated lines are simplistic ignoring the potential change in shape of the northern side of Hickey Island over time due to hydrodynamic feedback but is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Based on these projections, it is evident that by 2050 most of the car park at Whiting Beach would have been lost as well as a section of Harbour Street. There would be a complete breakthrough to Yamba Bay by about 2070 (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2014).

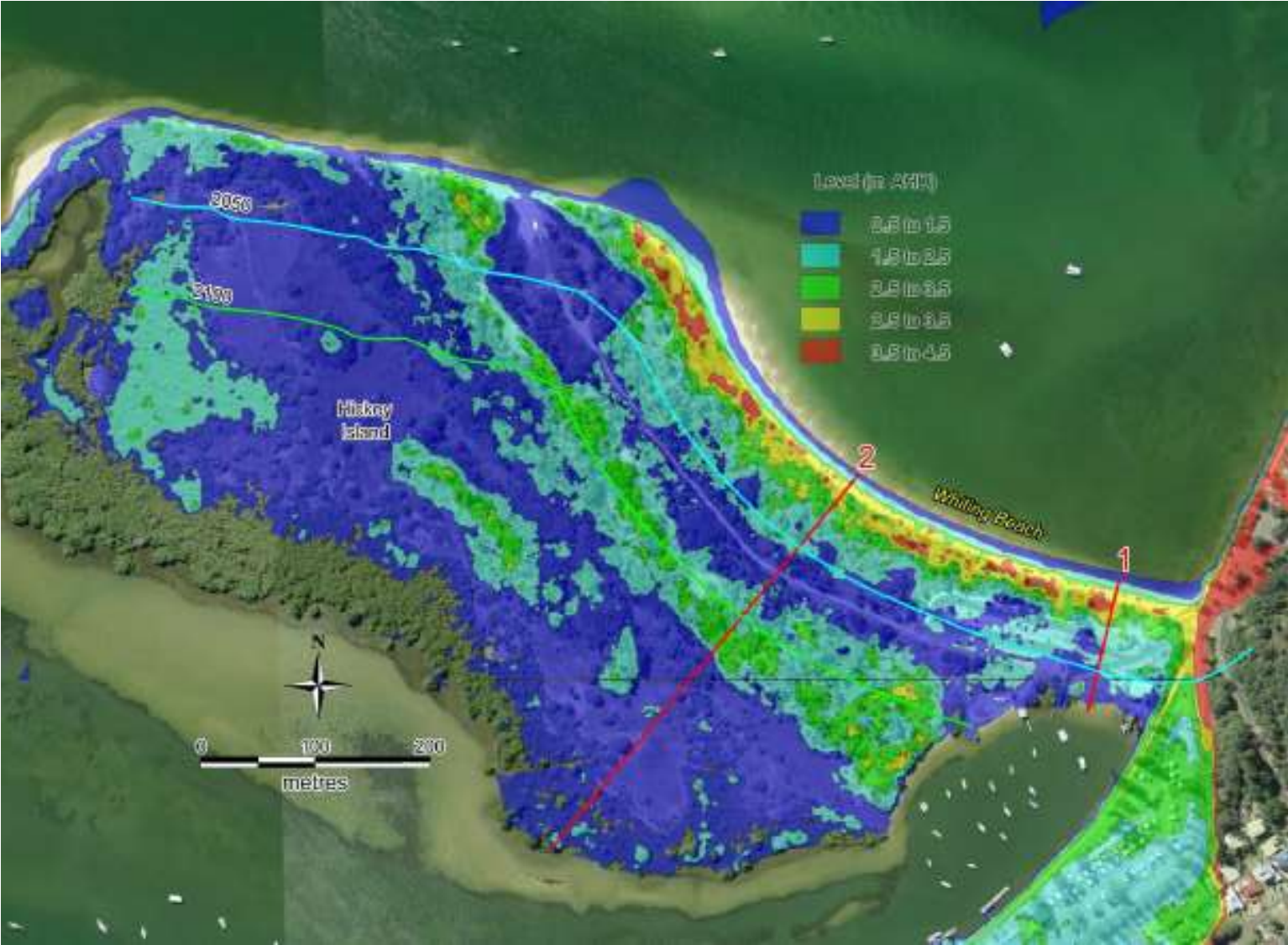
Elevations of Whiting Beach/ Hickey Island are presented in Figure 23. Royal HaskoningDHV (2014) notes the following in relation to coastal inundation:

- Based on a present day 100-year ARI water level of 1.5 mAHD, areas in darker blue (at a level of 0.5 to 1.5 mAHD) are subject to inundation in extreme storms at present.
- With projected 100-year ARI water levels at 2050 and 2100 of 1.8 m and 2.3 m respectively, areas in light blue (at a level of 1.5 to 2.5 mAHD) would be expected to become subject to inundation in extreme storms in about 40 years.
- Given the position of the recession lines, it is evident that by about 2030 it is projected that water could flow over the neck of Hickey Island (at the south eastern corner of Whiting Beach) and through into Yamba Bay in extreme storms.



**Figure 22: projected shoreline recession at Whiting Beach**

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2014)



**Figure 23: Hickey Island/Whiting Beach elevations**

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2014)

#### 4.4.5 Yamba beaches

A coastal hazard study of the Yamba coastline (Plate 6) including the northern end of Pippi Beach, Convent, Main and Turners Beaches was undertaken by MHL (2002). Key outcomes of the study are:

- Inundation was found to be a minimal threat except for the Yamba Surf Life Saving Club. Inundation of the club has occurred many times throughout history with the first documented reports from the 1940s. Inundation of the club continues to be an issue.
- Slope instability is the critical issue for the Yamba coastline particularly the areas backing Convent and Main Beach (discussed further below).
- No developments were located within the immediate threat area for Pippi, Convent or Turners Beaches. At Yamba Beach the immediate impact line is landward of the existing bitumen-rock revetment, which suggests that this structure would be subject to wave attack and toe scour during a storm.
- For the 50 and 100-year hazard lines the only structure affected is the Yamba Surf Life Saving Club.



1 – Turners Beach



2 – Yamba Main Beach



3 – Convent Beach



4 – Pippi Beach

#### Plate 6: Yamba beaches

Royal HaskoningDHV (2016) provides a detailed description of coastal processes occurring at Pippi Beach. A conceptual model of sediment processes is illustrated in Figure 24 and summarised below:

- Dominant swell and wind direction are both from the south-east.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Strategic Context**

- Only a small net northerly littoral drift is considered to occur along the shoreline.
- There is only a small supply of wind driven sand to Pippi Beach from Barri Beach.
- Sediment from the Clarence River is unlikely to influence Pippi Beach.
- High rates of accretion on the sub-aerial beach occurred in the northern corner of Pippi Beach since revegetation of the tombolo.
- Pippi Beach is considered to be a closed compartment with regard to longshore sediment transport, in that it does not supply significant volumes of sediment to adjacent embayments nor gets supplied with significant volumes of sediment from adjacent embayments.
- There is a low rate of recession evident along Pippi Beach.
- The annual longshore sediment transport rate at Yamba is in the order of 50,000 to 75,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr.

In response to concerns about impacts of recent storms at the time and the potential erosion risk to a proposed footpath, Royal HaskoningDHV (2016) prepared a review of coastal hazards for Pippi Beach and Yamba Point. The review assessed beach erosion and dune instability, shoreline recession, coastal inundation and coastal cliff instability to delineate coastal hazard areas. Key assumptions and information from the study are summarised below.

- Beach erosion - a storm demand of 170 m<sup>3</sup>/m and scour and swash levels of -1 m AHD and 2 m AHD (respectively) were adopted for Pippi Beach.
- Shoreline recession – the estimated recession due to net sediment loss ranged between 0 and 0.15 m/year. The Bruun Rule was used to estimate sea level rise related recession which was calculated to be approximately 14 m at 2050 and 34 m at 2100.
- Coastal inundation – calculated runup levels for 2050 were 6.5 m AHD and 8.4 m AHD for the southern and northern ends of Pippi Beach respectively. Levels for 2100 were 7.0 m AHD (southern) and 8.4 m AHD (northern).
- Coastal cliff and bluff instability – this assessment was in relation to a proposed coastal path and existing informal tracks around Yamba Point. The majority of the geotechnical landslide hazards at this site result from the effects of coastal actions on the beach and dunes. The exceptions are the risks associated with instability of the moderately steep headland slopes on the northern side of Yamba Point and the potential for rock falls from underneath the path on the southern side of Yamba Point.

The coastal hazard lines derived for Pippi Beach by Royal HaskoningDHV (2016) are presented in Figure 25 and Figure 26. The hazard lines indicate that whilst the beach is expected to continue to erode and recede into the future, no significant natural or built assets have been identified as at risk within the immediate or 2050 timeframes.

The eastern slopes of Pilot Hill from Pilot Street at the back of Main Beach (Plate 7) have been subject to instability and landslides over a long period with early reports from the 1920s and 1950s and the most recent in 2011. Slope instability in the area has also been studied both on a broader area basis and site/development basis as documented in J&K (2000) and more recently in JK Geotechnics (2017). The area is divided into land risk zones (LRZ) with each LRZ defined by a landslide risk as follows (JK Geotechnics, 2017):

- LRZ1a (Pacific Hotel) had the highest landslide risk.
- LRZ1b (residential dwellings near the Pacific Hotel) also had a tolerable - unacceptable landslide risk.
- LRZ 1c (toe slope areas) was relatively low the probability of a landslide is still high.



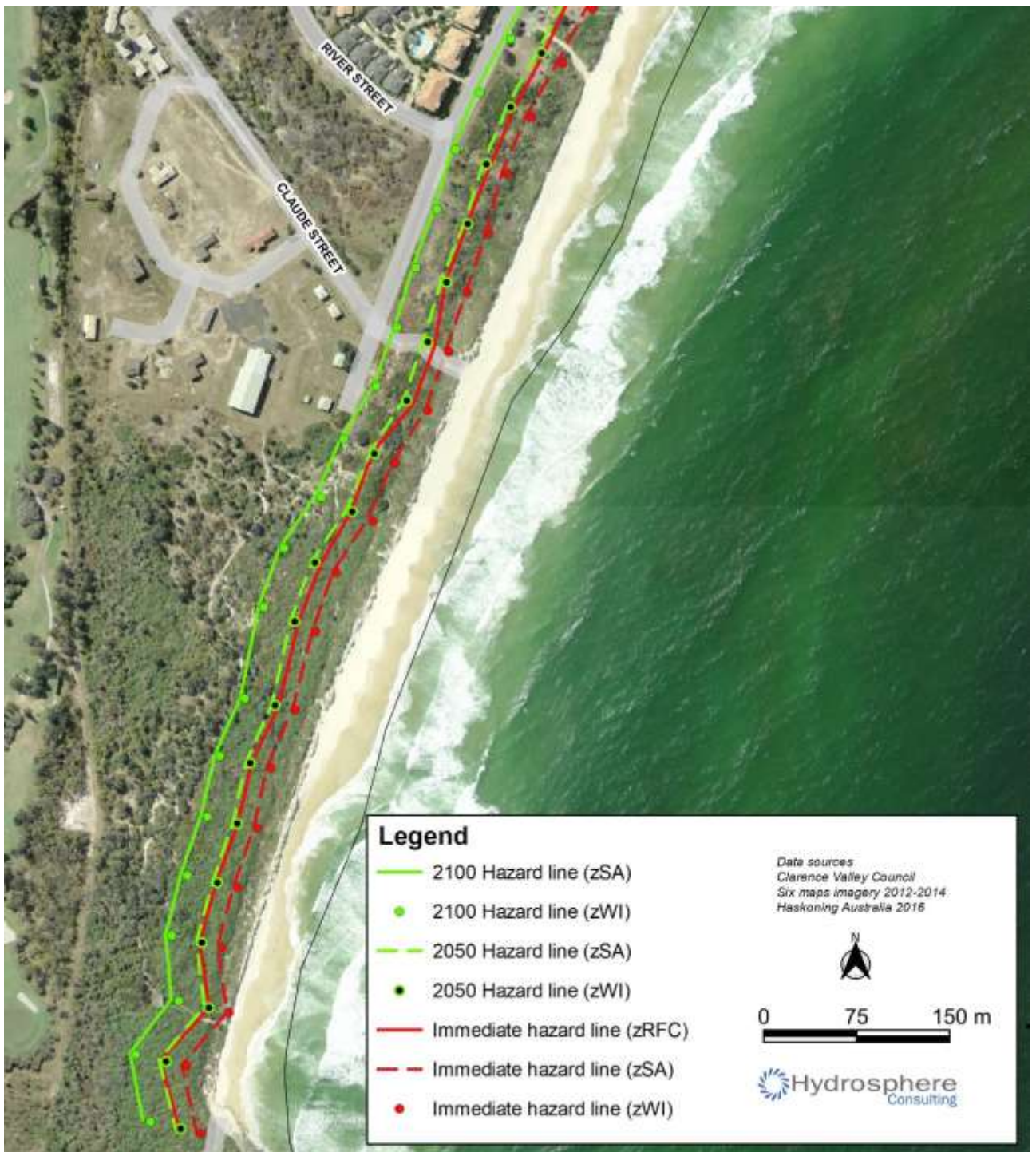
Figure 24: Conceptual model of sediment processes at Pippi Beach

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)



**Figure 25: Coastal hazard lines for Pippi Beach - north**

Source: Data from Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)



**Figure 26: Coastal hazard lines for Pippi Beach - south**

Source: Data from Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)





1 – looking south



2 – Pacific Hotel – view from beach

### Plate 7: Pilot Hill

Coastal hazard assessments have not been undertaken for the Angourie coastal area. Localised erosion of dunes and beach access points is known to occur in the area.

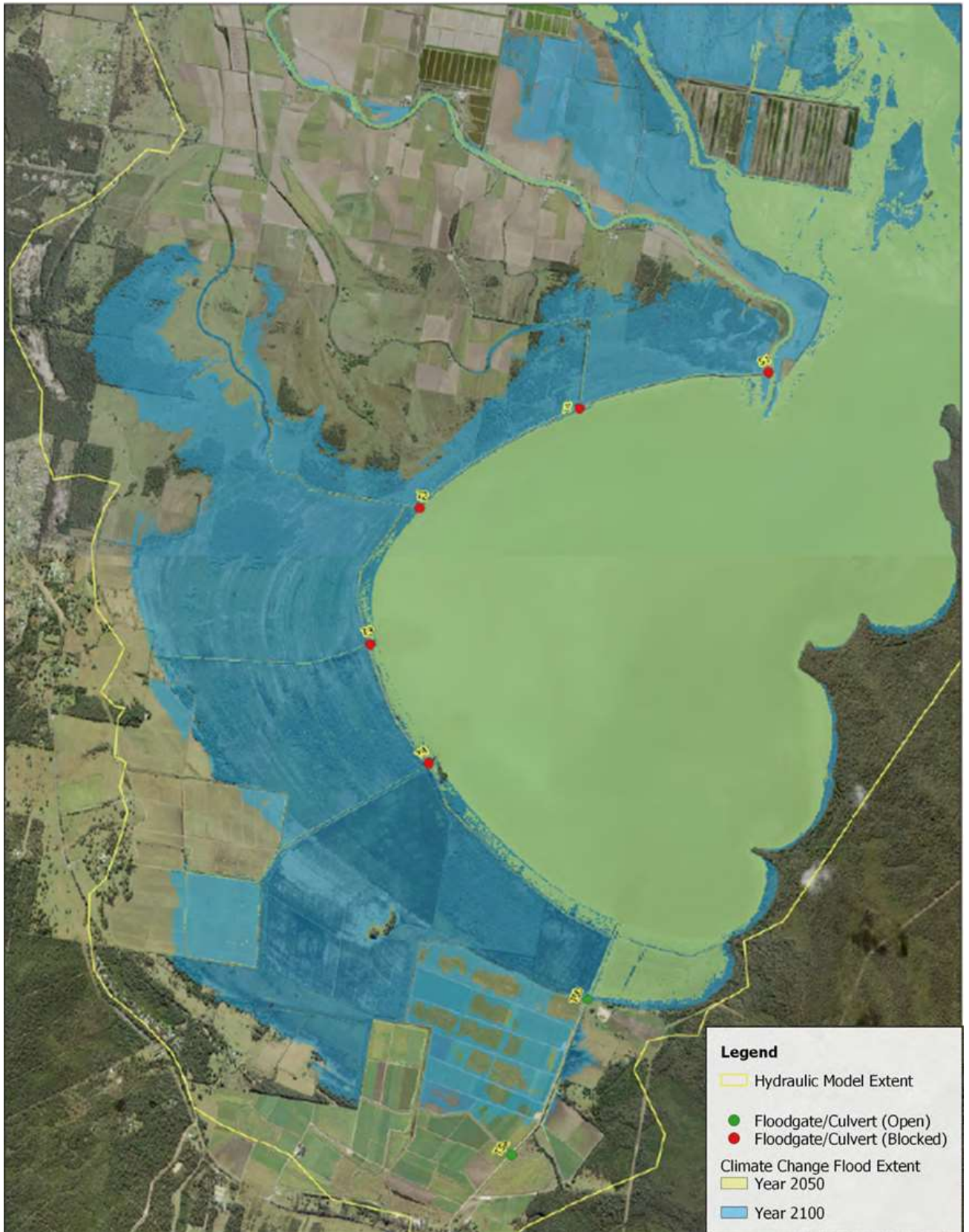
#### 4.4.6 Wooloweyah Lagoon

Engeny (2019) mapped the future, 2050 and 2100 sea level rise inundation (highest astronomical tide) for the south-western catchment of Wooloweyah Lagoon. Mapping indicated that some inundation would occur by 2050 with large areas becoming inundated by 2100 (Figure 27).

#### 4.4.7 Brooms Head and Lake Cakora

Coastal processes occurring at Brooms Head are detailed in SMEC (2013), illustrated in Figure 28 and summarised below:

- There is a net northerly littoral drift of sand along the Brooms Head coastline.
- The dominant sand path is around Cakora Point with a small amount by-passing through the headland and across the reef into the southern corner of Brooms Head Beach.
- There is episodic on/offshore sediment movement in the southern corner and further along the beach (often in storm events or in low swell).
- Entrance instability at Lake Cakora entrance – breakout events are a function of rainfall and coastal conditions. During entrance breakouts, sediment from the entrance foreshore is transported into the nearshore area. Sediment is then reworked by coastal processes and transported back onshore by waves to reform the entrance berm.
- Some aeolian sand loss occurs at the northern end of Brooms Head Beach.
- There is significant sediment bypassing to the north of Brooms Head Beach.



**Figure 27: Highest astronomical tide inundation mapping for south-west Wooloweyah Lagoon - 2050 and 2100 sea level rise scenarios**

Source: Engeny (2019)



**Figure 28: Conceptual model of coastal processes occurring at Brooms Head**

Source: Reproduced from SMEC (2013)

A coastal hazard study for Brooms Head beach was undertaken by SMEC (2013) and assessed the following hazards:

- Beach erosion - the adopted open coast storm demands for planning purposes at Brooms Head ranged between 150 and 220 m<sup>3</sup>/m.
- Shoreline recession – long-term recession due to net sediment loss is at a rate of approximately 0.6 m/yr.
- Sand drift - no sand drift hazard.
- Coastal inundation - most of the foreshore reserve and southern beach foreshore is sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation due to elevated still water levels. The only exception to this is some caravan park sites which would be subject to inundation by 2100. Parts of the foreshore comprising the Ocean Road dwellings would be subject to coastal inundation during the 100-year ARI elevated still water level event. The entire foreshore would be subject to coastal inundation by 2100. Wave overtopping in the caravan park is a severe safety hazard.
- Stormwater erosion - negligible.
- Climate change - the estimated shoreline recession due to projected sea level rise for the study area is in the order of 20 m over the next 38 years and 42 m by the year 2100.
- Entrance instability - entrance instability is considered to pose a significant hazard for properties and structures on Ocean Road in this vulnerable area.

Following the SMEC (2013) study local residents on Ocean Road suggested that, due to the existence of subsurface clay, cobbles and other erosion resistant strata adjacent to the Lake Cakora entrance and the distance of the properties from the ocean, the coastal hazard risk was not as significant as stated in SMEC (2013). Subsequently, a review of coastal hazards at the entrance to Lake Cakora was undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV (2018). The study found that although a shallow layer of gravel and cobbles exists intermittently within the vicinity of the entrance, due to its depth and the relatively small gravel sizes this layer is not expected to provide any significant protection against scour during high energy storm conditions. The estimated longshore recession rates due to sediment deficits were estimated to vary between 0.2 and 0.5 m/year for the various beach sections. The estimated storm demand varied from 40 to 220 m<sup>3</sup>/m for the 100-yr ARI storm. Shoreline recession attributed to sea level rise was in the order of 13 and 38 m for the 2050 and 2100 planning horizons, respectively.

Coastal hazard lines generated by Royal HaskoningDHV (2018) are presented in Figure 29. The hazard lines indicate that the erosion and recession will continue to occur into the future. Potential assets at risk in each hazard area are briefly outlined below.

- Immediate – northern section of the caravan park (approximately 19 sites and amenities block) and foreshore reserve, seven residential properties on Ocean Road and Ocean Road bridge abutments.
- 2050 – a further 8 caravan park sites, Ocean Road and bridge, the bowling club car park, drinking water infrastructure, additional residential properties on Ocean Road and break through to north arm of Lake Cakora.
- 2100 – residential properties on the western side of Ocean Road, bowling club, additional properties on the eastern side of Ocean Road.



**Figure 29: Brooms Head/Lake Cakora coastal hazard lines**

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)

Slope instability and associated risks in relation to CVC infrastructure and individuals at Cakora Point (Brooms Head) was assessed by SMEC (2012). Slope stability hazards were identified including:

- Rock falls and tumbling from jointed greywacke.
- Crest fretting causing receding crests.
- Rock falls from overhangs.

The following hazard mechanisms and associated assets at risk were identified including:

- Receding cove – walkway, lookout road.
- Undermining - walkway, lookout road.
- Crest fretting and block toppling - lookout carpark.

The adopted acceptable risk was 0.001%. The annual probability of risk to life was estimated to range from 0.000083% to 0.001%. The greatest risk to loss of life come from falls or toppling of blocks and collapse from overhangs.

#### 4.4.8 Sandon/ Minnie Water/ Diggers Camp

No coastal hazard studies have been undertaken for the coastlines in these areas.

Erosion is occurring adjacent to the Sandon Village houses on the southern bank of the estuary entrance. Ad hoc measures have been undertaken by adjacent landowners in an attempt to provide protection (refer Section 4.9.3).

There are also community concerns around periodic localised beach erosion at Diggers Camp and Minnie Water, particularly around beach access points (Plate 8). CVC has identified the following erosion sites:

- At Nip Welsh Park in Minnie Water, high tides and swell events erode public land.
- At Diggers Camp, long-term coastal erosion has seen the beach eroded some 30 m landward of cadastral boundaries of the Crown reserve. This process is continuing and now impacting the emergency access ramp onto the beach.



**Plate 8: Localised erosion at Minnie Water beach access beside surf club (left) and boat ramp (right) - 2013**

#### 4.4.9 Wooli

Coastal processes influencing Wooli Beach are detailed in Royal HaskoningDHV (2020). A key process that is occurring on Wooli Beach is beach rotation. Analysis undertaken by Royal HaskoningDHV (2020) indicates that inter-annual and interdecadal oscillations in the rotation of Wooli Beach is occurring. A

predominantly easterly wave climate over summer results in anti-clockwise rotation of Woolli Beach (with the northern portion eroding and southern portion accreting in the shorter term). Conversely, the south-easterly wave direction over winter causes clockwise rotation of the beach (with the northern end accreting and southern end eroding).

Woolli Beach has a long history of coastal recession and as a consequence the village of Woolli is currently at significant risk from coastal erosion and longer-term recession (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018a). Coastal hazards were originally defined for the Woolli coastline in 1997 and subsequently updated in 2010 by Worley Parsons (2010a). The study considered beach erosion, shoreline recession, river entrance stability and considerations of the effects of climate change. The following assumptions were used in Worley Parsons (2010a):

- Beach erosion - a conservative storm demand of 220 m<sup>3</sup>/m was adopted.
- Shoreline recession - historic long-term shoreline recession varies along Woolli Beach. The median recession rate was between 0.3 and 0.4 m/year for the majority of the length of Woolli Beach. A higher rate of 0.5 m/year recession is evident fronting the southern portion of Woolli. Negligible net recession was shown at the southern and northern extents of the beach, with the analysis indicating a prograding trend.
- Sea level rise - adopted long term recession due to sea level rise was 17 m and 42 m for 2050 and 2100 respectively. Long term recession due to sediment loss varied from 0 to 20 m for 2050 and 0 to 45 m for 2100.
- Coastal entrance instability – the existing trained entrance is relatively stable however the narrow spit that separates the Woolli Woolli River estuary and the ocean is vulnerable to floodwaters and potential breakout of a new entrance (the area of highest potential for this to occur is just north of the southern section of the village).

The hazard lines represent the predicted position of the back beach erosion escarpment after a 100 year ARI coastal storm in 2010, 2050 and 2100 respectively, including subsequent slumping to a stable angle of repose (Figure 30 and Figure 31).

Royal HaskoningDHV (2018a) identified the following assets at risk:

- Immediate risk: 44 dwellings, one business, four foreshore reserve areas.
- 2050: 94 dwellings, two businesses, six foreshore reserve areas, public buildings, and infrastructure including the Woolli water tower, Woolli Public School, South Terrace roadway and the Marine Rescue building.
- 2100: 159 dwellings (out of 183 in the original Woolli), six businesses, public buildings, and nearly all roads, public reserves and services.

In addition to this, the section of dune to the north and fronting the newer Woolli subdivision and southern half of Yuraygir National Park would be at risk by 2100 (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018a).

CVC has identified erosion along the beach along South Terrace with the beach eroded approximately 30 m from the seaward cadastral boundary of the Crown reserve along the coast, impacting the access road and public facilities.

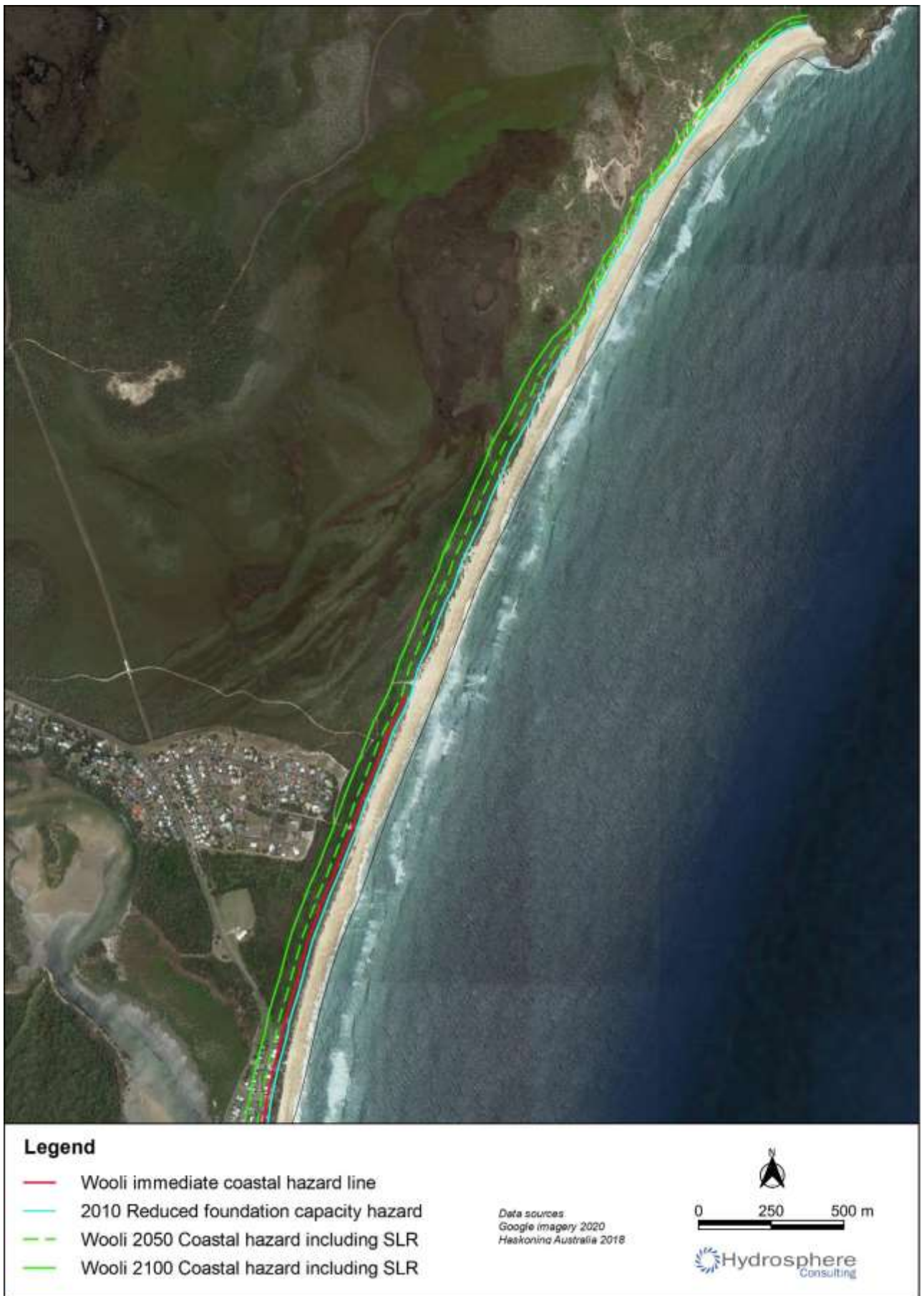


Figure 30: Coastal hazard lines Woolli Beach – north



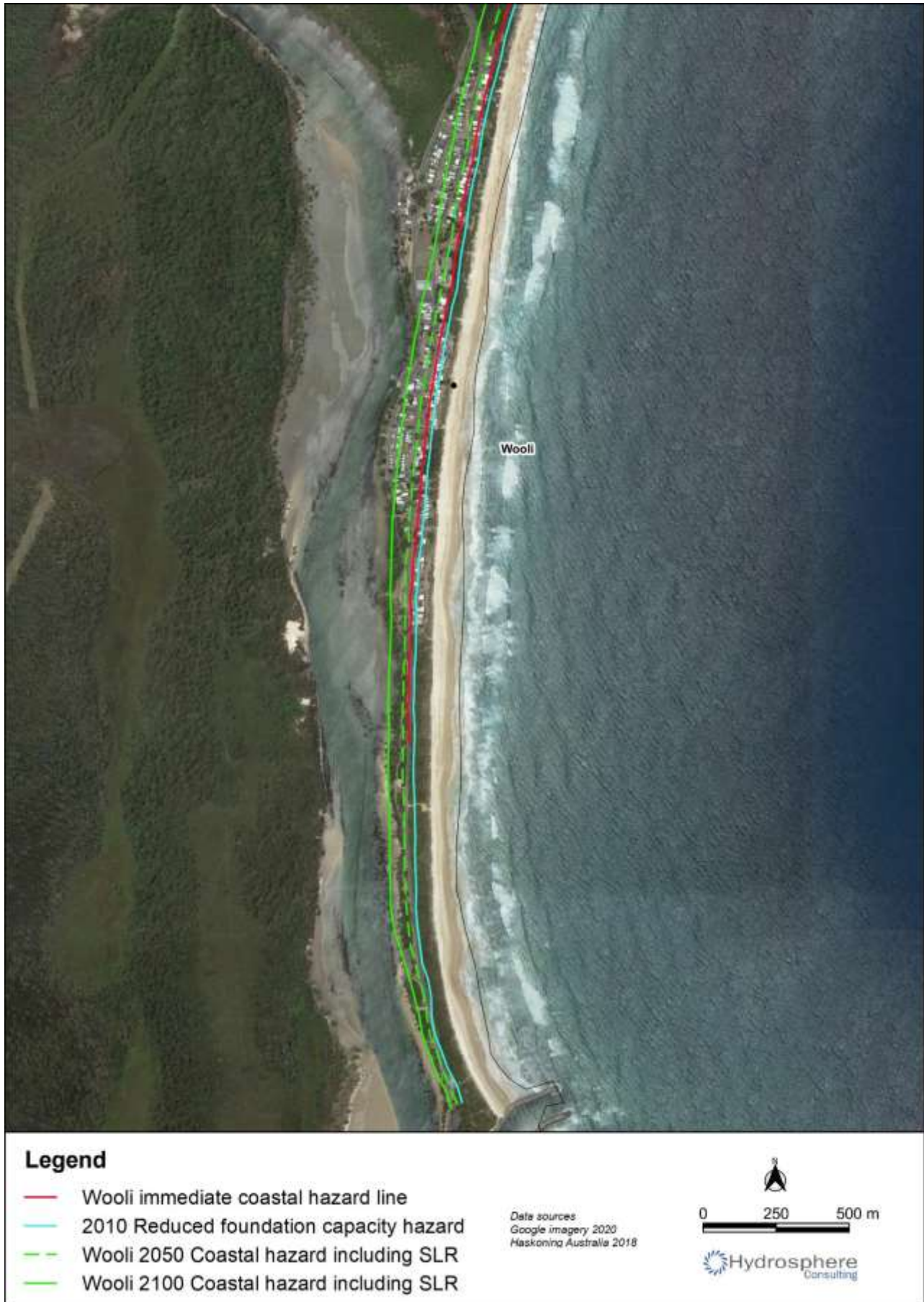


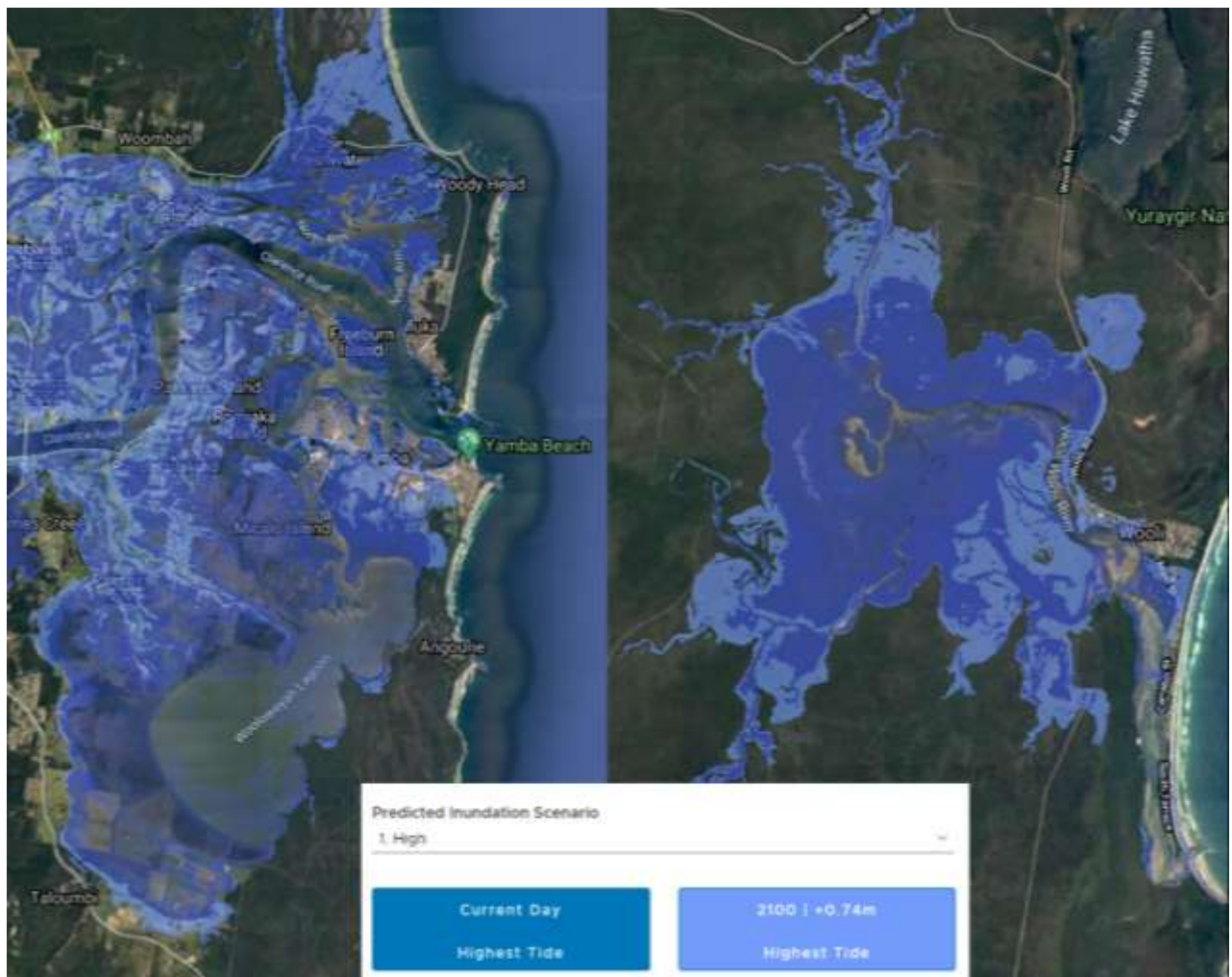
Figure 31: Coastal hazard lines Woolli beach - south including village

#### 4.4.10 National and state-wide assessments

##### Tidal inundation

The Federal government's online tidal inundation model, Coastal Risk Australia (2020) provides a visual, conservative indication of those places at risk from tidal inundation in the present day (for example, Figure 32). The mapping indicates that large areas of the study area may be at risk of tidal inundation, most notably:

- Low lying areas of Bundjalung National Park to the west of Shark Bay/Ten Mile Beach.
- Low lying areas surrounding Wooloweyah Lagoon and associated channels including Palmers Island, Micalo Island and areas to the south-west and north east of the lagoon (including west Yamba).
- Northern section of the original Wooli village and the areas between the original and northern parts of the Wooli village (sportsground), including road access.
- Large areas of National Park adjacent to the middle and upper reaches of the Wooli Wooli River.



**Figure 32: Conservative first-pass mapping of present-day and 2100 risk from tidal inundation**

Source: Coastal Risk Australia (2020)

A NSW-wide estuary tidal inundation exposure assessment was undertaken by OEH (2018c) to assess the number of properties and roads potentially affected by future estuary tidal inundation. The assessment was based on 0, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 m sea level rise scenarios. Results from the assessment indicate that:

- No properties and an insignificant amount of road within the Lake Arragan catchment are likely to be impacted by current or future tidal inundation.
- A relatively significant number of properties may be affected by future tidal inundation within the Lake Cakora catchment and the number affected is expected to increase as sea level rise increases. Roads are also expected to be impacted.
- No properties within the Sandon River catchment are expected to be impacted by current or future inundation. A small length of road is expected to be affected.
- A relatively significant number of properties maybe affected by future tidal inundation within the Woolli Woolli River catchment and the number affected is expected to increase as sea level rise increases. Roads are also expected to be impacted.

It should be noted that the OEH (2018c) study is a coarse state-wide assessment based on numerous assumptions and limitations. As such, its results only provide an indicator of the future level of risk of tidal inundation within each catchment.

## Coastal erosion

A state-wide assessment of exposure to coastal erosion in NSW was undertaken by OEH (2017). It is intended to provide an overview of potential present and future impacts of erosion on coastal properties and infrastructure in the state. The report is limited to considering exposure to coastal erosion and shoreline recession on open-coast NSW beaches. An exposure assessment identifies assets that may be impacted by a hazard (coastal erosion), based on data or modelling of the hazard. Equally exposed assets are not necessarily equally vulnerable to a hazard. The approach uses properties and roadways as a metric for the level of exposure, reflecting that at a state-wide scale, impacts to other infrastructure, public facilities, and beach amenity, generally scale with the number of properties and lengths of roadways affected. The data have been assembled from a broadscale probabilistic approach using regional compartment scale parameters and has not accounted for local scale parameters.

## 4.5 Erosion

### 4.5.1 Stormwater Erosion

Poorly managed stormwater, particularly in urban areas, can cause and/or contribute to erosion. Within the coastal zone common areas for this to occur are at stormwater outlets on estuary banks or ocean beaches. There are stormwater outlets onto beaches and into estuaries associated with urban areas located throughout the study area.

Stormwater erosion was considered in the Pippi Beach and Brooms Head coastal hazard studies and the following was noted:

- The stormwater erosion hazard at Brooms Head is considered to be negligible (SMEC, 2013b).
- No current stormwater issues were noted at Pippi Beach (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2016).

### 4.5.2 Estuarine Bank Erosion

Bank instability and erosion is a key threat within the estuaries and contributes to loss of land, estuarine vegetation and riparian habitat loss, increased sedimentation and water quality issues. Channel migration and associated riverbank erosion is a natural fluvial process, however when rates of change exceed natural regimes or threaten assets the active management marural fluvial process, however when rates of change

exceed natural regimes or threaten assets the active management may be needed. Bank erosion throughout the study area is discussed in the following sections.

### Wooloweyah Lagoon

White (2009c) assessed bank erosion at 17 monitoring sites. Most of the sites were considered to be stable, seven sites had minor spot erosion and one site was classified as having moderate erosion. White (2009b) reported the main areas of significant bank erosion occurring in the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment were in Palmers Channel, Oyster Channel and Micalo channel. It was noted that it was unclear whether the erosion was caused by boat wake (especially Palmers Island), wind-wave action, land use (cattle), natural processes or a combination.

The CZMP (White, 2001a) includes actions to identify and prioritise riparian areas for rehabilitation and regeneration and reduce bank erosion along Palmers, Micalo and Oyster Channels. In 2008 rock fillets were placed along 850 m of bank on the north-western shore of Wooloweyah Lagoon to remedy bank erosion and along a stretch of bank in Romiaka channel in 2008. Monitoring of the site during 2013 indicated the fillets were a success (Plate 9).



1 - rock fillets placed along a section of eroding shoreline, Wooloweyah Lagoon



2 - Rock fillets in Romiaka Channel installed in 2008 showing good mangrove recruitment, photo from 2013

### Plate 9: Wooloweyah Lagoon bank management

Source: P. Wilson, CVC

Serious bank erosion in Palmers Channel was reported in local media in 2016 (Daily Examiner, 2016). However, there is no recent data on the estuarine bank erosion status of Wooloweyah Lagoon or associated channels.

### Lake Cakora

Bank erosion has been identified as an issue by the community in the past (CVC, 2009), however CVC (2017b) noted that there were no significant bank erosion sites within the system. The current state of bank erosion within the estuary is unknown. Erosion at the entrance to the lake is discussed in Section 4.4.7.

### Sandon River

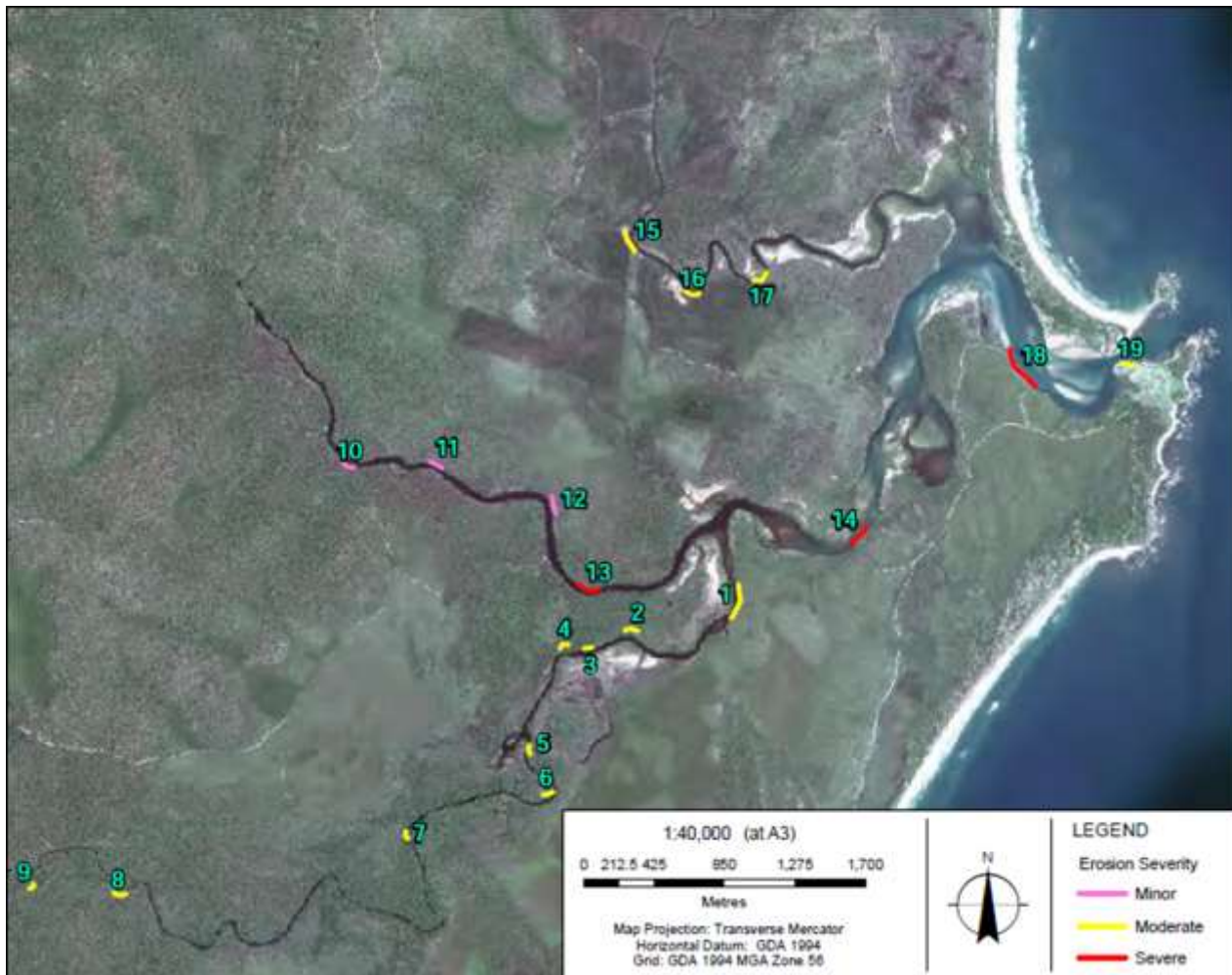
GHD (2011) undertook a bank erosion assessment of the Sandon River estuary in 2010 and found the following:

- Bank erosion is occurring throughout the estuary (Figure 33).
- Erosion ranged from minor to severe with the majority of occurrences being moderate. Three sites were severe.

- All sites were located on outside bends and typically occurred along 30 – 100 m of bank.
- Due to high vegetation cover on banks and the undeveloped nature of the catchment, all erosion was considered to be natural and due to the ongoing lateral adjustment of the waterway.

No erosion assessments have been undertaken since GHD (2011). There has been no integrated management of bank erosion occurring at the entrance to the estuary. It is understood some minor ad hoc erosion control works have been undertaken on the southern bank of the entrance adjacent to the residential properties. No other works have been undertaken to address the other identified erosion sites.

An area of recent bank erosion is visible adjacent to the entrance of Tumbaal Creek potentially threatening Sandon River Road.



**Figure 33: Bank erosion within Sandon River estuary**

Source: Edited from GHD (2011)

### Wooli Wooli River

An estuarine bank erosion assessment was undertaken during the estuary processes study (WBM, 2006) which identified several locations experiencing bank erosion (Figure 34):

- The banks adjacent to the boat ramp and continuing downstream to the car park at the end of South Terrace.
- The banks adjoining the Solitary Islands Marine Park Resort Caravan Park.
- Between the bowling club and the Caravan Park.

- The southern bank approaching “The Forks”.
- Isolated areas along Bookram Creek.



**Figure 34: Estuarine bank erosion identified within Wooli Wooli River estuary during the estuary processes study**

Source: WBM (2006)

Bank erosion was attributed to a variety of causes but mostly related to removal of riparian vegetation combined with tidal and flood flows or boat wake and wind waves.

No bank erosion assessments have been undertaken since WBM (2006). However, bank erosion is still occurring adjacent to the boat ramp and further downstream (Plate 10). CVC is proposing to install erosion controls near the boat ramp. Further upstream, a project has been recently approved which includes the installation of mangrove rock fillets to prevent bank erosion adjacent to the Solitary Islands Marine Park Resort Caravan Park. The current extent of bank erosion throughout the remainder of the estuary is unknown. The existing EMP (BMT WBM, 2009) includes actions to protect public infrastructure from bank erosion and revegetate foreshores and riparian zone while enabling adequate opportunities for public access to the river.



1 - erosion downstream of boat ramp



2 - erosion opposite Marine Rescue Tower threatening footpath

### Plate 10: Estuarine bank erosion in lower Wooli Wooli River estuary (July 2020)

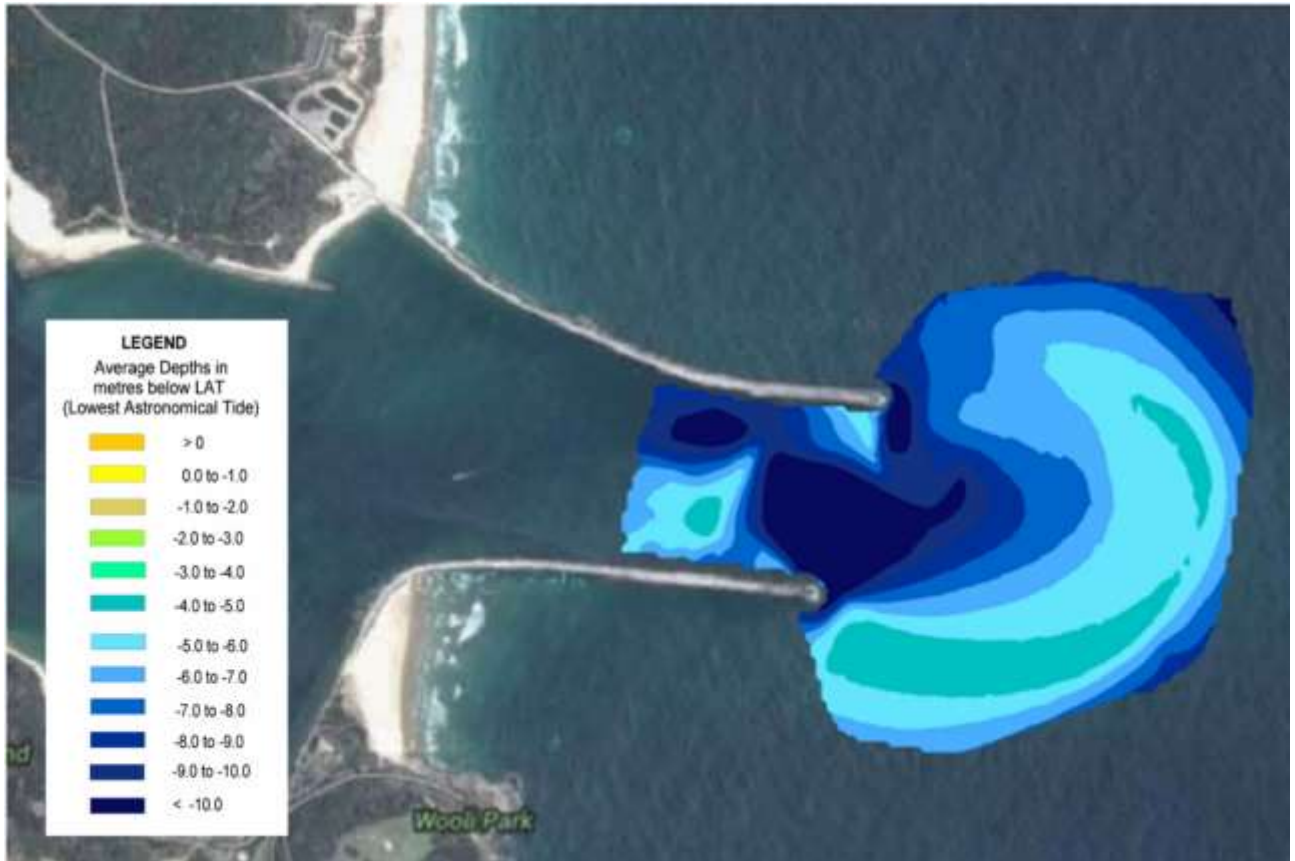
## 4.6 Shoaling and Sedimentation

### 4.6.1 Clarence River entrance

Shoaling occurs in the Clarence River entrance. Sand accumulates to the east of the breakwaters forming an ebb tide ring bar at the entrance (Figure 35), with its position determined by the equilibrium between off-shore transport of sand by the ebb tide and on-shore transport by wave action. Depending on the height of the bar, it can cause a navigation hazard which was identified as an issue in the *Clarence River Estuary Management Plan* (Umwelt, 2003). The entrance bar was dredged in 2004 (Section 4.9.1). Sedimentation and navigation impacts within the Clarence River entrance was also raised as a current issue during consultation activities for this Scoping Study.

Sand also accumulates inside the entrance in the Yamba Harbour approach channel, creating a navigation issue. Sand from within the approach channel is periodically dredged to a navigable depth when required (Section 4.9.1).

The *Clarence River Estuary Management Plan* (Umwelt, 2003) contained actions for the NSW government, led by DPIE - Crown Lands, to coordinate studies of sedimentation in the estuary. To date those assessments have not been completed and hence there is limited understanding of sedimentation processes and related impacts affecting the estuary and entrance.



**Figure 35: Hydrographic survey of the Clarence River entrance (2015) showing formation of entrance bar**

Source: GPS & Hydrographic Services

#### 4.6.2 Wooloweyah Lagoon

Wooloweyah Lagoon is a depositional environment with the lagoon continuing to infill with marine sands deposited as a flood-tide delta at the entrances to the channels at the northern end of the lagoon and sediments and silts deposited throughout the lagoon during floods (Woodhouse, 2001; Hashimoto and Hudson, 1999). Sediment core data indicate that the sedimentation rate with the lagoon is between 0 - 3.0 cm/ year (ANSTO, 2009), a relatively high rate of accretion.

Sedimentation of Palmers and Oyster channels was identified as an issue in White (2009a). Sedimentation was attributed to causing restrictions in tidal exchange through the channels and also a navigational restriction particularly in Palmers Channel. Palmers Channel was dredged in 2011.

#### 4.6.3 Sandon River

The Sandon River estuary has a net upstream movement of marine sands by tidal currents resulting in the formation of shoals in the lower estuary. Sedimentation was raised as an issue by the community during consultation for the previous CZMP (GHD, 2012) however GHD (2012) concluded that sedimentation due to upstream sources is not greatly affecting the estuary and that sand movement within the estuary is deemed to be predominantly natural.

#### 4.6.4 Wooli Wooli River

Shoaling within the Wooli Wooli River estuary and the impacts on safe navigation were raised as a key issue in the *Wooli Wooli River Estuary Management Plan* (BMT WBM, 2009). Shoaling at the entrance was a prime concern to the community at the time. WBM (2006) found that within the lower estuary, the shoal



pattern had remained relatively stable over the previous 50 years, with the exception of the shoals around Mangrove Island. In the vicinity of Mangrove Island, shoals appeared to have moved downstream by episodic flood events and then slowly reworked back into upstream orientations by inflowing (flood) tides. Sand build-up and entrance condition/safety was also raised as an issue for the Wooli Wooli River in the community survey for this scoping study.

## 4.7 Social Context

### 4.7.1 Land Use

The latest available land use data (DPIE, 2020b) for the study area and estuary catchments is presented in Figure 36 and Figure 37. Land use within the study area and catchments is described below:

- National Parks and Reserves are the largest land use throughout the catchments and the study area as a whole (approximately 80% of the entire study area). This increases further along the coastline with 90% of the coastline catchments under parks and reserves and 95% north of the Clarence River estuary.
- The Solitary Islands Marine Park in conjunction with the adjacent Yuraygir National Park, is one of the few areas in Australia, where a full combination of estuaries, beaches, headlands, islands and offshore waters as well as a significant proportion of the catchments of those estuaries are protected.
- Grazing and cropping are the next largest land uses, covering 9% and 6% of the study area respectively. Only 3% of the study area is under residential land uses.
- Grazing (34%) is the largest land use within the Wooloweyah Lagoon study area followed closely by cropping (29%). Grazing and cropping (sugarcane) are located to the west and north-west of the lagoon on Palmers and Micalo Islands. The parks and reserve area (15%) is predominantly situated within the south-east portion of the catchment and the Clarence River Estuary Nature Reserve located to the north of the lagoon. A relatively low percentage of the catchment (1.2%) is urban (Wooloweyah, Palmers Island and areas of Yamba).
- Virtually 100% of the Lake Arragan catchment lies within Yuraygir National Park except for a small number of roads.
- The vast majority (96%) of Lake Cakora catchment is within parks and reserves (predominantly Yuraygir National Park) with a small area of urban residential (Brooms Head) within the lower catchment.
- The Sandon River catchment is predominantly within parks and reserves (68%) and forestry (32%) which is located in the western upper catchment on the eastern slopes of the Coast Range. Included in this is the NPWS campground at the entrance. About 35 residential/holiday dwellings are located on the southern side of the entrance.
- The Wooli Wooli River catchment is dominated by parks and reserves (82%) and forestry (15%). A small area of grazing (3%) is mapped however this appears to be an anomaly where Travelling Stock Reserves have been classified as grazing (however it is highly unlikely any grazing occurs within these areas). The Wooli village is located on the eastern side of the lower estuary but only represents a small area of the total catchment.

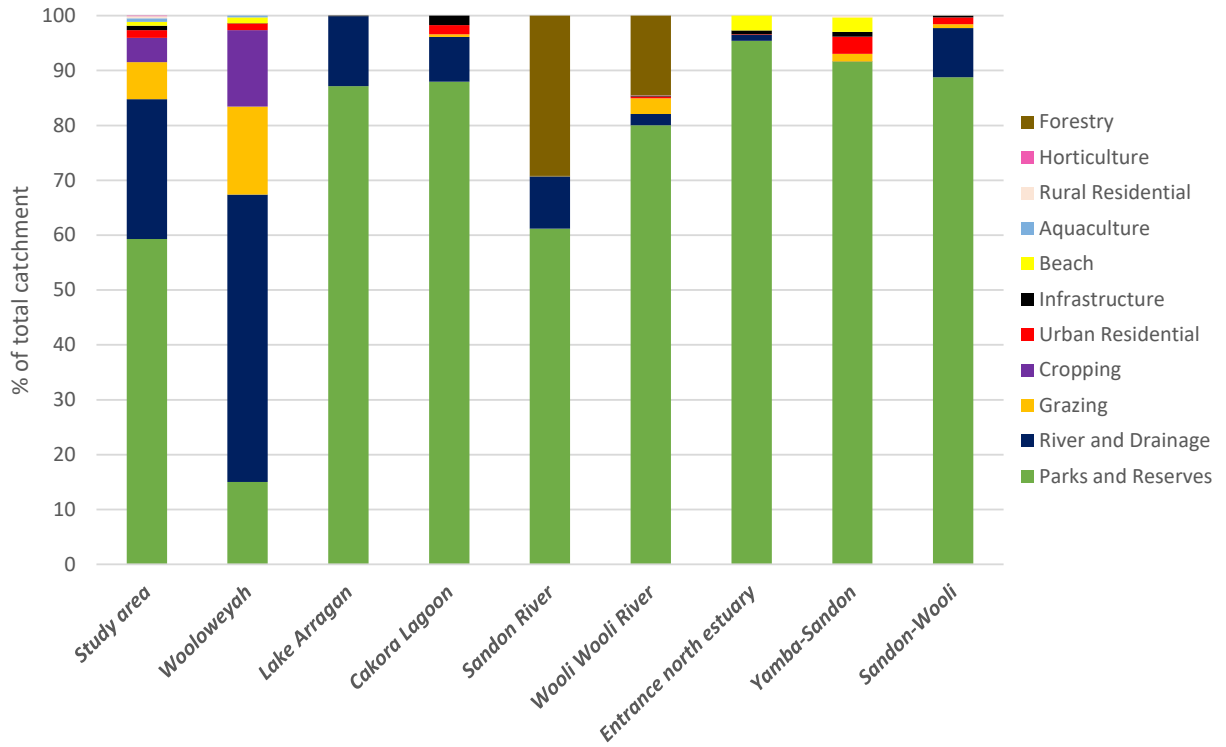


Figure 36: Land use percentages within the study area and catchments

Source: DPIE (2020b)

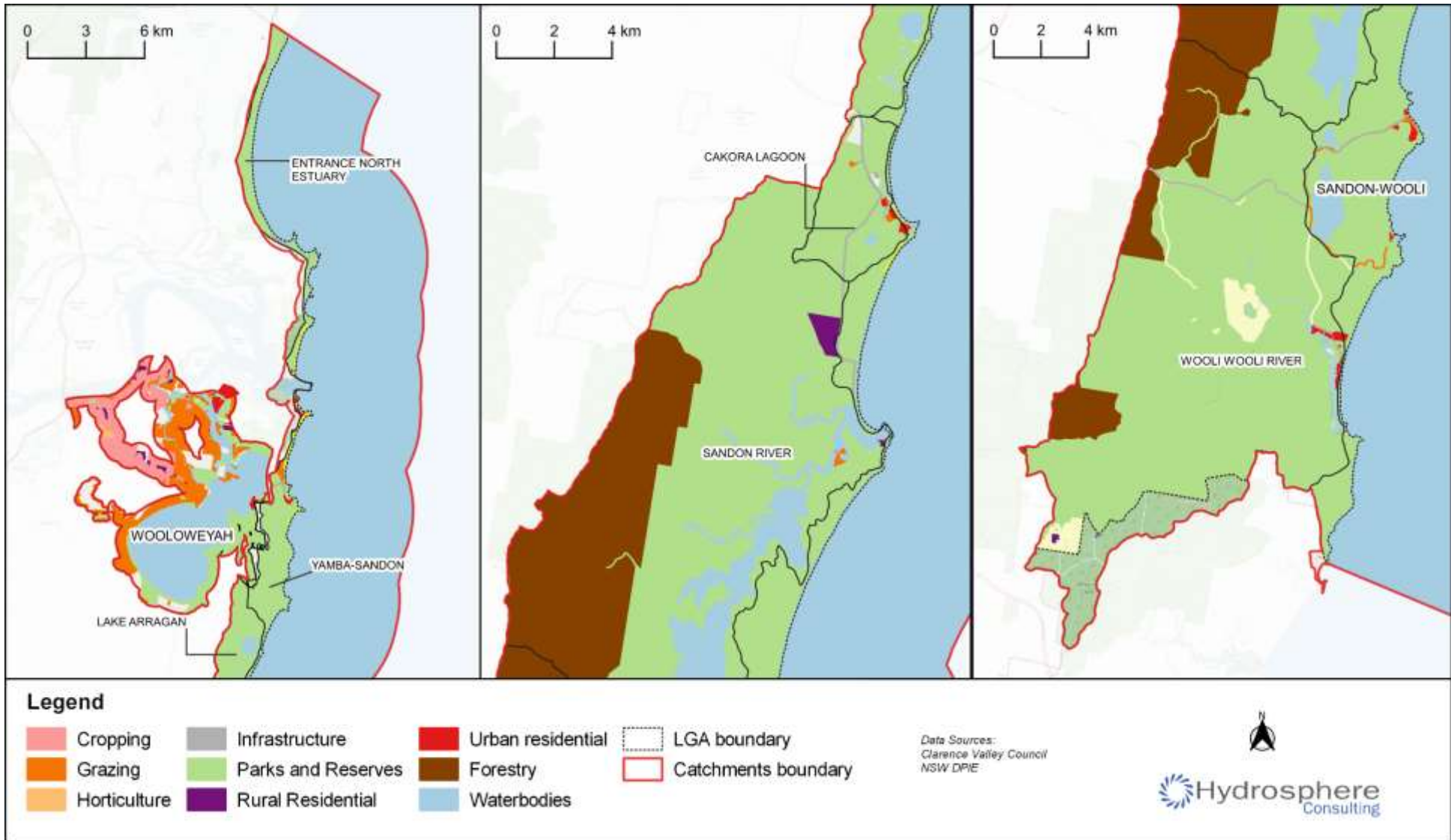


Figure 37: Land use within the study area and estuary catchments

## 4.7.2 Population and Demographics

Information on the Clarence Valley local government area (LGA) community has been analysed and reported from Census data by .id (2020). Further detail is provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix D). The estimated resident population of CVC LGA was 51,662 in 2019. The population living in coastal towns and villages was 10,031 people in 2016 (20% of the LGA population). The resident population increased by 991 people (0.65% p.a.) since the 2016 Census. From 2011 to 2016, the LGA population increased by 1,005 people (0.4% p.a.). NSW Government (2020) population projections suggest that the Clarence Valley LGA population will increase at a similar rate until 2026 before a decline in population through the 026-2041 period.

A summary of .id (2020) demographic information for the LGA is provided in Table 5. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders made up 6.3% of the LGA population (3,214) in 2016. The most common ancestry is Australian and English. The LGA population is generally older than other regional areas with 34% of the population aged 60 years and over. Household income and rent are generally lower than other areas of NSW. There is a lower level of ethnicity than elsewhere in NSW and Australia.

**Table 5: Demographic data for Clarence Valley LGA (2016)**

Indicator	CVC LGA (2016)	Regional NSW	NSW	Australia
Median age	49	43	38	38
Couples with children	20%	25%	32%	30%
Older couples without children	15%	13%	10%	10%
Lone person households	26%	26%	22%	23%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	6.3%	5.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Medium and high-density housing	12%	17%	33%	27%
Median weekly household income	\$915	\$1,166	\$1,481	\$1,431
Median weekly rent	\$265	\$278	\$384	\$339
Households renting	24%	26%	30%	29%
Households with a mortgage	24%	29%	30%	32%
Overseas born	8%	11%	28%	26%
Unemployment rate	9.0%	6.6%	6.3%	6.9%
Language at home other than English	2%	6%	25%	21%
SEIFA index of disadvantage <sup>1</sup>	926	971	1,001	1,002

Source: .id (2020)

1. Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) measure the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage and/or advantage based on a range of Census characteristics. A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage

## 4.7.3 Community Uses and Values

Previous plans and the results of the community survey undertaken during this Scoping Study (Section 3) indicate that for many community members, interaction with the coast and estuaries is a highly valued part of

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Strategic Context

life. The beaches and waterways provide a place for social interaction, recreation, relaxation, nature appreciation, connection, exercise and commercial activities.



1 – water-based activities at Sandon River



2 – Iluka rainforest walking track (Source: J. Chivers, NPWS)



3 – camping at Woody Head



4 – Whiting Beach

### Plate 11: Community uses and values

The most commonly stated (>70% of responses) community values from the community survey respondents were scenic beauty, being able to get away from crowds, access to beaches and waterways, environmental value/biodiversity/ecosystems/habitats and clean waterways. These attributes were consistently highly valued across the study area by most respondents.

The most common activities within the study area (>70% of responses) are swimming, walking, wildlife/nature appreciation, picnicking/BBQs and exercise. Generally, usage for these activities is concentrated in the Yamba/Angourie, Woolli and Minnie Water areas. Swimming and walking were the two most popular activities with over 90% of respondents indicating they swim and walk at one location, at least along the coast. Yamba beaches are very popular for swimming and walking, including Whiting Beach (particularly so for families) however all beaches particularly around the villages and campgrounds are popular and valued for swimming. The Blue Pools at Angourie are also a popular and novel swimming location. Cliff jumping/diving is also popular at the Blue Pools and the headland adjacent to Turners Beach quarry. Climbing the cliffs and diving is a high-risk activity which is currently managed through Council's open spaces program.

Beaches are also very popular for walking, particularly those close to and easily accessible from towns and villages. Bushwalking tracks, both formal and informal, exist along the coastline, mostly within National Parks. The two most notable bushwalks are the Iluka Nature Reserve track and the Yuraygir Coastal Walk within Yuraygir National Park extending 65 km from Mara Creek in the north to Red Rock in the south. The track can be accessed at various locations along the route.

Surfing is very popular along the Clarence Valley coastline. Surfing is typically concentrated around the population centres, particular Yamba and Angourie. Angourie Point in particular is a national class surf break and considered to be 'sacred' break amongst the local and national surfing community. The importance of Angourie Point to the surfing community is highlighted in the designation of Angourie Point as a National Surfing Reserve (one of the first of its kind in Australia).

In the community survey, four-wheel driving was particularly popular on the Woody Head/Iluka, Sandon, Minnie Water and Wooli coasts, although four-wheel driving was undertaken by only a small portion of respondents (26%). 4WD beach access is available at a number of locations along the coastline including (from north to south, Figure 38):

- Ten Mile Beach/Shark Bay – north of vehicle access point.
- Woody Bay – for boat launching and retrieval only.
- Iluka Main Beach – north of vehicle access point.
- Barri Beach, Wave Trap Beach (Dumpers Beach) and Moriartys Wall Beach - for professional fishers undertaking hauling only.
- Spooky Beach (Angourie) - for boat launching and retrieval only.
- Brooms Head Beach - north of Lake Cakora with a boom gate and associated vehicle access prevention bollards installed at Lake Cakora.
- Brooms Head - boat launching ramps within the holiday park for boat launching and retrieval only.
- North Sandon Beach - north of the vehicle access point at the Sandon River camping ground to the National Park/Crown Lands boundary at Brooms Head Back Beach.
- Sandon Beach - north of the vehicle access point at Illaroo.
- Minnie Water Beach and Boat Harbour – south of Nip Welsh Park vehicle access point.
- Diggers Camp Beach - for boat launching and retrieval only.
- Wilsons Headland – southern side of headland/ northern end of Wooli Beach via Yuraygir National Park
- Wooli Beach – north of the Wooli village via Yuraygir National Park.
- Wooli Beach - north of South Terrace 4WD access point with a boom gate and associated vehicle access prevention bollards installed at Wooli breakwater access point.

All access points are managed by CVC with the exception of Shark Bay, Woody Bay and Sandon beaches. Generally, a permit is required for vehicle access to all beaches except for those managed by NPWS including Ten Mile Beach, Woody Bay, North Sandon and Wooli Beach adjacent to the National Park, subject to vehicles displaying a NPWS pass. Details on access and permits are provided in CVC (2020c).

## ACCESS LOCATIONS

### ILUKA (Iluka Beach)

- Beach access is available at northern end of carpark.
- Wave Trap Beach and Moriarty's Wall Beach is restricted to commercial fishers.

### YAMBA (Pippi Beach)

- Restricted to holders of NSW Mobility Parking Scheme Permits (see over page).

### ANGOURIE (Spooky Beach)

- Southern end for boat launching and retrieval only.

### BROOMS HEAD

- Boat launching and retrieval only.

### MINNIE WATER

- During NSW and Queensland school holidays access through Nip Welsh Park is restricted to disabled access.
- All users, including those that are launching or retrieving boats, are to use the Boat Harbour Beach access during this period.
- Vehicle access is not permitted north of Nip Welsh Park access.

### DIGGERS CAMP

- Boat launching and retrieval only.

### WOOLI BEACH

- Beach access is available north of South Terrace access. Vehicle access is not permitted at the breakwall access.

### KEY

- Beaches where vehicle use is permitted and access is controlled by NPWS (NPWS permit required)
- Beaches where vehicle use is permitted and access is controlled by Council (CVC permit required)
- Beach access point
- Boat launching only
- Emergency Services only



Figure 38: Beach vehicle access locations within study area

Source: CVC (2020c)

Approximately 40% of survey respondents indicated that dog walking was a primary activity within the study area. Several designated off-leash dog areas are located along the coastline within the study area including:

- Iluka Main beach - north of the 4WD access and car park.
- Pippi Beach - south of Dolphin Park 4WD entrance, along the beach to the rocky outcrop on Miners Beach.
- Angourie - grassed area to the north of the Green Point car park.
- Brooms Head Beach - north from the Lake Cakora 4WD access only on beach.
- Hiawatha Crescent, Minnie Water.
- Centenary Community Reserve (Oval), Wooli.

On-leash areas at beaches include:

- Moriarty's Wall Beach, Iluka.
- Whiting Beach, Yamba.
- Green Point Cove.
- Brooms Head Back Beach.
- Diggers Camp Beach.
- Minnie Water Main Beach.
- Wooli Main Beach.

Varying amounts of beach-cast kelp/seaweed accumulate sporadically across various beaches along the Clarence Valley coastline. Large volumes are occasionally deposited, usually in the southern corners of beaches. Anecdotally, it appears to accumulate more frequently and in larger volumes at some beaches more than others, such as Brooms Head, Woody Head and Shark Bay. The accumulation of large amounts of seaweed may temporarily impact the community by restricting public access, emitting offensive odours as it decomposes, attracting undesirable fauna such as maggots, creating a perceived negative impact on public health and restricting commercial access (i.e. boat launching) and emergency beach access.

The accumulation of beach-cast seaweed on beaches is a natural process and plays an important role in a beach ecosystem. Beach-cast seaweed provides food and habitat for a wide range of fauna species and plays an important role in the cycling of nutrients on beaches. The deposition of large amounts of seaweed can also play a role in stabilising beaches by promoting the accretion of sand.

During early December 2020, large volumes of kelp accumulated on Brooms Head Beach directly adjacent to the holiday park (Plate 12). In some areas the kelp was piled up over 2 m in height. The deposited kelp restricted beach access in some areas and generated unpleasant odours as it decomposed. There were some calls from the community to remove the kelp due to the reduced amenity. Due to the ecological function of the material on the beach and the significant approvals required to remove it, the kelp was left on the beach to be removed through natural processes. By the end of January 2021, the majority of the material had disappeared naturally, either decomposed, dried out, moved by wave/currents or covered by sand (Plate 12).





1 – Kelp deposited on Brooms Head Beach (early December 2020)



2 – Brooms Head beach (late January 2021) showing the absence of kelp on the beach

#### Plate 12: Beach-cast seaweed on Brooms Head Beach

### 4.8 Socio - Economic Context

The Clarence Valley LGA takes in an array of coastal and hinterland communities. Grafton (outside the study area) is a strategic centre that provides a range of high-level specialist services to local residents and the wider regional community and was one of the first major commercial centres on the North Coast. Yamba and Maclean fulfil the local service needs of residents north of Grafton and on the coast. Major infrastructure investment in projects like the Pacific Highway upgrade and the second Clarence River Crossing project will significantly enhance regional connectivity and provide new economic opportunities.

The Clarence Valley has several favourable characteristics related to economic opportunities in the coastal zone including coastal, riverine and hinterland amenity, arable soils, favourable climate and access to Sydney and Brisbane via the Pacific Highway. The *Clarence Valley Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 CVC (2018b)* provides an outline of future economic development in the valley. The strategy outlines 'Engines of Growth' which are expected to be the basis of future economic growth in the area and which are related to or have the potential to influence the study area including tourism, horticulture (blueberries, macadamias and sugar cane), aquaculture, forestry and marine manufacturing.

#### 4.8.1 Commercial Fishing and Aquaculture

##### Estuary prawn trawl fishery

The estuary prawn trawl fishery uses trawl nets to target school prawns and eastern king prawns in three estuaries in NSW (the Clarence, Hawkesbury and Hunter Rivers) with school prawns comprising the majority of the total fishery catch (NSW DPI, undated). Prawn trawling in Wooloweyah Lagoon is a part of the NSW Estuary Prawn Trawl Fishery. Wooloweyah Lagoon is open to prawn trawling from the first Tuesday on or after 1 October each year and finishes on the Friday nearest to 31 May in each following year. The lagoon is closed to trawling outside this period. Trawlers may work all waters of the Lagoon (i.e. there are no legislated spatial restrictions), however there are many areas of the Lagoon that cannot be accessed due to the shallow depth of the Lake (pers. comm, Darren Hayle, DPI Fisheries). Estuary prawn trawling does not occur in other areas of the study area.

There are presently 46 commercial fishing businesses that are authorised to trawl for prawns in the Clarence River including Wooloweyah Lagoon. Prior to recent industry reforms (known as the Commercial Fisheries Business Adjustment Program) there were approximately 110 fishing businesses endorsed to trawl for prawns in the Clarence River estuary. Anecdotally, approximately 20 years ago it was not unusual to see up to 50-60 trawlers on the lagoon on the first day of the season. Of those authorised to operate in the lagoon, 29 reported trawling for prawns in Wooloweyah Lagoon at one time or another during the 2019/2020 season. This equated to a total of 1,276 days for a catch of approximately 115 tonnes. The number of days reported for each business trawling in Wooloweyah Lagoon ranged between 1 day and 91 days (pers. comm. Darren Hayle, 2020).

### Estuary general fishery

The estuary general fishery includes all forms of estuarine commercial fishing, including the collection of pipis and beach worms from ocean beaches, except for estuary prawn trawling. The fishery targets a wide range of species including fish and crab species. On average across NSW, the 10 species that make up over 80% of landings by weight are Sea mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) 40%, Luderick (*Girella tricuspidata*) 8%, Yellowfin bream (*Acanthopagrus australis*) 8%, School prawn (*Metapenaeus macleayi*) 5%, Blue swimmer crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) 4%, Dusky flathead (*Platycephalus fuscus*) 4%, Sand whiting (*Sillago ciliata*) 3%, Pipi (*Donax deltoides*) 3%, Mud crab (*Scylla serrata*) 3% and Silver biddy (*Gerres subfasciatus*) 2% (NSW DPI, 2017). Methods include handlining, meshing, various prawning methods, fish trapping, crab and eel trapping, hauling and hand gathering (pipis and beach worms).

Within the study area estuary general fishery activities occur in the lower Clarence River estuary, Wooloweyah Lagoon, Sandon River and Wooli Wooli River estuaries. In Wooloweyah Lagoon, during 2019/2020, 24 commercial fishing businesses reported using fishing methods other than estuary prawn trawling. The total days fished using these other methods was 723 for a total of 86 tonnes of fresh seafood. The number of days that each business reported using these other methods ranged between 1 and 107 days (pers. comm. Darren Hayle, 2020).

Beach worm and pipi collection occur on various beaches throughout the study area at various times. Various restrictions and closures occur within the study area.

### Ocean haul

Ocean hauling is the use of hauling and seine nets from ocean beaches and ocean waters within three nautical miles of the coast. Ocean hauling occurs along the length of the Clarence Valley coastline with the exceptions outlined below. The main species targeted in the area is Sea mullet (*M. cephalus*) which are typically targeted between April and September each year. Ocean hauling is prohibited in several areas of the study area including:

- Woody Bay – from the north-eastern most point of the headland to just west of the campground.
- Turners to Pippi Beach – from the southern breakwall south to the vehicle access track at Pippi Beach (excluding Convent Beach).
- Angourie Point south to Lake Arragan entrance.

### Ocean trawl fishery

Ocean trawling is the use of otter trawl net and targets fish and prawns. There is currently no data available on this fishery operating in the study area.

### Oysters

The *NSW Oyster Industry Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy* (NSW DPI, 2016) identifies areas within NSW estuaries where oyster aquaculture is a suitable and priority outcome., These areas are known as Priority

Oyster Aquaculture Areas (POAA). Within the study area, POAA are located in Sandon River (4.5 ha) and Wooli Wooli River (18.3 ha) estuaries. It appears that no active oyster leases are present within Sandon River however a number are located within the lower Wooli Wooli River estuary (Figure 39).



**Figure 39: Priority oyster lease areas within the study area**

The NSW oyster industry is the largest aquaculture industry in NSW worth \$59 million in 2018/2019 (NSW DPI, 2020a). The Wooli Wooli River estuary is a small contributor to the overall industry contributing a share of 2.7% of the industry (by value) in 2018/19 in conjunction with numerous other small estuaries (NSW DPI, 2020b).

#### Land-based aquaculture

Land-based aquaculture activities within the study area are restricted to the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment. Several areas of land-based saline pond aquaculture are situated on Palmers Island but some areas are no longer in use. The dominant species farmed is Black Tiger Prawns (*Penaeus monodon*).

#### 4.8.2 Port of Yamba

A regional seaport at Yamba is situated at the mouth of the Clarence River which is one of five internationally recognised ports in NSW and provides maritime links for export timber and supply vessels to Norfolk Island and a trade link to other South-Pacific markets. The loading wharf of the Port of Yamba is located on Goodwood Island (outside the study area) however the jurisdictional extent of the Port extends throughout the lower Clarence River estuary including the river entrance and channels in the lower estuary. The Port of Yamba is Australia's eastern most seaport offering customs and quarantine classification and unrestricted port of first entry for overseas imports status. The port handles approximately 12,000 mass tonnes of cargo per annum. As a result, the shipping channel depths are maintained to accommodate large vessels (TfNSW, 2015). A rock reef in the Clarence River entrance, known as Dirrangun, a highly significant Aboriginal site, provides a depth constraint for the navigation of large vessels.

### 4.8.3 Tourism

The Clarence Valley coastline is a popular tourist destination for activities such as fishing, water sports, whale watching, coastal walks, wildlife appreciation with many camping and accommodation options.

Accommodation for visitors includes motels, holiday cottages and caravan parks in the adjoining coastal villages. Within the parks and reserves, Woody Head camping area (Bundjalung National Park) and various small camping areas cater for low-key, short-term camping (Black Rocks camping area in Bundjalung National Park and Station Creek, Pebbly Beach, Sandon River, Illaroo, Boorkoom, Red Cliff and Lake Arragan camping areas in Yuraygir National Park). A range of National Park picnic areas and day walks is also provided in these coastal parks. NPWS revenue from Woody Head camping area exceeds \$1 million p.a. (the second highest NPWS campground revenue source in NSW) (pers. comm. John Kennedy). The Clarence group of National Parks and Nature Reserves is central to a section of the east coast of Australia which is characterised by both a high population density and a high rate of population growth.

In 2018/19 the LGA was estimated to have had 3.11 million visitors, with 79% of these staying overnight. Total visitation has dramatically increased by 47% over the period of 2011 to 2019 which is slightly higher than that of NSW (.id, 2020). The number of day trippers to the LGA increased by 14% over the same period. Domestic and international stay overs in the LGA have both shown significant growth over the last nine years (62% and 18% respectively). The high daily visitation rates are expected to be variable across the year and cyclical depending on a variety of factors, such as season/time of year (Australian and overseas holidays, events) and time of week.

In 2018 there were 518 tourism businesses in the Clarence Valley LGA with the United Kingdom the top international market followed by the United States of America and Germany (TRA, 2018). The sectors most closely associated with tourism activity are Accommodation and Food Services, Retail Trade, Arts and Recreational Services, Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services and Administrative & Support Services. The total impact of tourism expenditure on the Clarence Valley's economy can be summarised as 13.1 per cent of total wages, 16.5 per cent of total employment and 14.2 per cent of total output (CVC, 2018b).

Since COVID-19 the tourist demographic within the Clarence has changed, with a significant decrease in international tourists and increase in Australian visitors. The recently completed Pacific Highway upgrade is also expected to influence tourist demographics with significantly decreased travel times and ease of travel likely to make the Clarence Valley more attractive to the large population areas of the nearby Gold Coast and broader South East Queensland and thereby increasing visitation from these areas.

## 4.9 Coastal Management Strategies

### 4.9.1 Entrance Management

The construction of breakwaters and training walls in the Clarence River entrance does not eliminate the formation of entrance bars and accretion of sand in the navigation channels. Historically, dredging has occurred in the Clarence River entrance to improve navigation and for sand and gravel supply to the construction industry. Since 2000, dredging has been undertaken in the following locations within the study area (Figure 40, Royal HaskoningDHV, 2014):

- 2004 – Entrance Bar, approximately 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> of material was removed and disposed to the north of the entrance.
- 2004 – Yamba Approach Channel, approximately 9,000 m<sup>3</sup> of material was removed and disposed offshore of Iluka.
- 2008 – Yamba Approach Channel, approximately 17,900 m<sup>3</sup> of material was removed and used to nourish Whiting Beach (9,400 m<sup>3</sup>) and Turners Beach (8,500 m<sup>3</sup>).

- 2016 – Yamba Approach Channel (near Dart Island), approximately 10, 000 m<sup>3</sup> was placed on Whiting Beach and some disposed offshore.



**Figure 40: Location of dredge areas within the lower Clarence River since 2000**

Source: Royal HaskoningDHV (2014)

Lake Cakora is also an ICOLL with an untrained entrance. There is no formal entrance management policy for the entrance however anecdotally, members of the public informally open the entrance periodically. It appears that this is typically done for one of two reasons, the water level is perceived to be too high within the lake or the water quality is perceived to be poor, usually after it has not been open to the ocean for a period of time and particularly when this coincides with the summer holiday period. When poor water quality is perceived, it appears members of the public use a shovel to open the lagoon to the ocean (unauthorised) under the impression that doing so will improve water quality within the lagoon.

The entrance opening regimes of Lake Cakora have been documented previously:

- The entrance opened six times between September 1999 and July 2000. Of those, three were natural events and three were artificial openings (SMEC, 2013d). The duration the entrance remained opened varied from 1 to 37 days (SMEC, 2013c).
- SMEC (2013c) found that between July 2010 and November 2011 the entrance opened on 16 occasions and was opened more often than it was closed in this time. Over this period the duration the entrance remained open varied from 2 to 58 days. During one closure event it remained closed for 70 days.

There has been no official documentation of Lake Cakora entrance opening events since 2011.



1 – April 2019



1 – October 2019

### Plate 13: Lake Cakora entrance opening

Source: Friends of Brooms Head Facebook page

An entrance management regime was adopted in the certified CZMP for Lake Cakora:

- Artificial breakout of Lake Cakora entrance during swimming season for recreational purposes if lake water level has reached 1.6m AHD without breaking out naturally. The location of the pilot channel to be determined in association with preparation of a review of environmental factors (REF) for implementation of this action. Install fixed gauge adjacent to Ocean Road Bridge to monitor lake water levels.

Options for entrance management will be reviewed as part of Stage 3 of the CMP development.

Lake Arragan and Mara Creek are ICOLLs with untrained and unmanaged entrances. Stakeholders (e.g. NPWS) have not raised any issues related to the entrance opening regime of either ICOLL and there is no need or desire to manage the entrances.

Sandon River has a permanently open, untrained entrance. Wooli Wooli River has a trained entrance (Plate 4).

There is no data on the entrance opening regime of Lake Arragan however it is estimated that it naturally opens 3-4 times per year, depending on conditions (pers. comm. John Kennedy, NPWS). The state of the entrance varies naturally in response to prevailing catchment runoff and coastal conditions. Breakout events typically occur during summer-autumn coinciding with periods of high rainfall and often high tides and large seas. There are no issues related to the entrance opening regime at Lake Arragan. There is also no information on the opening regime of Mara Creek.

## 4.9.2 Beach Nourishment

### Whiting Beach

As discussed in Section 4.4.4, Whiting Beach experiences erosion and has been impacted by ongoing shoreline recession over a long period of time. In 2012, Whiting Beach experienced a severe erosion event. Royal HaskoningDHV (2015) provides options to manage recession at the beach. The primary recommendation to manage recession was to undertake periodic beach nourishment campaigns in conjunction with DPIE - Crown Lands. The objective was to use dredged material from navigation maintenance dredging projects within the lower Clarence River estuary to renourish Whiting Beach.

Dredged material has been placed on Whiting Beach in 2008 (Section 4.9.1) and in 2016 with approximately 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of material placed on the beach in 2016 from dredging of the navigation channel at the tip of Dart

Island. The material was pumped directly to Whiting Beach, dewatered on site before being reprofiled by an excavator.

Dredging of the lower Clarence River estuary, in particular the entrance channels to Iluka and Yamba boat harbours, is identified as a Key Investment Location in the *NSW Coastal Dredging Strategy* (DPIE, 2019b) with Whiting Beach identified as a nourishment opportunity. The Marine Infrastructure Delivery Office (MIDO) has noted that there will be a dredging campaign in the lower Clarence River with nourishment at Whiting Beach if surveys and the feedback from stakeholders demonstrate a need. However, the opportunistic use of dredged material for the nourishment of Whiting Beach is an inconsistent approach that relies on maintenance dredging occurring within the lower Clarence River estuary and the material being suitable and available for use on Whiting Beach. Royal HaskoningDHV (2015) recommended that CVC investigate alternative sand sources for the nourishment of Whiting Beach. Sand between Hickey and Dart Island was identified by Royal HaskoningDHV (2015) as suitable and a draft REF for the use of the material was prepared with the recommendation that CVC finalise the REF and any other approvals required to use the material when required.

### Wooli Beach

A key recommendation of the Wooli CZMP (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018) was the detailed design and implementation of a beach nourishment scheme/beach management strategy for Wooli Beach. A beach management strategy is currently being prepared for CVC. The strategy is a short to medium term strategy that aims to mitigate risks to built assets from coastal erosion and 'hold the line' against long term recession. The primary method in the strategy for beach management is beach scraping/backpassing (in conjunction with other auxiliary measures such as dune stabilisation and revegetation). The strategy is investigating a number of potential sand sources on Wooli Beach for the scraping including the northern end of the beach and the beach adjacent to Wooli. The intention of the strategy is to be flexible to cater for beach conditions at the time of scraping activities.

Prior to the development of the beach management strategy, due to the immediate need to provide protection to the Wooli village, a trial beach scraping event was undertaken to renourish a section of Wooli Beach adjacent to the village. The scraping trial involved two passes, the first was completed in seven days (concluding in April 2019), and the second, five days (concluding in May 2019). Sand was scraped to a depth of 300 mm from within the intertidal zone with a total of ~13,600 m<sup>3</sup> distributed over the 800 m long nourishment area (equating to approximately 15-17 m<sup>3</sup>/m), with the majority deposited in front of the southern terrace section of the village (Saye, 2019). Large machinery including a bulldozer and two excavators were used to move and profile the sand (Plate 14). These scraping works were expected to provide protection against a 1:20 year ARI event. The scraping was undertaken by CVC with funding and technical assistance from DPIE - EES and the local community. The works are considered to be highly successful and effective at providing interim protection to Wooli. Due to the success of the trial scrape an additional round of scraping is proposed (with a grant proposal for the works currently submitted). The aim of the scraping is to build suitable sand reserves to try and achieve protection against an up to 1:50 year ARI event.



1 – beach scraping (2019)



2 – beach profile (2019) after scraping



3 – partially revegetated dune (July 2020)



4 – community signage

#### Plate 14: Trial beach scraping at Wooli Beach (2019) and dune formation in June 2020

Source: Clarence Valley Council

### 4.9.3 Slope stabilisation

J K Geotechnics (2017) recommended a suite of strategies to effectively manage slope instability and associated landslips at Pilot Hill including:

- Formalised groundwater drainage stabilisation.
- Trench drains and other surface water drainage improvements.
- Ongoing inclinometer and groundwater monitoring.

Ongoing monitoring is undertaken and the surface water drainage improvements have been completed.

### 4.9.4 Coastal Protection Assets

Some coastal protection assets are in place along the Clarence Valley coastline. In addition to those discussed below, small localised coastal protection works, formal and informal, have been undertaken in



several locations, typically around beach access points (e.g. Spooky Beach) and estuary banks (e.g. Wooli Wooli River).

### Woody Head/Woody Bay

A rock revetment was constructed along the shoreline of the Woody Head campground by NPWS (Figure 41) to provide protection against beach erosion and shoreline recession. The revetment can be categorised as two sections – east of the boat ramp and west of the boat ramp. The section east of the boat ramp is an older rock revetment founded on bedrock. The section to the west of the boat ramp was constructed more recently and built progressively west from the boat ramp in several sections. This section (Plate 15) was built in November 2018 and is not founded on bedrock (pers. comm, Dean Egan, 2020).



Figure 41: Location of rock revetment and artificial dune at Woody Head



1 – western section



2 – eastern section

### Plate 15: Rock revetment at Woody Head (July 2020)

End effects of this structure have exacerbated erosion directly north of the structure impacting beach access and may be accelerating erosion and recession towards the road (Plate 16).



1 – End wall erosion at seawall impacting public access



2 - Shoreline recession impacting vegetation

### Plate 16: Erosion and recession at Woody Head (July 2020)

An artificial dune was constructed at Woody Bay in 2004. The dune is approximately 100 m in length, 25 m wide and 2.5 m in height and has been revegetated with local dune species (Figure 41). The purpose of this dune was to limit overtopping and coastal inundation of low-lying areas of the campground and provide protection to the facilities as any ongoing erosion of the foreshore proceeds. When planned and constructed, these works were seen as a management option to permit the natural processes to proceed, whilst affording protection to the main areas of the campground. In line with the original strategy the western node of the campground was relinquished at the time of the dune construction. Part of the management strategy was to allow for the natural realignment of the front of the dune while subsequently building up the back which would allow the dune to move further landward. However, the location of the amenities block and sewer pumping station behind the eroded section of the dune has not allowed dune replenishment to take place (DECCW, 2012). Instead, the seawall fronting the dune has been progressively extended as required to provide protection for the site.

## Whiting Beach

Whiting Beach experienced a severe erosion event in 2012 which threatened Council infrastructure including the footpath, road, stormwater and sewer assets at the eastern end of the beach adjacent to the breakwall. A geotextile sand container (GSC, geobag) revetment was constructed to protect against future erosion (Plate 17). GSCs were selected as they provide adequate protection but also fit in well with the surrounds and are safe and conducive to the public use of the area. The GSCs appear to provide adequate protection and with fencing and revegetation above the structure continue to fit in with the aesthetics of the location.



1 - Site after erosion event in 2012



2 - Construction of GSC revetment



3 – Post-construction



4 – July 2020

### Plate 17: Geobags at Whiting Beach

Source: top left, right and bottom left Geosynthetica (2012)

## Yamba

A rock revetment, approximately 180 m, is located along Yamba Main Beach. The revetment has a relatively low profile with the majority of rock voids infilled with concrete. The revetment provides protection to the Main Beach foreshore, public toilets, pathways, carpark, Yamba Surf Life Saving Club building and access way.

Royal Haskoning (2012) completed an inspection of the Main Beach revetment in 2012 and made recommendations for its upgrade. A number of potential options were considered with the final recommendation a rock revetment with banks of suspended concrete bleaches (large steps) into the face of the revetment. A concept design for the structure was prepared however it has not been constructed.



Figure 42: Location of rock revetment at Yamba Main Beach



Plate 18: Yamba Main beach rock revetment

**Brooms Head**

A rock revetment is located along the majority of the Brooms Head Foreshore Reserve shoreline (Plate 19). The revetment extends approximately 1 km west from the most eastern point of the caravan park (Figure

43). The northern extent of the revetment is the most recently constructed section. There is approximately 80 m of caravan park (far western extent) that is not protected by rock revetment. An action in the existing Lake Cakora/Brooms Head CZMP is to extend this revetment to provide protection to the remainder of the foreshore reserve. CVC has commenced the design of the revetment extension.

The existing revetment is in generally good condition and is effective in protecting the shore from beach erosion and shoreline recession. Storm surge/large seas can overtop the revetment and inundate parts of the holiday park and reserve. The revetment has been largely reconstructed over the last 10-15 years. Undersized rock is used in some sections of the revetment, especially east of the boat ramp, which can become dislodged during large seas.



Figure 43: Current extent of foreshore rock revetment at Brooms Head



1 – northern section



2 - southern section

### Plate 19: Brooms Head rock revetment (July 2020)

#### Sandon

Short sections of ad hoc rock revetment and other structures made from various materials have been constructed adjacent to residences in Sandon Village by private landowners (Plate 20). Although located within the estuary entrance this section of bank is subject to erosion from coastal processes. The condition and effectiveness of the structures varies along the bank.



### Plate 20: Coastal protection structures at Sandon Village

#### 4.9.5 Beach monitoring

Five beach monitoring poles are located along the Clarence Valley coastline, two at Brooms, one either side of the lake entrance, two at Wooli Beach and one at Pippi Beach. They are a fixed visual feature that can be used periodically to gauge sand supply on the foredune/beach. A method has been developed that enables

people to use the poles to manually record observations of sea and beach conditions. The poles are currently not used for any formalised regular monitoring however were installed to enable monitoring if required. The poles should be retained in place where possible.



**Plate 21: Beach monitoring pole - north side of Lake Cakora entrance**

#### 4.9.6 Emergency Planning

Emergency Action Sub Plans (EASPs) have been prepared for Brooms Head Beach and Wooli Beach. The EASPs outline Council's intended response to a coastal erosion emergency and in certain locations explains ways in which, and where, beachfront property owners can place temporary coastal protection works in accordance with the *Coastal Protection Act 1979* (now repealed):

- *Brooms Head Main Beach Emergency Action Sub Plan* (SMEC, 2015) - this EASP documents emergency management arrangements of the coastal hotspot at Brooms Head Beach, being the beach from the Lake Cakora entrance at the Ocean Road bridge for at least 400m north of the bridge, plus the length of Beach and headland from the southern side of Brooms Head Reserve.
- *Wooli Beach Emergency Action Sub Plan* (CVC, 2015) - this EASP documents emergency management arrangements for the coastal erosion hotspot at Wooli Beach opposite Main Street and Riverside Drive intersection south to the Wooli Wooli River, plus the length of beach to the northern side of the residential area in the vicinity of the beach access known locally as "One Tree".

A draft emergency plan also exists for the Pilot Hill landslide risk area however has not been adopted.

The EASPs and emergency plan for Pilot Hill will be reviewed and updated as part of the CMP development (Stage 4) to comply with current EASP guidelines (DPIE, 2019c).

#### 4.9.7 Development Controls

The Clarence Valley LEP 2011 makes local environmental planning provisions for land in Clarence Valley in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 3.20 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The LEP includes local provisions for coastal risk

planning (Part 7, Clause 7.5 of the LEP) with mapping of coastal risks covering parts of Woolli coast and village (refer Section B4, Appendix B). Clause 7.5 requires consideration of a number of matters related to impacts of coastal erosion and land instability and measures to reduce risks and access before granting consent to development. CVC's Development Control Plans (DCPs) provide detailed planning and design guidelines to support the planning controls in the LEP. The *Residential Zones DCP 2011* requires consideration of the NSW Coastal Policy and *NSW Coastal Design Guidelines* (Coastal Council, 2003). Woolli Village Controls (Part V of the Residential DCP 2011 and Part Q of the Business Zones DCP 2020) document the development restrictions that apply within the "Woolli Beach Coastline Management Plan". That plan (prepared in 1997) has been superseded by the *Woolli Beach/ Village Review of Coastal Hazards* (WorleyParsons, 2010a) and *Woolli Village Coastline Management Strategy Update and Options Review* (WorleyParsons, 2010b). Other coastal hazards are not specifically addressed in the DCP.

Council includes advice on Section 10.7 planning certificates regarding coastal hazards consistent with the adopted *Yamba Coastline Management Plan*. In addition, when Council resolved to endorse the final CZMPs for Woolli Beach and Brooms Head/Lake Cakora it also resolved to provide advice on Section 10.7 certificates relating to immediate and future coastal hazards affecting certain land parcels

Current CZMPs include actions relating to development controls which have not yet been implemented (refer Appendix E):

- The CZMP for Brooms Head and Lake Cakora include actions to update the LEP with mapping of coastal risks, update of development control plans and building and development standards addressing coastal hazards in those areas.
- The Woolli Beach CZMP includes actions to amend planning controls to be consistent with the current hazard assessment (WorleyParsons, 2010), update information on planning certificates, update of development control plans and building and development standards addressing coastal hazards in Woolli.
- The Yamba Coastline Management Plan includes actions relating to the landslip risk including compliance of development consents and building approvals, audit of the structural adequacy of works within risk zones, introduction of LEP controls and development consent requirements, development control planning and stormwater management planning.

Development applications (DA) for new development in areas of known coastal hazards are assessed on their merits and despite formal development controls not being in place they are still considered in the assessment of applicable DA's.

#### 4.10 Recent Coastal Events

The most significant coastal event in recent history is the June 2016 East Coast Low (ECL), often referred to as the "Black Nor'easter". This ECL was different to typical ECLs (south to south-easterly wave direction) in that the waves came from the east to north-east. The unusual wave direction combined with heavy rainfall and some of the highest tides of the year amplified impacts along the coast, impacting some 2,000 km of the east Australian coastline (Mortlock *et al.*, 2016).

Documentation of impacts of the Black Nor'easter on the Clarence Valley coastline is limited however impacts of the event were considered to be relatively minimal (on already eroded beaches). Sandon (north side) was one location that was impacted by the event. A large volume of sand was eroded from the beach adjacent to the Sandon River Campground, threatening campground sites and infrastructure (Plate 22). Council infrastructure at Convent Beach was also threatened by the event at Convent Beach. The erosion from this event resulted in the ultimate decommissioning of a sewer pump station (and associated access stairs which were used by the public) located behind Convent Beach and replacement with a pressure sewer network. Impacts from the event were also evident at Whiting Beach and Woolli Beach.





### Plate 22: Beach erosion at Sandon river campground following the 2016 Black Nor'easter event

Note: The majority of emergency ad hoc protection works have since been removed  
Source: Marc Daley - EES

More recently, two ECLs in quick succession occurred in early mid-July 2020 (known for the erosion event on Wamberal Beach). Areas of beach erosion occurred along the Clarence Valley coast including some sand loss at Whiting Beach and Turners Beach. Anecdotal reports and evidence suggest that the recently constructed incipient dune at Wooli Beach provided sufficient protection in the event with only minor erosion of the dune toe occurring (Plate 23). Recession of Woody Bay is continually occurring. The recession is not attributed to a particular weather event however erosion does appear to accelerate during large north or east swell events.

During the same event the beach at Brooms Head beach appeared to gain sand with signs of accretion occurring in previously eroded areas (Plate 23).



1 – Wooli Beach constructed dune



2 – sand accretion on previously eroded section of Brooms Head beach

### Plate 23: Wooli Beach and Brooms Head following July 2020 ECLs

Source: Des Schroder – CVC, Peter Wilson – CVC

## 4.11 Future Context

### 4.11.1 Population Growth and Land Development

The Clarence Valley's strong tourism and agricultural base will be supplemented by the continued development and delivery of regional government services including justice and health facilities (NSW Government, 2017). The majority of future urban housing development in the LGA will occur in Clarenza, Junction Hill, James Creek, and West Yamba. All these locations lie outside the study area, however James Creek and West Yamba are located within the catchment of channels (Palmer's and Oyster Channels) associated with Wooloweyah Lagoon. The remaining growth is expected to largely occur in the existing urban growth centres (focused on existing major towns in the shire) and existing rural areas of the shire.

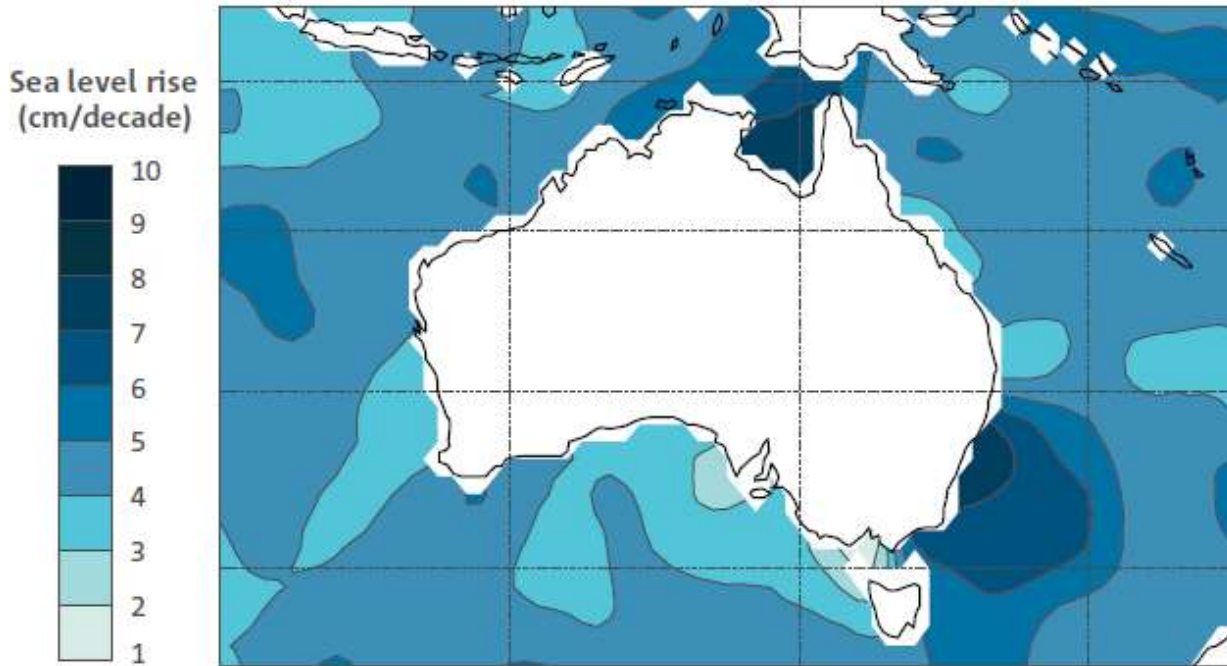
There is some conjecture around future population forecasts for the LGA. NSW Government (2017) projected future population of the LGA in 2036 to be 57,450, an increase of 5,788 people (11% between 2019 and 2036 or 0.65% p.a.). However, NSW Government (2020) indicates an increase from 51,600 (2016) to 53,200 (2026) and then decrease to 50,400 in 2041. Council will be obtaining independent analysis of population forecasts in 2021.

### 4.11.2 Climate Change

The Clarence Valley coastline will experience broadscale climate change impacts as well as interrelated localised impacts into the future. Climate change impacts expected along the coastline are broad ranging and are summarised as follows:

- Sea level rise – global average sea levels increased by around 25 cm since 1880, with the rate of rise accelerating in recent decades. Observations show that the rate of global mean sea level rise increased from  $1.5 \pm 0.2$  cm per decade (1901–2000) to  $3.5 \pm 0.4$  cm per decade (1993–2019). (CSIRO, 2020). However, the rates of sea level rise to the north and south-east of Australia (including the NSW coast) have been significantly higher than the global average (CSIRO, 2020). Future sea level rise rates will depend on carbon emission pathways and other influences. Depending on future carbon emission scenarios sea levels around eastern Australia could rise between 0.49 to 0.86 m (relative to 1986 to 2005) by 2090 (Church *et al.*, 2016). Based on these changes it is expected that sea level rise will result in:
  - Coastal inundation, primarily an increase in 'wet areas' in estuaries.
  - Increased tidal propagation into estuaries resulting in changing tidal velocities, storm tide inundation, changed geomorphology (shoaling, bank stability and erosion) and migration of estuarine vegetation communities (saltmarsh in particular).
  - Changes to wind speed, wave height and direction and storm surge are likely will impact the coastline and coastal processes.
  - Increased salinity in the upper estuary reaches and subsequent impacts on vegetation communities and distribution of fauna species.
  - Existing coastal gravity drainage, stormwater infrastructure, sewerage systems and some roads potentially becoming compromised over time as the mean sea level increases.
  - Changes to entrance opening regimes for ICOLLs and altered catchment flood behaviour over time.
  - Decrease in the level of protection afforded by existing seawalls and other hard engineering structures due to the increasing threat from larger storm surges and inundation at higher projected water levels.
  - Aquifer salinity.

- Increased coastal erosion and recession.



**Figure 44: The rate of sea level rise around Australia measured using satellite altimetry, from 1993 to 2019**

Source: CSIRO, (2020)

- East coast lows - climate modelling projects a decrease in the number of small to moderate ECLs in the cool season with little change in these storms during the warm season. However extreme ECLs in the warmer months may increase in number but extreme ECLs in cool seasons may not change (AdaptNSW, 2019a).
- Changes in estuary water temperature and acidity – a recent study by Scanes *et al.*, (2020) found that in response to climate change the temperature of Australian estuaries has increased on average approximately 2°C and they have acidified at a rate of 0.09 pH units over the last 12 years. These changes are orders of magnitude faster than predicted in earlier studies. The study found that lagoons were the fastest warming estuary type, noting that shallow estuaries with periodically closing entrances are the most vulnerable to warming. This suggests that ICOLLs may be more susceptible to climate change impacts than other estuary types.
- Floods and storms - extreme rainfall events are associated with storms and flooding. Rainfall extremes are projected to increase in the near future (2030) and far future (2070) (AdaptNSW, 2020b).
- Bushfires - average and severe fire weather is projected to increase in NSW in the future. Increases in average and severe fire weather are projected to occur mainly in summer and spring, with the largest increases by 2070 to occur in spring (Adapt NSW, 2019c).
- Biodiversity – biodiversity will be impacted by climate change induced rising temperatures, sea levels, fire regimes, water quality and ocean chemistry. This will exacerbate degradation of native communities and expansion of invasive species. OEH (2011) assessed the climate change related impacts on specific ecosystems across NSW. Key vegetation communities from within the study area and how they are likely to be impacted by climate change are summarised below:
  - Mangroves, saltmarsh, seagrass - major impacts of climate change on this ecosystem are likely to be from direct inundation from sea level rise, erosion from inland migration of the

coastline, an increase in flood frequency and intensity and subsequent increased silt and nutrient loads and an increase in storm intensity. Increased temperatures may also have an effect. The impact of climate change could be catastrophic on saltmarshes and is likely to cause major changes to the geographic range of mangroves and seagrass communities.

- Coastal freshwater wetlands - coastal wetlands may be affected by sea-level rise, saline intrusion, temperature increase, increased intensity of flooding events and altered fire regimes.
- Coastal forested wetlands - climate change could have a major effect on coastal forested wetland communities, causing substantial changes to species composition over most of their range. Impacts are likely to include sea level and temperature rises, altered fire regime and changes in storm behaviour.
- Coastal heath - the major impacts of climate change on heathlands include more intense droughts during El Niño periods, changes to the fire regime and sea level rise related inundation and saline intrusion, increased storm intensity and coastal development in response to rising sea levels.
- Littoral rainforest - vulnerable to sea-level rise and associated erosion and saline intrusion, increased storm intensity, heat stress, drier seasonal conditions, drought and changes to the fire regime. Large shifts in assemblage composition and abundance are likely and this community is likely to be lost from most of its (already highly limited) geographic extent.

In response to climate change CVC have implemented a range of strategic measures to mitigate impacts. Climate change data has been incorporated in existing Coastline and Estuary Management Plans.

## 5. CURRENT COASTAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### 5.1 Coastal Management Areas

The Coastal Use Area (CUA), Coastal Environment Area (CEA) and Coastal Wetlands and Littoral rainforest Areas (CWLRA) within the study area have been mapped as part of the Coastal Management SEPP and are presented in Figure 7 to Figure 9. Coastal Management SEPP mapping is currently not available for the CVA. The *Coastal Management Act 2016* definitions and objectives of the coastal management areas are discussed in Appendix B1. The management of these areas is discussed in the following sections.

The CEA and CUA, as mapped in the Coastal Management SEPP, are based on defined distances around coastal water bodies and the open coast (Section 1.3).

#### 5.1.1 Coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests

All mapped littoral rainforest within the study area is located within the Iluka Nature Reserve which is part of the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area. The reserve contains the largest area of littoral rainforest in NSW. The reserve is managed by NPWS under the *Broadwater National Park, Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve Plan of Management* (NPWS, 1997).



**Plate 24: Littoral rainforest (Iluka)**

Source: J. Chivers, NPWS

The majority of mapped coastal wetlands within the study area are situated within Yuraygir and Bundjalung National Parks and managed under their relevant plans of management. There is also large areas of coastal wetlands located in the Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment particularly in and around Micalo Island and Micalo Channel and along the south and south western perimeter of the lagoon on private or Crown Land. The majority of these wetland areas are mapped as E3 – Environmental Management or W1 - Waterways under

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements

the Clarence Valley LEP 2011. These areas are included in the existing *Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon* with actions specific to wetland areas including:

- Water quality actions.
- Identify and prioritise wetland/floodplain habitats for rehabilitation.
- Decommission the Taloumbi ring drain and levee.
- Improve water quality, fish passage and habitats in drains.
- Incorporate a foreshore buffer around Wooloweyah Lagoon to allow for ecosystem processes and expected response to future environmental change.

These actions are ongoing or incomplete (refer Appendix E).

A small area of coastal wetland is also located adjacent to the Brooms Head Village and the northern arm of Lake Cakora. These areas are mapped as E2 – Environmental Conservation under the existing under the Clarence Valley LEP 2011. The *Brooms Head Beach and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan* provides management actions for these areas including:

- Determine impact of future inundation risk.
- Improve compliance activity on unauthorised actions.
- Implement management actions from review of caravan park effluent management.

These actions are ongoing or incomplete (refer Appendix E).

A small area of mapped coastal wetlands is located outside of the National Park adjacent to Wooli (between the original and new sections of village). It is mapped as E2 – Environmental Conservation under the Clarence Valley LEP 2011.

Climate change related impacts to these areas are discussed in Section 4.11.2. The resilience of coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests to climate change/sea level rise/coastal hazards has not been assessed specifically in the Clarence Valley.

### 5.1.2 Coastal environment area

The majority of the CEA that extends over land within the study area, particularly north of the Clarence River entrance and south of Yamba, consists of National Park and is managed under the NPWS plans of management. The majority of the seaward extent of the CEA from Sandon south is part of the SIMP.

Community feedback from the community survey indicated that community members highly value the scenic beauty, untouched nature and biodiversity of the Clarence Valley coastline. The community also indicated that the preferred management approach for much for the coastline was do nothing/leave it as is, indicating that the community values of the CEA is being appropriately managed.

### 5.1.3 Coastal use area

The CUA is managed in several ways including:

- The majority of the coastal use area that extends over land within the study area, particularly north of the Clarence River entrance and south of Yamba, consists of National Park and is managed under the NPWS plans of management.
- Much of the CUA along the coast that is not National Park is Crown Land and is managed under relevant plans of management.
- Significant heritage areas within the coast use area are identified in the Clarence Valley LEP 2011.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements

- CVC is currently undertaking an Aboriginal cultural heritage mapping project encompassing the study area.
- Angourie Point, a revered surf break, is a declared National Surfing Reserve.

Potential impacts from coastal hazards on the CUA are discussed in 4.4.

### 5.1.4 Coastal vulnerability area

The CVA along the Clarence Valley coastline is not yet mapped in the Coastal Management SEPP. Mapping of coastal hazards is available for Whiting Beach, Pippi Beach, Brooms Head/Lake Cakora and Woolli Beach and is presented in Section 4.4.

Coastal hazards along the Clarence Valley coastline to be addressed in the CMP include the following, as defined by (OEH, 2019):

- Beach erosion – refers to the removal of beach materials by wave action, tidal currents, littoral currents or wind. It is usually associated with storms or with elevated water levels and can occur on the open coast and in estuaries.
- Shoreline recession - refers to continuing landward movement of the shoreline or a net landward movement of the shoreline over a specified time. As shoreline recession occurs, the beach fluctuation zone is translated landward.
- Coastal lake or watercourse entrance instability - both natural and trained entrances of estuaries and coastal lakes present a variety of potential hazards and risks. The entrance dynamics and the condition of the entrance also affect flood hazards, water quality and ecological health in the estuary or coastal lake.
- Cliff/slope instability - geotechnical or slope instability hazard occurs on the headlands and bluffs. Geotechnical hazards present risks both to property and to life, such as rock falling from headlands and cliff faces, collapse of unconsolidated materials (such as high dune escarpments), reduced foundation capacity, and the collapse of cliffs under houses and development.
- Coastal inundation related to storm events - the temporary flooding of a portion of land within the coastal zone which is generally related to storm events. Coastal inundation occurs when a combination of marine and atmospheric processes raises ocean water levels above normal elevations and inundates low-lying areas or overtop dunes, structures and barriers. It is often associated with storms resulting in elevated still water levels (storm surge), wave setup, wave run-up and over-wash flows.
- Tidal inundation - inundation of land by tidal action under average meteorological conditions. Tidal inundation may include shorter-term incursion of seawater onto low-lying land during an elevated water level event such as a king tide or more permanent inundation due to land subsidence, changes in tidal range or sea level rise.

## 5.2 Land Tenure

Land tenure within the study area is illustrated in Figure 45 to Figure 47. Most of the study area is managed as National Park/Reserve (66%) with 24% privately owned and CVC and DPIE - Crown Lands both managing approximately 5% each.

The majority (79%) of Wooloweyah Lagoon study area (other than the lagoon water body itself, which is Crown managed) is privately managed, mostly in the south-west to north-east portion of the catchment. The east and south-east area of the catchment is mostly National Park with small areas of the north-east and Oyster Channel perimeter managed by CVC and DPIE – Crown Lands. Virtually the entire Lake Arragan catchment and the majority of Cakora, Sandon and Woolli Woolli catchments is National Park.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements**

Along the coastline, 92% of the coastline north of the estuary is managed as National Park/Reserve, 85% of the Yamba-Sandon and 67% of the Sandon-Wooli coastline areas are managed as National Park/Reserve. North of the Clarence River, CVC manages land adjoining Iluka Main Beach including the northern carpark and hind dune area. The northern break wall and adjacent carpark is managed by DPIE - Crown Lands. All beaches and beach access from Iluka Bluff north are managed by NPWS. Iluka Road and associated assets and services are located immediately behind the beach at Shark Bay and the road reserve is managed by CVC.



1 – Iluka breakwall



2 – Illaroo campground (source: J. Chivers)

**Plate 25: Crown Land and National Park**

South of the Clarence River, the coastline around Yamba including Whiting Beach is managed by CVC. Green Point, Spooky Beach and the Blue and Green Pools area are also managed by CVC. The majority of Angourie Point is National Park however parking and access to the point is through Council and Crown managed areas. South of Angourie the majority of the coastline is managed by NPWS except for relatively small areas around each of the villages which are managed by CVC and DPIE - Crown Lands.

Several successful native title determinations exist over parts of the study area (Figure 45 to Figure 47) including:

- NCD2015/002 – Yaegl People #1 - covers the tidal waters within the lower Clarence River estuary including Wooloweyah Lagoon and associated channels, Whiting Beach and Clarence River entrance within the study area.
- NCD2015/003 – Yaegl People #2 - covers areas of Crown land within the lower Clarence Valley from Shark Bay in the north to Wooli in the south including areas of National Park.
- NCD2017/003 – Yaegl People #2 (Part B) - covers the majority of the Clarence Valley coastline. It covers all the land and waters, including the tidal waters, from the mean high-water mark 200 m offshore extending from Wooli Wooli River north to the Shark Bay tombolo.

All current successful claims are managed by Yaegl TOAC.



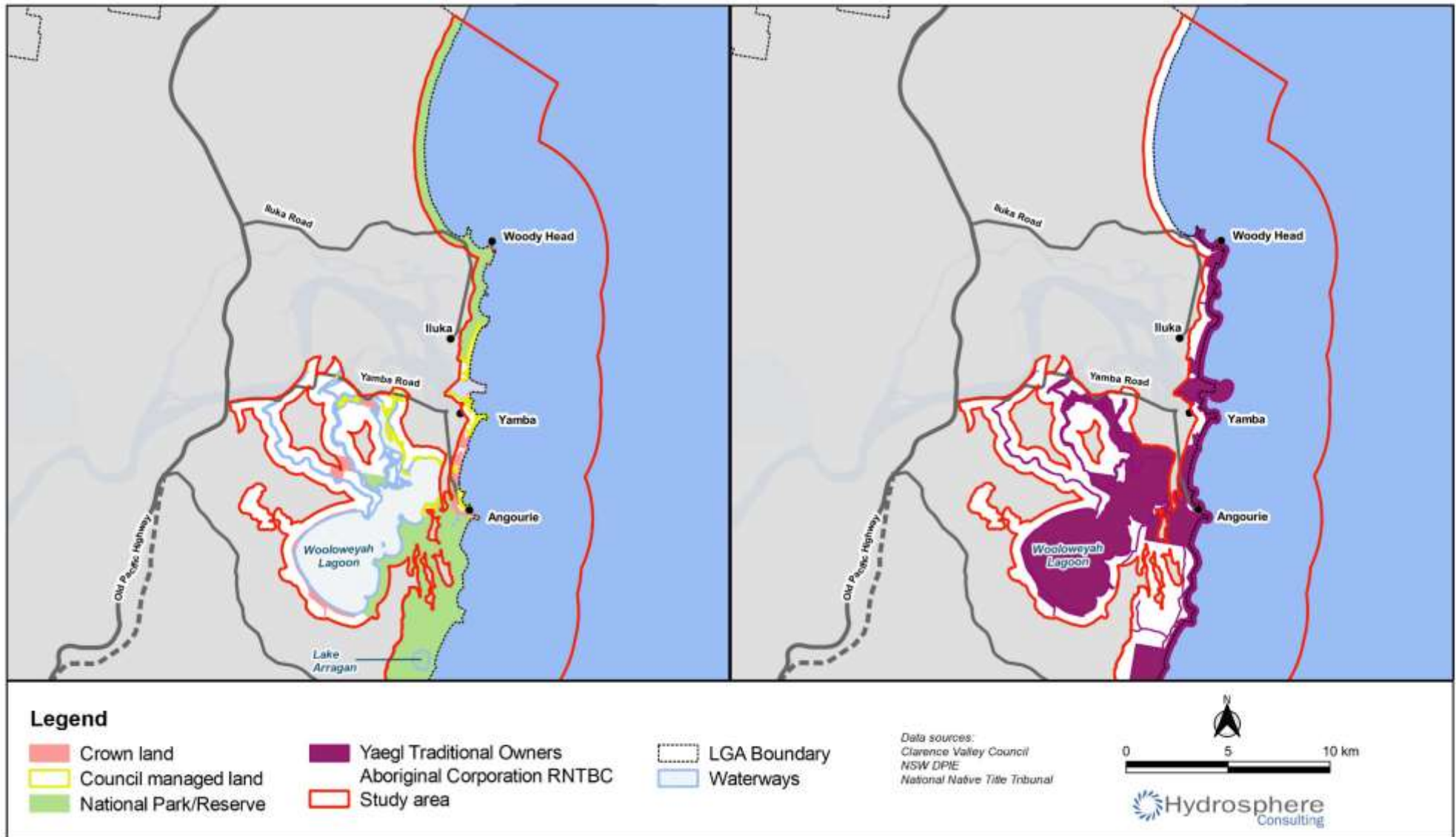


Figure 45: Land tenure and native title: Yamba, Angourie and Wooloweyah Lagoon

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements

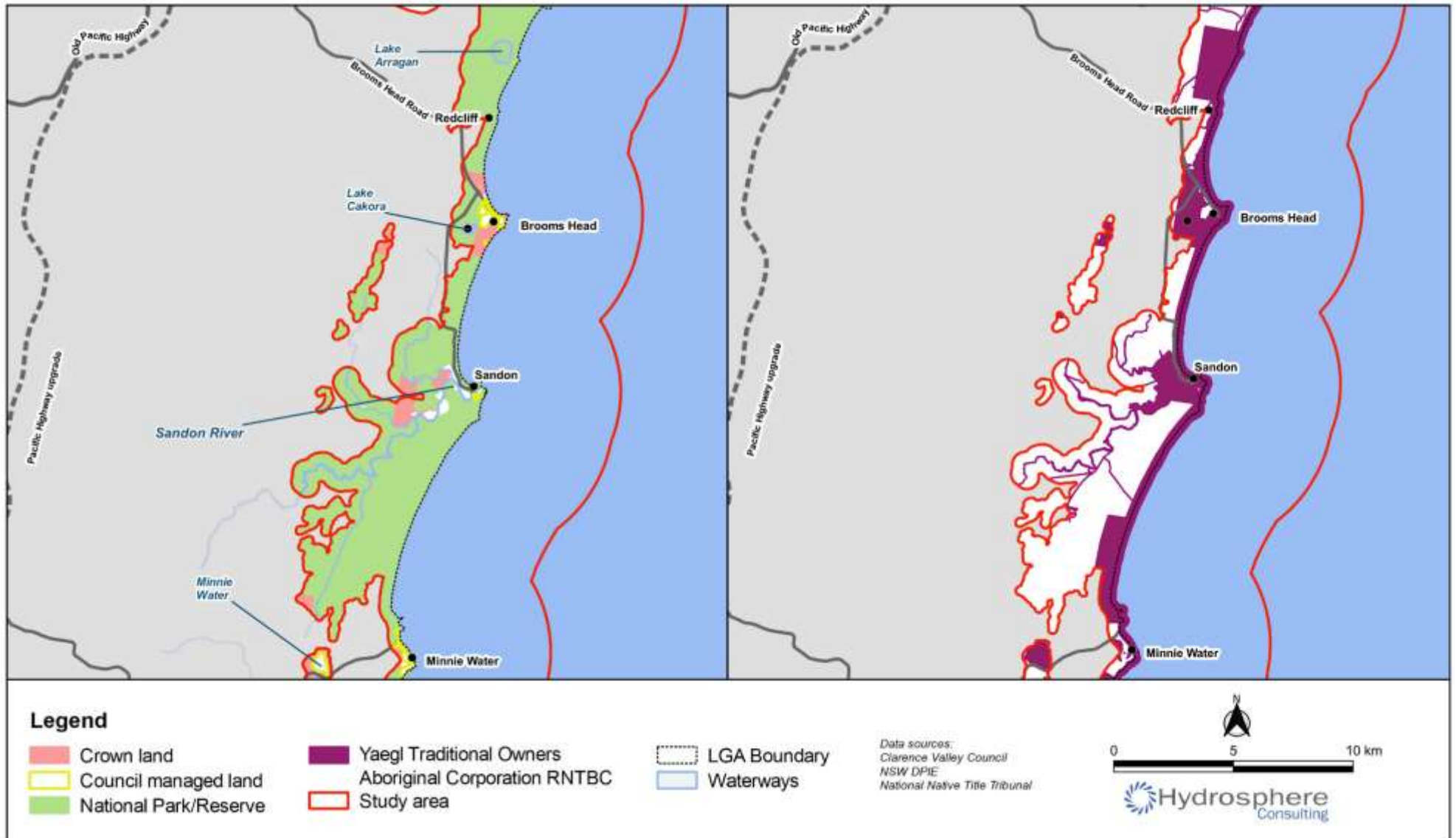


Figure 46: Land tenure and native title: Brooms Head and Sandon River estuary

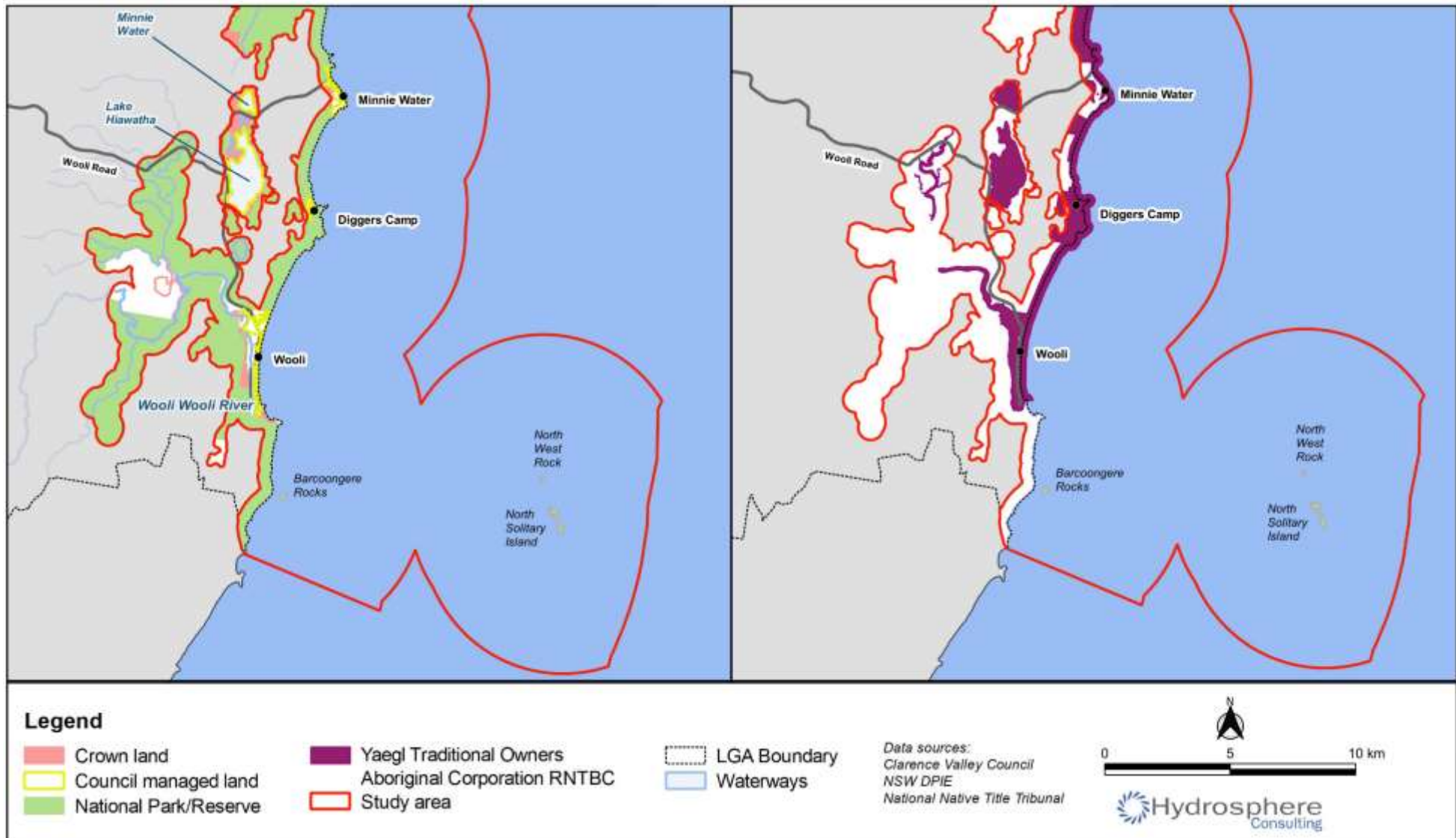


Figure 47: Land tenure and native title: Minnie Water, Lake Hiawatha, Wooli and Wooli Wooli River

### 5.3 Management Roles and Responsibilities

The study area is managed by CVC, various state government agencies, Aboriginal groups and private landholders (Table 6). A significant proportion of the study area comprises National Parks/Reserves and Native Title land as discussed in Section 5.2. The study area also encompasses part of the SIMP (Figure 48).

**Table 6: Management roles and responsibilities**

Agency	Role
CVC	<p>Council has a central role in managing the waterways, foreshores and catchments of the study area. CVC is responsible for the management of estuarine and catchment assets that include stormwater and drainage infrastructure, open space assets and foreshore and estuary access points. CVC also manages a range of issues across the study area including cultural heritage, community events, recreational use of the foreshore, estuary and floodplain management and flora and fauna protection and conservation.</p> <p>CVC is also responsible for development planning and controls across the LGA. The objective of these controls is to achieve development that is consistent with the social, economic and environmental values of the study area and to manage the cumulative impact of development in a sustainable manner.</p>
Yaegl TOAC	Yaegl TOAC is the registered native title body corporate for the Yaegl native title determination areas.
Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs)	The study area encompasses land managed by Yaegl, Birrigan Gargle and Grafton-Ngerrie LALCs.
NPWS	NPWS is responsible for management of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and management of National Parks and reserves across the study area. NPWS responsibilities across these areas includes a wide range of activities such as active conservation and habitat protection, fire management, management of tourism and visitation, research and education.
DPIE – EES	<p>DPIE – EES works closely with local councils and communities to reduce threats from flood risk and coastal storms and ensures that people in NSW are well informed about these risks and better equipped to adapt to climate change. DPIE – EES also works with local councils and communities to maintain or improve the health of estuaries/ lakes and enhance the recreational experience.</p> <p>DPIE - EES has provided funding to CVC for the development and preparation of this CMP Scoping Study. DPIE - EES through the Coast and Estuaries Grant Program, provides matched (2:1 or 1:1) funding to councils for the development and implementation of CMPs.</p>
DPIE – Crown Land	Crown Lands is responsible for the administration and/or management of Crown land under the <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i> . Crown land includes submerged Crown land, seabed and subsoil to three nautical miles from the coastline of NSW that is within the limits of the coastal waters of the State. Crown land includes much of the submerged land within the estuaries and their associated intertidal areas (below mean high water mark).

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Agency	Role
Marine Estate Management Authority (MEMA)	<p>MEMA advises the NSW Government on the management of the NSW marine estate. The Authority brings together the heads of the NSW Government agencies with key marine estate responsibilities (Department of Primary Industries (DPI), DPIE (EES and Planning and Assessment) and Transport for NSW.</p> <p>MEMA ensures policies and programs address priority issues, are well coordinated, efficient, evidence based and result in positive outcomes and undertakes threat and risk assessments, develops management strategies, promotes collaboration between public authorities and fosters consultation with the community.</p>
DPI – Fisheries	<p>DPI - Fisheries administers the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> and the <i>Marine Estate Management Act 2014</i> and has jurisdiction over all fish (including oysters, crustaceans, polychaetes), and marine vegetation (saltmarsh, mangroves, seagrass and macroalgae) in State Waters including 'water land' below HAT in the estuaries and extending up to 3 nautical miles offshore.</p> <p>Under the <i>Fisheries Management Act</i>, DPI - Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports economic growth and sustainable access to aquatic resources through commercial and recreational fisheries management, research, aquaculture development, habitat protection and rehabilitation, regulation and compliance.</li> <li>• Mitigates and manages risks from use of land and water.</li> </ul> <p>Under the <i>Marine Estate Management Act</i>, DPI - Fisheries is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring strategic and integrated management of the whole marine estate – our marine waters, coasts and estuaries.</li> <li>• Fisheries and aquaculture management, marine biodiversity, marine protected areas, biosecurity, marine estate research, fisheries compliance, marine estate communications and community engagement.</li> </ul>
DPI - Marine Parks	<p>The study area also encompasses the Solitary Island Marine Park (SIMP) which extends along the coastline from Muttonbird Island in the south to Plover Island in the north (Figure 48). It includes the tidal reaches of estuaries and seaward to the three nautical mile mark offshore. The park only includes tidal water over Crown Land estate and does not include tidal waters located over private title.</p>
Heritage NSW	<p>Heritage NSW is responsible for the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and European heritage in NSW.</p>
TfNSW - Maritime	<p>TfNSW – Maritime is the key agency with statutory and policy responsibilities related to the safety and accessibility of New South Wales waterways for recreational and commercial vessel.</p> <p>The Maritime Infrastructure Delivery Office (MIDO) is a joint initiative between DPIE – Crown Lands and Transport for NSW. A number of relevant DPIE – Crown Lands programs are currently managed through the MIDO including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Infrastructure Program (i.e. management of estuary breakwalls and training walls).</li> <li>• Rescuing our Waterways dredging program.</li> </ul>
Landcare/ Dunecare groups	<p>Non-profit community organisations which encourages and support sustainable natural resource management. The organisation undertakes a range of projects with landholders, volunteer groups, and government agencies including river restoration, farm planning, bush regeneration and some pest control.</p>

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Role</b>
EPA	The primary environmental regulator for NSW. CVC holds environment protection licences issued by the NSW EPA under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> for the operation of the Yamba and Iluka sewerage systems.
State Emergency Service (SES)	The SES has major responsibilities for provision of emergency and rescue services during times of natural hazard emergencies and disasters, including flooding, storms (including storm tide and severe erosion events) and tsunami events.
NSW Police Force	Provide emergency response in a coastal emergency.
North Coast Local Land Services (NCLLS)	NCLLS has previously played a key role in the management of catchment activities and natural resources relevant to estuary catchments and through the facilitation of relationships between landholders and key environmental organisations.
CEMC	The CEMC is represented by key local stakeholder groups including government organisations, CVC councillors and interest groups. The committee ensures that the interests and views of these groups are understood and provides advice to CVC on coastal and estuary management.

Due to the large expanse of coastline and the large size of the Clarence Valley estuary combined with the range of complex and often competing threats to be addressed in the LGA, the implementation of coastal management actions can be hampered by the lack of financial and human resources within Council. As with many regional council areas, the Clarence Valley LGA has a small rate payer base to fund improvement actions. CVC relies on external grant funding (e.g. from the NSW Government) to supplement this revenue although this does not fully overcome the funding limitations faced by CVC. Funding must also be balanced against the many other responsibilities of CVC and requirements for funding.

CVC's ability to prepare CMPs and implement coastal management actions is also limited by internal resources and budget constraints. There is one full-time Coast and Estuary Coordinator for the entire coastal zone. Recent coastal reforms have introduced additional requirements for CMPs that require increased effort relating to staff decision-making, the management of external contracts and internal reporting. In addition, applications for external grant funding (e.g. from the Environmental Trust or Coastal and Estuary Program) require detailed applications and progress reporting.

There are many stakeholders involved in the management of the study area. While this can create competing interests and priorities and the other agencies involved in coastal management are also constrained by the available funding and resources, CVC has established strong working relationships with other agencies, particularly NPWS, DPIE – EES, DPI – Fisheries and DPI – Marine Parks through the CEMC and ongoing management. CVC is also establishing mechanisms for liaison with Native Title holders to ensure council actions are compatible with cultural heritage requirements. Similarly, CVC has established strong working relationships with industry and community groups with the joint funding and implementation of the trial beach scraping at Woolli with the Coastal Communities Protection Alliance (CCPA, Protect Woolli) seen as particularly successful.

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Current Coastal Management Arrangements

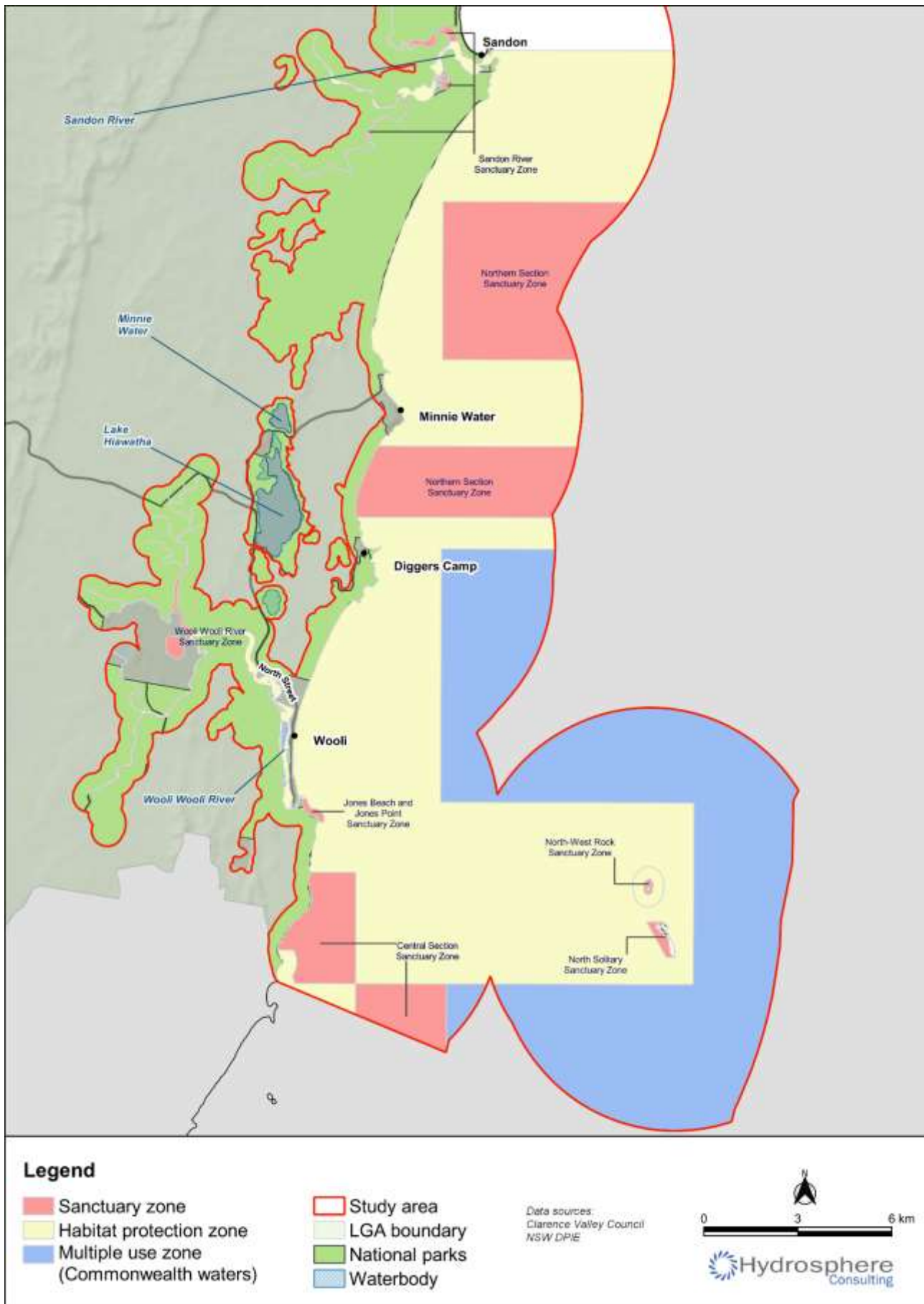


Figure 48: Solitary Islands Marine Park zoning within the study area

## 5.4 Status of Existing Management Actions

The management actions recommended within all current plans for the study area are collated in Appendix E with the current status of each action. Within the current plans, the management actions were allocated an agency(s) and/or organisation(s) responsible for implementation and in some cases allocated a priority rating of importance of completing the action. Not all management actions have been completed since the adoption of each plan and the timing of preparation of the plans means that some longer-term actions are only now starting to be addressed. However, many actions from each plan have been implemented with targets met through either a combination of on-ground works or other programs undertaken by CVC and other agencies.

There are a number of constraints and limitations that have historically impeded the ability to plan and implement many coastline and estuary management actions in the many different CZMPs, EMPs and other management plans for specific areas. These management plans have traditionally adopted an aspirational approach, with each plan putting forward a long list of potential management actions. As discussed in the previous section, the Clarence Valley LGA has a relatively low population and hence a limited ratepayer base with which to fund the implementation of coastal management actions and the funding provided for coastal management is typically weighed against the many other competing demands on CVC as a service provider to its community. As a result, CVC is generally limited by the funding and resources (such as staffing) available and is reliant on other sources of revenue such as state government grants and subsidies. Given the funding and resource constraints, this has resulted in the need to prioritise and schedule coastal and estuary management actions across the LGA, with implementation typically undertaken on an ad hoc basis as funding becomes available. Further, over time, NSW agencies have changed roles, responsibilities and priorities resulting in some actions being incomplete.

The current CMP process represents an opportunity to develop a more manageable suite of coastal management actions across the LGA with a focus on practical management actions that are rationalised and prioritised by a robust cost-benefit analysis. However, the CMP objectives of integrated and coordinated coastal management between state and local government still needs to be pursued. The CMP represents an opportunity to improve the funding and resources available for coastal management through the NSW Coastal and Estuary Grants Program, CVC's IP&R Framework and other available funding and grant programs.

## 5.5 Marine Estate Management Strategy Actions

Stage 1 of the MEMS (ending June 2020) focused on addressing the most severe threats to the health of the marine estate, particularly water pollution, which was identified as the greatest threat to the marine estate by the NSW community and through the evidence-based TARA (BMT WBM, 2017). Building on the foundations laid in Stage 1, Stage 2 commenced on 1 July 2020 and is supported by an Implementation Plan for (2020-2021). Some Strategy management actions have included pilot projects in Stage 1 in specific locations along the NSW coast. Other management actions have state-wide benefits, such as the application of a risk-based framework for water quality in estuaries and their main tributaries. MEMA has prepared a status report for local government initiatives (MEMA, 2020) which identified the actions relevant to the study area and issues raised in this Scoping Study (refer Appendix E).



## 6. SCOPE OF THE CMP

### 6.1 CMP Area

As discussed in Section 1.2, CVC will prepare a CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries addressing the entire coastline and the smaller estuaries. Wooloweyah Lagoon will be included in the future CMP for the Clarence River estuary as the lagoon is a part of the broader Clarence River estuary and many of the issues are similar and/or related to the broader estuary. Addressing Wooloweyah Lagoon in the Clarence River CMP process will provide for a more holistic and integrated management of the entire Clarence River estuary. The CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will be developed for the coastal management areas (CUA, CEA and CWLRA) within the area shown in Figure 49. The freshwater lakes (Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha) and their catchments will be managed by CVC for town water supply.

The existing mapping for the CWLRA, CEA and CUA (Figure 7 to Figure 9) is considered suitable for management of the coastline and the estuaries and no changes to existing Coastal Management SEPP mapping are proposed for this CMP. However, it is noted that there is no detailed recent mapping of the wetland and littoral rainforest communities in the study area available at this time. Detailed contemporary vegetation mapping is expected to be released by the NSW Government in 2021. Once this revised mapping is available, the adequacy of CWLRA mapping will be reviewed (potentially as a Stage 5 CMP action).

Although Council has undertaken hazard assessments for some coastline areas, there is currently insufficient information available on coastal hazards to map the CVA as part of the Coastal Management SEPP or CVC's LEP. Detailed coastal hazard studies are recommended (Section 6.2.3) and CVC will consider whether the CVA should be mapped and included in the Coastal Management SEPP or LEP (via a planning proposal) as part of the CMP development process.

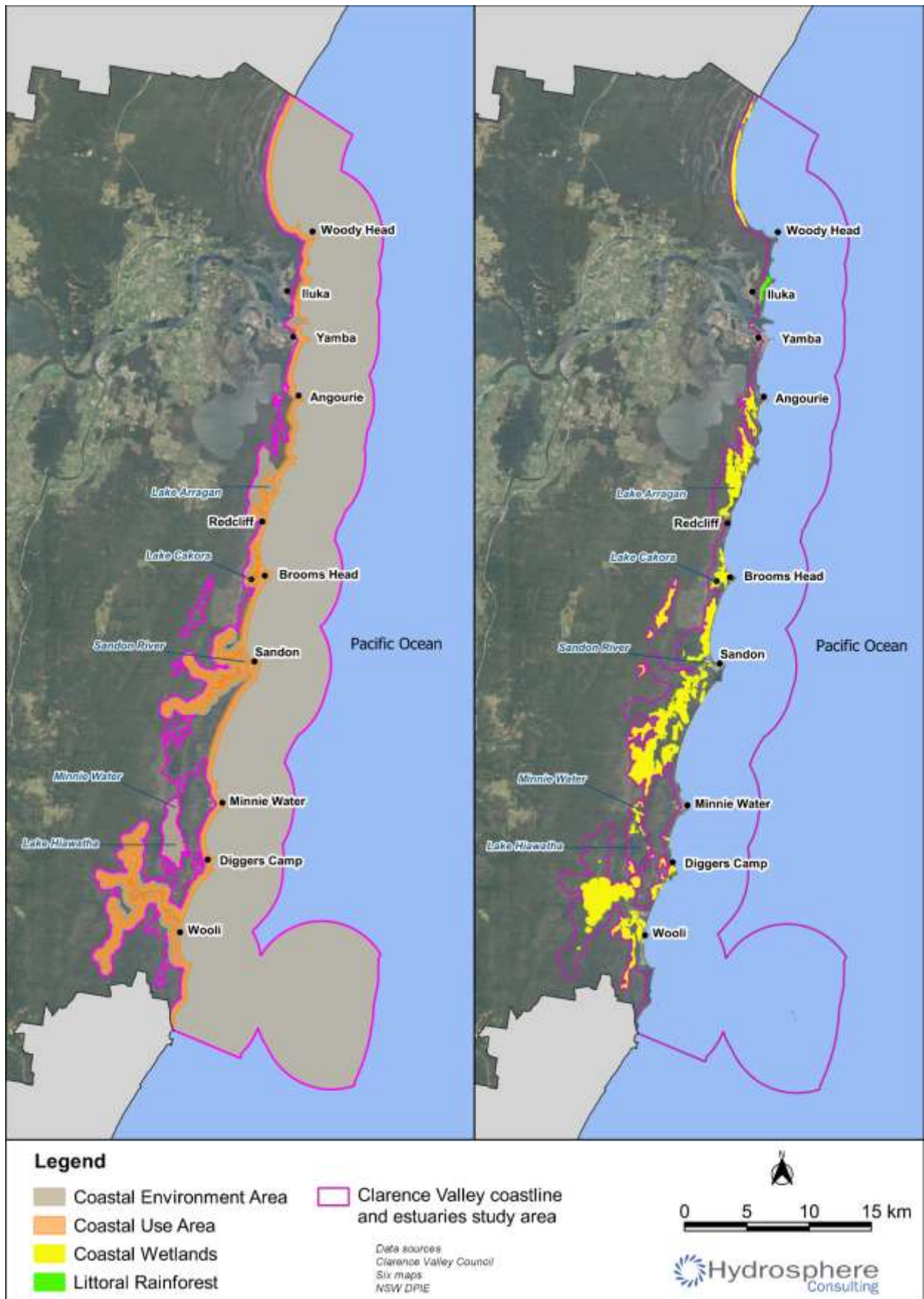


Figure 49: Coastal management areas to be addressed in the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries

## 6.2 First Pass Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis

Following the identification of the current threats and issues within the study area, a first - pass (or preliminary) risk assessment and gap analysis was completed to prioritise risks and identify those that should be further investigated in subsequent stages of the CMP.

The objectives of the first-pass risk assessment and information gap analysis are:

1. Identify potential management issues/ threats within the study area and assess the risk to known values and assets.
2. Identify gaps in knowledge relating to each issue and assess the importance of addressing each knowledge gap to allow for effective future management.
3. Establish if the risk and gap in knowledge warrants further investigation or detailed assessment.

The risk assessment and gap analysis were combined into one process to streamline the investigation and identify where gaps in knowledge will hinder successful future management of issues.

### 6.2.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the risk assessment is detailed in Appendix F. The risk assessment included the following components:

- Assessment of community uses and values incorporating information gathered during the community survey and other consultation activities.
- Identification of threats and stressors. Current management issues and concerns have been determined from:
  - Previous studies and management plans for the study area and the status of management actions (Appendix E).
  - The environmental context and coastal hazards discussed in Section 4.
  - Relevant state-wide and regional priority threats identified through the TARA for the Marine Estate (BMT WBM, 2017).
  - Results of the community survey and submissions received during the community consultation period (Appendix C and Section 3).
  - Discussions with CVC, NPWS and DPIE - EES.
- Analysis of the level of risk presented by those threats. The analysis was separated into geographic areas (e.g. beaches, towns) based on the land tenure, level of risk and knowledge.

The process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur and applies a risk rating. For each of the identified threats, the following factors have been considered for each part of the study area:

- How is the threat currently being managed? Have previous management plans or actions addressed this threat?
- How effective are the current management measures and what is the residual risk?
- In the future, how is the risk level likely to change (over 20, 50 and 100 years)? Specifically, how will climate change, increasing development pressures and population increase these risks?

The gap analysis involved identification of knowledge gaps related to each issue, for each knowledge gap the following factors were considered:

- The assessment of the importance of resolving each knowledge gap to allow for effective future management of the issue.
- The allocation of a timeframe for resolution of knowledge gaps (CMP Stage).
- Recommendations for Stage 2 in regard to further in-depth assessments with an immediate priority for resolution.

Where high priority knowledge gaps exist, the results of this process will feed into Stage 2 of the CMP development to identify where additional information needs to be obtained and to allow for appropriate management options for each issue to be assessed in Stage 3. Lower priority knowledge gaps will be addressed in Stage 5 (CMP Implementation).

## 6.2.2 Key Issues

The risk assessment outcomes (Appendix F) identify the key threats to be addressed in the CMP. Due to the large geographical area, environmental and social values of the study area, there are several key management threats to be considered in the CMP. Based on the existing information, the threats with a moderate or high risk in the current timeframe are listed Table 7.

**Table 7: Key management issues (current timeframe)**

Category	Key threats	Locations
Coastal hazards	Beach erosion	Shark Bay, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Yamba Main Beach, Brooms Head Beach, Lake Cakora – entrance and Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, The Sandon, Sandon River campground and village, Wooli Beach and village, Jones Beach
	Shoreline recession	Shark Bay including Iluka Road, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Lake Cakora – entrance and Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, Sandon River campground and village, Illaroo campground, Wooli Beach and village, Jones Beach
	Coastal inundation	Shark Bay, Woody Bay, Whiting Beach, Yamba Main Beach, Lake Cakora Ocean Road properties, Sandon River campground and village, Illaroo campground, Wooli Beach and village
	Slope instability/ landslip	Pilot Hill, Yamba Point, Pippi Beach, Cakora Point
	Tidal inundation	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Wooli village and Wooli Wooli River and all other low-lying areas
	Inadequate/ damaged coastal protection infrastructure	Woody Bay, Lake Cakora Ocean Road properties, Brooms Head foreshore reserve, Sandon village
	Estuarine bank erosion	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora bridge footings, Wooli Wooli River
Threats to biodiversity	Historic clearing of riparian vegetation and adjacent habitat	Wooli Wooli River, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Scope of the CMP

Category	Key threats	Locations
	Foreshore development and land clearing for agriculture or urban development	Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment, Yamba-Angourie coast
	Bushfire	All areas
	Invasive weeds	Whole coastline, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Wooli Wooli River estuary
	Uncontrolled stock access to and grazing within the riparian zone	Wooli Wooli River estuary, Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Grazing of wetlands, saltmarsh and mangroves	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Seagrass decline	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Sandon River, Wooli Wooli River
	Uncontrolled dog access	All areas
	4WD/motorbikes on beaches (Brooms Head, Shark Bay)	Brooms Head Beach, Shark Bay
	Predation and invasion by introduced animals	All areas
Water quality	Urban stormwater pollution	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora, Sandon River, Wooli Wooli River
	On-site wastewater management	Wooloweyah lagoon and channels, Lake Cakora, Wooli village Sandon village and campground
	Poor flushing of ICOLLs	Lake Cakora, Lake Arragan
	Modified environmental flows (floodplain drainage) and catchment runoff	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Agricultural diffuse source runoff	Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels
	Future development, urban growth	Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment, Yamba
	Long fetch and strong winds increasing turbidity	Wooloweyah Lagoon
Shoaling and estuary hydraulics	Shoaling and sediment movement within estuaries (reducing flushing)	Wooli Wooli River
	Erosion and sedimentation affecting navigation	Clarence River entrance
	Estuary entrance modifications	Clarence River entrance

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Scope of the CMP

Category	Key threats	Locations
Use and access	Limited and/or informal pedestrian access to waterways	Wooli Beach
	Bushfire damage to access and infrastructure	National Park areas
	Limited boating access (upper estuaries)	Wooli Wooli River
	Unauthorised access points (boat launching)	Wooli Wooli River
	Damage to beach access points from erosion and coastal storms	All beaches
	Reduced accessible beach at high tide due to rock walls	Brooms Head, Woody Bay
	4WD/motorbikes on beaches	Shark Bay, Barri Point, Brooms Head, Wooli Beach
Governance	Inadequate action on coastal protection (due to difficulties gaining community consensus, high cost of implementation and stringent approval requirements)	All areas
	Inadequate land use planning and development controls	All areas
	Lack of funding for coastal management	All areas
Heritage	Inadequate consultation with Aboriginal land managers	All areas
	Erosion of cultural heritage sites (e.g. middens)	Angourie, Sandon campground
Amenity	Vehicles on beaches (causing safety and noise issues)	Broom Head
	Fallen/ dangerous trees on eroded beaches	Woody Bay
	Litter (terrestrial and marine)	All areas

In terms of local issues, the highest risk threats (current timeframe) are:

- Woody Bay and Wooli Beach – beach erosion, shoreline recession.
- Lake Cakora (Ocean Road properties) – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation.
- Pilot Hill, Yamba Point – slope instability/ landslip.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Scope of the CMP**

- Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels – agricultural diffuse source runoff, modified environmental flows (floodplain drainage) and catchment runoff and historic clearing of riparian vegetation and adjacent habitat.
- All areas – bushfire.

Emerging threats (next 20 years) are:

- Beach erosion – Shark Bay, Whiting Beach, Lake Cakora entrance, Wooli.
- Shoreline recession – Iluka Road, Shark Bay, Lake Cakora entrance, Wooli.
- Coastal inundation – Yamba Main Beach.
- Tidal inundation – Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels.
- Inappropriate/ damaged coastal protection infrastructure – Woody Bay, Ocean Road, Brooms Head foreshore, Sandon village.
- Damage to beach access points from erosion and coastal storms – all areas.

### 6.2.3 Information Gaps

Accurate and detailed information about risk and consequence is necessary to assist decision makers generate effective management strategies which identify and prioritise future actions and investment or justify a business-as-usual approach.

The results of the gap analysis identified requirements for several further studies. Resolving immediate priority knowledge gaps in Stage 2 (Section 7.3.1) allows for the identification of appropriate management options/actions that address identified issues. A snapshot of the existing hazard assessments and current beach erosion risk for the coastline areas is provided in Table 8. Coarse assessments have been undertaken for beach erosion and tidal inundation for much of the coastline. Some detailed assessments have been undertaken for some beaches (as discussed in Section 4.4) but these should be updated to enable robust decision-making with regard to development of management options, planning controls and long-term management.

Detailed studies are required in Stage 2 as follows:

- Contemporary coastal hazard assessment:
  - Beach erosion, shoreline recession and coastal inundation (Shire-wide with focus on known hot-spots and areas not yet assessed).
  - Review of existing slope instability assessments and monitoring data.
- Assessment of assets/infrastructure at risk:
  - Asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, coastal hazard risks and timing, level of service (Shire-wide).

Where detailed studies are required to define future risks in areas with multiple land managers and common threats, the studies may be undertaken with concurrence from all managers.

Other information gaps have been identified as detailed in Appendix F but are not considered to be an immediate priority and should be addressed as part of the implementation of the CMP (Stage 5).

The risks identified in this Scoping Study are based on the current information and will be updated once the above assessments have been completed as part of the Stage 2 process.

Table 8: Existing hazard assessments for coastline areas

No.	Area	Components	Existing hazard study						Agency responsibility	Current erosion risk	
			Beach erosion	Shoreline recession	Coastal inundation	Coastal cliff/slope instability	Tidal inundation	Entrance instability			
1	Ten Mile Beach	Ten Mile Beach	(1)	-	-	-	(3)	-	NPWS	Low	
2	Woody Head	Shark Bay	DECCW (2012), (1)			-	N/A	(3)	N/A	NPWS	Mod
		Woody Bay									High
3	Woody Head – Iluka Bluff	Back Beach, Bluff Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	NPWS	Low	
4	Iluka Beach/north Clarence River entrance	Iluka Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Low	
		Andersons Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	Crown Land	Low	
5	Whiting	Whiting Beach	RH (2015), (1)	N/A	(2), (3)	N/A			CVC managed Crown Land	Mod	
6	Yamba beaches	Turners	MHL (2003), (1)			JK Geotechnics (2017)	(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Low	
		Main					(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, Yamba SLSC	Mod	
		Convent				N/A	(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, residents	Min	



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Scope of the CMP

No.	Area	Components	Existing hazard study						Agency responsibility	Current erosion risk
			Beach erosion	Shoreline recession	Coastal inundation	Coastal cliff/slope instability	Tidal inundation	Entrance instability		
7	Pippi - Barri	Pippi Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016), (1)				(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Low
		Barri Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	Crown Land	Min
8	Angourie – Brooms Head	Spooky Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Low
		Angourie Point, Angourie Back, Shelley and Plumbago Beaches, Red Cliff	(1)	-	-	-	(2), (3)	N/A	NPWS, DPIE - Crown Land	Min
9	Brooms Head area	Main Beach	SMEC (2013), Royal HaskoningDHV (2018), (1)				(3)	N/A	NPWS, DPIE - Crown Land	Mod
		Ocean Road				N/A	(3)	SMEC (2013)	Residents, DPIE - Crown Land	High
		Lake Cakora entrance				N/A	(2)		CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Mod
		Foreshore reserve				SMEC (2012)	(3)	CVC managed Crown Land, DPIE - Crown Land	Mod	
10	The Sandon	The Sandon	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	NPWS, DPIE - Crown Land	Mod	
11	Sandon area	Sandon campground	(1)	-	-	N/A	(2)	-	NPWS	Mod
		Sandon village							CVC managed Crown Land, residents	Mod

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Scope of the CMP

No.	Area	Components	Existing hazard study						Agency responsibility	Current erosion risk
			Beach erosion	Shoreline recession	Coastal inundation	Coastal cliff/slope instability	Tidal inundation	Entrance instability		
12	Sandon Beach	Sandon Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	NPWS	Min
		Illaroo campground	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	NPWS	Low
13	Minnie Water – Wilsons Headland	Minnie Water Beach	(1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	CVC managed Crown Land	Low
		Minnie Water Back Beach							NPWS	Low
		Diggers Camp							CVC managed Crown Land	Low
14	Wooli	Wooli Beach (north)	WorleyParsons (2010a), (1)	-	-	N/A	(3)	N/A	NPWS	Low
		Wooli					(2), (3)	WorleyParsons (2010a)	CVC managed Crown Land, residents	High
		Wooli Beach (south)				N/A			CVC managed Crown Land	Mod
		Jones Beach				N/A	(3)	NPWS, DPIE - Crown Land	Mod	

(1) OEH (2017) *Coastal Erosion in New South Wales – Statewide Exposure Assessment* (detailed mapping was not available for this Scoping Study)

(2) OEH (2018) NSW Estuary Tidal Inundation Exposure Assessment

(3) Coastal Risk Australia (2019) *Tidal inundation model mapping* <https://coastalrisk.com.au/home>

N/A – not applicable in that area

## 7. PRELIMINARY BUSINESS CASE AND FORWARD PLAN

### 7.1 Benefits of CMP Development

The coastline and estuaries of the study area provide a high level of ecosystem services (e.g. provision of food, carbon sequestration, habitat provision and aesthetic value) integral to the region's continuing ecosystem health, social and economic value. These values are threatened by increasing pressure from coastal hazards, climate change, sea level rise, tourism growth and coastal development.

There are many organisations from the federal, state, regional and local level that are involved and have responsibilities in governing and managing the study area. Collaboration, cooperation and resource support amongst the landowners and managers is required to provide effective coastal management outcomes.

CVC (supported by State Government agencies) has developed significant knowledge of coastal dynamics and threats to the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries. Engagement and consultation with the local community and key stakeholders conducted as part of this Scoping Study has highlighted the expectations of the community to progress with coastal management. In addition, key stakeholders and public authorities are willing to participate in a coordinated and collaborative approach to management of the study area. This collaboration will provide additional benefits to CVC and those agencies.

The challenges of limited resources, significant threats to coastal values and multiple land managers have been documented in this Scoping Study. The CMP process provides a mechanism for effective management of short-term risks and development of adaptation pathways for longer-term or increasing risks. Continuing with the development of the CMP will assist CVC with:

- Strengthening stakeholder relationships responsible for management in the coastal zone and the shared understanding of the values, risks and management priorities for each of those stakeholders.
- Obtaining funding for coastal management actions through the NSW Coastal and Estuary Grants Program (refer Section 7.2).
- Protecting, conserving, promoting the sustainable integrated management of ecosystem services and other social, cultural, environmental and economic values of the study area, now and for future generations.
- Collaboration with relevant internal Aboriginal staff and external Aboriginal organisations i.e. Traditional Owners and LALCs as well as Aboriginal staff within relevant government organisations.
- Early identification of opportunities to reduce and adapt to future risks and to reduce associated future financial costs (e.g. disaster management costs), particularly in a climate of emerging coastal, climatic and political risks.
- Limiting Council's liability under Section 733 of the *Local Government Act 1993* with respect to land in the coastal zone through acting in "good faith", i.e. by preparation of a CMP "*substantially in accordance with the principles and mandatory requirements set out in the current coastal management manual under the Coastal Management Act 2016*".

A CMP will set the long-term strategy for the coordinated management of the coastline and estuaries and ensure that the values and benefits of the study area are enhanced and maintained for future generations. In continuing with the preparation and implementation of a CMP, CVC should consider:

- Its obligation to implement a certified CMP under the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.
- The immediate financial cost of CMP preparation (though these are considered negligible in comparison to the future financial risk of not preparing a CMP).

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- Competing needs for internal Council resources (funding, staff and equipment etc.). In particular, there are significant coastal and estuary management issues to be addressed in the Clarence River estuary and CVC must balance the resources required based on LGA-wide priorities.
- Competing needs for external stakeholder resources (funding, staff and equipment etc.). Early engagement with stakeholders required to collaborate on the CMP will ensure these risks are minimised.
- Changing external agency priorities and responsibilities.
- Community expectations regarding expected actions. Transparency in the CMP and community engagement process may help to minimise unrealistic expectations from the community.

There are a number of risks associated with not developing a CMP. These include:

- A lack of understanding of key threats to estuary values and areas exposed to coastal hazards can result in inadequate or ineffective management practices and development controls.
- The lack of an adequate risk management process can result in a diminished ability to effectively evaluate and prioritise management actions - reducing the cost-effectiveness of government efforts and resources.
- A lack of engagement with the local community can result in a lack of support or even opposition amongst the community and key user groups. This can result in a deficit of credibility and trust between CVC and the community and can derail the implementation of future management actions. A lack of engagement can also result in an incomplete understanding of local community values and therefore a misdirection of management effort and resources. Despite this, the level of community support can vary based on the issues experienced by individual community members in different areas, regardless of the level of engagement.
- A lack of contemporary plan to guide management actions and investment of resources to effect good coastal management.

In support of this preliminary business case, it is evident that the benefits of continuing with the development and implementation of this CMP significantly outweigh the alternative financial costs as well as the costs to coastal and estuary values.

Concurrent to the preparation of the CMP, NPWS will continue to develop coastal management strategies for the National Parks and Reserves within the study area (refer Section 7.6).

## **7.2 Funding**

The development of the CMP and subsequent actions are expected to be funded through Council and state government contributions, monetary grants and volunteer works by community members and organisations. Some actions are funded under CVC's normal operating budgets or through existing programs and grants, particularly within the current Delivery Program. CVC operates an annual budget primarily through rates and charges as well as fees, investment revenues, loans, property management and operating grants. It will not be possible for CVC to implement all actions without additional sources of funding. As such, identification of grants and the submission of successful funding applications will be an important component of the CMP and the development stages.

The NSW Government's Coastal and Estuary Grants Program provides technical and financial support to local government to help manage the coastal zone. The program supports coastal and estuary planning projects and the implementation of works identified in certified CZMPs or CMPs. Grant offers are subject to state-wide priorities and availability of funds each financial year.

Funding (at 2:1) is available under 5 funding streams - a planning stream and 4 implementation streams:

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- Planning stream: funding is available for planning projects that aim to:
  - Develop a CMP.
  - Transition a coastal zone management plan (CZMP) to a CMP.
  - Undertake investigations and designs or cost-benefit analyses for infrastructure works recommended in a certified CZMP or CMP.
- Implementation streams: funding is available for implementation of actions identified in a certified CZMP or CMP.

CVC will be ineligible for funding under the NSW Governments' Coast and Estuary Grant Program (implementation stream) if it does not have a certified CMP by 31 December 2021. Schedule 3 (Part 2) (4) of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* enables a certified CZMP/EMP to remain valid until the 31 December 2021. After this date, it will cease to be certified. This means that whilst planning work is underway for a new CMP, on-ground implementation of the CZMP continues in accordance with the existing gazetted CZMPs and EMP until 31 December 2021.

Other funding opportunities include the NSW Environment Trust, partnerships with local community groups, research institutions and universities. The Marine Estate Management Strategy also includes targeted projects which may provide useful information for the CMP (Section 5.5).

### 7.3 Forward Plan

The CMP will set the long-term strategy for the coordinated management of the coastline and relevant estuaries and ensure that the values and benefits of the study area are enhanced and maintained for future generations. CVC will lead the development of the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries and will collaborate with land managers, state government agencies, industry and community representatives to provide effective coastal management outcomes. The CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will include coastal areas managed by CVC including Iluka to Angourie coastline, Brooms Head, Sandon, Minnie Water, Diggers Camp and Woolli coastline and the smaller estuaries (Lake Cakora, Sandon River and Woolli Woolli River). Wooloweyah Lagoon and the Clarence River will be covered in a separate CMP.

The forward plan outlines the next four stages of the CMP process. The requirements for Stages 2-5 of the CMP process for CVC are detailed in the *Coastal Management Manual* and summarised in Sections 7.3.1 to 7.3.4. The CMP will be developed over the next two years. Concurrent to the preparation of the CMP, NPWS will continue to develop coastal management strategies for the National Parks and Nature Reserves within the study area (Section 7.6). There is an opportunity for NPWS to collaborate with Council on CMP studies relevant to NPWS land management responsibilities.

#### 7.3.1 Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities

Stage 2 involves undertaking detailed studies that will help to identify, analyse and evaluate risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities. Studies prepared in Stage 2 provide information to support decision-making in later stages of the planning process. The additional information assists communities to better understand coastal management issues and to analyse and evaluate coastal risks and opportunities.

Stage 2 of the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will include:

- Continuing engagement with the community and stakeholders.
- Refining understanding of key management issues (where there are knowledge gaps) as described in Section 6.2.3.
- Analysing and evaluating current and future risks (detailed risk assessment) building on the first-pass risk assessment and outcomes of Stage 2 detailed studies.

- Identification of opportunities to reduce risks and enhance the environmental, social and economic values.

Concurrent with Stage 2, CVC will consider whether LEP and DCP controls related to coastal hazards should be updated with any new information available. As part of this process CVC will consider whether to prepare a planning proposal for “housekeeping” amendments to the LEP and DCP and updated mapping and controls will be included at that time.

### 7.3.2 Stage 3 – response identification and evaluation

Stage 3 involves the identification and evaluation of management options. Stage 3 of the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will include:

- Development of a strategic approach to risk management: alert, avoid risks, active intervention, planning for change, emergency response.
- Identifying and collating information on management options.
- Evaluating management actions, considering:
  - Feasibility (is it an effective and sustainable way to treat the risks?).
  - Viability (economic assessment).
  - Acceptability to stakeholders.
- Engaging public authorities about implications for their assets and responsibilities.
- Preparing a business plan for implementation - capital and operational costs, distribution of costs and benefits, funding and delivery.

Stage 3 will consider all findings from Stage 1, Stage 2, stakeholder engagement activities and discussions with relevant agencies and land managers. It is envisaged that a large component of this Stage will involve combining and prioritising the remaining incomplete actions from existing management plans as detailed in Appendix E as well as actions for key issues and threats as identified during Stages 1 and 2.

The CEMC may provide a platform for introducing potential management actions and formal consultation will take place with each agency with either a responsible or supporting role for each action. A cost-benefit analysis will be undertaken for any options requiring detailed analysis to determine socio-economic viability (potentially required for options >\$1 million).

### 7.3.3 Stage 4 – finalise, exhibit and certify the CMP

Stage 4 will involve the preparation of the draft CMP document, review by Council and Government agencies, placement of the draft CMP on public exhibition and consideration of feedback from all stakeholders. CVC and DPIE- EES will then review and if satisfied approve the final CMP for certification and implementation (Stage 5).

The CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will include:

- Coastal management actions (10 years) for CVC and other public authorities where applicable.
- Links to the IP&R framework and land use planning system (LEP, DCP).
- Emergency action sub-plans.

### 7.3.4 Stage 5 – implementation, monitoring and reporting

The CMP will be implemented by CVC, following certification, in accordance with CVC’s IP&R framework, land use planning system and partnerships. This framework will guide the implementation of the CMP,

ensure all required monitoring and reporting is completed and will provide a framework for the review and assessment of CMP outcomes.

## 7.4 CMP Engagement Strategy

A shared understanding of the risks and opportunities and stakeholder and community support for resulting actions included in the CMP will be beneficial during implementation phases. A stakeholder engagement strategy for the preparation of the CMP has been developed and is provided in Appendix D. This strategy was developed from the previous stakeholder consultation outcomes and the outcomes/ findings of consultation activities undertaken for this Scoping Study.

The Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy describes how CVC will engage with stakeholders during the preparation of the CMP and is consistent with the CVC Community Engagement Policy. The Strategy has been prepared to:

- Identify the context, scope, purpose and organisational commitment to engagement.
- Identify and understand stakeholders and community networks and their interest in the issues and the process, motivations, values and capacity to engage.
- Determine the level of community and stakeholder participation that is appropriate to each stage of the CMP development.
- Describe engagement objectives, opportunities, barriers and risks.
- Identify engagement methods that are suited to different stakeholders and stages.
- Identify the process for implementation, evaluation and review.

Coastal management planning will include community engagement, including with First Nations People, from the outset and will continue to occur throughout the process from development to implementation.

The aim of the strategy is to inform all key stakeholders of the project and provide them with the opportunity to contribute to the development of the CMP through a variety of methods including the CEMC, Clarence Conversations webpage, targeted correspondence to state government agencies and key stakeholders, meetings, teleconferences, information brochures, media releases and drop-in/ information sessions. The key stakeholders targeted as part of this strategy include relevant agencies responsible for the implementation of management actions, Council, businesses, special interest groups and local residents. The stakeholder engagement strategy lists each activity to be undertaken as well as the aim/ objective of the activity, content to be delivered, target stakeholders, delivery method, timing, frequency and who is responsible for delivering the activity.

## 7.5 CMP Development

CVC will lead the development of the CMP for the Clarence Valley Coastline and Estuaries. CVC will collaborate with land managers, state government agencies, industry and community representatives to provide effective coastal management outcomes. In particular, CVC aims to work closely with NPWS to deliver Stage 2 detailed coastal hazard studies for the entire coastline. CVC will rely on funding from the Coastal and Estuaries Grants Program to ensure affordability of the CMP development. Ongoing stakeholder liaison will be a key component of the CMP development.

Preliminary cost estimates for the entire coastline have been developed for each stage of the CMP development (Table 9). In-kind costs across the life of the CMP (e.g. liaison with internal CVC departments and councillors, compilation and synthesis of relevant council data, fulfilling data requests, coordination with stakeholders and consultants) have not been included. CVC plans to engage a consultant to undertake Stage 2, 3 and 4 as a single package of works.

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The Forward Plan (including responsibilities, costs and timing) for Stages 2 – 4 of the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries CMP is provided in Table 9.



Table 9: Forward Plan for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries CMP

CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
<i>Stage 1 – context, information review, issues identification, first pass risk assessment</i>										
Preparation of Scoping Study (complete)	Establishes context, identifies issues, risks and knowledge gaps and provides a forward plan for the subsequent CMP stages (this document)	\$70,000	\$70,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS	8 months				
Consultation (complete)	Refer Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	\$5,000	\$5,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, CEMC	Ongoing				
Council adoption	CEMC review, endorsement and Council adoption	-	-	CVC	CEMC	2 months				
<i>Stage 1 total</i>		<i>\$75,000</i>	<i>\$75,000</i>			<i>10 months (July 2020 - April 2021)</i>				

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CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
<i>Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities</i>										
Coastal hazard assessment <sup>2</sup>	Provide continuous hazard mapping along the entire coastline for each planning timeframe (current, 2050 and 2100) with reference to the state-wide exposure assessment, supplemented with local scale assessment where required.  Undertake detailed probabilistic analysis of beach erosion, coastal recession and coastal inundation hazards for current and emerging high-risk locations and areas not yet assessed (Whiting Beach, Yamba beaches, Brooms Head, Sandon area and Woolli).	\$130,000	\$200,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands		6 months			
Review of existing slope instability assessments and monitoring data	Analysis of previous hazard assessments and recent instability monitoring data (where available) to provide a contemporary understanding of the instability risk at Pilot Hill and Cakora Point.  Identification of potential management options including ongoing monitoring, additional assessment or remediation.	\$20,000	\$30,000	CVC	DPIE-EES		3 months			

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Preliminary Business Case and Forward Plan

CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
Assessment of cultural heritage sites, assets and infrastructure at risk	Development of register and mapping of assets (location, use, construction date, condition, level of service, coastal hazard risks and timing) on Council land and Council-managed Crown Land.  Identify cultural heritage sites potentially affected by coastal hazards (through cultural heritage mapping where appropriate).	\$30,000	\$40,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands		2 months			
Detailed risk assessment	Analysis and evaluation of current and future risks (updated preliminary risk assessment).	\$20,000	\$40,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands		1 month			
Documentation	Documentation, feedback and concurrence	\$5,000	\$10,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands			2 months		
Stakeholder engagement	Refer Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	\$5,000	\$10,000	CVC	Stakeholders		Ongoing	Ongoing		
<i>Stage 2 total</i>		<i>\$210,000</i>	<i>\$330,000</i>			<i>11 months (October 2021 - August 2022)</i>				

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Preliminary Business Case and Forward Plan

CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
<i>Stage 3 – response identification and evaluation</i>										
Options assessment	Development of strategic response to identified risks, identification and evaluation of management options <sup>3</sup>	\$20,000	\$30,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands			3 months		
Cost-benefit analysis	Detailed assessment of costs and benefits of high risk and complex options (if required) <sup>4</sup>	-	\$100,000	CVC	DPIE-EES			3 months (if required)		
Business Plan	Development of business plan for implementation - capital and operational costs, distribution of costs and benefits, funding and delivery <sup>5</sup>	\$5,000	\$10,000	CVC	DPIE-EES			3 months		
Stakeholder engagement	Refer Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	\$5,000	\$10,000	CVC	Stakeholders			Ongoing		
<i>Stage 3 total</i>		<i>\$30,000</i>	<i>\$150,000</i>			<i>4 months (September 2022 – December 2022) with an additional 3 months if a cost-benefit analysis is required</i>				

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Preliminary Business Case and Forward Plan

CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
<i>Stage 4 – finalise, exhibit and certify the CMP<sup>6</sup></i>										
CMP	CMP preparation	\$40,000	\$50,000	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands			6 months		
Documentation	Documentation, feedback and concurrence	-	-	CVC	DPIE-EES, NPWS, DPIE - Crown Lands and other relevant agencies				2 months	
CMP exhibition	Public comment	-	-	CVC	-				1 month	
CMP finalisation	Final CMP document	\$0	\$5,000	CVC	DPIE-EES				2 months	
Stakeholder engagement	Refer Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	\$5,000	\$10,000	CVC	Stakeholders			Ongoing	Ongoing	
<i>Stage 4 total</i>		<i>\$45,000</i>	<i>\$65,000</i>			<i>5 months (January 2023 – May 2023)</i>				
<b>Stages 2 – 4 total</b>		<b>\$360,000</b>	<b>\$620,000</b>							

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CMP Stage and task	Expected outcome	Budget cost estimate <sup>1</sup>		Primary responsibility	Support agencies	Timing				
		Low	High			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25-2033/34
<i>Stage 5 – CMP implementation</i>										
CMP implementation	Implementation of CMP	TBC <sup>5</sup>	TBC <sup>5</sup>	CVC	DPIE-EES					Ongoing

1. Not including CVC or other agency staff costs.
2. NPWS may collaborate with CVC during Stage 2 to deliver coastal hazard assessments for the Parks and Reserves.
3. The budget cost estimate for assessment of options does not allow for detailed assessment (e.g. modelling) of the effectiveness of coastal management actions.
4. Options potentially requiring a CBA include the extension of Brooms Head sea wall. Other options have not yet been identified. Timing assumes the preferred option is the sea wall and a CBA is required.
5. Implementation costs to be outlined in the CMP.
6. Some of the CMP preparation can be undertaken in parallel with Stage 3.

## 7.6 Potential for Fast-Tracking

Council has the opportunity to fast-track some components of the CMP development as follows:

- A beach management strategy has been prepared for Woolli Beach involving beach scraping/backpassing (in conjunction with other auxiliary measures such as dune stabilisation and revegetation). Trial beach scraping works undertaken in 2019 are considered to be highly successful and effective at providing interim protection to Woolli and are supported by the local community. Due to the success of the trial an additional round of scraping is proposed (with a grant proposal for the works submitted). The beach management strategy is currently considered to be the preferred option to address beach erosion and recession at Woolli.
- Council has commenced the design of an extension to the rock revetment along Brooms Head Foreshore Reserve (an action in the existing Lake Cakora/Brooms Head CZMP). A cost-benefit analysis will be required to confirm whether this is the preferred option to address beach erosion, recession and coastal inundation of this area.

## 7.7 Coastal Management for National Parks and Reserves

While the CMP for the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries will document the actions required to manage the whole study area, there are large areas of National Parks and reserves that are managed by NPWS through existing Plans of Management. NPWS has been a key stakeholder in the development of this Scoping Study.

Where appropriate, the CMP development will also consider areas of overlap between CVC and NPWS responsibilities and include combined investigations where this is considered to be cost-effective. For example, the proposed coastal hazard assessment for the entire coastline has benefits in being undertaken as a single study. Following on from this study, NPWS will be provided with sufficient information to undertake the following tasks for areas within Bundjalung and Yuraygir National Parks (within the study area):

- Tasks (similar to stage 2 of the development of a CMP):
  - Coastal hazard assessment (may be undertaken in conjunction with CVC as outlined in Table 9).
  - Development of register and mapping of assets (location, use, construction date, condition, level of service, coastal hazard risks and timing) within Bundjalung and Yuraygir National Parks.
  - Analysing and evaluating current and future risks (detailed risk assessment) building on the first-pass risk assessment and outcomes of Stage 2 detailed studies.
  - Identification of opportunities to reduce risks and enhance the environmental, social and economic values.
  - Continuing engagement with the community and stakeholders including representation on the CEMC.
- Tasks (similar to stage 3 of the development of a CMP):
  - Development of a strategic approach to risk management: alert, avoid risks, active intervention, planning for change, emergency response.
  - Identifying and collating information on management options.
  - Evaluating management actions, considering:
    - Feasibility (is it an effective and sustainable way to treat the risks?).

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- Viability (economic assessment).
- Acceptability to stakeholders.
- Engagement with CVC about implications for their assets and responsibilities within and surrounding the National Parks.
- Preparing a business plan for implementation - capital and operational costs, distribution of costs and benefits, funding and delivery.
- Continuing engagement with the community and stakeholders including representation on the CEMC.
- Tasks (similar to stage 4 of the development of a CMP):
  - It is envisaged that the outcomes of the above process will be incorporated in revised Plans of Management for the National Parks and Reserves.

There is also potential for NPWS to collaborate with Council in Stages 3, 4 and 5.

The focus for coastal management within Bundjalung and Yuraygir National Parks will include:

- Understanding current and future coastal hazards and how they impact reserve and coastal values.
- Understanding the impacts of any coastal management works.
- Protection and management of heritage sites including Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Flora and fauna including endangered ecological communities and threatened species and in particular beach nesting birds, shore birds and marine wildlife.
- Floodplain and estuarine wetlands.
- Riparian areas including issues such as bank erosion.
- Water quality including both beach and estuary areas.
- ICOLL entrance management with a preference for natural opening regimes.
- Management of threats to biodiversity such as pest species, weeds, fire, erosion and inundation.
- Management of reserve infrastructure and built assets, including day use areas, campgrounds, other accommodation and fire trails.
- Management of access to beaches, estuaries and reserve areas.



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## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

4WD	Four Wheel Drive/ing
Acid sulfate soils (ASS)	Acid sulfate soils are the common name given to soils containing iron sulfides. When the iron sulfides are exposed to air and produce sulfuric acid, they are known as actual acid sulfate soils. The soil itself can neutralise some of the sulfuric acid. The remaining acid moves through the soil, acidifying soil water, groundwater and, eventually, surface waters.
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Amenity	A desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place
Aquatic	Living or growing in water, not on land.
CMP	Coastal Management Program
Coastal hazard	Either or a combination of the following: beach erosion; shoreline recession; coastal lake or watercourse entrance instability; coastal inundation; coastal cliff or slope instability; tidal inundation; erosion and inundation of foreshores caused by tidal waters and the action of waves, including the interaction of those waters with catchment floodwaters.
Council	Clarence Valley Council
CSP	Community Strategic Plan
CVC	Clarence Valley Council
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan
DECCW	Former (NSW) Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now DPIE)
DCP	Development Controls Plan
DO, Dissolved Oxygen	Oxygen dissolved in the water (oxygen saturation).
DPI	(NSW) Department of Primary Industries
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry & Environment
DPI Fisheries	NSW Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries
Ecosystem	Refers to all the biological and physical parts of a biological unit (e.g. an estuary, forest, or planet) and their interconnections.
EES	Environment, Energy and Science (a Division of DPIE)
El Niño	A global climate driver which affects extreme rainfall and flooding, hail and storm frequency
Estuarine	Part of the river channel with a mix of fresh water and salt (tidal) water
Foreshore	That part of the shore that lies between the mean high tide mark and the mean low tide mark
GIS	Geographic Information System
Geomorphology	Characteristics, origin and development of landforms.
Ha	Hectares
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
Holocene	The current geological epoch which began approximately 11,700 years ago.
Hydrodynamics	The motion of a fluid and interactions with its boundaries
Hydrology	The study of water and its properties, including precipitation onto land and returning to oceans

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Glossary and Abbreviations**

ICOLL	Intermittently Closed and Open Lake or Lagoon
Inundation	Rising and spreading of water over land
IP&R	Integrated Planning and Reporting
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
La Niña	A global climate driver which affects extreme rainfall and flooding, hail and storm frequency
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
Littoral	Related to or near the coastline.
Longshore drift	the movement of material along a coast by waves which approach at an angle to the shore but recede directly away from it i.e. sand moves in the same general direction as the predominant swell direction.
MEMA	Marine Estate Management Authority
MEMS	Marine Estate Management Strategy
MIDO	The Maritime Infrastructure Delivery Office (MIDO) is a joint initiative between Transport for NSW, Maritime and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
Pleistocene	the geological epoch that lasted from about 2,580,000 to 11,700 years ago. The last ice age.
ppt	Parts per thousand (salinity unit)
Quaternary	The current geologic period which began 2.58 million years ago
Riparian	Of, on or relating to the banks of a watercourse
Salinity	The level of salt dissolved in the water
Sedimentation	The deposition or accumulation of sediment
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SLSC	Surf Life Saving Club
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
TARA	Threat and Risk Assessment
Terrestrial	Living or growing on land (not aquatic)
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
TN	Total Nitrogen - the concentration of inorganic ions of phosphorus (predominately HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> and PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ) in water. These ions are available to be used by aquatic biota
TOAC	Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
TP	Total Phosphorous - the concentration of phosphorus in natural or anthropogenic substances that contain, or decompose to produce phosphate ions
Turbid	Cloudy or dirty (not clear)
Turbidity	A measure of the amount of light-attenuating particles in a water body





## **Appendix A. EXISTING DATA AND INFORMATION**

*This Appendix provides a summary of existing studies, reports and spatial datasets relevant to coastline management in the study area.*



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
<i>General</i>			
Coastal Estuary Management Plans 2 <sup>nd</sup> risk assessment (.xls)	CVC	Jan 2014	A risk assessment of selected CZMP actions from early existing plans including Brooms Head Beach Coastal Study 2001, Brooms Head Emergency Action Sub Plan, Clarence Estuary Management Plan 2003, Wooli Beach Emergency Action Sub Plan, CZMP for Wooloweyah Lagoon 2009, Wooli Wooli River EMP 2009, Yamba Coastline Management Plan 2004. Risk assessment considers impacts and likelihood if an action is not implemented. Impacts assessed include Injury/loss of life, damage to infrastructure & property, Environmental damage/degradation and Financial loss/liability to CVC. A number of extreme risk actions were identified, particularly within the Yamba Coastline Management Plan relating to Pilot Hill.
Certified CZMP action status	DPIE-EES	June 2020	Provides an up-to-date status of all actions from existing certified Clarence Valley Council CZMPs.
Coastal Erosion in New South Wales Statewide Exposure Assessment	OEH	2017	A state-wide assessment of exposure to coastal erosion in NSW. Identifies assets that may be impacted by coastal erosion. Provides a broad-scale overview of the potential for present and future impacts to coastal settlements and communities. The approach uses properties and roadways as a metric for the level of exposure.  Identifies areas of Clarence Valley coast that may be exposed to coastal erosion. Provides a map of the coastline and identifies where sandy shorelines are located in close proximity to properties (55, 110, 220 m).
Coastal Emus: Sighting Data Analysis July 2020	CVC	2020	More info at <a href="https://www.clarenceconversations.com.au/coastalemus">https://www.clarenceconversations.com.au/coastalemus</a>
Climate change rapidly warms and acidifies Australian estuaries	Scanes <i>et al.</i>	2020	Water quality monitoring from over 166 Australian estuaries over 12 years. Results found that estuary temperatures increased by 2.16 °C on average over 12 years, at a rate of 0.2 °C per year. All estuary types, except creeks, showed a significant warming trend over the 12-year study period, there were differences among estuary types. Lagoons warmed the most with temperature increasing in lagoons over the last 12 years by up to 3.65 °C (0.325 °C per year). Rivers were the second fastest and warmed by 0.248 °C year <sup>-1</sup> , followed by Back Dune Lagoons (BDLs, 0.117 °C per year) and lakes (0.0954 °C per year) that warmed at a similar rate to each other.  Estuary waters acidified at an average rate of 0.09 pH units. All estuaries were found to be acidifying, with lagoons and creeks acidifying the fastest and lakes the slowest.  The response of estuaries to climate change is dependent on their morphology.

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Clarence Catchment Ecohealth Project Assessment of River and Estuarine Condition 2014	Ryder et al	2014	Assesses the health of the Clarence River catchment and the coastal catchments. This project was conducted over a 12-month period (August 2012 to August 2013) covering 88 sites across 37 river systems to contribute to the assessment of the ecological condition of the catchments. Of these sites, eight are located in the study area (Figure 14) with one in Wooloweyah Lagoon, Lake Arragan and Lake Cakora, two in Sandon River and three in Wooli Wooli River. Water chemistry was sampled bi-monthly, freshwater macroinvertebrates were sampled bi-annually in spring and autumn and riparian condition was assessed once in August 2013. Only water chemistry was assessed for the coastal catchments (i.e. Lake Arragan, Lake Cakora, Sandon River and Wooli Wooli River). Results reviewed in Water Quality section.
CVC Biodiversity Strategy 2020 – 2025		2020	Outlines Councils vision for biodiversity within the Clarence Valley and priorities required to fulfil the vision. The plan provides goals and actions that will guide Councils decision making and on-ground actions over the next 5 years.
Two Centuries of Change: A History of Selected Sites on the Iluka Peninsular	Smith, E.	2004	Available from Clarence Regional library. Not reviewed.
NSW Estuary Tidal Inundation Exposure Assessment	OEH	2018	A NSW-wide estuary tidal inundation exposure assessment was undertaken by OEH (2018c) to assess the number of properties and roads potentially affected by future estuary tidal inundation. The assessment was based on 0, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 m sea level rise scenarios. Lake Arragan, Sandon Rover and Wooli River were included in the study. It should be noted that the OEH (2018c) study is a coarse state-wide assessment based on numerous assumptions and limitations. As such its results only provide an indicator of the future level of risk of tidal inundation within each catchment.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
<i>Woody Head</i>			
Woody Head Coastal Hazard Review	DECCW	2012	<p>Provides coastal processes and management background information for Woody Bay. Reviews coastal hazards based on photogrammetry data and geohistoric data.</p> <p>Storm bite erosion volumes and long-term recession rates for Woody Bay and Shark Bay were updated.</p> <p>Presents hazard zones/lines that identify areas that may be at risk from storm erosion and shoreline recession over the 50 and 100-year planning horizons. Woody Bay can expect total recession losses of around 128m (adjacent to campground) and 147m (rest of embayment) by 2050 and 265m and 308m in 2100.</p> <p>Provides comments around the impact of the seawall on erosion at the site. The long-term stability of the Shark Bay tombolo and its impact on the alignment of the shoreline is discussed. A complete disconnection of the tombolo is unlikely however a partial disconnect may occur resulting in in some degree of realignment to the current shoreline.</p> <p>Recommended that that the recession rates, hazard zones, long-term response of the shoreline including the tombolo connection and management options are monitored and reviewed at appropriate intervals.</p>
Interdecadal Foredune Changes along the Southeast Australian Coastline: 1942–2014	Doyle <i>et al.</i>	2019	<p>Assesses multi-decadal fluctuations in foredune morphology at several sites long the NSW coast. One of the study sites is Woody Bay.</p> <p>Provides updated recession rates for Woody Bay. Presents historic aerial photographs of the bay. Results indicated that Woody Bay Beach has receding foredunes, with an average foredunal volume change rate (FVCR) of <math>-6.33 \text{ m}^3</math> per m per year, the highest change recession rate of any of the study sites. The foredune width has decreased in width of at a rate of <math>-0.95 \text{ m}</math> per year and total of <math>-65.64 \text{ m}</math> since 1942. Both the north and south ends of this system are receding, however, the south is doing this at a much faster rate.</p>
Wave climate, sand budget and shoreline alignment evolution of the Iluka-Woody Bay sand barrier, northern NSW, Australia since 3000 yr BP	Goodwin <i>et al.</i>	2005	<p>A detailed study of the Iluka to Woody Bay coastal morphology including an interpretation of the associated depositional history, with respect to the role of modal wave direction, on shoreline evolution, sand transport paths, sand budgets, headland sand bypassing, and alongshore gradients in longshore sand fluxes.</p> <p>Provides regional setting information including terrestrial morphology, sediments and offshore geology. Details sand budget and coastal processes for Woody bay including sediment budget and coastal processes conceptual diagrams. Concluded that the shoreline recession in Woody Bay is associated with gross changes to shoreline alignment on multi-decadal to centennial time scales, that are driven by changes in mean wave direction, frequency of headland sand bypassing, the connectivity of the longshore sand transport system from compartment to compartment, the net differential in longshore sand fluxes and the frequency of high, incident storm wave energy from the east–north–east.</p>

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
<i>Brooms Head and Lake Cakora</i>			
Cakora Point Slope Stability and Risks Assessment	SMEC	2012	Documents slope instability risk around Cakora Headland including impact of hazards on CVC infrastructure, potential contribution of CVC infrastructure to slope hazards, risks associated with slope hazards and treatment recommendations.
Lake Cakora Estuary Processes Study	SMEC	2013	Identifies catchment and estuary characteristics. Provides an estuary condition assessment that discusses estuary health and health pressures and reviews catchment flooding.
Brooms Head Coastal Processes and Hazard Study	SMEC	2013	Reviews and summarises existing information including historical aerial photography, photogrammetry and survey data. Describes coastal processes including wave climate, water levels, wave runup, coastal storms, currents, sediment transport and long-term shoreline changes, geology, climate change aeolian sand transport and entrance stability. Provides a coastal processes model.  The study found that the study area is subject to the following hazards: beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation, climate change, wave overtopping and lake entrance instability.
Brooms Head and Lake Cakora Coastal Management Study	SMEC	2013	Purpose of the report was to gain community feedback on preferred management options prior to the preparation of a CZMP. Provides documentation of Brooms Head history including foreshore rock revetment works, Study area values – community and ecological, Description of foreshore area, Summary of coastal and estuary processes, Coastal hazard assessment, Review of management options including new options suggested by the community and those under older plans.
Brooms Head Beach and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan	SMEC	2017	Describes actions to manage priority issues at Lake Cakora and the Brooms Head coastline. The management theme is dominated by 'holding the line' and effectively maintaining the coastal environment and associated values for the Brooms Head community. An implementation schedule with a summary of likely costs for each action are also provided.  Provides a summary of coastal and estuary processes, priority coastal management issues, coastal hazards and risks, estuary health status, community uses and key coastal values.  Includes an Emergency Action Sub Plan for Brooms Head Main Beach.  The CZMP is certified.
Photos – Brooms Head 20/7	CVC	2020	Photos of shoreline where rock revetment is proposed at northern end of caravan park following storm surge event July 2020.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Brooms Head sea wall concept design	Royal Haskoning	2020	Concept design for the extension of the existing revetment at the northern end of the caravan park and erosion management on the southern bank of Lake Cakora entrance. Considers alternative options and recommends a rock revetment for the caravan park, extension of revetment near the bridge and a rock bag end control structure at the entrance. Provides detailed concept drawings of the proposed works.
Geotechnical Investigation and Coastal Hazard Review	Royal Haskoning	2018	<p>The purpose of this report was to gain an understanding of the local geotechnical conditions at the entrance to Lake Cakora and use this information to undertake a coastal hazard review. Results indicate that shallow layer of gravel and cobbles exists intermittently within the vicinity of the entrance. However, due to its depth and the relatively small gravel sizes this layer is not expected to provide any significant protection against scour during high energy storm conditions.</p> <p>Provides an analysis of historical aerial photography that suggests the stability of the entrance has not changed significantly in the 74-year analysis period.</p> <p>The estimated longshore recession rates due to sediment deficits were estimated to vary between 0.2 and 0.5 m/year for the various beach sections. The estimated storm demand varied from 40 to 220 m<sup>3</sup>/m for the 100-yr ARI storm. Shoreline recession attributed to SLR was in the order of 13 and 38 m for the 2050 and 2100 planning horizons, respectively.</p> <p>Provides updated hazard lines.</p>
Lake Cakora Estuary Management Plan – Survey Results (Nicholas Whitton)	CVC	2009	Twenty-one surveys were completed, of which were permanent residents of Brooms Head or the surrounding area. Swimming, fishing were the most popular pursuits in the estuary. Bird watching and bushwalking and bait collecting were also popular. Most activities occur all year round. The most used area of the estuary is the entrance. Peace and tranquility was the highest rated value followed by clean swimming water and native plants animals. Respondents believe septic overflows/leaching, Poor water quality, Stormwater and drainage management and Bank erosion are the most significant issues. Respondents were divided on whether or not the Lake Cakora entrance should be opened to the ocean artificially
Concept Design Report for Brooms Head Holiday Park	Integrated Site Design	2017	Concept design for the redevelopment of Brooms Head Holiday Park. Includes changes to number and type of sites, new amenities blocks and caretaker's residence, addition of cabins.
Historical aerial photos			1958, 1967 and 1970



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
<i>Wooli</i>			
Wooli Wooli River Estuary Processes Study	WBM	2006	<p>Collates information on Wooli Wooli River including information on:</p> <p>History – including Aboriginal history, European settlement and contemporary</p> <p>Hydrodynamic processes – tidal ranges, velocities, discharges and flushing. Freshwater inflows, groundwater and flooding.</p> <p>Entrance and coastal processes – entrance morphodynamics, tidal delta.</p> <p>Water quality processes</p> <p>Sediment and erosion processes – geology, sediment characteristics, metals and nutrients, sediment transport, bathymetry, aerial photo analysis. Bank erosion assessment including consideration of causes.</p> <p>Ecological processes – estuarine and terrestrial flora and fauna</p> <p>Human influences and considerations</p> <p>Identifies management issues for consideration including bank erosion, implementation of regulations, stormwater pollution, feral animals, navigation, Onsite sewer management, climate change, conservation of threatened ecology. Data gaps were also identified and included groundwater influences, freshwater flows, long term water quality data, detailed ecological data, climate change, actual ASS.</p>
Wooli Wooli River Estuary Management Plan	BMT WBM	2009	<p>Based on the Wooli Wooli River EPS and associated community consultation. Provides a suite of objectives and actions for the management of Wooli Wooli River. The actions are presented under 22 strategies which include implementation responsibilities, a program and costs/funding. Immediate priority actions included Prepare 'Principles for land management and development', Auditing of on-site sewage systems and replacement as necessary, Water quality monitoring, Bank recession monitoring, New speed zones and boating restrictions, Review SIMP zonings, Protect public infrastructure from bank erosion.</p> <p>Documents community consultation outcomes and provides a summary of, estuarine process, estuary values, management issues and climate change impacts.</p>

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Wooli Village Coastline Management Strategy Update and Options Review	WorleyParsons	2010	<p>A review of coastal management options based on hazard information provided in <i>Wooli Beach/ Village Review of Coastal Hazards</i>.</p> <p>Brief summary of coastal values. Compiles previously documented conflicts of use relating to coastal use in the area.</p> <p>Identifies and assesses information on coastal hazards including coastal erosion, shoreline recession, coastal entrance behaviour. Discusses general management options including those had previously been considered. Options moving forward were assessed including levee/revetment and beach nourishment, property acquisition, planning and development controls, land swap/asset relocation and servicing strategy, dune management.</p>
Wooli Beach / Village Review of Coastal Hazards	WorleyParsons	2010	Provides an assessment of coastal hazards for Wooli including short term beach erosion, long term shoreline recession, climate change considerations and entrance stability. Presents coastal hazard lines for 2010, 2050 and 2100.
Investigation of feasibility of utilising sand sources for beach nourishment in vicinity of Wooli, NSW	Royal Haskoning	2015	<p>Investigates the feasibility of using different sources of sand for renourishing Wooli Beach. Reviews existing background information including geology, mineral resources and existing similar studies. Sand replenishment requirements for Wooli Beach are established.</p> <p>Several sites along the coast were visited and sediment samples collected. Sites/options considered in the investigation as a potential sand source included lower Wooli Wooli River estuary, dunes at northern end of Wooli Beach, beach backpassing, Woody Head sand lobe, Wilsons Headland to North Solitary island sand lobe, Cape Byron Sand lobe, offshore greater than 35 metres in depth. Sand compatibility, removal and transport options, zoning/tenure, policy/legislation were assessed and cost estimates provided for each option.</p> <p>The most feasible sand sources for moderate scale nourishment of Wooli Beach are identified as back-passing from the northern portion of the beach supplemented by dry-winning of sand from the adjacent dunes near Wilsons Headland. Further technical information is required to develop the scheme. Planning and policy amendments are required.</p>

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Wooli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan	Royal Haskoning	2018	Acknowledges the community highly values beach amenity and that there is preference for management responses that preserve beach amenity and provide resilience for the beach and village. Actions aim at reducing coastal hazard risks to assets and public safety and maintain a relatively natural beach. Key actions include: Emergency Action Sub Plan Development controls Community education Beach nourishment scheme and monitoring Beach scraping Summarises and assesses options considered in previous plans.
Photos – Wooli 17/7	CVC	2020	Photos of Wooli Beach following large sea conditions.
Assessment of biological impacts of beach scraping at Wooli Beach, northern NSW	National Marine Science Centre, Southern Cross University	2019	Biological monitoring to assess impacts of beach scraping at Wooli on sand fauna. Ghost crabs were used as the indicator species and their density was estimated using counts of active burrows. Results showed high levels of natural variability in crab abundance at all spatial and temporal scales. Nourishment completely buried all holes but new burrows were evident within three days of scraping. Crab abundance increased with the interval after scraping and was significantly greater at one of the impact sites than in an adjacent control within 84 days of nourishment.
Climate Change Projections for the Wooli Wooli Estuary and Batemans Bay	Macadam et al.	2007	Provides climate change projections for the Wooli Wooli River estuary for the 2030 and 2070 planning horizons. Changes projected include daily maximum and minimum air temperatures, average annual rainfall, extreme rainfall events, average solar radiation, annual dominant wind direction, 1-in-100-year storm surge height and mean sea level. Projections are based on two different climate change models.
Historical aerial photos			1958 and 1970
Wooli Floodplain Risk Management Plan	Patterson Britton & Partners	1999	Describes flood behaviour and levels, flood hazards and a management plan.
Wooli Beach – Beach Scraping for Dune Rebuilding and Public Access Repairs	CVC	2018	REF for the 2019 beach scraping.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Survey to determine volume of beach scraping – NABE – Wooli Beach	B.W. Saye & Associates	2019	Post survey of 2019 Wooli beach scraping.
Coastal Conference presentation – Wooli Beach Scraping	M. Daley	2019	Presentation on the Wooli beach scraping. Provides timeline, some details and before and after photos.
Post-scrape photos	M. Daley	2019	-
<i>Wooloweyah Lagoon</i>			
Wooloweyah Lagoon Management Strategy	Woodhouse	2001	Documentation of background/catchment information on Wooloweyah Lagoon including water quality monitoring. Identified and assessed impacts on Wooloweyah Lagoon including sewage discharge, development, flood mitigation works, dredging, fishing, agriculture, acid sulfate soils, sandmining and causeway across Micalo Channel. Detailed water quality information available at the time.  Provides an assessment of a range of management options. Recommended a range of studies and on-ground works.
Wooloweyah Lagoon Coastal Zone Management Plan	CVC	2009	Provides compiled background information. Identified key management issues for Wooloweyah Lagoon including future development, erosion and sedimentation, environmental flows, navigation, fishing on-site sewage, water quality, acid sulfate soils, bank condition and riparian vegetation, sugar cane, non-sustainable grazing, clearing, cane toads and climate change.  Establishes management objectives.  Twenty management strategies were identified.
Wooloweyah Lagoon condition assessment	CVC	2009	Provides information on the health of Wooloweyah Lagoon and identifies management issues within the catchment. The study found that turbidity was often above trigger levels. Turbidity in the lake was a function of wind speed, direction and duration. Turbidity was elevated directly behind trawlers in the short term however no long-term influence of trawlers on turbidity could be determined. Nutrient concentrations were found to be highest in Palmers Channel and associated drains. Levels were also elevated in Taloumbi Drain. Recommended that the condition assessment should be repeated every 2-3 years.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
FRDC Project Scope: Clarence Fisheries Productivity Phase 1: Lake Wooloweyah segment	WRL	2019	A project outline of FRDC research on Wooloweyah Lagoon. The primary aim of this research is to link the fisheries productivity with the habitat and hydrodynamics in efforts to maximise fisheries returns/investments. The goal is to provide the science evidence that will underpin the repair of the Clarence fishery productivity. Report due December 2020.
Taloumbi Ring Drain Options Assessment	Engeny	2019	Provides background information on the south west catchment of Wooloweyah Lagoon and Taloumbi Ring Drain, modelling and analysis of flooding impacts of various drain outlet management scenarios and climate change inundation (HAT+ sea level rise) mapping for Taloumbi Ring drain catchment.
Clarence River Fisheries Productivity project update	WRL	2020	Provides a summary of Clarence River Fisheries Productivity project including project overview. Outcomes of study are likely to be very useful for the CMP.
<i>Sandon River</i>			
Sandon River Estuary Processes study	GHD	2011	The aim of the study was to define the baseline conditions of estuary processes. Documents catchment characteristics, estuary morphodynamics, water quality, biodiversity, heritage of the Sandon River estuary. Includes bank erosion and water quality assessment. Bank erosion is mostly natural and water quality is generally good. Detailed comparison of historical aerial imagery. The greatest threat to the estuary is considered to be climate change.
Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Sandon River Estuary	GHD	2012	Builds on the processes study and establishes estuary values as recreational, ecological, scenic, heritage, and socio-economic. Identifies estuary issues including user conflict, entrance and navigation safety, unauthorised activity, erosion and sedimentation, habitat degradation, ecological sustainability, fishing, water quality, land management, population increase and visitor pressure, cultural heritage. Top ranked priority actions include community education, maintain presence of regulatory officers, address entrance erosion, manage access tracks and recreation areas, regular on-site wastewater inspections.
Photos of beach erosion (Marc Daley)			Not available

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Sandon River Estuary Community Values Survey	CVC	2011	<p>Survey of community members. Asks questions related to estuary usage including what, where, when, how often, estuary values, estuary issues and management approaches. Summary of responses:</p> <p>The most popular activities were fishing and swimming however bush walking, bird watching and photography also popular.</p> <p>The lower estuary was the most intensively used section.</p> <p>Many respondents displeased with boat traffic and speed.</p> <p>Commercial industries such as tourism, commercial fishing and aquaculture very unpopular.</p> <p>Preserving air enhancing the natural environment was a popular approach.</p> <p>In general, users of the estuary value the area for its current qualities and appeals and so wish it to remain largely the same.</p>
<i>Yamba</i>			
Clarence River Entrance Model Investigation	Department of Public Works	1970	Study of the development of the entrance of the Clarence River as a deep sea port including establishment of navigation depths at the ring bar, mouth and most suitable location of port areas and facilities.
Yamba Waters. A Summary of the Yamba Waters Coastal Engineering Study	Department of Public Works	1984	Summary of the understanding of coastal processes along the Yamba coast at the time.
Yamba Coastline Management Study – Stages 1 and 2 Draft Coastal Processes and Hazard Definition	DPWS/MHL	2002	Study area includes northern end of Pippi beach, Convent Beach, Yamba Beach and Turners Beach. Describes coastal processes occurring on the Yamba beaches including coastal geomorphology, wind and wave climate, water levels, inundation, currents, rainfall, hydrogeology and sediment transport. Provides a conceptual model of processes. Defines coastal hazards. Provides linear recession setback distances for immediate, 50 and 100-year planning horizons. Landslips behind Yamba and Convent Beach identified as the critical issue. Includes photogrammetric assessment.
Yamba Coastline Management Study – Stage 3 Management Options	DPWS/MHL	2002	Assessed a range of management options for the Yamba beaches. Developed a suite of preferred options. The focus is to address the slope instability with priority given to actions that address this risk. The priority area for these actions is at the northern end of Yamba Beach in the vicinity of the Pacific Hotel. Other general coastal management actions are also included.

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Yamba Coastline Management Study – Stage 4 Draft Yamba Coastline Management Plan	MHL	2003	Summarises management issues including: Dune management and access at Turners Beach Safety of rockface above old Turners beach quarry Protection of surf club Slope instability behind Yamba and Convent beaches Recreational amenity of Yamba and Convent Beaches Dune management and access on Yamba Point tombolo. Presents preferred actions identified in Stage 3.
Yamba Coastline Management Plan Implementation Strategy	Macleay Shire Council	2004	Describes how the Stage 4 management plan is to be implemented. Identifies implementation priority, estimated costs, responsibility and describes how to implement each action.
Whiting Beach Erosion Processes Study	Royal Haskoning	2014	Study of the erosion which has occurred at Whiting Beach and identification of potential, feasible future management options.
Options to Manage Recession of Whiting Beach	Royal Haskoning	2015	A number of potential options to manage recession at Whiting Beach were considered including do nothing, offshore breakwater, T-Piece extension, reinstatement of middle Wall, seawall on Whiting Beach, groyne and beach nourishment. The recommendation is to undertake periodic beach nourishment of Whiting Beach in conjunction with Crown Lands when material from maintenance dredging becomes available. The report also recommended that Council investigate sourcing sand themselves. A potential source identified is between Hickey and Dart Island. A preliminary Review of Environmental Factors for this source has been prepared and it is recommended that Council progress it. It is also recommended that regular beach profile surveys of Whiting Beach are undertaken.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Coastal Hazard Study for Pippi Beach (Yamba)	Royal Haskoning	2016	<p>Collates and reviews a large range of background information including updated photogrammetry and beach/dune survey data. Provides a description of physical coastal processes and conceptual model of sediment transport.</p> <p>Assessment of beach erosion and dune instability - Storm demand of 170 m<sup>3</sup>/m adopted. Scour and swash levels of -1 m AHD and 2 m AHD (respectively) were adopted.</p> <p>Assessment of shoreline recession - Recession due to net sediment loss was determined using photogrammetry. Adopted rates are between 0 and 0.15 m/year. Recession due to SLR was calculated using the Bruun Rule and calculated to be 13.6 and 33.6 m at 2050 and 2100 respectively.</p> <p>Assessment of coastal inundation.</p> <p>Coastal cliff and bluff instability risk assessment - Instability of beach and Yamba Point assessed along proposed path route.</p> <p>Delineation of coastal hazard areas – hazard lines mapped using Zone of Slope Adjustment.</p>
Pilot Hill Risk Assessment and Stabilisation	JK Geotechnics	2017	<p>Updates previous slope instability reports on Pilot Hill. Presents a risk analysis for landslides and updates landslide risk zones. Considers a range of slope stabilisation options</p>
Values, Issues and Options Paper – Concept Plan for the Yamba-Angourie Coastal Walk (and drawings)	Gondwana Consulting	2011	<p>Describes values of the Yamba – Angourie area including natural heritage, cultural heritage, scenic and recreational values. Identifies constraints and opportunities for the walk route and design. Presents a range of walk route options and identifies a preferred route.</p>
Yamba coastline Management Plan - Stormwater audit of Pilot Hill	Steven P McElroy and Associates	2011	<p>Provides a review of previous investigations and studies regarding landslips on Pilot Hill. Includes interviews with property owners on history of buildings and slips. Explores sources of groundwater surcharge and concluded that there appeared to be minimal influence from external sources in the high levels of groundwater within the subsoil after rainfall. It was identified that the natural infiltration from the catchment was the most significant source.</p> <p>Several options to minimise the risk of a landslide were assessed including do nothing, continue monitoring, several drainage options and wells and pumps. The preferred option is to construct large diameter slotted concrete drain at bottom of reserve and AG drains within private land and stormwater drain in Marine Parade. Costs to be apportioned to each stakeholder.</p>



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
Hydrographs and groundwater level data (2005 – present), Yamba Hill Groundwater Stations	Ground Data Collection Services	May 2020	Pilot Hill groundwater monitoring results.
Clarence Coast Reserves Management Strategy	Macleay Shire Council	2002	The Clarence Coast Reserves are a group of Crown coastal and estuarine Crown reserves managed by the Clarence Coast Reserves Trust. Several of these reserves are situated within this projects study area including: Yamba South Head Park Flinders Park Oyster Cove Foreshore Angourie Iluka Beach Foreshore Wooloweyah Reserve Brooms Head Foreshore Reserve This document provides a management framework for these reserves.
Yamba Floodplain Risk Management Plan and Study	Webb, McKeown & Associates	2008	Describes flood behaviour and risk management measures.
<i>Clarence River</i>			
Clarence Estuary Management Plan	Umwelt	2003	Identifies community values and aspirations for the estuary. Identifies nine key issues grouped into four themes, integrated water cycle management, threats to ecological values, user interactions and overcoming uncertainty and facilitating systemic management. Identifies a range of prioritised actions to address issues.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Information	Author	Year	Comments
NPWS			
Review into the management of deceased whales in NSW	NSW Government	2019	<p>The review's objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review whale carcass management approaches across different land managers</li> <li>Investigate risks of whale carcasses attracting sharks and ensure they are addressed in the development of any new procedures</li> <li>Recommend procedures to ensure whale carcasses are managed to minimise community and environmental impacts</li> <li>Identify efficient, effective and consistent operational arrangements to manage whale carcasses along the NSW coast and across different land managers</li> <li>Recommend protocols for community engagement when making management decisions.</li> </ul> <p>Fifteen recommendations regarding the management of whale carcasses were made. A key recommendation is that land managers leave deceased whales in situ to decompose naturally, unless the carcass is in an urban or high visitation area.</p>
Management of whale carcasses	NPWS		<p><a href="https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/wildlife-management/management-of-deceased-whales">https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/wildlife-management/management-of-deceased-whales</a>. NPWS provides a central advisory service on the management of whale carcasses. Land managers are responsible for managing deceased whales on the land they manage. Land managers are typically local councils, Crown Lands, DPI – Fisheries and NPWS. Provides checklists and flow charts for the management of whale carcasses.</p>
Broadwater National Park, Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve Plan of Management	NPWS	1997	Documents background information on the National Park and management issues such as cultural heritage, geology/soils, flora and fauna and recreation. Provides a suite of actions to manage Bundjalung National Park. Many actions are relevant to this projects study area.
Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve and Tabbimobile Swamp Nature Reserve Fire Management Strategy	NPWS	2006	Provides guidelines for fire management in Bundjalung National Park.

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Information	Author	Year	Comments
Yuraygir National Park and State Conservation Area Plan of Management	NPWS	2003	Documents background information on the National Park and management issues such as cultural heritage, geology/soils, flora and fauna and recreation. Provides a suite of actions to manage Yuraygir National Park. Many actions are relevant to this projects study area.
Yuraygir National Park and State Conservation Area Fire Management Strategy	NPWS	2007	Provides guidelines for fire management in Yuraygir National Park.
Yuraygir National Park - Inventory recording of historic places and landscapes Volume 1: Report	Tuck, D.	2007	Inventory of heritage places and items within Yuraygir National Park. Includes Aboriginal and settler heritage.
There were always people here: a history of Yuraygir National Park	Kijas, J.	2009	Extensive recording of settler and aboriginal perspectives of the historic uses and heritage of Yuraygir National Park.

Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
SEPP Coastal Mapping	data.nsw.gov.au	Created 19/06/2019	The spatial extent of the SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018	Includes: Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area, Coastal Environment Area, Coastal Use Area, and Coastal Vulnerability Area.
Brooms head hazard 2050	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing the predicted water inundation line from 2050 Mean sea level rise at Brooms head. Line is 2km long from Brooms Head heading north	No attribution

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Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
Brooms head hazard 2100	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing the predicted water inundation line from 2100 Mean sea level rise at Brooms head. Line is 2km long from Brooms Head heading north	No attribution
Brooms head hazard ZRFC	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	No information about this layer. It is an inundation layer of some sort. Need to find out?	No attribution
Brooms head hazard revetment	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Looks like maybe a line showing a proposed revetment wall of some sort. Currently there's a rock revetment along the beach in some sections. Further information required!	No attribution
Brooms head immediate hazard	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Presumably, this line shows the extent of inundation in the next 10 years or something? The line follows a similar path to the hazard revetment line. Further information required!	No attribution
CVC potential coastal hazard	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer. Shows full length of Clarence LGA coast. Looks like a buffer area approx. 150m-200m wide showing possible hazard area (Although it doesn't correspond with the Brooms Head Hazard lines? Further information required	No attribution
CVC potential riverbank hazard	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer showing a 150m buffer inland of the edge of the river and lake banks	No information in the attribution
Pippi beach 2050 hazard ZSA	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing the predicted water inundation line from 2050 Mean sea level rise at Pippi beach. Line is 1800 m long	No attribution
Pippi beach 2050 hazard ZWI	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing the predicted water inundation line from 2100 Mean sea level rise at Pippi beach. Line is 1800 m long	No attribution
Pippi beach 2050 hazard ZSA	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer following Pippi beach 2050 hazard line but are 2.2 metres coastward from the inundation line. Further info required	Survey co-ordinates in ISG-AGD-66
Pippi beach 2100 hazard ZWI	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer following Pippi beach 2050 hazard line but are 2.2 metres coastward from the inundation line. Further info required	Co-ordinates of points

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
Pippi beach immediate hazard ZRFC	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Presumably, this line shows the extent of inundation in the next 10 years or something? ZRFC = Zone reduced foundation capacity	No attribution
Pippi beach immediate hazard ZSA	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing another immediate hazard line. Unsure what it represents. What are ZSA, ZWI, ?	No attribution
Pippi beach immediate hazard ZWI	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer showing immediate hazard – ZWI ?	Survey co-ordinates in ISG-AGD-66
Wooli coastal hazard 2013	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer -See attribution	Wooli 2100 Coastal Hazard Plus SLR Wooli 2050 Coastal Hazard Plus SLR Wooli Immediate Coastal Hazard Line Wooli 2010 Zone Reduced Foundation capacity (ZRFC)
zSa_150_2016_Foreshore	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of foreshore on southern side of Lake Cakora	X, Y
zSa_150_2016_Foreshore_2050	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of foreshore on southern side of Lake Cakora 2050	X, Y
zSa_150_2016_Foreshore_2100	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of foreshore on southern side of Lake Cakora 2100	X, Y
zSa_220_2016_northern Beach	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora	X, Y
zSa_220_2016_northern Beach_2050	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora 2050	X, Y
zSa_220_2016_northern Beach_2100	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora 2100	X, Y
zSA_Cakora_190_2016_LakeEntrance	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora 2100	X, Y

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix A: Existing Data and Information

Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
zSA_Cakora_190_2016_LakeEntrance_2050	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora 2100	X, Y
zSA_Cakora_190_2016_LakeEntrance_2100	NSW Gov	Received 26/08/2020	Line layer showing extent of Northern Beach foreshore on Northern side of Lake Cakora 2100	X, Y
Yamba hill landslide risk zone	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer showing Landslide risk areas at Yamba coast	Risk Zones ID
Coastal Emu range	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	1 Polygon presumably showing the range of the Emu population in this area – <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	ID, Scientific name, Taxa, Common name, site id, site name, restricted
Council managed land parcels	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer showing CVC managed parcels	Parks and reserves, Operational, community or Crown etc.
Land Zoning	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer- Clipped Land zoning for coastal area	Usual attributes
NSW spatial Crownland	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer – Crown land parcels	No useful attribution
Onsite sewer managed land parcels	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer showing parcels which have OSSMS	No useful attribution
Pressure sewer rising main	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer - Pressure sewer rising main	Type of material pipe is made from, pipe location, pipe diameter, Constructed date, Length, A drawing reference number
Sewer rising main	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer – Rising main for Yamba	Various- as usual
Sewer pump stations	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer showing location of pump stations – All in and around Yamba	Various- as usual
Sewer main	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Sewer line going to houses from “Sewer Rising main” for Yamba only	Various- as usual

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Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
Stream order	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Stream order layer- clipped to 13km inland (approx) from coast within CVC LGA	Stream Order
Vegetation CMA Koala	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Polygon layer- Contains vegetation type and Koala habitat type	Name eg. Swamp Oak Koala Habitat eg. Primary, Secondary_A etc.
Water pumping stations	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer- Water pumping stations * 3 Angourie water pump station Minnie waters pump station Wooli water pump station	Other info eg. Building type, Motors used a each
Water reservoirs	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Points layer showing location of Reservoirs	Attributes for 9 Reservoirs- all coastal
Watermains	CVC	Date modified by CVC 24/07/2020	Line layer showing Yamba water supply	Usual attributes
Aerial	CVC		Not available	
Development Areas/Mapped urban growth	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
Whiting beach hazard lines	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020	Not provided	
Catchment areas for estuaries	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020	Using public layer	
Floodplain assets	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
Cvc_stormwater_pipes	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
Cvc_stormwater_pits	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		

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Name	Source	Year	Description	Comments
Cvc_surface_drainage	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
Cvc_surface_drainage	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
floodgates	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
floodplain_bridges	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
floodplain_drains	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
levees_and_blocks	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
mnc_growth_areas	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
riverbank_erosion_area	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
rock_protection	CVC	Provided 7/9/2020		
Yamba coastal hazard lines 2050 and 2100	CVC		Included in Pippie_Beach_2050_HazardZWI	
Bank erosion mapping e.g. Sandon river			Not provided	
Beach access points			Not Mapped	
Walking tracks			Not Mapped	
Revetment wall			Not Mapped	
Any other vegetation layers			Not Mapped	
cvc_heritage_conservation_area	CVC	07/09/2020		
cvc_heritage_general	CVC	07/09/2020		
Tidal limits			Got this	





## **Appendix B. STATUTORY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

*This Appendix provides a summary of legislation and management plans relevant to coastal and estuary planning.*



## B1. LEGISLATION

### Coastal Management Act 2016

The *Coastal Management Act 2016* communicates the NSW Government's vision for coastal management. The Act reflects the vital natural, social, cultural and economic values of our coastal areas and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development in managing these values. The Act establishes requirements for the preparation of CMPs under guidance provided by the Coastal Management Manual.

The legislative and policy framework introduced by recent coastal reforms recognises natural coastal processes and the local and regional dynamic character of the coast and promotes land use planning decisions that accommodate them. The reforms ensure coordinated planning and management of the coast and support public participation in these activities.

The Act provides for the integrated management of the coastal environment of NSW consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development for the social, cultural and economic well-being of the people of the state. The Act:

- Establishes high level statutory objectives for integrated coastal management in NSW.
- Defines the NSW coastal zone as being made up of four distinct 'coastal management areas' and sets out specific management objectives for each of those areas.
- Establishes a new independent coastal advisory body, the NSW Coastal Council.
- Requires local councils to embed coastal management within the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework established in the *Local Government Act 1993*. This approach will ensure that coastal management needs inform, and are informed by, councils' overall service delivery, financial and asset management planning responsibilities.
- Provides for public authorities to take into consideration the objectives and processes to achieve integrated management of the NSW coast.

The objects of the Act are to "manage the coastal environment of New South Wales in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development for the social, cultural and economic well-being of the people of the State, and in particular:

- (a) to protect and enhance natural coastal processes and coastal environmental values including natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and resilience, and
- (b) to support the social and cultural values of the coastal zone and maintain public access, amenity, use and safety, and
- (c) to acknowledge Aboriginal peoples' spiritual, social, customary and economic use of the coastal zone, and
- (d) to recognise the coastal zone as a vital economic zone and to support sustainable coastal economies, and
- (e) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone and promote sustainable land use planning decision-making, and
- (f) to mitigate current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change, and
- (g) to recognise that the local and regional scale effects of coastal processes, and the inherently ambulatory and dynamic nature of the shoreline, may result in the loss of coastal land to the sea

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(including estuaries and other arms of the sea), and to manage coastal use and development accordingly, and

- (h) to promote integrated and co-ordinated coastal planning, management and reporting, and
- (i) to encourage and promote plans and strategies to improve the resilience of coastal assets to the impacts of an uncertain climate future including impacts of extreme storm events, and
- (j) to ensure co-ordination of the policies and activities of government and public authorities relating to the coastal zone and to facilitate the proper integration of their management activities, and
- (k) to support public participation in coastal management and planning and greater public awareness, education and understanding of coastal processes and management actions, and
- (l) to facilitate the identification of land in the coastal zone for acquisition by public or local authorities in order to promote the protection, enhancement, maintenance and restoration of the environment of the coastal zone, and
- (m) to support the objects of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014.”

**Coastal Management SEPP**

The *Coastal Management SEPP* forms part of the broader land-use planning framework in NSW. This is now the key environmental planning instrument for land-use planning in the coastal zone and delivers the statutory management objectives for each of the four coastal management areas that make up the coastal zone:

- CWLRA - Coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area: support high value biodiversity that are particularly sensitive to development. This management area is defined in the Act as land which displays ‘the hydrological and floristic characteristics of coastal wetlands or littoral rainforests and land adjoining those features. This area focusses on protecting well established and more extensive vegetation communities (as opposed to single trees or isolated stands). The maps include a 100 m proximity area, applying to all land use zones, around coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests. The objectives of the CWLRA within the Act are to:
  - Protect coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests in their natural state, including their biological diversity and ecosystem integrity.
  - Promote the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests.
  - Improve the resilience of coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests to the impacts of climate change, including opportunities for migration.
  - Support the social and cultural values of coastal wetland and littoral rainforest communities.
  - Promote the objectives of State policies and programs for wetlands or littoral rainforest management.
- CVA - Coastal vulnerability area: land which is subject to current and future coastal hazards including beach erosion, shoreline recession, entrance instability, coastal inundation, tidal inundation, slope instability and foreshore tidal erosion. The objectives of the CVA within the Act are to:
  - Ensure public safety and prevent risks to human life.
  - Mitigate current and future coastal hazards.
  - Maintain the presence of beaches, dunes and other natural features.

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- Maintain public access, amenity and use of the coast.
- Encourage land use that reduces exposure to hazards, including through siting, design, construction and operational decisions.
- Adopt coastal management strategies that reduce exposure to hazards, in the first instance by restoring or enhancing natural defences such as dunes, and thereafter by taking other action and if taking other action, to:
  - avoid significant degradation or disruption of biological diversity, ecosystem integrity, coastal processes (ecological, biophysical, geological, geomorphological), beach and foreshore amenity, and social and cultural values.
  - avoid adverse offsite impacts, or otherwise restore the land if any impacts are caused by the action to reduce exposure to hazards.
- Maintain essential infrastructure.
- Improve community resilience and reduce reliance on emergency responses
- CEA - Coastal environment area: areas that are characterised by natural coastal features such as beaches, rock platforms, undeveloped headlands, coastal lakes and marine and estuarine waters. The area is made up of estuaries and a 100 m landward area, coastal lakes and lagoons and a 500 m landward area and specified sensitive coastal lakes and lagoons. The coastal management area is mapped upstream to one kilometre beyond the highest astronomical tide. The objectives of the CEA within the Act are to:
  - Protect and enhance coastal environmental values and natural processes of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes, coastal lagoons, and enhance natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity.
  - Reduce threats to and improve resilience of these coastal environments, including in response to climate change.
  - Maintain and improve water quality and estuary health.
  - Support social and cultural values of the coastal environments.
  - Maintain the presence of beaches, dunes and natural features of the foreshore.
  - Maintain and improve public access, amenity and use of the coast.
- CUA - The coastal use area: land adjacent to coastal waters, estuaries and coastal lakes and lagoons where impacts of development on the use and enjoyment of the beaches, dunes, estuaries and lakes need to be considered. The area starts at the seaward local government boundary, typically the low water mark and extends to the estuary limit (one km landward of coastal waters, estuaries and coastal lakes). The objectives of the CUA within the Act are to:
  - Protect and enhance the scenic, social and cultural values of the coast by ensuring that:
    - the type, bulk, scale and size of development is appropriate for the location and natural scenic quality of the coast.
    - adverse impacts of development on cultural and built environmental heritage are avoided or mitigated.
    - urban design, including water sensitive urban design, is supported and incorporated into development activities.
    - adequate public open space is provided, including for recreational activities and associated infrastructure.

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- the use of the surf zone is considered.
- Accommodate both urbanised and natural stretches of coastline

The SEPP gives effect to the objectives of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* from a land use planning perspective, by specifying how development proposals are to be assessed if they fall within the coastal zone. This becomes relevant to the preparation of the CMP with regards to the intent and description of recommended actions and their intended approval pathways (if required) under the SEPP. For example, under the Coastal Management SEPP, in order for coastal protection works to be undertaken without consent they need to be identified in a certified CMP.

**Marine Estate Management Act 2014**

The *Coastal Management Act 2016* (s.3(m)) legally supports the objects of the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*, with the coastal zone forming part of the marine estate. The *Marine Estate Management Act 2014* provides for strategic and integrated management of the whole marine estate – marine waters, coasts and estuaries. The Act does this by:

- Providing for the management of the marine estate consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.
- Establishing two advisory committees, a Marine Estate Management Authority (MEMA) and Marine Estate Expert Knowledge Panel.
- Requiring the development of a Marine Estate Management Strategy to address priority threats identified through the TARA.
- Facilitating the maintenance of ecological integrity, and economic, social, cultural and scientific opportunities.
- Promoting the coordination of government programs.
- Providing for a comprehensive system of marine parks and aquatic reserves.

**Crown Land Management Act 2016**

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* commenced on the 1st July 2018. DPIE – Crown Land is responsible for the management of the Crown Land estate in accordance with this act. DPIE – Crown Land may transfer management responsibilities to a reserve trust or to Council. Some areas of Crown land within the study area are under Council Reserve Trust management (refer Section 5.1.1). Under the CLM Act, Council will need to categorise and prepare Plans of Management under the *Local Government Act 1993* for these reserves. Any plans that are prepared will need to be consistent with the CMP.

Actions proposed on public land require an understanding of the boundaries of public land (i.e. survey may be required), and the relevant authorisations and appropriate tenure arrangements from public land managers, in particular, where works are proposed on Crown land not under Council management.

**Fisheries Management Act 1994**

In NSW, threatened fish (both saltwater and freshwater), their habitat, and threatened marine vegetation are protected under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*. The *Fisheries Management Act* is administered by the NSW Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPI Fisheries). Under the *Fisheries Management Act*, DPI Fisheries is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are conserved and that there is “no net loss” of key fish habitats upon which those stocks depend. DPI Fisheries achieves this through regulating recreational and commercial fishing and assessing activities under Part 4 and Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* that are located on or adjacent to key fish habitats in accordance with the objectives of the *Fisheries Management Act*, the aquatic habitat protection and threatened species conservation

provisions in Parts 7 and 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act*, and the associated *Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management* (DPI, 2013 Update). Key fish habitats include, but are not limited to, 3rd order and greater freshwater waterways, Coastal Wetlands and tidal waters up to the Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) level.

Relevant divisions and sections of the *Fisheries Management Act* under which permit and consultation requirements may apply to a range of coastal management activities necessary under the pending CMP include:

- Division 3, Section 199, 200 and 201 dredging and reclamation of water land.
- Division 4, Section 205 harm to marine vegetation.
- Division 8, Section 219 obstruction of fish passage.

A permit to dredge, or to mechanically open an ICOLL entrance is not required under the Act where works are carried out under appropriate Crown land authorisations. However, a permit may be required for harm to marine vegetation and DPI Fisheries should still be notified and consulted with regards to any action with the potential to impact on fisheries or marine vegetation.

## Water Management Act 2000

The objects of the *Water Management Act 2000* are to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act is administered by the NSW Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR), Water NSW and the DPIE - Water. DPIE – Water is accountable for the development and implementation of water sharing plans which allocate water for direct use, extraction and environmental needs. The scoping study area lies within the Water Sharing Plan for the Clarence Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources area. Specific relevant water sources include:

- Esk River Water Source;
- Clarence Coastal Water Source;
- Wooloweyah Lake Water Source;
- Angourie-Redcliffe and Sandon River Water Source; and
- Woolli River Water Source.

NRAR regulates activities or works on waterfront land or works that may interfere with an aquifer. Relevant approvals under the Act include:

- Aquifer interference approval, i.e. a water licence (other than where exemptions apply or where water is being taken under a basic landholder right) such as may be required for dewatering and groundwater filling during and post construction activities.
- Controlled activity approvals for works on waterfront land (defined as the bed of any river, lake or estuary, and the land within 40 metres of the river banks, lake shore or estuary mean high water mark). Examples include erosion control works, construction of waterway crossings and roads, and depositing extracted material on waterfront land. Public authorities are exempt from requiring a controlled activity approval.
- Water extraction licences.

## Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth) and Aboriginal Native Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)

Native title determinations are in effect over a large proportion of the study area (Section 5.1.1 - Figure 45 to Figure 47). Native Title (NCD2015/002) by the Yaegl People #1 was declared in 2015 over areas of the



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Clarence River estuary bed downstream of Harwood bridge, including Wooloweyah Lagoon, Whiting Beach and the Clarence River entrance. Native Title (NCD2015/003) by the Yaegl People #2 was declared in 2015 over land in the coastal areas of the Clarence Valley from Shark Bay in the north to South Terrace Wooli in the south and Lawrence in the west. The Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) for both determination areas is the Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (TOAC).

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Yaegl Interim Licences ILUA) is registered for all land and waters that is covered by the above Native Title determination areas. Land use agreement is a Body Corporate agreement with the parties to the agreement being the Minister administering the Crown Lands Act and Yaegl TOAC RNTBC.

Maps of these areas are provided on the National Native Title website at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Pages/Home-Page.aspx>.

Where actions are proposed on Crown land, consideration of Aboriginal Land Claims lodged under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) will need to be undertaken. Any works will need to be compliant with the *Native Title Act 1993*.

## Other Relevant Legislation

Other legislation relevant to the management of the coast and estuaries include:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.
- Environmental Planning and Assessment 1979.
- Heritage Act 1977.
- Local Government Act 1993.
- Local Land Services Act 2013.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.
- State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989.
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth).

## B2. NSW PLANS AND STRATEGIES

### Marine Estate Management Strategy (2018)

The *Marine Estate Management Strategy 2018-2028* (MEMS, MEMA, 2018) provides an overarching strategic approach to the coordinated management of the NSW marine estate, i.e. the coastal waters, estuaries, lakes, lagoons and coastal wetlands. The Strategy considers the ten MEMA management principles as well as priority threats for the marine estate as identified in the NSW marine estate threat and risk assessment (TARA, BMT WBM, 2017). The Strategy sets out nine initiatives and a set of associated objectives and key actions to address these priority threats and seeks to balance economic growth, use and conservation of the marine estate. The initiatives comprise:

1. Improving water quality and reducing litter.
2. Delivering healthy coastal habitats with sustainable use and development.
3. Planning for climate change.
4. Protecting the Aboriginal cultural values of the marine estate.
5. Reducing impacts on threatened and protected species.
6. Ensuring sustainable fishing and aquaculture.

7. Enabling safe and sustainable boating.
8. Enhancing social, cultural and economic benefits.
9. Delivery effective governance.

This Scoping Study considers the key state-wide threats as well as priority threats to environmental assets and to social, cultural and economic benefits for the North Region as identified in the TARA. In developing strategies and actions for the CMP, the principles and management initiatives of the MEMS will be considered and any alignment identified.

## **NSW Maritime Infrastructure Plan 2019-2024**

The *NSW Maritime Infrastructure Plan* sets out a strategic and coordinated approach to prioritising and delivering maritime infrastructure in NSW. The aim is to maximise the benefits of investment in maritime infrastructure for recreational and commercial boaters, including the commercial fishing, aquaculture and tourism sectors, and provide certainty to industry. The emphasis of this Plan is on regional ports managed by the state and other significant coastal waterways that support strategically important boating activity amongst commercial fishing and aquaculture businesses, recreational boaters and tourism. The plan identifies key opportunities, emerging trends and user needs of the boating sector and considered waterway user activity, existing infrastructure and broader economic performance at locations along the NSW coast. Key waterways and regional ports identified within the study area include the Clarence River and Wooli River. Key investment locations include the Clarence River. Priority outcomes relevant to the CMP study area in the Clarence River are those related to the entrance including 'Accessible and clearly marked river entrance and navigation channels to provide access to Yamba, Iluka and further upstream to support further economic growth opportunities' and 'breakwaters that enable access to the river entrance.'

## **Coastal Dredging Strategy**

The *NSW Coastal Dredging Strategy 2019 – 2024* outlines waterway user benefits and other expected favourable outcomes, state-wide priority dredging preferences over the next 5 years, environmental and statutory approvals management principles and funding need to maintain healthy and accessible waterways in NSW. The strategy identifies the state government as being responsible for the dredging of navigational channels in key investment locations identified in the Maritime Infrastructure Plan and in navigational channels providing access to state owned maritime infrastructure, while Councils maintain other navigational channels (i.e. local waterways). The strategy identifies dredging in the lower Clarence River, specifically the entrance channels to Iluka and Yamba boat harbours with nourishment potential on Whiting Beach as a key investment location and dredging in Wooli River from the entrance to the town wharf with nourishment potential on Wooli Beach as a priority regional location.

## **Regional Plans**

### **North Coast Regional Plan 2036**

The *North Coast Regional Plan 2036* (NSW Government, 2016) will guide the NSW Government's land use planning priorities and decisions to 2036. The Plan recognises the spectacular environment and vibrant communities of the region. The regional priority identified in the plan for the Clarence Valley and relevant to coastal zone is to identify opportunities to expand nature-based, adventure and cultural tourism by leveraging Clarence Valley's natural and heritage assets. Housing in Yamba is identified to support housing growth.

### **North Coast Local Strategic Plan**

North Coast Local Land Services has developed the North Coast Local Strategic Plan (NCLLS, 2016) to ensure that it is meeting its mission of improving primary production and better management of natural

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resources across the North Coast region. The plan outlines a series of strategies through which the four main goals are to be achieved, through the resilience of local communities, improved management of biosecurity, natural resources, agricultural productivity and emergency management (LLS, 2016). The Strategic Plan has a general focus on communities of the catchment and the ecosystem services provided to them by natural resources such as soils and land, native vegetation and aquatic ecosystems.

Relevant regional priorities include:

- Active protection, maintenance and improvement of:
  - Threatened species (e.g. Pied Oystercatcher, Beach Stone Curlew, Eastern Freshwater Cod, Spotted tailed Quoll, Eastern Bristle Bird) and Endangered Ecological Communities (e.g. coastal littoral rainforest, coastal wetlands, coastal themeda headland grassland).
  - Native vegetation extent, corridor connectivity and the condition of natural habitats.
  - Riverine habitat condition and water quality.
  - Coastal floodplain condition.
  - Wetland condition.
  - Estuarine condition.
  - Coastal and marine habitats.
- Supporting Aboriginal people to work on Country.

### **North Coast Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan (2018-2023)**

North Coast Local Land Services has developed the *North Coast Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan (2018-2023)*. The purpose of the plan is to protect the economy, environment and community, through strategic management of the region's pest animals. The plan outlines how government, industry and the community can work together and share the responsibility to prevent, eradicate, contain or manage pest animals to achieve a balance in economic, environmental and social outcomes.

The plan identifies regional priority pest animal species and goals and activities to manage them. Priority species relevant to the CMP study area include Cane Toad, feral cats, wild dogs, Foxes, wild horses and feral pigs.

### **North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022**

North Coast Local Land Services has developed the *North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Animal Management Plan* to provide a basis for a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to weed management on the North Coast. The plan focuses on managing weeds to improve the region's biosecurity. The vision of the plan is to protect the North Coast's environment, landscape, livelihood, cultural and lifestyle values from weeds by strengthening the sustainability of the natural environment, primary industries, and local communities in the region.

The plan outlines a framework and range of priorities and actions to achieve the plans vision, goals and objectives. The general focus of the plan is about community support and fostering relationship between management partners.

### **Regional Boating Plan for the Tweed-Clarence Valley Region (2015)**

The *Regional Boating Plan for the Tweed – Clarence Region* (TfNSW, 2015) was developed in part to boost the experience of recreational boating within the region as part of a state-wide initiative. The Plan was developed in consultation with Council, key stakeholders and the community (through an online survey).

TfNSW oversees the boating program and is responsible for ensuring the program is progressing, whereas Council is responsible for implementing actions with funding from TfNSW - Maritime.

The Plan identifies region-wide actions for boating safety, access and infrastructure required to be implemented over five years (to 2020) under the *NSW Boating Now* program including navigational aids and better safety signage.

### B3. INTEGRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING

The Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework is established under Chapter 13 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and is the main mechanism by which councils comprehensively plan for, and report on, their asset management and service delivery responsibilities within a local government area. The *Coastal Management Act 2016* requires that CMPs are given effect through the IP&R framework. This will include performance auditing powers to ensure that programs are appropriately implemented. This means that CMPs and identified coastal management activities are aligned with broader community strategic plans, reflect community priorities and are feasible, financially viable and able to be resourced.

The Clarence Community Strategic Plan (*The Clarence 2027*) was developed after extensive public engagement starting late 2016 and finishing at the end of February 2017. It reflects the community's aspirations and sets the broad parameters that guide decision making until 2027. The delivery program sets out what is to be achieved over four years and the operational plan details projects that are to be completed each year (Figure 50).



**Figure 50: Clarence Valley Council's IP&R Framework**

Source: CVC (2017a)

Protection of wetlands, natural environment and wildlife' was flagged as a key opportunity for attention in the community consultation undertaken during development of the CSP. Beach access and river access were seen as Council's strengths.

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The CSP will assist in guiding the development of the CMP for the coastline and estuaries. The CSP Vision and Mission are:

- Vision: To make the Clarence Valley a community full of opportunity.
- Mission: To plan and deliver services valued by the community.

Within the Environment theme, objectives, strategies and actions relating to coastal management are summarised in Table 10.

**Table 10: CSP, Delivery Program and Operational Plan objectives, strategies and actions**

Strategies	Actions	KPI/Milestone/ Statistic
Objective 4.1 - To preserve and enhance our natural environment:		
Strategy 4.1.1 Managing our coastal zone, waterways, catchments and floodplains in an ecologically sustainable manner.	Review Council's flood response procedures	Review of Council's Floodplain Manual by June each year
	Prepare and implement riverbank risk plan	Number of projects implemented
Strategy 4.1.2 Promoting sustainable natural resource management.	Support landowners and volunteers to manage Council drains and floodgates	20 landholder visits conducted annually
	Implement adopted coast and estuary management plans	Two priority actions implemented
	Prepare State of Environment Report (SoE)	SoE completed by June 2021
	Implement Weed Action Plan (WAP)	2,500 property inspections completed annually
	Implement the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Asset Protection Zones (APZs) and Fire Trails maintained annually
	Promote environmental and biodiversity issues	Undertake two awareness raising events annually
	Support Volunteers to undertake Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities	Liaise with groups and volunteers annually
Objective 4.2 - To foster a balance between development and the environment considering climate change impacts		
Strategy 4.2.2: Plan, resource and respond to natural hazards and disasters taking into account impacts from climate change	Planning for management of natural hazards	Review planning for natural hazards annually
Strategy 4.2.3: Provide efficient and effective solid waste management services which prioritises resource recovery and minimises environmental impacts	Implement initiatives to reduce illegal dumping and littering	Reduction in number of clean-ups undertaken each year

Source: CVC (2020b)

## B5. LOCAL PLANS

### Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plans

The Clarence Valley LEP (2011) makes local environmental planning provisions for land in Clarence Valley in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 3.20 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The aims of the LEP are:

- (a) to encourage and enable the sustainable use, development and management of natural and man-made resources, including agricultural land resources and productive rural lands,*
- (b) to limit dispersed rural settlement,*
- (c) to provide a mix of housing, including affordable housing, to meet the needs of the community,*
- (d) to protect areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value,*
- (e) to provide adequate access and services to development carried out in accordance with this Plan,*
- (f) to maintain the character of villages and towns,*
- (g) to conserve items and areas of environmental and cultural heritage,*
- (h) to provide a hierarchy of business/retail centres,*
- (i) to identify land for industrial and business development that provides opportunities for employment,*
- (j) to protect key infrastructure and ensure adequate integration of infrastructure and development,*
- (k) to maintain or improve the natural conservation and scenic amenity values of the land, including significant habitat areas and wildlife corridors.*

The LEP includes local provisions for coastal risk planning (Part 7, Clause 7.5 of the LEP):

#### *7.5 Coastal risk planning*

*(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows -*

- (a) to avoid significant adverse impacts from coastal hazards,*
- (b) to enable evacuation of coastal risk areas in an emergency,*
- (c) to ensure uses are compatible with coastal risks.*

*(2) This clause applies to land identified as “Coastal Risk” on the Coastal Risk Planning Map.*

*(3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority has considered whether the development -*

- (a) is likely to be adversely affected by the impacts of coastal hazards, and*
- (b) is likely to cause detrimental increases in coastal risks to other development or properties, and*
- (c) is likely to alter coastal processes and the impacts of coastal hazards to the detriment of the environment, and*
- (d) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life from coastal risks, and*
- (e) avoids or minimises potential adverse effects from the impact of coastal processes and the exposure to coastal hazards, particularly if located seaward of the immediate hazard line, and*

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*(f) makes provision for relocation, modification or removal of the development to adapt to the impact of coastal processes, coastal hazards and sea level rise planning benchmarks for New South Wales.*

*(4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the NSW Coastal Planning Guidelines: Adapting to Sea Level Rise (ISBN 978 1 74263 035 9) published by the NSW Government in August 2010, unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.*

*(5) In this clause, coastal hazard has the same meaning as it has in the Coastal Management Act 2016.*

The Coastal Risk Planning Map identifies parts of the coastline at Woolli (Figure 51).

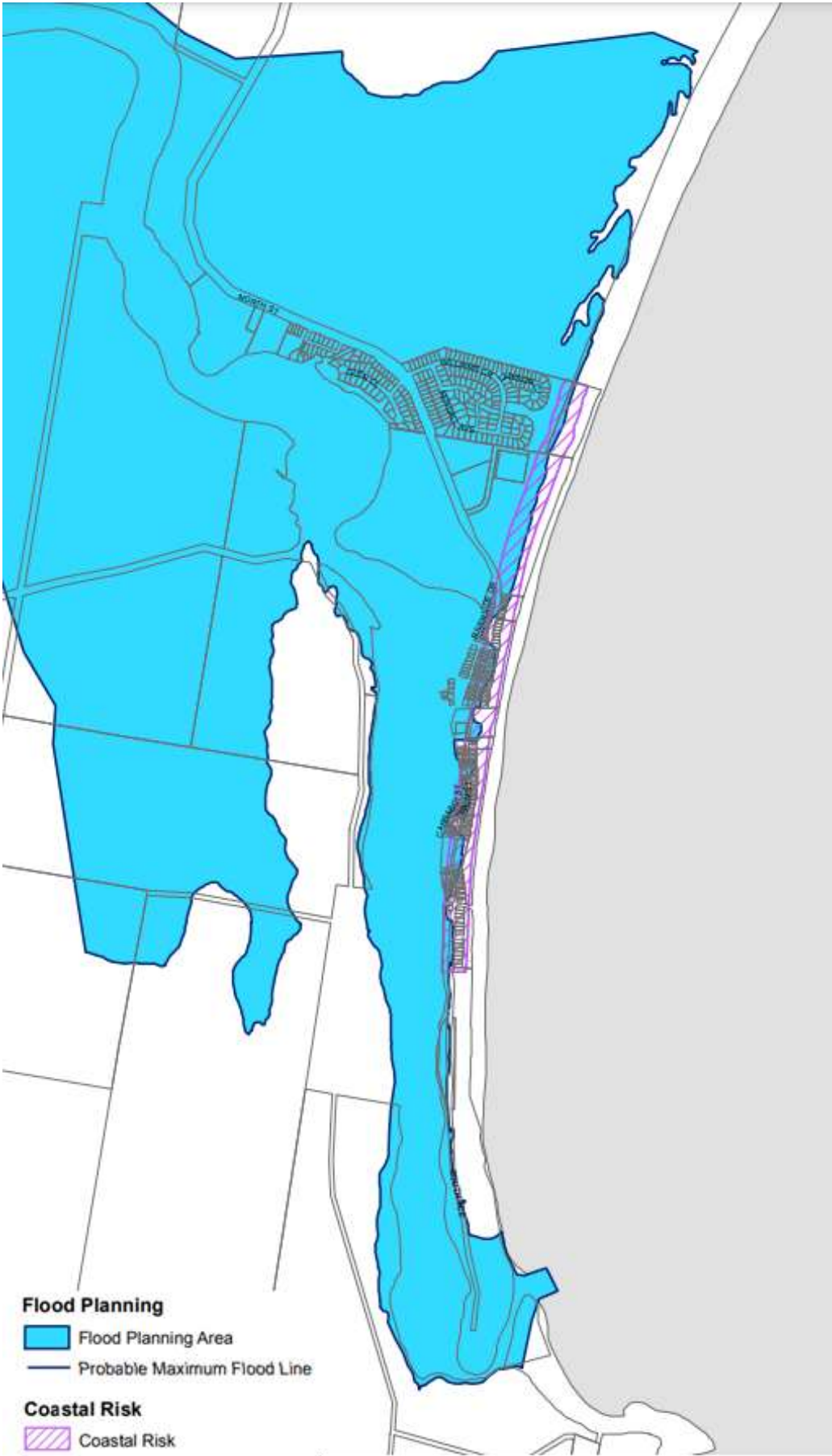


Figure 51: Coastal Risk Planning Map (2011 LEP) Sheet CL1\_012F



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The LEP also includes local provisions for development on land subject to riverbank erosion (Part 7, Clause 7.6 of the LEP):

*7.6 Development on land subject to riverbank erosion*

*(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows -*

*(a) to avoid significant adverse impacts on development and the environment as a result of riverbank soil erosion,*

*(b) to ensure land uses are compatible with riverbank erosion processes and risks.*

*(2) This clause applies to land identified as "Riverbank Erosion Area" on the Riverbank Erosion Planning Map.*

*(3) Development consent must not be granted to the carrying out of any development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that -*

*(a) the proposed development is not likely to adversely affect, or be adversely affected by, riverbank erosion, and*

*(b) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any adverse environmental impact from exposure to riverbank erosion or, if that impact cannot be avoided, after having taken into consideration feasible alternatives, the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact or to mitigate that impact if that impact cannot be minimised, and*

*(c) there is no immediate threat to any building from riverbank erosion, and*

*(d) provision has been made for the relocation, modification or removal of the development if required as a result of a threat to the development from riverbank erosion.*

The Riverbank Erosion Planning Map does not include any areas of erosion risk within the study area.

DCPs provide detailed planning and design guidelines to support the planning controls in the LEP. The *Residential Zones DCP 2011* requires consideration of the NSW Coastal Policy and *NSW Coastal Design Guidelines* (Coastal Council, 2003). Development in the coastal zone must comply with the principles of the NSW Coastal Policy. Development within the coastal zone in Clarence Valley LEP 2011 requires consideration of a number of matters related to access, impacts on coastal processes and the scenic and visual impacts of proposed development in the coastal zone before granting consent to development. The *NSW Coastal Design Guidelines* must also be considered in design of new buildings and additions in areas within the coastal zone.

Wooli Village Controls (Part V of the Residential DCP 2011 and Part Q of the Business Zones DCP 2020) document the development restrictions that apply within the "Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan" (Table 11). The *Wooli Coastline Management Plan* (Patterson Britton & Partners, 1997) adopted by Council in 1998 concluded that the coastline at Wooli Beach is in recession and will ultimately pose a risk to existing and possibly new development. Observations of dune scarp position in the time since adoption of the Plan, greater knowledge of climate change issues and impacts (actual and predicted) and new government policy suggest that coastline recession processes have continued and are likely to continue at the same or increased rates in the future. The *Wooli Village Coastline Management Strategy Update and Options Review* (WorleyParsons, 2010b) includes a review of management options for Wooli, based on revised hazard lines determined in the *Wooli Beach/ Village Review of Coastal Hazards* (WorleyParsons, 2010a).

Yamba Hill Controls (Part W of the DCP) do not specifically address the risk of slope instability although the Residential Zones DCP, Business Zones DCP (2020), Industrial Zones DCP (2011) require geotechnical investigations for land subject to land slip/geotechnical hazard.

Table 11: Development restrictions at Wooli (Table V2 of Residential Zones DCP 2011)

DEVELOPMENT	IMMEDIATE ZONE	ADVISORY NOTE
All building works (no exemptions) Major developments. Redevelopments. Major additions. Minor additions.	Not permitted.	Refer to Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan. This zone is transitional and will impact upon other zones over time.

DEVELOPMENT	50 YEAR ZONE	ADVISORY NOTE
Light weight structures, shed, carport, pergolas, etc. Removable building structures. Single dwelling houses only.	Permitted	Development applications required for all structures. Refer to Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan.
All other structures Residential and commercial Major new developments Redevelopments. Major additions. Minor additions.	Not permitted.	Refer to Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan.

DEVELOPMENT	100 YEAR ZONE	ADVISORY NOTE
Residential structures Dwellings and outbuildings. Commercial structures. Major new developments Redevelopments. Major additions. Minor additions.	Permitted.	Development applications required for all structures. Applications to be accompanied by a certification of the foundation design by an engineer with appropriate geotechnical qualifications and experience. Refer to Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan.

**NOTE:** Immediate zone, 50 year zone, 100 year zone are those described within the Wooli Beach Coastline Management Plan.

## Certified Coastal Zone Management Plans

CZMPs for Wooloweyah Lagoon, Wooli Beach and Brooms Head have been certified by the Minister and Council is implementing actions from these plans.

### Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon (White, 2001a)

A number of management issues were identified from the previous (2001) management strategy, a condition assessment of the lagoon and catchment and consultation with stakeholders. The key issues identified were future development/land use change, erosion and sedimentation, environmental flows, navigation, fishing (commercial, recreational and aquaculture), on-site sewage management, water quality, acid sulfate soils, bank condition and riparian vegetation, sugar cane, non-sustainable grazing, clearing, cane toads and climate change. The long-term aim of the CZMP for Wooloweyah Lagoon is to protect and enhance environmental, economic and social values.

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Management objectives are:

- Improve water quality to reduce sediment, nutrient and oxygen demand loads, and to meet performance targets.
- Maintain and improve ecosystem health and biodiversity of the lagoon, estuary, riparian zone and subcatchment.
- Ensure future development and landuse change has minimal impact on ecosystem health and reduce infilling of the lagoon.
- Raise community awareness of, and protect areas important to, Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- Manage potential impacts of climate change.

The CZMP includes 20 management strategies with actions to achieve these management objectives.

**Wooli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018a)**

Actions in the Wooli Beach CZMP are aimed at reducing risks to public safety and assets due to the threat from coastal hazards, while seeking to maintain a relatively natural beach without large scale 'hard' engineered works. The threat to human life will largely be managed through implementation of an Emergency Action Sub Plan and community education. Threats to existing development and infrastructure will be managed through existing planning controls and legislation. In the event that development and infrastructure is at immediate risk of collapse due to coastal erosion or recession, it may need to be relocated or removed due to danger to public safety and/or the environment.

A Beach Nourishment Scheme (BNS) comprising periodic sand back-passing and supplementary beach scraping has been included to provide an additional buffer and buy additional time for existing land, built assets and infrastructure identified to be a current or future hazard risk. The BNS is intended to reduce, but not eliminate risk, initially for the southern part of Wooli where private land and assets are at greatest current threat from coastal erosion. This action is not a long-term protective measure and will rely on a monitoring program to understand how these works perform.

A coordinated monitoring program is proposed to enable the success of the BNS to be determined and provide data to indicate when modifications to the BNS may be required through an adaptive management approach. Beach scraping is proposed to supplement the BNS and a range of other complementary management actions are proposed to reduce the current level of risk whilst having an eye to the future so that current management does not threaten the viability of future management responses nor increase the risk to human life, and public and private assets. These additional management measures include development controls, dune and beach access management, conservation of Aboriginal heritage, services contingency strategy, CZMP implementation and review and trigger actions. Development controls will enable continued use of private land where development is compatible with coastal hazard.

**Brooms Head Beach and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan (CVC, 2017b)**

The CZMP was developed from a number of technical investigations:

- Cakora Point Slope Stability and Risks Assessment (SMEC, 2012).
- Lake Cakora Estuary Processes Study (SMEC, 2013a).
- Brooms Head Coastal Processes and Hazard Study (SMEC, 2013b).
- Brooms Head and Lake Cakora Coastal Management Study (SMEC, 2013c).

The management theme for this CZMP is dominated by 'holding the line' and effectively maintaining the coastal environment and associated values for the Brooms Head community. In a wider sense the management actions in the CZMP aim to retain existing beach amenity, protect the high value public coastal

reserve asset, ensure future development is compatible with coastal hazards and village character, refresh the provision of beach access, continue sustainable management of high conservation values, apply adaptive and responsible management for the coastal erosion hotspot and reducing risk to public safety for Brooms Head Beach, Lake Cakora and the headland, Cakora Point.

To maintain the utility and recreational value of the public reserve it is proposed to extend the existing revetment wall northwards to the Ocean Road Bridge with crest levels consistent with the existing revetment to not unreasonably interrupt views from the Reserve. This CZMP introduces coordinated management of the Lake Cakora, Lake entrance and the foreshore north of Lake Cakora, including the coastal hotspot, for the first time. The CZMP recognises the feedback from owners of private residential land within the hotspot and proposes a geotechnical investigation of the lake entrance area to obtain local data and subsequently determine how local geology may alter the coastal risk, and hence future management, in this precinct. A coordinated monitoring program will document how the coastal foreshore changes in response to oceanic storm conditions over time and this will further inform adaptive management of the coastal environment at Brooms Head.

## Other Management Plans

### Wooli Wooli River Estuary Management Plan (BMT WBM, 2009)

The EMP aims to balance the pressures and demands placed on the Wooli Wooli River, both from a human perspective and from an environmental perspective. Existing values of the estuary have been considered, along with issues that have been identified through consultation with the community and through a technical appraisal of the current condition of the estuarine environment. The EMP comprises a suite of short and long-term strategies, which address the needs for future sustainable management of the Wooli Wooli River. State government agencies and other stakeholders have been designated responsibility and authority and have agreed to implement these strategies to the best of their abilities. The EMP principles are:

1. Future management of the Wooli Wooli estuary and catchment shall take an integrated and holistic approach, with due consideration of impacts on the SIMP, Yuraygir National Park, Wooli Crown Reserves system and other areas of high conservation significance.
2. The Wooli Wooli River shall remain a largely unmodified environment and shall maintain healthy, diverse and viable ecosystems.
3. The social, commercial and recreational amenity of the Wooli Wooli River shall be preserved and fostered without compromising the natural values of the estuary.

EMP objectives are:

- Maintain water quality in the Wooli Wooli estuary to meet environmental, social and commercial requirements, through minimising pollutant inputs, including but not limited to, leachate from onsite sewage systems and stormwater runoff from urban areas.
- Maintain the diversity and health of estuarine and fringing habitats of the Wooli Wooli River, and sustainable populations of species dependent on these habitats.
- Rehabilitate existing eroded banks, where necessary and minimise future bank erosion.
- Ensure future development considers capability of land and estuary to support such development.
- Provide sufficient public facilities at appropriate locations around the estuary to allow for the sustainable recreation on the Wooli Wooli River by tourists and residents.
- Restore an appropriate riparian vegetation buffer around the estuary and protect from future degradation.

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- To recognise and promote the significance of the Woolli Woolli estuary and surrounding areas to the Gumbayngirr and Yaegl people.
- Provide and encourage safe navigation within areas of the estuary that are utilised for boating, especially in the lower estuary between South Terrace and the ocean.
- Establish appropriate boat access to the Woolli Woolli Estuary in consideration of environmental constraints and social demands.

Management strategies have been developed to help to achieve stated objectives for the Woolli Woolli River. These strategies have been grouped into categories comprising Foreshores, Water Quality, Waterway, Education and Catchment Management. Suggested actions for each strategy have been provided and are detailed within the implementation schedules.

**Yamba Coastline Management Plan (MHL, 2003)**

Coastal hazards at Yamba primarily relate to slope instability. Assessment of a suite of management options was undertaken and a preferred strategy was developed. The proposed strategy recognises that high capital cost management options may be necessary to alleviate the identified risk. A trial implementation of a specific stabilising strategy is proposed at two sites and a detailed monitoring program will provide more accurate information from which the levels of risk may be refined. Prioritisation of management options will be undertaken based on these findings. Additional management options relating to other coastal hazards and management issues included development controls and planning provisions, dune management, improved access, inspection and maintenance of the seawall at Main Beach and the development of emergency response procedures.

**Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Sandon River Estuary (GHD, 2012)**

The issues facing the estuary were identified by the CEMC, the Estuary Processes Study (GHD, 2011) and community consultation. The main issues relate to bank erosion and sedimentation, user conflict, population increase and visitor pressures, entrance and navigation safety, unauthorised activity, habitat degradation, land management, ecological sustainability, fishing, water quality and cultural heritage. The overarching aim is to protect the environmental, social and economic values of the estuary. High priority management strategies included:

- Community education.
- Maintain presence of regulatory officers.
- Address entrance erosion.
- Manage access tracks and recreation areas.
- Regular on-site wastewater system inspections.
- Water monitoring
- Initiate and support bush regeneration programs.
- Promote the management of Sandon River estuary.
- Interpretive centre.

## B6. NATIONAL PARK PLANS OF MANAGEMENT

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* requires that a plan of management be prepared for each National Park and Nature Reserve. A plan of management is a legal document that outlines how an area will be managed in the years ahead. Once a plan has been adopted by the Minister no operations may be undertaken within the two National Parks and the Nature Reserve except in accordance with the plan. However, if after adequate investigation, operations not included in this plan are found to be justified, this plan may be amended in accordance with Section 75 of the Act.

The Plans of Management include policies and framework for management relating to:

- Natural and cultural values of the planning area:
  - Landforms, geology, soil and hydrology.
  - Native plants and animals.
  - Cultural heritage.
  - Introduced plants and animals.
  - Fire management.
- Promotion and public use of the planning area:
  - Promotion of the planning area.
  - Recreation opportunities.
  - Scientific use.
  - Management operations.
  - Non-park management activities.

The status of actions in the plans of management is provided in Appendix E.

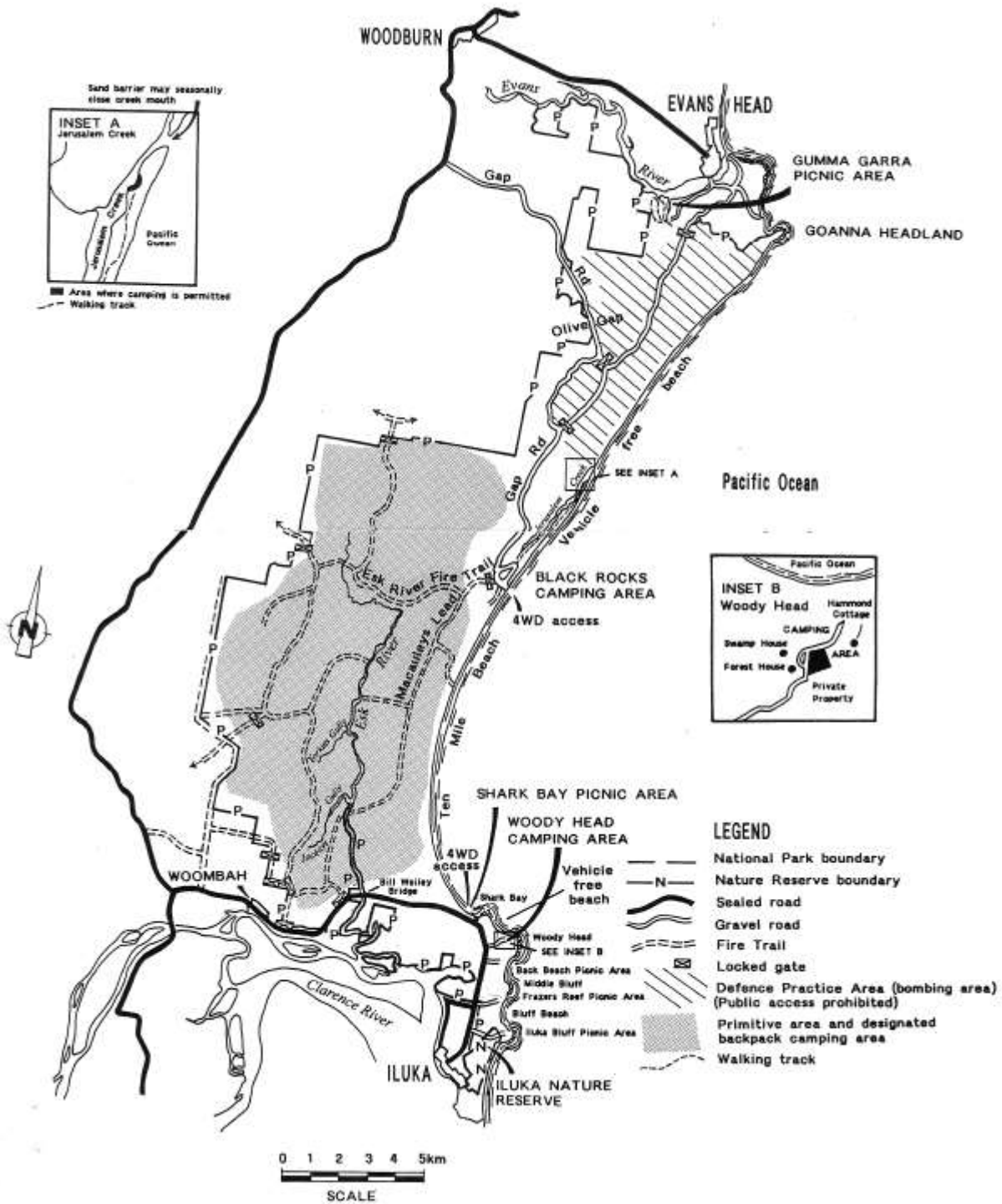
### **Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve Plan of Management (NPWS, 1997)**

The Plan of Management addressing the Bundjalung National Park (NPWS, 1997) allows for camping and day use at Woody Head and self-reliant backpack camping in the designated areas (Figure 52). Vehicle use of beaches adjoining Bundjalung National Park is restricted to:

- The southern half of Ten Mile Beach between Black Rocks and Shark Bay. Access to Ten Mile Beach is at Black Rocks and at Shark Bay, with both accesses maintained by the NPWS.
- The southern end of Iluka Beach on Iluka Peninsula. Entry to Iluka Beach is provided by CVC at the southern end of the beach.

Vehicles on these beaches are restricted to the intertidal zone and are not permitted above high water mark or onto sand dunes.

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**Figure 52: Bundjalung National Park**

Source: NPWS (1997)

The Plan recognises that the coast at Woody Head and immediately north is the fastest eroding section of coastline in New South Wales. Erosion of beach and hind dunes will lead to loss of part of the camping ground. While NPWS aims to limit this erosion, the plan recognises that it is impractical to halt the processes of erosion and the recommended strategy is to allow the beach to continue to erode but to direct the erosion away from the camping area as much as possible by the construction of an appropriate structure at the eastern end of Woody Bay.

**Yuraygir National Park and Yuraygir State Conservation Area Plan of Management (NPWS, 2003)**

There are approximately 17 beaches either wholly or partly within Yuraygir National Park, covering the 65km coastline adjoining the planning area. A number of camping areas which cater for low-key, short-term camping are provided at Sandon River, Red Cliff, Illaroo, Boorkoom and Lake Arragan camping areas in Yuraygir National Park. The fifteen huts at Sandon River (thirteen are on the north side of the river and two on the south side) are privately occupied but the land on which the huts exist is National Park. In 1983 the original permissive occupancies were terminated at the time of dedication of the land as an addition to Yuraygir National Park. Occupancy of the huts is not covered by any lease or licence arrangement.

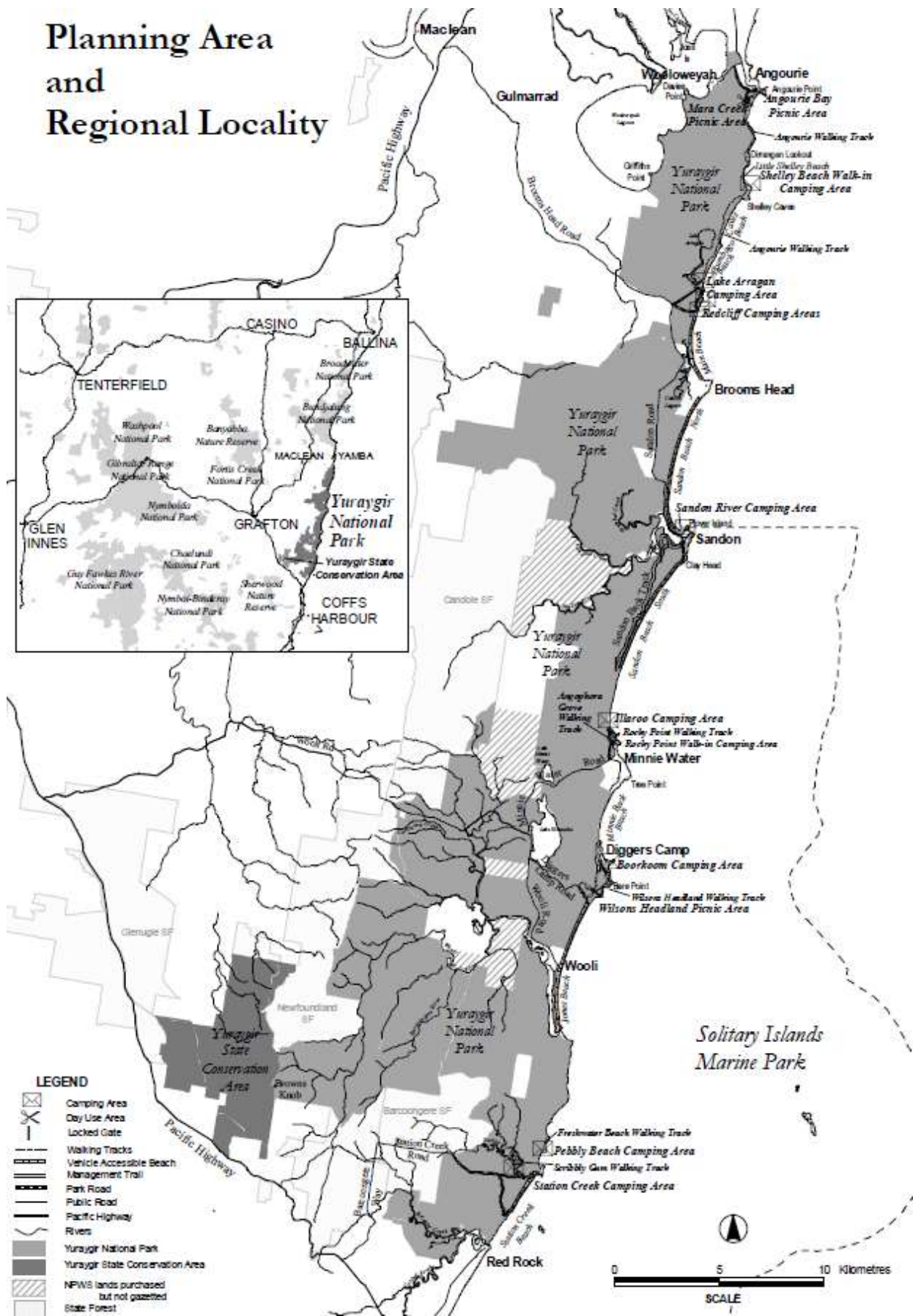
A number of picnic areas and day walks are also provided in nearby coastal National Parks (Figure 53). Power boats used for recreational purposes are prohibited from Lake Arragan and Lake Cakora. Some beaches are available for controlled use by four-wheel drive vehicles while others will be managed as vehicle-free beaches for those preferring a more passive recreational use or where natural values, such as shorebird habitat, are high. The following walking tracks are located in the planning area:

- The Angourie walking track links Mara Creek Picnic Area in the north with Lake Arragan camping area to the south. This 10km walking track features specially constructed stairs and boardwalks and is one of the most magnificent coastal walks in Australia.
- The Wilsons Headland walking track links the picnic area at Wilsons Headland with the Boorkoom Camping Area. This path runs for 3km along the coast providing panoramic ocean views and a great diversity of wildflowers in the heathlands.
- The Angophora Grove walking track at Illaroo provides links to the walk-in camping area at Rocky Point, Minnie Water village and the campground water supply point.

A canoe launching platform and short access track from the car park to platform is provided at Lake Arragan.

Commercial netting is prohibited within Lake Arragan, Station Creek and the Wooli Wooli and Sandon Rivers. Oyster growing is permitted within special use zones in the Sandon and Wooli rivers. Beach netting has been a commercial activity from beaches adjacent to the planning area between Brooms Head and the Sandon River. Limited opportunistic netting of beaches adjacent to the planning area south of Sandon River occurs from time to time between July and August.





**Figure 53: Yuraygir National Park**

Source: NPWS (2003)

## **B7. CROWN RESERVES PLANS OF MANAGEMENT**

Most of the beach areas of the study area not within National Park or Nature Reserve is Crown reserve. These Crown reserves are owned by the State but generally are managed by either DPIE - Crown Lands or Council. Under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, Council manages Crown reserves as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The *Clarence Valley Community land, Crown Reserves and other Public Places Generic Plan of Management (2014 – 2023) (CVC, 2014)* establishes a generic policy framework for Council's network of parks and reserves. It provides a broad-based mechanism to address issues common to all parks and reserves concerning management, maintenance, community use and environmental protection. It also provides the community with direction on how Council's parks and reserves can and cannot be used.

Site specific plans contain detailed management strategies that target the unique values of the area, provide for the protection and enhancement of its social, cultural and/or natural attributes, identify likely future pressures and facility/service requirements and outline priorities, actions and work programs for the effective long-term management of the community land or Crown reserve area.

By June 2021 Council will need to prepare Plans of Management under the *Local Government Act* for those reserves where Council is the appointed Crown land manager.



## **Appendix C. STAGE 1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES**

*This Appendix provides a summary of consultation activities undertaken during the preparation of the Stage 1 Scoping Study.*



## C1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the engagement activities in Stage 1 are to:

- Increase community and stakeholder understanding of the new legislative and planning framework.
- Establish strong working relationships with community networks and stakeholders which are built on mutual trust and respect.
- Be clear about the coastal management roles and responsibilities of CVC and public authorities.
- Understand community goals and aspirations for the coastal zone and community views on values, opportunities and priorities.
- Understand community motivations for participation and preferred approaches and processes, to encourage increased community interest and willingness to actively participate in coastal management.
- Increase community and stakeholder understanding of the dynamic nature of coastal processes, risks and opportunities and the need to set long-term objectives.
- Determine the engagement activities that are required during the preparation of subsequent stages of the CMP.

## C2. SCOPING STUDY CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

The stakeholders and consultation activities conducted during Stage 1 of the CMP development are summarised in Table 12. Further detail on the stakeholders is provided in Appendix D.

**Table 12: Scoping Study consultation activities**

Stakeholder	Opportunities for engagement
Aboriginal Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official notification of the project and request for registration of interest to Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (TOAC), Birrigan Gargle, Yaegl LALC and Grafton-Ngerrie LALCs and Aboriginal community groups.</li> <li>• Feedback from Aboriginal representatives was documented and considered in the formulation of this Scoping Study.</li> <li>• Notification of key milestones/project updates and opportunities for future involvement.</li> <li>• Review of Final Draft Scoping Study (public exhibition).</li> </ul>
CEMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop 1 (July 2020): Confirm the proposed direction of this Scoping Study including interested parties, approaches to stakeholder engagement, data collection, key issues and reporting.</li> <li>• Workshop 2 (November 2020): Preliminary risk assessment and Scoping Study outcomes.</li> <li>• Review of Final Draft Scoping Study.</li> </ul>
DPIE-EES, NPWS, SIMPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agencies were key agency stakeholders for this Scoping Study development.</li> <li>• Initial information gathering, site inspections, meetings.</li> <li>• Review of Draft Scoping Study.</li> </ul>
Other Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial letters were sent to NSW government agencies to introduce the project and request input into the development of this Scoping Study.</li> <li>• Dedicated agency liaison for initial information gathering phases and to explore existing information.</li> <li>• Review of Final Draft Scoping Study (public exhibition).</li> </ul>

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Stakeholder	Opportunities for engagement
General Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project notification and introduction via direct emails/letters to community groups, business owners, industry representatives and community members.</li> <li>The Clarence Conversations website included project information including the community survey. The page includes useful links, downloads, a discussion forum and questions page. The webpage will be updated through subsequent stages of the CMP development.</li> <li>Community survey - used to gain feedback from community members on values, issues and ideas for management. An on-line survey was available between 20 August 2020 and 11 September 2020. The survey was accessed from the Clarence Conversations webpage and the survey link was provided to all community groups and industry groups. Hard copy surveys (Attachment 1) were also made available at Council's offices, libraries and Brooms Head campground and National Parks campgrounds.</li> <li>Posters advertising the community survey were placed at Council offices, community centres, bowling club, libraries and Brooms Head campground and National Parks campgrounds. NPWS also promoted the survey through the Iluka Community Consultation Group.</li> <li>Social media - The community survey was also advertised on CVC's Facebook page (24/8/20, 1/9/20 and 9/9/20, Figure 54). The post was also shared by Yamba community groups and the Northern Rivers Times.</li> <li>Review of Final Draft Scoping Study (public exhibition).</li> </ul>
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular communication, information sharing and collaboration.</li> </ul>
Neighbouring Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with Richmond Valley Council and Coffs Harbour City Council was undertaken in relation to shared sediment compartments and other common issues.</li> <li>Review of Final Draft Scoping Study (public exhibition).</li> </ul>



Figure 54: CVC Facebook post advertising the community survey (24/8/20, 1/9/20 and 9/9/20)

### C3. CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

#### Community Survey

The community survey was open between 20 August 2020 and 11 September 2020. There was a strong response to the survey with 151 on-line and 3 hard copy surveys (154 total surveys) completed. Most of the surveys were completed by individuals over 60 years of age and most (85) respondents live within the study area. Another 41 respondents live in other areas of the Clarence Valley LGA. The results of the survey provide a good snapshot of community opinion about the study area including popular activities and locations of access, current issues, management priorities and the community's vision for the future of the coastline and estuaries. The survey and detailed outcomes are provided in Attachment 1 and 2. Key outcomes of the survey are:

- The most common activities within the study area (>70% of responses) are swimming, walking, wildlife/nature appreciation, picnicking/BBQs and exercise.
- The most popular places to undertake activities are Yamba/Angourie, Wooli and Minnie Water areas.
- The most common attributes valued by respondents (>70% of responses) are scenic beauty, being able to get away from crowds, access to beaches and waterways, environmental value/biodiversity/ecosystems/habitats and clean waterways. These attributes were consistently highly valued across the study area with most respondents also valuing four-wheel drive (4WD) access at Woody Head/Iluka coast and Sandon coast and estuary.
- The three most common concerns were beach erosion/shoreline recession, litter/marine debris and protection of shorebirds/migratory birds. By area, the other common concerns are:
  - Woody Head/Iluka coast: protection of marine animals and threats to cultural heritage.
  - Yamba – Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach): weeds, future land use changes.
  - Wooloweyah Lagoon: too much commercial access and loss or degradation of marine vegetation.
  - Red Cliff/Lake Arragan: protection of marine animals and insufficient commercial access.
  - Brooms Head coast and Lake Cakora, Sandon coast and estuary, Minnie Water – Diggers camp coast, Wooli coast and estuary: protection of marine animals.
  - Wooli coast and estuary: climate change/sea level rise.
- Other issues of concern are:
  - Waste from cleaning of fish in Minnie Water Bay.
  - Damage from 4WD access to beaches.
  - Uncontrolled dogs on beaches and in the community.
  - Vegetation clearing and weeds.
  - Illegal (“freedom”) camping.
  - Increased shark activity.
  - Insufficient emergency services access.
  - Increased tourist traffic.
  - Insufficient campground access.
  - Impacts of urban development.
  - Impacts of spear fishing on marine life.



**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

- Overfishing.
- Bushfires.
- Impacts of prawn trawling in Wooloweyah Lagoon.
- Shallowing of Wooli River at the mouth.
- Lack of access to National Parks.
- Dogs in National Parks.
- Inadequate action on coastal protection.
- Impacts of industrial and port development at Yamba.
- Noise and impacts from jet skis at Yamba.
- Lights from fish netting at night in Yamba.
- Vegetation clearing for views in Yamba.
- The three most preferred management approaches are protecting/improving natural biodiversity, protecting marine vegetation and restricting development/land use change. By area, the other preferred management approaches are:
  - All areas: protection of cultural heritage.
  - Woody Head – Iluka coast and Yamba - Angourie coast: public education.
  - Wooli coast and estuary: planning for climate change/sea level rise.
  - Red Cliff/Lake Arragan, Brooms Head coast and Lake Cakora, Sandon coast and estuary: no intervention required.
- The respondents considered that the following other management approaches should be prioritised for funding:
  - Hazard reduction for bushfire protection.
  - Walking/bike access from Yamba to Maclean.
  - Access for people with a disability.
  - Dune revegetation
  - Fishing access to Clarence River.
  - Mitigation of riverbank erosion.
  - Expansion of wetlands.
  - Shade trees (Minnie Water and Yamba main beach).
  - Support for volunteers.
  - Minimising treated effluent flow into river system.
  - Upgrade of public BBQ areas at Yamba.
  - Feral animal control on beaches (e.g. foxes).
  - Management of recreational boating to reduce riverbank erosion (Wooli Wooli River).

The most important attributes of the Clarence coastline and estuaries in 10 years from now are good water quality (clean water/safe to swim), scenic beauty, 'untouched' coast, healthy marine vegetation and abundant wildlife. The respondents' own words for the future vision are shown in Figure 10. The majority of

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

respondents wanted to retain the natural beauty, ecological values, clean waterways of the study area and maintain stable beaches.

**Feedback Collected on the Webpage**

The project webpage included an open forum, question and answer page and pin map. Most contributions to the forum and question page were related to the impact of trawlers on seagrass and fish stocks in Wooloweyah Lagoon. Other questions related to the Angourie to Shelley Headland walking track, control of freedom camping, bushfires in Yuraygir National Park, boat launching facilities at Brooms Head and impacts of the Brooms Head rock wall. The pin map was used to identify areas of illegal camping and erosion. There were:

- 788 visits to the webpage.
- 44 participants who downloaded information
- 22 participants who contributed to a tool (pin map, forum, questions).

A summary of responses received on the Clarence Conversations web page is provided in Attachment 3.

**Aboriginal Community**

The Birrigan Gargle LALC expressed interest in the CMP process and is currently undertaking a project to regenerate land at Pippi Beach.

CVC will continue to liaise with Yaegl TOAC Native Title owners.

**State Government Agencies**

Feedback from the NSW government agencies is summarised in the following table. A full list of agencies contacted, and their responses is provided in Attachments 4 and 5.

**Table 13: Feedback from NSW government agencies during Scoping Study preparation**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
National Parks and Wildlife Service	Provided status of actions from existing plans and National Parks plans of management and discussion of issues with 4WD access. Provided feedback on preliminary risk assessment outcomes and forward plan.
DPIE-Fisheries	Outlined Fisheries responsibilities under <i>Fisheries Management Act</i> and <i>Marine Estate Management Act</i> , key fish habitat and Marine Park, priority is conservation of key fish habitat and to maintain or improve marine biodiversity within the SIMP. Identified high priority threats within the study area from the Marine Estate Management Strategy (MEMS) and other issues to be addressed in the CMP.
DPIE-Fisheries (SIMPA)	Provided status of actions from existing plans. Advice provided during CEMC meeting and site visit and combined response from DPI. Details of vegetation clearing for camping, camping waste and tarring oyster sticks at Sandon.
Transport for NSW - Roads and Maritime (boating safety)	Outlines TfNSW Maritime role and local considerations. Provided links to information to be addressed in CMP relating to MEMS.
Transport for NSW - MIDO	Noted that dredging will occur in the lower Clarence River with renourishment if surveys and the feedback from stakeholders demonstrate a need. Dredging in the Wooli River is typically a low priority given the small commercial use.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
National Parks and Wildlife Service	Provided status of actions from existing plans and National Parks plans of management and discussion of issues with 4WD access. Provided feedback on preliminary risk assessment outcomes and forward plan.
Port Authority	Provided primary activities, priorities, values and issues to be addressed in the CMP. Requested clarification of CMP for Clarence River estuary and sedimentation at bar. Preferred management approach to sedimentation is dredging of the bar.
DPIE - Crown Lands	No formal response but happy to help where required.
Local Land Services	The area and issues are outside LLS core business but would like to be kept informed.
NSW Forestry Corporation	Provided information on protection of catchment values, planning for harvesting operations and monitoring programs.
Heritage NSW (Dept Premier and Cabinet)	Suggested Aboriginal parties to contact.

**Local Government**

Neighbouring councils (Richmond Valley and Coffs Harbour) were contacted for input into the CMP Scoping Study (refer Attachments 4 and 5). Neither Council is undertaking investigations or planning related to the study area.

**Industry and Community Groups**

Feedback from the industry and community groups is provided in the following table, Attachments 4 and 5.

**Table 14: Feedback from industry and community groups during Scoping Study preparation**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
Clarence Canegrowers Association	Provided information on activities and roles, priorities and preferred management approaches.
Clarence Valley Conservation in Action	Interest in wetlands, impacts of land development and rubbish, cane toads
Protect Wooli	Main issues are sand sourcing, storm response, Scope Street and Braithwaite Lane access way repairs.

## Attachment 1: Community Survey





## Community Survey for Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program Scoping Study

A Coastal Management Program (CMP) Scoping Study is currently being prepared to provide a long-term strategy for the management of the Clarence Valley coastline. This Study is being developed by Hydrosphere Consulting on behalf of Clarence Valley Council (CVC) and National Parks & Wildlife Service, with assistance from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment. The Study will involve the review of existing information and relevant management plans to identify key issues/threats to the study area and highlight knowledge gaps impacting effective management of issues.

This Study is the first stage of a five-part process for the completion of a CMP. The results of this survey will help the project team to understand aspects of the coastline that are considered important by the community, usage patterns, as well as the community's perception of key issues and opportunities for future management.

The survey takes 10-12 minutes to complete and all responses will remain confidential. We appreciate your time in helping to manage this remarkable coastline.

If you would like to do this survey on-line, please go to:

<https://www.clarenceconversations.com.au/clarence-coast-management-plan> or scan the QR code:



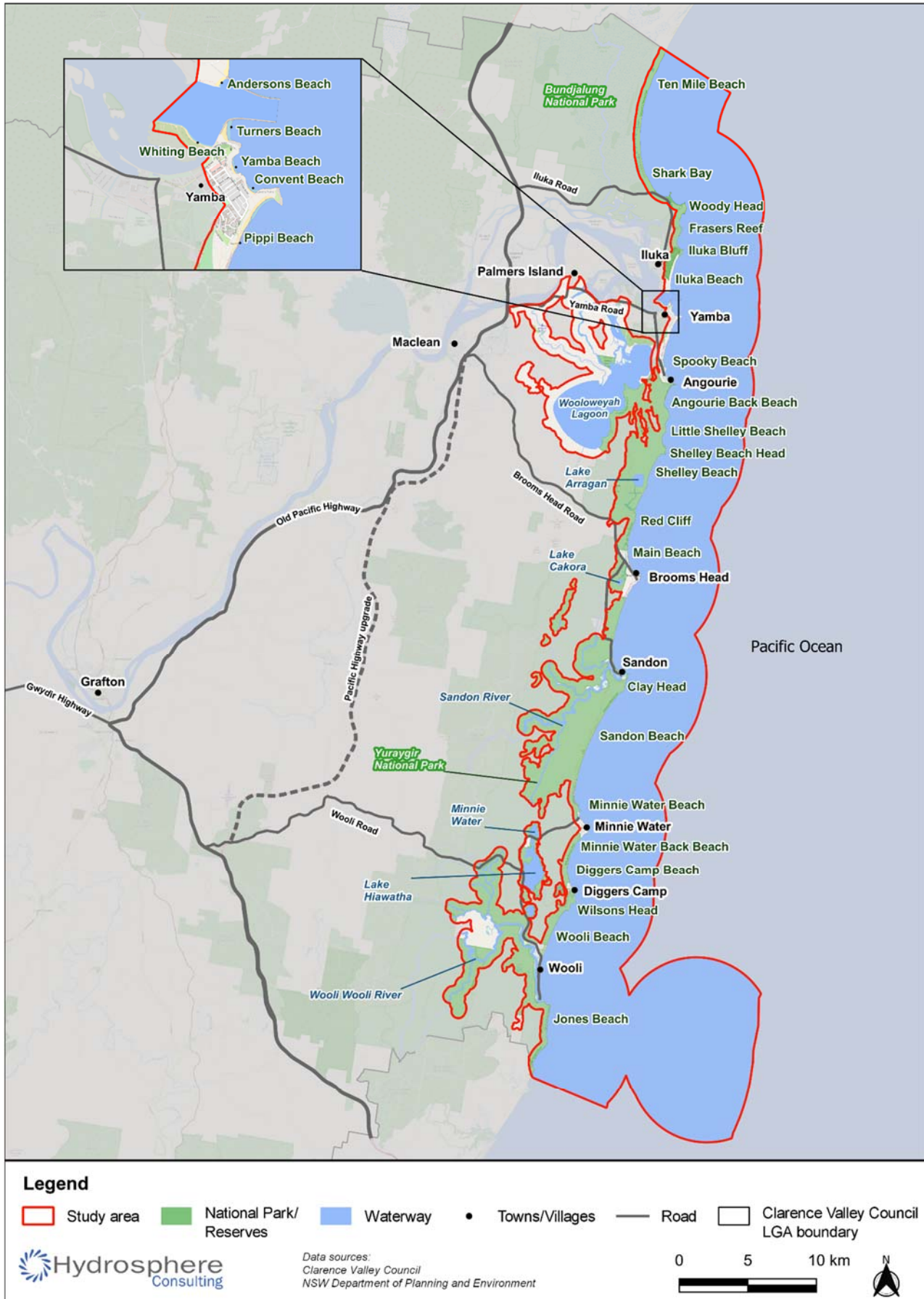
or you can complete a hard copy survey by **Friday 11 September 2020** and then return to:

Peter Wilson  
Coast & Estuary Co-ordinator  
Clarence Valley Council  
50 River St  
MACLEAN NSW 2463



**Study Area**

The study area is shown on the map below (red border) and includes the open beaches, foreshores, coastal waters, estuaries and lagoons of the Clarence Valley Local Government Area excluding the Clarence River estuary. Questions within this survey relate to areas within the study area only.



**1. What are your primary activities at each area of the Clarence coastline and estuary?  
(tick any that apply)**

	Woody Head/ Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary
Swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surfing/wave riding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Picnicking/BBQs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paddling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children's activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorised water sports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other commercial activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife/nature appreciation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Four-wheel driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Camping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education and cultural experiences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I don't visit this area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify location)



**2. Is there anything that you particularly like or value about the Clarence coastline and estuaries? (tick any that apply)**

	Woody Head - Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary
Scenic beauty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural heritage value/history	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to beaches and waterways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Camping/accommodation locations near the coast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental value/biodiversity/ ecosystems/habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4WD access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism/economic value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog beach access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean waterways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being able to get away from crowds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

**3. Would you like to explain why you gave the scores to Question 2 above? (please limit to 100 words or less)**

**4. Are you concerned about any of the following aspects within each of the coastline areas or estuaries?**

	Woody Head - Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary
Poor water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beach erosion/shoreline recession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
River bank erosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change/sea level rise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threats to cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Litter/marine debris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marine vegetation (seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh) loss or degradation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estuary entrance condition/stability and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sand build-up affecting navigation or water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flooding (catchment or ocean inundation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient public access to estuaries and beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too much public access to estuaries and beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of marine animals (e.g. whales, dolphins, turtles)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of shore birds/migratory birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insufficient commercial access to estuaries and beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too much commercial access to estuaries and beaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future land use changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I'm not concerned about anything in this area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**5. Based on your observations, do you believe there are any other issues or threats to the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries? (please limit to 100 words or less)**

**6. Which of the following management approaches would you prefer to see as the focus of future funding? (Select any that you prefer)**

	Woody Head - Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary
Improving water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving pedestrian access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving vehicular access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving recreational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planning for climate change/ sea level rise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planning for and mitigating flooding impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving amenity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protecting/ improving natural biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weed removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protecting marine vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addressing beach erosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addressing river bank erosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving entrance management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addressing siltation/shoaling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restrict development/land use change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing dog access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No intervention required	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**7. Are there any other management issues you feel are important and should be prioritised for funding that have not been mentioned? (please limit to 100 words or less)**

**8. Imagine the Clarence coastline and estuaries in 10 years from now. What are the most important attributes? (Select all that apply)**

- Good water quality (clean water/safe to swim)
- Thriving aquatic-based industries (fisheries, oyster aquaculture)
- Great public access (beach access, walking tracks, boat ramps and other vessel launching sites, improved disabled access etc.)
- Stable beaches and foreshores (no erosion)
- Healthy marine vegetation (seagrass, mangroves and saltmarsh)
- Improved public facilities (playgrounds, lighting, BBQs, toilets, tables, shelters etc.)
- Scenic beauty, 'untouched' coast
- Abundant wildlife
- More space/less crowding
- Healthy, native vegetation (e.g. no weeds, less cleared areas)
- An informed community
- Good camping areas (formalised, well managed)
- Other (please briefly describe)

**9. If you would like to use your own words, please describe your vision of the Clarence Valley's coastline and estuaries as you would like to see them in 10 years (please limit to 50 words or less)**

**10. In what capacity are you completing this survey?**

- As an individual
- As a business or government agency
- As a community group/organisation
- Please specify

**11. Contact details (Optional. We may contact you to discuss your responses. All responses will remain confidential)**

Name of individual, business or community group	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

**12. What is your age?**

- Under 18
- 18-39
- 40-59
- 60+
- Prefer not to say

**13. Are you..**

- Aboriginal
- Torres Strait Islander
- Other
- Prefer not to say

**14. In what suburb do you live?**

**15. How would you prefer to receive further information regarding this project?**

- Via Council's on-line community engagement portal - Clarence Conversations
- Via Facebook
- Directly via email
- I'd prefer not to receive any more information
- Other (please specify)

**16. And finally, is there any other information you wish to provide to the study team?  
Additional comments can be provided here or on the Clarence Conversations webpage.  
For further information please go to: <https://www.clarenceconversations.com.au/>**

**Thank you for taking the time to complete our survey, your support is greatly appreciated.**

Supported by





## Attachment 2: Community Survey Outcomes





**Clarence Valley Coastline and Estuaries - Coastal Management Program Scoping Study  
Community Survey Results**

## Insights

TOTAL RESPONSES

154

COMPLETION RATE ?

100%

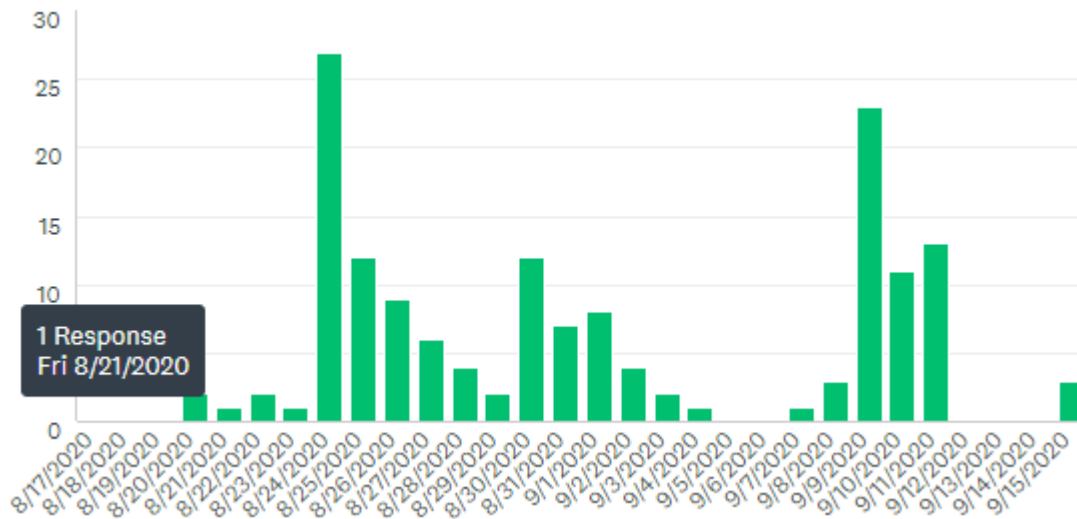
TYPICAL TIME SPENT ?

13m:17s

Is this useful? 👍👎

Is this useful? 👍👎

**Responses (by day)**



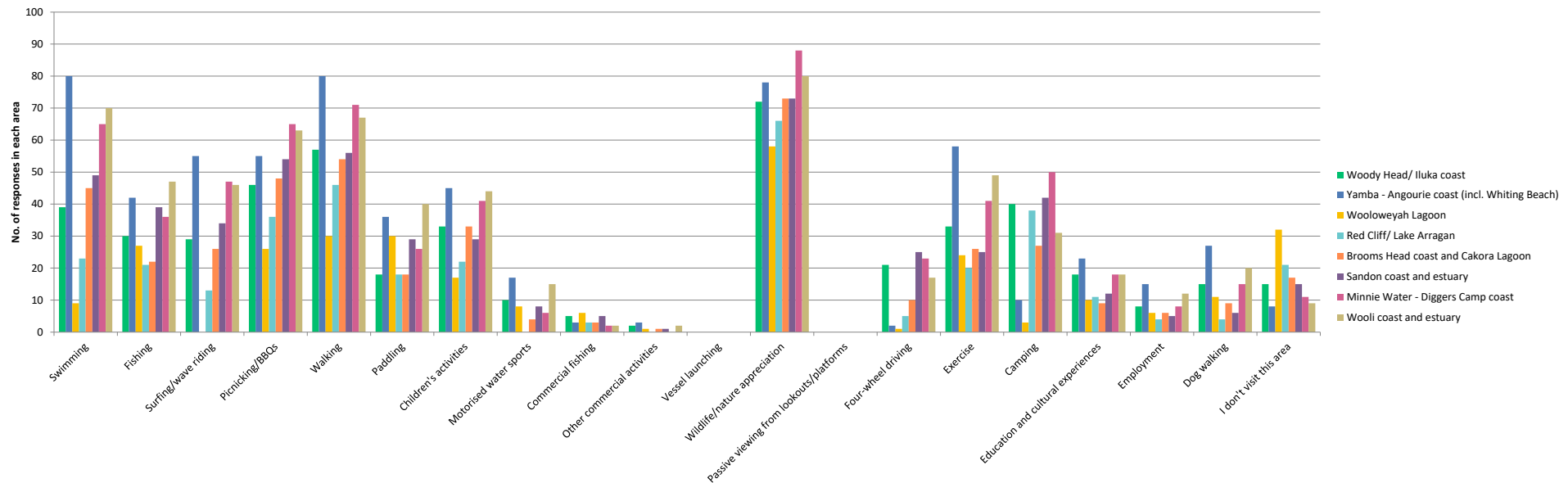
\*Hard copy responses were manually entered on 15/9/20 (after the survey completion date).

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

1. What are your primary activities at each area of the Clarence coastline and estuary? (tick any that apply)

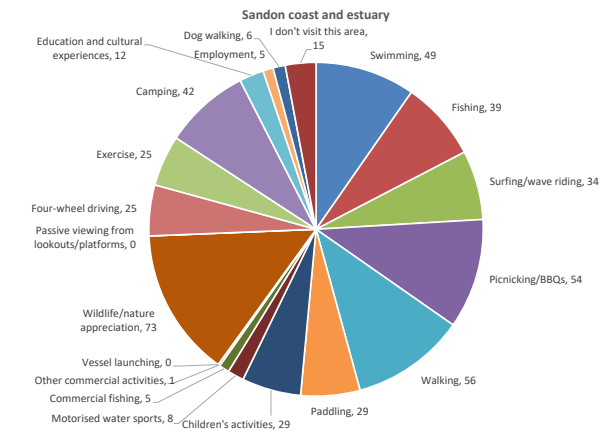
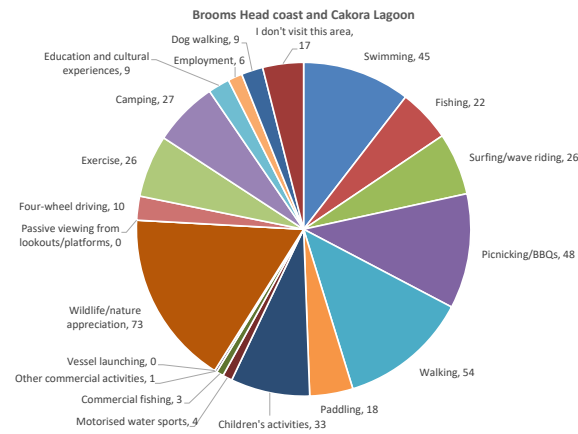
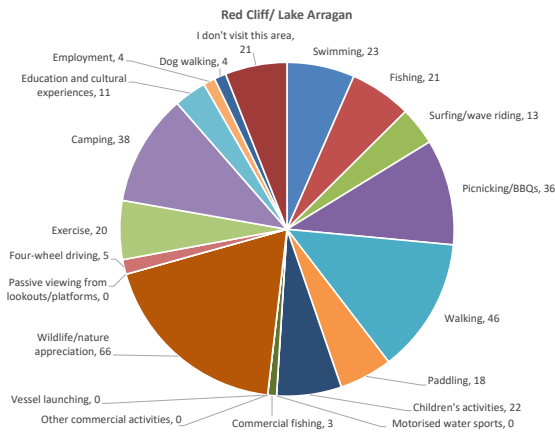
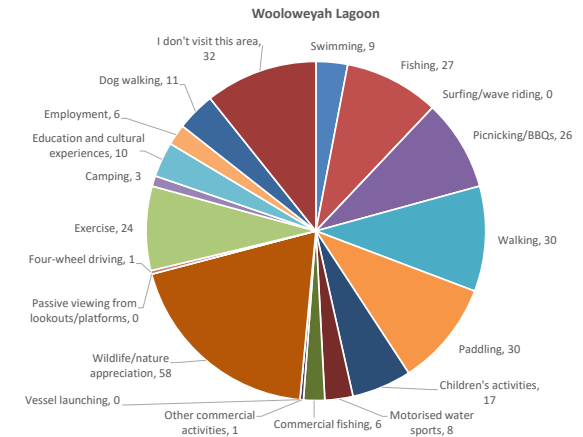
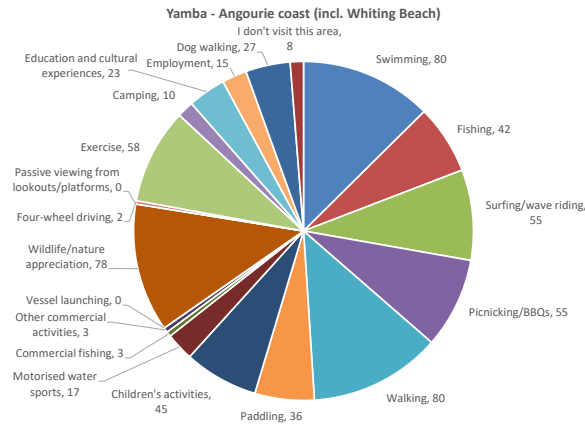
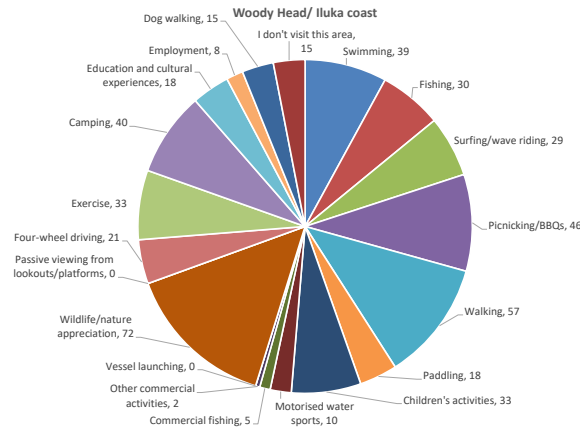
	Woody Head/ Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary	Total								
Swimming	27%	39	56%	80	6%	9	16%	23	31%	45	34%	49	45%	65	49%	70	143
Fishing	33%	30	46%	42	29%	27	23%	21	24%	22	42%	39	39%	36	51%	47	92
Surfing/wave riding	30%	29	56%	55	0%	0	13%	13	27%	26	35%	34	48%	47	47%	46	98
Picnicking/BBQs	41%	46	49%	55	23%	26	32%	36	42%	48	48%	54	58%	65	56%	63	113
Walking	41%	57	58%	80	22%	30	33%	46	39%	54	41%	56	51%	71	49%	67	138
Padding	20%	18	39%	36	33%	30	20%	18	20%	18	32%	29	28%	26	43%	40	92
Children's activities	38%	33	52%	45	20%	17	26%	22	38%	33	34%	29	48%	41	51%	44	86
Motorised water sports	29%	10	50%	17	24%	8	0%	0	12%	4	24%	8	18%	6	44%	15	34
Commercial fishing	71%	5	43%	3	86%	6	43%	3	43%	3	71%	5	29%	2	29%	2	7
Other commercial activities	33%	2	50%	3	17%	1	0%	0	17%	1	17%	1	0%	0	33%	2	6
Vessel launching	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Wildlife/nature appreciation	56%	72	61%	78	45%	58	52%	66	57%	73	57%	73	69%	88	63%	80	128
Passive viewing from lookouts/platforms	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Four-wheel driving	51%	21	5%	2	2%	1	12%	5	24%	10	61%	25	56%	23	41%	17	41
Exercise	29%	33	51%	58	21%	24	18%	20	23%	26	22%	25	36%	41	43%	49	113
Camping	53%	40	13%	10	4%	3	50%	38	36%	27	55%	42	66%	50	41%	31	76
Education and cultural experiences	43%	18	55%	23	24%	10	26%	11	21%	9	29%	12	43%	18	43%	18	42
Employment	32%	8	60%	15	24%	6	16%	4	24%	6	20%	5	32%	8	48%	12	25
Dog walking	25%	15	46%	27	19%	11	7%	4	15%	9	10%	6	25%	15	34%	20	59
I don't visit this area	35%	15	19%	8	74%	32	49%	21	40%	17	35%	15	26%	11	21%	9	43
Other (please specify location)																	6
Landcare activities - Brooms Head & Lake Cakora																	Answered
Bare Point to Wilsons Head and Wooli Beach																	153
Surf Life Saving activities																	Skipped
Ten Mile Beach - Walking and Four-wheel driving. Accessed from Black Rocks (walking) or Shark Bay (driving).																	1
Landcare and RFS volunteer																	
Research, all estuaries - mangrove ecosystems																	

\* Percentage results refers to the proportion of responses in each area for each activity

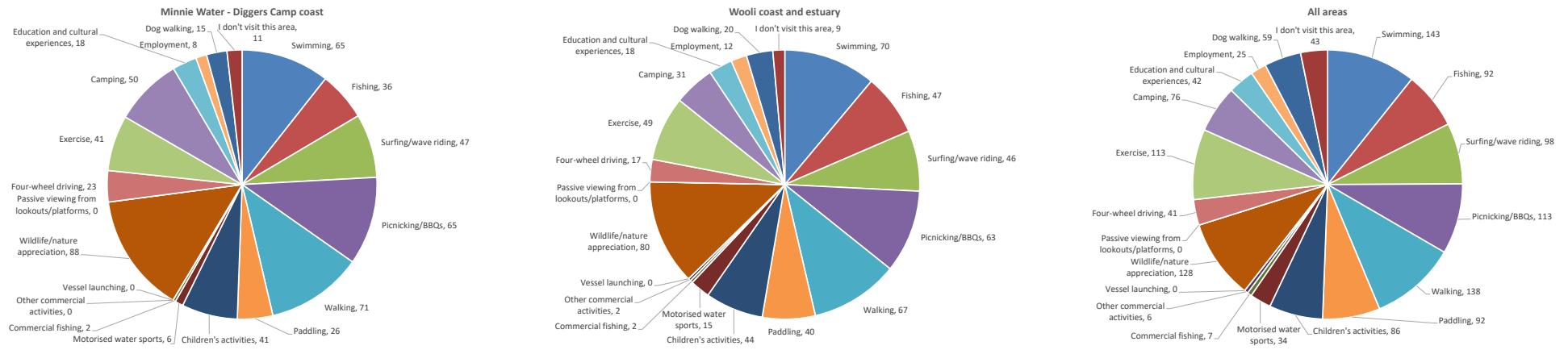


Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

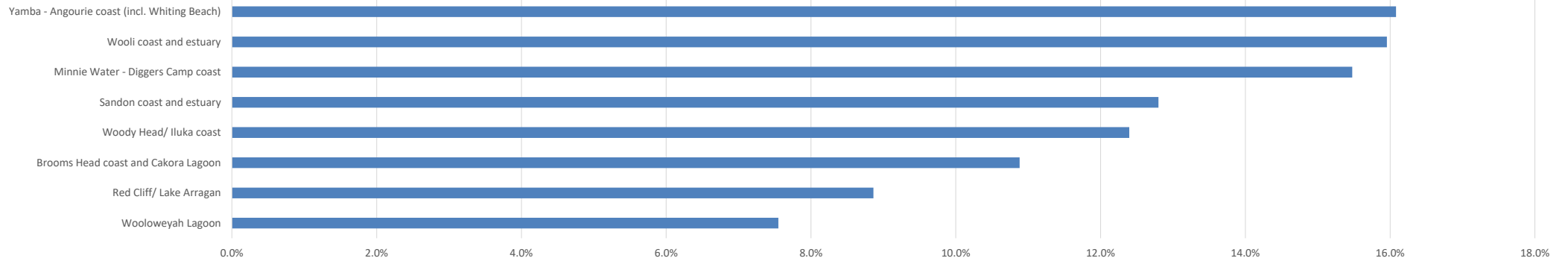
Responses (by area)



Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities



Total activity responses

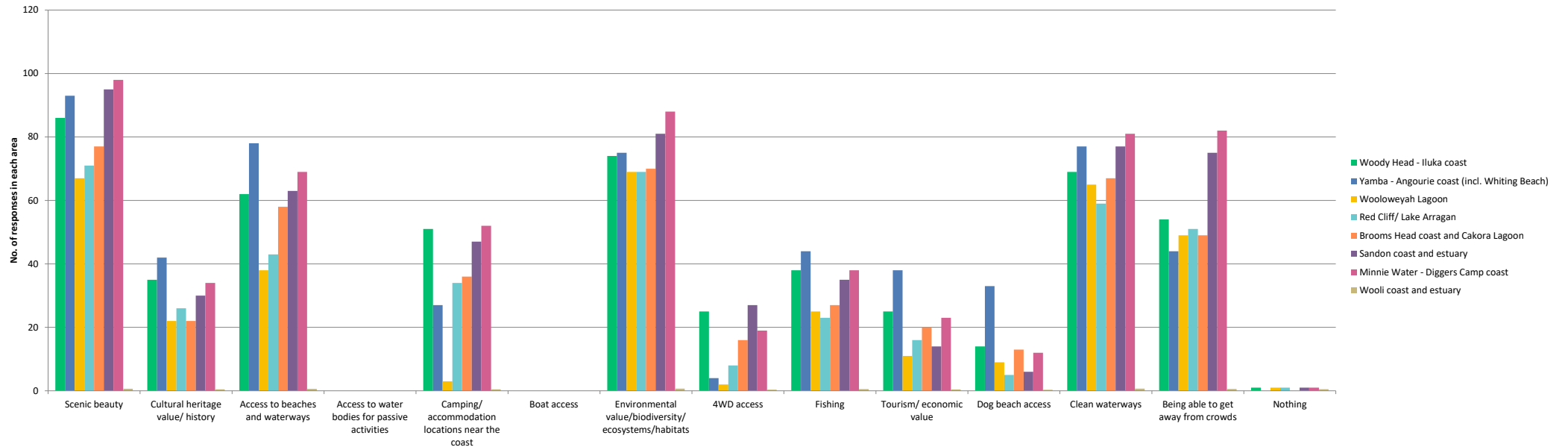


Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

2. Is there anything that you particularly like or value about the Clarence coastline and estuaries? (tick any that apply)

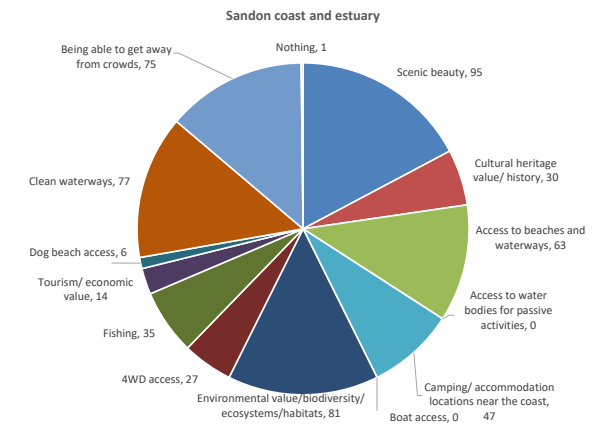
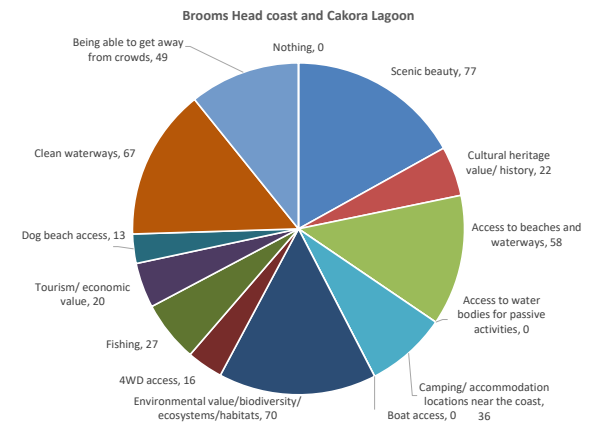
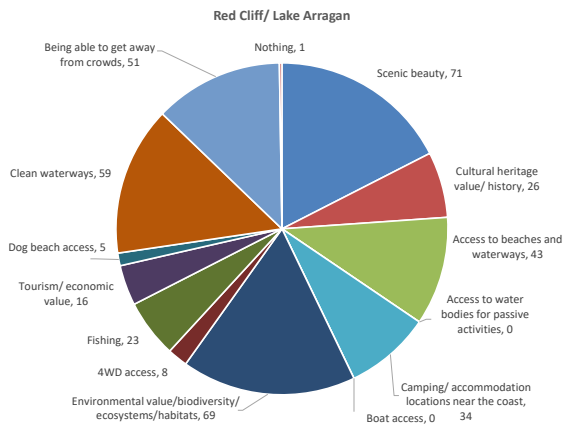
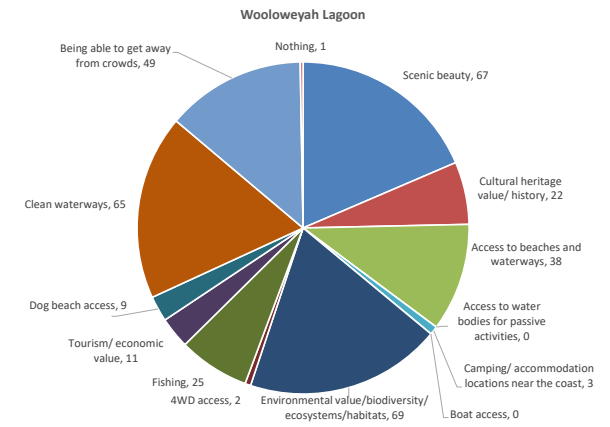
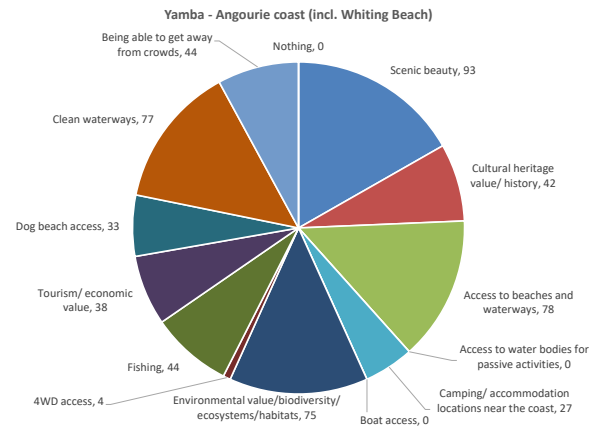
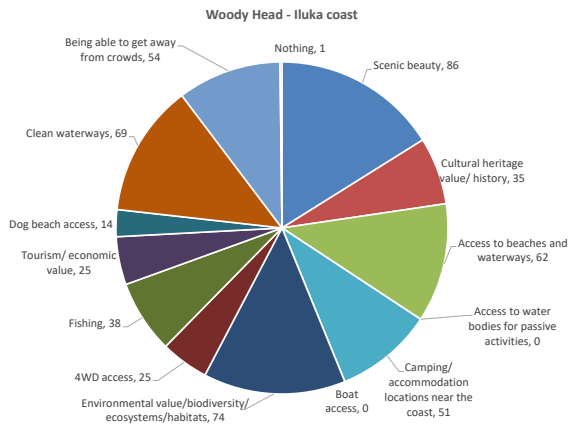
	Woody Head - Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary	Total									
Scenic beauty	60%	86	65%	93	47%	67	50%	71	54%	77	66%	95	66%	95	143			
Cultural heritage value/ history	47%	35	57%	42	30%	22	35%	26	30%	22	41%	30	46%	34	49%	36	74	
Access to beaches and waterways	49%	62	62%	78	30%	38	34%	43	46%	58	50%	63	55%	69	62%	78	126	
Access to water bodies for passive activities	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	
Camping/ accommodation locations near the coast	54%	51	29%	27	3%	3	36%	34	38%	36	50%	47	55%	52	48%	45	94	
Boat access	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	
Environmental value/biodiversity/ ecosystems/habitats	60%	74	60%	75	56%	69	56%	69	56%	70	65%	81	71%	88	69%	85	124	
4WD access	60%	25	10%	4	5%	2	19%	8	38%	16	64%	27	45%	19	38%	16	42	
Fishing	44%	38	51%	44	29%	25	26%	23	31%	27	40%	35	44%	38	54%	47	87	
Tourism/ economic value	39%	25	59%	38	17%	11	25%	16	31%	20	22%	14	36%	23	42%	27	64	
Dog beach access	23%	14	55%	33	15%	9	8%	5	22%	13	10%	6	20%	12	32%	19	60	
Clean waterways	56%	69	62%	77	52%	65	48%	59	54%	67	62%	77	65%	81	68%	84	124	
Being able to get away from crowds	41%	54	34%	44	37%	49	39%	51	37%	49	57%	75	63%	82	56%	74	131	
Nothing	50%	1	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	50%	1	2	
Other (please specify)																	7	
Surfing, swimming, diving																	Answered	152
Every coastal Reserve & adjacent water ways needs to be protected from pollution and development. Emergency Services MUST have access.																	Skipped	2
Diggers Camp community missing an allocated off-leash dog beach																		
High value surfing spots.																		
This is one of the most poorly setup surveys I have ever completed																		
Please don't over develop Yamba. Green spaces around all buildings are essential																		
Protection provided by SIMP and Yuraygir NP																		

\* Percentage results refers to the proportion of responses in each area for each attribute

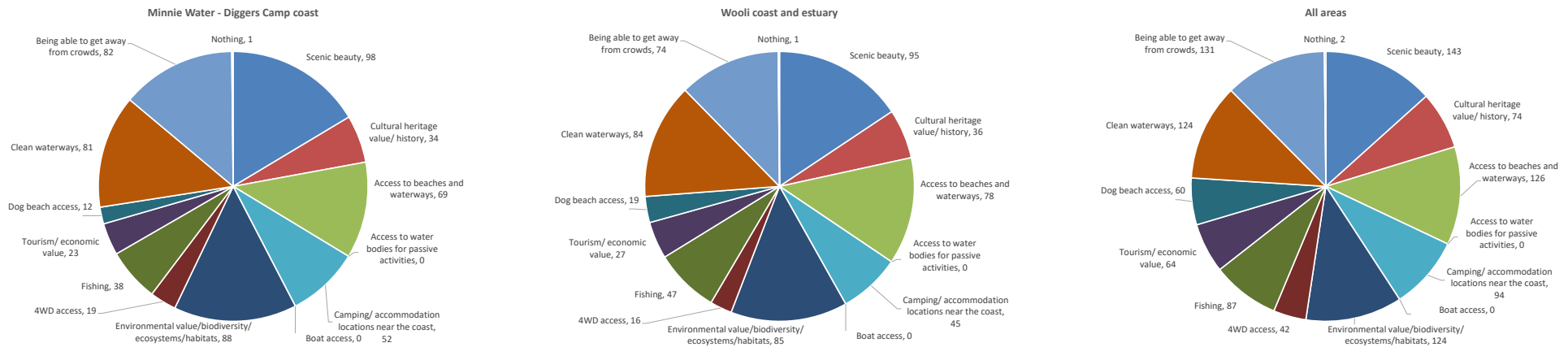


Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Responses (by area)



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities



### 3. Would you like to explain why you gave the scores to Question 2 above? (please limit to 100 words or less)

Most of the above improve our coastline values

Our children & grandchildren have inherited the COVID-19 world in which whatever your postcode clean air, air you can safely breathe is vital. Along with unpolluted water, uncontaminated soil and species diversity, clean Covid & carbon-constrained air is vital, essential to sustainable life in the long term. Those values I ticked increase one's biophilia. But if you do not experience the natural world, you are less likely to appreciate the value of the natural world. Because a sustainable natural world is made up of our 4 vital needs of clean air, water, soil and species diversity, if you haven't yet grasped the fundamental essential importance of these 4 vital needs, you won't bother to take legal, peaceful steps to replace elected decision makers whose decisions are based on short-term greed, stupidity, ignorance about what is important on Planet A.

The Clarence and it's estuaries are still pristine. I feel privileged being able to experience it in my own back yard but sadly I don't expect it to last

Clarence Valley is the last place on the east coast not trashed and overcrowded. It is spectacular in that it is relatively clean but on the verge of being destroyed. This is the time to take action to protect the biodiversity of this area from human activities.

I love the natural beauty of the river and coastal areas

We love being able to drive onto the beach 🚗 at Minnie or Sandon and go for a surf.

I appreciate the natural beauty of the whole coastline, particularly that it is not highly developed. There are pristine areas that can be accessed and enjoyed with a bit of effort and they haven't been damaged by humans.

That's how I feel

The value of the area is that it is one of the last under-developed places to escape to and appreciate nature and solitude, to get back to basics.

I don't believe 4WD access should be permitted on any beach, and dog walking on beaches is too problematic for beaches attached to NP. I appreciate the coast for its natural and cultural values

This whole coastline has an undeveloped setting with lower numbers of people. The natural features dominate over the developed/built environment. This makes it different to other places like South East QLD and is why it is so unique and beautiful.

The tourism and recreational value of these places is fundamentally based on them not being over exploited and commercial vessels and 4wds not destroying the serenity



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

This coastline is particularly attractive to me and my family for its beautiful headlands and surf beaches/spots
People enjoy the Clarence bc it is NOT over-developed. Please do NOT build on coastal Reserves. There have been 2 known Shark attacks at Wilsons/ Diggers Camp in last 2 years - one fatal. Emergency Services MUST have designated access.
These areas are not overdeveloped and everyone has access to the coastline.
Natural world in this region is the greatest asset. Preservation and conservation of yurigar np is fundamental to retention of unique environment.
All of the beaches in Iluka are pristine and full of wildlife except for one which is main beach it is over run with unleashed dogs they chase all the birds away and leave the beach littered with dog faeces and 4WDS should be banned from Shark Bay they destroy bird habitat and damage sand dunes
A relatively unspoilt section of the NSW coastline, with lower population densities.
We love our coastline
Solitude kayak fishing when trawlers are not working the lake when there are trawlers working they turn over mud from the bottom and it lands on any marine vegetation.
Areas that provide easy access and facilities for families are our favourite. We enjoy walking through national parks and appreciating our natural heritage & surrounding areas.
Dog access is another big one for us.
You have mentioned nothing of our river systems however. More Foreshore walks would be beneficial.
Speaks for itself
Natural beauty is the most important part of these places and why we choose to live here.
(no scores there just on /off)
I highly value the natural beauty and camping in national parks. I don't want to see our national parks become over managed and should be left natural
I like to be in places for there beauty and tranquility. Left InTheir natural state with a bit of maintenance and clean well cared for facilities.
not enough knowledge to comment on this
Wooloweyah lake needs to be protected red from commercial fishing. It is an absolute disgrace that trawlers still fish this lake with primitive means destroying sea grass habitat and increasing silt load
I value the natural environment and functioning ecosystems above all else.
I enjoy at times recreational fishing.
I value the aspects for all sites in the Clarence but I don't get to visit them all due to access. I've answered based on my experience of that area.
Wooli and Minnie Waters are very special places because they are some of the few remaining coastal towns that are mostly undeveloped and still have the natural beauty of being surrounded by National parks with precious flora and fauna biodiversity, pristine waterways and uncrowded beaches. Wooli, Minnie Waters and Diggers camp have retained the small beach village feel and should be protected for future generations to enjoy .

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

<p>Wooli is my favourite getaway, we live in QLD and there are many special places out there, but nothing as charming and wild as Wooli. The diversity of wildlife is outstanding. I love getting away from the crowds, enjoying the vastness of the ocean and changing scenery along coastal walks. There are always wildflowers and birds join you along your stroll. If we feel adventurous we can enjoy a pristine dive at the solitary islands or cruise up the beautiful Wooli river in a tinny. The fishing is also a delight. I honestly cannot say enough for the wonderful Wooli coast/estuary and nearby Minnie water/Diggers and Sandon. An example of the charm of Wooli's community is seen in their ongoing care/time and efforts with Camp Quality.</p>
<p>As older people we walk our dogs &amp; swim at these places. Sometimes frustrated by being unable to see more due to National Park restrictions. However we do appreciate responsible use of the coast &amp; river</p>
<p>Beautiful natural locations with clean unspoiled and undeveloped beaches with excellent waves for surfing. Significant areas of Biodiversity and conservation areas. Its appeal and attraction is the nature of the coast where there are places to get away from the over tourism of some parts of the CVC and the Northern Rivers.</p>
<p>The points are self explanatory</p>
<p>Our beaches and waterways are special, and they're also extraordinarily vulnerable. It makes SO MUCH sense – in the short, medium and long economic terms – for us to be vigilant custodians and preserve nature's balance as much as possible.</p>
<p>I appreciate people valuing cultural heritage and I am all for it. To me in the Clarence area it is just not as obvious as say Uluru or Arnhem land and therefore does not attract my attention to any great extent. To me there are small fragments of heritage but no major attraction as say the cultural centre and rock fish traps of Brewarrina with easy viewing and in depth descriptions and history of the area.</p>
<p>They're the things I value most and where I value them.</p>
<p>The natural beauty and environmental habitats in the Wooli area are of concern and future or further development should be minimised to retain it's current state. This include Wooli river waterways, the condition of the local beach and preservation of wildlife habitats.</p>
<p>Wooli is a special place away from the crowds and has a very friendly population</p>
<p>My lack of comments for areas North of Sandon is due to my lack of local knowledge of these areas.</p>
<p>Holiday at Wooli and needs to retain its natural attractions and coastal environment for future generations.</p>
<p>I love Wooli and surround being out of the way and almost untouched by travellers, it's a locals choice</p>
<p>The unspoiled, quiet beach and village, Wooli, which love</p>
<p>There was no score requested. I appreciate the beauty and quiet and unspoiled nature. This is at risk from 4WDs racing all over the beach and sand dunes without concern for walkers and children and wildlife</p>
<p>Enjoy the natural surroundings, low numbers of people, family friendly locations like Wooli estuary and beach.</p>
<p>The natural beauty and wild life of Wooli beach and it's river are astounding. I been visiting this area most of my life - first as a child, then a parent and now I take my Grandchildren there. PLEASE PROTECT WOOLI BEACH FROM EROSION.</p>
<p>The beach remains the major attraction for me. He's a very beautiful part of the world</p>
<p>Variety of body surfing beaches</p>
<p>Cleanliness</p>

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

<p>This is not an easy question to answer. I appreciate nature, and to do that the "being able to get away from crowds" question helps in that appreciation. However, there are certain times of the year when some of the more attractive areas, in terms of nature and wildlife appreciation, are ruined by crowds of people, not all of whom have any appreciation for nature, but rather the opportunity to get cheap or even free bush camping.</p>
<p>As a local resident I love the easy access to uncrowded and relatively unspoilt coastal areas. This will be increasingly important as overseas and interstate travel may be restricted in the future.</p>
<p>I love visiting these places for relaxation &amp; natural beauty.</p>
<p>I rarely go to some areas but all are values for their scenic beauty and lack of commercialisation.</p>
<p>Limit car access to Minnie Waters main beach. De s trots fine system and unsafe for beach users</p>
<p>We need to keep all our wonderful areas open to all locals and visitors and stop locking things up and making new rules that keep restricting visitors</p>
<p>The value of these areas is intrinsic to their natural state; without taking care of the environment at ALL of the above, they have no value.</p>
<p>Love what's left of their pristineness. Stop developing Yamba accommodation so we can all enjoy the environment there without more tourists. No high rise please.</p>
<p>I like to spend time in these areas which haven't quite been destroyed by human greed. Although they are on that path.</p>
<p>Our Coastline is special and needs to be protected from development before we loose the natural beauty and the diverse habitats that we have. This coastline is one of the most spectacular on the east coast and needs to be protected from human impacts</p>
<p>Acknowledgement of traditional owners and their care for the land is vital. They did such a good job of being custodians, we need to learn from them.</p>
<p>The place has a rugged beauty that is actually quite fragile. Retention of normal sand drift seems difficult due to training walls on the Clarence</p>
<p>It reflects what I use these area's for and I strongly don't want restrictions put on these that prevent me from enjoying what my family has been for many generations.</p>
<p>I have not rated Lake Wooloweyah as clean due to busy prawns being trawled in the lagoon, destroying seagrass.</p>
<p>Lived at Wooloweyah since 1976, love the village here but hate the fact that, trawlers have effected the lake, re the weed that sustained the flock swans the used to be there</p>
<p>Uncrowded. Good facilities. Great for family and dogs. River and beaches.</p>
<p>Our flora, fauna and natural beauty are the biggest asset of the Clarence Valley</p>
<p>Why does council push tourism so much when the vast majority of locals really prefer untouched natural coastline and no crouds?</p>
<p>We live here so don't need camping facilities. Also 4WD has to be limited to protect are areas.</p>
<p>People need to be able to view the area. Yamba foreshore on the zig-zag path to main beach is embarrassing as the main vista to the town's Main Beach. Dead and dangerous trees, broken paths, lack of aesthetics compared to other coastal towns. Often stinking pool which can be smelt from the Hotel.</p>
<p>Because most is still free to the public to enjoy.</p>
<p>I value high biodiversity and conservation above human access and dog walking however being a dog owner and fisherman still value access at certain areas.</p>
<p>My local beach is a dog beach but I also deeply appreciate all of the national park beaches and estuary.</p>
<p>It is a relaxing area full of natural beauty and serenity</p>

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

I have only given scores to those areas that I go regularly. If I ever go to the other areas regularly, I would score them as well.

No, thanks.

I am an ecologist who enjoys nature and likes to avoid crowds.

Sandon, surrounded by national Park ensures that certain rules have to be observed. This keeps the area free of development and ensures the environment is protected

As a home owner at the Sandon, I feel it is the natural environment that is most important for protection. The surrounding NP makes this area unique.

Consider the environmental and scenic values of the marked areas are extremely important to the conservation of the Clarence Coast. I recognise there are other locations that I haven't marked but have visited over the years. Clarence Coast is special as fortunately large areas are protected in national parks.

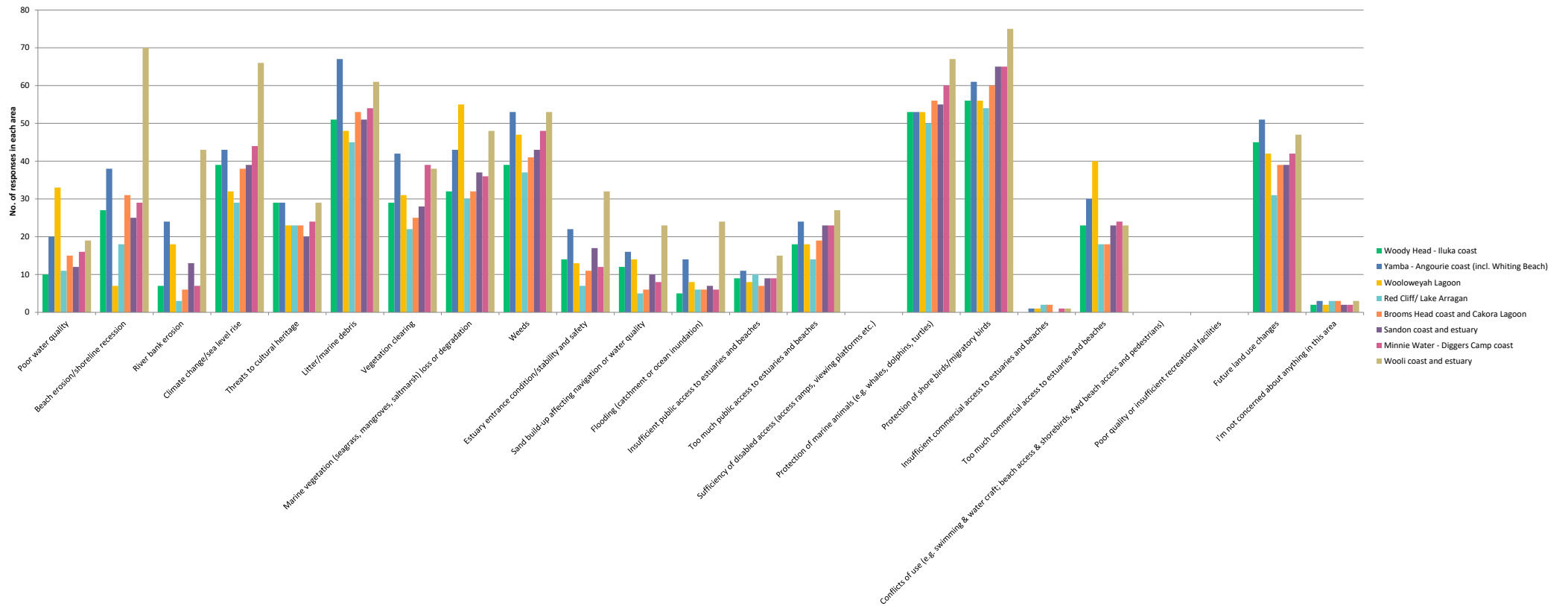
Complex ecosystems with the overlap of tropical and temperate species. Just as the Solitary Islands are at the southern limit for hard corals, the Woolli Woolli River is the most southerly estuary to have all of NSW's mangrove species.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

## 4. Are you concerned about any of the following aspects within each of the coastline areas or estuaries?

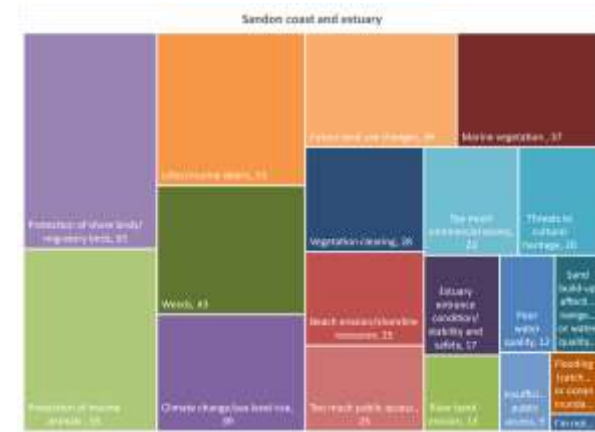
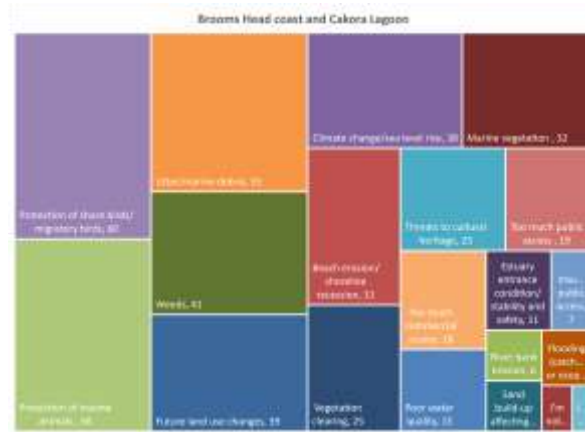
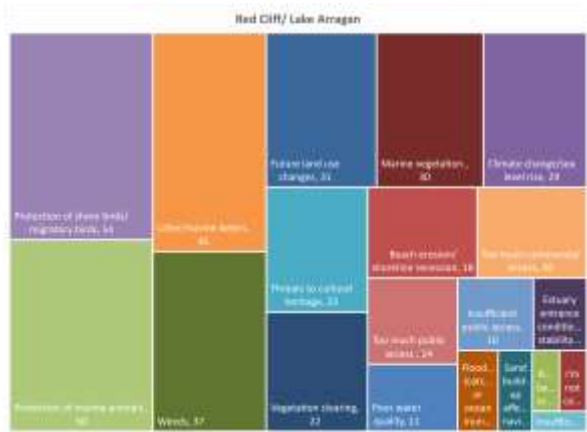
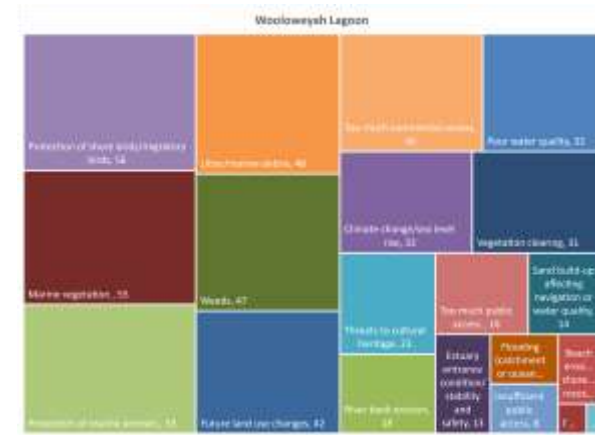
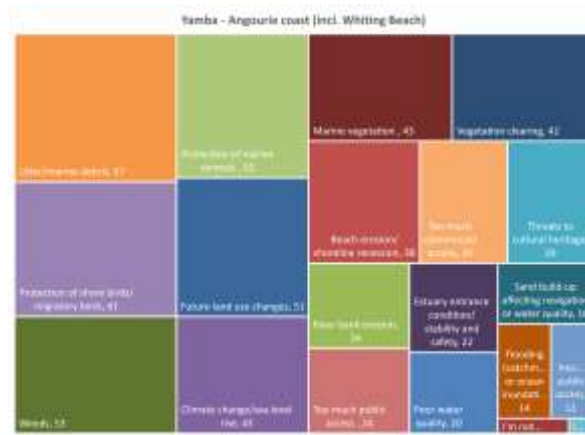
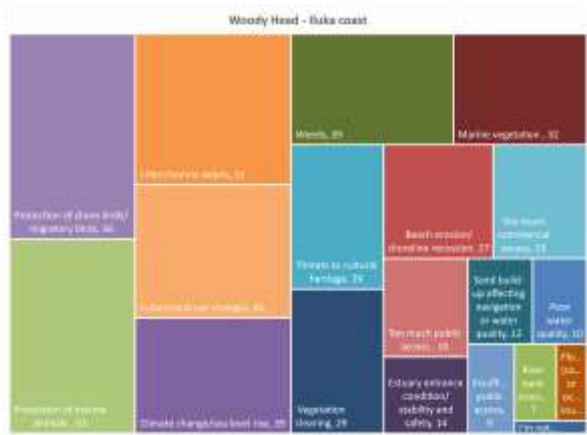
	Woody Head - Iluka coast	Yamba - Angourie	Angourie coast (incl. Whiting Beach)	Wooloweyah Lagoon	Red Cliff/ Lake Arragan	Brooms Head coast and Cakora Lagoon	Sandon coast and estuary	Minnie Water - Diggers Camp coast	Wooli coast and estuary	Total							
Poor water quality	18%	10	35%	20	58%	33	19%	11	26%	15	21%	12	28%	16	33%	19	57
Beach erosion/shoreline recession	24%	27	34%	38	6%	7	16%	18	28%	31	23%	25	26%	29	63%	70	111
River bank erosion	11%	7	36%	24	27%	18	5%	3	9%	6	20%	13	11%	7	65%	43	66
Climate change/sea level rise	46%	39	51%	43	38%	32	35%	29	45%	38	46%	39	52%	44	79%	66	84
Threats to cultural heritage	60%	29	60%	29	48%	23	48%	23	48%	23	42%	20	50%	24	60%	29	48
Litter/marine debris	54%	51	71%	67	51%	48	47%	45	56%	53	54%	51	57%	54	64%	61	95
Vegetation clearing	40%	29	58%	42	42%	31	30%	22	34%	25	38%	28	53%	39	52%	38	73
Marine vegetation (seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh) loss or degradation	37%	32	49%	43	63%	55	34%	30	37%	32	43%	37	41%	36	55%	48	87
Weeds	45%	39	61%	53	54%	47	43%	37	47%	41	49%	43	55%	48	61%	53	87
Estuary entrance condition/stability and safety	26%	14	42%	22	25%	13	13%	7	21%	11	32%	17	23%	12	60%	32	53
Sand build-up affecting navigation or water quality	29%	12	38%	16	33%	14	12%	5	14%	6	24%	10	19%	8	55%	23	42
Flooding (catchment or ocean inundation)	13%	5	35%	14	20%	8	15%	6	15%	6	18%	7	15%	6	60%	24	40
Insufficient public access to estuaries and beaches	31%	9	38%	11	28%	8	34%	10	24%	7	31%	9	31%	9	52%	15	29
Too much public access to estuaries and beaches	34%	18	45%	24	34%	18	26%	14	36%	19	43%	23	43%	23	51%	27	53
Sufficiency of disabled access (access ramps, viewing platforms etc.)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Protection of marine animals (e.g. whales, dolphins, turtles)	63%	53	63%	53	63%	53	60%	50	67%	56	65%	55	71%	60	80%	67	84
Protection of shore birds/migratory birds	60%	56	65%	61	60%	56	57%	54	64%	60	69%	65	69%	65	80%	75	94
Insufficient commercial access to estuaries and beaches	0%	0	25%	1	25%	1	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	25%	1	25%	1	4
Too much commercial access to estuaries and beaches	41%	23	54%	30	71%	40	32%	18	32%	18	41%	23	43%	24	41%	23	56
Conflicts of use (e.g. swimming & water craft; beach access & shorebirds, 4wd beach access and pedestrians)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Poor quality or insufficient recreational facilities	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Future land use changes	58%	45	65%	51	54%	42	40%	31	50%	39	50%	39	54%	42	60%	47	78
I'm not concerned about anything in this area	33%	2	50%	3	33%	2	50%	3	50%	3	33%	2	33%	2	50%	3	6
															Answered		152
															Skipped		2

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities



Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Responses (by area)







**5. Based on your observations, do you believe there are any other issues or threats to the Clarence Valley coastline and estuaries? (please limit to 100 words or less)**

There is a threat to north end off Brooms Head caravan park because of beach erosion. Need rock wall extended.

Compared to threats posed by our children's ever-growing climate catastrophe, the Covid-19 pandemic is just something we will have to adjust to and change our behaviour. But unlike climate change, the Covid-19 pandemic does not threaten all life on Earth.

There is a potential threat to rivers, estuaries and coastline from potential mining in the Clarence Valley and Coffs Harbour. Any mining near river courses could be the cause of massive threat to the health of rivers and to the sea, threatening tourism, fishing, farming, biodiversity and environment and our way of life. Exploration for mining needs to be stopped as if approved the potential for irreparable damage is a possibility.

overdeveloped land of an industrial nature around Yamba

The continual cleaning of fish in the Minnie Water bay. The concrete "cleaning" bollards were put there illegally and the debris and stench is quite revolting and polluted the bay swimming area!!!

The lagoon at Broomes head needs immediate Sanctuary zoning to protect the delicate marine environment that exists there...Far too many people pillage this area with absolutely no respect for the marine environment. Particularly school holidays...

Sometime between 1016 and 1035, the King of Denmark, England (invaded in 1016), Norway, and Sweden, is claimed as directing the rising tide to:

"You are subject to me, as the land on which I am sitting is mine, and no one has resisted my overlordship with impunity. I command you, therefore, not to rise on to my land, nor to presume to wet the clothing or limbs of your master."

That just ended with one wet King.

Please:

Stop approving DA's within the areas the CSIRO claims will be either underwater or regularly inundated by 2100.

Engage professional assistance with regard to future construction of rocks and concrete armour for the protection of existing properties.

It is my understanding that such constructions only delay the inevitable (at best) and result in more flooding and damage at other locations.

History has had one too many wet Kings already,

And as with King Cnut (Canute):

Council will just end up getting wet and local people will pay the price.

My main concern is 4WD access to beaches (which should be stopped or at the least properly policed for permits) and figuring out how to promote responsible 4WD access to coastal forests - i.e. limit the 4WD club type "rip it up" activities. The other big threat to amenity are uncontrolled dogs on the beaches and in the community. We have lived here 7 years now and I have noticed the increase in large dogs on the beach. My 4 year old daughter is now petrified of dogs from them running up to her on the beach. this is mainly a visitor problem, people coming in and running their dogs on the beach.

Impacts on adjoining waterways and estuaries from large scale development.

Vegetation clearing and weed incursion and urban encroachments

Climate change is a threat to all our coastal sites. The impact of litter is extensive too

Freedom camping likely to swell with highway improvement resulting in human waste pollution and bush trampling

I see the largest threat to what the area has to offer visitors and locals alike are sharks. Specifically, the increase numbers of White Pointers. The recent death, near misses and sightings of White Pointers here and further North has sent a very real chill through all who use the coast. All the research and recent trails at Lennox Head etc. appear to point to a role out of smart drum lines, tag, relocate as a sensible, balanced solution. I fear more deaths and/or severe injuries and a significant decline in tourism are inevitable if no further protections are introduced. Anecdotally, there have been more interactions of surfers & spear/fishermen with White Pointers this winter than is being reported in the media (or anywhere else).

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

<p>CONCERNS: Waste Management &amp; Public Toilets; Emergency Services Access; Tourist Traffic Hazard (on local roads to the coast); Freedom Campers not using designated Natl Pks Campgrounds; please expand Minnie Water campground to cater to population growth and move CVC camping out of residential areas (sell Woolli campground to pay for it);</p> <p>Woolli is mostly a swamp!! Unsanitary drainage.</p>
The onslaught of coastal development moving down the coast
Building development expansion can put environmental balance at risk unless carefully managed
Dogs are being taken to Bluff Beach and Frazers Reef Beach and Shark Bay chasing all wildlife including Kangaroos and shore birds, Spear fishing at Bluff Beach should be banned with signs in place as this place is a nursery for all marine life and should be protected also there should be a limit on the amount of mullet that is taken by the commercial fisherman
Commercial fishing in lake wooloweyah. Bush fires in overgrown under managed bush land.
Yes, Council needs to fully implement its vehicles on beaches policy. Lack of signs, illegal tracks not closed, vehicles entering closed sections of beaches. Majority of 4wd operators will comply with regulations if they know what they are. Furthermore only 1 Agency needs to manage vehicle use of beaches, which in this Council Area are all on Crown land.
We need to protect our ecosystems as much as we can
Maintaining the coastline and riverbanks with rock work and correct foreshore walks and access to help prevent further damage.
The threat of government making decision to close access down.
Excessive development
Please keep 4wheel drives off the Brooms Head to Red Cliff stretch of beach. When that woman went missing from Lake Arragon camp ground, i realised how much safer it feels not having vehicles along that beach. Back Beach at Brooms Head gets vehicles from Sandon and I never feel entirely safe when walking by myself, if there are 4 wheel drives on the beach.
Prawn trawling Wooloweyah Lagoon
The over use by commercial prawn trawlers in the Wooloweyah lagoon and the destruction caused by this.
growing population need Council to allocate appropriate camping facilities that do not impose on residential areas; long drives to the coast need Caravan and Boat Towing "VEHICLE PULL-OUTS" to allow local traffic to pass < increasing tourist population creating road hazard for local traffic to/from the coast
Making our national parks into caravan parks
Lake Wooloweyah has been depleted of its natural sea grass and abundance of marine life because of the massive amount of over fishing in the lake each year from trawlers dragging their nets on long the shallow bottom
Prawn trawlers need to be banned from lake wooloweyah as they are churning up floor and destroying any chance the lake could have of restoration, considering catch is only used as bait seriously not worth the detrimental damage
Commercial fishing trawling in wooloweyah lake is not sustainable and is destroying a unique habitat
Filling of swampland at west Yamba and building houses leading to increased runoff into the estuary and altering the conditions in Wooloweyah lagoon. Combined with excessive trawling leading to turbidity and destruction of marine habitat for wildlife.
Trawling in lake WOLOWEYAH
I'm concerned about The Shark Bay to Woody Head change in the vegetation and coastline.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

The residents of Diggers Camp are a threat to visitors. They don't want anyone else to have access to Diggers Camp.
I feel the Woolli foreshore is at risk of erosion and that ongoing dune rehabilitation is critical to stabilise an adequate foredune to protect this little coastal town. Beach scrapping seemed to help build a small dune in front of the main dune and the native planting seemed to stabilise this first dune and in turn protect the main dune, however, in the case of a significant storm event, that could occur in this years predicted severe weather, these efforts may not be enough. In addition, since the rock wall being installed at the end of the river, it appears the river may be getting shallower, if this could be investigated that would be great.
Mangrove protection from sea level rise.
Ocean acidity due to CO2 absorption.
Over tourism. Lack of management of Freedom Campers within National parks and Crown reserves such as Angourie. Resulting in illegal fires, rubbish, cars on beaches over crowding in the surf zone and resentment from local residents who feel they no longer have a say in how their local area is managed. Too many dogs on beaches outside of regulations threatening shore bird populations and other species.
Mainly beach front erosion.
Lack of access to national parks
I think you'll find a fair few Woolloveyah residents raising concerns about the effects of the Trawlers on the lagoon, and I join my voice to the chorus. It doesn't take a marine biology degree to intuit that the effects of Trawlers dragging the bottom and stirring up mud can only be impactful on the water quality and the decimation of seagrass. The previous report's finding ('wind' caused the seagrass to die off?) is fairly easily debunked I believe. Also, it's a shame the National Park rangers are spread so thin, the liberties people take with their dogs in the Yuraygir NP are outrageous, and the native critters territorial habits are disrupted etc.
Population increase and the management of it.
the threat is already there .National parks shutting up large tracts of coastline creating huge fire hazards and denying public access.
Lack of political will to follow through on coastal protection in future years.
Overdevelopment
I have a house near Woolli beach- it's worrying to see the ocean levels when there are storms
There is ongoing talk of industrialising the Clarence River, such as the Yamba Port and Rail proposal of two years ago, cruise ship access, industrial marine precincts etc. Any development of that sort could prove disastrous to the values I appreciate most.
Also, the approval of a series of major residential developments in recent years, Hickey Street, Iluka, West Yamba, and Gulmarrad will all lead to increased people, motor vehicles, a need for additional supporting infrastructure (Yamba bypass), hospitals, schools, commercial and industrial development, the list is endless. All of this comes at the expense of the natural environment and the values I personally value most.
Yes I live on the river at Yamba. Am concerned with increase in jet ski use - due to noise, speeds, impact on dolphins. Commercial night fish netting in the river is becoming more prevalent- why is this still allowed? Litter is a big problem. Dogs are not being kept off local Yamba beaches. Rangers do not monitor illegal van camping at night - at Pippie, Turners and Main beaches and river sites.
Too many people camping in car parks that's an eye sore and effecting the look of the town. Erosion on Pippie each open to issues and needs to be monitored closely.
yes the greenies locking every thing up.
Commercial fishing in the estuaries removes the bottom of the food chain or the breeding stock.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

To much locked up national park, let us in to use it
4WD vehicles on beaches a threat to all areas.
Wooloweyah lagoon being destroyed by trawlers.
4wd tourism on beaches and in our national parks and state forests
The frequent mentions of building a port at Yamba capable of hosting cruise ships in the Clarence River disgusts me. These are unregulated polluters with no concern but profit. The people who live in these beautiful areas don't want it, neither should you. It is a very real threat to the biodiversity and health of the ecosystems along the whole coastline.
Over development!
I think the biggest threats to the valley coastline are property's developers and CVC approving these developments
Weed infestation and poor quality/ lack of maintenance of public access points to beach. The public access to whiting beach is poorly designed. Flexible walkways are intended to follow dune contours ..... not be laid after the dune profile has been flattened. Current arrangement has lead to constant sand drift into car park area and ongoing maintenance.
commercial development, changing our coastline into a highrise type area. loss of habitat. allowing large fishing commercial fishing vessels off our coastline
Council need to start planting trees instead of clearing them. Free up the easements so people can plant endemic species and food trees. Stop widening access tracks that destroy the bush heath and vibe. Stop mowing down our heathland.
Coastal dunes and vegetation. Commercial fishing vessels operating on the Clarence river and lake woolowaya should be stopped.
Commercial trawling in lake wooloweyah and weed species surrounding the lake
bitou bush is the most effective way of preventing beach erosion as the nsw soil conservation service implemented this practice with planting between 1946 to 1968. My suggestion is not to remove the bitou bush from the ocean side beach dune to quickly but slowly remove and plant native species from the back side of the dune until satisfactory stabilisation is achieved and then remove the remaining bitou bush
Road widening and tree clearing, invasive weeds,
Apparent effluent drainage onto Minnie
Water main beach and lagoon in times of high rainfall
You need to install more and larger bins at beaches that are not ugly .
the west Yamba development is going to cause major issues re flooding
Not really.
4WD on beaches. Coastal reserves becoming carparks.
Over population! Crouds of bloody tourists!
Clearing for views is a major issue in Yamba.
Loss of sea grass. Vital to water quality and fishing stock

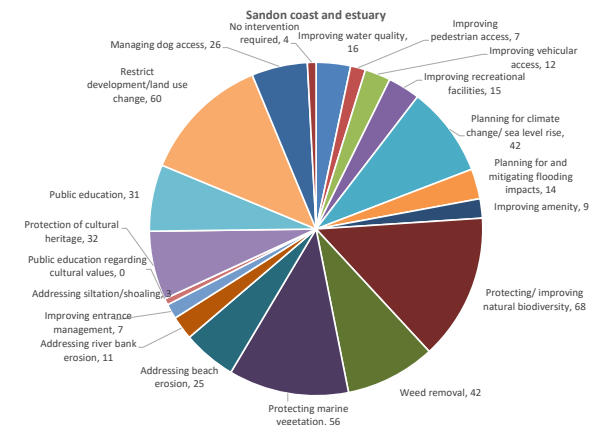
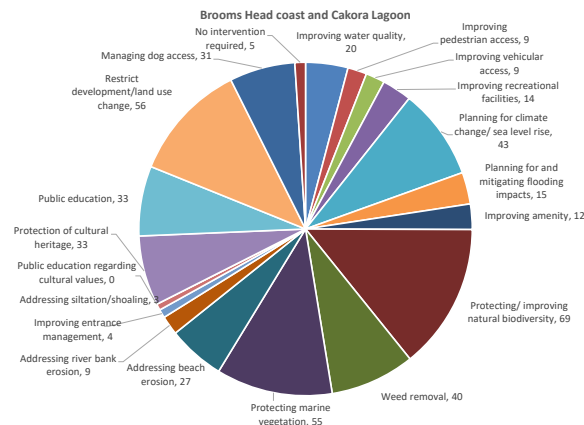
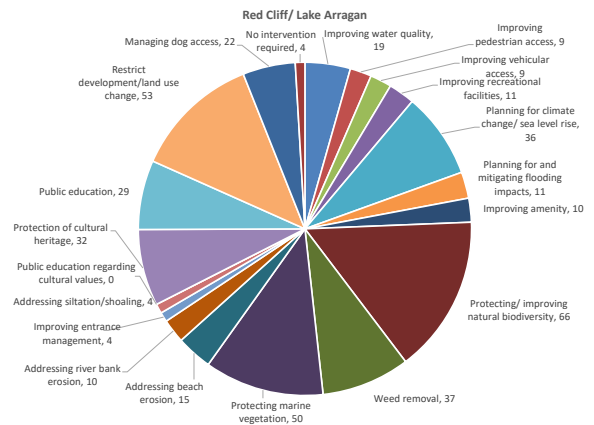
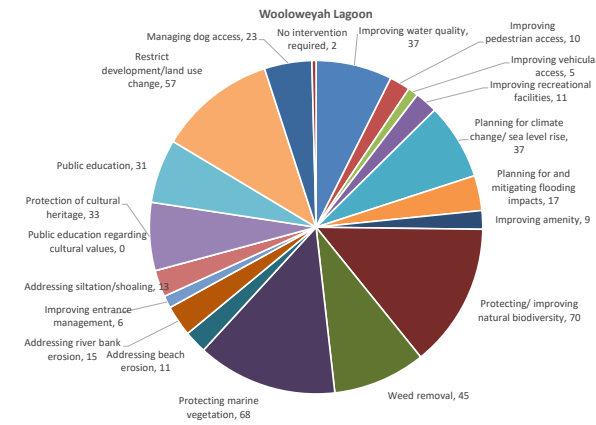
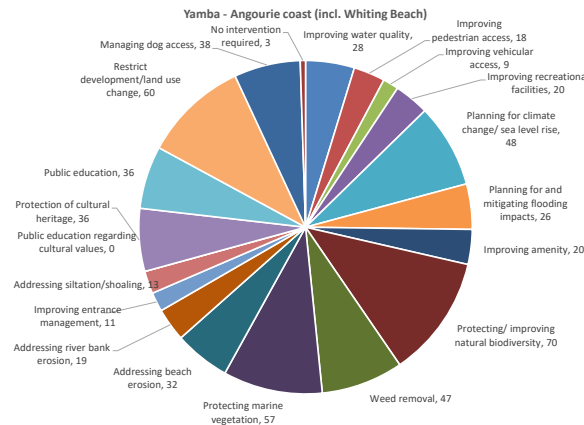
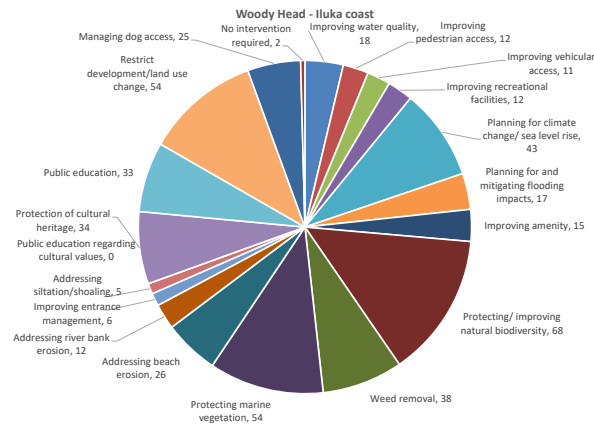
## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Need to remove noxious weeds on Lighthouse Hill and Yamba Point. Lighthouse hill was once all grassed and public had wonderful views; similarly growth of trees over main beach impeding views.
The area needs more care, such as weed control, fire prevention, more access for the public, too much land locked up.
Yes, I believe there is too much disturbance by people, their vehicles and dogs on threatened migratory bird habitats and feeding grounds. This disturbance is one of the key threatening processes for many species. I have had an idea about creating an artificial floating roost for shorebirds as some conservation groups are doing around the world, would be interested to see if there was any appetite in council to have a look at this?
4WD on national park beaches, why is this allowed? Surely this presents a threat to shorebirds, turtle nests? I am a dog owner and I appreciate a local dog beach but I don't expect every beach to be dog friendly. So why can 4WD access pristine national park beaches?
Yes. Speed limits of vehicles on beaches MUST be policed on a regular basis, as should bans on overnight camping. CC cameras should be fitted at all popular locations so that miscreants can be prosecuted.
With easy road access from the north and south, I believe there will be more people visiting the area. My concern is the area will be affected by illegal camping, litter, dumping; trampling of native vegetation, lack of concern for the environment,
We need a public pontoon at Yamba, like at all other 'ports' up the river.
Nuclear power plant.
The over use of beaches by 4WDs.
Flood mitigation in the Edwards Creek and swamp due to highway upgrade, insufficient easement to allow flood water to recede, and an increase in flood water height in the Townsend area.
The above was confusing? e.g. Weeds are a concern but I am only familiar with extent of weeds at those locations marked. Vegetation clearing & Marine vegetation degradation are concerns but don't know if occurring at the sites??
We have lost our resident and nesting beach stone curlews from the Wooli estuary due to human disturbance and especially unrestrained dogs. Uncontrolled access to the estuary shoreline by 4WD and free camping. Vessel wash. Misuse of river front reserves by adjoining residents.

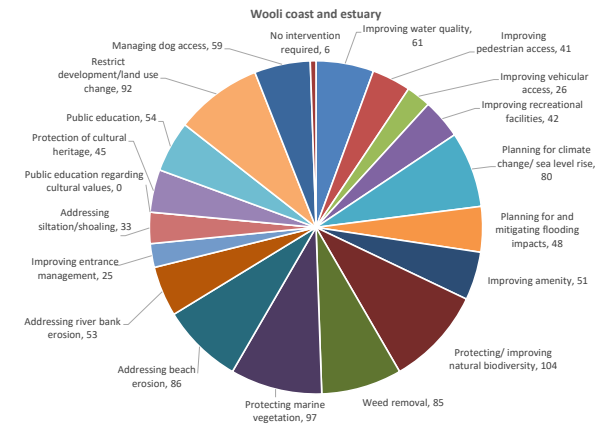
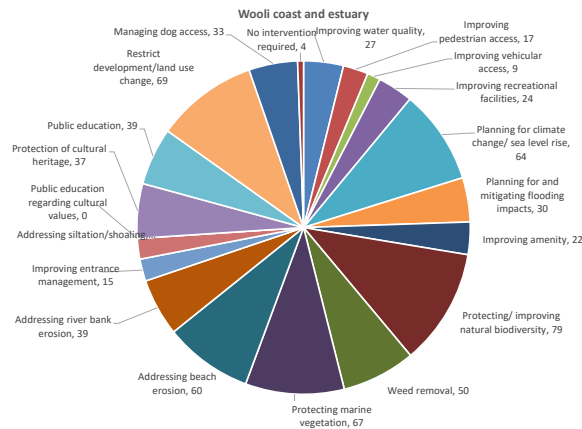
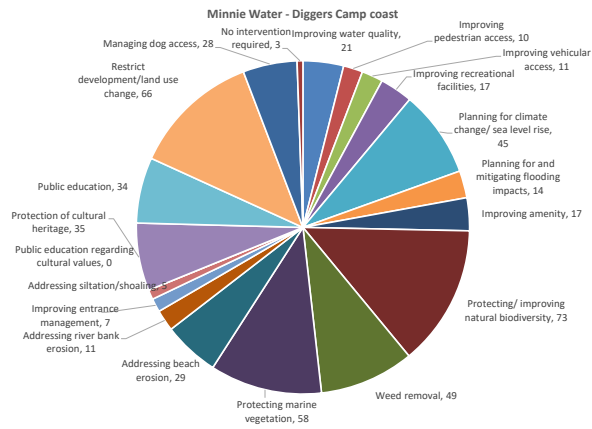


Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Responses (by area)



Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities





**7. Are there any other management issues you feel are important and should be prioritised for funding that have not been mentioned? (please limit to 100 words or less)**

1. Protection of flora and fauna from wild bushfires by regular hazard reduction.

2. Eradication of threats to native fauna e.g. cane toads.

3. Monitoring the height of Lake Cakora to prevent the killing of vegetation (including mangroves) which occurred in 2019/20. Controlled opening supposed to happen to prevent this.

4. Maintenance of stormwater drains.

Adequately address the climate catastrophe

Development around the shoreline needs to handle things first.

Sometime between 1016 and 1035, the King of Denmark, England (invaded in 1016), Norway, and Sweden, is claimed as directing the rising tide to:

“You are subject to me, as the land on which I am sitting is mine, and no one has resisted my overlordship with impunity. I command you, therefore, not to rise on to my land, nor to presume to wet the clothing or limbs of your master.”

That just ended with one wet King.

Please:

Stop approving DA's within the areas the CSIRO claims will be either underwater or regularly inundated by 2100.

Engage professional assistance with regard to future construction of rocks and concrete armour for the protection of existing properties.

It is my understanding that such constructions only delay the inevitable (at best) and result in more flooding and damage at other locations.

History has had one too many wet Kings already,

And as with King Cnut (Canute):

Council will just end up getting wet and local people will pay the price.

Restoration of Wooloweyah lake. Particularly seagrasses and mangroves.

enforcing dog control and 4WD access on beaches.

As above, some form of management of White Pointers along the coast needs to be introduced before there are further deaths. Drones are ineffectual because a) they can only cover a fraction of time b) can only be used in good conditions c) cannot see through cloudy water, surface glare, chop, white water d) cannot alert surfers/swimmers if there is a shark e) cannot scare the shark away from surfers/swimmers

Dog access to the beach should be managed and more stringently enforced. Lots of dogs are off-the leash.

There is no designated off-leash dog beach area for Diggers Camp.

Illegal campers and community health concerns about primitive camping in residential areas.

Dogs are frequently on National Park land . Education is vital to get owners to refrain taking them into np and onto beaches

Yes, The Brooms Head Village Protection strategy (fire) has some serious omissions & errors in the protection of the most south-eastern section of the village. This needs to be corrected before the next fire from the south. I have met nothing but brick walls from both Crown Lands & RFS on this matter since the Sept 2019 Shark Creek fire ran towards the village.

Walk/bike access from Yamba to Maclean

Lots of cobbles peg weed all over Brooms Head including foreshore. It needs eradicating.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

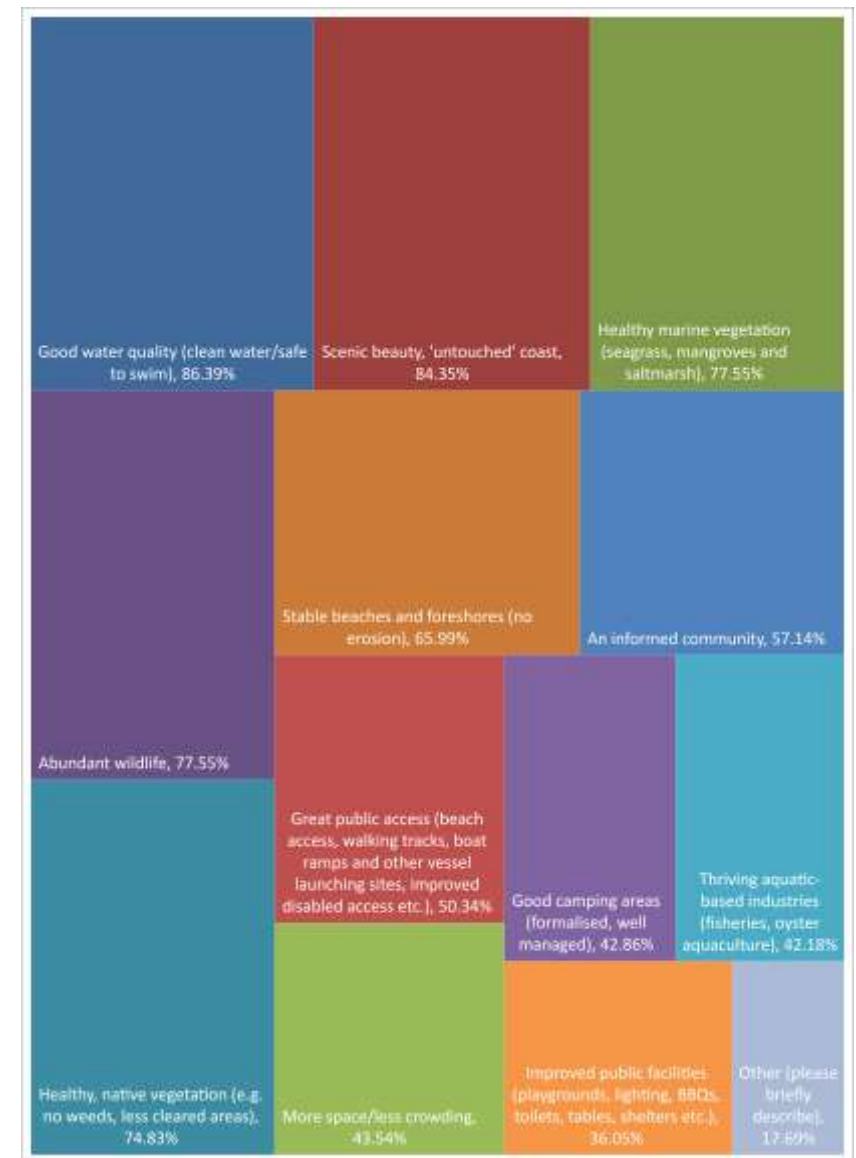
Coastal Roads need increased funding to manage increase in traffic. Find a way for tourists to pay for their road use.
Restricting free campers in lake WOOLOWEYAH , green point and back beach Angourie.
Illegal camping and domesticated dogs in the National Park and on "no dog beaches". Lack of animal control in towns and villages.
Access for people with a disability.
Simple signage on access to Pippi beach .. arrow to right "Dog area" arrow to left "No dogs allowed on beach".
Over tourism. With the highway open we are now part of the hinterland of Southern Queensland. The impacts of which need to be managed so that the over use of our natural areas and natural resources are not degraded by population pressures. Management plans need to be informed, realistic and achievable. The protection of the Biodiversity of this region is recognised as a part of the future of the CVC.
Our region is on the radar and doesn't need promotion but rather management and protection.
Sorry to be a broken record, but addressing the trawler / seagrass situation in the Wooloweyah Lagoon in a fair, long-sighted, consultative and transparent manner would be hugely appreciated by an entire community and then some.
In terms of public education, I would like to see regular posts to educate the public on general coastal care. Just things we as public can do to maintain a balanced coastline
Vehicle access (4WDs) to the Wooli beach should be banned to limit damage and erosion caused by these vehicle. Also consideration should be given to banning dogs from the village to limit the impact on birds and wildlife/
Stop 4wd access from houses to the mouth.Restrict to north of the mouthy
Tree planting where Yuraygir National Park interfaces with dunes. Continue and expand planting of trees, coastal flora on beach dunes.
Better access for anglers Oyster Channel & Clarence River
I just want to clarify my response to the "Managing dog access" item above. By managing dogs access, I'm preferring to see a total ban of dogs on beaches.
I think 4WD access should be decreased in some areas. Council and Maritime need to work better with residents and industry to mitigate river bank erosion. There does not seem to be a plan. The mangrove foreshore areas on the river need better management especially those being degraded by increased residential development. I don't want to see more recreational infrastructure for example playgrounds, caravan park upgrades. Visitors come here to get away from the urban/city environment, to enjoy the more laid back nature of the Clarence.
Development in Yamba is ruining its future
Open up more national parks
Expansion of wetlands
Replanting shade trees in Minnie Water beach reserve around surf club and to the northern end of main beach
Looking after volunteers, employing locals in the small towns and villages as caretakers for their local bush and coastal environments.
Minimising treated effluent flow into the river system
Been mentioned but what a poor selection of public bbq areas around yamba. So much open space that's just bare grass. Put more tables and chairs and plant native bird attracting tress that also provide shade and a few free bbqs.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Back beach Angourie and green point free campers. Dogs on back beach
Murals on ugly toilet blocks would look better , more bins , notice boards for snorkeling with warnings of currents and pictures of wild life
No
Visitor management
Just get rid of our pro-any-development council!
Start planning for retreat for sea level rise.
Lack of implementation of previous management plans. Lack of scientific basis to planning.
People are still spearfishing around the protected zone in Yamba, spearing undersized fish. Need for closer monitoring by fisheries. Rangers need to be more vigilant with dogs on non-dog beaches.
I think priotise a healthy functioning ecosystem then commercial activities will benefit in the long term.
the Sandon has a beautiful natural environment lets keep it that way
Feral animal control on beaches, e.g foxes. Restrict 4WD on beaches.
Better management of recreational boating on the Wooli Wooli River to reduce river bank erosion and resulting sedimentation caused by vessel wash.

### 8. Imagine the Clarence coastline and estuaries in 10 years from now. What are the most important attributes? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Good water quality (clean water/safe to swim)	86.39%	127
Scenic beauty, 'untouched' coast	84.35%	124
Healthy marine vegetation (seagrass, mangroves and saltmarsh)	77.55%	114
Abundant wildlife	77.55%	114
Healthy, native vegetation (e.g. no weeds, less cleared areas)	74.83%	110
Stable beaches and foreshores (no erosion)	65.99%	97
An informed community	57.14%	84
Great public access (beach access, walking tracks, boat ramps and other vessel launching sites, improved disabled access etc.)	50.34%	74
More space/less crowding	43.54%	64
Good camping areas (formalised, well managed)	42.86%	63
Thriving aquatic-based industries (fisheries, oyster aquaculture)	42.18%	62
Improved public facilities (playgrounds, lighting, BBQs, toilets, tables, shelters etc.)	36.05%	53
Other (please briefly describe)	17.69%	26
	<b>Answered</b>	<b>147</b>
	<b>Skipped</b>	<b>7</b>
Abundant flora		
No mining near our catchment areas.		
No 4WD on the beaches		
In 10 years from now it would be great to observe that there has been no more people killed or hurt by White Pointer shark attacks.		
Move primitive camping away from homes. Upgrade Wooli & Diggers Headland to MWHP camp area where waste is properly managed.		
Vehicle access to most areas.		
Active & well supported volunteer groups throughout.		
Focus on recreational fishing and the income generated		
A need for easier access for other marine vessels; boards, kyack, canoes etc not just coastal but river systems		
Camping areas need to have amenities for community health. Cannot have camping areas with waste water dumping. DO NOT DEVELOP COASTAL PARKS, LEAVE NATURAL: Clarence is appreciated for undeveloped coastlines.		
Clean		
A vision for the future only needs to look back into the past. What we see there is what we want. The reason people live and visit the area is its obvious simplicity. Far enough away from SE Queensland to be a weekend 'getaway' and a real holiday for those travelling north in summer and winter. Not another Byron Bay or Gold Coast but a coast whose identity is based on a respect for nature and community.		
Improve boat ramp at Woody head		
No vehicle access to the beach and no dogs.		
STOP THE NATIONAL PARKS MONEY GRAB .JUST TO ENTER NATIONAL PARKS NOT JUSTIFIED.		
No 4WDs unless they have a disabled sticker		
Surfers camping Angourie. Rustic camping Hickey IslandSe		
Keep the environment as natural as possible.		
Living on harmony with nature		
Less free camping		
Protection in lagoons , marine sanctuaries		
Get rid of development/tourism!		
Development housing etc with an ocean view		
Run off from over development outside the prescribed area also negatively impacts water quality.		
Clearing of pandanus palms on Convent Beach. These have become overgrown and a fire hazard similarly main beach area.They have only been here since the 90's.Prior to that only a couple of Pandanus found in Yamba.		
The public have better use of the land and less locked up.		



**9. If you would like to use your own words, please describe your vision of the Clarence Valley's coastline and estuaries as you would like to see them in 10 years (please limit to 50 words or less)**

Genuine attempts being made to see that climate change is at long last being addressed so that of the developed nations we are no longer right at the back of the pack in efforts to address climate change. Our potential for renewables' use, sustainable transportation & housing & growing more local "clean & green" food could make us a world leader.
Preserved and healthy
Pristine
to get back to where this river and coast was prior to colonisation as much as possible
No vehicles on the beaches
Sometime between 1016 and 1035, the King of Denmark, England (invaded in 1016), Norway, and Sweden, is claimed as directing the rising tide to: "You are subject to me, as the land on which I am sitting is mine, and no one has resisted my overlordship with impunity. I command you, therefore, not to rise on to my land, nor to presume to wet the clothing or limbs of your master." That just ended with one wet King. Please: Stop approving DA's within the areas the CSIRO claims will be either underwater or regularly inundated by 2100. Engage professional assistance with regard to future construction of rocks and concrete armour for the protection of existing properties. It is my understanding that such constructions only delay the inevitable (at best) and result in more flooding and damage at other locations. History has had one too many wet Kings already, And as with King Cnut (Canute): Council will just end up getting wet and local people will pay the price.
It could become famous for sighting birds. and other marine life such as turtles.
A place that is affordable for all to enjoy and learn about the natural and cultural values. Stunning natural scenery dominates over the built environment and time slows down and stands still on this beautiful coastline.
Well resourced park policing to control and educate hi
Mostly more of the same. The area has huge potential for tourism provided it is managed in a sustainable and intelligent manner (not an extension of Byron Bay...). This can only be achieved if the ocean, which is of course the main attraction, is safe to all who use it.
Dont build on the coastal Reserves and Parks.
To be left as close to the original conditions from pre colonisation
No further building development. Manage with existing levels and insist on protection of natural environment as primary consideration
More wildlife less dogs
Better enforcement of protecting our natural resources, as in 10 years, they will be under greater pressure from both harvesting (fisheries) and increases in visitation (landscapes)
I would like to see well managed water ways so we can all appreciate and try to restore the river and lake the way we grew up with.
Less urban development, more preservation of natural environment. Keep our coastal areas from becoming the next Byron Bay or Gold Coast!

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Healthy natural diverse environment. Abundant wildlife. Cultural heritage honoured. A place for children to have a healthy lifestyle and see native species in natural setting
Pristine waters, beautiful erosion free beaches.
Thriving with flora and fauna. Protected from overuse.
NO PARK FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT. Structures detract from the natural ambience of the Clarence Coast.
What I would like to see is our coastline protected and left in its most natural state I feel that that is what people come here for to get away from the hustle and bustle. Our facilities definitely need an up grade and weed management is a must. Keep it beautiful and quiet and the tourists will keep coming. Turn it into Bryon bay/ Gold Coast and people will find somewhere else to go pretty quick smart.
As natural as possible
Keeping beaches stable, protected natural environment, and pristine waterways. Limiting development to areas already more developed like Yamba, and keeping the beauty and character of the small beach villages like Minnie Waters, Wooli and Diggers camp as they are with no high rise or unit complexes. Keeping the National parks protected and accessible.
I would love to see Wooli/Minnie Water and Sandon remain as untouched as possible, with prioritisation of healthy waterways, ecosystems, national parks, marine parks and state forests. This in turn will protect the magnificent and often rare animals and plants that call this coastline home. Dune stabilisation and planning ahead to protect these special towns and communities will ensure these wild areas continue to delight and educate tourist around our natural environment.
Attraction of tourists due to natural habitats
Healthy and abundant with marine animals and birds. A balance between land use and conservation. Uncrowded waves on all our beaches for locals and visitors.
Clear of evasive weeds and a stable beach front.
The year is 2030, Council's decision to withhold leases for the copper mine have paid huge dividends. In fact their long-sighted vision to create dedicated sanctuaries and nurseries where nature could thrive have been held up as a paragon of management, and the CV has become the poster child for low impact adventure tourism. It;s (sniff) beautiful! x
About right as it is now including the population.
Same as above
Full access to national parks. Look after water quality.
Pristine rivers, healthy ocean, beaches protected from erosion.
I would like to not worry about beach erosion over the next 10 years and doing something now that would prevent this
Would love to see it maintained as the natural, untouched wonder of northern NSW. Oceans, rivers, marine life, birdlife, fauna and flora protected and encouraged to expand. No commercial building developments or housing developments. Restricted development. Visitors come to the region to enjoy the natural beauty of the ocean, rivers and national parks. Would love to see that preserved, maintained and expanded.
I would like to see controlled development and stable beaches and estuaries.
Better shark mitigationStrategies
Same but improved public access and facilities

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

The same
I think my answers have said it all
I would like to see the Northern headland at Diggers Camp remain clear of vegetation. This is a very important meeting place for locals and visitors to meet and view the ocean, this is particularly important for older people who are unable to access other viewing platforms. Also important for shark spotting since the beach is not patrolled. Tourists love to enjoy and photograph the spectacular view from the headland.
Promotion of clean natural environment. Restrict further urban development. Restrict number of power boats and fishing in the river, Restrict use of 4WDs on beaches. This is an area of great natural beauty - lets keep it that way!
Open national park
Expansion of natural areas especially wetlands, seagrass beds. Better stormwater & farm runoff management. Trawlers out of Wooloweyah Lagoon & Lagoon be formally recognised & managed as a nursery. Less human impact. More camping less buildings. More trees - shade & nesting for seabirds. Weeds managed. Shore bird protection. Lobby for carbon price on wetlands.
Protected from overfishing and unsuitable industrial and commercial development
Good water quality. Controlled development in terms of residential growth and medium density housing
Pristine, accessible and all low rise. Clean beaches would be fabulous and would have to be dive by council. Accessibility to good seafood a MUST.
No more high density housing developments in West Yamba
A second road into Yamba to ease congestion at peak periods. Commercial fishing on the Clarence river and lake woolowaya stopped. Better policing of illegal campers
Lake wooloweyah, no more trawling
How they were ten years ago 😊
I would like to see Minnie water lagoon have more protection status as a breeding zone . If you want to see why look at FB page , “ what’s in the bay at Minnie water “
controlled development
Leave alone.
Clean natural environment supported by sustainable development.
Fewer people, better infrastructure
Built up area at iluka with ocean view
I would like to see it’s natural beauty and diversity celebrated and promoted. Our major industries should work to achieve this outcome. Planning should protect us from overdevelopment especially where flooding is an impact.
Leave it as it is currently except address the danger of dead trees, get rid of the weeds and improve the aesthetics.
More people using them.
Better water quality (less agricultural run off and river bank erosion), great fish habitats (marine veg and artificial habitats), well protected shorebird and managed shorebird roosts and feeding grounds, less vehicles on beaches.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

Pristine unspoilt lonely beaches and estuaries.

Pristine, protected,

I would like to see the natural attributes of the coastline protected and where necessary rehabilitated.

Its a beautiful natural coast line leave it alone!!!

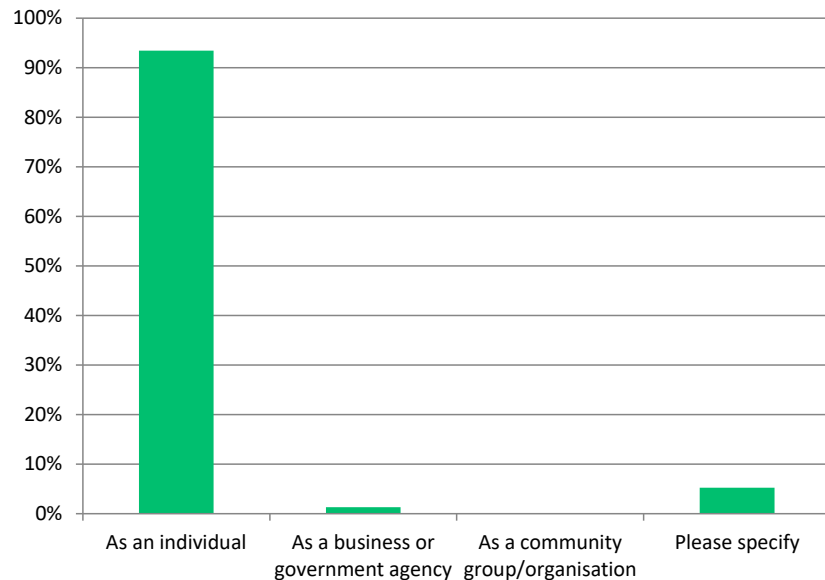
Maintaining the natural environment so that residents and visitors enjoy an area preserved from development.

For the lower Wooli estuary, controlled access to preserve riparian vegetation, salt marsh and mangroves to help maintain a healthy estuary system. Shore birds, and especially the traditional nesting pairs of pied oyster catchers and beach stone curlews still here. A change in recreational activities to more passive use of the estuary. All mangrove species still present.



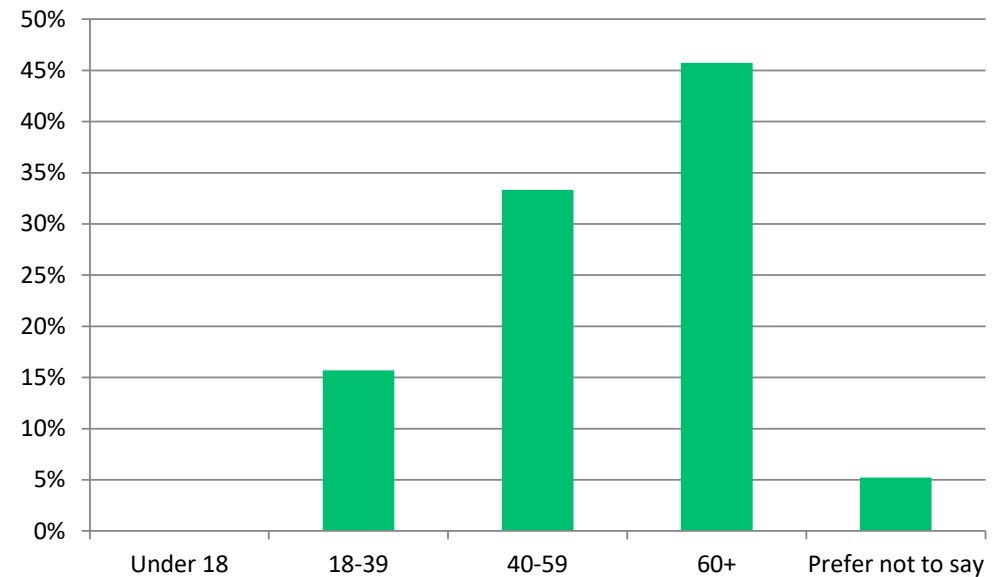
**10. In what capacity are you completing this survey?**

Answer Choices	Responses	
As an individual	93.46%	143
As a business or government agency	1.31%	2
As a community group/organisation	0.00%	0
Please specify	5.23%	8
	<b>Answered</b>	<b>153</b>
	<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1</b>
Resident of Wooli		
lifetime Clarence resident		
Long-time resident of over 30 years.		
As a property owner		
Resident		
Resident		
I am a resident and have completed the survey as an individual, however I am a volunteer with Landcare and have a strong awareness of the weed problem.		
house owner and landcare coordinator		



**12. What is your age?**

Answer Choices	Responses	
Under 18	0.00%	0
18-39	15.69%	24
40-59	33.33%	51
60+	45.75%	70
Prefer not to say	5.23%	8
	<b>Answered</b>	<b>153</b>
	<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1</b>

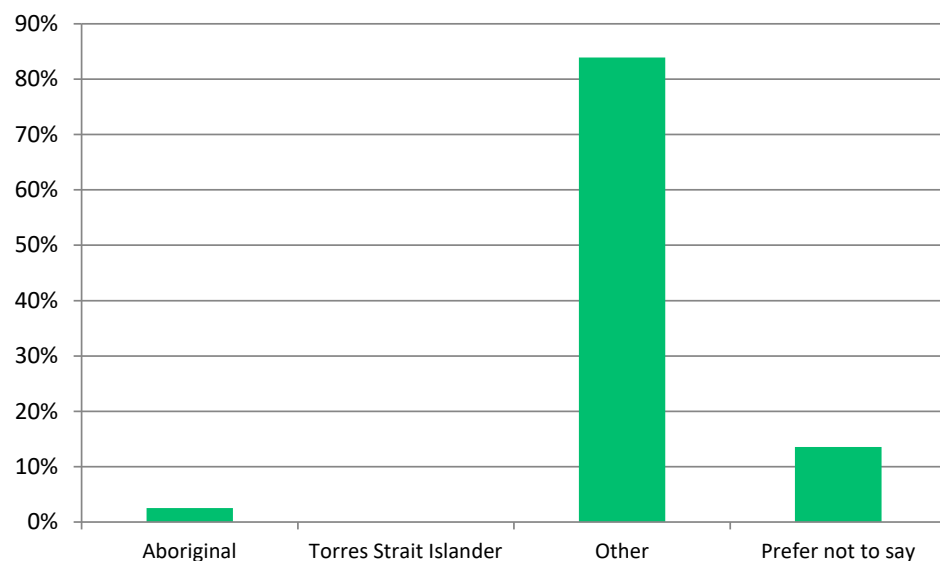


Question 11 includes personal details which have not been reported for privacy reasons.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

## 13. Are you..

Answer Choices	Responses	
Aboriginal	2.50%	3
Torres Strait Islander	0.00%	0
Other	84.17%	101
Prefer not to say	13.33%	16
	<b>Answered</b>	<b>120</b>
	<b>Skipped</b>	<b>34</b>

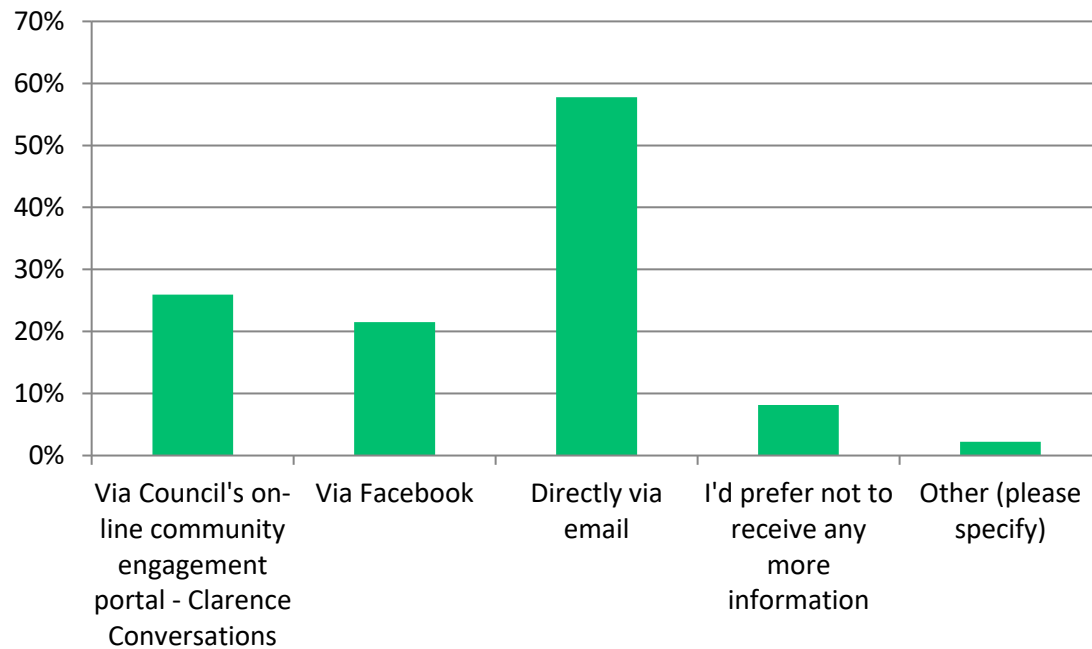


## 14. In what suburb do you live?

Response	No.	Response	No.
Postcode supplied	9	Lawrence	1
Angourie	3	Lismore	1
Armidale and Woolli	1	Maclean	5
Ashby	2	Minnie Water	7
Banyabba	1	Mororo	1
Born in Maclean, living in USA	1	Newrybar	1
Bowral	1	Nimbin	1
Brooms Head	6	Paddington	1
Casuarina	1	Palmers Channel	1
Chatsworth	1	Palmers Island	1
Chatsworth Island	1	Sandon	2
Clarenza	1	Shannondale	1
Clunes	1	South Grafton	2
Corindi Beach	1	Tucabia	2
Coutts Crossing	2	Waterview Heights	1
Diggers Camp	4	Woombah	1
Glenugie	2	Woodford Island	1
Grafton	9	Woolli	13
Gulmarrad	3	Wooloweyah	17
Hawthorn, Victoria	1	Yamba	23
Iluka	7	Yeronga	1
Innisfail	1	<b>Responses</b>	<b>145</b>
Kungala	1		
		<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Within study area		85	59%
Within LGA but not in study area		41	28%
Outside LGA		19	13%
<b>All responses</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 15. How would you prefer to receive further information regarding this project?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Via Council's on-line community engagement portal - Clarence Conversations	25.93%	35
Via Facebook	21.48%	29
Directly via email	57.78%	78
I'd prefer not to receive any more information	8.15%	11
Other (please specify)	2.22%	3
PO mail	<b>Answered</b>	<b>135</b>
Post or newspaper articles	<b>Skipped</b>	<b>19</b>
Fafebook		



**16. And finally, is there any other information you wish to provide to the study team? Additional comments can be provided here or on the Clarence Conversations webpage. For further information please go to <https://www.clarenceconversations.com.au/>**

I wish to add to the mode of notification to the community in regards this Scoping Study. We the residents do not use the public amenities on which the notice was posted and many do not use social media either. If we as part of the study area are not made aware of such studies, how can we have input into it?

Another issue is the time frame set for completing the survey. We were made aware of study on 2/9/20 and hard copy to be lodged by 11/9/20.

Thank you for giving the public the opportunity to participate in 2020 with a little 20/20 vision for a more sustainable future for our children, still too young to vote in their future & for the world's non-voting species that never have a vote in the future. Our children still too young to vote are only 20% of our population; but our children are 100% of the future. The future is what we adults choose.

If any mining were allowed near our river systems it could have a massive impact on our rivers, estuaries and coastline. There are currently mining exploration applications in place for nearly 400 square kilometres which could threaten all of the areas in the above survey.  
For further information please see Facebook page for Clarence Catchment Alliance.

Sometime between 1016 and 1035, the King of Denmark, England (invaded in 1016), Norway, and Sweden, is claimed as directing the rising tide to:  
"You are subject to me, as the land on which I am sitting is mine, and no one has resisted my overlordship with impunity. I command you, therefore, not to rise on to my land, nor to presume to wet the clothing or limbs of your master."

That just ended with one wet King.

Please:

Stop approving DA's within the areas the CSIRO claims will be either underwater or regularly inundated by 2100.

Engage professional assistance with regard to future construction of rocks and concrete armour for the protection of existing properties.

It is my understanding that such constructions only delay the inevitable (at best) and result in more flooding and damage at other locations.

History has had one too many wet Kings already,

And as with King Cnut (Canute):

Council will just end up getting wet and local people will pay the price.

Great work and looking forwards to seeing this important project completed to help protect our coastline for future generations!

I have concerns also about the erosion of the river bank as well, I was shocked when I saw the damage, campers setting up for days and camp fires along the river and the rubbish.

Why have the bollards not been replaced?

Vehicles are also driving over the dirt mound into the BBQ area at the bay, I have seen them do this with no regard for anyone there or the environment.

Vehicles are also still turning right clearly marked "no right turn" at the beach access across from the river to go all the way down to the wall where the gate is still closed and drive over the dunes at the wall.

Two 4wd a couple of weeks ago turned right and were parked right up on the dunes that are suppose to be protected.

The dunes are no longer there.

Dogs off lead running amok and harassing other people and dogs, the signs at both accesses are clearly marked dogs be on lead, then there is the dog and human waste not being picked up which in the past 2 months has increased exponentially.

Tracks and clearings are being made along the river bank from the bay past the damaged boat ramp.

The council need to start some sort of policing if they insist on continuing to promote Woolli as a holiday destination, for tourism, and money, as I fear that at this rate there will be almost nothing left.

The visitors coming here are destroying and disrespecting Woolli.

Woolli does not have enough to accommodate huge amounts of holiday makers while protecting the surrounding environment.

Woolli is a small community and needs to be protected and feel safe.

We obviously need more signs, information on erosion etc etc, on all the above issues in holiday places and throughout the community.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

<p>...did I mention Smart Drum Lines?!</p> <p>Thanks for listening. It is great that these questions have been asked. All the best, Angus</p>
<p>Ensure emergency services access for the coast. Esp in surfing locations. Helicopter access essential</p>
<p>Thanks for the opportunity to provide my comments and my plea for some attention to the issues that have persisted for too long @ Brooms Head, (fire mgt &amp; 4wd mgt on Back Beach).</p>
<p>In over 50 years of use of Lake Wooloweyah, I have noticed a great decline in marine bird life and sea grass beds.</p>
<p>Impact of population growth on communities is a concern. 30 years ago locals only in holiday areas, but in 2020 Clarence coast is over-whelmed with inter-state &amp; international tourists. Their waste, their impact on the community health resources, their impact on the natural environment and their impact on the local roads &amp; traffic need to be managed. They need to pay. Suggest Road Tolls for non-local residents to address their impact on our Rates.</p>
<p>Thanks for your work in keeping our coastline's natural beauty and accessible to our community.</p>
<p>We live in Cleveland QLD, but recently purchased a small holiday house at Wooli. We appreciate the work we have seen done, and thank you for your ongoing efforts.</p>
<p>Hey thanks heaps for the work you do. People are quick to complain but slow to recognise the amazing work Council do, day on, day out. So... thanks!</p>
<p>If beach scraping at Wooli beach proves as effective as it promises to be, expensive sourcing of sand from near the Northern end of the beach could be reconsidered.</p>
<p>The community at Wooli has worked hard to get the beach scraped and are continually doing everything they can to re do this to make sure Wooli beach remains beautiful and accessible for people visiting Wooli..</p>
<p>In recent weeks the beach at Wooli appears to be eroding again. The artificial reef at Narrow neck on the Gold Coast seems to work well in preventing this sort of problem.</p>
<p>Wooloweyah lagoon needs monitoring regarding sea grass. The findings need to be clearly distributed to community.</p>
<p>Would also appreciate more work done on the Angourie Shelly beach walk - the fires were a year ago and finding should have been sought to rebuild boardwalks etc...would have provided jobs at this time</p>
<p>I lived in Minnie for 20 years from the early 80's and have seen widespread and thoughtless clearing of native reserves to provide views for some residents. This is still occurring. I would like to see replanting of large native trees in our coastal reserves.</p>
<p>I don't believe the land parcels that get given to the aboriginal people to "look after" should be sold for profit.</p>
<p>Keep tourism development OUT!</p>
<p>Illegal camping is becoming a big issue. The sheer numbers involved mean there is increasing damage. Council needs to do much better.</p>
<p>There has been many hundreds of thousands of dollars spent since the 70's starting with the hydrology engineering consultants regarding Yamba's coastline and this has not led to anything of significance beside the piezometers being regularly read. Visitors to Yamba are appalled with the lack of work and upkeep of the Main Beach area. The safety issue is of great concern.</p>
<p>I hope this survey only provides ideas that will keep the coast line natural. please no development</p>

Additional information was provided via email separately to CVC (Condition of Lake Wooloweyah)

**We call on Council to improve their management of Lake Wooloweyah (also known as Wooloweyah Lagoon) and reverse the loss of seagrass and marine habitat.**

On Sunday 27 September we enjoyed Kayaking on the Lake. Before leaving the water my husband took a photo as I stretched out after the paddle. When the photo was downloaded it showed the clarity of the water. This is after the lake has been closed to trawling for the winter months.

It was a windy day following on several such and we had paddled through considerable chopiness caused by wind over the lake. Observing the water quality under these



conditions has confirmed our belief that serious turbidity is inflicted on the lake by trawlers rather than wind. During the months of closure we have observed that much of the lake bed is visible, at greater depths than this photo.

Council is the responsible body for management of this area of the Clarence estuary. In 2009 the Plan of Management had several recommendations to protect

seagrass, including mapping, conducting a seagrass study, a bathymetric survey, investigations into no go zones and research into modifying commercial fishing gear. Not one has been implemented.

Council identified turbidity as an issue affecting seagrass, however excused turbidity on wind, based on their water quality research of 2008/2009 that omitted five months of data! Over the eleven years since that Plan of Management we have been concerned by the deterioration of Lake Wooloweyah.

Seagrass has now disappeared. Birdlife has declined. Ten years ago I could count above 100 Black Swans on the lake. The highest count was 129 birds. So far this year I have counted 73 swans. We have not seen Spoonbills, Egrets or Whimbrels.

This week the Lake will open to trawling **two months earlier than the river** and the entire fleet will be concentrated on the lake. The lake bed will be scoured which will be clearly visible on Google Earth, sediment churned and the lake will darken. Water temperatures will increase. The lake which is largely less than 600mm in depth will be trawled end to end. Only the most shallow sections will be spared.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

Poor management hurts all stakeholders and there are many. Apart from the prawning industry there is the Wooloweah community, the Yaegl community, National Parks and recreational fishers. However there are also the Osprey, Brahminy Kites, Darters and Terns still regularly fishing the lake. Today we had the pleasure of Kayaking with dolphins, also seeking their food as well as many small stingrays and hopefully crabs and lots of fish species beyond the mullet, which are jumping vigorously at the moment. There were several recreational fishers bobbing about hoping to catch their meals too.

From this week there will likely be commercial trawlers after relatively low value bait prawns. Fisheries are only concerned with prawn numbers. This is the only metric by which the lake gains a slight respite from dredging, for that is the effective result of trawling. The lake is closed to trawling over the winter months, not to give the lake time to recover but to protect prawn stock.

Lately water clarity has been excellent but despite our searching in the northern extent we have found no evidence of seagrass. There are limited areas of what we believe may be Eel Grass (see picture) along the extreme edges of the lake.



Council, Fisheries and the Department of environment have failed in their duty of care to the Wooloweah Lagoon catchment and waterway which, according to Council's own website, "is of significant social and economic benefit to the community, has high ecological values, and is listed on the 'Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.' "

When will Council undertake meaningful investigation, impose science based restrictions and undertake enforcement of it responsibilities?

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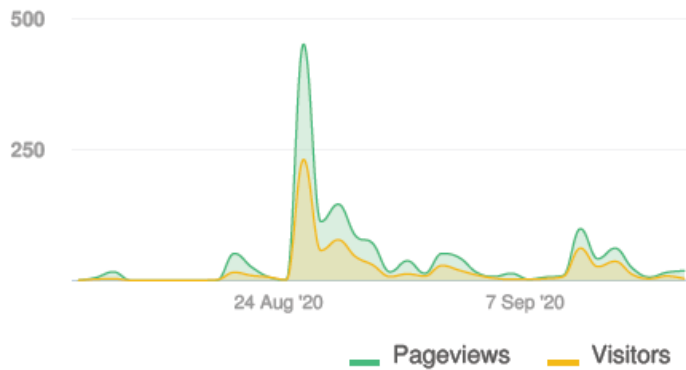
### **Attachment 3: Clarence Conversations web page engagement**





**Project Report: Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program**

Visitors Summary



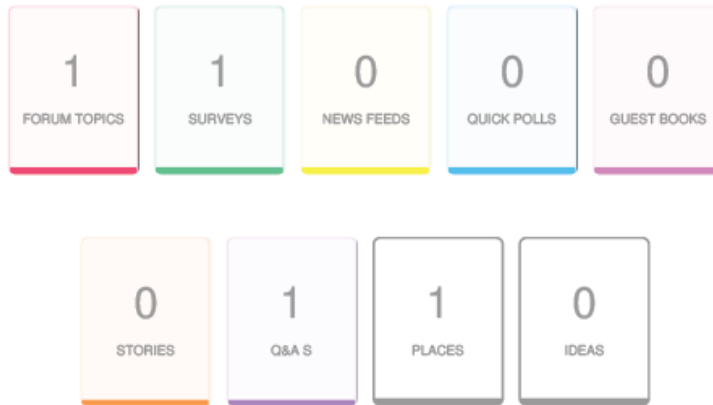
Highlights

TOTAL VISITS	788	MAX VISITORS PER DAY	230
NEW REGISTRATIONS	20	ENGAGED VISITORS	22
		INFORMED VISITORS	193
		AWARE VISITORS	628

<b>Aware Participants</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>Engaged Participants</b>	<b>22</b>		
<b>Aware Actions Performed</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Engaged Actions Performed</b>	<b>Registered</b>	<b>Unverified</b>	<b>Anonymous</b>
Visited a Project or Tool Page	628				
<b>Informed Participants</b>	<b>193</b>	Contributed on Forums	12	0	0
<b>Informed Actions Performed</b>	<b>Participants</b>	Participated in Surveys	0	0	0
Viewed a video	0	Contributed to Newsfeeds	0	0	0
Viewed a photo	0	Participated in Quick Polls	0	0	0
Downloaded a document	44	Posted on Guestbooks	0	0	0
Visited the Key Dates page	0	Contributed to Stories	0	0	0
Visited an FAQ list Page	0	Asked Questions	5	4	0
Visited Instagram Page	0	Placed Pins on Places	1	0	0
Visited Multiple Project Pages	145	Contributed to Ideas	0	0	0
Contributed to a tool (engaged)	22				

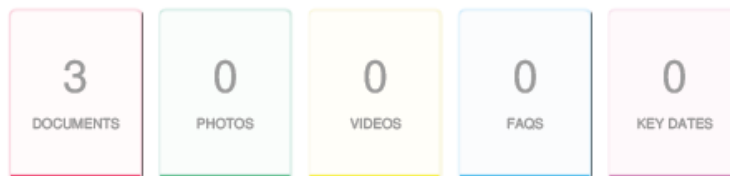
## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

## ENGAGEMENT TOOLS SUMMARY



Tool Type	Engagement Tool Name	Tool Status	Visitors	Contributors		
				Registered	Unverified	Anonymous
Forum Topic	Open forum...	Published	90	12	0	0
Qanda	Questions here...	Published	115	5	4	0
Place	Coastline and estuary places that are important to you	Published	3	1	0	0

## INFORMATION WIDGET SUMMARY



Widget Type	Engagement Tool Name	Visitors	Views/Downloads
Document	Fact Sheet - Coastal protection works & management-2018-04	27	30
Document	Clarence coastline CMP study area.png	26	26
Document	Overview of coastal management in NSW	13	13
Document	deleted document from	2	2

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

## Open forum...

Contributor	Comments	Comment Details			
		Agrees	Disagrees	Replies	Votes
M.	I would like trawlers to be banned from Lake Wooloweyah	3	0	1	3
Project Team (response to M.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0
N.O.	I would like some focus placed upon lake wooloweyah and the loss of seagrass over the last ten years. I would like to know why trawlers are allowed in the lake 2 months prior to being allowed in the river? I'm not against commercial fishing though giving the entire fleet access to the lake in October and November places incredible stress on the shallow lake causing high turbidity levels linked to seagrass loss.	4	0	2	4
Project Team (response to N.O.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0
N.	Trawling Lake Wooloweyah must stop they are raping it	2	0	1	2
Project Team (response to N.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0
G.L.	I would like to see Council develop a Plan of Management that is based on relevant science and is implemented. Loss of sea grass is a world wide issue and critical in an estuary that is important for fishing. The Lake is less than 1m in depth in most areas and plumes of silt follow in the trawlers wake. Yet for two months all trawlers are concentrated in this area. Water quality plummets cutting off sunlight that is vital to seagrass.	5	0	2	5
Project Team (response to G.L.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Contributor	Comments	Comment Details			
		Agrees	Disagrees	Replies	Votes
C.	Some focus on the issues with the loss of sea grass in the lake would be nice.	4	0	1	4
Project Team (response to C.)	Thank you for your comments regarding sea grass in Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0
P.	<p>According to the scientists that create the magazine Seagrass Watch, lakes such as Wooloweyah are ideal habitats for seagrasses. These seagrasses become the breeding ground for fish, mangroves and much marine life. Seagrasses are very susceptible to water turbidity and urban run-off. I know this from being a nominated seagrass watch volunteer, tracking and studying seagrass for some 18 months in the Hervey Bay region of QLD. Seagrasses are blue carbon repositories. They absorb and hold carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and as such help reduce global warming.</p> <p>Can we afford to allow the raping of our lake to continue by trawlermen/women who care little about seagrasses as they drag their nets across the lake.</p> <p>Lastly, what of the prawns and mullet to name just two species that breed in this lake. When do they get a chance to populate properly with a deminishing food supply due to the lakes muddy depleting flora on its bottom...</p>	2	0	1	2
Project Team (response to P.)	Thank you for your comments regarding sea grass in Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Contributor	Comments	Comment Details			
		Agrees	Disagrees	Replies	Votes
S.B.	<p>I have lived at Lake Wooloweyah for 20 years and utilised it recreationally for the same period. Anecdotally I have witnessed the loss of minimal seagrass in protected areas not within the reach of trawlers to the eventual decimation of all grasses. The other notable decline has been the oysters that grow on the mangroves in the chanel that intertwine the sand islands of the lake.</p> <p>My observations over the years has noticed some remnants of seagrass in pockets before the start of prawn trawling to no seagrass in those areas by January of that season. Water quality and clarity is a noticeable issue during the trawling season.</p> <p>Sad to sea the demise of this precious natural ecosystem for commercial gain.</p>	1	0	1	1
Project Team (response to S.B.)	Thank you for your comments regarding sea grass in Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0
M.F.	<p>Dear council, i hope you are local then you would understand. I used to fish and explore the magnificent wonders of the lake in wooloweyah as a kid to now. When i was 16 it was alot easier to catch dinner. Nowdays going to the same places doong the same tricks its hard and alot of the time nothing. I dont see the whiting jump like they used to. If youve spent time in the lake its very clear somethings changing the while ecosystem. I feel figusted when i see trawlers tearing up the bottom.... I feel terrible when i drive my boat up palmers channel and count over 30 commercial vessels big and small. Im not a expert but i know how much its changed in my short time, i am 26 now. Ten years and its gone from great to horrible embarrassing to see the same terrible fishing and leases are granted. Will we stop it when there is no life left?</p>	1	0	1	1
Project Team (response to M.F.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities**

Contributor	Comments	Comment Details			
		Agrees	Disagrees	Replies	Votes
F.F.	Wooloweyah Lake will provide enhanced breeding conditions for the estuary as a whole if managed appropriately. Consideration should not only be given to numbers of trawlers and the season length, but also to 'zoning' which allows for selective management of all fishing practises throughout the complex range of habitat areas.	0	0	1	0
Project Team (response to F.F.)	Thank you for your comments regarding Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.	0	0	0	0

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

## Q and A

Q&A Question	Contributor	Admin Response Details	
		Response Type	Admin Response
When will the Angourie to Shelley Headland walking track be completed, specifically the Mara Creek bridge?	Nick	Private Answer	Hi Nick, the advice from NPWS is that the track and bridge should be complete in the new year, hopefully around February. Peter
When does free camping stop .? Why isnt their proper designated places for free campers . When do reserves get better protection for local wildlife ? When will the no camping signs go back up ?	Meichelle.	Private Answer	Hi Meichelle, Council has freedom camp working party considering issues, from the working party the 'no parking' signs have been implemented in high impact areas, and two additional rangers employed to assist in the management. Council resolved to exclude Freedom camp locations within 10km of coastline due to sufficient cover of holiday parks, locations are available at Maclean, Lawrence, Grafton. If you require further information please contact David Sutton at Council, 6643 0200. Peter
Lake Wooloweyah....how can we better rehabilitate the health of the lake. ?Noted degradation and loss of sea grass beds over the past 25 years.	Gillian	Private Answer	Thank you for your comments regarding sea grass in Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.
Why wasn't there a impact study done on the brooms head beach before all the rock was dumped to form a wall, all it's done is caused more erosion to the beach causing huge problems for boats launching and retrieving when all the rock is exposed surely there could have been a better way. The parking bay at the ramp is totally inadequate if parked with a boat trailer on the trailer sticks out over the road so it's rendered useless for that purpose	Dean	Private Answer	Hi Dean, There have been a number of different studies and engineering designs completed for the rock wall at Brooms Head. Erosion will tend to occur wherever the wall terminates, unfortunately due to the high costs of construction, these walls are typically done in stages. I've passed on your comments regarding the parking bay. Peter.



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Q&A Question	Contributor	Admin Response Details	
		Response Type	Admin Response
Why doesn't Brooms Head have the proper boat launching facilities as other places in the Clarence Valley	Dean	Private Answer	Hi Dean, there are launching facilities available at Brooms Head. The water conditions limit the type of facilities suitable for the site. Peter
Dear CVC, I have moved to live in Wooloweyah from Victoria 20 months ago and have watched with amazement that prawn trawlers have been working within 200m of the Wooloweyah lake foreshore (I have pictures if you need evidence). I have noticed very turbid water conditions after they passed. In Corio bay (Geelong) where I lived this sort of fishing was banned and now the seagrass beds are returning to their natural state with mussel and oyster farming now flourishing. I cannot understand why it is still going on so close to such a beautiful village Commercial Scallop 2018 - fish.gov.au <a href="https://www.fish.gov.au/report/162-Commercial-Scallop-2018">https://www.fish.gov.au/report/162-Commercial-Scallop-2018</a> Dredging for Commercial Scallops in Port Phillip Bay ceased in 1997. A single licence was issued for the take of Commercial Scallop in a new Port Phillip Bay Dive Scallop Fishery in 2013. A survey conducted in 2014 estimated that the total harvestable biomass of Commercial Scallops within fishable areas of Port Phillip Bay was 3 629 t [DEPI 2014].	Craig	Private Answer	Thank you for your comments regarding sea grass in Lake Wooloweyah. This scoping stage of the Coastal Management Program is obtaining issues that the community raise. Your concerns will be included in future stages of the program for discussion and consideration.
I'd love to complete the survey but there is no link on this page	Alan	Public Answer	The survey link is at the end of the introductory text. You may need to click on 'continue reading' if all the text is not showing, Or try this link Survey.
I think NSNPs have missed a huge opportunity post the Bushfires particularly in Yuragyr National Park. An amazing opportunity to communicate and engage – update the community on plans, timeframes, resilience measures etc, yet one year on zero communication, zero updates, zero plans, zero timeframes, everything simply remains closed without comment.	George	Private Answer	Hi George, This is probably a matter you could take up directly with NPWS. Peter

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Q&A Question	Contributor	Admin Response Details	
		Response Type	Admin Response
I think NSWNPs have missed a huge opportunity post the Bushfires particularly in Yuragyr National Park. An amazing opportunity to communicate and engage – update the community on plans, ask for input, timeframes, resilience measures etc, yet one year on zero communication, zero updates, zero plans, zero timeframes, everything simply remains closed without comment.	George	Private Answer	Hi George, you should speak directly with NPWS regarding your concerns. Peter
Boat launching facilities at Brooms head I know there is a ramp there but how come we don't have a proper deep water launching area so damage is prevented from launching around rock when there is no sand on the beach and at Christmas holidays when there are people swimming in the area of launching and retrieving your boat it adds to a predicament that's going to cause problems some one will end up getting injured or seriously hurt .	Dean	Private Answer	Hi Dean, If you would like to discuss further or have an idea how we could build a deep water launching area on the beach, please give me a call on 6641 7358. Peter
Wooloweyah Lagoon has a management plan that needs renewing. There are many significant issues effecting the health of this important system of the Clarence. Will lumping the lagoon in with the whole coastal plan mean even less gets done to protect our waterways.	Ros	Public Answer	Thank you for your question. The NSW coastal management legislation requires prioritisation of all issues and management responses across the LGA. Council will prepare a Scoping Study for the remainder of Clarence River estuary in 2021. The resulting issues and actions across the LGA coast and estuaries will then be prioritised. Wooloweyah Lagoon is included in this Scoping Study due to the significant community interest at this time.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Q&A Question	Contributor	Admin Response Details	
		Response Type	Admin Response
<p>Why is there absolutely zero patrols of campers in the national park?</p> <p>Back beach carpark, Green point, The point and Spooky beach just to name a few, are regularly camped at, which wouldn't necessarily be a problem, however, the horrific state it's left in is a huge problem.</p> <p>Garbage and faeces is regularly left everywhere. As a local, I am yet to ever see, or hear of anyone seeing any employee of council managing these areas.</p> <p>Please advise why this is STILL an ongoing issue?</p> <p>Why is there not simply a camera at the entrance and exit to charge campers, if you're not going to ensure patrols?</p> <p>There are a variety of simple and affordable options, why have none been actioned?</p>	Rose	Private Answer	<p>Council's Open Spaces section have provided the following in relation to your inquiry. Angourie back beach car park and the National Park is managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, please contact this land manager for information on what actions they are implementing to manage camping, garbage and faeces in these areas. These issues will be acknowledged in the CMP Scoping Study. No Parking signage has been installed and pre-dawn patrols are being undertaken by Council rangers at Green Point, Angourie Point, and Spooky Beach. From the implementation of the management approach a number of parking infringement notices have been issued. The patrols occur sporadically and unannounced in response to observations of vehicles parking contrary to the 'no parking' signage. Due to safety of our staff the occupants of the vehicles are not disturbed and no physical ticket left. We have found that patrols have been effective in limiting numbers but not completely prohibiting the activity, in response Council has endorsed the employment of 3 additional Rangers to increase our capacity to undertake patrols. We hope with additional resources we may be able to further limit the activity to manage camping, garbage and faeces in these areas.</p>

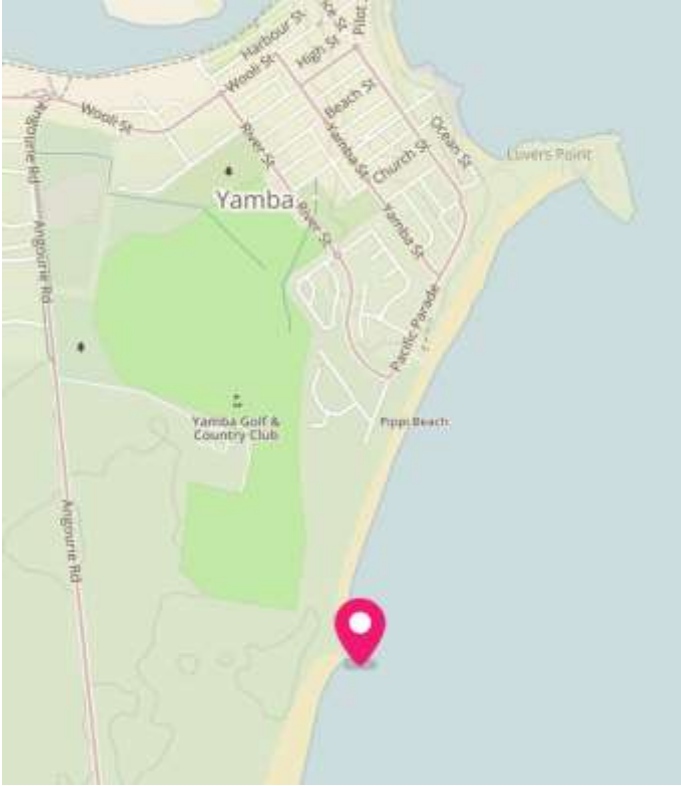

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Coastline and estuary places that are important to you...

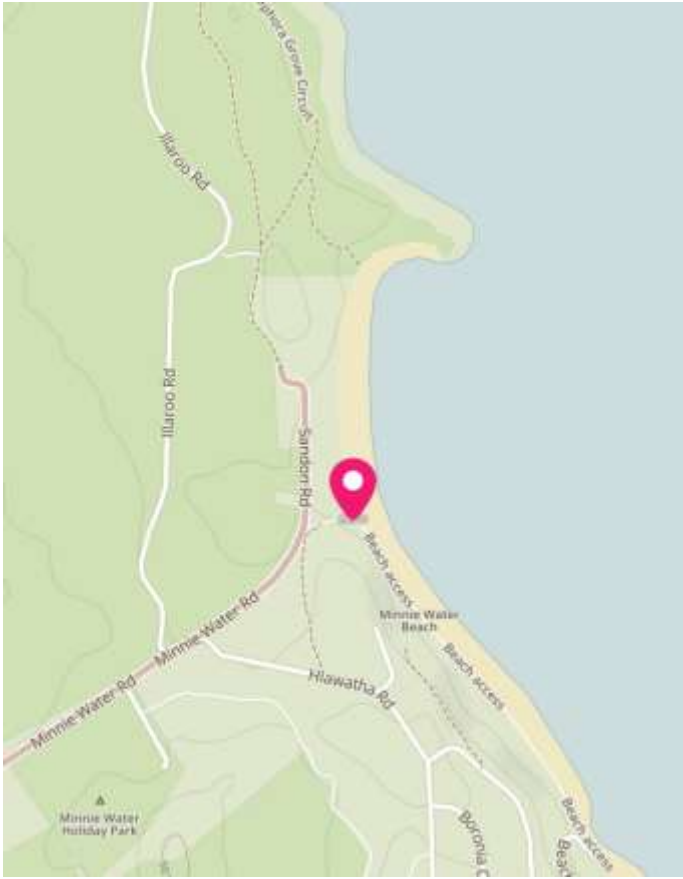

Contributor	Comment
Reece	issue with illegal camping on beach - need regular Ranger patrols



Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Contributor	Comment
Reece	issue of illegal access onto beach through Ngaru Village
	
Reece	issue of erosion caused by inappropriate vehicle access
	

Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix C: Stage 1 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Contributor	Comment
Reece	issue of erosion in front of surf club
	
Reece	issue of erosion along access points to the river
	



## Attachment 4: Stakeholder contact register





Organisation	Contact Name	Position	Response received	Summary of response	Other correspondence
<b>Local Government</b>					
Richmond Valley Council	Craig Rideout		20/8/20	Craig is the appropriate contact. RVC has not committed to doing anything more on the Evans Head CZMP as the old plan experienced difficulties in seeking to get Ministerial certification of the Plan. The (true) southern extent is National Park and it is unlikely RVC would investigate the southernmost 17km of coastline. <b>There is a component in the EH CZMP which has mapped likely future coastal hazard in the township.</b>	
Coffs Harbour City Council	Kyran Crane	Coast and Environment Officer	20/08/2020	No activities within study area, just share sediment compartment. Priorities include environmental protection in line with the objectives of CHCCS developing CMPs. Key values include water quality, biodiversity, catchment coast, coast and estuary health, recreational enjoyment, commercial interests. Issues that need to be addressed include catchment land use (impacting WQ), bank erosion, unsealed roads in catchment, urbanisation in environmentally sensitive areas, climate change mitigation.	
<b>NSW Government</b>					
National Parks and Wildlife Service	John Kennedy	Team Leader - Rangers Clarence Area	27/8/20	Provided status of actions from CMPs, PoM status, discussion of issues with 4WD access	
DPIE-Fisheries	Jonathan Yantsch	Fisheries Manager, Aquatic Ecosystems (North Coast)		Response from Fisheries in David Greenhalgh email 3/9/20. Outlined Fisheries responsibilities under FM Act and MEM Act, key fish habitat and Marine Park, priority is conservation of key fish habitat and to maintain or improve marine biodiversity within the SIMP. Identified high priority threats within the study area from MEMS and other issues to be addressed in the CMP. See also estuary general fishery restrictions/regs <a href="https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/closures/commercial/estuary-general-fishery-closures/clarence-river2">https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/closures/commercial/estuary-general-fishery-closures/clarence-river2</a> <b>Suggested contacting Darren Hale re commercial trawling</b>	Also info from Darren Hayle re Lake Wooloweyah fishery.
DPIE-Fisheries (SIMP)	David Greenhalgh	Project Officer - Marine Assessments	19/8/2020	Provided status of actions from existing plans. Advised he has nothing more to add over and above what was discussed during CEMC meeting and site visit. See combined response from DPI	
DPIE-Fisheries (SIMP)	Nicole Strehling	Manager Solitary Islands Marine Park	-		
Transport for NSW - Roads and Maritime (boating safety)	Anna Sedlak	Boating Safety Office	9/11/2020	email from Regional Manager Northern. outlines TfNSW Maritime role and local considerations. Refer also <a href="https://www.sydneycostalouncils.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FAQ-local-government.pdf">https://www.sydneycostalouncils.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FAQ-local-government.pdf</a>	
Transport for NSW	Fiona Gaffney		-		
Transport for NSW	Luke Tucker	Boating Safety Officer	-		
Port Authority	Michael Read	Marine Pilot Regional	9/04/2020	Letter in email from Jagjeet Shergill. Requested clarification of CR estuary and sedimentation at bar. RC responded 7/9/20	
DPIE - Crown Lands	Derek van Leest	Team Leader	-		
DPIE - Crown Lands	Catherine Knight	Coastal management specialist		email received 4/9 - no formal response but happy to help where required.	contacted CK 4/9. hadn't read email but will respond with others in Crown Lands. Dave Hopper now at MIDO (seawalls and dredging etc)
DPIE - Crown Lands	Silas Sutherland	Manager North Coast Region	-		
Local Land Services	Nigel Blake	Senior Land Services Officer	29/09/2020	No input to offer. The area and issues are outside LLS core business.	
NSW Forestry Corporation	Peter Walsh	Soil and Water Specialist	4/09/2020	Letter from Elizabeth Fowler (email)	Map emailed 14/08/2020
Heritage NSW (Dept Premier and Cabinet)			28/8/20	Suggested interested parties - see also email from Leeanne Kennedy, CVC 4/9/20	
<b>Aboriginal Groups</b>					
Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Dianne Chapman		-		Followed up 27/8. Response coming from NTS Corp. Called again 28/9/20 and left message with Lance to pass on to Dianne. CVC (Leeanne Kennedy) also emailed YTOAC 20/10/20.
NTSCorp	George Tonna	Land Tenure and Notifications Officer	-		
Birrigan Gargle LALC			13/08/2020		Emailed 29/9 requesting info on regen site and offering to meet up.
Yaegl LALC	Noeline Kapeen		-		
Grafton-Ngerrie LALC			-		
Bayrulgil Square Cooperative Society	Scott Monaghan		-		Letter posted
Burra Waj Ad	Dave Walker		-		Letter posted
Durahrwa Training and Development Corporation	Andrew Hegedus		-		Letter posted
Ulungundahi Art and Culture Gallery			-		Letter posted
Wdjri Myiral Elders Aboriginal Corporation			-		Letter posted
Yurrandgi	Marcelle and Anthony Tonkin		-		

Organisation	Contact Name	Position	Response received	Summary of response	Other correspondence
<b>Industry Groups</b>					
Clarence River Fishermens Cooperative	Danielle Adams	General Manager	-		Follow-up phone call and email 6/11/20. No response
Clarence Canegrowers	Peter Rose	Industry Representative	4/09/2020	Email/letter from Brendan Reeves (office@). Activities and roles, priorities and management approach	
Clarence Canegrowers			-		
<b>Community Groups/Representatives</b>					
CEMC rep (Angourie)	Imelda Jennings		-		
CEMC rep (Gulmurrad)	Peter Maslen		-		
CEMC rep (Brooms Head)	Kevin Sheehan		-		
CEMC rep (Harwood Marine)	Ross Roberts		-		
CEMC rep (Councillor)	Greg Clancy		-		
Clarence Valley Conservation Coalition			-		
Clarence Landcare	Debbie Repschlagger	Coordinator	-		
Clarence Valley Conservation in Action	Jan Armstrong		13/08/2020	Interest in wetlands, impacts of land development and rubbish, cane toads	
Sandon River Environmental Alliance	Brian & Sue Whitelaw		-		
Wooli Dunecare	Nick Hill		-		
Wooloweyah Landcare	Carolyn Eddy		-		
Iluka Landcare	David Lohde		-		
Angourie Community Coastcare	John Webber		-		
Brooms Head Landcare	Rhonda Tetley		-		
Diggers Camp Dunecare	Rhonda James		-		
Yamba Landcare	Barbara Whale		-		
Yuraygir Landcare	Dennis Milne		-		
Yamba Surf Lifesaving Club		Secretary	-		
Angourie Boardriders			-		
Valley Watch	Ros Woodward		-		
Protect Wooli	Bruce Bird	President	27/8/20	Main issues in email - sand sourcing, storm response, access repairs	
Protect Wooli	Peter Dunn	Vice President	27/8/20		
Marine Rescue	Iluka Yamba		-		
Marine Rescue SES	Wooli Mark Somers	Deputy Commander Northern Zone	-		
Yamba District Chamber of Commerce			-		
Iluka Chamber of Commerce			-		
Wooli Chamber of Commerce			-		
Ratepayers Association of Iluka			-		
Yamba Triathlon			-		
Grafton District Anglers Club			-		
Port of Yamba Yacht Club			-		

## Attachment 5: Written responses





OUR REF: C20/513

3 August 2020

Ms Robyn Campbell  
Hydrosphere Consulting  
PO Box 7059  
BALLINA NSW 2478  
Via email: [robyn@hydrosphere.com.au](mailto:robyn@hydrosphere.com.au)

Dear Ms Campbell

**Re: DPI Fisheries input into the Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program Scoping Study**

I refer to your letter of 12 August 2020 seeking input from DPI Fisheries on the development of the Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program (CMP) Scoping Study.

DPI Fisheries administers the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act) and is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are conserved and that there is “no net loss” of key fish habitats upon which they depend. Consistent with those objectives, DPI Fisheries is also responsible for promoting viable of commercial fishing and aquaculture industries, quality recreational fishing opportunities and the continuation of Aboriginal cultural fishing.

DPI Fisheries also administers the *Marine Estate Management Act (MEMA) 2014*. The act provides for the strategic and integrated management of the whole marine estate which includes marine waters, coasts and estuaries. It does this by:

- Management of the marine estate consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development;
- Facilitating the maintenance of ecological integrity, and economic, social, cultural and scientific opportunities;
- Providing for a comprehensive system of marine parks and aquatic reserves.

The Act is supported by regulations that set out the rules for managing the marine estate and marine parks, and an aquatic reserve notification is in place with management rules for aquatic reserves:

**Key fish habitat and the Solitary Islands Marine Park**

Key fish habitat is defined within the DPI Fisheries *Policy and guidelines for fish habitat conservation and management (Update 2013)* (DPI Fisheries P&G) ([http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/634694/Policy-and-guidelines-for-fish-habitat.pdf](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/634694/Policy-and-guidelines-for-fish-habitat.pdf)). With respect to the area encompassed by the proposed scoping study (the study area), key fish habitat includes all tidal land below highest astronomical tide; rivers, estuaries and ICOLLS; Coastal Wetlands; marine vegetation; and the freshwater water bodies of Minnie Water and Lake Hiawatha.

Key fish habitats are those habitats that are crucial to the survival of native fish stocks. The abundance and diversity of fisheries resources, including key fish habitat, are subject to

both aquatic and terrestrial influences. Some, like cycles of flood and drought, are natural processes whereas others are the result of human activity. The degradation of aquatic habitat is a major threat to the abundance and diversity of native fishes in NSW. As such, a primary objective for conserving fish stocks is to conserve the habitats that fish are dependent upon for survival. A priority of DPI Fisheries for this Coastal Management Program will be for the conservation of key fish habitats.

The study area also encompasses the Solitary Island Marine Park (SIMP) which extends along the coastline from Muttonbird Island in the south to Plover Island in the north. It includes the tidal reaches of estuaries and seaward to the 3 nautical mile mark offshore. The park only includes tidal water over Crown Land estate and does not include tidal waters located above private title. As such, a priority for DPI Fisheries for this Coastal Management Program will be to maintain or improve marine biodiversity within the SIMP by ensuring healthy riparian vegetation, good water quality and healthy marine vegetation are maintained or improved.

### **Key issues within the study area**

DPI Fisheries partners with other agencies in working toward achieving the NSW State Government's vision for the NSW marine estate, that being:

*"A healthy coast and sea, managed for the greatest wellbeing of the community, now and into the future."*

To achieve this, the NSW Government released the NSW Marine Estate Management Strategy 2018-2028 (MEMS) (<https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/marine-estate-management-strategy>). DPI Fisheries and other government agencies are currently working on a range of projects, under the nine initiatives of MEMS, to address priority threats and risks to the environmental assets and the social, cultural and economic benefits that are derived from the marine estate.

Priority threats to the marine estate have been identified through a rigorous threat and risk assessment (TARA) process (<https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/threat-and-risk-assessment>), and these priority threats and risks, and the projects being undertaken to address these threats and risks, should be considered during the development of the subject CMP.

Some of the high priority threats within the subject area include:

- Urban stormwater discharge, agricultural diffuse source run-off and other sources of water pollution;
- Estuary entrance modifications (particularly within ICOLLs);
- Clearing of riparian and adjacent habitat including wetland drainage; and
- Climate change stressors.

For further information on the nine initiatives and the various project being undertaken under these initiatives, please visit the NSW Marine Estate web page:

<https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/marine-estate-management-strategy>.

Other specific issues that require consideration as part of the CMP development include:

- Foreshore bank erosion within estuaries and the need to utilise softer, more environmentally sympathetic designs to address erosion.



## Department of Primary Industries

- Beach erosion on Woolli Beach and methods of protecting the village of Woolli from coastal processes.
- Isolated pockets of erosion such as Woolli Woolli River downstream of the boat ramp, Sandon Village, Nip Welsh Park and Diggers Camp Beach.
- Apparent decline in sea grass, particularly in the Sandon River and possibly the Woolli Woolli River.
- Damage to mangroves along the Woolli Woolli River where mangroves are removed to improve views and to access boat moorings, and where mangroves are damaged as a result of small boats being dragged through the intertidal zone to the foreshore.
- Responsibility for managing whale carcasses.

DPI Fisheries looks forward to working with Hydrosphere and Clarence Valley Council on the development of the CMP.

If you have any further enquiries please contact me on 02 6626 1375 or [jonathan.yantsch@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:jonathan.yantsch@dpi.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jonathan Yantsch', written over a horizontal line.

Jonathan Yantsch  
**Fisheries Manager, Coastal Systems (North Coast)**  
**Aquatic Environment, Primary Industries NSW**





11 September 2020  
Our Ref: OTS20/06684

Ms Robyn Campbell  
Project Manager  
Hydrosphere Consulting

[robyn@hydrosphere.com.au](mailto:robyn@hydrosphere.com.au)

Dear Ms Campbell

**Transport for NSW's submission on the Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program Scoping Study.**

Transport for NSW (TfNSW) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program (CMP) Scoping Study.

As part of the CMP process, we wish to highlight our broad range of functions and responsibilities to promote safe, responsible and sustainable use of NSW waterways as set out by the legislations.

**TfNSW's maritime role**

Transport for NSW leads the development of a safe, efficient, integrated transport system that keeps people and goods moving, connects communities, and shapes the future of our cities, centres and regions.

This includes initiatives to improve waterway safety, access and sustainability for all NSW waterway users. Our approach is articulated through the NSW Government's Maritime Safety Plan 2017-2021, Maritime Infrastructure Plan 2019-2024 and Marine Estate Management Strategy 2018-2028.

TfNSW regulates navigable waterways in NSW which includes matter such as:

- infrastructure planning and funding through grant programs such as Boating Now
- on-water compliance and enforcement
- on-water management and consulting with users on proposed changes
- dredging
- managing hazards and obstructions
- improving amenity
- managing environmental impact of boating activity
- managing conflicting activities

We work closely with NSW Government agencies to ensure a coordinated approach to management of the NSW marine estate. As a statutory member of the Marine Estate Management Authority that is responsible for the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*, we have shared responsibilities to deliver the statewide [Marine Estate Management Strategy 2018-2028](#) (the Strategy).

---

**Transport for NSW**

33 James Craig Road, Rozelle NSW 2039 | Locked Bag 5100 Camperdown 1450  
T 13 12 36 | W [transport.nsw.gov.au](http://transport.nsw.gov.au) | ABN 18 804 239 602

Local government authorities are strongly encouraged to consider initiatives outlined in the Strategy when developing CMPs using the [one page guide - Ideas for integrating the NSW Marine Estate Management Strategy with your Coastal Management Program](#), and the [Marine Estate Management Strategy FAQ for local government](#).

### **Local considerations**

As the managing authority for the NSW Government's maritime infrastructure, TfNSW's portfolio include Yamba and Iluka coastal harbours, the Clarence River and Wooli River breakwaters, and training walls within the scoping study area. In particular, TfNSW has a significant role in informing, supporting and promoting safe, responsible and sustainable use on NSW waterways, and this includes the Clarence Valley Coastline.

We are committed to working with local councils to promote safe and sustainable waterway usage in line with community expectations, and support sharing waterways with the existing and emerging users.

TfNSW also operates and maintains ferries at Ulmarra and Lawrence, which are dry docked periodically for maintenance at Ashby Dry Dock.

There are also several bridge assets within the Clarence Valley lower river systems that are operated and maintained by TfNSW. The more significant of these bridge structures are located at Grafton, Maclean, Harwood and Mororo.

We have the expertise and adopt an evidence-based approach to identify areas of concern, potential hazards, and implement strategies to minimise impacts on access and safe navigation. We also provide advice on usage and planning, as well as technical support and guidance for boating infrastructure projects and other maritime facilities.

TfNSW supports consultation with the traditional landowners as part of the CMP development process.

TfNSW requests the opportunity to provide comment and input throughout the CMP process. Please refer correspondence to Vicky Sisson as the main point of contact.

Yours sincerely



**Vicky Sisson**  
Director Northern Region  
Regional and Outer Metropolitan  
Transport for NSW

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

# Marine Estate Management Strategy FAQ for local government

## Marine Estate Management Authority

### WHAT IS THE MARINE ESTATE?

The marine estate is all coastal waters of NSW from the Queensland border to the Victorian border and out to three nautical miles. It includes estuaries to their tidal limits, coastal wetlands and lands immediately adjacent to, or in the immediate proximity of NSW coastal waters including beaches, dunes, headlands and rock platforms.

### WHAT IS THE MARINE ESTATE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY?

The [Marine Estate Management Strategy](#) (Strategy) is a framework for the NSW Government to coordinate the management of the marine estate over the next ten years. The Strategy identifies actions to address [statewide priority threats](#) to the marine estate. The NSW Government has allocated \$45.7 million to implement Stage 1 of the Strategy in the first two years.

The Marine Estate Management Authority (the Authority) is comprised of four agencies with responsibilities in marine estate management: Department of Primary Industries (DPI); Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Energy, Environment and Science (DPIE-EES); Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Planning and Assessment (DPIE-PA); and Transport for NSW (TfNSW).

The Authority developed the Strategy following significant input from stakeholders, including local government, peak interest groups and the broader community. Some MEMS actions will occur in specific locations along the coast such as natural oyster reef restoration in Port Stephens. Other actions will have benefits across NSW, such as a Marine Estate Education Strategy or the application of a risk-based framework for water quality in estuaries.

### HOW HAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT BEEN INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY?

The Authority has engaged with local councils since the early stages of the development of the Strategy. Many councils are also actively engaged in delivering the actions. The Authority sought feedback from councils in:

- 2014 - to inform the draft statewide threat and risk assessment (TARA) and potential management responses in the Strategy
- early 2017 - on the draft TARA itself
- mid-2017 - on the development of the draft Strategy
- late 2017 - on the draft Strategy itself.

Since its release in August 2018, staff implementing the Strategy, have been liaising with council staff to identify partnerships, plan projects and ensure they are relevant to, and complement council programs where possible.

### DOES THE STRATEGY HAVE FUNDING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS?

The Strategy Stage 1 is not a grants program and therefore local councils cannot apply directly for funding under the Strategy actions (the exception is the Boating Now Program in Initiative 7, as Transport for NSW provides funding to Councils for the delivery of maritime infrastructure via a grants program).

Council input into the development of the Strategy has helped the Authority identify actions to address the statewide priority threats. These actions are included in the Strategy, and are being delivered, or will be delivered, in partnership with local government.



The Authority will work with councils to identify how each council's future work programs (via Coastal Management Programs currently under development) aligns with the Strategy. This will help the Authority to develop and implement collaborative projects for the Strategy in Stage 2.

### HOW AND WHERE IS THE STRATEGY BEING IMPLEMENTED?

The [Implementation Plan](#) for Stage 1 (to June 2020) outlines how the NSW Government will deliver the initiatives and actions in a coordinated and streamlined way. You can also view a [map](#) of current projects in each local government area.

### HOW DOES THE STRATEGY AND TARA LINK WITH COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS?

Council Coastal Management Programs (CMPs) are strongly aligned with improving outcomes for the marine estate. CMPs are required to support the objectives of the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*. The development and implementation of the Strategy and CMPs are bound by legislation and both rely on a risk-based approach (Figure 1). As councils develop their CMPs through their five stages (Figure 2), they should consider:

- the [TARA](#) - which is a key resource for considering priority threats on estuaries and coastal and marine areas during preparation of CMP Scoping Studies

- aligning CMP actions with the initiatives and actions in the Strategy
- outcomes and key learnings from projects piloted in Strategy Stage 1 to help inform the design and implementation of local management actions (including those in CMPs)
- data collected to monitor and evaluate Strategy outcomes (for example water quality data) which can inform CMP delivery.

### WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

Authority agency representatives are located in four coastal regions along the NSW coast. For more information on how to integrate Strategy actions into CMPs your first point of contact is your nearest regional Authority agency representative (Figure 3).

If you require information, please contact the program leaders:

- Nicola Johnstone, DPI (Strategy)  
[nicola.johnstone@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:nicola.johnstone@dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- Louisa Clark, DPIE – EES (Strategy)  
[louisa.clark@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:louisa.clark@environment.nsw.gov.au)
- Michelle Fletcher, DPIE – EES (CMPs)  
[michelle.fletcher@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:michelle.fletcher@environment.nsw.gov.au)

## Strategy and CMPs are bound by legislation

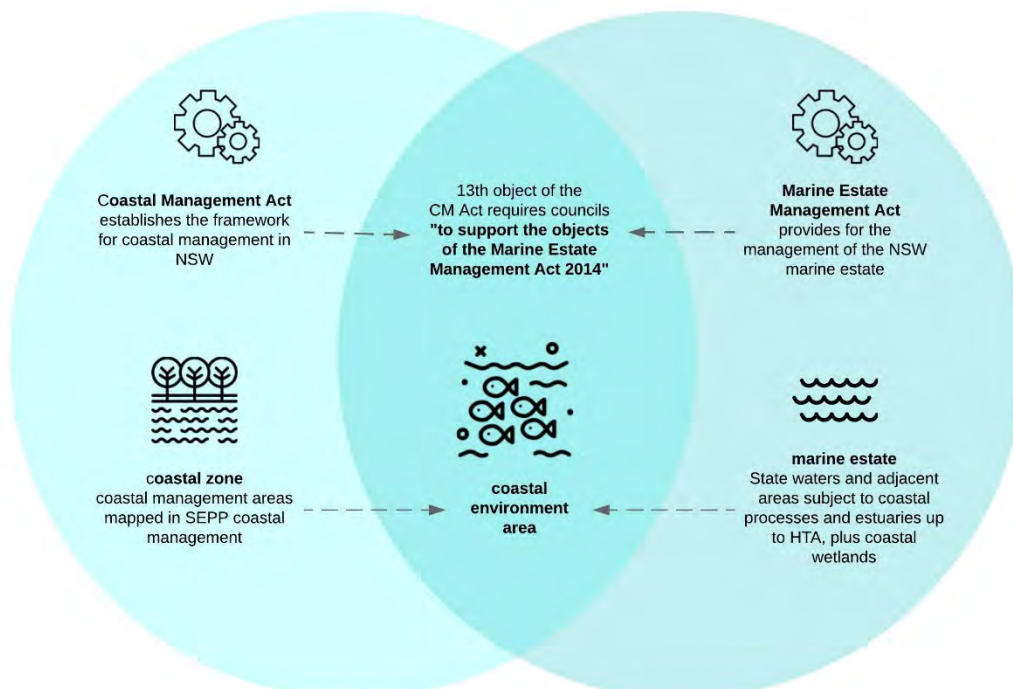


Figure 1. The Strategy and CMPs are bound by legislation



## Ideas for integrating the NSW Marine Estate Management Strategy with your Coastal Management Program



### 1. Scoping

- Consider regional priority threats from the TARA in first pass risk assessment
- Refer to TARA evidence base and background reports to inform knowledge gaps
- Include MEMA public authorities in your stakeholder engagement strategy
- Link with relevant pilot studies / initiatives



### 2. Determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities

- Where sensible, use consistent terminology for threat, value and benefit categories to the TARA
- Consider using / modifying likelihood, consequence and tolerance tables adopted in the TARA
- Link with relevant pilot studies / initiatives (see, for example: [this infographic](#))



### 3. Identify and evaluate options

- Consider feasibility, viability and acceptability of MEM Strategy actions for inclusion in your CMP
- Review progress and outcomes of pilot studies undertaken elsewhere that relate to your priority threats
- Look for other opportunities to integrate with MEM Strategy



### 4. Prepare, exhibit, finalise and adopt the CMP

- Document partnerships with MEMA Agencies
- Submit CMP for certification (Minister may seek advice by NSW Coastal Council that includes MEEKP Reps)



### 5. Implement, monitor, evaluate and report

- Integrate with MEM Strategy monitoring happening in your area
- Public Authorities (including those represented on MEMA) to have regard to certified CMPs
- MEM strategy actions that also are included in CMPs may be eligible for coastal program grants



### Acronyms and Links

**CMP** - Coastal Management Program  
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts/coastal-management/framework>

**MEEKP** - Marine Estate Knowledge Panel

**MEMA** - Marine Estate Management Authority

**TARA** - Threat and Risk Assessment  
<https://www.marine.nsw.gov.au/key-initiatives/threat-and-risk-assessment>

Figure 2. Integrating the Strategy with CMPs

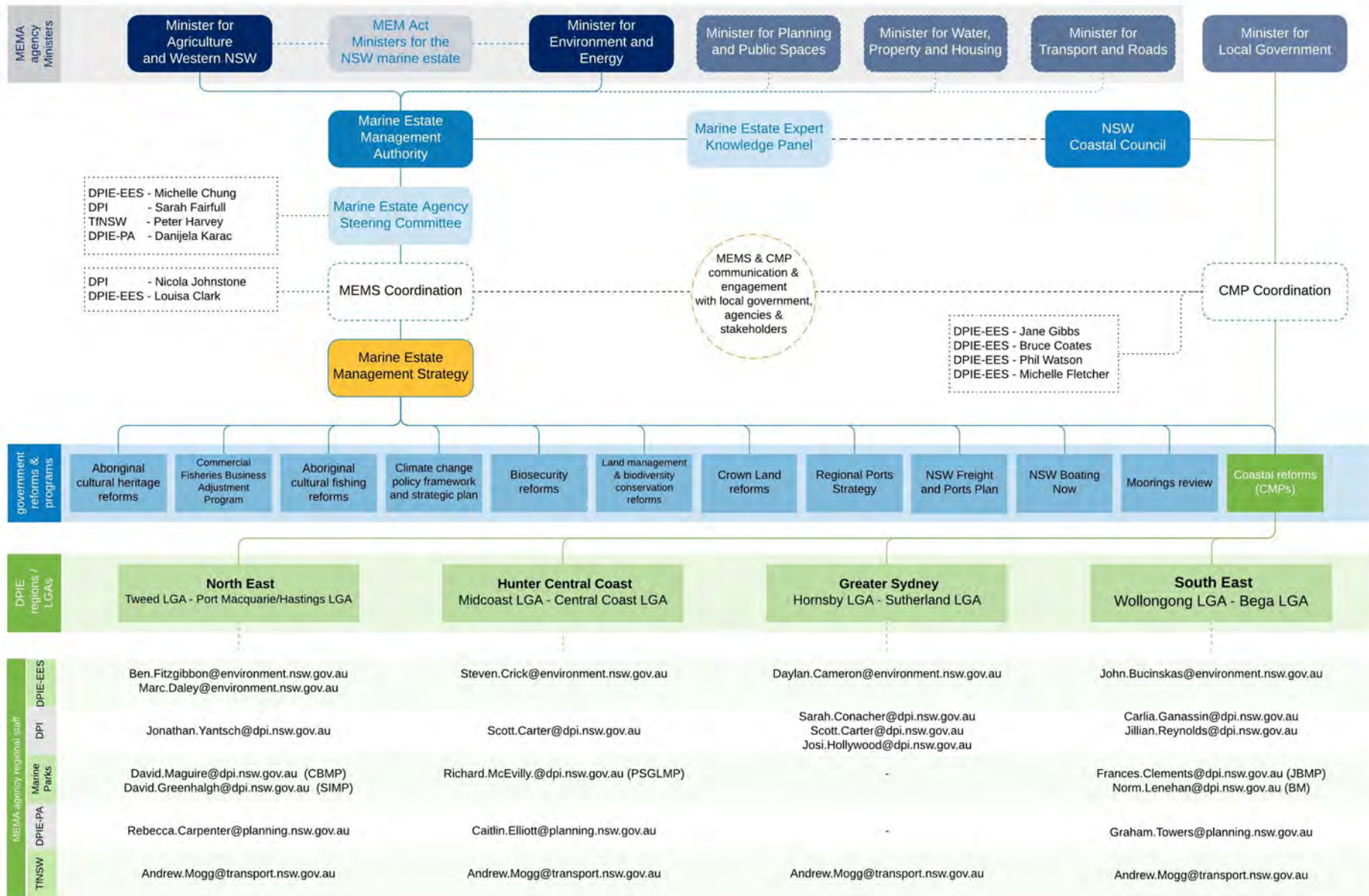
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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (May 2019). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser.

### Strategy and CMP integration

Figure 3. Strategy and CMP integration and contacts



## Corporate Office

121-131 Oratava Ave West Pennant Hills NSW 2125  
(PO Box 100 Beecroft NSW 2119)

T 02 9872 0111

F 02 9871 6941

[www.forestrycorporation.com.au](http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au)

F2020/00439

Clarence Valley Coastline Scoping Study Team  
Hydrosphere Consulting  
PO Box 7059  
Ballina NSW 2478

[robyn@hydrosphere.com.au](mailto:robyn@hydrosphere.com.au)

Dear Ms Campbell

Thank you for the opportunity to engage with Clarence Valley Shire Council's Coastal Management Program. Forestry Corporation of NSW (Forestry Corporation) has a range of measures and programs in place to protect catchment values in coastal State forests and I have provided some background on these below.

The protection of catchment values when harvesting occurs in coastal State forests is maintained through the operation of the Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals (CIFOA) granted under the *Forestry Act 2012*.

Planning for harvesting operations is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CIFOA which is administered by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). Through the CIFOAs, harvesting is strictly regulated under an approval which prescribes the conditions under which harvesting and roading operations may be carried out so as to mitigate soil erosion and to protect the aquatic environment from pollution. It is based on empirical evidence drawn from scientific studies throughout the world as well as a number of catchment studies carried out within the coastal strip of NSW. Its efficacy is tested through regular auditing by the EPA and Forestry Corporation.

In addition, there is also a large body of scientific evidence from both Australia and overseas that shows that timber harvesting which complies with environmental protection prescriptions poses a much lower risk to water quality than many other land uses.

Forestry Corporation has adapted its forest management techniques to reflect world's best practice. It has done this by implementing management practices shown to be effective through research by organisations such as the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Catchment Hydrology (now E-Water CRC), CSIRO and universities. In addition, as part of a continuous improvement framework, Forestry Corporation is committed to monitoring the effects that its activities may have on the environment, including aquatic habitats and water sources.

.../2

Consistent with both their management objectives and the relevant environmental legislation, Forestry Corporation has put in place a comprehensive, mandatory water quality monitoring program in a selected sample of NSW native forests. The aim of the water quality monitoring program is to determine whether licensed forestry activities have an identifiable impact on water quality and if so, to quantify the level of that impact. Results of the program have consistently shown that Forestry Corporation's activities do not have a significant adverse impact on water quality, and that the likelihood of impacts is greatly reduced in catchments where timber harvesting is conducted on only a small proportion of the catchment at any time.

Further, Forestry Corporation has implemented procedures and systems as part of its Environmental Management System (EMS) and has received independent certification (ISO 14001), a measure of world's best practice. Part of the EMS involves the auditing of various elements, especially targeting those elements that have greatest potential for environmental harm. Forestry Corporation has also been certified as compliant with the internationally accredited Australian Forestry Standard, a measure of world best practice in forest management. Such certifications ensure that NSW State forests continue to be sustainably managed and environmentally protected and provide solid evidence of the high environmental standards achieved in the catchment of the lake from which your products are marketed.

We welcome the opportunity to engage with you further during the development of this plan and would be happy to provide further detail to assist you in your understanding of our role in maintaining catchment health. Please contact Dr Peter Walsh, Soil and Water Specialist, on 0427 247 837 if you require further information on any aspect of our work in the catchment or any additional details in relation to this letter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P Walsh', written in a cursive style.

Dr Peter Walsh  
Soil and Water Specialist





Robyn Campbell  
 Project Manager, Clarence Valley Coastline Scoping Study Project Team  
 Hydrosphere Consulting  
 PO Box 7059  
 Ballina NSW 2478

By email: [robyn@hydrosphere.com.au](mailto:robyn@hydrosphere.com.au)

Dear Robyn,

### **Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program Scoping Study**

Thank you for providing Port Authority of New South Wales (**Port Authority**) with the opportunity to provide input into the preparation of a Coastal Management Program (**CMP**) Scoping Study for the Clarence Valley coastline. In response to your request for feedback to the development of the CMP, our comments are as follows:

#### Your agency's primary activities and roles within the study area

1. Located at the mouth of the Clarence River in northern New South Wales, the Port of Clarence River, Yamba is Australia's easternmost sea port (**Port of Yamba**) and is managed by Port Authority. The Port of Yamba services the whole Northern Rivers and New England regions, including the towns of Grafton, Maclean, Ballina, Lismore, Casino and Coffs Harbour.
2. Port Authority's interest in the CMP is primarily connected to its role as the Harbour Master for the Port of Yamba. In this role, Port Authority's responsibilities specifically relate to navigation, pilotage, and marine traffic management, to provide for continuous safe and efficient access to the Port of Yamba.
3. In Port Authority's role at the Port of Yamba, it notably also surveys, monitors and shares information of the depths of the channels and berthing boxes to port users to aid the safe movement of the variety of commercial ships utilising the Port of Yamba, in accordance with requirements under the Port Safety Operating Licence (**PSOL**) under the *Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995*.

#### Your agency's priorities within the study area

4. As stated in point (2), maintaining continuous safe and efficient access to the Port of Yamba is a key priority for Port Authority, including but not limited to, the designated port waters (as defined in Schedule 1 of the *Ports and Maritime Administration Regulation 2012*), safety of the river bar and the maintenance of the breakwater at the mouth of the Clarence River.

#### **YAMBA**

PO Box 143  
 Yamba NSW 2464  
 T: 61 2 6646 2002

#### **NEWCASTLE**

PO Box 663  
 Newcastle NSW 2300  
 T: 61 2 4985 8222

#### **SYDNEY**

PO Box 25  
 Millers Point NSW 2000  
 T: 61 2 9296 4999

#### **PORT KEMBLA**

PO Box 89  
 Port Kembla NSW 2505  
 T: 61 2 4275 0100

#### **EDEN**

PO Box 137  
 Eden NSW 2551  
 T: 61 2 66461596

Key values of the study area

5. Port Authority's key values of the study area are driven by the activities undertaken at the Port of Yamba, and its importance within the region as a designated port, as stated in points (1-3).

Issues that need to be addressed in the coastal management program

6. Within the letter requesting Port Authority input into the development of the CMP, Figure 1 illustrates the study area for the CMP Scoping Study. Although, the letter states "areas to be included in the study area are defined in the Coastal Management SEPP", the Clarence River estuary has not been included, and therefore is not consistent with the land application area under *State Environmental Planning Policy Coastal Management 2018 (Coastal Management SEPP)*.

Port Authority requests clarification on this inconsistency, and if the Clarence River estuary should be included, Port Authority may wish to provide further feedback regarding upstream erosion and potential downstream sedimentation issues at the Port of Yamba, which may create insufficient and unsafe navigation channel depths and additional dredging requirements.

Preferred management approaches to these issues

7. As stated in point (6), should downstream sedimentation issues within the Port of Yamba boundaries be considered within the remit of the CMP Scoping Study, a preferred management approach could be a maintenance dredging program for the bar and inner bar of the Clarence River Estuary, if required. Maintenance dredging would facilitate the continued safe navigation and passage of vessels to the Port of Yamba ensuring adequate underkeel clearance requirements.

The CMP could also consider upstream erosion control measures as part of its scope to both protect riparian land around the river and its tributaries as well as reduce the sediment load carried into the river and the Port.

Should you request any further detail on the matters raised in this letter, please do not hesitate to contact myself ([JShergill@portauthoritynsw.com.au](mailto:JShergill@portauthoritynsw.com.au)).

Yours sincerely,



**Jagjeet Shergill**  
Environmental Planner

4 September 2020

3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020

Robyn Campbell  
Clarence Valley Coastline Scoping Study Project team  
Hydrosphere Consulting  
PO Box 709  
Ballina NSW 2478

**RE: Clarence Valley Coastline Coastal Management Program Scoping Study**

Dear Robyn,

In response to your letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 2020, please see our input for the proposed study.

**Canegrowers activities and roles within the study area**

Sugarcane is grown adjacent to the following waterways in the study area: Palmers Channel, Wooloweyah Lagoon, Micalo Channel and Romiaka Channel.

Sugarcane has been cultivated on the Clarence floodplain since the late 1860s and is a significant industry for the region. The cultivation of sugarcane has persisted for so long, due to its relative resilience to floods.

Many sugarcane farmers in these areas have been trained by CVC to be accredited Floodgate Operators. They are active in aiding the exchange of salty water into some of the drains. This exchange of water reduces the possibility of acid sulphate issues, aids in keeping the drains weed free and promotes fish passage.

**Priorities within the study area**

Although sugarcane is relatively resilient to flooding, prolonged waterlogging can be detrimental to crop survival and yield. The extensive network of drainage works that were initiated subsequent to the floods of the 1950s has aided in the efficient removal of floodwaters from the floodplain, which has been positive for all agricultural pursuits on the floodplain including sugarcane.

It is our priority to ensure that the floodplain drainage network is maintained. It is pleasing to see that CVC have tripled the budget for drainage infrastructure maintenance for this financial year.

Of concern is the poor state of the ring drain around Wooloweyah Lagoon and the associated radial outlets.

**Preferred management approaches to these issues and key values**

As an industry we are proactive in working with all levels of Government to ensure that agreed upon outcomes can be achieved. Our preference is to be self-regulating (with an adequate oversight mechanism) if possible. For the last 20 years we have been successfully managing acid sulphate soils under a self-regulation framework agreed to with all councils in the NSW Sugarcane growing regions.

Consequently, if the study identifies any issues that involves the sugarcane industry, we would appreciate the opportunity to be self-regulating.

Yours Faithfully,

Ross Farlow   
President Clarence Cane Growers Association

Reference: DOC20/688557

Ms Robyn Campbell  
Hydrosphere Consulting  
[robyn@hydrosphere.com.au](mailto:robyn@hydrosphere.com.au)

**RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for proposed Coastal Management Program Scoping Study for the Clarence Valley coastline**

Dear Ms Campbell

Thank you for your email of 21 Aug 2020 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for the above matter within the Clarence Valley local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input and apologise for the delay in responding.

Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for Clarence Valley local government area (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the 'Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010' (the CRs).

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via [rosalie.neve@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:rosalie.neve@environment.nsw.gov.au) or 02 6659 8221.

Yours sincerely



**Rosalie Neve**  
**Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer**  
**Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern**  
**Heritage NSW**  
**Department of Premier and Cabinet**

28 August 2020



## **Appendix D. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

*This Appendix provides a stakeholder engagement plan for the CMP development stages 1 to 5.*



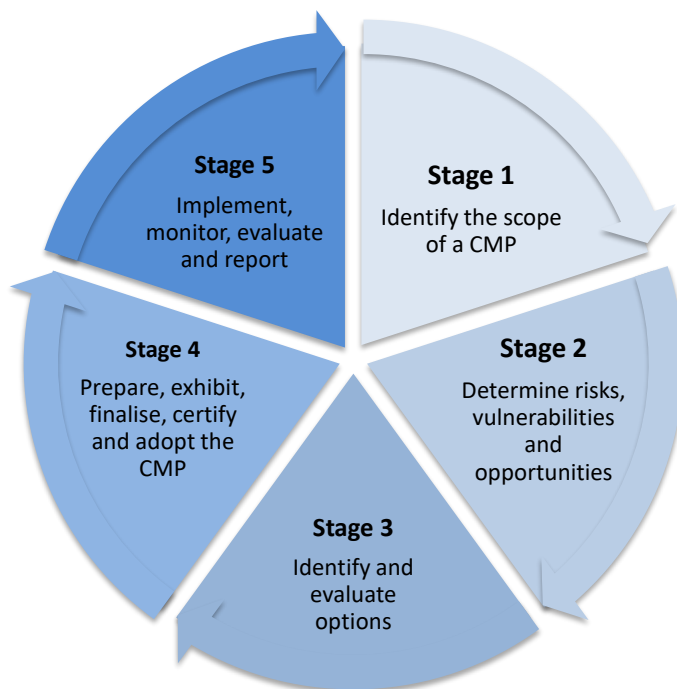
## D1. INTRODUCTION

The *Coastal Management Act 2016* requires councils to consult with the community and stakeholders before adopting a coastal management program (CMP). Part A of the coastal management manual includes statutory provisions and mandatory requirements relating to community and stakeholder engagement.

This engagement strategy has been prepared in accordance with:

- The *Coastal Management Act 2016* and related Guidelines for community and stakeholder engagement in preparing and implementing a CMP (NSW Government, 2018).
- Clarence Valley Council's Community Engagement Policy (2018).

The engagement strategy provides a staged approach, aligning with the five-stage process for preparing a CMP (Figure 55). An evaluation framework is also provided and it is envisaged that the strategy will be reviewed and revised on a stage-by-stage basis, particularly on conclusion of Stage 4.



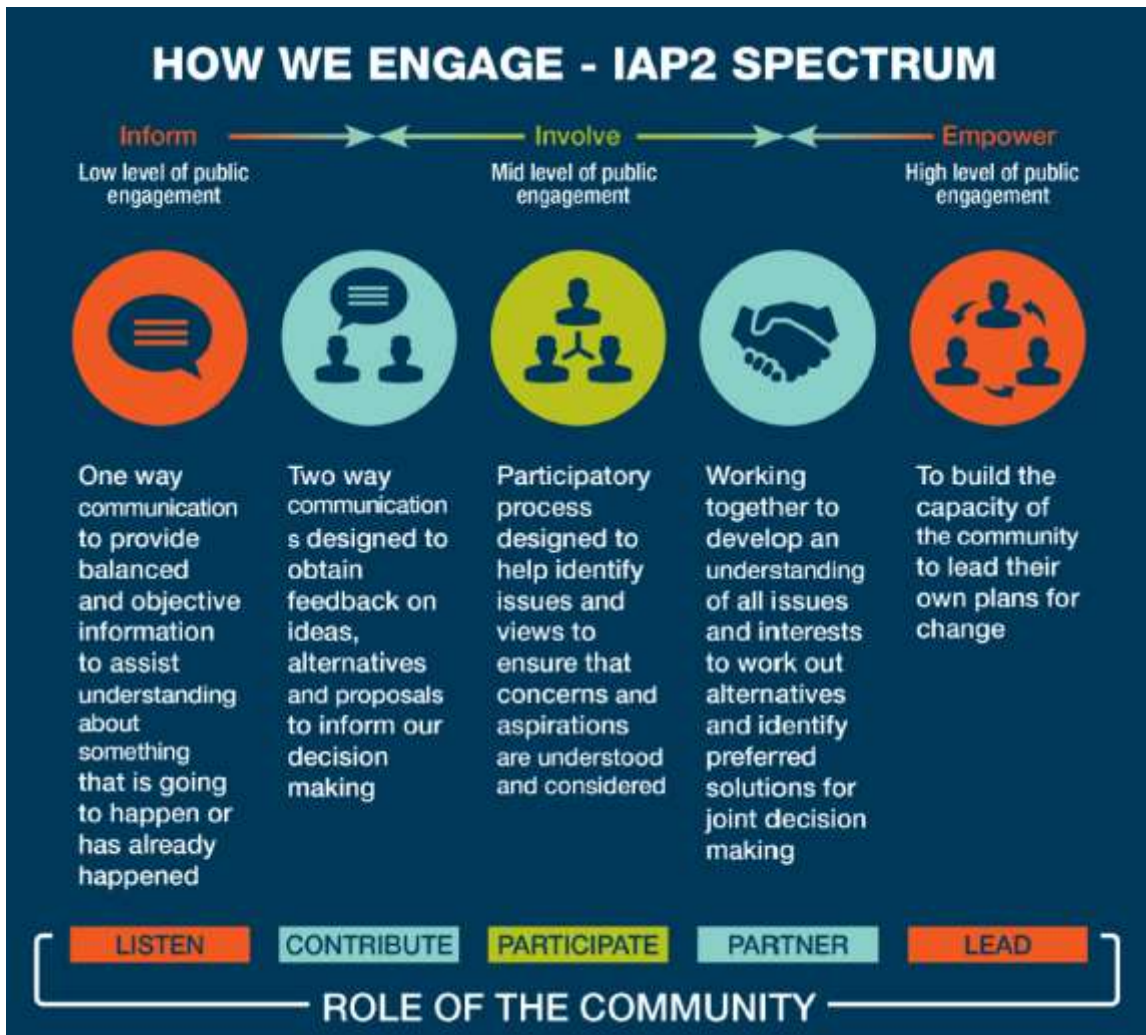
**Figure 55: Five stage process for developing a coastal management program**

Source: Adapted from OEH (2018)

## D2. APPROACH TO ENGAGEMENT

The approach to engagement follows the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) engagement spectrum and CVC Community Engagement Strategy (Figure 56). The levels of engagement in the CVC Community Engagement Strategy are “Inform”, “Consult” and “Empower”. The consultation approach during Stage 1 of the CMP process will primarily be “Inform” as information is being sought from the community and other stakeholders. There will be a movement to the right of the IAP2 Spectrum in subsequent stages as the community and other stakeholders become involved in the CMP and there are opportunities to Empower particularly in Stage 5.





**Figure 56: IAP2 Spectrum**

Source: CVC (2018)

### D3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

There are four broad categories of stakeholders for the CMP:

- Aboriginal groups.
- Local community.
- Business/commercial groups.
- Local Government.
- NSW Government agencies.

#### Community Profile

Information on the Clarence Valley local government area (LGA) community has been analysed and reported from Census data by .id (2020) and is summarised in the following sections. Data has been presented for the study area where available.

The estimated resident population of CVC LGA was 51,662 in 2019. The resident population increased by 991 people (0.65% p.a.) since the 2016 Census. From 2011 to 2016, the LGA population increased by 1,005 people (0.4% p.a.).

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix D: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The largest changes in the age structure in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in the age groups:

- Seniors (70 to 84) (+1,200 people).
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+1,186 people).
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-833 people).
- Secondary schoolers (12 to 17) (-557 people).

Data from the 2016 Census are shown in the following table.

**Table 15: Population of the CVC LGA**

Population group	2016 data	2016 (% of LGA population)
Usual resident population	50,671	-
Males	25,140	49.6%
Females	25,530	50.4%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	3,214	6.3%
Australian citizens	45,574	89.9%
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	36,048	71.1%
Population over 15	42,364	83.6%
Employed population	17,558	91.0%
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	191	-
Main coastal population centres (within the study area) <sup>1</sup>		
Iluka	1,718	3.4%
Yamba	6,076	12.0%
Angourie	222	0.44%
Wooloweyah	406	0.80%
Micalo Island	34	0.07%
Palmers Island	458	0.90%
Palmers Channel	119	0.23%
Taloumbi	106	0.21%
Brooms Head	212	0.42%
Sandon	11	0.02%
Minnie Water	237	0.47%
Diggers Camp	18	0.04%
Wooli	414	0.82%
Coastal zone	10,031	19.8%

Source: .id (2020)

1. State Suburbs (2016 Census)

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix D: Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

The median age in the LGA was 49 in 2016, an increase of 3 years since the 2011 Census. Compared to regional NSW, there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years). Overall, 20.2% of the population was aged between 0 and 17 and 34.0% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.1% and 27.2% respectively for regional NSW.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders made up 6.3% of the LGA population (3,214) in 2016, which is 0.6% higher than regional NSW and 2.9% higher than the NSW population.

The top five ancestries in the LGA were:

- Australian (22,776 people or 44.9%).
- English (21,499 people or 42.4%).
- Irish (6,247 people or 12.3%).
- Scottish (5,861 people or 11.6%).
- German (2,300 people or 4.5%).

In combination these five ancestries account for 58,683 responses in total or 115.80% of all responses.

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of the LGA in 2016 compared to regional NSW shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a similar proportion who stated they had no religion. Overall, 62.8% of the population nominated a religion and 26.7% said they had no religion. The largest single religion in the area is Anglican, with 25.7% of the population or 13,037 people as adherents.

In 2016, 90.3% of the population spoke English only and 2.1% spoke a non-English language. The dominant language spoken at home, other than English is German, with 0.2% of the population, or 91 people speaking German at home.

In 2016, 42.0% of households owned their dwelling, 24.4% were purchasing and 24.0% were renting, compared with 35.5%, 28.6% and 26.5% respectively for regional NSW. There were a total of 24,829 private dwellings in the LGA with 20,235 separate houses, 2,766 medium density dwellings, and 231 high density dwellings. In addition, there were 1,112 caravans/cabins/houseboats in the area.

In June 2018, the median house valuation in the LGA was \$388,787, \$351,657 lower than the median house valuation for New South Wales.

The size of the labour force in 2016 was 19,296, of which 7,731 were employed part-time and 9,431 were full time workers with 1,738 people unemployed (looking for work, over 15). The three most popular industry sectors were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (2,710 people or 15.4%).
- Retail Trade (2,062 people or 11.7%).
- Accommodation and Food Services (1,620 people or 9.2%).

Coast-based employment sectors are not specifically identified although 6.4% of people were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 9.2% in accommodation and food services and 1.6% in rental, hiring and real estate services.

There was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$1,750 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low-income earners (those earning less than \$500 per week) than in regional NSW.

The Clarence coastline areas are used by a wide portion of the community and visitors for various activities including camping, relaxation, recreation and nature appreciation. Council, in conjunction with Australian Lifeguard Services, provides a beach patrol service to Clarence Valley beaches during the NSW and

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Queensland School Holidays. A beach access wheelchair is available for free use on the beaches of Yamba, Angourie, Brooms Head, Woody Head and Iluka. Four-wheel drive beach access is available at some beaches (with restrictions).

**Aboriginal Groups**

The study area is of significant importance to the Aboriginal community and cultural sensitivities and specific management measures need to be considered in the CMP. The Clarence coastal areas are situated within the Yaegl nation and the Yaegl People's Native Title area and hold significant cultural value to Aboriginal people. The CMP will recognise the significance of the area and include strategies to protect cultural heritage values and continuing traditional use.

**Community Groups**

Community groups that are active in the study area are listed in the following table.

**Table 16: Key community groups in the study area**

Category	Group
Environment	Clarence Valley Conservation Coalition
	Clarence Landcare Incorporated
	Clarence Valley Conservation in Action
	Sandon River Environmental Alliance
	Wooli Dunecare
	Wooloweyah Landcare
	Iluka Landcare
	Angourie Community Coastcare
	Brooms Head Landcare
	Diggers Camp Dunecare
	Yamba Landcare
	Yuraygir Landcare
	Valley Watch
	Protect Wooli
Emergency services	Marine Rescue – Iluka/Yamba
	Marine Rescue – Wooli
	Yamba Surf Life Saving Club
Recreation	Angourie Boardriders
	Wooli Sports Club Inc
	Yamba Triathlon
	Wooli Sports Club Inc
	Grafton District Anglers Club (Yamba)
	Port of Yamba Yacht Club

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Category	Group
Surf Life Saving	Yamba Surf Life Saving Club
Service Clubs	Rotary Club of Yamba Inc.
	Country Womens Association (CWA) – Yamba Branch
	Rotary Club of Iluka-Woombah Inc.

**Business and Industry Groups**

Business/industry groups that are active in the study area are listed in the following table.

**Table 17: Key commercial/business groups in the study area**

Category	Group
Business and Industry	Clarence River Ferries
	Oyster Growers
	Clarence River Fishermen's Cooperative
	Clarence Canegrowers
	Yamba District Chamber of Commerce
	Iluka Chamber of Commerce Inc.
	Wooli Chamber of Commerce
	Ratepayers Association of Iluka

**NSW Government Agencies**

NSW Government agencies with management roles and responsibilities across the CMP study area are:

- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) cluster:
  - Environment, Energy and Science (EES):
    - Biodiversity and Conservation.
    - National Parks and Wildlife Service.
  - Department of Regional NSW:
    - North Coast Local Land Services (NCLLS).
    - Department of Primary Industries (DPI) – Marine Parks.
    - DPI – Fisheries.
    - DPI – Forestry.
  - Planning and Assessment.
  - Crown Lands.
- Department of Premier and Cabinet:
  - Heritage NSW.
- Transport for NSW (TfNSW):
  - Maritime.

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- Maritime Infrastructure Delivery Office.
- Department of Community Services and Justice:
  - NSW State Emergency Service (SES).
  - Resilience NSW.
- Marine Estate Management Authority (MEMA) – Department of Regional NSW (DPI), DPIE (EES and Planning and Assessment), Transport for NSW.
- Port Authority of NSW.

The NSW Coastal Council provides independent expert advice to the Minister administering the *Coastal Management Act 2016* on coastal planning and management issues.

**Local Government**

CVC stakeholders include:

- Mayor and councillors.
- General Manager, Director (Works and Civil), Director (Corporate Governance) and Director (Environment, Planning & Community) and Management Team.
- Council staff – Civil Services, Water Cycle, Open Spaces and Facilities, Community & Industry Engagement and Environment, Development & Strategic Planning.
- Coast and Estuary Management Committee (CEMC) – provides advice to Council in achieving integrated, balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable development of the Clarence Valley's coasts and estuaries by:
  - Developing and implementing Management Plans.
  - Initiating and overseeing coastline and estuary management processes.

The CEMC includes representatives from Council, state government authorities and the community, including:

- Six community representatives/groups.
- DPIE - EES Group.
- NPWS.
- DPI – Fisheries.
- North Coast Local Land Services.
- DPI – Marine Parks (Solitary Islands Marine Park).
- DI - Crown Land.
- Transport for NSW – Maritime.
- Two CVC Councillors.
- Council managers.

Richmond Valley Council and Coffs Harbour City Council are also local government stakeholders as neighbouring councils with shared sediment compartments and other common issues.

**Elected Representatives**

- Federal Government – Kevin Hogan, Member for Page, NSW,

- State Government – Chris Gulaptis, Member for Clarence.

#### **D4. PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES**

The consultation outcomes documented in previous management plans for the study area included:

- Brooms Head/Lake Cakora (SMEC, 2013) – 2009 survey:
  - The most important values associated with Lake Cakora were peace and tranquillity, clean swimming water and native animals and plants
  - Recreational fishing and bait collection are popular activities.
  - The most significant issues identified were septic overflows/leaching, poor water quality, stormwater and drainage management and bank erosion.
- Sandon River estuary (GHD, 2012) – 2009 survey:
  - The recreational value of the Sandon River estuary is especially important to visitors and residents. Recreational activities in the estuary include fishing, picnicking, camping, photography, snorkelling, bird watching, bush walking, swimming, canoeing/kayaking and boating. Access to the foreshore and waterway, clean swimming water, peace and tranquillity and the provision of recreation were ranked as extremely important values by the majority of survey respondents.
  - Native plants and animals of the Sandon River estuary were ranked as extremely important by the majority of survey respondents. The water quality of the Sandon River for swimming was the most important value identified in the community survey.
  - The heritage value of the Sandon River estuary was rated as extremely important by most survey respondents.
  - The socio-economic value of the Sandon River estuary was indicated by views to the water being identified as extremely important and important by the majority of survey respondents. The economic value of the estuary was appreciated by the CEMC but income from the estuary and its tourism potential ranked low in terms of importance to visitors in the community survey.
  - The majority of survey respondents rated the following issues as extremely important:
    - Bank erosion.
    - User conflict.
    - Habitat degradation.
    - Entrance and navigation safety.
    - Unauthorised activity in the sanctuary zone.
    - Forestry land management.
    - Ecological sustainability.
    - Population increase.
    - Visitor pressure.
    - National Park management.
    - Overfishing.
    - Poor water quality.

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- Cultural heritage.
  - Sedimentation.
  - Septic system management.
  - Stormwater management.
- Wooli Wooli River estuary (BMT WBM, 2009) – 2004 survey:
    - Shorefishing, swimming and boat fishing were the most frequent responses on activities undertaken in the estuary.
    - The majority of respondents (>70%) listed waterway access, clean water, foreshore access, and peace and tranquillity as the highest values of the estuary.
    - The highest rated issues of concern (>70%) were entrance navigation and safety, protection of oyster industries and poor water quality.
    - Dredging was the most popular management option suggested by respondents.

Further detail on the survey outcomes is provided in Attachment 1.

Consultation activities undertaken during Stage 1 of the CMP development are discussed in Appendix C.



## D5. ENGAGEMENT PLAN

### Stakeholder Involvement

Involvement in each stage of the CMP development (refer Figure 55) for the various stakeholder groups is summarised in Table 18. The level of engagement should be reviewed at the commencement of each stage of the project, based on the outcomes of previous stages. In most cases, the engagement level will be different for the different parts of the study area.

**Table 18: Engagement levels for key stakeholder groups**

Stakeholder	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
<i>Aboriginal people</i>					
Yaegl Traditional Owners	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Empower
LALCs	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
<i>Local Government</i>					
Clarence Valley Council	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Empower
CEMC	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve
Richmond Valley Council	Inform	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform	-
Coffs Harbour City Council	Inform	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform	-
<i>State and Federal Government members</i>					
Members of Parliament	-	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform	-
<i>State Government agencies</i>					
DPIE – EES	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
NPWS	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve, Empower	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
DPI - Marine Parks	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
DPI - Fisheries	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
DI – Crown Land	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
MEMA	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
Heritage NSW	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
TfNSW - Maritime	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
SES	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Involve
Resilience NSW	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Involve
Port Authority of NSW	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Involve

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Stakeholder	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
<i>Other groups</i>					
Community groups	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
Business and industry groups	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
<i>Individuals</i>					
Residents/ landowners	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
Visitors	-	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve
Community members	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve	Inform, Involve

### Engagement Tools

A summary of engagement tools is provided in the following table.

**Table 19: Engagement tools**

Engagement tool	Approach	Target Audience	Content and key messages	Outputs
Monthly meeting (CVC Cultural Heritage Officer, Yael TOAC and Council representatives)	Direct and regular engagement with Yaegl TOAC	Yaegl TOAC	Engagement at particular stages and project implementation	Documented meeting outcomes
CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations	Establish a webpage for project information and a portal for feedback to be maintained throughout project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEMC.</li> <li>• General community.</li> <li>• Community groups.</li> <li>• Business/ industry groups.</li> <li>• Aboriginal people.</li> </ul>	Provide information on the project, issues, risks and threats.	Website analytics
Webpage tools (e.g. Forum, Questions, Pin map)	Allow opportunities for feedback and input		Encourage input and feedback on issues, risks, threats and management options	Website analytics
Community survey	Targeted consultation		Encourage input and feedback on values, issues, risks and threats	Survey analytics
Clarence Community News	Articles in newsletter at key stages of the project		Provide information on the project progress and opportunities for involvement	-
Direct emails/ letters	Targeted consultation		Encourage input and feedback on issues, risks, threats and management options	Written responses

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Engagement tool	Approach	Target Audience	Content and key messages	Outputs
Social media (Facebook, Twitter)	Promote opportunities for feedback and input		Advertising of key project stages e.g. community survey	Documented responses
Workshops	Targeted consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEMC</li> <li>• Community groups.</li> <li>• Business/ industry groups.</li> <li>• Government agencies</li> </ul>	Identify values, issues and potential management responses	Documented meeting outcomes
Site meetings	Targeted consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government agencies.</li> <li>• Aboriginal representatives.</li> <li>• Community groups.</li> </ul>	Identify values, issues and potential management responses	Documented meeting outcomes (where culturally appropriate)
Community meetings /information sessions	Targeted consultation	General community	Present opportunities for feedback and input	Documented outcomes
Pop ups (e.g. at community markets)	Targeted consultation	General community	Present opportunities for feedback and input	Documented outcomes

### Engagement Plan

The engagement tools will be used at various stages of the CMP development to engage with the identified stakeholders, promote the preparation of the CMP and obtain feedback and input into the development of the CMP (Table 20).

**Table 20: CMP Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Stage	Stage 1 – identify the scope of the CMP	Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities	Stage 3 – identify and evaluate options	Stage 4 – prepare, exhibit, finalise, certify and adopt the CMP	Stage 5 – implement, monitor, evaluate and report
<b>CMP content</b>	Identify stakeholders and prepare stakeholder profile. Review existing information about stakeholder perspectives to help set the focus and priorities of subsequent stages of the CMP.	Explore risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities of coastal management. Explore different perspectives on coastal risk management.	Identify and evaluate opportunities to address coastal risks for relevant coastal management areas, consistent with management objectives.	High involvement stakeholders (e.g. CEMC) participate in the detailed process of finalising a plan.	Active community participation in implementation of CMP actions where relevant. Active community participation in monitoring and review of CMP implementation.
<b>Engagement intent</b>	Bring all interested parties on board early to share information and ideas (before decisions are made).	Empower community and stakeholders with knowledge to contribute to decisions in subsequent stages. Share information equitably among stakeholders	Share the decision-making dilemma. Establish a process that will be used to choose between options, incorporating community preferences and criteria.	Gain community confidence and support for decisions that are in the documented CMP	Maintain community support for and commitment to the CMP, especially among those directly involved in, or impacted by the implementation
<b>Level of community influence on decisions</b>	Council retains decision making about the scope of subsequent stages and will incorporate community input	Council retains decision making. Community and stakeholders may contribute to detailed studies on issues of concern and participate in risk assessment and evaluation.	Council, stakeholders and community collaborate to identify the full range of potential responses to manage coastal vulnerabilities and to evaluate options.	Council retains decision making about the CMP. Community involvement and feedback refine actions in the CMP to address risks considered unacceptable by the community.	Council retains decision making but will look to the community for advice, innovation and resources to improve implementation of the CMP actions.

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Stage	Stage 1 – identify the scope of the CMP	Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities	Stage 3 – identify and evaluate options	Stage 4 – prepare, exhibit, finalise, certify and adopt the CMP	Stage 5 – implement, monitor, evaluate and report
<b>Engagement outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders and the community understand how they can be involved in the preparation of a CMP.</li> <li>• Establish working relationships built on mutual trust and respect</li> <li>• Understand community goals, aspirations, values and priorities.</li> <li>• Understand community motivations to participate in planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Help community understand dynamic nature of coastal processes and the need to set long-term objectives.</li> <li>• Increase community understanding of the new legislative and planning framework.</li> <li>• Determine the engagement activities that are required during the preparation of subsequent stages of the CMP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared understanding of risks and opportunities over different timeframes, and the range of actions that could address different risks.</li> <li>• A shared understanding of the varied perspectives about coastal management within the community.</li> <li>• Council understands the community's 'attitude to risk'</li> <li>• Community and stakeholders understand vulnerabilities, risk and opportunity studies, including technical aspects such as scenarios for sea level rise, hazards and impacts.</li> <li>• Increased community trust of technical information based on their involvement and understanding of assumptions and limitations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong working partnerships.</li> <li>• Managers within council aware of coastal hazards, threats, risks and vulnerabilities, opportunities and actions relevant to their responsibilities and potential conflict with other council priorities.</li> <li>• Public authorities contribute to identification and evaluation of management options, are aware of responsibilities and accept the adaptive nature of the CMP.</li> <li>• Council understands stakeholder views about cost-benefit distribution, willingness to pay and potential trade-offs.</li> <li>• Robust options, understood by all stakeholders in terms of risks, cost and benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community and stakeholder support for actions and priorities in the CMP.</li> <li>• Increased awareness about funding options and how CMP implementation will be integrated with council's Resourcing Strategy and Delivery Program under IP&amp;R.</li> <li>• Public authorities accept roles and responsibilities in the CMP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community understanding of how CMP will be implemented through the IP&amp;R framework and land use planning system and by other public authorities.</li> <li>• Community informed about progress on actions.</li> <li>• Community is aware of the effectiveness of actions in terms of changes to coastal risk profile, coastal condition and community satisfaction.</li> <li>• Continue partnership with community by creating opportunities for community involvement in implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting effectiveness of CMP.</li> </ul>

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Stage	Stage 1 – identify the scope of the CMP	Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities	Stage 3 – identify and evaluate options	Stage 4 – prepare, exhibit, finalise, certify and adopt the CMP	Stage 5 – implement, monitor, evaluate and report
<b>Engagement Tools</b>					
<b>Yaegl TOAC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct emails/letters.</li> <li>Community survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly meeting (progress of project, specific studies and outcomes).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly meeting (progress of project, specific studies and outcomes).</li> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required to discuss potential options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly meeting (progress of project, specific studies and outcomes).</li> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required to discuss management approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly meeting (progress of project, specific studies and outcomes).</li> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required to discuss implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>CEMC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two workshops – initial introduction and preliminary Scoping Study outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two workshops – study scope and outcomes (depending on timing).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop – feedback on options (depending on timing).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop – feedback on management approach (depending on timing).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops – ongoing feedback on implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Government agencies (in addition to involvement through CEMC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings – initial introduction, preliminary Scoping Study outcomes.</li> <li>Requests for input on management, issues and values (ongoing).</li> <li>Site visits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests for input on management options as required.</li> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required to discuss potential options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requests for input on management approach as required.</li> <li>Site meetings or workshops as required to discuss management approach.</li> </ul>	-
<b>General community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>Community survey.</li> <li>Social media (Facebook, Twitter).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>Clarence Community News (depending on timing of publication).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>Clarence Community News (depending on timing of publication).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>Clarence Community News (depending on timing of publication).</li> <li>Information session.</li> <li>Social media (Facebook, Twitter).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>Social media (Facebook, Twitter).</li> <li>Clarence Community News (depending on timing of publication).</li> <li>Pop-ups</li> </ul>

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Stage	Stage 1 – identify the scope of the CMP	Stage 2 – determine risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities	Stage 3 – identify and evaluate options	Stage 4 – prepare, exhibit, finalise, certify and adopt the CMP	Stage 5 – implement, monitor, evaluate and report
<b>Community groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>• Direct emails/letters.</li> <li>• Community survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools (e.g. Forum, Questions, Pin map).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>• Direct emails/letters, site meetings or workshops with local/specific groups as required to discuss potential options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Business/ industry groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>• Direct emails/letters.</li> <li>• Community survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools (e.g. Forum, Questions, Pin map).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>• Direct emails/letters, site meetings or workshops with local/specific groups as required to discuss potential options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Aboriginal groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct emails/letters.</li> <li>• Community survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools (e.g. Forum, Questions, Pin map).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> <li>• Direct emails/letters, site meetings or workshops with local/specific groups as required to discuss potential options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMP webpage – Clarence Conversations and webpage tools.</li> </ul>

Source: Adapted from NSW Government (2018)

## D6. EVALUATION

At the completion of each CMP stage, the engagement activities will be reviewed to assess their effectiveness in achieving the engagement objectives and reaching the target stakeholders. The review will consider:

- Number of visitors to the project webpage and use of webpage tools.
- Number of participants at meetings and information sessions.
- The level of awareness of the community and other stakeholders.
- The level of engagement with Aboriginal groups and State Government agencies.
- The level of concern within the community and whether these concerns have been addressed.
- The general messages received from the stakeholders (favourable or unfavourable).

Based on the review, the engagement plan will be amended for subsequent stages if required.





## Attachment 1: Results of Previous Community Surveys



## Results of Previous Community Surveys

### Sandon River

A community survey undertaken in 2011 relating to Sandon River (CVC, 2011) found that:

- Sandon residents and visitors utilise the entire area for various outdoor recreational activities. The most popular are water-based activities like swimming and fishing which utilise both the river and the ocean. Terrestrial activities are also popular including bush walking, bird watching and photography in the Yuraygir National Park which surrounds the village.
- The area of the river from below the village to the fork was by far the most intensively used by respondents. Fishing, swimming, boating and bait collecting were very popular in the area. This popularity resulted in many respondents being displeased with the volume and speed of boat traffic near the village and campgrounds and suggesting restrictions on both.
- Commercial industries such as tourism, commercial fishing and aquaculture (oyster leases) were very unpopular in Sandon. Many respondents indicated they would like to have these activities removed from the Sandon River to make way for purely recreational purposes.
- The suggestions respondents made as of how to improve the area were centred on preserving or enhancing the natural environment. The vast majority did not wish to see anymore expansion of the village and/or campground only improvements to their management.
- These results show that users of Sandon/Sandon River value the area for its current qualities and appeals, and wish it to remain largely the same. They would like to see the area better preserved through environmental protection initiatives and enhanced through various restrictions on visitation, vehicles and boating.
- The majority of people in Sandon are there on holidays (82%) with only 11 of the 60 respondents to this survey being permanent residents. Most visitors choose to stay in Sandon rather than a day visit. Most were staying in a holiday home (41%) which they or a relative owned and only a few respondents were actually renting a home (8%). Campers make up the second largest proportion of holiday makers in Sandon (32%).
- Visitors to Sandon are generally from NSW (74%) with Queensland residents making up the bulk of the remainder (22%). Only one respondent came from outside these two states. Residents and visitors to Sandon enjoy outdoor recreation in the area all year round. Summer is the most popular time of the year, followed by spring and Easter. Winter is by far the least popular season.
- Residents and visitors to Sandon place very high importance on the natural qualities of the area. Clean swimming water was seen to be the most valuable, closely followed by access to the waterway and along the foreshore and peace and tranquillity. A large proportion of respondents saw economic values of the estuary like income opportunities and tourism potential as being of very little importance to them.
- The most important feature of Sandon is the river. Respondents rated issues of water quality and sustainability of the estuary as having the greatest importance, which also included septic leaching/overflows, illegal activities in sanctuary zones and the degradation of estuarine habitats. Little value was placed on the protection of the aquaculture/oyster industry.
- A large proportion of respondents made suggestions of how to better protect the Sandon River and its local environment. These included the management of nutrient loads in the estuary, banning further clearing and preventing riverbank erosion. Boating and vehicle restrictions were also popular suggestions which included time and speed limitations on boating in the river and limiting beach access to vehicles. Limits on visitors/population were suggested a number of times with respondents

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obviously happy with the small, quiet nature of the village. The exclusion/removal of commercial activities was again suggested several times.

**Lake Cakora**

In April 2009 CVC undertook a *Resident and Visitor Values Survey (Lake Cakora)*, where questionnaires were distributed and made available throughout the community. The questionnaire contained a series of questions to gauge information on how respondents used and valued the lake environment and resident's and visitor's opinions of what management strategies could be used to better manage the lake. Of the 21 respondents 13 of those were permanent residents of Brooms Head or lived in the directly surrounding area.

The survey results showed that the respondents were divided on whether or not the Lake Cakora entrance should be opened to the ocean artificially. The survey also found that the general consensus was that sewage or more specifically leaking septic systems were affecting the water quality in Lake Cakora (CVC, 2009).

The community survey found that (CVC, 2009):

- Persons occupying permanent accommodation at Brooms Head made up the majority of the responses, with 61% of surveys being completed by full time residents. Visitors or non-permanent residents returned 39% of surveys. Persons occupying their own holiday accommodation or accommodation owned by a relative comprised approximately 19% of responses, with camping/caravanning or motor homing visitors making up 14%.
- Two (2) permanent residents put forward suggestions that indicated to Council that there was wildlife in the area. One respondent put forward that Little Terns, Pied Oystercatchers, Ospreys and Sea Eagles use the lake to feed and nest. The other respondent suggested that the lake is a nursery for Eastern King and School prawns.
- Respondents were given a list of several recreational activities and asked to indicate what activities they pursued, how often and at what time of the year. Swimming (19%) topped the list for overall popularity and frequency particularly in the daily and monthly time frames. Other traditional pursuits of fishing (shore-based 12% and boat-based 8%) and bait collecting (approximately 10%) were conducted by respondents at a reasonably high rate. A very high percentage of the activities carried out by the respondents included bush walking (11%) and bird watching (11%).
- Many of the activities occur all year round (38%). There is also much more activity occurring throughout Autumn, with 18% of the activity occurring then compared to 22% of activities occurring in Summer, Spring and Winter combined. This suggests that the Easter period is quite a busy time for the Brooms/Lake Cakora area. The higher percentage of activities occurring all year round could be indicative of the high number of respondents that are Brooms Head residents.
- The locations where recreational pursuits are undertaken typically results in greater pressure on the Lake Cakora estuarine system from users in some way. A significant amount (43%) of recreational activity is carried out in Zones 3 (the area containing the Lake Cakora entrance) and 7 (the mouth of the lake and the surrounding area). Zone 3 is a very popular location for swimming in particular. Approximately 10% of overall activity nominated by respondents is swimming within Zone 3. Zone 7 is a very popular spot for beach-based activity and swimming in particular. Zone 2, which includes a large section of the lake just in from the entrance, has a much higher rate of bait collection than all other zones. Persons pumping yabbies are commonly observed just upstream of the bridge adjacent to the southern shoreline. There is very low level of activity in Zone 5 because of its location more distant from the beachfront and heavy vegetation cover.
- Peace and tranquillity received the highest amount of responses in the 'Extremely Important' category with 14 (8.9%) out of a possible 18. Clean swimming water and native animals and plants had the next highest amount of 'Extremely Important' responses with 13 each (8.3%). These results

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix D: Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

indicate that the respondents want the Brooms Head/Lake Cakora area to remain undeveloped. Clean swimming water only had responses in the two (2) highest categories, 'Fairly important' (5) and 'Extremely important' (13). The results show that the respondents want clean swimming water in the area and believe it is a very important issue.

- The respondents believe septic overflows/leaching, poor water quality, stormwater and drainage management and bank erosion are the most significant issues (in descending order). The issues which do not register as very important to the respondents include protection of European heritage sites, National Park land management and conflicts between different users of the estuary.
- Suggestions to improve or protect the Lake Cakora ecosystem included:
  - Artificial opening of the Lake Cakora entrance: Five respondents suggested the mouth of Lake Cakora be artificially opened (when necessary) to solve all of its problems. Some respondents also suggested that building groynes would stabilise the Lake Cakora entrance and allow water to flow in and out freely. There are also three respondents that said the Lake entrance should not be opened because it would change the natural processes.
  - Repair and resolve issues regarding septic overflow and runoff: eight respondents suggested that many septic systems are leaking into the lake and this problem should be fixed. In particular the Brooms Head Bowling Club and Council operated caravan park on the beachfront were mentioned seven times in survey responses. All respondents who mentioned the sewage issue said there was sewage leaching into the lake and in some cases onto the beach.
  - Construct a better stormwater drainage system throughout the village: A number of the respondents reported problems with the current stormwater drainage system in Brooms Head and they believe that this could have detrimental effects on the lake.
  - Educate residents and visitors: Two respondents suggested that some form of educational material could be used to inform both residents and visitors of the lake and its environmental issues.
  - Monitor the lake more rigorously: The monitoring of Lake Cakora on a more regular basis was a suggestion put forward by two respondents.
  - Manage lakeside vegetation: A few suggestions were put forward to clear vegetation from near the lake to make sure no timber could fall into the lake and rot, causing the water to become more stained.
  - No vehicular access to the lake: Two respondents reported in the survey that motorcycles sometimes use the lake when water levels are low. They suggested that the Council and police do more patrols there to ensure this does not happen.
  - Other suggestions: Some other suggestions include no development near the lake and the banning of hand netting of prawns in the lake.
- In response to the question "Why should the lake be artificially opened?", most responses (64%) indicated poor water quality, followed by odours (12%, flooding private land (8%, flooding houses (8%) and Other (8%, relating to problems with marine life). The houses north of the bridge were mentioned in a number of surveys as being under threat from flooding, particularly if the lake is not artificially opened. On the other hand, a number of respondents who claimed they were residents of Brooms Head for a number of years stated in their surveys that flooding of the lake does not occur.



## Appendix E. STATUS OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

*This Appendix outlines the status of relevant management actions from previous relevant management plans. All management actions have been allocated a status (i.e. complete, not complete, ongoing, not commenced, unknown). The status of 'ongoing' refers to the nature of the action requiring constant implementation (i.e. weed & pest management) while 'commenced' indicates that the action is currently being completed or in some cases will be completed following the outcome of another action or external factor.*

*Existing Coastline Management Plans prepared by CVC:*

- *Brooms Head and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan (2017).*
- *Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Sandon River Estuary (2012).*
- *Draft Woolli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan (2018).*
- *Woolli Woolli River Estuary Management Plan (2009).*
- *Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon (2009).*
- *Draft Yamba Coastline Management Plan (2003) and Implementation Strategy (2004).*

*Related studies:*

- *Options to Manage Recession of Whiting Beach, Yamba (2015)*
- *Technical Report 3 Risk Assessment and Stabilisation for Pilot Hill Yamba, NSW (2017).*

*NPWS Plans of Management:*

- *Yuraygir National Park and Yuraygir State Conservation Area Plan of Management (2003).*
- *Broadwater National Park Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve Plan of Management (1997).*

*Marine Estate Management Strategy.*

Not commenced - No progress has been made toward completing this action. Not started.

In progress - Progress is being made toward completing this action. Work has started and is currently being undertaken.

Ongoing - Works are undertaken to fulfill this action periodically, as required or a part of an ongoing works/maintenance program.

Incomplete - Progress has been made toward completing this action however progress has halted and unlikely to continue. Work started or was being undertaken but has stopped (eg. funding finished).

Complete - Work towards fulfilling this action is complete. Action is complete, no further work/action required.



Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Brooms Head and Lake Cakora Coastal Zone Management Plan (2017)</b>												
1.1	Investigation		Undertake Geotechnical Investigation in Lake Entrance precinct		High	2016-2017	Completed		\$60,000	Yes	OEH	Documented in Royal Haskoning (2018). Supports coastal hazard mapping (updated).
2.1	Revetments		Extend Foreshore Reserve Revetment at north end of Brooms Head Reserve to southern bridge abutment.		High	2017-2020	In progress	Design and environmental assessment underway.	\$350,000	Yes	OEH	Draft concept design available.
2.2	Revetments		Maintain Foreshore Reserve Revetment		Medium	Ongoing - when required	Ongoing	Undertaken as required. Last works undertaken circa 2015.	average \$7,000/yr	Yes		Some repairs required
2.3	Revetments		Retain existing Ocean Road revetment		High		Incomplete	Subject to outcomes from Geotech investigation and environmental assessment.		Yes	CCRT, OEH	Ocean Road revetment is located in front of the houses on the northern side of Cakora Lagoon entrance. CMP to consider whether to carry this action forward.
3.1	Emergency Planning		Review Emergency Action Sub-Plan		High		Complete		5,000	Yes	SES, OEH	
3.2	Emergency Planning		Implement EASP		Very High		Ongoing	Existing plan implemented as required.	Staff time \$1000/review and advertising	Yes	SES, NSW Police	
4.1	Dune/natural area management		Control weed and pest species		High	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing on NPWS and CVC managed land	\$5000/yr	Yes	NPWS, Crown Lands, LLS, DuneCare	Holiday park staff can be involved. Works programs undertaken as per VMP by NRM team.
4.2	Dune/natural area management		Implement Brooms Head Reserve Vegetation Management Plan		Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing		grant funding opportunities sought - \$5000	Yes	Crown Lands	Holiday park staff can be involved. Works programs undertaken as per VMP by NRM team. Suggest this action take priority over previous action - more prescriptive. Significant vegetation reduction along Holiday Park frontage, requirement for urgent program to increase integrity of community. Council suggest that this should be a high priority action.
4.3	Dune/natural area management		Dune Revegetation & Rehabilitation		Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing		NRM Staff time	No	Landcare	
4.4	Dune/natural area management		Implement Yuraygir National Park Plan of Management		Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing	NPWS is implementing multiple strategies within the POM, in terms of pests, weeds, threatened species management, fire management, public access, recreation and education.		No		
5.1	Development Controls		Update CVLEP with Coastal Risk map		High	2017-20	Not commenced		Staff time	Yes		Consider need for inclusion in CM SEPP mapping and planning proposal. Ensure local controls are consistent with SEPP.
5.2	Development Controls		Development Control Plan		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		Staff time + \$2000 for advertising	Yes		As 5.1 above.
5.3	Development Controls		Floor level - Apply minimum floor level for new/ redevelopment		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		Staff time	Yes		As 5.1 above.
5.4	Development Controls		Development footprint - new development should not occur seaward of existing development of coastal hazard lines		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		Staff time	Yes		As 5.1 above.
5.5	Development Controls		Building and development standards - New development/ redevelopment within coastal hazard areas to be subject to development controls to ensure compatibility with current & future coastal hazards.		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		Staff time	Yes		As 5.1 above.
5.6	Development Controls		Existing development - When substantial renovation occurs promote house retrofitting to suit coastal hazards & coastal character.		Medium	2017-20	Ongoing		Staff time	Yes		As 5.1 above.
6.1	Stormwater management/control		Implement management actions contained in CVCs review of Brooms Head Caravan Park effluent management		High	2017-20	In progress	New OSSM - recently completed planning & design phase, will go to tender once funds are confirmed.	Unable to cost accurately without details of actions.	Yes	Caravan park operators	
6.2	Stormwater management/control		Ensure existing domestic onsite effluent management systems are performing as per designed		Medium	2017-20	Ongoing	On-going programmed inspections.	Staff time	Yes		
6.3	Stormwater management/control		Opportunities for the provision of reticulated sewerage to Brooms Head are investigated by Council as part of its rural villages sewerage investigation.		Medium	2016/17	Complete	At its meeting of 21 February 2012 Council resolved (Resolution 13.002/12) to request the State Government include Brooms Head on a priority ranking for sewerage financial assistance. In the statewide risk ranking issued by DPIE on 09/04/20 Brooms Head was given a risk score of "1" which is the lowest risk score and so is unlikely to receive any financial assistance as the available funds can only be used on projects with a risk score of "5".	\$50,000	Yes		Strategic Business Plan (GHD, 2018) states: This issue is being addressed through the risk assessment and monitoring program in the Onsite Wastewater Management Policy. The sewerage SBP proposes that CVC undertake investigations for providing future sewerage to currently unsewered villages. The Brooms Head caravan park on-site system is currently being upgraded, however it will still operate above its design capacity during peak loads.

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
7.1	Entrance management		Implement artificial breakout of Lake Cakora entrance during swimming season for recreational purposes if lake water level has reached 1.6m AHD without breaking out naturally. The location of the pilot channel to be determined in association with preparation of a review of environmental factors for implementation of this action. Install fixed gauge adjacent to Ocean Rd Bridge to monitor Lake water levels.		High	2017-20	Not commenced	Gauge needs installing, REF required regarding proposed action.	\$20,000	Yes	OEH	
8.1	Education		Coastal hazard community education program. Advise residents/ caravan park visitors of actions to be taken in a coastal storm emergency.		Very high	Dependent of frequency of major storm events	Not commenced		Staff time	Yes	SES	As 3.1 and 3.2 above.
8.2	Education		Distribute information/review and install/replace signage to educate community (including visitors) on ecological values, risks to public health & safety		High regarding public risk, moderate for others	Ongoing	In progress	Active program in place evidenced by interpretational signage at multiple locations. Information also provided online at NPWS website.	Staff time and signage costs	Yes	Landcare, NPWS	
8.3	Education		Provide planning advice on Section 149 Planning Certificates to advise of coastal hazards & the adopted CZMP.		High	Ongoing	Complete		Staff time	Yes		Will require additional consultation as part of planning proposal.
9.1	Access management		Realign & formalise tracks at Cakora Point away from potentially unstable areas. Inspections of all slopes which are subject to impacts from coastal processes by a suitably qualified geotechnical practitioner (min 1 in 5yrs). Install fencing where tracks within 2m of slope.		High	2017-20	Not commenced		\$30,000	Yes		
9.2	Access management		Ensure current level of public access is maintained or improved. Review number & location of beach access ways. Perform localised beach scraping at access points after storm events to allow beach access.		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		??	Yes	Crown Lands	
9.3	Access management		Upgrade beach access - east of Prawn Farm site. The pedestrian bridge over Lake Cakora east of the prawn farm be repaired and made safe by the prawn farm licensee. The beach access east of the pedestrian bridge be upgraded as part of any development of recreational facilities or assets on the Crown Land west of the pedestrian bridge.		Medium	2017-20	Not commenced		\$70,000	Yes	Prawn farm licensee, Crown Lands	
9.4	Access management		Ocean road Reserve - Maintain current access to reserve adjacent to northern bridge abutment.		Medium	2016	Ongoing		Staff time	Yes		
9.5	Access management		South of bridge - Determine locations for provision of public beach access in northern foreshore reserve in conjunction with design and construction of extension of foreshore revetment.		Medium	2017-20	In progress	Refer to Park masterplan	Inconjunction with extension of revetment	Yes		Access included in seawall concept design.
9.6	Access management		Yuraygir Coastal Walk - Maintain track markers through the reserve		Medium	2016	Ongoing	The Yuraygir Coastal Walk is a significant tourist attraction, with significant infrastructure, including walking track, bridges, lookouts, boardwalks, signage, etc. Significant resources (staff, materials and contracted works) are required to maintain it.  Current interpretive signs and track markers due for replacement - seek grant funding opportunities - \$5000	Staff time	Yes	NPWS	
9.7	Access management		4WD access to Brooms Head Beach to be managed in accordance with CVCs Beach Access and Vehicles on Beaches Policy.		Medium	2016	Ongoing	Gate in place. Access currently restricted to boat launching only.	Staff time	Yes		
10.1	Monitoring and reviews		Pre and post storm season monitoring of revetments to provide better understanding of trends of revetment change, wall integrity and level of protection offered by revetments.		High	Ongoing	Incomplete	No recent surveys	Combined with beach profile monitoring	Yes	OEH	
10.2	Monitoring and reviews		Pre & post storm season beach profiling to enable storm demand volume to be better estimated. Monthly recording of sand levels at monitoring poles at both sides of Lake Cakora entrance. Pre-storm survey to occur at end of winter (Sep). Post-storm subject to events but no later than May.		Medium	Ongoing	Incomplete	No recent surveys	\$67,000	Yes	OEH, CCRT, Landcare	
10.3	Monitoring and reviews		Assessment of future tidal inundation to be incorporated into future revisions of the CZMP consistent with relevant NSW Government CZMP Guidelines at time of review.		Low	2021	Not commenced.		-	Yes		Review of coastal hazards to be an action in CMP, Stage 2.
10.4	Monitoring and reviews		Establish a sub-Committee of CVCs Coast and Estuary Management Committee to supervise implementation of the CZMP following certification.		High	2017-20	Not commenced.		Staff time	Yes		

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
10.5	Monitoring and reviews		Review of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and transition to a Coastal Management Program (CMP)		Low, High in 2021	2021	In progress		\$100,000	Yes		Increased budget required. Expected funding 2:1.
11.1	Compliance Issues		Improve compliance/ enforce penalties for: -unauthorised vehicle access around Lake Cakora, -4WDing contrary to CVC policy or driving over dune vegetation, -littering.		Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing	Need suitable program in place. Gate installed as per review of beach access policy 2018.	Staff time	Yes	NPWS, Crown Lands	
11.2	Compliance Issues		Remove unauthorised low rock groyne east of boat ramp.		Low	2018	Not commenced		Staff time + \$1,000	Yes		Cost estimate incorrect, additional funding required, groyne only exposed when sand level low making access difficult, value of removing groyne questionable .
12.1	Foreshore Facilities		Relocation of public facilities including amenities, caravan park office, and public building residence are relocated landward at the end of their serviceable life or when substantially modified, or made to be compatible with the coastal risk.		Low	2017-2026	Ongoing		-	Yes		Need to review holiday park redevelopment concept design to ensure it complies.
12.2	Foreshore Facilities		Maintain, replace & improve foreshore facilities such as boat ramp, fish cleaning tables, & picnic & recreation facilities consistent with community adopted CVC Asset Management Plan (AMP).		Low	2017-2026	Not commenced	Community have requested a new fish cleaning facility near existing boat washing area. Investigating NSW Fisheries grant & design.	-	Yes		
12.3	Foreshore Facilities		New buildings constructed within the Brooms Head Coastal Foreshore Reserve to be located outside coastal hazard zone or as far landward as practical or compatible with the coastal risk.		Low	2017-2026	Not commenced		-	Yes		Need to review holiday park redevelopment concept design to ensure it complies. Could be covered by CM SEPP inclusion of hazard mapping.
13.1	Beach Amenity		Periodically remove debris (kelp & other) from beach and lagoon area to reduce odour, impact on beach amenity and maintain public safety.		Low	2016-2026	Ongoing		Staff time + \$1,000	Yes		Recommend permit system (from DPI Fisheries?) be put in place to allow collection of marine vegetation by authorised contractors.
13.2	Beach Amenity		Minor Sand Nourishment - Excess sand extracted from nearby marine or terrestrial environments from dredging or other public infrastructure projects should be deposited onto Brooms Head Beach adjacent to the lagoon at the southern end of the beach where sand is compatible.		Low	Opportunistic	Ongoing/ Opportunistic		Opportunistic	Yes, inconjunction with other stakeholders undertaking the dredging.		No opportunities currently identified.

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Sandon River Estuary (2012)</b>												
E3	Ecological	Educate residents and visitors about protecting estuarine ecosystems	Identify interesting facts about the estuarine communities within the estuary. Develop a community education campaign that may include signage, interpretive walks, guided tours, newspaper articles, information brochures etc. Implement the education campaign.		Very High	2012-13 - Ongoing	Not commenced	SIMP no longer have an education officer to do this work. NPWS would be happy to contribute.		No	NPWS, SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries	Action is consistent with community feedback in 2020.
R3	Regulatory	Maintain presence of Regulatory officers	Schedule regular licencing visits for all agencies. Implement visits.		Very High	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing compliance by SIMPA particularly around the mudcrab season. Ongoing on NPWS managed land .		Yes	NPWS, SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries, TfNSW	
S2	Socio-economic	Address entrance erosion	Obtain funding for a wave penetration and unconsolidated sediment assessment. Undertake assessments. Implement recommendations.		Very High	2013-14	Not commenced		\$20,000	Yes		Could be included in updated coastal hazard assessment.
R1	Recreational	Manage access tracks and recreation areas	Identify priority sites. Determine the improvements required. Attract funding for the improvements. Implement improvements. Maintain improvements.		Very High	2012-13	SIMP - Not started NPWS - Ongoing CVC - Ongoing	SIMP - Do not have any responsibility with regards to access track establishment or maintenance. Perhaps a consent role if a bridge is needed. NPWS - Ongoing, NPWS maintains a network of roads and trails for public access and management access purposes. CVC - Mowing contract for village area and APZ managed by NRM team; access track maintenance within NPWS estate supported by NRM team.	\$5,000	Yes (NPWS Lead)	NPWS, SIMPA, Crown Lands	
E7	Ecological	Regular on-site wastewater system inspections	Identify priority sites. Develop and consistent inspection program. Record inspections in a database or GIS system. Amend the relevant Development control plan and other pertinent Council plans, strategies or policies to require appropriate levels of treatment.		Very High	Ongoing	Ongoing	NPWS - Not NPWS core business CVC - On-going programmed inspections south side of the estuary. North side of the estuary is NPWS controlled and managed	-	Yes	NPWS	
E6	Ecological	Implement a water quality monitoring program	Review the existing water quality monitoring program to identify any problems. Identify suitable site, parameters and timing to provide the information required e.g. suitability for swimming, aquatic life, sources of pollution etc. Establish a monitoring protocol with details on sites, parameters, sampling frequency, quality control, recording and reporting. Develop a database for storing the results possibly with links to GIS that could graphically display the information for display in the CVC website. Review the monitoring program results to assess the extent of the problem, what management actions are required or if they have been effective.		High	2013-14 and ongoing	Incomplete	No involvement by SIMP. Possibly be able to contribute to data via fish assemblage surveys. Not NPWS core business	\$5,000/program	Yes	SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries, NPWS	Two sites within the Sandon River estuary were included in the Ecohealth water quality monitoring program.
E2	Ecological	Initiate and support bush regeneration programs	Identify priority sites. Implement regional pest and weed management plan. Co-ordinate a group of volunteers or include the sites in CVC and/or NPWS bush regeneration routine. Undertake the revegetation works. Monitor the revegetation works and undertake maintenance if required.		High	2013-14 and ongoing	Ongoing	NPWS has a pest and weed management program on NPWS managed lands.  Managed by NRM team on CVC land.	\$5,000/year	Yes	NPWS(lead)	
S3	Socio-economic	Promote the management of Sandon River estuary	Investigate and promote land ownership boundaries and arrangements. Install signage as appropriate.		High	2013-14	Not commenced.	CVC	\$5,000	Yes	NPWS(lead), SIMPA(lead), Crown Lands	
S1	Socio-economic	Interpretive centre	Assess the existing signage. Consult Sandon River ratepayers association. Determine the additional messages required. Design interpretive centre. Install interpretive centre. Remove old signage.		High	2013-14	Ongoing	NPWS has an interpretive program.	\$10,000	Yes	NPWS(lead), SIMPA(lead), DPI, CVC	
S4	Socio-economic	Maintain CV CEMC	Ensure all relevant stakeholders are invited to join the CV CEMC. Hold regular committee meetings i.e. at least quarterly.		High	Ongoing	Ongoing		-	Yes	NPWS, OEH, DPI, SIMPA	
E4	Ecological	Feral animal control	Maintain regulatory activities relating to dogs. Prepare and distribute information material relating to dogs in the estuary. Develop feral animal eradication program - sites, methods, timing etc. Organise participants - CVC, OEH etc. Gain approvals, licences etc. Undertake works.		Medium	2014-15 and ongoing	Not commenced	Need to differentiate between "wild dogs" and domestic dogs. Suggest Joint program coordinated by LLS as needed. CVC lead on council managed lands. NPWS on NPWS managed lands	\$20,000/program	Yes	NPWS (lead)	Dog management and foxes was raised by community as a concern in 2020.

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
E5	Ecological	Collection and disposal of rubbish	Identify priority site for rubbish collection. Identify source of rubbish pollution. Determine if the clean up will be Council or community based. Organise participants. Undertake the works. Record the amount and type of rubbish removed. Dispose of rubbish appropriately. Identify sites for additional bins (including recycling). Install bins (and signs for recycling bins). Prepare and disseminate relevant educational/information material.		Medium	2014-15 and ongoing	Not commenced	CVC lead on council managed lands. NPWS on NPWS managed lands	\$5,000	Yes	NPWS	Litter was raised as an issue by community (2020).
S5	Socio-economic	Monitor stability of the beach barrier	Monitor beach barrier width using aerial photographs every 5-10 years. If the beach barrier width deteriorates or assets are at risk, obtain funding for detailed Coastal Processes Study to assess wave run-up and flooding. Undertake assessment. Implement recommendations.		Medium	2015-16 and ongoing	Not commenced	Need to define scope and responsibility.	\$20,000	Yes	NPWS(lead)	Could be included in updated coastal hazard assessment.
R2	Recreational	Maintain boat ramps	Assess the existing facilities. Determine the maintenance actions required. Obtain necessary approvals e.g. SIMPA, if maintenance works required below Mean High Water Mark. Maintain where necessary.		Medium	2014-15	In progress	Approval to begin work on the ramp is to be granted soon. NPWS managed lands are above MHW. NPWS would contribute in discussion on this issue and support funding application to undertake the works.	\$10,000	Yes	NPWS (lead), CVC, TfNSW, Crown Lands, SIMPA	
H1	Heritage	Educate the community on the heritage value of the estuary.	Consult the LALC on the information, sites and values they would like the community to learn about. Identify interesting sites and stories that relate to the heritage of the estuary. Preparation of a heritage study for Sandon Village and catchment would assist. Design and install signs. Develop and implement other educational activities or information such as guided walks, information brochures etc. Involve the local indigenous community wherever possible.		Medium	2014-15 and ongoing	Not commenced	Need to clarify responsibility	\$10,000	Yes	NPWS	Also involve Native Title owners.
E8	Ecological	Assess and upgrade stormwater controls in developed areas	Review potential stormwater hotspots. Develop appropriate management solutions. Implement controls.		Low	2014-15	Not commenced	Need to clarify responsibility	\$10,000 (not incl. controls)	Yes	NPWS	
R4	Recreational	No increase in campsites and development potential	Maintain number of campsites in NPWS campground. The number of dwellings in Sandon village to be restricted to those permitted under current planning and zoning provisions.		Low	2015-16	Ongoing	Ongoing campground management by NPWS.	\$5,000	Yes	NPWS	To be addressed through coastal hazard mapping and inclusion in CM SEPP.
R5	Recreational	Review Crown Land tenure and governance within Sandon village	Review land tenure. Consult community. Determine and implement appropriate action.		Low	2014-15	Not commenced	Need to clarify responsibility	-	Yes	Crown Lands (lead)	Crown land mapping shows Sandon Reserve (in front and behind houses) is Council managed crown land for public recreation.
R1	Recreational	Monitoring of biological indicators	Review biological monitoring program undertaken previously and in other local catchments. Establish a monitoring protocol with details of sites, parameters, sampling methods, sampling frequency, quality control, recording and reporting. Ideally this would be similar to others in the region. Develop a database for storing the results with links to Council GIS that could graphically display the information and be placed on the CVC website. Implement the monitoring program for a 12-month pilot period. Review the monitoring program based on the pilot period effectiveness and costs. Refine the program, if necessary, and then implement permanently.		Low	2015-16 and ongoing	Incomplete	NPWS willing to contribute to process on NPWS managed lands. Sandon River not included in Ecohealth monitoring	\$4,000/site	Yes	NPWS, SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries (lead)	Only two sites within the Sandon River estuary were included in the Ecohealth water quality monitoring program. Not sufficient to fulfill this action?
E9	Ecological	Assess and manage seepage from landfills	Identify locations of previous landfills. Assess all landfills in the village for evidence of soil or groundwater contamination. Develop and implement remedial actions.		Low	2016-17	Not commenced.	NPWS willing to contribute to process on NPWS managed lands	\$30,000	Yes	NPWS	

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Draft Wooli Beach Coastal Zone Management Plan (2018)</b>												
MS1		Beach Nourishment Schem (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Detailed design of BNS (including sand back-passing and supplementary beach scraping)		High	2019-20	In progress	Study underway.	\$20,000 CVC/ \$20,000 OEH application submitted to OEH	Yes		
MS1		Beach Nourishment Schem (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Implement beach scraping works for southern 800 metres of Wooli village frontage		High	2018 - 2019	In progress	Initial nourishment (15,000 m <sup>3</sup> complete).	\$50,000 (CVC/CCPA) / \$50,000 (OEH)			
MS1		Beach Nourishment Schem (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Design and obtain approvals for beach scraping swale infill works adjacent to original Wooli village		High	Scraping swale infill works to be undertaken when the beach profile displays a low swale adjacent to the main dune and a higher berm level at the front of the beach	Completed		\$7,500 CVC / \$7,500 OEH application submitted to OEH and CVC staff time not costed			
MS1		Beach Nourishment Scheme (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Environmental impact assessment		High	2019 - 2020	Completed	CVC (2018)	\$40,000 CVC/ \$40,000 OEH application submitted to OEH			SCU (2019) assessment of biological impacts of beach scraping.
MS1		Beach Nourishment Schem (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Approvals documentation		High	2019 - 2020	Completed		CVC staff time not costed			
MS1		Beach Nourishment Schem (BNS) - Pre-implementation	Detailed funding plan over likely life of BNS		High	2018 - 2020	Not commenced		CVC staff time not costed			To be included in CMP
MS2		BNS Implementation	Implement beach nourishment and beach scraping campaigns		High	2018 and up to every 5 years thereafter	In progress		CVC/ OEH/ benefiting landowners			To be included in CMP
MS3		BNS Monitoring	Nearshore wave and current monitoring		High	2020-2022 (continuous)	Not commenced		\$25,000 CVC/ \$25,000 OEH			
MS3		BNS Monitoring	Sand tracing		High	2020-2022 (2-3 campaigns/ yr)	Not commenced		\$150,000 CVC/ \$150,000 OEH			
MS4		Routine Beach camera monitoring	Beach camera monitoring		High	Ongoing - to be reviewed post beach nourishment	Incomplete	Water tower monitoring ceased. Some drone monitoring undertaken.	Not costed		CCPA	
MS4		Routine Beach camera monitoring	Beach surveys (including beach pole monitoring)		High	Ongoing post storm with current frequency to be reviewed post beach nourishment	Ongoing		Not costed		CCPA	
MS4		Routine Beach camera monitoring	Photogrammetry		High	2018 and every 1-2 years thereafter	Ongoing	Current study/ OEH provided info.	Not costed		OEH	
MS4		Routine Beach camera monitoring	Offshore wave data collection		High	Ongoing	Not commenced		Not costed		OEH/MHL	Could be included in updated coastal hazard assessment.
MS4		Routine Beach camera monitoring	LIDAR (alternative to photogrammetry)		Low	2018 and 1-2 years thereafter (if photogrammetry unavailable)	N/A		Not costed		LPI	
MS5		Emergency Management	Implement EASP and review periodically (e.g. post storm event)		Very High	Review when hazard lines and risk assessments are updated and in accordance with process in EASP	Ongoing		Not costed	Yes		
MS6		Community education	Update community on CZMP implementation and coastal management matters relevant to Wooli		Very High	Ongoing	Ongoing	CCPA	Not costed	Yes		Community engagement throughout CMP stages 1-5.
MS6		Community education	Encourage landowners to manage their assets to reduce, where practical, the risk from current and future coastal hazards and coastal management matters relevant to Wooli		Very High	Ongoing	Ongoing		Not costed	Yes		Update of coastal hazard mapping and potential inclusion in CM SEPP.

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
MS7		Planning and development controls	Amend coastal risk planning map to be consistent with 2100 hazard line in WP (2010a).		High	2018 - 2019	Not commenced		Not costed	Yes		As 5.1 above.
MS7		Planning and development controls	Update information on Planning Certificates		High	2018 - 2019	Complete. Will need to be again updated when the coastal risk planning map in the CVLEP is updated.		Not costed	Yes		As 5.1 above.
MS7		Planning and development controls	Subdivisions or LEP amendments that propose to increase intensity of development seaward of the 2100 hazard line are discouraged		High	Ongoing	Ongoing		Not costed	Yes		As 5.1 above.
MS7		Planning and development controls	Prepare and implement revised development control provisions for Wooli to more effectively implement Clause 7.5 of the CV LEP 2011.		High	2018 - 2019	Not commenced		Not costed	Yes		As 5.1 above.
MS7		Planning and development controls	Review Sea Level Rise Policy		Medium	When new data is available, when State Government policy changes and/or as specified in the Policy	Not commenced		Not costed	Yes		
MS8		Town Services and Contingency Strategy	Plan for relocation/ modification/ redesign of utilities etc potentially at risk		Medium	2021	Not commenced		Not costed	Yes	Telstra and other providers	
MS9		Beach and Dune management	Suitable sand from Wooli Wooli River to be placed on Wooli Beach		Low	If/ when dredging required for safe navigation	Opportunistic	Opportunistic - Erosion occurring along Wooli Wooli River shoreline, question viability of dredging and placing on beach?	Not costed	Yes	Crown Lands	
MS9		Beach and Dune management	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control		High	Ongoing (note plans/ programs may need review following implementation of BNS)	Ongoing		Not costed	Yes	CCRT, Dune Care, SIMPA	SIMP granted consent for recent beach scraping. Effects on ghost crabs was also conducted. CVC recommend development of Vegetation Management Plan - CVC to take lead with Crown Land to fund dune rehabilitation including weed control
MS10		Beach Access Management	Minor and localised beach scraping at, and maintenance of, formal beach accessways		High	Ongoing (when public safety is unacceptable and sufficient sand is on the beach)	Ongoing	No current budget identified for beach scraping works, 2020/21 budget includes renewal of access steps, design to consider change to sand depth to maintain access.	Not costed	Depends on location		
MS10		Beach Access Management	Install fencing to direct pedestrians to formal accessways and rehabilitate informal 'private' tracks		Medium	2018 (with beach scraping project) and ongoing in conjunction with specific projects	In progress	Education required to inform adjoining landholders of impacts of illegal access point	Not costed	Depends on location		
MS10		Beach Access Management	Manage vehicle access		High	Ongoing	In progress	Updated Beach Access Policy 2018 - installation of gate at breakwall. Need to consider options for beach access control along South Terrace and One Tree.	Not costed	Depends on location		
MS11		Conservation of Aboriginal sites	Protect/ conserve known and unknown middens etc		High	Ongoing	Ongoing		Not costed	Depends on location		
MS12		CZMP Implementation and Review	Supervision of BNS implementation by sub-committee of CVC Coast and Estuary Management Committee		High	After certification of CZMP	Ongoing		staff/public authority/ volunteer time not costed	Yes		
MS12		CZMP Implementation and Review	Revise/ update CZMP		Medium	Once actions are implemented, if significant issues arise (including if BNS is ineffective) or by December 2021 to transition to a CMP (whichever occurs first)	In progress		Not costed	Yes		Transition to CMP
MS12		CZMP Implementation and Review	Prepare a revised coastal hazard study		Low	Part of future CMP preparation	Not commenced		\$25,000 CVC / \$25,000 OEH	Yes		Potential CMP Stage 2 action

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
MS13		Trigger Actions	If the BNS is deemed to be no longer feasible then investigate other actions, such as geotextile groynes and/ or additional beach nourishment		Low	If BNS trigger point reached (i.e. less than 155,000 m <sup>3</sup> of sand in front of southern part of original village) or BNS determined not to be feasible due to available resources or other logistical reasons.	N/A		cost dependent on design	Yes		



Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Wooli Wooli River Estuary Management Plan (2009)</b>												
C-1	Catchment Management		Prepare 'Principles for land management and development'	1	Very High	Immediately - 12-18 months	Not commenced		Minimal	Yes	DECC, DPI-Forests	
WQ-2	Water Quality		Auditing of on-site sewage systems and replacement as necessary	2	High	Immediately - 12-18 months	Ongoing	On-going annual programmed inspections and audits by DPI Shellfish program.	Minimal	Yes		
WQ-5	Water Quality		Water quality monitoring	3	High	Immediately - 12-18 months	Incomplete	SIMPA does not undertake water quality monitoring. No ongoing water quality undertaken by CVC. Three sites within the estuary were included in the Ecohealth program.	\$5,000 p.a.	Yes	Oyster farmers, DECC, SCU, SIMPA	
F-3	Foreshore		Review EPIs to protect riparian vegetation	4	Very High	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced		Minimal	Yes	DECC-NP, DoP	
F-4	Foreshore		Bank recession monitoring	5	Medium	Immediately - 12-18 months	Not commenced		\$5,000 p.a.	Yes	DECC, Landholders	Could be included in updated coastal hazard assessment.
W-2	Waterway		New speed zones and boating restrictions	6	Medium	Immediately - 12-18 months	Unknown		Minimal	Yes	Maritime Authority	Status to be checked with TfNSW
W-1	Waterway		Review SIMP zonings	7	Medium	Immediately - 12-18 months	In progress	Management planning review process currently underway. No finalisation date available.	Minimal	Yes	DECC, SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries	
E-5	Education		Guided tours and excursions	8	High	Short - 1-3 years	Completed	No education officer available to carry out this work. Marine park agent program was run which involved engagement with school children. Continue to provide user guides (paper and electronic) as well as other fish related information.	\$10,000-\$20,000	Yes	DECC, SIMPA, DPI, LALC, CMA	
E-2	Education		Brochures to community and visitors	9	High	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced		\$20,000	Yes	NRCMA, DECC, DPI, LALC, SIMPA	
C-2	Catchment Management		Identify and conserve aquatic & terrestrial habitat areas	10	High	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced		Minimal	Yes	DECC, CMA, SIMPA, DPI-Fisheries, DoP	
F-1	Foreshore		Protect public infrastructure from bank erosion	11	Low	Immediately - 12-18 months	Not commenced		\$5,000 for audit, \$150k for each bank stabilisation	Yes	Lands, DECC, SIMPA	
WQ-1	Water Quality		Develop and implement stormwater management strategy	12	Medium	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced		\$20,000 to develop strategy, approx \$200k for works	Yes	Developers	
E-1	Education		Signage at boatramps and along foreshore	13	Medium	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced		\$20,000	Yes	NRCMA, Maritime Authority, DECC, LALC	
WQ-4	Water Quality		Prepare Emergency Action Plan for spills etc	14	High	Medium - 3-5 years	Not commenced		Minimal	Yes	DECC, RTA, SES, NSW Fire Brigade, NSW Maritime, SIMPA	
E-4	Education		School kits	15	High	Medium - 3-5 years	Complete	Marine estate agents program run with schools.	\$20,000	Yes	SIMPA, DECC, DPI, CMA, LALC, DEET	
WQ-3	Water Quality		Commence investigations into centralised sewage treatment	16	High	Medium - 3-5 years	Complete	Council resolved 18/07/17 (Resolution 15.129/17) - "Not proceed further with sewerage Wooli." In the statewide risk ranking issued by DPIE on 09/04/20 Wooli was given a risk score of "1" which is the lowest risk score and so is unlikely to receive any financial assistance as the available funds can only be used on projects with a risk score of "5".	\$50,000 feasibility study, \$1-2m STP	Yes	DECC	
F-2	Foreshore		Revegetate foreshores and riparian zone while enabling adequate opportunities for public access to the River	17	High	Medium - 3-5 years	Not commenced	SIMP not involved except for consent or consultation role. Have guided and assisted Solitary Islands Marine Park Resort to install rock fillets rather than revetment.	\$5,000 p.a. minimum	Yes	Private & public landholders, CMA, SIMPA, DECC-NP	significant erosion adjacent/ along South Terrace (high pedestrian access) and Olen Close Reserve
W-4	Waterway		Maintain a watching brief on studies and statutory management of outboard motors on waterways and encourage boating public to use low emission outboard motors	18	High	Medium - 3-5 years	Not commenced		Minimal	Yes	DECC-EPA, Federal Government	
W-5	Waterway		Renew, rationalise and install recreational facilities	19	Low	Short - 1-3 years	Not commenced	SIMP do not have any responsibility with regards to this. Waterway not 'land' managed by Council, waterway recreation facilities to be implemented by Waterways or other third party	minimum \$50,000	Yes	SIMPA, Maritime Authority, DPI-Fisheries, Lands, Community, DECC	
E-3	Education		Detailed boating map	20	Low	Short - 1-3 years	Complete		\$5,000 design, printing etc, \$5,000 p.a. updating	Yes	Maritime Authority, SIMPA, commercial boat hire operators	
W-3	Waterway		Install movable channel markers / buoys	21	Low	Short - 1-3 years	Complete	In far lower estuary.	\$5,000	No	Maritime Authority, SIMPA	
W-6	Waterway		Dredge navigation channels as required, and \$ permitting	22	Low	Medium - 3-5 years	Not commenced		\$500,000 per dredge	Yes	Dept Lands, DECC, DPI-Fisheries, SIMPA, Maritime Authority	

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Coastal Zone Management Plan for Wooloweyah Lagoon (2009)</b>												
WQ-1	Water Quality		Reduce nutrient loads of runoff and receiving waters within the catchment		High	Short-medium (1-5 years)	Ongoing		Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Landholders, NRCMA, DECCW	
WQ-2	Water Quality		Implement regular water quality and condition assessment monitoring for the lagoon, channels, drains and creeks		Low	Medium-long (3-10 years)	Incomplete	Ecohealth project had a site in the Lake	Capital <\$100k, maintenance/extension \$10k-\$100k	Yes	DECCW, NRCMA, SCU, UNE, Landcare	
WQ-3	Water Quality		Implement water quality improvement actions for priority drains and their catchments		Medium	Medium (3-5 years)	Ongoing	A number of tidal gates installed.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	NRCMA, cane industry, graziers	
WQ-4	Water Quality		Reduce sewage impacts on waterways		High	Medium (3-5 years)	Ongoing	Inspections undertaken. Ebb-tide release constructed in 2015 means treated effluent from Yamba STP no longer discharged to the Lake.	Maintenance/extension-<\$10k	Yes	Landholders	
B-1	Biodiversity		Identify and prioritise riparian areas for rehabilitation and regeneration		High	Medium-long (3-10 years)	Incomplete		Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Landholders, DECCW, NRCMA, WetlandCare Aus, Landcare	
B-2	Biodiversity		Encourage cane toad control		Medium	Short (1-3 years)	Ongoing	Undertaken by local volunteers with assistance from agencies and CVC	Capital <\$100k, maintenance/extension \$10k-\$100k	Yes	DECCW, NRCMA, cane industry, graziers, landholders	
B-3	Biodiversity		Identify and prioritise wetland/floodplain habitats for rehabilitation		Medium	Short (1-3 years)	Ongoing	Main priority is salt marsh wetland surrounding ring drain.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Cane industry, graziers, WetlandCare Aus, NRCMA, DECCW, Industry & Investment NSW, Landcare	
B-4	Biodiversity		Implement and encourage uptake of best management practice actions for agricultural activities in the catchment		High	Short-long (1-10 years)	Ongoing		Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Cane industry, graziers, Land & Property Mgt Authority, NRCMA, DECCW, Industry & Investment NSW	
B-5	Biodiversity		Develop and implement a shorebird management plan for the Clarence Estuary		High	Immediate-short (1-3 years)	Complete	Implementaion ongoing.	Capital - variable, maintenance/extension <\$10k	Yes	Land & Property Mgt Authority, NRCMA, DECCW, WetlandCare Aus	
B-6	Biodiversity		Decommission the Taloumbi ring drain and levee		Low	Long (5-10 years)	In progress	Hydrodynamic study completed of Ring drain and surrounding catchment .	Capital >\$500k, maintenance \$10-\$100k	Yes	Land & Property Mgt Authority, Cane industry, graziers, WetlandCare Aus, NRCMA, DECCW, Industry & Investment NSW, Landcare	
B-7	Biodiversity		Seagrass management and protection		High	Short-medium (1-5 years)	In progress	Seagrass study project by Southern Cross University endorsed by CEMC.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Industry & Investment NSW, DECCW (bathymetric survey), professional fishermen's association, NRCMA	
ES-1	Erosion & sedimentation		Reduce bank erosion along Palmers, Micalo and Oyster Channels		High	Medium (3-5 years)	Incomplete	Efforts were made at least one site however were ineffective.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Land & Property Mgt Authority, NRCMA, DECCW, landholders, NSW Maritime, Professional Fishermens Assoc	
ES-2	Erosion & sedimentation		Improve navigability of Palmers Channel		High	Short (1-3 years)	Complete	Dredging occurred in 2011.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance <\$10k		Land & Property Mgt Authority, DECCW, Regional Development Aus, Professional Fishermens Assoc	
ES-3	Erosion & sedimentation		Improve environmental flows		Medium	Medium (3-5 years)	Ongoing	Shallow Channel opened in 2008, some improvement with Micalo Bridge 2019.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Land & Property Mgt Authority, DECCW, Regional Development Aus, Professional Fishermens Assoc, NRCMA, landholders	
FD-1	Floodgates & drains		Improve water quality, fish passage and habitat in drains		High	Medium (3-5 years)	Ongoing	A number of tidal gates and winches installed.	Capital - \$100k-\$500k, maintenance \$10k-\$100k	Yes	Industry & Investment NSW, DECCW, landholders	
D-1	Development		Control of urban growth areas		High	Ongoing	Ongoing	Urban growth areas defined in MNC Regional Growth Strategy (March 2009). Superseded by North Coast Regional Plan.	Maintenance/extension-<\$10k	Yes	DoP	
P-1	Planning		Zone Wooloweyah Lagoon as "W1 Natural Waterway in the revised Clarence Valley LEP in accordance with the NSW planning reforms LEP Standard Template		High	Short (1-3 years)	Completed	Lagoon is zoned W1 in CVC LEP2011	Maintenance/extension-<\$10k	Yes		

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
P-2	Planning		Incorporate a foreshore buffer around Woollooweyah Lagoon to allow for ecosystem processes and expected response to future environmental change		High	Medium (3-5 years)	Completed	Most of the Lagoon foreshore is zoned E1 and E2 in the CVC LEP2011	Maintenance/extension-\$10k-\$100k	Yes	Land & Property Mgt Authority, landholders	
C-1	Cultural		Aboriginal Heritage management		High	Ongoing	Ongoing		Maintenance/extension-<\$10k	Yes	DECCW	
SL-1	Climate change		Incorporate and make provision for potential impacts of climate change in planning instruments, development controls and environmental assessments		Medium	Immediate-short (1-3 years)	Completed	CVC Climate Change policy adopted 18/5/2010 (amended 19/3/13). CVC LEP2011 Clauses 5.5 & 7.3. Council is currently developing a climate change action plan.	Capital - variable, maintenance/extension \$10k-\$100k	Yes	DECCW, Cane industry, graziers, Land & Property Mgt Authority, landholders	

Ref.	Type of Action	Management Strategy	Action	Rank	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Comments	Cost (at year of plan preparation/ implementation)	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Draft Yamba Coastline Management Plan (2003) and Implementation Strategy (2004)</b>												
A	Geotechnical strategies	1	Audit existing private & public surface and subsurface drainage as part of a stormwater management study			Immediate	Incomplete	Stormwater audit performed in conjunction with groundwater monitoring program. II	\$50,000 capital \$10,000 ongoing	Yes	Landowners	
A	Geotechnical strategies	2	Improvements to all surface water drainage measures			Immediate	Not commenced		\$100,000 capital, \$10,000 ongoing	Yes	Landowners	
A	Geotechnical strategies	3	Further investigations of existing foundation conditions			Immediate	Not commenced		\$50,000.00	Yes		
A	Geotechnical strategies	4	Groundwater monitoring & investigation - detailed monitoring program covering at least 3 significant rainfall events			Immediate	Complete		\$100,000-\$250,000	Yes	landowners, State Govt	
A	Geotechnical strategies	5	Stabilisation of the steep upper slopes by either flattening of the steeper slopes or soil nailing			Short Term	Not commenced		\$50,000-\$600,000	Yes	landowners, State Govt	
A	Geotechnical strategies	6	Provision of subsurface drainage by trench drains and/or inclined drains at the toe			Short Term	Not commenced		\$860,000 capital, \$18- \$32k ongoing	Yes	landowners, State Govt	
A	Geotechnical strategies	7	Reclassification of the Landslide Risk Zones (LRZs) following the monitoring program			Long Term	Complete	To commence on completion of groundwater monitoring program	To be evaluated	Yes		
B	Coastal Hazard & Planning Strategies	1	Develop emergency response procedures			Immediate	Not commenced		To be evaluated	Yes		
B	Coastal Hazard & Planning Strategies	2	Investigate options for relocating Yamba Surf Club			Immediate	Partially complete	Surf Club has prepared plans for a surf club on Turners Beach	To be evaluated	Yes	YSLC	
B	Coastal Hazard & Planning Strategies	3	Inspection & maintenance to the seawall at Main Beach (toe wall)			Short Term	Complete	Maintenance carried out on an ongoing basis	\$230,000 capital, \$9k ongoing	Yes	State Govt	
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	4	Undertake a compliance check of relevant development consents and building approvals			Short Term	Not commenced		In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	5	An audit of the structural adequacy of works within the identified risk zones			Short Term	Not commenced		N/A - landowners expense	Yes	Landowners	
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	6	Monitor building activities within the identified risk zones			Short Term	Ongoing		In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	7	Introduce LEP controls to: (a) Identify the landslip risk zones. (b) Require development consent for all but minor development within the landslip risk zones. (c) Require that the potential risk of slope instability be considered in determining a development application. (d) Require that determination of a development consent have regard to the impact of such development on the visual and landscape character of the coastal foreshore area. (e) Require development consent for dwelling houses within the identified stormwater catchment area for Main Beach and Convent Beach. Alternatively, develop a Master Plan to introduce the above controls (a) to (e) and amend the Maclean LEP 2001 to require that the Master Plan provisions be considered in determining a development application.			Short Term	Not commenced	Specific LEP provisions have not been developed for the Main Beach / Convent Beach stormwater catchment	In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	8	Review the exempt and complying development provisions of the Maclean LEP 2001, to ascertain suitability within the identified landslip risk zones and the stormwater catchment area			Short Term	Not commenced		In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	9	Formulate a Development Control Plan (DCP) for the stormwater catchment area for Main Beach and Convent Beach. The DCP to identify for the various landslip risk zones and other lands the following; (a) Engineering and geotechnical requirements. (b) Drainage and stormwater assessment study requirements. (c) Drainage and stormwater connection requirements. (d) Foundation requirements. (e) Permissible site coverage and /or floor space ratios for development. The DCP could also include controls on building heights, setbacks, landscaping, parking, privacy, overshadowing, visual impacts, building forms, etc.			Short Term	Not commenced	General DCP geotechnical and stormwater provisions apply, but no specific provisions have been developed for Main Beach / Convent Beach stormwater catchment	In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	10	Develop a stormwater management plan for the study area and a contributions plan for drainage works, in conjunction with the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources. This will help identifying priority areas for improving stormwater drainage and capital works programming.			Short Term	Not commenced	Can't commence until completion of stormwater audit	In-house by Council	Yes	Dept of Lands	

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C	Development Controls and planning provisions	11	Review standard conditions of development consent relating to engineering, geotechnical provisions and stormwater			Short Term	Not commenced		In-house by Council	Yes		
C	Development Controls and planning provisions	12	Provide advice on Section 149 Certificates to the effect that the properties within Yamba identified at risk (in the Jeffery and Katauskas report) are at risk and include advice regarding any controls or development prohibitions Council has resolved to implement.			Short Term	Complete	Advice is included on the relevant section 149 certificates	In-house by Council	Yes		
D	Dune Management	13	Continue dune management throughout the study area, with a focus on weed eradication and native regeneration. Additional works to include; (a) Fencing of the dunes at Turners Beach. (b) Incorporate tracks around Yamba Point in the local heritage trail. (c) Provide signs indicating sites of cultural interest.			Long Term	Not commenced		\$15,000.00	Yes	CCRT, community groups	CMP to determine whether (a) remains necessary - dunes are covered in bush and relatively inaccessible as is.
D	Improved Access	14	Reopen Marine Parade, to provide road access to Main Beach			Long Term	Complete	Road from carpark to Main Beach is open	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	CCRT	
D	Improved Access	15	Improve disabled access onto and around Main Beach and provide disabled access to the rock pool at Main Beach.			Long Term	Incomplete	Master Plan project planned for Yamba Main Beach, plan to consider improved access, plan to seek funding to complete improvements	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	CCRT	
D	Improved Access	16	Maintain disabled access along the southern Clarence breakwater.			Long Term	Not commenced	Need to determine whether the current condition of the walkway meets disabled access standards	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions		Dept of Lands	
D	Improved Access	17	Provide steps from Turners Beach onto the breakwater and upgrade access from the car park onto the Turners Beach.			Long Term	Incomplete	Access from carpark to beach has been upgraded. No steps from southern breakwater	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	Dept of Lands	
D	Improved Access	18	Maintain access around Yamba Point.			Long Term	Not commenced	Land Management to be assessed, areas not managed by Council.	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	CCRT	
D	Improved Access	19	Provide ongoing maintenance of the pathways to Convent Beach and Pippie Beach			Long Term	Ongoing	Ongoing, 2 access tracks between convent and pippie upgraded 2017.	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	CCRT	
D	Improved Access	20	Upgrade access from Pacific Parade to Pippie Beach.			Long Term	Completed	Master Plan project planned for Pippi Beach, plan to consider improved access, plan to seek funding to complete improvements.	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes		
D	Improved Access	21	Provide safety fencing, top and bottom of quarry, at headland adjacent to Turners Beach.			Long Term	Not commenced	Current fencing at top of headland is post & wire, fencing at bottom is log i.e. not safety fencing	Part of \$30k budgeted for all Improved Access actions	Yes	CCRT	
E	Beach NABE (Nature Assisted Beach Enhancement)	22	Undertake NABE (as appropriate) for Yamba and Convent Beaches			Short Term	Complete	NABE undertaken periodically	\$2,000.00	Yes	State Govt	
F	Beach Nourishment	23	Undertake nourishment works at Main and Convent Beaches on an opportunistic basis, as suitable sources become available, rather than on a routine basis. An assessment of sand suitability would be required before nourishment.			Long Term	Ongoing	Nourishment is undertaken when sources are available	\$166,000.00	Yes	State Govt	
	Existing Infrastructure	24	Council should advise utilities such as Country Electricity, Telstra and water suppliers of the landslide risk zones identified in the Yamba Coastline Management Plan.			Short Term	Not commenced		In-house by Council	Yes		

Action	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Source of Info	Comments	Comments
<b>Yuraygir National Park and Yuraygir State Conservation Area Plan of Management 2003</b>						
Liaise with, and maintain, a cooperative approach with local government and other government authorities to manage and maintain the natural setting of the catchment and waterways.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	NPWS often liaises with CVC, DPIE and other agencies to discuss issues of mutual concern. The CVC Coast and Estuary Management Committee is an example of such a forum. NPWS and DPIE (Fisheries) Officers regularly liaise regarding illegal activities of mutual interest.	
Past mineral sands mining restoration works will be monitored and where necessary further maintenance and protection undertaken.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy	A large percentage of the coastal weed work that is undertaken by NPWS in the Clarence Valley is related to the control of Bitou Bush, originally introduced as a sand dune stabiliser for areas sand-mined for mineral sands.	Estimate at least \$300K per annum invested (salaries, contract, equipment and resources) on the Yuraygir and Bundjalung coastlines within the scope of this CMP.
Existing pit toilets will be replaced with toilets using modern non-polluting technologies.	High		Completed	John Kennedy	New technologies are continually monitored and reviewed	
A priority list for research and monitoring for rare and endangered and other significant species will be established.	Medium		Completed	John Kennedy	The SOS (Save Our Species) Program is the current method for prioritising threatened species recovery and conservation. Examples include Threatened Shorebird Monitoring and conservation program and various programs to promote threatened coastal species including Sophorae tomentosa and Themeda grasslands	
Cooperative programs for the protection of important wildlife habitats and threatened species will be identified and initiated.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	The SOS (Save Our Species) Program is the current method for prioritising threatened species recovery and conservation. Examples include Threatened Shorebird Monitoring and conservation program and various programs to promote threatened coastal species including Sophorae tomentosa and Themeda grasslands.	
Programs for the protection of the little tern colonies and the coastal emu population will continue with the assistance of community groups.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	CVC conducting coastal emu sighting project. NPWS monitors and records emu sightings.	
Continue to support local Landcare, Dunecare and other volunteer groups.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy	NPWS works closely with a number of LandCare Groups, including groups at Iluka and Yamba.	
An ongoing large-scale fox control program for the planning area will be conducted.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Feral pig control will be carried out.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
A wild dog management plan for the planning area and adjoining lands will be prepared	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Ongoing in consultation with LLS, now responsible for wild dog management plans.	
Conduct regular cane toad distribution surveys during summer months. Community involvement in the annual "Cane Toad Roundup" will be maintained. A community education campaign will continue.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Significant Cane Toad work is currently being carried out by Land Care, including NPWS managed lands.	
Cattle and horses present within the planning area will be removed.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	NPWS currently seeking participation from other stakeholders, including CVC, RMS and Forest Corp.	
The abundance and distribution of introduced plant and animal species will continue to be monitored and mapped where possible.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Cultural heritage assessments will be prepared in consultation with local Aboriginal communities.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Collaborate with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders about the interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		There were always people here: a history of Yuraygir National Park report
Sites and places of historic value will be researched and recorded, and where appropriate, protected and interpreted.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy		The Yuraygir National Park Inventory recording of historic places and landscapes report
Develop and implement conservation plans to protect, and where appropriate interpret, Slovenski's Statue and Buchanan's Hut.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Slovenski's statue has had fencing and interpretive signage installed. Unfortunately Buchanans Hut was destroyed by wild fire.	Buchanans Hut is within the Scoping Study study area
Undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the Sandon huts located within Yuraygir National Park	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Interpretive information will continue to be provided at facilities and in association with walking tracks to promote understanding and enjoyment of natural and cultural features.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Interpretation signs and displays along selected walking tracks will be maintained and upgraded where necessary.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Interpretation facilities within villages adjacent to the planning area and within local tourist centres will be maintained and upgraded where possible.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Significant investment in online information (NPWS website) and the provision of information via the National Parks app.	
Guided educational activities will be conducted during peak visitor periods.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Reduced in recent years.	
The impacts of visitor use will be monitored and where necessary, measures will be taken to protect natural and cultural features.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Maintain, and if necessary, upgrade the park road system.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
The Sandon 'backtrack' will be gated and keyed access restricted to Sandon Village residents.	High		Completed	John Kennedy		
Recreational use of camping and picnicking areas will be monitored. Where such use is causing unacceptable environmental impact or unacceptable conflict with other visitors to the planning area, it may be modified, restricted or prohibited.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Measures will be implemented to protect significant stands of horse-tailed oak, shorebird habitat and the dune systems.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Increased law enforcement will be supported by signage to ensure the protection of significant habitat and sensitive dune areas.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Vehicular access to Illaroo Camping Area will be redirected from the present access to an upgrading of the existing fire trail to the west of Minnie Water village through Yuraygir National Park subject to appropriate environmental and cultural assessment.	Medium		Completed	John Kennedy		
Vehicular access to the Sandon-Illaroo Beach will be redirected via an access trail to the north of the present camping area and onto the beach subject to appropriate environmental and cultural assessment.	Medium		Completed	John Kennedy		
Subject to appropriate environmental and cultural heritage assessment, an additional northern camping node specifically for group camping may be constructed at Illaroo camping area if demand for the additional capacity can be demonstrated.	Medium		Completed	John Kennedy		
Shelley Beach walk-in campsite will be a fuel stove only area and campfires will not be permitted.	High		Completed	John Kennedy		
The impact of vehicles on beaches approved for vehicular use will be monitored.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
The access trail to Minnie Water Back Beach will be maintained as a management trail and access for emergency vehicles but public vehicle access will not be permitted.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Actively discourage vehicles from using the section of Sandon Beach adjacent to the Illaroo Camping Ground south of the beach access point.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Seek to incorporate the inter-tidal zone into the park where it adjoins the planning area.	Medium		Not progressed.	John Kennedy		
Signposting and interpretation of the walking track system will be reviewed and upgraded to indicate the appropriate use of tracks.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Improvements to the walking access from Lake Arragan to Shelley Beach will be investigated and may be undertaken.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy		

Action	Priority	Timeframe	Status	Source of Info	Comments	Comments
Manage and maintain the Lake Arragan track and platform to provide safe and environmentally responsible access for non-powered watercraft.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Manage and maintain the Red Cliff lookout.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
A register of all non-park uses and facilities will be maintained and all unlicensed non-park uses and facilities identified.	Medium		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Generally removed or licenced / permitted.	
Review the occupation and management arrangements of the Sandon huts and develop a process to address these issues into the future.	High		In progress	John Kennedy	Licencing/ permitting actions in progress	
Identify and resolve legal implications of hut occupation on national park and ensure compliance with relevant health, safety, environmental and building standards.	High		In progress	John Kennedy	Licencing/ permitting actions in progress	
<b>Broadwater National Park Bundjalung National Park and Iluka Nature Reserve Plan of Management 1997</b>						
Implementation of a beach access permit system	High		Incomplete	John Kennedy		
Provide appropriate 4WD access to Ten Mile Beach.	Med		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Seal roads on the Iluka Peninsula.	Med		Partial completion	John Kennedy	The road into Woody Head has been sealed.	
Expand car parking and picnic facilities at Bluff Beach.	Med		Completed	John Kennedy		
Maintain existing boat launching facilities at Woody Head.	Low		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Install a "code of conduct" sign for fishers at Woody Head.	High		Completed	John Kennedy		
Provide three additional cabins at Woody Head	Low		Completed	John Kennedy		
Control bitou bush and asparagus fern.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Exclude all fires from the littoral rainforest.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Build a walking track and viewing platform at Iluka Bluff.	Med		Completed	John Kennedy		
Research/monitoring of pied oyster catchers	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	SOS shorebird monitoring program	
Research into the impact of vehicle use of the intertidal zone	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy	Research encouraged. 4WD access to beaches is highly political.	
Provide day use facilities at specified locations.	High		Completed	John Kennedy		
Prepare and implement a control plan for pest plants and animals.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		
Control and eradication of weeds.	High		Ongoing	John Kennedy		

Type of Action	Action/Recommendation	Status	Source of Info	Comments	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
<b>Options to Manage Recession of Whiting Beach, Yamba (2015)</b>							
Recommendation	Periodic beach nourishment campaigns are carried out at Whiting Beach in conjunction with NSW Crown Lands	Ongoing/ Opportunistic	CVC	Undertaken when maintenance dredging of navigation channels occurs nearby.	Yes	Crown Lands	
Recommendation	Investigate the potential for dredging and beach nourishment of Whiting Beach that it would fund. Sand between Hickey and Dart Islands a potential source	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Recommendation	The preliminary Review of Environmental Factors outlined in Haskoning Australia (2015) is further progressed to ensure that the option of dredging between Hickey Island and Dart Island and placement of the dredged sand on Whiting Beach can proceed when required.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Recommendation	Regular monitoring (surveying) of beach profiles along Whiting Beach should also be undertaken to enable regular updating of measured recession rates and assessment of the effectiveness of beach nourishment.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes	Crown Lands	
Recommendation	Obtain aerial photography of Whiting Beach and Hickey Island at least every few years to assist in assessing rates of recession.	Not commenced	CVC	Aerial photography probably available and not sourced yet.	Yes		
Recommendation	Obtain hydrographic surveys of the channels surrounding Hickey Island at least every few years to assist in assessing sink areas for sand being lost off Whiting Beach.	Not commenced	CVC	Potential that periodic TfNSW bathymetric surveys of the river could provide the necessary data if sourced.	Yes		
Recommendation	Raise elevation of the north-western end of the track at Hickey Island to reduce the risk of oceanic inundation propagating along the track.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		Still gets inundated by rainfall periodically. Becoming an intermittent wetland. May need a boardwalk?
<b>Technical Report 3 Risk Assessment and Stabilisation for Pilot Hill Yamba, NSW (2017)</b>							
Onground works	Formalised groundwater drainage stabilisation scheme for LRZ1a and LRZ1b including: - Trench drains through the lower foreshore slopes to keep the toe of the slope well drained, - Subsoil drains drilled back into the hillside to reduce the risk of groundwater level rises. - Auditing of all drainage, and - Improvements to subsurface water drainage.	Not commenced			Yes		
Onground works	Construct trench drains through the lower foreshore slopes, as well as auditing of drainage and surface water drainage improvements for zones LRZ1c and LRZ2.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Replace inclinometer 1C	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Install additional inclinometer	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Ongoing Inclinometer monitoring is recommended on at least a yearly basis, and if a rainfall event greater than a 1 in 10 year event for any period occurs.	Ongoing	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Consideration could be given to the use of real time inclinometer monitoring.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Groundwater monitoring should continue and we suggest that the current period of three months for downloading of the data be continued.	Ongoing	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Rainfall analysis be continued on at least an annual basis to update probabilities for rainfall events	Ongoing	CVC		Yes		



Type of Action	Action/Recommendation	Status	Source of Info	Comments	CVC Responsible?	Other Stakeholders Responsible/Involved	Other information
Onground works	All individual lots upgrade their surface and subsurface drainage - Absorption trenches should be made redundant and all stormwater should be directed to sealed pipes for controlled discharge. - Individual lots should have their effluent and stormwater pipes checked for leaks (such as by pressure head testing). Any leaks should be repaired. Checking of drainage on each lot should be carried out at a frequency of not greater than 5 yearly. - Surface drainage should also be formalised to reduce overland flows and erosion during high intensity rainfall events.	Incomplete/ Ongoing	CVC	As new development consents are issued the opportunity to get roofwater discharged to the street drainage system is pursued. Plus geotechnical assessment often required.	Yes	Landowners	
Monitoring	Audit be carried out by a qualified engineer on each lot to identify any individual cut or fill batters or retaining walls. The stability and adequacy of batters and retaining walls should be assessed and recommendations given for any remedial measures or for further investigations.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes	Landowners	
Monitoring	Adopt revised rainfall alert warning levels.	Complete	CVC		Yes		
Monitoring	Undertake Main beach and northern convent beach risk assessments.	Not commenced	CVC		Yes		

### Marine Estate Management Strategy Actions

Stage 1 of the MEMS (ending June 2020) focused on addressing the most severe threats to the health of the marine estate, particularly water pollution, which was identified as the greatest threat to the marine estate by the NSW community and through the evidence-based TARA in 2017. Building on the foundations laid in Stage 1, Stage 2 commenced on 1 July 2020 and is supported by an Implementation Plan for (2020-2021). Some Strategy management actions have included pilot projects in Stage 1 in specific locations along the NSW coast. Other management actions have state-wide benefits, such as the application of a Risk-based Framework for water quality in estuaries and their main tributaries. MEMA has prepared a status report for local government initiatives (MEMA, 2020) which identified the actions relevant to the study area and issues raised in this Scoping Study:

- Action 1.4 - Implement a targeted marine litter campaign and establish a Marine Litter Working Group:
  - A targeted marine litter campaign across NSW, supported by targeted campaigns in local litter hotspots. Campaign materials are publicly available to support community and local government action research and information on the effects of marine debris, to inform the development of priority actions for reducing marine litter.
  - Research has identified marine litter priorities and informed the development of marine litter campaigns that raise awareness of the impact of litter on the marine estate and change behaviours.
- Action 1.5 - Develop monitoring, reporting and performance indicators for water quality actions, and incorporate them and key knowledge gaps:
  - As part of the Strategy EES is continuing state-wide water quality monitoring in estuaries, building on state-wide monitoring programs that have been underway since 2007. The monitoring program includes a core set of state-wide indicators designed to assess aquatic ecosystem health. The program is designed to assess water quality at a scale reflecting overall condition of an estuary, incorporating the cumulative impact from pressures, and the cumulative benefit from management actions and improvements. EES is working collaboratively with local government to increase the spatial and temporal scale of the monitoring where required, and to include additional indicators to assess locally specific issues. As part of Stage 2, EES will be working closely with a number of additional councils to develop their own monitoring programs, which use the state-wide program and core indicators as a foundation.
  - Data from the monitoring program has been used to develop NSW specific guideline values for water quality indicators based on estuary type, following the principles outlined in the National Water Quality Management Framework. The guideline values provide a benchmark to compare observed data, highlighting systems with poor water quality where community values are not being met which may require further research and management intervention.
  - The data generated supports the implementation of the risk-based framework by assessing the status of key community values are being met and enabling monitoring to show whether management actions are protecting community values. The data is used in the calculation of report card grades that easily communicate information on aquatic ecosystem health to assist communities to understand the condition of their estuaries.

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix E: Status of Management Actions**

- Action 2.1 - Assess and manage cumulative and legacy impacts for estuary entrance modification and dredging:
  - Conceptual work method statements for practical design features that can be incorporated into maintenance and upgrade works at existing training walls to maximise aquatic habitat and recreational values. Development of guidelines highlighting ways for breakwater owners to maximise the benefits from breakwaters and minimise the impacts. An audit of existing breakwater features to determine sites where multi-use and eco features have been incorporated is largely complete. The audit found the diversity of structures and their site-specific nature limited the opportunity to develop standard drawings. Instead, draft guidance notes for breakwater maintenance project managers have been prepared.
  - An audit of commercial dredging activities undertaken on Crown land within estuaries and on ocean beaches. A Crown land audit of commercial dredging and extraction approvals has been largely completed. Recommendations arising from the audit to contemporise DPIE Crown Lands' processes for issuing and managing commercial dredging and extraction licences will be developed.
- Action 2.2 - Assess and manage cumulative and legacy impacts on foreshore development and land use change in the coastal zone:
  - An update to the Coastal Design Guidelines for NSW (2003) to illustrate how an urban design approach can inform development designs and layouts that are more sensitive to the unique natural and urban characteristics of coastal places in NSW, and to guide decision-making about legacy infrastructure in coastal areas. This project involves an update to the Coastal Design Guidelines for NSW, which will include a consideration of issues arising from legacy infrastructure in coastal areas. A review of the 2003 NSW Coastal Design Guidelines has now been completed, which included undertaking a gap analysis based on the current legislative framework and best practice in urban design. This review is being used to inform the updated Guidelines.
- Action 2.3 - Develop and implement a state-wide policy for the management of coastal Crown lands (including submerged lands) in collaboration with local government Coastal Management Programs in priority areas:
  - A draft policy and guidelines have been developed in consultation with marine estate agencies. This policy aligns the management of Crown land with the NSW coastal management framework.
- Decisions made in accordance with the Coastal Management Program and planning framework to improve coordination in assessment and compliance. Estuary-wide foreshore management strategies that reduce red tape for proposals consistent with the strategies. Developing estuary wide Domestic Foreshore Structure Strategies will guide and streamline future applications for domestic developments along foreshores (such as pontoons and boat ramps) within estuaries throughout NSW. The development of Domestic Foreshore Structure Strategies are being undertaken by DPI Fisheries in partnership with an Interagency Working Group consisting of DPIE Crown Lands, EES, NRAR, TfNSW, and DPIE PA. Domestic Foreshore Structure Strategies will utilise a robust, repeatable and defensible mapping process to assess the entire foreshore of an estuary against the relevant policy and legislation of the partner state agencies.
- Estuary-specific intertidal marine vegetation management strategies aim to improve management of the threats and risks that are cumulative, take some time to become evident, and are remote from the activity. The strategies will direct management plans to maximise resilience, address key threats and facilitate rehabilitation opportunities. A spatial modelling methodology has been developed to model macrophyte potential now and in the future. The model was initially applied to the Richmond

**Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix E: Status of Management Actions**

and the Tweed estuaries to inform planning and management decisions, via marine vegetation strategies, to maximise the values these systems provide.

- A collaboration with the University of Wollongong to undertake a first pass assessment of blue carbon storage, preservation, generation and permanency for NSW is due for completion by the end of 2020.
- Bank management strategies that reduce red tape for proposals and prioritise environmentally friendly approaches. The development of Bank Management Strategies will be undertaken by DPI Fisheries in partnership with an Interagency Working Group consisting of DPIE Crown Lands, EES, NRAR, TfNSW, and DPIE Planning and Assessment:
  - Development of Bank Management Strategies will incorporate an investigation into causes and types of estuarine bank erosion and a review of existing best management practice bank treatment options. It will then match common types of erosion with preferred best management practice treatment methodologies, with the outcome of this step being the creation of a decision support tool.
  - The decision support tool will be a robust, repeatable and defensible tool which will be applied to the relevant estuary to create a Bank Management Strategy. The resulting Bank Management Strategy, which will consist of online mapping and an explanatory companion document, will provide a strategic, upfront guide that specifies the best practice erosion control treatment method for a particular segment of foreshore within the estuary. This Bank Management Strategy can be used by land owners proposing erosion control treatment works and assessing agencies to determine the most environmentally friendly erosion control treatment approach.
- Action 2.4 - Re-establish resilient coastal floodplains and connectivity within coastal catchments:
  - A collaborative, multi-agency approach to coastal and floodplain management that investigates options to address the complex approvals process and provides for improved economic, social and environmental resilience across these landscapes.
  - The interagency working group is meeting regularly and considering a variety of options to reduce the complexity of coastal floodplain infrastructure management, balanced with improved water quality outcomes, through regulatory change. This is a statewide internal government process considering a range of works approval path scenarios, with variables such as land tenure, infrastructure ownership, project proponent, zoning (such as Coastal SEPP) and landscape/water quality risk. Agencies involved in the project include DPIE Water, DPIE Crown Lands, DPIE PA, DPI Fisheries, NRAR and EES (EPA, Biodiversity Conservation).
- Action 3.1: Enhance mapping of estuarine communities (such as saltmarsh and mangroves) to identify those communities most at threat from sea level rise expected under climate change scenarios and use this information to model areas of land suitable for retreat and those that should be prioritised for protection. Apply this information in decision making:
  - Maps indicating the vulnerability of tidal wetlands to sea level rise and method for prioritising sites for potential future protection.
- Action 3.5 - Research and monitor the effects of climate change on the marine estate to fill knowledge gaps and inform future management actions, focusing on marine biodiversity and coastal communities. This action will be integrated into the Marine Integrated Monitoring Program:
  - Subtidal monitoring of key marine habitats has been completed for the entire state.



## Appendix F. RISK ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS



## F1. METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was applied to complete Risk Assessment and Information Gaps Analysis.

### Risk Assessment

- Review of current knowledge and information available on the study area to highlight key issues, values and assets within the coastal zone and estuaries.
- Assess the risk of each issue to values and assets. This involved considering the priority risks identified in the *Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) for the Marine Estate* (BMT WBM, 2017). The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring given existing controls, the consequences to environment, social and economic values, public safety and benefits should the event occur and applies a risk rating. The risk assessment is consistent with AS/NZS ISO 31000: *Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines*. The methodology uses the risk assessment process outlined in Table 21, Table 23 and Table 24 which uses qualitative scales to assess the risk of identified issues impacting the values and assets of the study area under current management practices (based on the framework adopted for the TARA for the Marine Estate).
- The consequence of each threat considered potential impacts as listed in Table 22.
- The likelihood of each threat was based on existing studies and observations where available.
- The risk assessment evaluates the current day risk and also considers how the risk level likely to change in the future (i.e., over 20, 50 and 100 years). This includes assessment of it how factors such as climate change, increasing development pressures and population increase will impact these risks. Where available, future risk levels have been assigned based on the projected hazard mapping and data for these risks. In other cases, a qualitative assessment has been undertaken considering the expected future changes.
- The first-pass risk assessment considers the risk to values from categories of issues and key threats for each location.
- The assessment typically focusses on the detrimental, rather than the beneficial impacts of the threat, unless otherwise indicated. Should later stages of the CMP focus further on particular threats, the beneficial aspects, or opportunities associated with those threats will be further assessed.
- In all circumstances, the potential highest consequence level to any asset or value was used for the assessment.

**Table 21: Qualitative measures of consequence or impact**

Consequence	Description
Catastrophic	Significant on-going and/or permanent negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic values, and where these values are endangered either permanently or irreversibly.
Major	Substantial measurable and/or ongoing negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic values.
Moderate	Measurable and/or on-going negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic values.
Minor	Discernible and/or temporary negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic values.
Insignificant	No or barely discernible negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic values.

Source: Adapted from MEMA (2015)



## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix F: Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis

Table 22: Potential impacts of each threat

Threat category	Potential impacts
Coastal hazards	Loss of beach and foredune Degradation or loss of assets and infrastructure Unsafe or loss of access to beach Increased frequency of flooding and inundation Loss of dune vegetation Migration of estuarine and riparian vegetation communities Loss of amenity Public safety risks Reduced tourism value Damage to cultural heritage sites Council liability and legality issues Related social and economic factors
Bank erosion	Bank instability Loss of land Erosion to and loss of riparian and estuarine vegetation and habitat Siltation Degraded water quality Navigation hazards Aquaculture/ oyster degradation Reduced amenity Reduced tourism value Council liability and legality issues
Threats to biodiversity	Reduced habitat availability Loss of biodiversity Water quality impacts Reduced amenity Reduced stabilising dune vegetation Increased erosion risk Increased nutrient load to estuary Fauna mortality Risks to shorebird and turtle nesting Displacement of native species Alteration of fauna habitats Reduced recruitment of native riparian vegetation Poor water quality Related social and economic factors

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix F: Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis

Threat category	Potential impacts
Water quality	Suspended solids Sedimentation Nutrient export High biological oxygen demand Eutrophication Fertiliser/pesticide contamination Faecal contamination Shellfish/aquaculture contamination, oyster industry closures.
Shoaling and estuary hydraulics	Siltation Navigational impacts Boating safety Community perception/satisfaction Tourism
Litter and marine debris	Odour and public safety Reduced amenity Micro-plastics Ingestion by marine animals Smothering and entanglement of seabirds and marine fauna
Use and access – pedestrian, waterways, vehicles	Restricted public access Public safety risks Reduced amenity Reduced tourism value Erosion Damage to incipient dune Noise disturbance User conflict Construction of unauthorised access points Conflict between campers, day trippers, residents and land managers
Governance	Complex mix of landowners/managers Lack of alignment of plans/policies Lack of collaboration, cooperation and resource support Differing opinions, values, policies and management approaches Conflict and delays in implementing management approaches
Heritage	Loss of or damage to items of heritage significance or cultural heritage values Lack of protection of Aboriginal/Native Title rights.
Amenity	Public safety risks Odour Visual impacts Reduced tourism value.

## Clarence Valley Coastline CMP Scoping Study - Appendix F: Risk Assessment and Gap Analysis

**Table 23: Qualitative measures of likelihood under current management practices**

Likelihood	Description
Almost certain	A very large certainty that this will occur in this situation within the timeframe.
Likely	Expected to occur in this situation within the timeframe.
Possible	Some clear evidence exists to suggest this is possible in this situation within the timeframe.
Unlikely	Uncommon, but has been known to occur elsewhere. Expected to occur here only in specific circumstances within the timeframe.
Rare	Never reported for this situation, but still plausible within the timeframe.

Source: Adapted from MEMA (2015)

**Table 24: Qualitative risk estimation**

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Minimal	Low	Moderate (Mod)	High	High
Likely	Minimal	Low	Moderate (Mod)	High	High
Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Moderate (Mod)	High
Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Moderate (Mod)
Rare	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Moderate (Mod)

**Gap Analysis**

- Identification of knowledge gaps related to each issue.
- The assessment of the importance of resolving each knowledge gap to allow for effective future management of the issue, using the scale outlined in Table 25.
- The allocation of a timeframe for resolution of knowledge gaps, i.e. immediate, short term (1-2 years), medium term (3-5 years) and long term (5-10 years and beyond).
- Recommendations for Stage 2 assessment or management requirements for the CMP to address knowledge gaps with an immediate priority for resolution. Knowledge gaps with a longer-term priority for resolution will be addressed through Stage 5 (CMP implementation).

**Table 25: Importance of knowledge to management of the coastal zone and estuaries**

Priority	Description
Low	This knowledge is not required for management decisions/ actions/ planning – academic interest only.
Moderate	The knowledge would improve the effectiveness of management.
High	Management action required within the timeframe of this CMP cannot proceed effectively without this knowledge.
Unknown	Unknown importance of knowledge for management decisions/ actions/ planning.

## **F2. ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS**

The management issues and threats affecting the study areas and results of the preliminary risk assessment and gap analysis are provided in Table 26.

Table 26: Threats, preliminary risk assessment and knowledge gaps

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T1 - Beach erosion</b>												
Ten Mile Beach	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	BNP1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (NPWS).
Shark Bay	DECCW (2012)	NPWS	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	Coastal hazards were reviewed in 2012 but should be reassessed.	High	WH1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (NPWS)
Woody Bay		NPWS	Rock protection/ seawall and artificial dune, adaptive management (extension north as required), asset relocation, signage.	Major	Almost certain	High	High	High	High			
Iluka area (Bluff Beach, Back Beach)	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Mod	BNP1
Iluka Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low			IL1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (CMP Stage 5)
Andersons Beach		Crown land	Sea wall	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low			
Whiting Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2015)	CVC managed Crown land	Beach nourishment (initial campaign), geobags	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	Coastal hazards were documented in Royal HaskoningDHV (2015).	-	Potential inclusion in LGA coastline hazard assessment.
Turners Beach	MHL (2003)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards were documented in MHL (2003) but should be reassessed.	High	Y1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (CMP Stage 5)
Yamba Main Beach		CVC managed Crown land, Yamba SLSC	Seawall in front of surf club, planned relocation of SLSC	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Convent Beach		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Pippi Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Mod	Mod	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2016).	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T1 - Beach erosion (continued)</b>												
Barri Beach	-	Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	A1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (CMP Stage 5)
Spooky Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	A1
Angourie area (Angourie Point Beach, Back Beach, Little Shelley Beach, Shelley Beach, Plumbago Beach, Red Cliff)	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	YNP1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (NPWS).
Brooms Head (Main Beach)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017), Geotechnical Assessment (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b), community consultation	NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b).	-	Potential inclusion in LGA coastline hazard assessment.
Lake Cakora (Ocean Road properties)		Residents	EASP, Ocean Road revetment (ad hoc, erodible),	Major	Almost Certain	High	High	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b). EASP requires review and update to comply with 2019 guidelines.	-	B1 - review and update of EASP (CMP Stage 4). Potential inclusion in LGA coastline hazard assessment.
Lake Cakora entrance		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	High	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b). Potential loss of sandy beach use due to planned sea wall extension has not been addressed.	Mod	B1 B2 - Cost-benefit analysis and distributional analysis for seawall extension (CMP Stage 3). Potential inclusion in LGA coastline hazard assessment.
Brooms Head (foreshore reserve)		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	EASP, foreshore reserve revetment, design of extension of sea wall in progress. vegetation management, localised beach scraping after storm events, monitoring.	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	EASP requires review and update to comply with 2019 guidelines.		

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*	
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution		
<b>T1 - Beach erosion (continued)</b>													
The Sandon	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	YNP1	
Sandon River campground	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High		High	S1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (NPWS and CVC CMP Stage 2)	
Sandon Village	-	Residents, CVC managed Crown land	Ad hoc revetment	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod				
Sandon Beach	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low		Mod		YNP1
Illaroo campground	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	High	High		Mod		A1
Minnie Water Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod		Mod		YNP1
Minnie Water Back Beach	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	Mod	Mod		Mod		YNP1
Diggers Camp	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Mod		A1
Wooli Beach (north) – Yuraygir National Park	-	NPWS	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Minor	Likely	Low	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed and current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines were mapped in (WorleyParsons, 2010) but should be reassessed.	Unknown	YNP1	
Wooli village (original)	WorleyParsons, (2010), Royal HaskoningDHV (2018a), community consultation	Residents, CVC managed Crown land	Beach nourishment scheme, beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control, EASP	Major	Almost Certain	High	High	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed and current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines were mapped in (WorleyParsons, 2010) but should be reassessed. Success of the BNS is unknown. Post-nourishment beach surveys and photogrammetry are ongoing. EASP requires review and update to comply with 2019 guidelines.	Mod	W1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (CMP Stage 2). W2 - Monitoring of beach profile, near shore wave and current monitoring, sand tracing, beach camera monitoring, offshore wave data collection (CMP Stage 2 and ongoing). W3 – review and update of EASP including response to storm damage (CMP Stage 4).	
Wooli Beach (south)	-	CVC managed Crown land	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	High	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed and current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines were mapped in (WorleyParsons, 2010) but should be reassessed.	Mod	W1	
Jones Beach	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Coastal hazards have been assessed and current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines were mapped in (WorleyParsons, 2010) but should be reassessed.	Mod	YNP1	

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T2 – Shoreline recession</b>												
Ten Mile Beach	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	BNP1
Iluka Road (Shark Bay)	DECCW (2012)	CVC, NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	High	High	High	Coastal hazards were reviewed in 2012 but should be reassessed.	High	WH1. WH2 - Asset register and risk assessment (road and services) (NPWS)
Shark Bay	DECCW (2012)	NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	High	High	High			WH1
Woody Bay		NPWS	Rock protection/ seawall and artificial dune, adaptive management (extension north as required), asset relocation, signage.	Major	Almost certain	High	High	High	High			
Iluka area (Bluff Beach, Back Beach)	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Mod	BNP1
Iluka Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low		Mod	IL1
Andersons Beach	-	Crown land	Sea wall	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low			
Whiting Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2015)	CVC managed Crown land	Beach nourishment (initial campaign)	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards were documented in Royal HaskoningDHV (2015).	-	-
Turners Beach		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Mod	Coastal hazards were documented in MHL (2003) but should be reassessed.	High	Y1
Yamba Main Beach		CVC managed Crown land, Yamba SLSC	Seawall in front of surf club	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	High	High			
Convent Beach	MHL (2003)	Residents, CVC managed Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Pippi Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Likely	Minimal	Minimal	Mod	Mod	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2016).	-	-



Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T2 – Shoreline recession (continued)</b>												
Barri Beach	-	Crown Land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	A1
Spooky Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low			
Angourie area (Angourie Back Beach, Little Shelley Beach, Shelley Beach, Plumbago Beach)	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	YNP1
Brooms Head (Main Beach)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017) and Geotechnical Assessment (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b)	NPWS, Crown land	-	Minor	Almost Certain	Low	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b).	-	Potential inclusion in LGA coastline hazard assessment.
Lake Cakora (Ocean Road properties)		Residents	Ocean Road revetment (ad hoc, erodible), localised beach scraping after storm events, design of extension of sea wall in progress.	Major	Almost Certain	High	High	High	High			
Lake Cakora entrance		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land		Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	High	High	High			
Brooms Head (foreshore reserve)		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	Foreshore reserve revetment, vegetation management, localised beach scraping after storm events, monitoring.	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
The Sandon	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	High	High	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	YNP1
Sandon River campground	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High		High	S1
Sandon village		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	Ad hoc revetment	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod			
Sandon Beach	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low		Mod	YNP1
Illaroo campground	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High			

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T2 – Shoreline recession (continued)</b>												
Minnie Water Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	High	High	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Mod	A1
Minnie Water Back Beach	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low		Mod	YNP1
Diggers Camp	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Mod	A1
Wooli Beach (north) – Yuraygir National Park	WorleyParsons, (2010), Royal HaskoningDHV (2018a)	NPWS	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Mod	High	High	Coastal hazards have been assessed and current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines were mapped in (WorleyParsons, 2010) but should be reassessed.	Unknown	YNP1
Wooli village (original)		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	Beach nourishment scheme, beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Major	Likely	High	High	High	High		Mod	W1
Wooli Beach (south)		CVC managed Crown land	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	High	High	High		Mod	W1
Jones Beach		NPWS, Crown land	-	Mod	Almost Certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		Mod	YNP1
<b>T3 – Coastal Inundation</b>												
Ten Mile Beach	-	NPWS	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal inundation has not been assessed.	Unknown	BNP1
Shark Bay	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		High	WH1
Woody Bay		NPWS	Rock protection/ seawall and artificial dune	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High		Mod	BNP1
Iluka area (Bluff Beach, Back Beach)	-	NPWS	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low		Mod	IL1
Iluka Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low			
Andersons Beach	-	Crown land	Sea wall	Mod	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low			

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T3 – Coastal Inundation (continued)</b>												
Whiting Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2015)	CVC managed Crown land	Beach nourishment (initial campaign)	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High	Coastal inundation was assessed in Royal HaskoningDHV (2015)	-	-
Turners Beach	MHL (2003)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	Breakwall	Minor	Rare	Minimal	Low	Low	Low	Coastal hazards were documented in MHL (2003) but should be reassessed.	High	Y1
Yamba Main Beach		CVC managed Crown land, Yamba SLSC	Seawall in front of surf club, planned relocation of SLSC	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High			
Convent Beach		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low			
Pippi Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Likely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Coastal hazards have been assessed. Current, 2050 and 2100 hazard lines have been mapped (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2016).	-	-
Barri Beach	-	Crown land	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	A1
Spooky Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low			
Angourie area (Angourie Back Beach, Little Shelley Beach, Shelley Beach, Plumbago Beach)	-	NPWS	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal hazards have not been assessed in detail.	Unknown	YNP1
Brooms Head (Main Beach)	SMEC (2013)	NPWS, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Coastal inundation hazard has been assessed. Design still water level (present and 2100) has been mapped (SMEC, 2013) but should be reassessed.	High	B3 – Assessment of coastal inundation risk (CMP Stage 2).
Lake Cakora (Ocean Road properties)		Residents	-	Major	Likely	High	High	High	High			
Brooms Head (foreshore reserve)		CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	Seawall	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Mod	Mod	High			

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T3 – Coastal Inundation (continued)</b>												
The Sandon	-	NPWS, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal inundation has not been assessed.	Unknown	YNP1
Sandon River campground	-	NPWS	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High		High	S1
Sandon village		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High		Mod	YNP1
Sandon Beach		NPWS	-	Insignificant	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low		Mod	A1
Illaroo campground		NPWS	-	Mod	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		Mod	YNP1
Minnie Water Beach	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Mod	A1
Minnie Water Back Beach	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Mod	YNP1
Diggers Camp	-	CVC managed Crown land	-	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Mod	A1
Wooli Beach (north) – Yuraygir National Park	-	NPWS	-	Insignificant	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	Coastal inundation has not been assessed.	High	W4 – Assessment of coastal inundation risk (CMP Stage 2).
Wooli village (original)		Residents, CVC managed Crown land	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Wooli Beach (south)		CVC managed Crown land	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Jones Beach		NPWS, Crown land	-	Insignificant	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low			
<b>T4 – Entrance instability</b>												
Lake Cakora entrance	CZMP (SMEC, 2017) and Geotechnical Assessment (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Low	Low	Hazard has been assessed (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018b). Effect of revetment on long-term sand supply and entrance stability has not been assessed.	Mod	B2.
Wooli Wooli River entrance	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018b)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	Training walls	Mod	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Low	Low	-	-	-
Sandon River	CZMP (2012)	CVC managed Crown land, NPWS	-	Minor	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T4 – Entrance instability (cont.)</b>												
Lake Arragan	MEMS	NPWS	No artificial intervention	Insignificant	Rare	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>T5 - Slope instability/ landslip</b>												
Headlands within Bundjalung National Park)	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
Headlands within Yuraygir National Park)	-	NPWS	-	Mod	Unlikely	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
Pilot Hill	MHL (2003), JK Geotechnics (2017)	CVC managed Crown land	Monitoring program, stormwater improvements	Catastrophic	Possible	High	High	High	High	Landslide risk has been assessed (JK Geotechnics, 2017) and risk management measures recommended.	-	-
Yamba Point	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)	CVC managed Crown land	-	Catastrophic	Likely	High	High	High	High	Hazard has been assessed (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2016) and risk management measures recommended.	-	-
Pippi Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2016)	CVC managed Crown land	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Cakora Point	SMEC, 2012	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land	-	Catastrophic	Rare	Mod	Mod	High	High	Hazard has been assessed (SMEC, 2012) and risk management measures recommended.	-	-
<b>T6 - Tidal inundation</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), Engeny (2019)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Minor	Likely	Mod	High	High	High		-	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Whiting Beach	HaskoningDHV Australia (2015)	CVC managed Crown land	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Mod	High	Coarse assessment available from Coastal Risk Australia and OEH (2018c). Inadequate understanding of tidal inundation extent and frequency and the associated impacts (e.g. to assets and infrastructure, ecological habitats access to built areas and to recreational opportunities and infrastructure).	Mod	WW1, SR1, A2 - Detailed tidal inundation assessment of the estuaries for a variety of future sea level rise scenarios, with a risk assessment relating to estuary assets (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5). CVC is currently undertaking a flood study for Wooli Wooli River which will include assessment of tidal (sunny day) inundation.
Lake Cakora	OEH (2018c)	CVC managed Crown land, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), OEH (2018c)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T6 - Tidal inundation (cont.)</b>												
Wooli Village and Wooli Wooli River	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018a), OEH (2018c)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Other areas	Coastal risk mapping	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High			
<b>T7 - Inadequate/ damaged coastal protection infrastructure</b>												
Woody Bay	DECCW (2012)	NPWS	Progressive extension, repair.	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	-	-	-
Lake Cakora (Ocean Road)	Observation	Residents	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	-	-	-
Brooms Head foreshore reserve	Observation	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	-	-	-
Sandon Village	Observation	Residents	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	-	-	-
<b>Bank erosion</b>												
<b>T8 - Estuarine bank erosion (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	No wash zone in Palmers Channel.	Moderate	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Erosion assessment included in Woodhouse. (2001). Causes are unclear. Requires updating.	High	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Lake Cakora	-	CVC managed Crown land, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	Bank erosion assessment has not been undertaken.	High	B4, SR2, WW2 - Desktop assessment, field survey and mapping of bank condition (erosion and riparian vegetation) of navigable reaches. Develop Bank Management Strategy (BMS) in accordance with Initiative 2 of the MEMS and any tool/ guidance provided (CMP Stage 5).
Lake Cakora bridge footings	Observation	CVC	-	Moderate	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	Erosion assessment included in GHD (2011). Current condition has not been assessed.	Mod	
Wooli Wooli River (e.g. boat ramp)	EMS (WBM, 2006)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	Ad hoc stabilisation in some locations	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Erosion assessment included in WBM (2006) requires updating.	High	

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>Threats to Biodiversity</b>												
<b>T9 - Historic clearing of riparian vegetation and adjacent habitat (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009), EPS (WBM, 2006)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Bank condition assessment included in WBM (2006) requires updating.	Mod	WW2
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners		Major	Likely	High	High	High	High	Condition assessment included in Woodhouse. (2001) requires updating.	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	Minimal clearing in mid-upper estuary (GHD, 2011). Current condition has not been assessed.	Mod	SR2
<b>T10 - Foreshore development (MEMS TARA priority threat) and land clearing for agriculture or urban development</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC, private landowners	Vegetation management policies and legislation, development controls, land use planning	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	-	-	-
Yamba-Angourie coast	Community consultation	CVC		Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Sandon (campsite establishment)	SIMPA	CVC		Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	Visual observation of issue at this location.	-	-
Smaller villages (Brooms Head, Sandon, Wooli)	Various	CVC		Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T11 – Bushfire</b>												
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC, NPWS	NPWS fire management plans	Catastrophic	Possible	High	High	High	High	-	-	-
Wooli Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	-	Catastrophic	Possible	High	High	High	High	-	-	-
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009)	NPWS, Forestry Corporation	NPWS fire management plans	Catastrophic	Possible	High	High	High	High	-	-	-
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	NPWS, CVC, RFS	-	Catastrophic	Possible	High	High	High	High	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T12 - Invasive weeds (e.g. Bitou bush, Lantana)</b>												
Coastline north of Clarence River estuary (Bundjalung National Park)	NPWS (1997), OEH (2012a, 2012b)	NPWS	National Park Plan of Management, NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategies	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Documented occurrence of weeds.	-	-
Yamba-Angourie coast	Community consultation	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Brooms Head (Northern Beach)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC	Brooms Head Reserve Vegetation Management Plan, dune revegetation and rehabilitation	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Yuraygir National Park	-	NPWS	National Park Plan of Management, NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategies	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	CVC, NPWS	National Park Plan of Management, NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategies	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Assessment included in 2011 EPS, no recent assessment but considered adequate given protected land use.	-	-
Wooli Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	Beach and dune rehabilitation, revegetation and weed control	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Documented occurrence of weeds.	-	-
Wooli Wooli River	EPS (WBM, 2006)	CVC, NPWS		Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
<b>T13 - Uncontrolled stock access to and grazing within the riparian zone</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009)	Private landowners	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Bank condition assessment included in WBM (2006).	High	WW2
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	Private landowners	Rock filllets and revetment along north-western shore of lagoon and northern bank of Palmers Channel.	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Erosion assessment included in Woodhouse (2001). Causes are unclear. Updated assessment required.	High	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary



Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T14 - Grazing of wetlands, saltmarsh and mangroves</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	Private landowners	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Documented in Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary.
<b>T15 - Seagrass decline</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Anecdotal evidence of seagrass decline. Causes are unclear.	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Sandon River (particularly Tumbaal Creek)	CEMC	DPI-Fisheries	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Anecdotal evidence of seagrass decline over last 10-15 years, no studies.	Mod	SR3, WW3 – Desktop review of historical aerial photographs and data. Seagrass extent and condition survey (CMP Stage 5, to be repeated annually).
Wooli Wooli River	DPI-Fisheries	DPI-Fisheries	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod			
<b>T16 - Mangrove damage</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	SIMPA	DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>T17 - Unauthorised clearing of reserves for views</b>												
Wooli Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	Council vegetation management policy	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
Yamba	Community consultation	CVC		Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>T18 - Overfishing, non-compliance with fishery regulations</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	Fisheries regulations	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Impacts of commercial and recreational fishing activity on Wooloweyah Lagoon have not been assessed. Historic and anecdotal evidence of impacts of trawlers on seagrass loss.	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Lake Cakora	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	DPI-Fisheries		Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	DPI-Fisheries		Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
All areas (not specified)	Community survey	DPI-Fisheries		Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T19 - Anthropogenic barriers (i.e. physical barriers, land use and planning constraints) to migration of vegetation communities with sea level rise</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	No assessment undertaken	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Lake Cakora	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	No assessment undertaken	Mod	B5, SR4, WW4 - Assessment of potential for estuarine vegetation migration with sea level rise based on vegetation types, topography, land use and tidal inundation and including mapping of anthropogenic barriers and land use constraints to migration (e.g. training walls and rock revetments, footpaths, roads, land uses) and management priority classification indicating the level of intervention required to minimise the potential impact of sea level rise on migration (CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Actions 2.3, 3.1 and 3.5.
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Wooli Wooli River	-	DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
<b>T20 - Uncontrolled dog access</b>												
All areas (particularly Brooms Head,	CEMC, community consultation	CVC, NPWS	Dogs banned in caravan park. Off-leash area north of the Lake Cakora 4WD access. Dogs prohibited south of 4WD track.	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
National Parks (e.g. Shark Bay)	NPWS	NPWS	Dogs banned in National Parks	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T21 - 4WD/motorbikes on beaches</b>												
Brooms Head	CEMC, community consultation	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy, 4WD access north of Lake Cakora	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Shark Bay (Bundjalung National Park)	NPWS	NPWS	PoM	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T22 - Predation and invasion by introduced animals (e.g. pigs, cane toads, foxes, rabbits)</b>												
Bundjalung National Park	NPWS (1997), OEH (2012a,b)	NPWS	Bundjalung National Park Plan of Management, Regional Pest Management Strategies	Moderate	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Documented occurrence of introduced species.	-	-
Yuraygir National Park	NPWS, (2003), OEH (2012a,b)	NPWS	Yuraygir National Park Plan of Management, Regional Pest Management Strategies	Moderate	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Brooms Head	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC, NPWS		Minor	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC, NPWS		Minor	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Wooli Wooli River	EPS (WBM, 2006)	CVC, NPWS		Minor	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod		-	-
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), community consultation	CVC, NPWS		-	Minor	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod		Mod	-
<b>T23 - Insufficient protection for marine animals</b>												
All areas	Community consultation	NPWS	Legislation	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>T24 - Illegal (freedom) camping</b>												
All areas (particularly Spooky Beach, Angourie Back Beach car park, Green Point, Angourie Point, Iluka Beach, Shark Bay, Sandon)	Community consultation, SIMPA	CVC, NPWS	Policy, Council working party, no parking signs in high impact areas, ranger patrols, free camping excluded within 10km of coast.	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T25 - Spear fishing</b>												
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	DPI-Fisheries policy and legislation	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>Water Quality</b>												
<b>T26 - Urban stormwater pollution (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse (2001)	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Ecohealth assessment (Ryder <i>et al.</i> , 2014) does not adequately analyse/assess sites within study area and requires review and update	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
Lake Cakora	CZMP (SMEC, 2017),	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			A3 – Review and modify Ecohealth monitoring program to cover estuaries and potential issues (CMP Stage 4) with reference to outcomes of MEMS Action 1.5.
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			A4 – Regular (5-yearly) monitoring (CMP Stage 5).
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009)	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
<b>T27 - On-site wastewater management</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	White, N. (2009a)	CVC, residents	Ongoing inspection program	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	Ecohealth assessment (Ryder <i>et al.</i> , 2014) does not adequately analyse/assess sites within study area and requires review and update	Mod	A3, A4
Lake Cakora (caravan park)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC	Planned upgrade of OSSMS	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Lake Cakora (residential properties)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC, residents	Ongoing inspection program	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Wooli village	EMP (BMT WBM (2009)	CVC, residents		Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Sandon village	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC, residents		Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
Sandon campground	CZMP, GHD (2012)	NPWS	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High			
<b>T28 - Poor flushing of ICOLLs</b>												
Lake Cakora	CZMP (SMEC, 2017), Ryder <i>et al.</i> , (2014)	CVC, NPWS	No formal management	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Ecohealth assessment (Ryder <i>et al.</i> , 2014) does not adequately analyse/assess sites within study area and requires review and update	Mod	A2, A3
Lake Arragan	Ryder <i>et al.</i> , (2014)	NPWS	No formal management	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod			

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T29 - Sea level rise increasing salinity within the estuary</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	White, N. (2009a)	CVC, landowners	Floodgate management and upgrades	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod	No assessment undertaken	Unknown	-
Lake Cakora	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009)	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
<b>T30 - Climate warming and extreme temperatures</b>												
Study area	Various	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
<b>T31 - Increased storminess and changed rainfall patterns</b>												
Study area	Various	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Low	Mod	Mod			
<b>T32 - Land/waterway contamination</b>												
Estuaries (e.g. chemical/fuel spills)	Various	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
Sandon (tarring oyster sticks)	SIMPA	CVC, NPWS	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	Visual observation of issue at this location.	-	-
<b>T33 - Modified environmental flows (floodplain drainage) and catchment runoff (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	White, N. (2009a)	CVC, private landowners	Floodgate management and upgrades	Major	Almost certain	High	High	High	High	-	-	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary with reference to MEMS Action 2.4.
Wooloweyah ring drain and radial outlets	Clarence Canegrowers Association	CVC, private landowners	Floodgate management and upgrades	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	High	High	-	-	
<b>T34 - Agricultural diffuse source runoff (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon and channels	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC, private landowners	-	Major	Almost certain	High	High	High	High	Ecohealth assessment (Ryder et al., 2014) does not adequately analyse/assess sites within study area and requires review and update	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T35 - Commercial trawling increasing turbidity</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	Licensing commercial fishers	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Included in Woodhouse. (2001). Contribution of trawling to turbidity in lagoon is unclear.	Mod	To be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary
<b>T36 - Future development, urban growth</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon catchment	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a), community consultation	CVC	Land use planning and development controls	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	High	High	-	-	-
Yamba (planned port and industrial development)	Community consultation	Port Authority	-	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Impacts of proposed Port development are unknown.	Mod	Investigations to be undertaken by Port Authority.
<b>T37 - Long fetch and strong winds increasing turbidity</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	Crown land	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Included in Woodhouse. (2001).	-	-
<b>T38 - Disturbance of acid sulfate soils</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	CVC managed Crown land, Crown land, NPWS, private landowners	Drainage management plans	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T39 - Forestry activities</b>												
Sandon River and Wooli Wooli River catchments	Mapping	Forestry Corporation	Harvest operations planning, monitoring, environmental management system	Moderate	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Ecohealth assessment (Ryder et al., 2014)	-	-
<b>Shoaling and Estuary Hydraulics</b>												
<b>T40 - Shoaling and sediment movement within estuaries</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009), community consultation	DPIE-Crown land	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	No assessment undertaken	Unknown	-
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	DPIE-Crown land	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	No assessment undertaken	Unknown	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T41 - Erosion and sedimentation affecting navigation</b>												
Clarence River entrance	Port Authority	Port Authority	Periodic maintenance dredging	Moderate	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Investigation into sedimentary process drivers in Clarence River estuary is required (action in 2003 Clarence River EMP)	High	Y1. (Estuary processes to be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary) with reference to MEMS Action 2.1.
<b>T42 - Estuary entrance modifications (MEMS TARA priority threat)</b>												
Clarence River entrance	MEMS	Port Authority	Breakwalls	Moderate	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Investigation into sedimentary process drivers in Clarence River estuary is required (action in 2003 Clarence River EMP)	High	Y1. (Estuary processes to be addressed in Scoping Study for Clarence River Estuary) with reference to MEMS Action 2.1.
Lake Cakora	MEMS	CVC	Planned extension of seawall	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Mod	Mod	Mod	Changes to entrance management regime from planned sea wall extension has not been investigated.	Unknown	B2
Smaller ICOLLs (Mara Creek, Lake Arragan)	MEMS	NPWS	No artificial intervention	Insignificant	Rare	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>Use and Access - Pedestrian</b>												
<b>T43 - Limited pedestrian access</b>												
Brooms Head (Northern Beach)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
Wooli Beach (Scope Street, Braithwaite Lane, Cenotaph)	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	Planned renewal of Cenotaph access steps	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T44 - Informal pedestrian access</b>												
Wooli Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	Planned renewal of access steps	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T45 - Population increase and visitor pressure increasing demand on services and environment and conflict between users</b>												
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	CVC, NPWS	Campground capacity limitations	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T46 - Bushfire damage to access</b>												
Yuraygir National Park	NPWS	NPWS	NPWS planning for replacement (access, isolation options)	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>Use and Access - Waterways</b>												
<b>T47 - Limited boating access (upper estuary)</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009))	CVC, NPWS	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Potential access locations in upper estuary have not been investigated.	Mod	WW5 - Strategic review of boating facilities (CMP Stage 5).
<b>T48 - Poor condition of public facilities (boat ramps etc.)</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM (2009))	CVC	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	Condition and risks associated with existing infrastructure has not been assessed.	Mod	A8 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (CMP Stage 5)
<b>T49 - Unauthorised access points</b>												
Wooli Wooli River	EMP (BMT WBM, 2009)	Residents	-	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Issues was noted in EMP (BMT WBM, 2009) but no recent assessment.	Mod	WW5 with reference to MEMS Action 2.3.
<b>T50 - Competing uses of the estuary/ coastal zone</b>												
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	CVC, NPWS	Signage	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T51 - Unstable/unsafe bar crossing</b>												
Sandon River	EPS (GHD, 2011), CZMP (2012)	DPIE-Crown Lands	Signage	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T52 - Sedimentation affecting safe navigation</b>												
Wooloweyah Lagoon	Woodhouse. (2001), CZMP, White, N. (2009a)	DPIE-Crown Lands	1992 and 2011 dredging	Mod	Rare	Minimal	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T53 - Algal blooms</b>												
Blue Pools	-	CVC	Monitoring	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-



Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T54 - Bushfire damage to National Park assets</b>												
All National Park areas	-	NPWS	Planned repair, Fire management strategy. Current tender for design and construction of replacement bridge for Mara Creek. Planned completion February 2021.	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T55 - Damage to beach access points from erosion and coastal storms</b>												
Bundjalung National Park beach areas (e.g. Woody Bay)	CEMC, CVC, community consultation	NPWS	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High	Observed erosion, causes and management options not yet assessed.	Mod	BNP2, YNP2 - Assessment of options to manage erosion and preserve beach access (NPWS).
Yuraygir National Park beach areas (e.g. Diggers Camp)		NPWS	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High			
Other beach areas – e.g. Yamba, Minnie Water, Brooms Head, Angourie (Spooky Beach), Wooli, Iluka		CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	High	High	High			
<b>T56 – Stormwater erosion at beaches/estuaries</b>												
Minnie Water	Community consultation	CVC	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T57 - Insufficient access for commercial fishers</b>												
Red Cliff/Lake Arragan	Community consultation	NPWS	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T58 - Jet skis</b>												
Yamba	Community consultation	RMS	Boating regulations	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T59 - Inadequate boat launch facilities</b>												
Brooms Head	Community consultation	CVC	Boat ramp (shallow)	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T60 - Night net fishing</b>												
Yamba	Community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	Estuary general fishing regulations	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T61 - Reduced accessible beach at high tide due to rock wall</b>												
Brooms Head	Observation	CVC	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Potential loss of sandy beach due to planned sea wall extension has not been addressed.	Mod	B2
Woody Bay		NPWS	-	Mod	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Not yet assessed.	High	WH1
<b>Use and Access – Vehicles</b>												
<b>T62 - 4WD/motorbikes on beaches</b>												
Shark Bay (Bundjalung National Park)	NPWS	NPWS	PoM	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Barri Point	Community consultation	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Brooms Head (Northern Beach)	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Brooms Head	CEMC, community consultation	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy, 4WD access north of Lake Cakora	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Brooms Head trail	Community consultation	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
Wooli Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018)	CVC	2018 Beach Access Policy, gate at breakwall	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T63 - Insufficient emergency services access</b>												
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	CVC, NPWS, SES	Emergency access roads and beach ramps in some areas	Major	Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T64 - Inadequate parking (boat trailers)</b>												
Brooms Head	Community consultation	CVC	Car parking bay at boat ramp (too small for trailers).	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>Governance</b>												
<b>T65 - Multiple land managers</b>												
Sandon River	CZMP, GHD (2012)	CVC, DPI – Crown Lands, NPWS, SIMPA, private landowners	Management Plans, collaboration during CMP development	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	Mod	Development and implementation of CMP and other planning documentation
<b>T66 - Inadequate action on coastal protection (due to difficulties gaining community consensus, high cost of implementation and stringent approval requirements)</b>												
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	CVC, DPI – Crown Lands, NPWS, SIMPA, private landowners	CMP development, coastal protection works.	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	Mod	Development and implementation of CMP and other planning documentation
Woody Bay	NPWS	NPWS	Seawall, asset relocation, PoM (out of date)	Major	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Confirm appropriate mechanism for planning and delivery of NPWS coastal protection works	Mod	CMP Scoping Study
Yuraygir National Park	NPWS	NPWS	PoM (out of date)	Major	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod			
<b>T67 - Inability to source sand for beach nourishment</b>												
Whiting Beach	Royal HaskoningDHV (2015)	CVC	Crown Lands navigation maintenance dredging	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	High	High	Ongoing sand sources. Royal HaskoningDHV (2015) recommended dredging sand from between Hickey and Dart Islands, effectively back passing the sand to Whiting Beach.	High	Y2 - Ongoing liaison with TfNSW MIDO and review of sand sources (CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Action 2.1.
Wooli	Royal HaskoningDHV (2018a), community consultation	CVC	Initial sand scraping (2019), planned for 2021.	Mod	Possible	Low	Mod	High	High	Ongoing sand sources	High	W5 - Success of second sand scrape to be assessed. Sand sourcing to be reviewed following second scrape (CMP Stage 5).
<b>T68 - Inaccurate or incomplete mapping of coastal management areas</b>												
CWLRA	CM SEPP mapping, CVC LEP	CVC, NPWS, DPIE- Crown Lands	CM SEPP mapping of CUA, CEA, CWLRA	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Detailed vegetation mapping is not available for the study area. Accuracy of CWLRA in SEPP cannot be confirmed with available mapping.	Mod	A6 – Once DPIE vegetation mapping for North Coast is available, accuracy of CWLRA should be confirmed (CMP Stage 5).
CVA				Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low		Not mapped in SEPP	
CUA and CEA				Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	CMP SEPP mapping is considered suitable for future management.	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T69 - Inadequate asset management planning</b>												
All Council areas	-	CVC	AMPs	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Registers of assets within the coastal zone have not been prepared.	Mod	A7 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (CMP Stage 5)
Bundjalung and Yuraygir National Parks	-	NPWS	-	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			BNP3, YNP3 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (NPWS)
<b>T70 - Inadequate land use planning and development controls</b>												
All areas	-	CVC	2011 LEP, DCPs	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Coastal design guidelines are being updated (MEMS Action 2.2)	-	-
<b>T71 - Lack of funding for coastal management</b>												
Council managed areas	-	CVC	IP&R, external grant funding	Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
National Parks and reserves		NPWS		Major	Possible	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>Heritage</b>												
<b>T72 - Lack of protection/ management of former oyster leases</b>												
Sandon River (Toomba Creek)	CEMC	Heritage NSW	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T73 - Inadequate consultation with Aboriginal land managers</b>												
Study area	CEMC, CVC	CVC, Aboriginal representatives, NPWS	Cultural heritage mapping, development of Indigenous Land Use Agreement with Yaegl TOAC	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T74 - Damage to cultural heritage items/ sites</b>												
Woody Head/Iluka coast	Community consultation	NPWS	Plan of Management	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T75 - Erosion of cultural heritage sites (e.g. middens)</b>												
Angourie	NPWS	NPWS	Plan of Management	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Registers of cultural heritage sites within the coastal zone are currently being prepared	Mod	A9 - Identify cultural heritage sites potentially affected by coastal hazards (through cultural heritage mapping where appropriate)
Sandon campground	NPWS	NPWS	Plan of Management	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod			
<b>Amenity</b>												
<b>T76 - Fish cleaning waste</b>												
Minnie Water	CEMC, community consultation	CVC, DPI-Fisheries	-	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T77 - Beached or deceased whales on/ near beaches</b>												
Marine areas	NPWS, CEMC	NPWS	NPWS review into management of deceased whales in NSW (2019)	Minor	Almost certain	Low	Low	Low	Low	Review provides sufficient information and recommendations.	-	-
<b>T78 - Vehicles on beaches</b>												
Brooms Head	CEMC, community consultation	CVC	4WD access north of Lake Cakora	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T79 - Increased shark activity</b>												
All beaches	Community consultation	DPI-Fisheries	NSW Government shark mitigation strategy	Mod	Possible	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T80 - Lack of or poor condition of public toilets</b>												
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	CVC, NPWS	Public toilets and maintenance/ cleaning program	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-
<b>T81 - Increasing traffic on roads during peak periods</b>												
All areas (not specified)	Community consultation	RMS, CVC, NPWS	Pacific Highway upgrade, road maintenance programs	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	-	-	-
<b>T82 - Insufficient camping access</b>												
National Parks	Community consultation	NPWS	Designated camping areas and capacity limits	Minor	Possible	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	-	-	-

Threats (use, activity or stressor) and location	Source	Management responsibility	Current management approach	Present day risk			Future Risk			Assessment of Knowledge Gaps		Recommendation for additional studies*
				Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk	20-year	50-year	100-year	Knowledge/gap	Priority for Resolution	
<b>T83 - Fallen/ dangerous trees on eroded beaches</b>												
Woody Bay	Observation	NPWS	Warning signs, tree/debris removal	Moderate	Almost certain	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	-	-	-
<b>T84- Marine debris and kelp following storm event</b>												
Brooms Head foreshore	CZMP (SMEC, 2017)	CVC	-	Minor	Likely	Low	Low	Low	Low	Documented occurrence of debris/kelp.	-	-
<b>T485 - Litter</b>												
All areas (terrestrial)	Community consultation	CVC, NPWS	Rubbish bins.	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Documented occurrence of litter	-	-
All areas (marine e.g. Jones Beach)	SIMPA	NPWS, SIMPA	NPWS and community clean-up days	Mod	Likely	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod	Documented occurrence of litter/debris	-	-

**\*Recommendation for additional studies:****BNP – Bundjalung National Park:**

- BNP1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (NPWS).
- BNP2 - Assessment of options to manage erosion and preserve beach access (NPWS Stage 3).
- BNP3 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (NPWS)

**WH – Woody Head (Woody Bay and Shark Bay).**

- WH1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (NPWS)
- WH2 - Asset register and risk assessment (road and services) (NPWS)

**IL – Iluka area**

- IL1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (CMP Stage 5)

**Y – Yamba/Angourie area.**

- Y1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (CMP Stage 5)
- Y2 - Ongoing liaison with TfNSW MIDO and review of sand sources (CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Action 2.1.

**B – Brooms Head/Lake Cakora.**

- B1 - review and update of EASP (CMP Stage 4).
- B2 - Cost-benefit analysis and distributional analysis for seawall extension (CMP Stage 3).
- B3 – Assessment of coastal inundation risk (CMP Stage 2).
- B4 - Desktop assessment, field survey and mapping of bank condition (erosion and riparian vegetation) of navigable reaches. Develop Bank Management Strategy (BMS) in accordance with Initiative 2 of the MEMS and any tool/ guidance provided (CMP Stage 5).
- B5 - Assessment of potential for estuarine vegetation migration with sea level rise based on vegetation types, topography, land use and tidal inundation and including mapping of anthropogenic barriers and land use constraints to migration (e.g. training walls and rock revetments, footpaths, roads, land uses) and management priority classification indicating the level of intervention required to minimise the potential impact of sea level rise on migration (CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Actions 2.3, 3.1 and 3.5.

**Yuraygir National Park:**

- YNP1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (NPWS).
- YNP2 - Assessment of options to manage erosion and preserve beach access (NPWS).
- YNP3 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (NPWS)

**S – Sandon (Village and campground):**

- S1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (NPWS and CVC CMP Stage 2)

**SR – Sandon River**

- SR1 - Detailed tidal inundation assessment for a variety of future sea level rise scenarios, with a risk assessment relating to estuary assets (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).
- SR2 - Desktop assessment, field survey and mapping of bank condition (erosion and riparian vegetation) of navigable reaches. Develop Bank Management Strategy (BMS) in accordance with Initiative 2 of the MEMS and any tool/ guidance provided (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).
- SR3 – Desktop review of historical aerial photographs and data. Seagrass extent and condition survey (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5, to be repeated annually).
- SR4 - Assessment of potential for estuarine vegetation migration with sea level rise based on vegetation types, topography, land use and tidal inundation (SR1) and including mapping of anthropogenic barriers and land use constraints to migration (e.g. training walls and rock revetments, footpaths, roads, land uses) and management priority classification indicating the level of intervention required to minimise the potential impact of sea level rise on migration (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Actions 2.3, 3.1 and 3.5.

**W – Woolli Village:**

- W1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping – beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal inundation (CMP Stage 2).
- W2 - Monitoring of beach profile, near shore wave and current monitoring, sand tracing, beach camera monitoring, offshore wave data collection (CMP Stage 2 and ongoing).
- W3 – review and update of EASP including response to storm damage (CMP Stage 4).
- W4 – Assessment of coastal inundation risk (CMP Stage 2).
- W5 - Success of second sand scrape to be assessed. Sand sourcing to be reviewed following second scrape (CMP Stage 5).

**WW – Woolli Woolli River:**

- WW1 - Detailed tidal inundation assessment for a variety of future sea level rise scenarios, with a risk assessment relating to estuary assets (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).
- WW2 - Desktop assessment, field survey and mapping of bank condition (erosion and riparian vegetation) of navigable reaches. Develop Bank Management Strategy (BMS) in accordance with Initiative 2 of the MEMS and any tool/ guidance provided (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).
- WW3 – Desktop review of historical aerial photographs and data. Seagrass extent and condition survey (CMP Stage 5, to be repeated annually).
- WW4 - Assessment of potential for estuarine vegetation migration with sea level rise based on vegetation types, topography, land use and tidal inundation (WW1) and including mapping of anthropogenic barriers and land use constraints to migration (e.g. training walls and rock revetments, footpaths, roads, land uses) and management priority classification indicating the level of intervention required to minimise the potential impact of sea level rise on migration (CMP Stage 5) with reference to MEMS Actions 2.3, 3.1 and 3.5.
- WW5 - Strategic review of boating facilities (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).

**A – all areas**

- A1 - Coastal hazard assessment and mapping (CMP Stage 5)
- A2 - Detailed tidal inundation assessment for a variety of future sea level rise scenarios, with a risk assessment relating to estuary assets (CVC/NPWS CMP Stage 5).
- A3 – Review and modify Ecohealth monitoring program to cover estuaries and potential issues (CMP Stage 4) with reference to outcomes of MEMS Action 1.5.
- A4 – Regular (5-yearly) Ecohealth monitoring (CMP Stage 5).
- A5 - Assessment of options to manage erosion and preserve beach access (CMP Stage 3)
- A6 – Once DPIE vegetation mapping for North Coast is available, accuracy of CWLRA should be confirmed (CMP Stage 5).
- A7 – Updated mapping potentially to be included in SEPP (CMP Stage 5)
- A8 - Develop asset register including location, use, construction date, condition, risk of erosion/recession, level of service etc. (CMP Stage 5).
- A9 - Identify cultural heritage sites potentially affected by coastal hazards (through cultural heritage mapping where appropriate).



# CLARENCE VALLEY COAST AND ESTUARY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

## UNCONFIRMED MINUTES

Meeting held on Friday, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021 at the Maclean Council Chambers

### **ITEM 1 INTRODUCTION: WELCOME AND APOLOGIES**

Meeting opened at 09:30 with Cr Clancy in the chair. Cr Clancy acknowledged the traditional owners:

*We acknowledge the Traditional Custodian of these lands on which this event is taking place and pay tribute and respect to the Elders both past and present and emerging of the Bundjalung, Gumbaynggirr and Yaegl nations which lie within the Council boundary.*

#### **Attendance:**

Voting: Cr Greg Clancy, Peter Maslen, Imelda Jennings, Peter Rose, Kevin Sheehan, Danielle Adams, Roslyn Woodward

Guests: Robyn Campbell, Uriah Makings (Hydrosphere) and Josh Chivers (NPWS) – via MS Teams

Agencies: Marc Daley (DPIE), John Kennedy (NPWS), David Greenhalgh (Fisheries SIMR), Jonathan Yantsch (DPIE Fisheries), William (Billy) Walker (YTOAC)

CVC Officers: Greg Mashiah, Peter Wilson

Apologies received from:

Name	Organisation / Role	
Des Schroder	CVC	
Scott Lenton	CVC	
Ross Roberts	Harwood Marine	
Jamie Fleeting	CVC	
Ken Laurie	YTOAC	

**Quorum: 6**

**Total Members at todays CV C&EMC: 7 Quorum reached – Yes /No**

### **ITEM 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

NIL

### **ITEM 3 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

**Motion:** That the minutes of the Clarence Valley Coast and Estuary Management Committee held on 06 November 2020 be confirmed.

*Moved Peter Maslen, Seconded Peter Rose CARRIED*

### **ITEM 4 BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES**



## **Clarence Valley Coast Coastal Management Program Scoping Study – Final Draft (for committee’s endorsement to Council)**

Consultants Hydrosphere have completed the Stage 1 (Scoping Study) report. The Committee may recall a draft version of the Study was presented at the previous meeting for comment. Should Stage 1 be adopted CVC, will proceed to the next stages. National Parks plan to collaborate with CVC for the next stages (in particular Stage 2).

### Questions:

- Angourie
  - Concern that if Angourie isn’t mentioned much in the Study, issues such as slumping, erosion, reconstruction of beach access, exposure of Aboriginal heritage (middens) won’t be managed.
  - The access road slope, which was reconstructed 8 years ago, is slumping again by about 50%, due to beach erosion, instability and stormwater.  
Hydrosphere: With relation to the Study, the beach erosion at Angourie is included. The whole coastline will be part of the Stage 2 Study re: beach erosion. We can have another look at the middens and at slope instability within the definitions, but the Spooky Beach erosion sounds more stormwater related.
- Native Title
  - Yaegl Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (RNTBC) to be notified under the Native Title Act, regardless of the studies. The land is important to them and they should be engaged before studies, etc. are undertaken.  
Hydrosphere: It’s part of the consultation plan that there will be ongoing consultation in all stations. The intent moving forward is to engage agencies and Native Title owners.
  - Mapping Project – Billy Walker advised that Council is funding a project to help identify sites of cultural significance, not all of which are included in the AHIMS’ database due to the cultural sensitivity. Confidentiality between YTOAC and CVC is important as some sites are too culturally significant to be made public. Some sites were identified with predicted significance. The database and mapping still to be worked out between Council and the corporation. Would also like to physically audit and assess the sites. Stakeholders will also be updated with information about sites. Bushfires inadvertently exposed (damaged) some important sites that weren’t registered on the AHIMS.
- Lake Wooloweyah
  - Positive feedback about the Study. Noted that Wooloweyah lagoon will be mostly moved into the Estuary report. Nick O’Brien (through Ros W) raised concerns about the lagoon, in relation to water quality and risk of turbidity.  
Hydrosphere: Issues should be covered but in terms of Table 1, we’ve only highlighted what we considered to be the highest risks in relation to the risk assessment. We can take it on notice and may also need to update our risk assessment.
- Make Study Public
  - Positive feedback about the Study and think the study should be made available to the public when finalised.  
CVC: Intend to make it available on the CVC website when finalised.

Motion: **That the Clarence Valley Coast and Estuary Management Committee recommends Council adopt the Coastal Management Program scoping study and proceed with Stages 2, 3 and 4 (subject to grant funding), with appropriate consultation with Yaegl Traditional Land Owners and a review of the issues raised with Lake Wooloweyah and Angourie.**

Moved *Peter Maslen*, Seconded *Danielle Adams* **CARRIED**

**Clarence Fisheries Productivity Project (late Col Creighton project)**

Contacted the Water Research Lab of NSW, who advised that that data has been analysed. Hopefully they will present at the next CandE Management Committee meeting. Danielle mentioned that they had returned recently to gather some additional information.

**Wooloweyah Seagrass Project (SCU Marine Science Centre)**

A/Prof Steve Smith (our key contact) from the SCU Marine Science Centre advised he will be made redundant following a university restructure. He will then work as a consultant. He mentioned another potential contact and we are waiting for details. If it doesn't work out we might have to look at other options.

**Action:** CVC to follow up with Southern Cross University in relation to the Wooloweyah Seagrass Project

**Motion:** The Coast and Estuary Management Committee request that Southern Cross University continue with the Wooloweyah Seagrass Project

*Moved Roslyn Woodward, Seconded Peter Marsden CARRIED*

**ITEM 5 PRESENTATIONS**

Nil

**ITEM 6 AGENCY UPDATES****NPWS**

CMP Scoping Study

- Want to endorse the CMP scoping study. It was a good document that captured a lot of issues. National Parks do have a couple of focus areas where we are concerned about erosion and assets. In relation to National Parks collaborating with CVC for the next stages, we will need meet and discuss the financial contribution from National Parks

Policy for large animal carcasses

- Last year, a 40t carcass was buried on site. There hasn't been any change and it is still the policy, but National Parks and other agencies, such as Crowns Lands and CVC, need to discuss how to manage certain scenarios. There are also cultural aspects and we should also discuss with Yaegl and community representatives. John K will make contact with Peter Birch, Billy Walker and a community member. YTOAC: We'd like to have a ceremony and have them buried on Country.

**CRFC**

Following the DPIE-Fisheries presentation to the November 2020 Committee meeting on the *Saving our threatened species: North Coast* project, the CRFC Board has agreed to support the project through the provision of fish food.

**Cane Growers**

Due to more favourable weather, we're projecting to cut more cane next year.

**DPIE**

Coastal Future Direction document

- Statement being put together. Online opportunities for input from key stakeholders. (Marc D)

**DPIE Fisheries**

Fish Kills

- Inspections for fish kills after the recent rains revealed nothing too significant. Nothing in the Clarence Valley LGA. Potential for some fish kills coming up if we get hot weather with local water.

Council Workshops

- We have requested additional information for proposed development on Orion Drive,

Yamba. Includes a proposal to site some dwellings on key fish habitat.

- Currently undertaking some fish-friendly council workshops. Aimed at talking to Councils to help them understand requirements and best-practice. We audit all works from the last couple of years and the feedback is that CVC have generally been doing a good job and complying with permits for on-ground works. There is one outstanding item which will be detailed in a letter to CVC in relation to the offset for a bridge project.

#### Marine Parks

- The way marine parks are managed is being reviewed. Hopefully will be up for public consultation before the end of the year. CVC will be informed when it is out.

#### CVC

##### CMP Scoping Study

- Initially decided to undertake the Coastline and Estuary CMP studies separately. We should be able to do Stages 2, 3 and 4 of the Coastline CMP simultaneously with Stage 1 (Scoping Study) of the Estuary CMP.

CVC: The area covered by the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018* (SEPP) extends to Tucabia and Copmanhurst.

**Motion: That the Coast and Estuary Management Committee recommends to Council to proceed with Stage 1 (Scoping Study) of the Estuary Coastal Management Program, subject to grant funding.**

*Moved Peter Maslen, Seconded Imelda Jennings CARRIED*

#### Brooms Head Environmental Design & Assessment

- Consultant incorporating comments from DPIE.

#### Wooli Beach Management Scheme

- Waiting for minor document changes to happen.

#### Community Rep (Imelda)

##### Lake Wooloweyah

- Is Lake Wooloweyah zoned as 'W1' (and the proposed development at Orion Drive)?  
CVC: Lake Wooloweyah, Oyster Channel and Palmers Channel are 'Zone W1'. Most of the land on Micalo Island adjoining waterways is zoned E1 or E2, with some zoned RU2. The proposed development at Orion Drive is within the Oyster Cove area, which is zoned R2.

##### Developments

- For a hypothetical major development on the edge of Lake Wooloweyah or estuary system, will the coastal zone document need to be referred to, and in the meantime, are there other documents that need to be referred to?  
CVC: When considering development the relevant planning documents in order of precedence are SEPPs (including the Coastal Management SEPP), the Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and the various Development Control Plans (DCP) adopted by Council. The SEPP and LEP are statutory documents and their requirements need to be followed; the DCP are policy documents of Council and therefore can be varied by the Councillors when considering a development.
- Why is the CandE Management Committee not consulted when developments have the potential to affect the estuary?  
CVC: The role of the CandE Management Committee as outlined in Section 2 of its constitution is to advise Council on developing and implementing Management Plans related to Coasts and Estuaries and initiating and overseeing coastline and estuary management processes. Once the CMPs are finalised, if there's any changes required to the LEP then CVC consider changes to the plan and submits a request to the State Government, which has the ultimate approval role in terms of changes to the LEP. Committee members with concerns regarding developments are

encouraged to make individual submissions. State Government agency representatives noted that as they may have a statutory role in commenting on developments and potentially issuing approvals it would be inappropriate for them to comment on any development proposals at a committee meeting.

### **YTOAC**

- Suggest the CandE Management Committee attend an induction around Native Title, for stakeholders to gain an understanding about our non-exclusive rights. We have a legal team that represent us through an agreement. Also suggest inviting stakeholders to Country to discuss.

Action: Arrange an address from the relevant representatives at YTOAC.

### **ITEM 7 GENERAL BUSINESS**

#### **Alternative Options for Managing Erosion**

- Looking at alternatives to rock to manage erosion in estuary areas. Hope to receive advice from consultants and talk to Yaegl representatives about a better approach to managing riverbanks. Kieran McAndrew (CVC) is putting a brief together for a consultant for Floodplain Management which could potentially be applied to Coast and Estuary Management.

DPIE Fisheries: Fisheries also looks at bank management strategies. We're trying to make 'best-practice' now a standard practice which is environmentally sympathetic. We're reviewing the different types of erosion and different erosion protection works to match up the best management options e.g. fillets, inter-tidal benching.

### **ITEM 8 NEXT MEETING**

Friday 04 June 2021 at 9:30am

### **ITEM 9 CLOSE OF MEETING**

Meeting closed at 11:19am

**Clarence Sports Committee Meeting – Rushforth Park, South Grafton - Monday 15 February 2021 - 4.30pm to 6:00pm**

		Sport	Sport Delegate		Alternate 1		Alternate 2		Alternate 3	
<b>Cr Debrah Novak</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CR Cricket & Jnr Cricket	Derek Woods	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brett Loveday	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adam Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brendan Palmer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cr Jim Simmons	<input type="checkbox"/>	CR Sailing Club	Karl Cooksley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dennis Boyd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robert Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Peter Birch	<input type="checkbox"/>	CR Yacht Club	Margy Dougherty	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alex Purvis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Max Dickson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
David Sutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	CV BMX Club	David Landenberger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marnie Brighton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jenn Chisholm	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rachelle Passmore	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Copmanhurst Campdraft	Karen Metcalfe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peter Weatherstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Judy Disson	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Andrew Auglys	<input type="checkbox"/>	Copmanhurst Tennis Club	Philippa Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ayesha Beckman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jim Fahey	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Gavin Beveridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coutts Xing Croquet	Peter Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ken Davison	<input type="checkbox"/>	Helyn Davison	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Natalie Sear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coutts Xing Football	Judy Tickle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dave Towns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Matthew Godwin	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Other Attendees</b>		Coutts Xing Recreation Inc	Julie Burke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wayne Burke	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Greg Cowan	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NCF - David Anderson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Athletics	Natasha Rudder	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lynn Rudder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Terry West	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NCF- Giuseppe Terranova	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gtn AFL F/Ball-Tigers	James Hourigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luke Stanford	<input type="checkbox"/>				
NCF - Andrew Woodward	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Basketball	Patrick Hagan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bryan Robinson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kate Unitt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Sports Awards Bruce Carle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gtn City Tennis	Ayesha Beckman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anne Awbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Michelle Champion	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hawthorne Park Alan Watkins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Dragon Boats	Judy Keeley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Krys Tyson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robin Smith	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ulmarra C/D – Sean Davis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Ghosts Jnrs	Ben Ellis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amy Blanch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Troy Carter	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Street O – Gavin Rayward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Ghosts RLFC	Robin Smith	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amy Blanch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Michelle Gilbert	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Canoe Club - Gavin Rayward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Hockey	Kerry Barton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alf Groves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peter Gibbons	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Grafton Touch -Craig Nipperess	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Netball	Brooke Burton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carlie Bullen	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Gtn Rowing Club	Dennis Darke	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	John Brien	<input type="checkbox"/>	Michael Collins	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don Noble	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Guest</b>		Gtn Pistol Club	Philip Lee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nathan Miller	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stacy Chard	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gtn Redmen-Union	Owen Turner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guy Robertson	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Supa Oldie Soccer	Michael Woodward	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert Bryant	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		Hawthorne Users	Alan Dixon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ralph Connors	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
		J/Hill Tennis Club	Megan Albert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sue Albert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jamie Smith	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Rushforth Town Clubs	Brett Reynolds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tabatha Ellem	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lynn Rudder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		SG M/Cycle Club	Bruce Shorrock	<input type="checkbox"/>	David Ford	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		SG Jnr RLFC	Erin Gallagher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Andrew Jabour	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		SG Rebels RLFC	Terry Power	<input type="checkbox"/>	John Mathews	<input type="checkbox"/>				
		Westlawn F/Ball	Michael Salvestro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Skye Sear	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## Clarence Sports Committee Meeting

**Rushforth Park, South Grafton - Monday 15 February 2021 - 4.30pm to 6:00pm**  
**Minutes**

Item		Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
01	Welcome	<p>Meeting commenced Time start 4.32pm</p> <p>The chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked them for their attendance. Cr Novak then acknowledged the traditional custodians of the land on which this meeting is held, being the Bundjalung, Gumbaynggirr and the Yaegl peoples.</p> <p>Cr Novak held a minutes silence in memory of the late Mr Bruce Green, a long time member of the Lower Clarence Sports Committee and the Sports Award Sub-Committee who passed away recently. He made a valuable contribution to the community and will be dearly missed.</p>	Chair		
02	Apologies	Jaime Smith, Robert Fish, Owen Turner, Marnie Brighton			
03	<p><b>Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meeting Held 16 November, 2020</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moved:</b> Lynn Rudder                      <b>Seconded:</b> Max Dickson                      <b>CARRIED</b></p>				
04	Delegate / Alternate Forms	<p>Delegate/Alternate membership update forms have still not been returned from the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Grafton Junior Rugby League Club (Rebels, juniors)</li> <li>- South Grafton Rugby League Football Club (Rebels)</li> </ul> <p>Please complete and return to: <a href="mailto:rachelle.passmore@clarence.nsw.gov.au">rachelle.passmore@clarence.nsw.gov.au</a></p>			

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
05	<b>Correspondence In</b> Final Report – Big River Canoe Club, racks at Salty Seller Reserve Final Report – Coutts Crossing Croquet Club, upgrade croquet lawns Delegate/Alternate membership update form – Coutts Crossing Croquet Club Delegate/Alternate membership update form – Grafton Netball Association Delegate/Alternate membership update form – Grafton Rugby Union Club Delegate/Alternate membership update form - Hawthorne Park Equestrian User Group Delegate/Alternate membership update form – Grafton Basketball Association (handed in at meeting)			
06	<b>Correspondence Out</b> CVC – Routine minutes and agendas distributed with attachments where appropriate CVC – Local Sport Defibrillator Grant Program CVC – COVID-19 updates			
07	<b>Business Arising from the Minutes:</b>			
7.01	<b>Sports Awards 2020 – Report from Sub-Committee</b> Lynn Rudder – Last years event went extremely well being the first large event held after COVID restrictions had relaxed a little. Used online booking & ticketing which went well and this method will possibly be used going forward as it made things easier.  The passing of Bruce Green is a big loss for the Sub-Committee and the committee will now need to look for another member. The committee will talk to members of the indigenous community to try to have someone from this community join.	Sub-Committee		
08	<b>Sports Committee Funded Projects - Status</b>			
8.01	<u><b>2019/20 (Round 2) Projects</b></u> <b>Big River Canoe Club</b> Council endorsed the Committee’s recommendation at its June 2020 meeting (Item 6a.20.021) \$997.97 Ex GST – Install racks at the Sailing Clubhouse, Salty Seller Reserve.  Project Status: Project completed, final report provided.	Gavin Rayward	Remove from agenda	RP

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
8.02	<p><b><u>2020/21 (Round 1) Projects</u></b></p> <p><b>Big River Canoe Club - Storage Racks</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) \$270.91 Ex GST – Install racks at the Mann River Caravan Park.</p> <p>Project Status: Purchase materials and the racks are going to be built shortly.</p>	Gavin Rayward		
8.03	<p><b>Coutts Crossing Croquet Club - Upgrade Croquet Lawns</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) \$3816.00 Ex GST – upgrades to the croquet lawns at Wajard Park.</p> <p>Project Status: Project is complete. Club is very happy and play will resume soon. Just need the grass to grow a little more.</p>	Helyn Davison		
8.04	<p><b>Grafton Pistol Club - Road Remedial/Range Upgrade Works</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) \$13,000 Ex GST – Remedial road and range upgrade works.</p> <p>Project Status: Project going well, have cleared the range of the trees so people can't hide behind them. The Police and SERCO have heavily booked the range throughout the week. The club is updating the danger/keep out signs. Due to bookings, may require an extension to September 2021 to complete works.</p> <p>The club are using local labour/contractors for this project.</p>	Phillip Lee		
8.05	<p><b>Grafton City Tennis Club - New Scoreboards</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) \$686.00 Ex GST – new scoreboards at Fisher Park.</p> <p>Project Status: No delegate in attendance.</p> <p>Rachelle Passmore – Council has not heard from the Club, a letter has been issued advising that the project has been approved.</p>	Delegate		



Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
8.06	<p><b>Grafton Supa Oldie Soccer - Rushforth Park Defibrillator</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) \$1524.00 Ex GST – Install defibrillator at Rushforth Park.</p> <p>Project Status: Lynn Rudder advised that the defibrillator has been installed and training is being held on Wednesday 17 Feb 2021, members from all RPTC clubs have been invited to attend this training.</p>	Micheal Woodward		
9	<b>Business for this meeting:</b>			
9.01	<p><b><u>2020/21 (Round 2) Sports Committee Funding</u></b></p> <p>Online applications for round one are now open through the Smarty grants system. Applications will close 3 May, 2021. Funding guidelines and additional information is available on Council's webpage:  <a href="https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-VLI-52-36-17">https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-VLI-52-36-17</a></p> <p>2020/21 (Round 1) Funding Allocation: \$19,296.91  2020/21 (Round 2) Remaining Funding: \$15,703.09</p>	Rachelle Passmore	All – please speak with a couple officer to discuss your proposed project and obtain a unique number for the application process.	All
9.02	<p><b><u>Regional Sport Facility Fund</u></b></p> <p>Council, with the support of the Grafton Netball Association will be submitting an application for the redevelopment of the netball courts at Westward Park. The application will include the demolition of the existing court and construction of 8 new courts. The current courts are at the end of their useful life and require replacement.</p> <p>The outcome of the applications is expected in April 2021.</p>	Rachelle Passmore		

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
9.03	<p><b><u>COVID-19 Safety Plans</u></b></p> <p>Reminder - COVID-19 Safety Plans must be completed and sent to Council for all sporting groups who utilise Council facilities. The Safety Plan should be consistent with Public Health (COVID-19 Restrictions on Gathering and Movement) Order (no 7) 2020.</p> <p>The Safety plans must be updated as regulations change. A copy of the plan must also be kept onsite and available for inspection by an authorised officer.</p> <p>Additionally, all sports must nominate a COVID-19 Safety Officer who will oversee the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>All clubs should submit a new COVID Safety Plan at the start of their new seasons.</p>	Rachelle Passmore	All Sports – please send through your updated COVID-19 Safety Plan.	All
9.04	<p><b><u>NSW Government, Infrastructure, Community Building Partnerships and Crown Reserve Improvement fund Applications</u></b></p> <p>Council, with the support of the user groups submitted applications for funding for the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- North Street Field – Amenities block</li> <li>- Ellem Oval – Aluminium grandstands</li> <li>- Salty Seller Reserve – Safe river access</li> </ul> <p>These applications were not successful.</p> <p>The North Street Amenities Block will still proceed with a reduced scope within Council’s capital works program.</p> <p>Council will continue to submit applications through suitable funding sources and will assist clubs if they are looking to make application.</p>	Rachelle Passmore		
9.05	<p><b><u>Change in Meeting location - 2021</u></b></p> <p>Due to planned upgrades of the Prince Street Council building, the Chambers will be unavailable. Meetings during the renovation period have been relocated to the new Rushforth Park facility, Rushforth Road, South Grafton.</p>		Committee Members to note the location of the meetings for 17 May 2021 and 16 August 2021 will be held at the <u>Rushforth Park Clubhouse facility, Rushforth Road, South Grafton.</u>	

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
10	<p><b>General business</b></p> <p>General Business to be limited to an update of sports club / association business only.</p> <p>All operational items to be directed to Council via (02) 6643 0200 or <a href="mailto:council@clarencenew.gov.au">council@clarencenew.gov.au</a></p>			
	<p><b>Alan Watkins, Grafton Pony Club/HPEUG</b> – Will be doing some fencing along the number two rugby union field shortly.</p> <p><b>Wayne Burke, Coutts Crossing Recreation Inc</b> – All sports are starting back up again. COVID has knocked player numbers a little but up and running again now. CCRI has a QR code set up so all participants and guests can use.</p> <p><b>Judy Keeley, Grafton Dragon Boats</b> – Doing three trainings a week &amp; have boat at sailing club. Issue with parking area at Salty Seller Reserve, tpo be submitted to Council for consideration to repair/fill. Numbers are coming back, not sure if they will hold a regatta.</p> <p><b>Lynn Rudder, Grafton Athletics Club</b> – Next week the club is sending a large team to NSW Championships. Having the Wednesday and Friday athletics is going well, numbers are down but things are moving ahead. Looking to hold a local club meet in March.</p> <p><b>Lynn Rudder, RPTC</b> – Community Soccer will begin on 17/4/2021, Grafton City Soccer (juniors) will be hosted by Grafton United FC this year as the club could not get a committee together. Grafton United have created a QR Code for use at training. Would expect that RPTC will create a QR Code for use this season.</p> <p><b>Helyn Davison, Coutts Crossing Croquet</b> – Have installed a defibrillator on the outside of the clubhouse building, it is available for the local community to use. The defibrillator training had 20 club members and 7 community members attended.</p> <p><b>Dennis Darke, Grafton Rowing Club</b> – It has been a slow return but now juniors and seniors can mix. The Club has applied for a major grant, looking to put an accessible top deck back on the top of the Rowing Club building (in the early 30s there was a dance floor on top of the building).</p> <p><b>Phillip Lee, Grafton Pistol Club</b> – Going really well, with COVID restrictions they still have plenty of room for our members. We have just got a defibrillator installed through Surf Life Saving; it was very easy and would encourage clubs to use this avenue.</p> <p><b>Brooke Burton, Grafton Netball Association</b> – Would like to thank CVC for putting forward the replacement of the courts funding application. The Association has implemented a QR Code the biggest problem is that it is so open (no designated entry/exit), have asked parents not to come to training until a process can be worked out. Have had 1<sup>st</sup> sign on last Saturday a second next week, have finalised rep teams but have been unable to field a 15's or 17's team this year so Grafton will not be represented at the senior state carnival in 2021.</p> <p><b>Dennis Boyd, Clarence River Sailing Club</b> – Held annual regatta early December 2020, it went well but still couldn't do any training, hanging in there. The foreshore in front of the clubhouse is a little untidy at the moment; it is a shame the funding that CVC applied for didn't come through. Club does do some clean up when they can. Once the Riverside Precinct is finalised this may change.</p> <p><b>Craig Nippers, Grafton Touch</b> – Semi Finals are being held on Wednesday this week and grand finals next Wednesday. May consider a short winter season if people will come on board to help run the season.</p>			

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
	<p><b>Gavin Rayward, Big River Canoe</b> – Ran white water training last weekend and had 74 participants. Have received a grant through Our Healthy Clarence community access grant project this funding is being used to run MAD (Men Against Depression) Paddlers and the program will run in March 2021.</p> <p><b>Gavin Rayward, Grafton Rowing Club</b> – The club has had juniors attend the Qld State Rowing Championships, the NSW State Rowing Championships and the Combined High School Rowing events. They have done very well with many finalists and placing's.</p> <p><b>Brett Loveday, Clarence River Cricket Association</b> – There are only a few rounds left in the season and then finals. All of the fields are in great condition (thanked Council), there is only one issue with Ellem Oval, the wicket square has some issues and this has been reported to Council.</p> <p><b>Michael Salvestro, Westlawn Tigers FC</b> – The club has just opened up registrations and will be holding a working bee this weekend.</p> <p><b>David Anderson, North Coast Football</b> – Community football starts 17/4/2021, NCF also have a senior Competition (North Coast) starting on 10/4 and also have juniors playing in a Newcastle competition. Asked what is going on with the entry road to Rushforth Park, R Passmore advised that the road is in the design stage. The shade shelter will be relocated in the next few weeks, the old canteen will be demolished, the new grand stands will be installed very shortly and the footpath will be extended from the clubhouse to the road. The car park design will commence after this. The fence around Rushforth Park Field 1 will be relocated once money allows.</p> <p><b>Max Dickson, Clarence River Yacht club</b> – The club has not done much this year, there were some boats that went to Yamba for Australia Day and that is all.</p> <p><b>Brendan Palmer, Clarence River Junior Cricket Association</b> – The season has a few weeks to go and then finals, juniors had a big break over Christmas, the kids are having fun. This season the U10s are up in numbers by a team, U12s are down 4 teams, U14s are down in numbers, U17s has gained another team but their competition is based in Lower Clarence. Next year there should be looking at holding a U17s 4 team competition.</p> <p><b>Kate Unitt, Grafton Basketball Association</b> – The association has had an ordinary last 14 months, the facility was closed due to COVID and then the facility upgrade for most of last year. The last year has been a learning curve but things are starting to look up, a large amount of juniors have signed up this year (18 &amp; under). Unfortunately there are not enough women's teams to run a competition, the new Vikings Premier League Men's competition is being played on Thursday nights, B men play on Monday nights and juniors play on Monday afternoons. Did not have the numbers to nominate teams in Northern Junior League (NJL) but will nominate teams for North Coast Shield completion played against teams from Yamba, Ballina, Lismore and Byron. Currently in negotiation with PCYC to start up tiny tots basketball.</p> <p><b>Alan Dixon, HPEUG</b> – Currently completing remedial work, the season has now started; the HPEUG calendar is quite full. There are some issues with the Roy Hawthorne Shelter &amp; the back fence. R Passmore advised that a masterplan for Hawthorne Park is planned for inclusion in the 2021/2022 program, once this has been completed Council will be able to move ahead with funding applications.</p>			
11	<p><b>Time, date and venue of next meeting: Monday 17 May, 2021 – Rushforth Park Clubhouse.</b></p>			<p><i>Bookings made</i>  17 May 2021  16 Aug 2021  15 Nov 2021</p>

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
	Meeting closed:	Closed 5:24 pm		

**Lower Clarence Sports Committee Meeting**  
**Maclean Chambers, 50 River Street, Maclean – Monday 15 February 2021 - 7.00pm to 8:30pm**  
**Minutes**

Attendance CVC		Sport	Sport Delegate		Alternate 1		Alternate 2		Other	
David Sutton (CVC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BR Sailing Club	Hariet Woodrow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wayne Culph	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rachelle Passmore (CVC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	CC Dragon Boat Club	Wayne Sutton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kathy Thornton	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Lynda Leslie	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cr Debrah Novak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CC Magpies Jnrs	Dan Nikas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shane Essex	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kerry Lee	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Cr Peter Ellem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CR U3A Croquet Group	Richard Robertson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Morna Doyle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ros Higgins	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Cr Jim Simmons (Mavor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	CR Masters Swimming	Ken Adams	<input type="checkbox"/>	Matthew Eke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alan Lawrence	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Gavin Beveridge (CVC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Harwood Cricket Club	Tim McMahon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Doug Moss	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amanda Lobb	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Iluka Football Club	Oliver Dean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jon McEwen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roxi Dean	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Iluka Cricket Club	Matt Farrell	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jon McEwen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Steve Madden	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Iluka Rowing & Aquatic	Gayle Armour	<input type="checkbox"/>	Betty Bogdanek	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bettina Schreiber	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Lawrence Rodeo	Michelle Firth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shane Want	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracy Moran	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Lawrence Golf & Sports	Colin Wheeler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trevor Simpson	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Other Attendees</b>		LC Cricket Assn	Jon McEwen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tim McMahon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anthony Torv	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doug Moss	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andrew Woodward (NFC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC Magpies RLFC	John Elisaia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tim Ryan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Brendan Randall	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Alison Derrick (Good Sports)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC Netball Assn	Angela Berry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amanda Bill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		LC Pony Club	Tracy Moran	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robbie Sutherland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Melinda Lee	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		LC Tennis Assn	John Porter	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peter Rose	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Maclean Dirt Bike Club	Ken Roots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sharon Mitchell	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Maclean Football Club		<input type="checkbox"/>	Matt Farrell	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Maclean Show Society	Colin Marsh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracey Moran	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Maclean Swim Club	Hughie Stanley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gary Carmichael	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Yamba Dog Sports	Kristy Ensby	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Yamba Football Club	Mark Skippings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anton Sluyters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Yamba Rugby Club	Robert Thompson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adrain Miller	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert Donges	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
		Yamba Touch Assn	Tim Ryan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lauren Ross	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paul Hope	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

**PLEASE NOTE THAT IF YOUR NAME DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE ATTENDANCE SHEET IT WILL NOT BE NOTED ON THESE MINUTES THAT YOU ATTENDED – THIS MAY AFFECT YOUR ORGANISATION’S ABILITY TO OBTAIN FUNDING. PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU SIGN THE SHEET**



Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
7.01	<p><b>Sports Awards 2021 – Report from Sub-Committee</b></p> <p>Sub-Committee will be meeting soon to commence Sports Awards 2021 planning. Proposed date for awards is early to mid November 2021, have commenced approaching potential venues in Yamba.</p> <p>Decision made to replace vacant position on sub-committee.</p> <p>Meeting times and Grafton location identified as a perceived issue.</p> <p>Tim McMahon to contact Bill to discuss meeting locations and times.</p> <p>Tracy Moran self nominated and accepted vacant position on Sports Award Sub-Committee.</p>	Sub-Committee	Discuss meeting locations and times.	TM
7.02	<p><b>Grant Funding Updates</b></p> <p><b>R2 Stronger Country Communities Fund: Ngayundi Yamba Sports Complex</b></p> <p><b>Project:</b> Playing surface upgrade, irrigation and drainage.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> practically complete, drainage / irrigation works complete, fence to come down this week. Dressing and levelling this week dependent on weather. Expected settling period, especially along spine drain and laterals. Project delivered within the budget. Stakeholder meeting to be held to discuss oval / field locations.</p> <p><b>Federal Government Funding: Ken Leeson Oval</b></p> <p><b>Project:</b> New community clubhouse facility.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> finished design phase, reported to Council, approved subject to addition of disability inclusion works. Redesigned and reported back to council. Expected March start date with the works to include amenity building, cricket shed toilet and disable car park.</p>	David Sutton	<p>Stakeholder meeting to be held to discuss oval / field locations.</p> <p>For information.</p>	DS



Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
	<p><b>Showgrounds Stimulus Funding Program (P2): Maclean Showground</b></p> <p><b>Project (P2):</b> Building extension – Clydesdale.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> stakeholder site meeting, currently undertaking design drawings / structural engineering, once completed documents to be forwarded for further stakeholder engagement.</p> <p><b>NSW ICC T20 World Cup 2020 Legacy Fund: Yamba Oval &amp; Wherrett Park</b></p> <p><b>Project:</b> Upgrade cricket practice nets.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> ongoing Contractor issues, Wherrett Park expected to be completed this week, works will then move on to Yamba Oval.</p>			
<b>08</b>	<b>Sports Committee Funded Projects - Status</b>			
<b>8.01</b>	<p><b><u>2020/21 Round 1 Projects</u></b></p> <p><b>Lawrence Rodeo Committee</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) – approve the application for funding for \$3,431.82 (ex GST) to the Lawrence Rodeo Committee for Lawrence Rodeo Arena Upgrade at Maclean Showground.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> works have not commenced.</p>	MF		

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
8.02	<p><b><u>2020/21 Round 1 Projects</u></b></p> <p><b>Lower Clarence Tennis Association</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) – approve the application for funding for \$11,036.00 (ex GST) to the Lower Clarence Tennis Association for Install Lights on Three Tennis Courts at Ryan Park Tennis Complex.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> lighting materials delivered, installation planned in near future being weather dependent.</p>	PR via email		
8.03	<p><b><u>2020/21 Round 1 Projects</u></b></p> <p><b>Yamba Football Club</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) – approve the application for funding for \$1,331.59 (ex GST) to the Yamba Football Club for Senior &amp; Junior Competitive Goals at Yamba Sports Complex.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> in the process of procuring goals.</p>	AS		
8.04	<p><b><u>2020/21 Round 1 Projects</u></b></p> <p><b>Maclean Show Society</b></p> <p>Council endorsed the Committee's recommendation at its December 2020 meeting (Item 6c.20.188) – approve the application for funding for \$379.39 (ex GST) to the Maclean Show Society for Concrete Water Trough at Maclean Showground.</p> <p><b>Project Status:</b> works completed, requirement to submit final report.</p>	CM	Request project completion report.	GB
09	<b>Business for this meeting:</b>			

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
9.01	<p><b>2020/21 (Round 2) Sports Committee Funding</b></p> <p>Online applications for 2020/21 (Round 2) Sports Committee Funding are now open through the Smarty grants system. Applications will close Sunday 2 May, 2021. Funding guidelines and additional information is available on Council's webpage:</p> <p><a href="https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-VLI-52-36-17">https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-VLI-52-36-17</a></p> <p>2020/21 (Round 1) Funding Allocation: \$16,178.80</p> <p>2020/21 (Round 2) Remaining Funding: \$18,821.20</p>	Gavin Beveridge	Forward reminder email.	GB
9.02	<p><b>Regional Sport Facility Fund</b></p> <p>Council will be submitting an application to Regional Sport Facility Fund to upgrade the sportsfield lighting at Wherrett Park, Maclean.</p> <p>The application will propose works to upgrade the existing lighting to energy efficient LED systems (Barry Watts Oval &amp; WP2 Football / League field) and construct new lighting to WP1 Football / League field.</p> <p>The outcome of the application is expected in April 2021.</p>	David Sutton	For information.	
9.03	<p><b>COVID-19 Safety Plans</b></p> <p>Reminder - COVID-19 Safety Plans must be completed and sent to Council for all sporting groups who utilise Council facilities. The Safety Plan should be consistent with Public Health (COVID-19 Restrictions on Gathering and Movement) Order (no 7) 2020.</p> <p>The Safety plans must be updated as regulations change. A copy of the plan must also be kept onsite and available for inspection by an authorised officer.</p> <p>Additionally, all sports must nominate a COVID-19 Safety Officer who will oversee the implementation of the plan.</p>	Gavin Beveridge	All Sports – please send through your updated COVID-19 Safety Plan.	All

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
10	<p><b>General business</b></p> <p>General Business to be limited to an update of sports club / association business only.</p> <p>All operational items to be directed to Council via (02) 6643 0200 or <a href="mailto:council@clarence.nsw.gov.au">council@clarence.nsw.gov.au</a></p> <p><b>Harwood Cricket Club</b> – all good, recently held presentation for last year, new crickets practice nets constructed.</p> <p><b>Lower Clarence Netball Assn</b> – new delegates Angela Berry and Amanda Bill, representative selections made with training set to commence, netball season set to commence in March, court improvement works required.</p> <p><b>Lower Clarence Cricket Assn</b> – lack of fields due to improvement works have created draw issues, held presentation for last year in November, finals planned for start of March, have played matches at Iluka post improvement works.</p> <p><b>Yamba Touch Assn</b> – seasons finishes in 6 weeks, dependent on field conditions. Reported operational issues of conditions of public toilets.</p> <p><b>CC Magpies Jnrs</b> – reported on-going operational issues. Committee discussed on-going site drainage issues at Yamba Sports Complex.</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b> The LCSC please ask Director Jamie Fleeting to investigate the works necessary to clear the drainage from YSC to the outlet.</p> <p><b>MOVED:</b> Tim McMahon <b>ALL IN FAVOUR</b> <b>ACTION OFFICER:</b> David Sutton</p> <p><b>Lower Clarence Magpies RLFC</b> – moving facilities</p> <p><b>Clarence Coast Dragon Boat Club</b> – ongoing search for waterfront location.</p> <p><b>Yamba Football Club</b> – preparing for new season set to start 17 April, registrations have commenced, confident of fielding women team.</p> <p><b>CR U3A Croquet Group</b> – numbers are going well with around 65 participants, grounds are looking good. Discussed signage.</p> <p><b>Maclean Swim Club</b> – end of a good season, club participants performing well at school swimming carnivals.</p> <p><b>Maclean Football Club</b> – registrations have commenced, numbers looking good for juniors and seniors.</p> <p><b>Iluka Football Club</b> – registrations have commenced, confident of fielding senior team, new board elected.</p> <p><b>Yamba Dog Sports</b> – planning to commence in the middle of March to avoid hot weather.</p> <p><b>Maclean Show Society</b> – introduced Robbie Sutherland, meeting tomorrow night to make a decision on the 2021 Maclean Show. Recent shows in regional areas (Tenterfield, Glenn Innes) have been performing well.</p> <p><b>Lower Clarence Pony Club</b> – 30 new members, holding a double rally this weekend.</p> <p><b>Lawrence Rodeo</b> – not much currently going on, additional planning workload with the tragic loss of Bruce Green.</p>			

Item	Discussion/Comments	Reporting Officer	Actions	Action Officer
	<p><b>Big River Sailing Club</b> – coming to season end, big regatta planned in a fortnight, club going really well with capping of some events required.</p> <p><b>Maclean Dirt Bike Club</b> – same situation as in August, reaching agreement with Crown Lands and addressing Native Title issues, hopefully commence soon.</p> <p><b>Cr Peter Ellem</b> – attended Tenterfield Show, QR code on entry, show was limited to one day, sideshow alley was in operation.</p>			
11	<p><b>Time, date and venue of next meeting: 7:00pm, Monday 17 May, 2021 – Maclean Chambers, 50 River Street, Maclean</b></p>			<p><i>Bookings made</i>  17 May 2021  16 Aug 2021  15 Nov 2021</p>
	<p><b>Meeting closed:</b></p>	<p>8:15 pm</p>		

# Works Report Attachment

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System							
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %	Project Status	Project Risk Status	Project Budget Status
<b>ROADS &amp; TRANSPORT</b>				<b>16,097,059</b>	<b>17,119,325</b>	<b>33,446,864</b>	<b>20,383,414</b>	<b>48%</b>			
1	General	Roads Infrastructure	Blaxland Flat Road - Widening & Alignment	406,000	447,000	853,000	854,382	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Roads Infrastructure	Bridge Replacement Program	985,710	1,872,241	2,857,951	1,697,027	45%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Roads Infrastructure	Glens Ck Rd – table drain repair & new drainage 4.3km fr Arm	293,046	202,182	90,864	91,729	101%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
4	General	Roads Infrastructure	Gumnut Road Yamba - Traffic Management Measures	87,700	2,700	85,000	80,440	95%	Finalisation phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
5	General	Roads Infrastructure	James Creek Road Shoulder Widening	-	173,100	173,100	173,114	97%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
6	General	Roads Infrastructure	Nth Ewingar Road - Seal Asbestos Contaminated Gravel	200,000	5,392	194,608	194,607	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
7	General	Roads Infrastructure	Old Glen Innes Rd Ch14572-16850m - Reconstr 2278m	-	73,544	73,544	73,544	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
8	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rural Roads - Minor Heavy Patching Program	477,992	384,741	93,251	83,438	89%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
9	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rural Roads Reseals	1,399,000	524,137	874,863	869,660	99%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
10	General	Roads Infrastructure	Tallawudjah Crk Rd - Realignment & Widening	335,500	23,500	359,000	359,334	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
11	General	Roads Infrastructure	Treelands Dr Community Centre Carpark - Design	50,000	-	50,000	750	2%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
12	General	Roads Infrastructure	Unsealed Roads Gravel Resheeting Program	800,000	-	800,000	534,192	63%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
13	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rehab - Fischers Lane, Southgate (1300m, 3900m2)	-	79,000	79,000	82,435	104%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
14	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rehab - Victoria St, Grafton (180m, 3960m2)	-	65,000	65,000	61,016	94%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
15	General	Roads Infrastructure	Coaldale Road Shoulder Widening, Rehab and Reseal	-	3,455,878	3,455,878	12,570	0%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
16	General	Roads Infrastructure	Richmond St Lawrence - Traffic Management Facilities	51,250	-	51,250	502	1%	Planning phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
17	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rogans Bridge Road Shoulder Widening, Rehab and Reseal	-	1,330,118	1,330,118	48,067	0%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
18	General	Roads Infrastructure	Shoulder widening - Avenue Road	-	311,006	311,006	312,472	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
19	General	Roads Infrastructure	UR - Roads drainage improv Robinson St Ngaru Aboriginal Comm	3,600	64,031	67,631	1,364	-15%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
20	General	Roads Infrastructure	Urban Roads - Minor Heavy Patching Program	677,008	163,693	513,315	260,662	48%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
21	General	Roads Infrastructure	Urban Roads Reseal Program	571,000	161,953	409,047	280,295	69%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
22	General	Roads Infrastructure	Watts Lane/Murrayville Rd - heavy patching/rehabilitation	100,000	-	100,000	27,260	4%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
23	General	Roads Infrastructure	Yamba Road Intersection Treatments	1,442,156	3,926,624	5,368,780	6,687,433	81%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
24	General	Roads Infrastructure	Harwood Marine Road Access Upgrade	-	841,650	841,650	836,752	99%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
25	General	Roads Infrastructure	Minor Heavy Patching Program - Regional Roads	-	17,643	17,643	17,641	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
26	General	Roads Infrastructure	Armidaale Rd - Pavement widening old quarry to Clouds Cr	-	120,185	120,185	120,184	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
27	General	Roads Infrastructure	Armidaale Rd - Signage, Speed Reduction & Guardrail upgrade	1,280,000	-	1,280,000	98,351	4%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
28	General	Roads Infrastructure	Armidaale Rd - Widening & Superelevation	484,400	966,932	1,451,332	1,450,420	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
29	General	Roads Infrastructure	Armidaale Road Clouds Creek - Elevation, Alignment Works Stag	630,000	-	630,000	6,827	0%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
30	General	Roads Infrastructure	Armidaale Road Pavement Rehabilitation	750,000	749,500	500	500	100%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
31	General	Roads Infrastructure	Clarence Way – Asbestos Sealing	400,000	55,941	344,059	336,891	98%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
32	General	Roads Infrastructure	Clarence Way - Linemarking Signage	300,000	-	300,000	394	0%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
33	General	Roads Infrastructure	Orara Way Reconstruction	1,734,000	1,048,953	685,047	377,308	51%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget
34	General	Roads Infrastructure	Reconstruct Yamba Rd MR152 Palmers Island fr Yamba St to 60/	-	448,154	448,154	441,350	84%	Construction phase	Minimal risk identified.	Forecast final cost within budget

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System										
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %	Project Status		Project Risk Status		Project Budget Status	
35	General	Roads Infrastructure	Regional Road Reseals	1,293,697	- 48,744	1,475,433	1,157,628	78%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
36	General	Roads Infrastructure	Regional Roads - Minor Heavy Patching Program TBA	345,000	- 116,440	228,560	133,702	58%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
37	General	Roads Infrastructure	Rehab - Iluka Road, Woombah (330m, 2805m2)	-	109,000	109,000	109,485	95%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
38	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2134 - Clarence Way, Pulganbar Sealing Unsealed Road	-	1,447,000	1,447,000	426,376	5%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
39	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2147 - Armidale Road, Nymboida - Road Reconstruction	-	1,325,000	1,325,000	357,111	1%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
40	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2151 - Armidale Road, Hortons Creek - Reconstruction	-	2,060,000	2,060,000	332,251	2%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
41	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2161 - Woolli Road, Pillar Valley - Road Reconstruction	-	1,210,000	1,210,000	903,540	52%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
42	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2356 - Clarence Way - Malabugilmah Community	-	302,495	302,495	7,777	2%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
43	General	Roads Infrastructure	SRP 2361 - Clarence Way - Baryuglih Community	-	135,025	135,025	228	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
44	General	Roads Infrastructure	Woolli Rd Reconstruction - Section East from Amos Creek	700,000	- 692,973	7,027	13,096	186%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
45	General	Regional Airport	Airport Cap - Emergency Hardstand Area	300,000	-	300,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	General	Roads Infrastructure	Coldstream St YAMBA - st upg River St-pedestrian crossing	-	30,709	30,709	30,709	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
2	General	Quarries	Taylor's Quarry Rehabilitation	-	438,764	438,764	438,764	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
3	General	Roads Infrastructure	Yamba Rd - Widening fr Palmers Isl to Romiaka Brg	-	3,075	3,075	2,565	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>FOOTPATHS &amp; CYCLEWAYS</b>				<b>216,000</b>	<b>239,315</b>	<b>455,315</b>	<b>128,315</b>	<b>28%</b>						
1	General	Footpaths & Cycleways	William Agar Park Pathway, Yamba	-	180,000	180,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Footpaths & Cycleways	Yamba to Maclean Cycleway - Concept Design	110,000	-	110,000	-	0%	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	General	Footpaths & Cycleways	Concrete Footpath Renewal Program	106,000	46,709	152,709	115,709	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
2	General	Footpaths & Cycleways	Pacific Highway, ULMARRA - footpath renewal	-	12,606	12,606	12,606	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>TRAFFIC FACILITIES</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>798,866</b>	<b>798,866</b>	<b>868,599</b>	<b>91%</b>						
1	General	Internal Road Services	Coutts Crossing Public School Road Safety Project	-	100,000	100,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Internal Road Services	Grafton Public / Infants Road Safety Project	-	40,000	40,000	31,016	75%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Internal Road Services	Gulmarrad Public School Road Safety Project	-	320,000	320,000	399,948	113%	●	Construction phase	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
4	General	Internal Road Services	Westlawn Public School Road Safety Project	-	203,866	203,866	239,096	103%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
5	General	Internal Road Services	Yamba Public School Road Safety Project	-	135,000	135,000	131,373	92%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	General	Internal Road Services	Conversion of Local Street Lights to LED	-	-	-	67,166	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>WATER SUPPLY NETWORK</b>				<b>5,803,000</b>	<b>340,473</b>	<b>6,143,473</b>	<b>3,744,862</b>	<b>18%</b>						
1	Water	Water Cycle	Dams & Weirs - Renewals Expenses	121,000	-	121,000	153,574	127%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	\$84,430 from order placed in February 2020 (i.e. 19/20 FY) but reserve funds yet to be brought forward.
2	Water	Water Cycle	Water Mains - Renewals Expenses	400,000	-	400,000	313,371	78%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
3	Water	Water Cycle	Reservoirs - Renewals Expenses	1,075,000	-	1,075,000	103,275	9%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
4	Water	Water Cycle	Water Pumping Stations - Renewals Expenses	20,000	-	20,000	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
5	Water	Water Cycle	Remote Telemetry Unit - Software for Singer Valve control	-	-	-	9,277	No Budget	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget

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6	Water	Water Cycle	Nymboida Trash Screen Replacement	-	72,500	72,500	75,155	72%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
7	Water	Water Cycle	Network Enhancements/Improvements	20,500	-	20,500	598	3%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
8	Water	Water Cycle	Instrument Purchases	51,000	-	51,000	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
9	Water	Water Cycle	Telemetry Upgrade (Clear SCADA)	385,000	-	385,000	2,082,729	51%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget. Commitment from multi year order
10	Water	Water Cycle	Minor WHS Upgrades	20,000	-	20,000	6,280	31%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
11	Water	Water Cycle	Water Meter Replacement	160,000	-	160,000	85,683	50%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
12	Water	Water Cycle	New Installations	160,000	-	160,000	131,227	73%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
13	Water	Water Cycle	Minor Plant & Tools	19,500	-	19,500	11,249	40%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
14	Water	Water Cycle	Rural Village Headworks	51,000	-	51,000	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
15	Water	Water Cycle	Valve and Hydrant Renewal and Upgrade	100,000	-	100,000	17,553	18%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
16	Water	Water Cycle	Rushforth Road Reservoir – additional treatment barrier inve	-	120,252	120,252	101,957	85%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
17	Water	Water Cycle	Swan Creek Trunk Main Renewal	250,000	-	250,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
18	Water	Water Cycle	Rushforth Road WTP Mini Hydro	250,000	-	250,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
19	Water	Water Cycle	Shannon Creek Dam Dissipator Gabion Wall Repair	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	35,120	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
20	Water	Water Cycle	Brooms Head Water Main Renewal	540,000	-	540,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
21	Water	Water Cycle	Armidale Road Water Pump Station Backup Generator	40,000	-	40,000	29,405	74%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
22	Water	Water Cycle	Karangi Bypass for Return Flow to Shannon Creek Dam	80,000	-	80,000	80,000	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
23	Water	Water Cycle	Maclean 21ML Reservoir Roof Renewal	430,000	-	430,000	2,894	1%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
24	Water	Water Cycle	New Watermain - Grafton Correctional Centre	-	-	-	48,457	No Budget	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
25	Water	Water Cycle	Scope & Design Rushforth Rd 32ML replacement reservoir	385,000	-	385,000	101,309	1%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
26	Water	Water Cycle	Shannon Creek Dam Drainage Upgrade	205,000	-	205,000	60	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	Water	Water Cycle	Carrs Drive Yamba - 400mm Water Main	-	-	-	107,052	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
2	Water	Water Cycle	RWS Cap Regional Water Scheme Cons	-	-	-	60	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
3	Water	Water Cycle	Yamba Roundabout Water Relocation	-	147,721	147,721	183,223	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
4	Water	Water Cycle	Online Turbidity Meters - Rushforth Treatment Plant	40,000	-	40,000	50,249	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
5	Water	Water Cycle	Purchase of property for water quality protection	-	-	-	15,104	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>SEWERAGE NETWORK</b>				<b>6,152,226</b>	<b>1,111,302</b>	<b>7,263,528</b>	<b>5,379,380</b>	<b>16%</b>						
1	Sewer	Sewer Services	Sewer - Pumping Stations - Renewals Expenses	474,000	262	474,262	697,173	33%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget. Commitment from multi year order \$62,000 from order placed in February 2020 (i.e. 19/20 FY) but reserve funds yet to brought forward.
2	Sewer	Sewer Services	Sewer - Treatment - Renewal Expenses	50,000	-	50,000	82,765	164%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
3	Sewer	Sewer Services	SewCap Invest & Proposals Yamba	12,750	-	12,750	-	0%	●	No such project approved by Council	●	Significant risk identified.	●	Finance system has allocated a budget without a Council resolution
4	Sewer	Sewer Services	Network Minor upgrading	12,750	-	12,750	-	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
5	Sewer	Sewer Services	Minor Plant and tools	53,971	-	53,971	726	1%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
6	Sewer	Sewer Services	Sewer Rehabilitation & Relining	700,000	-	700,000	636,627	13%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
7	Sewer	Sewer Services	Sewer Easement Acquisition	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	189,434	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	VG has advised timeframe for easement valuation of Crown Land unknown	●	Crown Land Native Title compensation determination delayed
8	Sewer	Sewer Services	STP Minor upgrades	80,000	-	80,000	59,219	60%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget



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9	Sewer	Sewer Services	Minor WH&S Upgrades	30,000	-	30,000	113	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
10	Sewer	Sewer Services	Reticulation construction	50,500	-	50,500	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
11	Sewer	Sewer Services	Yamba STP Construction	-	-	-	21,871	No Budget	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
12	Sewer	Sewer Services	North Grafton - EPA Licence Requirements	556,907	-	556,907	922,546	29%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
13	Sewer	Sewer Services	Pressure Sewer Installation - Council Funded	20,500	-	20,500	4,826	13%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
14	Sewer	Sewer Services	STP Rehabilitation - Maclean, Townsend & Ilarwill	-	-	-	17,073	No Budget	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
15	Sewer	Sewer Services	Townsend Industrial Estate Reticulation Consolidation	-	149,697	149,697	135,444	84%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
16	Sewer	Sewer Services	Vacuum Excavation Unit	275,000	-	275,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
17	Sewer	Sewer Services	Telemetry Upgrade Clear SCADA	309,000	-	309,000	5,480	1%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
18	Sewer	Sewer Services	Pressure Sewer Pump Stations - 1400 Units	-	2,906	2,906	45,698	1573%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Finance has allocated the budget for this project to Item 1
19	Sewer	Sewer Services	Prince & Arthur St Sewer Pump Station – inlet macerator	75,000	-	75,000	36,450	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
20	Sewer	Sewer Services	Kent St Pump Stn WHS - hatches,rails,rellocate reflux valves	-	48,836	48,836	8,641	18%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
21	Sewer	Sewer Services	Renewable Energy Emissions Reduction Target Works	305,348	-	305,348	183,362	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
22	Sewer	Sewer Services	Odour Control System Renewal - Sth Grafton, Prince & Arthur	150,000	-	150,000	2,052	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
23	Sewer	Sewer Services	Iluka STP Biosolids Hardstand Area	325,000	-	325,000	387,098	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
24	Sewer	Sewer Services	Y2 (Pilot Hill) Replace Pressure Sewer System	505,000	-	505,000	12,575	2%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
25	Sewer	Sewer Services	Yamba STP Reuse Irrigation Pumps	90,000	-	90,000	79,290	79%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
26	Sewer	Sewer Services	Pump Station M8 (Maclean Showground) Stanby Diesel Pump	145,000	-	145,000	13,273	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	Sewer	Sewer Services	Convent Beach Pump Station (Y3) Replacement	-	2,701	2,701	37,840	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
2	Sewer	Sewer Services	Epoxy Coating - Preliminaries	731,500	691,900	1,423,400	1,450,627	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
3	Sewer	Sewer Services	Replace Yamba Dewatering Shed	-	100,000	100,000	31,175	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
4	Sewer	Sewer Services	Maclean Infiltration Reduction Program	100,000	-	100,000	82,230	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
5	Sewer	Sewer Services	Carrs Drive Yamba - 400mm Sewer Main	-	-	-	128,986	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
6	Sewer	Sewer Services	Yamba Roundabout Sewer Relocation	-	115,000	115,000	4,981	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
7	Sewer	Sewer Services	South Grafton Infiltration Reduction	100,000	-	100,000	101,806	102%	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
<b>FLOODPLAIN INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				<b>946,416</b>	<b>200,996</b>	<b>1,147,412</b>	<b>621,697</b>	<b>39%</b>						
1	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	DIPNR - Gfn Levee Access Ease Acquisition	-	-	-	909	No Budget	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	DIPNR (1:1:1) Ulmarra Bank Prot & Vol Purchase	38,726	-	38,726	38,053	75%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Floodplain Minor Works / Renewals	21,000	-	21,000	6,622	29%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
4	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Floodgate Replacements	45,000	5,323	50,323	50,323	91%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
5	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Rural Floodplain Asset Renewal	553,794	-	553,794	275,859	36%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
6	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Urban Floodplain Asset Renewal	276,896	5,323	271,573	52,451	2%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
7	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Heber St Stormwater Pump Station	-	200,996	200,996	189,718	76%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
8	General	Floodplain & Estuary Management	Minor Plant and Tools	11,000	-	11,000	7,762	71%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System							
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %	Project Status	Project Risk Status	Project Budget Status
<b>BUILDINGS &amp; FACILITIES</b>				<b>12,865,200</b>	<b>- 971,100</b>	<b>13,019,133</b>	<b>12,608,730</b>	<b>36%</b>			
1	General	Building & Facilities	Administration Building 2 Prince St Improvements	6,250,000	-	7,375,033	7,315,458	3%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Building & Facilities	Buildings in Other Services - Signage Renewal	40,000	-	40,000	-	0%	● Implementation phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Building & Facilities	Depots - Roof/ Envelope/Internal Screens/Floor Coverings	10,000	-	10,000	3,948	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
4	General	Building & Facilities	Ewingar Community Hall - Airconditioning & Solar Panels	-	30,000	30,000	30,827	0%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
5	General	Building & Facilities	Hazardous Materials Management	15,000	-	15,000	3,182	0%	● Implementation phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
6	General	Building & Facilities	Koolkhan Depot Storage Shed Drainage Renewal	6,000	-	6,000	6,909	0%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
7	General	Building & Facilities	Maclean Admin Building - Roof Safety System	72,000	-	72,000	67,487	0%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
8	General	Building & Facilities	Pub Hall Cap - Envelope & Internal Screens /Floor Coverings	10,000	-	10,000	-	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
9	General	Building & Facilities	Public Halls - Furniture & Fittings	10,000	- 10,000	-	-	0%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
10	General	Building & Facilities	Public Halls Improvements	300,000	50,000	350,000	79,115	0%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
11	General	Building & Facilities	Townsend Depot Old Sign Shed Roof Renewal	9,700	-	9,700	-	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
12	General	Building & Facilities	Yamba Depot - Alterations to Access/Improvements	30,000	- 15,000	15,000	-	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
13	General	Emergency Services	Fire Cap - Coaldale RFB meeting room amenities hard stand	-	-	-	4,744	No Budget	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
14	General	Emergency Services	Fire Cap - Lanitza RFB store drainage hard stand amenities	-	2,069	2,069	1,088	53%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
15	General	Emergency Services	Fire Cap - Pillar Valley RFB toilets and showers	-	-	-	6,745	No Budget	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
16	General	Emergency Services	Fire Cap - Shift water storage and stormwater roof LAWRENCE	-	-	-	1,873	No Budget	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
17	General	Emergency Services	Fire Cap - Tyringham RFB amenities kitchen and doors	-	77,219	77,219	141,342	107%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
18	General	Cultural Services	Grafton Regional Gallery Expansion - Stage 1	6,000,000	- 1,511,385	4,488,615	4,224,591	82%	● Finalisation phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
19	General	Cultural Services	Schaeffer House - Roof Safety System	20,000	- 20,000	-	-	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>											
1	General	Building & Facilities	Community Centres Envelope/Internal Screens/Floor Coverings	10,000	-	10,000	17,664	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
2	General	Building & Facilities	Maclean Civic Hall - Retaining Wall	10,000	- 8,000	2,000	281	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
3	General	Building & Facilities	Maclean Showground - Building Roof Access Safety Improvement	-	30,866	30,866	30,995	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
4	General	Building & Facilities	Pub Hall Cap - Main Pavillion McIn Showground – Rebuild	-	360,131	360,131	521,531	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
5	General	Building & Facilities	Tucabia Hall - Veranda Roof Replacement	7,500	-	7,500	4,430	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
6	General	Building & Facilities	Corporate Administration Buildings Renewals	10,000	20,000	30,000	46,076	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
7	General	Building & Facilities	BuilOthServ - Furniture & Fittings	10,000	-	10,000	14,170	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
8	General	Emergency Services	SES Minor Building Renewals	10,000	-	10,000	10,394	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
9	General	Emergency Services	Yamba SES - New Carparking and Pavement	35,000	-	35,000	65,490	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
10	General	Emergency Services	Yamba SES Building	-	23,000	23,000	10,390	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
<b>OPEN SPACES</b>				<b>11,750,491</b>	<b>4,671,191</b>	<b>16,421,682</b>	<b>6,522,827</b>	<b>31%</b>			
1	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Amenities - North Street Sports Field	120,000	-	120,000	74,400	30%	● Tenders / Quotations called	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Art Installation - Lighting up the Jacarandas - See Park	-	183,500	183,500	25,980	7%	● Implementation phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Bushfire Affected Areas - Signage	-	100,000	100,000	-	0%	● Planning phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System					Project Status		Project Risk Status		Project Budget Status	
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %						
4	General	Parks & Open Spaces	CCRT Parks Signage Renewals	30,000	-	30,000	16,793	56%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
5	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Corcoran Park (Northern End) - Construct Pontoon / Jetty	125,000	-	125,000	11,956	10%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
6	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Park Building/Structure Renewals	20,000	-	20,000	19,010	80%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
7	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Park Lighting Renewals	20,000	-	20,000	18,182	91%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
8	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Playground Equipment Renewals	280,000	- 277,430	2,570	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
9	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Sports Facilities Signage Renewals	10,000	-	10,000	364	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
10	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Developer Contributions - Open Spaces	351,991	-	351,991	30	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
11	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Federation Park Playground	-	99,418	99,418	99,850	19%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
12	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Ferry Park Amenities - Demolition and Reconstruction	250,000	- 150,000	100,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
13	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Grafton Precinct Master Plan Implement - Land Acquisitions	-	971,155	971,155	940,671	96%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
14	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Grafton Waterfront Structural Works	6,500,000	-	6,500,000	356,616	1%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
15	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Grandstand Seating - CV BMX & Rushforth Park	60,000	-	60,000	52,813	73%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
16	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Jacaranda Park GRAFTON - Playground Upgrade Stage 2	220,000	-	220,000	7,834	4%	●	Tenders / Quotations called	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
17	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Ken Leeson Oval - Amenities Upgrade	-	498,200	498,200	544,295	6%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
18	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Ken Leeson Oval - Stage 1 upgrade from masterplan	-	150,000	150,000	121,136	81%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
19	General	Parks & Open Spaces	LCSC 2018/19 - Upgrade Clubhouse Facilities Stage 3	-	2,179	2,179	1,428	66%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
20	General	Parks & Open Spaces	LCSC 2019/20 - Renew stables	-	-	-	5,360	No Budget	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
21	General	Parks & Open Spaces	LCSC 2020/21 - New Goals	-	1,269	1,269	2,536	200%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
22	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Lower Clarence Sports Council	35,000	- 28,812	6,188	-	0%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
23	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Showground - Clydesdale Pavillion Extension	-	121,146	121,146	8,667	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
24	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Showground - Main Aren Lighting Upgrade	300,000	-	300,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
25	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean showground - Upgrade of stable facilities	30,000	-	30,000	4,920	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
26	General	Parks & Open Spaces	McKittrick Park - Field Lighting Upgrade	-	240,000	240,000	240,000	67%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
27	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Memorial Park Grafton – Constructa Pontoon / Jetty	250,000	-	250,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
28	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Ngayundi Sport Complex –carpark seal, playing surface & irrig	-	728,928	728,928	704,930	94%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
29	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Parks & Reserves - Access Pavement & Carparks	141,000	-	141,000	40,815	21%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
30	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Parks & Reserves Buildings / Structures	30,000	- 5,000	25,000	22,936	83%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
31	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Parks Fencing & Bollards	20,000	-	20,000	18,985	83%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
32	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Parks Signage Renewals	30,000	-	30,000	29,339	88%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
33	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Pool Plant and Equipment - Renewals	10,000	-	10,000	10,497	105%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
34	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Pool Structures - RENEWALS UNALLOCATED	20,000	-	20,000	9,000	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
35	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Pub Amenities Upgrade-Wooli Hall toilets adjac CCRT reserve	100,000	-	100,000	4,163	4%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
36	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Rushforth Park - Entrance Road Upgrade	-	150,000	150,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
37	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Shade Sails Renewals	20,000	-	20,000	10,773	54%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
38	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Shannon Park Glenreagh - Amenities Upgrade	200,000	-	200,000	8,025	3%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
39	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Small Park Ulmarra - Arena Fence Renewal	35,000	-	35,000	-	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System										
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %	Project Status		Project Risk Status		Project Budget Status	
40	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sports - Lighting Systems	21,000	-	21,000	27,214	55%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
41	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sports Buildings - Renewals	81,000	-	81,000	33,800	15%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
42	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sportsfield Topdress and Drainage	41,000	-	41,000	39,409	49%	●	Finalisation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
43	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sportsfields Signage Renewal	11,000	-	11,000	10,000	82%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
44	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Tennis Courts Assets Renewals	20,000	-	20,000	6,364	18%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
45	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Townsend Park Playgound Equipment Renewals	-	207,430	207,430	44,062	0%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
46	General	Parks & Open Spaces	UCSC 2020/21 - Boat Storage Racks	-	998	998	998	100%	●	Construction phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
47	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Ulmarra Riverside and Village Precinct (URVP) Project	900,000	-	900,000	119,901	2%	●	Implementation phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
48	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Upper Clarence Sports Council	35,000	- 20,295	14,705	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Some risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
49	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Wooli Beach Access Renewal	80,000	-	80,000	-	0%	●	Not commenced	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
50	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Yamba Oval - Practice net upgrade	-	21,300	21,300	21,300	0%	●	Tenders / Quotations called	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
51	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Zig Zag Pathway YAMBA - Upgrade	358,000	18,100	376,100	47,100	5%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
52	Sewer	Sewer Services	Golf Cap Putting Green Rebuild - Orara	25,000	-	25,000	16,055	17%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
53	General	Cemeteries	Clarence Lawn Cemetery - Expansion Improvements (Sculptured	40,000	-	40,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
54	General	Cemeteries	Maclean Lawn Cemetery Improvements - Kerbing and Parking alo	15,000	-	15,000	-	0%	●	Planning phase	●	Minimal risk identified.	●	Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>														
1	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Barnier Park Playground - Shade Structure	45,000	- 8,770	36,230	36,227	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
2	General	Parks & Open Spaces	BBQ Replacements	5,500	- 5,500	-	-	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
3	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Brushgrove Recreation Triangle Playground	-	58,151	58,151	63,610	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
4	General	Parks & Open Spaces	CBD Litter Bin Enclosures - Upgrade to 240L with Rain Cover	16,000	-	16,000	14,133	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
5	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown BBQ Replacements	5,500	1,390	6,890	6,890	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
6	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Grevillia Park Playground	-	37,112	37,112	37,111	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
7	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Lawrence Memorial Park Playground	-	108,405	108,405	110,968	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
8	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Parks & Reserves - Access Pavement & Carparks	60,000	-	60,000	65,843	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
9	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Parks Fencing & Bollards	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
10	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crown Shade Structure Shelter Renewals	11,000	-	11,000	17,055	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
11	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Crwn Park Furniture Renewals	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
12	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Fisher Pk Exercise Stn Out of Box Relocate Option Support Fa	-	20,099	20,099	13,430	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
13	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Flo Clark Park - Fish Cleaning Table	-	3,040	3,040	3,285	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
14	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Golf Cap Putting Green Rebuild - Orara	25,000	-	25,000	16,055	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
15	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Olympic Pool Solar Blankets	-	-	-	4,589	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
16	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Showground - Arena Fence Renewal	-	9,100	9,100	9,171	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
17	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Showground - Entrance road upgrade	-	146,633	146,633	162,958	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
18	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Showground - Jim Thompson Building Improvements	-	30,853	30,853	35,287	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
19	General	Parks & Open Spaces	McIntosh Memorial Park Playground	-	68,520	68,520	68,190	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete
20	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Memorial Park Lawrence - Car Park Upgrade	20,000	-	20,000	17,100	Complete	●	Project complete	●	Project complete	●	Project financially complete

Per Adopted Capital Works Budget				Per Council's Finance System							
Item No.	FUND	Service	Description	Original Budget	Variations	Revised Budget	WIP (Actuals & Commitments)	Financial Completion %	Project Status	Project Risk Status	Project Budget Status
21	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Park Furniture Renewals	30,000	-	30,000	29,830	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
22	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Public Amenities Renewals	-	-	-	19,169	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
23	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Rushforth Park – Stage 2 new amenities and canteen	420,000	314,199	734,199	841,040	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
24	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Wooli Boat Ramp Upgrade	-	185,742	185,742	87,960	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
25	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Barry Watts Oval MACLEAN - Practice nets upgrade	-	21,300	21,300	21,300	0%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
26	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Maclean Pool Amenities Upgrade Stage 2	200,000	668,831	868,831	985,622	113%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
27	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sports - Cricket Assets Renewal	7,500	-	7,500	7,500	0%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
28	General	Parks & Open Spaces	Sports Courts - Surfaces/Fittings	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	0%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
<b>SALEYARDS</b>				-	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>29,755</b>	<b>60%</b>			
<b>Completed Projects</b>											
1	General	Saleyards	Saleyard - Internal sealed road & carparks - Armidale St	-	50,000	50,000	29,755	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
<b>HOLIDAY PARKS</b>				<b>6,450,000</b>	<b>255,179</b>	<b>8,405,179</b>	<b>618,556</b>	<b>2%</b>			
1	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	C/Park - Clarence Coast Holiday Parks Strategic Plan	-	-	-	10,320	No Budget	● Finalisation phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
2	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	HPK – Building Improvements - Amenities	10,000	-	10,000	7,861	79%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
3	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	HPK - Office Equipment	5,000	-	5,000	-	0%	● Not commenced	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
4	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	Hpk Cap – BBQ Replacements	-	-	-	11,200	No Budget	● Not commenced	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
5	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	Hpk Cap – Building Improvements – Cabins	10,000	-	10,000	-	0%	● Construction phase	● Some risk identified.	● Forecast final cost exceeds budget
6	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	Installation of RPZ valves at Holiday Parks	-	-	-	6,358	No Budget	● Construction phase	● Significant risk identified.	● Forecast final cost exceeds budget
7	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	CR - Calypso Holiday Park Redevelopment Design & Planning	-	196,754	196,754	504,274	29%	● Planning phase	● Some risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
8	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	HPK - Calypso Yamba HP Redevelopment	6,400,000	-	6,400,000	-	0%	● Tenders / Quotations called	● Significant risk identified.	● Forecast final cost exceeds budget
9	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	Brooms Head C/Park Septic System Upgrade	-	-	1,700,000	17,847	0%	● Planning phase	● Some risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>											
1	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	Wooli HP Managers Residence/Office Renewal	-	58,425	58,425	35,565	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
2	Holiday Parks	Holiday Parks	HPK - Furniture & Fittings	25,000	-	25,000	25,131	90%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
<b>WASTE AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>				<b>970,000</b>	<b>221,621</b>	<b>1,191,621</b>	<b>559,206</b>	<b>42%</b>			
1	General	Waste & Sustainability	Energy Audits & Actions	50,000	221,621	271,621	388,739	129%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
2	General	Waste & Sustainability	Maclean Transfer Station - Organics Management Shed	150,000	-	150,000	658	0%	● Tenders / Quotations called	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
3	General	Waste & Sustainability	Solar Energy Systems -various Council buildings	755,000	-	755,000	156,654	18%	● Construction phase	● Minimal risk identified.	● Forecast final cost within budget
<b>Completed Projects</b>											
1	General	Waste & Sustainability	Drinking fountain station - various locations	15,000	-	15,000	13,156	Complete	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete
2	General	Waste & Sustainability	Minnie Water - Waste Transfer Station	-	343,477	343,477	185,606	51%	● Project complete	● Project complete	● Project financially complete

**Attachment A: Movement of funds between months**

<b>Portfolio Credit Limits - movement over the reporting month</b>						
<b>Credit Rating Long Term</b>	<b>Total Investments Held (Current Month)</b>	<b>% of Total Investments (Current Month)</b>	<b>Total Investments Held (Previous Month)</b>	<b>% of Total Investments (Previous Month)</b>	<b>Movement \$</b>	<b>Movement %</b>
AAA	4,990,168	3.98%	4,990,176	4.06%	(8)	(0.00%)
AA	46,513,762	37.09%	42,985,946	34.99%	3,527,816	8.21%
A	24,250,000	19.34%	26,250,000	21.36%	(2,000,000)	(7.62%)
BBB	49,646,570	39.59%	48,641,050	39.59%	1,005,520	2.07%
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>125,400,500</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>122,867,172</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2,533,328</b>	<b>2.06%</b>

Individual Institution or Counterparty Limits - movement over the reporting month						
Financial Institution	Total Investments Held (Current Month)	% of Total Investments (Current Month)	Total Investments Held (Previous Month)	% of Total Investments (Previous Month)	Movement \$	Movement %
<b>TERM DEPOSITS &amp; FRNs*</b>						
AMP	8,000,000	6.38%	8,000,000	6.51%	-	-
ANZ*	-	0.00%	2,052,144	1.67%	(2,052,144)	(100.00%)
BoQ	14,000,000	11.16%	14,000,000	11.39%	-	-
Bendigo	3,000,000	2.39%	3,000,000	2.44%	-	-
CBA	3,000,000	2.39%	3,000,000	2.44%	-	-
CBA*	-	0.00%	2,042,952	1.66%	(2,042,952)	(100.00%)
Credit Union Australia	2,000,000	1.59%	2,000,000	1.63%	-	-
Defence	10,000,000	7.97%	10,000,000	8.14%	-	-
ING Direct	13,000,000	10.37%	15,000,000	12.21%	(2,000,000)	(13.33%)
Macquarie	3,000,000	2.39%	3,000,000	2.44%	-	-
ME Bank	3,000,000	2.39%	2,000,000	1.63%	1,000,000	50.00%
NAB	12,000,000	9.57%	12,000,000	9.77%	-	-
NAB*	-	0.00%	1,015,040	0.83%	(1,015,040)	(100.00%)
P&N Bank	3,000,000	2.39%	3,000,000	2.44%	-	-
RaboDirect	9,000,000	7.18%	9,000,000	7.32%	-	-
Westpac	7,000,000	5.58%	7,000,000	5.70%	-	-
Westpac*	1,542,047	1.23%	1,544,810	1.26%	(2,763)	(0.18%)
<b>TOTAL TERM DEPOSITS &amp; FRNs*</b>	<b>91,542,047</b>	<b>73.00%</b>	<b>97,654,946</b>	<b>79.48%</b>	<b>(6,112,899)</b>	<b>(6.26%)</b>
<b>MANAGED FUNDS</b>						
TCorp	490,168	0.39%	490,176	0.40%	(8)	(0.00%)
<b>TOTAL MANAGED FUNDS</b>	<b>490,168</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>490,176</b>	<b>0.40%</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(0.00%)</b>
<b>FUNDS AT CALL</b>						
AMP	8,339,260	6.65%	8,334,145	6.78%	5,115	0.06%
AMP	1,057,310	0.84%	1,056,905	0.86%	405	0.04%
ANZ	6,787,392	5.41%	1,787,125	1.45%	5,000,267	279.79%
CBA	10,123,076	8.07%	13,482,674	10.97%	(3,359,598)	(24.92%)
CBA	7,061,247	5.63%	61,201	0.05%	7,000,046	11437.80%
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AT CALL</b>	<b>33,368,285</b>	<b>26.61%</b>	<b>24,722,050</b>	<b>20.12%</b>	<b>8,646,235</b>	<b>34.97%</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>125,400,500</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>122,867,172</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2,533,328</b>	<b>2.06%</b>

**Other Internal Reserves (detail)**

<b>Other Internal Reserves</b>	
Environmental & Noxious Weeds Projects	0.57%
Software Implementation Reserves	0.49%
Macleay & District Improvements	0.46%
Public Pool Improvements	0.41%
Coastal and Estuary Management	0.38%
Sporting Facilities Improvements	0.32%
Other Parks Improvements	0.31%
Floodplain Management Reserves	0.31%
Saleyards Asset Replacement	0.26%
Election Cost Reserve	0.18%
Insurance Reserves	0.14%
Emergency Services Reserves	0.12%
Strategic Development Programs	0.10%
Unspent General Loans	0.06%
Regional Development & Tourism Projects	0.03%
Council s7.11 Development Funds	0.02%
Public Toilet Refurbishment Program	0.02%
Community Cultural & Heritage Programs	0.02%
Miscellaneous Administrative Reserves	0.01%
Mobile & Public Library Projects	0.01%
CCS - General Fund	1.51%
<b>Total Other Internal Reserves</b>	<b>5.73%</b>



**MINUTES**  
**CLARENCE REGIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE 17 February 2021**  
**URUNGA LIBRARY MEETING ROOM, Urunga NSW**

**PRESENT:**

Bellingen Shire Council  
 Jill Haynes Bellingen Shire Librarian  
 Alison Pattinson – Manager Community Wellbeing  
 Cllr Toni Wright-Turner  
 Roweena Sierant - Library

Clarence Valley Council  
 Cllr Karen Toms  
 Cllr Peter Ellem (Chair)  
 Des Schroder (Executive Officer)  
 Kathryn Breward Regional Librarian  
 Christi Brown Management Accountant Coordinator

Meeting opened at 10:00am

**1. Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians**

Cllr Peter Ellem

**2. APOLOGIES**

Victoria Keane

NOTE: Christi Brown was present for discussion of financial reports via Microsoft Teams

**3. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest**

Nil

**4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 12 November 2020**

Moved: Jill Haynes  
 Second: Cllr Karen Toms

Adopted

NOTE: Items 5.1 & 8.5 discussed first so Christi could leave the meeting afterwards.

**5. Business arising from the Minutes – Meeting held 12 November 2020**

**5.1 REVIEW OF CRL BUDGET AND RESERVE FORECAST**

Questions on notice from Alison Pattinson were addressed in the discussion of this report.

Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library

Discussion covered the additional forecast options provided prior to the meeting and the needs of each council library service. Modelling for the recommendation will be provided for information of the CRL Committee. Consideration of the CRL Funding Formula will be discussed when the new Agreement is due to be prepared in 2022.

Recommendation

That the CRL Committee agree to:

Returning 25% of the State Library Subsidies to CRL from 2021/22 and 50% in 2022/23 to preserve the CRL Reserve at a reasonable level and:

- Endorse a figure of \$200,000 as an estimated base rate for effectively covering potential redundancies.
- Provide a Book Vote to maintain the library Collection at appropriate levels, age and quality.
- Provide funds for another two User/Non-user Surveys conducted by a contractor over the next 10yrs.

Moved: Cllr Karen Toms  
Second: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Adopted

## 8.5 QUARTERLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SHEETS

Christi Brown left the meeting after this item was Adopted.

In discussion it was noted that higher expenditure rates of budgeted items at this quarter was a result of timing of payments for services and subscriptions.

Recommendation

That:

- The Report on the 2nd Quarter Income and Expenditure Sheet for 2020/21 is noted by the Committee.

Moved: Cllr Peter Ellem

Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library

Second: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Adopted

## 5.2 CLARENCE REGIONAL REVIEW

### Recommendation

That the Committee

1. Does not endorse a review of library services at this time.
2. The decision will be reviewed in line with the new Regional Library Agreement

Moved: Cllr Karen Toms

Second: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Adopted

## 6. Correspondence

In-coming: Nil

Out-going: Nil

Media Releases:

CRL – 201022 Online author talks live in your living room

CRL – 200911 Let's talk about the library survey

CRL – 200902 Library offline but open

CVC – 201014 Launch of scooter and skateboard racks at Grafton library

CVC – 230920 Iluka Library changes open days

CVC – 200916 Libraries return to normal hours

## 7. Executive Officer's Reports – Nil

Noted: that the Executive Officer – Des Schroder would be retiring after the May CRL Committee meeting.

**Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library**



## 8. Regional Library Reports -

### 8.1 CRL MARKETING PLAN

Discussion covered who was creating the Media Releases for the region, and whether all Committee members received a copy of the CRL digital Newsletter.

#### Recommendation

That CRL Committee:

- Endorse the Draft CRL Marketing Plan in preparation for the completion of the Marketing Action Plan.
- Note the Marketing Action Plan will be prepared for the May CRL C meeting.
- All receive a digital copy of the CRL Newsletter when it is available.

Moved: Cllr Peter Ellem  
Second: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Adopted

### 8.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL STUDIES PLAN

Clarification was provided on how the CRL was able to source and acquire the Duncan Miller Collection.

#### Recommendation

That the Committee:

1. Note the progress of the Local Studies Strategic Plan to date.

Moved: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner  
Second: Cllr Karen Toms

Adopted

### 8.3 ABORIGINAL RESOURCES

Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library

Recommendation

That the committee note the Aboriginal Resource collection acquisitions.

Moved: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Second: Cllr Karen Toms

Adopted

#### 8.4 GET CONNECTED PROGRAM UTILISING CRL COMPUTER RESERVE

Discussion around the use for the Computer Reserve and its origins.

Recommendation

That the Committee:

- Endorse the use of the *CRL Computer Reserve* to facilitate ongoing *Get Connected* programming as per item 8.2 15 February 2018 minutes for the CRLC.
- Endorse the transfer from the *CRL Computer Reserve* of \$5,197.50 to facilitate the first 6 months programming of the *iPad Lending Project*.
- Bellingen Shire Libraries to consider suitable projects to also be funded from the Computer Reserve.

Moved: Cllr Peter Ellem

Second: Cllr Toni Wright-Turner

Adopted

#### 9. Items for Information

9.1 NSWPLA SWITCH Public Library Conference 16-18 November 2021 – Penrith

#### 10. Additional Matters

10.1 Clarence Regional Library scheduled Committee Meetings for 2021:

May – Friday 14/5/2021 GRAFTON

August - Friday 13/8/2021 BELLINGEN

Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library

November - Monday 8/11/2021 GRAFTON  
(Tentative depending on new committee)

**11. Items for next meeting**

11.1 Digital collection

11.2 Our literacy focus

Meeting Closed: 11:52 am

Next meeting: Friday 14 May GRAFTON

Clarence Regional Library: Bellingen, Dorrigo, Grafton, Iluka, Maclean, Urunga, Yamba and Mobile Library





# CLARENCE VALLEY FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

## UNCONFIRMED MINUTES

Meeting held Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021 at the Clarence Valley Council Maclean Chambers, 50 River Street, Maclean.

### **ITEM 1** INTRODUCTION: WELCOME AND APOLOGIES

Meeting opened at 9:00am by Cr. Simmons

#### **Attendance:**

SES: Chad Ellis, Susan Chapple (Arrived 9:07am)

Voting: Cr. Jim Simmons, Ross Farlow, Paul O'Halloran, Andrew Skinner, Des Harvey, Deanna Fernance

CVC Officers: Kieran McAndrew, Greg Mashiah, Adam Cameron, Jamie Fleeting, Allyson Tracey (minutes), Stephen Timms (Online 9:13am – 11:00am)

DPIE: Caroline Ortel

Presenter: William Prentice – JBPacific (Online), Barry Rodgers – BMT (Online)

Apologies received from:

Name	Committee Role	Organisation / Role
Robert Tyler	Community Representative	N/A
Darren Finley	Community Representative	N/A
Peter Wilson	Coast and Estuary Coordinator	CVC
Scott Lenton	Strategic Planning	CVC
Toong Chin	Senior Floodplain Officer	NSW OEH

**Quorum:** 6 (currently 10 members) See FPRMC structure in Attachment 1.

**Total Members at today's CV FPRMC:** 8 Quorum reached – **Yes** / ~~No~~

**MOTION:** That the apologies be accepted

*Moved: Ross Farlow Seconded: Paul O'Halloran Carried.*

### **ITEM 2** DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- Nil

### **ITEM 3** CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

**MOTION:** That the minutes of the Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee meeting of 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020 be confirmed.

*Moved: Des Harvey Seconded: Andrew Skinner Carried.*

*Items from last meeting not discussed elsewhere include:*

- *Cr Novak's Notice of Motion update (Cassons Creek Bridge)*
  - Council considered the Notice of Motion, which has been defeated
- *Grafton and South Grafton Flood Planning Level*
  - Council considered the Committee's recommendation and modified its application to lots approved after the adoption of the Development Control Plan (DCP) amendment. The wording of the resolution means that the existing habitable floor level requirements (i.e. 6.4m for Grafton, 7.1m for South Grafton) will continue to apply when existing lots are redeveloped. Any new lots created in Grafton or South Grafton after the DCP amendment will have the same habitable floor level requirements as the rest of the Clarence Valley.

**ITEM 5 DECEMBER 2020 MINOR FLOOD EVENT**

*NSW SES provided a verbal update to the Committee on this recent flood event.*



- A lot of the lobbying the SES volunteers have been doing came to fruition in the December 2020 rain event. An Incident Control Centre was set up at the Grafton Command Centre with its very useful facilities. A lot of personnel manned the Centre. Fire & Rescue and RFS also offered a lot of support. The regions managed were Richmond/Tweed division, Clarence/Coffs division and Mid-north Coast with three division commanders. There were problems with the Orara but it was previously more difficult with less support.
- Committee suggested ongoing support for the Incident Control Centre and were advised that Letters of Continued Support can be sent to Commissioners Office, Zone Commander of the Northern Zone, Minister for Emergency Services.
- This was the first flood event since Flood Warning assets (camera and signs) were installed at Orara Way on the Bluff Bridge. These proved to be a success in the community with a lot of hits on the website and positive comments on social media. Cr. Simmons raised concerns about the digital warning signs being difficult to read in weather events. Options discussed to address this with Council staff to investigate.
- SES asked for an update on the automatic gauge installation at Coutts Crossing. Response was that it is expected to be installed in 2022.

**MOTION:** The Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee endorses a Letter for Continued Support of an Incident Control Centre located in the Clarence Valley.

*Moved: Des Harvey Seconded: Paul O'Halloran Carried.*



*JBP have been engaged by Council to undertake the Woolli Flood Study (joint funded by NSW Government). JBP will introduced the project to the Committee.*

- Last CVC Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP) was from 1999. After the Flood Study, they will review the FRMP.
- Question: Are the effects of a potential tsunami factored into your study? Answer: It's not part of the scope for this project and would require different modeling. We are doing one of the first Stage 2 vulnerability assessments as part of this project for tidal inundation, as well as the Woolli river catchment flow.
- Positive feedback for JBP as a consultant.
- JBP have undertaken a CVC-wide assessment of 1% flood levels, which correlates very closely with the previous modelling used to develop the Lower Clarence FRMP. The Lower Clarence flood model did not provide estimated flood levels in tributaries and in villages such as Copmanhurst. The JBP 1% flood levels for all the CVC area are available on Council's website with appropriate disclaimers.

**ITEM 7**      **NSW SES INCIDENT CONTROL CENTRE RELOCATION**

*This item was carried over from the November 2020 meeting when it was listed on the agenda to be led by Cr Jim Simmons who was an unexpected late apology.*

- Community Reps believe we need the Control Centre. There are a lot of newcomers to the Clarence Valley who will need support.
- Community Reps believe local knowledge is one of the most important parts of flood response and agrees that it shouldn't be handled from out of the area.

**ITEM 8**      **DRAFT VOLUNTARY HOUSE RAISING POLICY**

*This policy has been on Public Exhibition, which closed on the 12/2/21. Council staff will update the Committee on the Policy and the Expression of Interest process.*

- Under the previous policy, many (tens of) houses were raised before the policy was revoked around 2017. The new policy requires property owners wishing to have their houses raised to contribute to the house raising, with the state government funding covering 2/3 of the costs and house owners (rather than CVC) covering the remaining 1/3 of the costs. The exhibition closed with no submissions, apart from people advising they are interested in raising their houses. After an expression of interest, we will determine ranking and apply for state government funding. Caroline Ortel advised the maximum funding likely to be received would be sufficient for raising around 2 houses per year.

**ITEM 9**      **GRAFTON EVACUATION ASSESSMENT UPDATE**

*Barry Rodgers from BMT (via internet) updated the Committee on the assessment he has undertaken on behalf of TfNSW relating to the New Grafton Bridge project.*

- Report is for the purpose of updating the assessments in relation to flood warning and evacuation with the new bridge in Grafton. Previously, BMT did a lot of the flood modelling and identified that the bridge levels would increase upstream in large events. To prevent this, some minor works were undertaken on the levees. For this report, one of the conditions of approval was that TfNSW provide assistance to the SES in relation to flood evacuation plans.
- An additional bridge could affect evacuation time (Evacuation Centre is the South Grafton High School). Also, a new assessment was done in relation to local rainfall that can't drain away. We simulated the river being up and local runoff being unable to drain, to determine which roads would go under first. With pumps operational and the depths of inundation measured, we modelled which areas are likely to go under as increasing depths of rain are applied.

- Question: What rainfall rate was applied per hour for this assessment? Answer: We used 72 hours with the assumption of long rainfall events where the river has come up. BMT stressed that every rainfall/flood event can be different but the intention was to indicate which segments of road would go under first.
- Question: With regard to the assessment for South Grafton, what were the findings for closures to Bent Street? Looking at your model, Bent Street roundabout still looks drivable. Answer: One thing that can affect Bent Street is if water overtops the levee at South Grafton common. It can encroach onto Bent Street from the western side.
- Question: The evacuation warning should be issues 12 hours before the peak hits. Where in the flood does your rainfall model start? What height is the river at the start of your rainfall model? Answer: We just assume its high enough to affect drainage. In a non-pumping situation, it just can't drain.
- Question: Due to the age of past reports, there is still some assumption that Bent Street will be affected in a large flood event. Is your plan available for distribution?  
Answer: You will need to check with TfNSW.
  - Sue Chapple (SES): The SES flood intelligence system has been updated and the models have been very valuable from a SES perspective. With TfNSW concurrence the report could be uploaded to the flood portal.

## **ITEM 10 BMT COMMERCIAL PROJECT: Floodplain Assets Project Schemes**

*Barry Rodgers remained online to answer any specific questions about the memo attached to the agenda. The memo was prepared based on discussions at the November 2020 Floodplain Committee meeting. The memo outlines the methodology for assessing the project schemes.*

- Prior to the meeting, Kieran distributed a memo which was based on discussions from the previous committee meeting. BMT have defined different sized areas of land. Three pilot areas were assessed and given an overall score. They looked to meet the objectives. There are 34 floodplain sub-catchments in the Clarence Valley. When the committee endorses the assessment methodology, BMT will undertake an assessment of all 34 sub-catchments and get a (%) score for each of them. We can then prioritise funding.
- Deanne Fernance: I'm concerned money could be better spent on local property owner knowledge to provide assistance for 1.) How long floodwater holds before receding and, 2.) Longevity. Answer: When we end up with a score, we want it to be consistent and transparent enough that anyone could see how it was determined. The ranking won't be the end of it and there can be opportunity for local engagement in the next stage. Regarding longevity, we did a lot of runs and the results could be of use outside of this assessment.

**MOTION:** The Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee endorses the methodology for scheme assessment outlined in the BMT memo.

*Moved: Paul O'Halloran Seconded: Andrew Skinner Carried.*

## **ITEM 11 CVC UPDATES**

*Kieran McAndrew updated the Committee on various CVC Floodplain topics including:*

- *Special Rate Variation Floodplain Works*
  - Floodgate replacement program continuing
  - Upcoming project to reline drainage line under the Maclean levee
  - Replacing drop boards for the South Grafton levee at the South Grafton Ex-Services Club (asset renewal)
  - Design work started for Alamy Creek levee for rectification
- *OEH Grant Project Status (DPIE – State government funded projects)*
  - Woolli Flood Study (per Item 6 of this agenda)
  - Project with BMT (per Item 10 of this agenda)

- Alice St Levee re-design
- *Grafton Levee and Tree Assessment*
  - Specialist Arborist (QTRA certified) risk assessed trees along Grafton and South Grafton levee system. They've identified 99 trees, out of thousands, that should be removed, as well as hundreds to be monitored. Environmental processes to come before removal of trees.
- *Floor level survey data*
  - Survey information soon to be shared with the Insurance Council of Australia.
  - Council resolution was to share this information and premiums can be adjusted for individuals as insurance companies see fit. Between now and the next committee meeting we'll also develop a strategy to share the information with the community to reinforce statutory immunity.

**MOTION:** The Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee endorses Floor Level Data being shared with the Community.

*Motion: Des Harvey Seconded: Andrew Skinner Carried.*

## **ITEM 12 GENERAL BUSINESS AND DISCUSSION**

*Items raised prior to the meeting via email by Des Harvey (Grafton Chamber of Commerce Representative):*

- *Request an update on Council's \$92,500 fixed (not indexed) annual floodplain maintenance grant from the NSW Government. Mr. Harvey suggests that CVC write to appropriate authorities for back-payment; correction to today's equivalent value then annually indexed.*
- Council previously received a letter back from the State Government which expressed that it would not be indexed. In October 2018, \$364,800 total fixed amount granted for a period of four years, 2018 – 2021. Therefore now is a good time to lobby again for an index starting 2022-2023.\*Greg read aloud response letter from State Government.

**MOTION:** The Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee endorses requesting the NSW Government index the annual Floodplain Maintenance Grant.

*Moved: Des Harvey Seconded: Deanna Fernance Carried.*

- *Concerned about Grafton's levee walls and the issue of private property access making maintenance and upgrades difficult. Mr Harvey suggests CVC write to appropriate authorities to legislate for easements for levees.*
- CVC needs access to provide property to provide flood maintenance to existing walls. There are no easements in a lot of instances. As I understand it, legislation would be required to enable access. Answer: Section 191A of the Local Government Act currently gives Power of Entry to private land for sewer, water and stormwater construction and maintenance work. When this provision was introduced into the Local Government Act the Minister's Second Reading Speech to parliament mentioned the cost of acquiring easements on floodplain assets but unfortunately the legislation did not include this provision. The desired outcome for access could be achieved if the legislation was modified to add "floodplain works" to Section 191A. We could also ask Floodplain Management Australia (FMA) to lobby in that direction.

**MOTION:** The Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee endorses requesting the Local Government Act be updated to allow for access to properties with floodplain assets for floodplain maintenance.

*Moved: Des Harvey Seconded: Deanna Fernance Carried.*

- Concern over the pre-emptive use of the word 'peak' when BOM issues a flood warning and following warning announcements also have the same terminology. Provided an example of a past announcement predicting 'peak' for Grafton, even before the water had peaked at Jackadgery. Concerns over confidence in the system.
- Suggestion: DPIE Rep: Suggest SES work on a community engagement program to promote a better understanding around BOM terminology
- Suggestion: DPIE Rep: There's areas on the website where committees can request a change wording and putting information out at the start of a flood.
- Suggestion: SES Rep: Suggest Flood Warning Consultative Committee. Happy to pass on your written concern to the committee. We have shared your concerns as we have based our emergency response decisions on the information provided by BOM. We should try to get Alex Clifton from BOM to give us a brief of flood level classifications and answer questions.
- Council have been trying to find out how definitions of 'minor', 'moderate' and 'major' have been developed and are interested in discussing with a representative from BOM. Suggestion: SES: Anyone can propose a change for classification of flood levels and if SES support the recommendation, it can be submitted it to the flood warning committee.
- Kieran: Have been speaking with Alex recently as I noticed on the SES mobile app, they had 'minor', 'moderate' and 'major' flood levels for Rogan's Bridge and I don't know where the figures came from.

**ACTION:** Write to Justin Robinson and invite BOM to make a presentation on their forecasting to the next Floodplain Committee Meeting.

**ITEM 13      NEXT MEETING**

*Council elections in September 2021, TBD if a meeting to be held prior to elections. N.B. Due to renovations of Grafton's Prince Street building all 2021 meetings will be held in Maclean.*

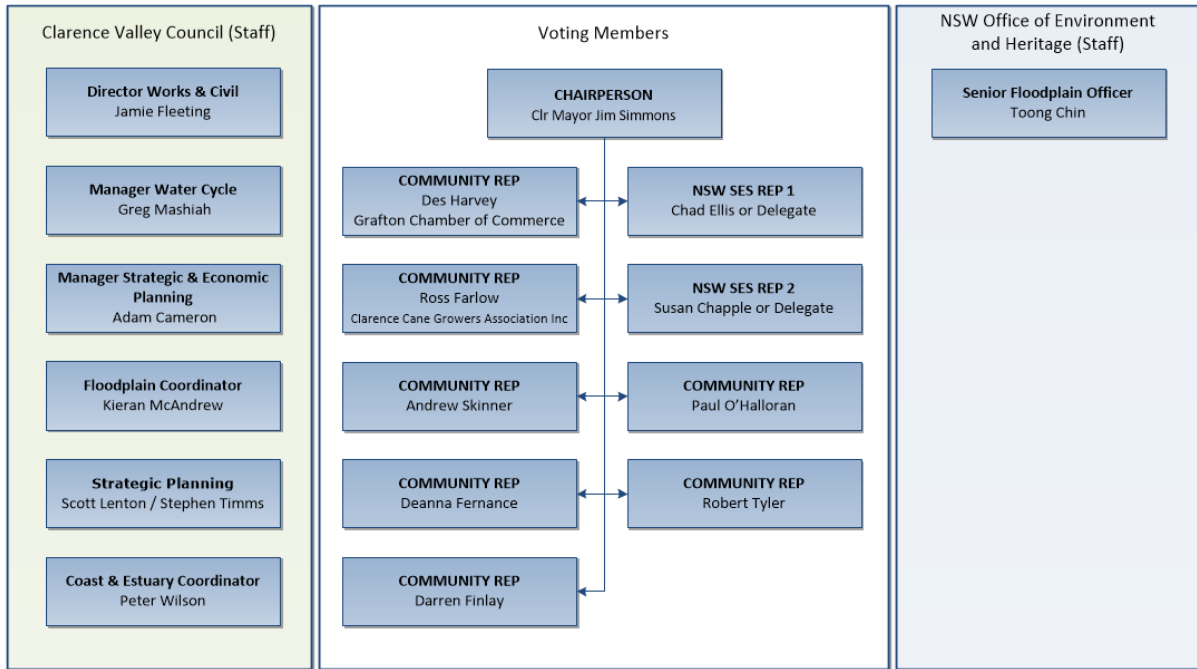
- Cr. Simmons: If we have a meeting before the elections, could we consider changing the meeting start time to 9:30am? Greg: Suggest having a meeting in June.

**ACTION:** Kieran McAndrew to schedule the next Clarence Valley Floodplain Risk Management Committee meeting for June, 2021.

**ITEM 14      CLOSE OF MEETING 11:30am**



## FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (2017-2021)



**Water Efficiency Working Group Meeting 8/12/2020 - Environmental Learning Facility & MS**

**Teams**

**Attendance:** Cr Toms (CVC), Cr Sally Townley (CHCC) (left 12:25), Tina Young  
**Staff:** Melissa Hinkley (CHCC), Greg Mashiah, Chris Hellyer & Richard Roper (CVC)  
**Apologies:** John Edwards, Leonie Blain  
**Observers:** Ken Wilson (CVC)

**1. Opening and Apologies**

The meeting opened at 10:35 with Cr Toms in the Chair. Cr Toms welcomed the committee members and noted the apologies. The traditional owners were acknowledged.

Minutes of the 19 November 2019 WEWG meeting were noted.

Due to the one year extension of Council terms, the Committee recommendation to include water efficiency in the Delivery Plan will be carried over to the new Delivery Plan when it is developed.

**2. CHCC Water Efficiency Report**

Melissa Hinkley (CHCC) presented CHCC's water efficiency report (see attached presentation).

*Question: How has the meter renewal program impacted leak detection?*

Older meters generally under read and customers frequently enquire about increased water bills when meters are renewed. Newer meters have leak detection dials and customers can determine whether they have a leak by checking the dial.

*Question: Updating CHCC Website water data*

Melissa is also filling a role as Acting Team Leader and is updating the information on the website as time permits.

**3. CVC Water Efficiency Report**

Chris Hellyer (CVC) presented CVC's water efficiency report (see attached presentation).

Greg Mashiah noted that in April Council introduced a *Farmland and Community Sporting Facilities Drought Water Rebate* and has also provided free water carting to fire effected communities and a rebate to customers which had to protect their properties from fire.

*Question: What happens to properties which disconnect BASIX requirements*

Properties are not currently audited for continuing BASIX compliance. CVC and CHCC will provide answer to question with the minutes.

**4. General Business**

**• Water Efficiency Strategic Plan (WESP) & Water Efficiency Implementation Plan (WEIP)**

Chris Hellyer (CVC) present proposed aspects of the WEIP (see attached presentation). Greg Mashiah advised that an update to both the regional water demand assessment and secure yield study will commence in the very near future.

Greg Mashiah outlined that remotely read water meters have recently experienced some reading errors where the transmitted consumption is different to the physical consumption recorded on the meter and this is being investigated.

Cr Toms noted that a digital communications focus potentially misses a large segment of the population and that there is a demand for print media. Leonie Blain had also requested this issue be raised at the WEWG meeting. Cr Toms also noted that many older residents do not listen to commercial radio.

- **Water Restrictions Update**

Council formally requested approval from the Natural Resource Access Regulator (NRAR) to retain 6.93% of capacity in Shannon Creek Dam from the February 2020 flood event but was verbally advised that approval would not be given; however, this is yet to be received in writing. Combined storage as of today is 79.4% (when 6.93% release is taken into account). The Drought Management Plan adopted by CVC in October 2020 suggests restrictions not be lifted until the dam capacity reaches 85%.

- **WEWG Membership**

Following the Local Government elections in September 2021 there will be a call for community members.

## **5. Next meeting**

Leonie Blain has requested the WEWG consider meeting bi-annually, and that one meeting be held in Water Week. The statutory water reporting to regulator DPIE is required to be completed by mid September, and that report contains a lot of the consumption data reported to the WEWG.

Cr Toms noted that there is no point in meeting for a meeting's sake.

Proposed that for 2021 a meeting be held in March/April following discussion between the new acting CHCC Water Efficiency officer and Chris Hellyer with the main purpose being to discuss the WEIP, and the annual meeting be held in October (i.e. after the Council election). Proposed the meeting be on the second Tuesday of the month to fit in with the CVC Councilor workshop. Chris Hellyer to advise the date of the meeting.

**Meeting closed: 12:45**

### **Attachments:**

CHCC Water Efficiency Annual Presentation

CVC Water Efficiency Annual Presentation

CVC WEIP Presentation



## AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

11.30am – Tuesday, 9 March 2021

50 River Street, Maclean (Council Chambers)  
Microsoft Teams invite sent

# MINUTES

<p><b>Members (voting):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ross Bryant (Chair)</li> <li>• <del>Eric Muir</del></li> <li>• Barry Ford</li> <li>• Cr Jason Kingsley</li> <li>• Cr Arthur Lysaught</li> </ul>	<p><b>Attendees:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Manager - Ashley Lindsay</li> <li>• Director Corporate &amp; Governance - Laura Black</li> <li>• Acting Manager Finance &amp; Supply – Michael Salvestro</li> <li>• Adam Bradfield - TNR</li> <li>• Gearoid Fitzgerald - NSW Audit Office</li> <li>• Paul Cornall - Forsyths (left 12pm)</li> </ul>
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**Welcome:** R Bryant (Chair)

**Apologies:** Eric Muir (J Kingsley/A Lysaught)

**Presentations:** Nil

**Declarations of Interest:** Nil

**Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting held on:** 20 and 27 October 2021 (J Kingsley/A Lysaught)

**Business Arising:** Establishment of ARIC & Committee membership under new framework – Awaiting copy of final from OLG prior to advertising positions. Had previously been advised to expect draft in December.

Monthly contact made with OLG, advice is that Framework is awaiting Ministerial advice and distribution is imminent. (L Black)

Item No.	New Business	Attachment	Minute
1.	<p>Internal Audit Plans (recently completed by Forsyths yet to be implemented) – Paul Cornall to speak to findings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GIS Mapping &amp; Data integrity</li> <li>• Developer Contribution plan management</li> </ul>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>GIS Mapping: Some improvement required for data oversight to improve governance around data integrity &amp; ownership. Developer Contribution Plans: Review took into account best practice guidelines, Audit recommendations &amp; practice review. Significant work recommended to reduce risk. <b>Resolved</b> – Internal Audit plans endorsed for action. <b>(J Kingsley/A Lysaught)</b></p>



## AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

2.	<p>Management Letter Action Plan – Michael Salvestro to speak to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 2019 Management Letter Progress Report</li> <li>b. 2020 Management Letter Progress Report</li> </ul>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>General discussion regarding outstanding actions. A Bradfield commented that Internal and External Audit management is well managed with action being taken to address outstanding issues.</p> <p><b>Resolved</b> – Management Letter Progress reports received and noted. <b>(B Ford/J Kingsley)</b></p>
3.	<p>Annual Engagement Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft attached, Final will be forwarded on completion.</li> </ul>	<p>√</p>	<p>Engagement Plan has now been adopted, with little change to the draft distributed. Key Issues for review, remain are documented.</p> <p>G Fitzgerald noted that CVC doesn't feature in the Audit Office Local Government Report as there were no high-risk issues identified.</p> <p><b>Resolved</b> – Annual Engagement Plan received and noted. <b>(A Lysaught/J Kingsley)</b></p>
4.	<p>Internal Audit Progress reports tabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Records Management – Manager Information &amp; Corporate Systems</li> <li>b. Corporate Overheads – Coordinator Finance and Asset Planning</li> <li>c. Budget Management – Manager Finance &amp; Supply</li> <li>d. Project Management – Director Works &amp; Civil</li> <li>e. Grant Management – Manager Finance &amp; Supply</li> </ul> <p>Progress reports are tabled for information. It is intended that in future responsible officers will present to the ARIC on action taken and risk mitigated.</p>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p><b>Resolved</b> – Progress reports received and noted. <b>(J Kingsley/A Lysaught)</b></p>
5.	<p>Audit Officer – update</p>		<p>Current structure review includes an identified Audit Officer position to support elevated responsibilities of ARIC.</p> <p><b>Resolved:</b> Verbal report noted. <b>(J Kingsley/A Lysaught)</b></p>
7.	<p>Meeting dates indicative:</p> <p>15 June 2021</p> <p>17 August 2021</p> <p>26 October 2021</p>		<p>Noted</p>
8.	<p>Meeting close</p>		<p>1.00pm</p>

**WOLOWEYAH PARKS & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**MONTHLY MEETING FEBRUARY 2021**

**Sunday 7/2/2021**

**Meeting Opened: 4pm**

**Present:** Stephan Schulze, Mary McDowall, Susan Ellem, Kirra Muegge, Marina Popko, Dom Ferry

**Apologies:** Phill Francis, Andrew Bennett, Michael O'Brien

**Minutes Accepted from previous meeting:** Moved: S Ellem Sec: K Muegge

**Treasurers Report: (attached)** Moved: M McDowall Sec: S Schulze

**Correspondence IN/OUT:** (attached) Phill Francis away

**Hall Administration:** Two amounts - \$210.00/\$220.00 banked by Dom to assist treasurer.

Approx 14-16 events per month.

U3A group members will be requested to park cars outside of park playground area on Wednesday mornings.

Uke group are meeting every second Wednesday afternoon from 5-7pm.

Music meditation sessions have been held.

Hall will also be used as a rehearsal/workshop dance space for upcoming Plunge Festival.

Dom to meet with CVC representative Gavin Beveridge on Tues 9<sup>th</sup> to discuss RFS recommendations regarding hall/garden space.

Hall keys are not being left in mailbox for the moment as per COVID guidelines.

**Hall Maintenance:** Back door lock of hall has been tampered with and CVC will be advised.

**Park Maintenance:** c/o

**Tennis Court:** All good

**Edible Garden:** Regular working bees are being held. Plenty of rain has assisted growth.

**General Business:** Following the successful allocation of a \$10,000 Bushfire Resilience Grant (thank you Dom) a sub-committee has been formed to plan events. This group is meeting fortnightly and a date has been set for 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> May 2021 for the celebration. Two separate music stages are planned with bands to be decided on and then booked. Possibly an event will be planned to celebrate hall 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary which could not be celebrated in 2020. 355 Committee will contribute towards food etc for this if required.

A meeting with a qualified plumber to be planned to discuss tank installation.

**Landcare:** Cane toads have been sighted more regularly unfortunately.

**Next Meeting: Sunday 7/3/2021**

## **Correspondence – December 2020 /Jan 2021**

### **IN:**

Marina Popko: Christmas party WAT draft 7/12, No info re Santa suit 9/12, Re RFS report 10/12, Good news re community bushfire fund 14/1, Flag raising Aust Day 22/1, 25/1

Nick O'Brien: Seagrass concerns - information 7/12

Dom Ferry: Completed CVC supplier form 7/12, Will check hall for suit 12/12,

Tim Hall: Reply to bushfire abatement meeting request - out of office until 8/12, Hall RFS report - request to meet 10/12, Apology for no reply – meet next week or new year 18/12, Reply to meeting – has left CVC – contact Gavin 21/1

Kirra Muegge: Re Xmas sign - reuse one from scout hall. Where is Santa suit? 8/12, RFS response 11/12,

Sue Ellem: Seagrass partition logistics 10/12, No info Santa suit 11/12, RFS report response 11/12, Can attend meeting with Tim Hall + decorating 14/12, Tank prices + meeting date 24/1, Re flag raising 25/1

Mary McDowell: Apology re decorating 14/12, CBF credited to account 14/1

Stephan Schulze: Re flag at cricket match 25/12,

### **OUT:**

Marina Popko: Xmas party draft looks great 7/12, Santa suit found! 15/12, Cricket / flag raising Aust. Day 21/1 X3

Sue Ellem: Nov correspondence 7/12, Tank prices 8/12,

Tim Hall: Request for RFS report details 7/12, Thanks for RFS report -meet Friday? 14/12, Trying to confirm meeting 18/12, Follow up on meeting – no response 21/1, Best wishes for future 21/1,

Dom Ferry: Good that grant info sorted 7/12, Keys for 'Development meeting' 13/12,

Kirra Muegge: Xmas sign coordination 8/12, Santa suit in hall? 8/12, confirming cricket match 25/1

355: CVC RFS fire management report 10/12, Meet with Tim H. Friday? 13/12, FWD funding details from Mary 14/1, Feb meeting coordination 28/1

Mary McDowell: Acknowledgement of funding arrival 14/1

**Gavin Beveridge: Referring RFS report for implications / meeting 21/1**

**WOLOWEYAH PARKS & RESERVES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE****TREASURER'S REPORT DECEMBER, 2020 TO 31 JANUARY, 2021****PARKS COMMITTEE:**

Opening Balance as at 1/12/2020		\$13,776.61
<u>Plus Income:</u>	Hall	\$ 210.00
	CVC Bushfire Recovery Funds	\$10,000.00
		<u>\$10,210.00</u>
<u>Less Expenses:</u>		\$ Nil
Balance Parks Committee 31/01/2021		\$23,986.61
		=====

**LANDCARE GROUP:**

Opening Balance as at 01/12/2020		\$ 1,025.63
<u>Plus Income:</u>		\$ Nil
		\$ 1,025.63
<u>Less Expenses:</u>		\$ Nil
Balance Landcare Group as at 31/01/2021		\$ 1,025.63
		=====

**COMMUNITY EDIBLE GARDEN**

Opening Balance 01/12/2020		\$ 1,091.56
<u>Plus Income:</u>		Nil
		\$ 1,091.56
<u>Less Expenses:</u>		
Balance Community Edible Garden at 31/01/2021		\$ 1,091.56
		=====

**TOTAL FUNDS HELD BY COMMITTEE 31 JANUARY, 2021**    **\$26,103.80**  
=====

**BANK RECONCILIATION**

Balance as per Bank Statement 31 January, 2021		\$26,103.80
PLUS Outstanding Deposits		Nil
		\$26,103.80
LESS Outstanding Cheques		\$ Nil

**BALANCE**

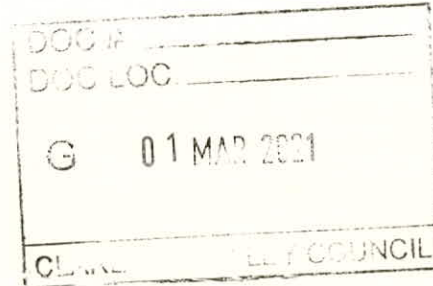
**\$26,103.80**



**The Hon. John Barilaro MP**  
Deputy Premier  
Minister for Regional New South Wales  
Minister for Industry and Trade

Ref: IM20/40727

Cr Jim Simmons  
Mayor, Clarence Valley Council  
Locked Bay 23  
GRAFTON NSW 2460



Dear Mayor **Jim**

Thank you for your letter of 8 December 2020 to the Hon. Matt Kean MP, Minister for Energy and Environment, on behalf of Clarence Valley Council about mineral exploration in the Clarence River Catchment. Your letter has been referred to me as the issues raised fall within my area of responsibility.

I understand the council's concerns about increasing mineral exploration and the potential impacts any future mining could have on the Clarence Valley Catchment. As set out in the NSW Minerals Strategy, the NSW Government supports the growth of our minerals industry, particularly metals with high technology applications like copper and cobalt. The Strategy includes actions to ensure this growth occurs in a sustainable and responsible way, supported by efficient and effective best practice regulation and improved communication and engagement.

### Exploration licences

Before exploring for minerals such as copper or cobalt, an explorer needs to obtain an exploration licence under the *Mining Act 1992*. Each explorer must meet the Mineral Prospecting Minimum Standards, which apply to an applicant's technical and financial capability to complete their proposed work program. Publication of the Standards was a key action in the Strategy and they clearly set out the criteria applicants must meet to demonstrate their genuine commitment to the sustainable discovery and development of the State's mineral resources.

Explorers must also obtain additional approvals for higher intensity exploration activities. They must follow all licence conditions, including requirements to prevent and/or minimise harm to the environment, rehabilitate all disturbance, and consult the community.

### Approval of mining developments

If an explorer is successful in discovering an economic mineral resource, they would need to obtain development consent under the NSW planning framework before mining can commence. Under this framework all mineral mining proposals are subject to a rigorous, merits-based assessment process, including a detailed assessment of potential environmental, social and economic impacts and extensive public consultation. Any development consent granted would include rigorous conditions to manage potential impacts.

In addition to a development consent, mineral mining proposals must also obtain a mining lease under the *Mining Act 1992* before operations can start. This lease would include further conditions to protect the environment and regulate rehabilitation.

Before starting activities, both explorers and miners must provide a rehabilitation security bond to the Department of Regional NSW to cover the government's full costs in undertaking rehabilitation in the event of default by the title holder.

Mineral mining operations may also require an environmental protection licence to regulate environmental impacts under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. The NSW Environment Protection Authority oversees compliance with these licences.

Thank you for taking the time to bring this matter to the NSW Government's attention. If you require more information or wish to discuss this matter further, please contact Ms Kristina Erzikov, Director Resources Policy at Mining, Exploration and Geoscience on (02) 9274 6114.

Yours sincerely



The Hon. John Barilaro MP  
Deputy Premier  
Minister for Regional New South Wales  
Minister for Industry and Trade

# Parks in line for needed upgrade



Clarence Nationals MP Chris Gulaptis onsite in the current playground that will a much needed upgrade.

## JARRARD POTTER

Townsend and Gulmarrad residents soon won't have to travel far to access new sporting facilities thanks to a \$175,000 in grants across all three tiers of government.

Clarence MP Chris Gulaptis announced on Thursday that local, state and federal money would be put to good use for brand new facilities to play basketball, netball, tennis and other sports.

“The Maclean Lions Club and Clarence Valley Council’s plans to ‘sportify’ the park in Scullin Street, Townsend has grown more ambitious over time and the Nationals in NSW Government have responded with a new grant of \$175,000,” Mr Gulaptis said.

“This latest grant is from a fund called ‘Everyone Can Play’, but here it is a case of Everyone Can Pay with the NSW Government earlier contributing \$160,000, the feds \$50,000 and Council \$160,000 for a grand total of a little over half a million dollars to get the job done.”

Mr Gulaptis said construction would involve a multipurpose court with lighting and fencing and surrounding upgrades including barbecue areas so everyone feels welcome.

“This is going to be a terrific facility for locals and I congratulate the Maclean Lions who manage the park and never gave up on their dream for the community,” Mr Gulaptis said.



# Summary Report

15 August 2020 - 01 September 2020

## Clarence Conversations

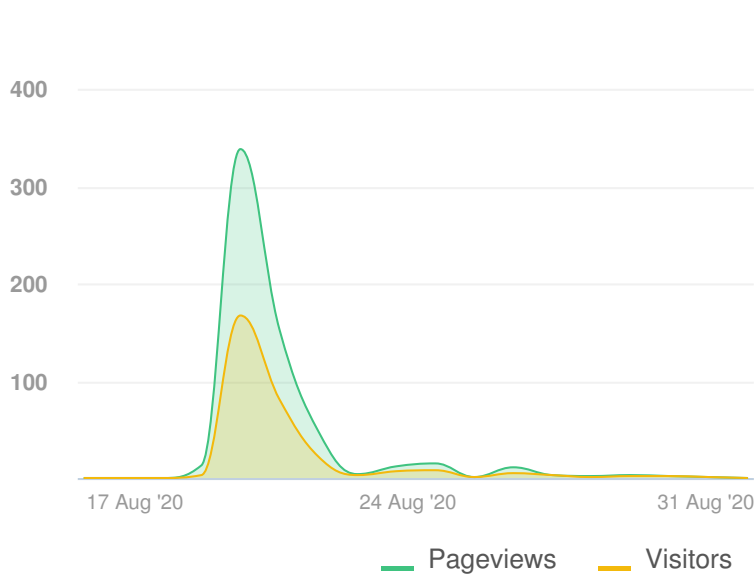
PROJECTS SELECTED: 1

Townsend Park & Playground Upgrade

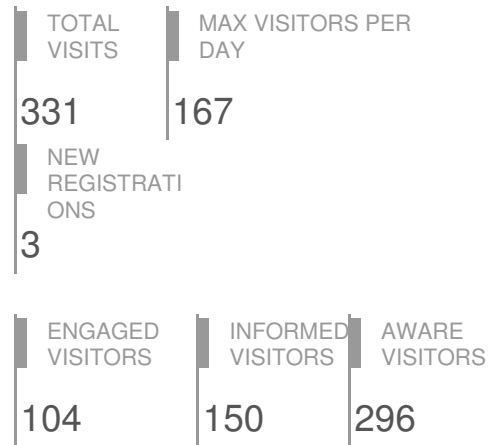
FULL LIST AT THE END OF THE REPORT



### Visitors Summary



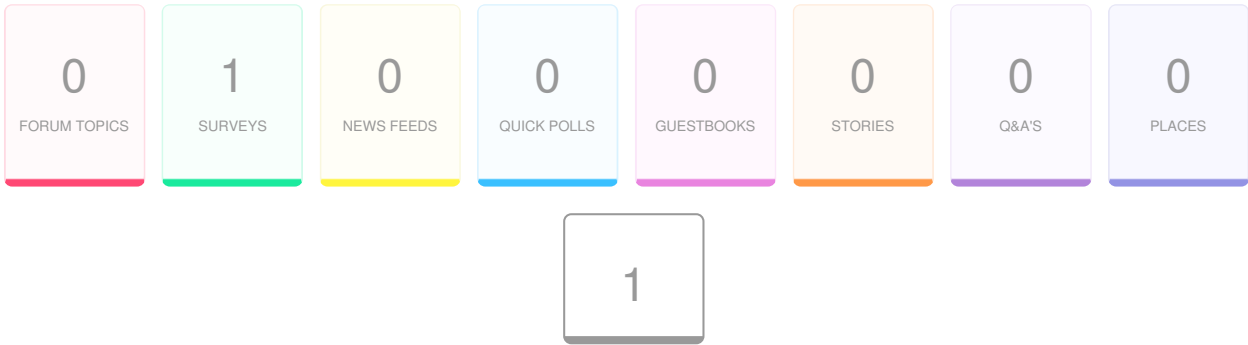
### Highlights



# PARTICIPANT SUMMARY

<b>ENGAGED</b>	<b>104 ENGAGED PARTICIPANTS</b>			(%)
<b>INFORMED</b>	Registered	Unverified	Anonymous	Townsend Park & Playgroun... 104 (35.1%)
	Contributed on Forums	0	0	0
<b>AWARE</b>	Participated in Surveys	8	83	0
	Contributed to Newsfeeds	0	0	0
	Participated in Quick Polls	0	0	0
	Posted on Guestbooks	0	0	0
	Contributed to Stories	0	0	0
	Asked Questions	0	0	0
	Placed Pins on Places	0	0	0
	Contributed to Ideas	3	10	6
	<i>* A single engaged participant can perform multiple actions</i>			<i>* Calculated as a percentage of total visits to the Project</i>
	<b>ENGAGED</b>	<b>150 INFORMED PARTICIPANTS</b>		
<b>INFORMED</b>	Participants			Townsend Park & Playgroun... 150 (50.7%)
	Viewed a video	0		
	Viewed a photo	0		
	Downloaded a document	0		
	Visited the Key Dates page	0		
	Visited an FAQ list Page	0		
	Visited Instagram Page	0		
	Visited Multiple Project Pages	49		
	Contributed to a tool (engaged)	104		
	<i>* A single informed participant can perform multiple actions</i>			<i>* Calculated as a percentage of total visits to the Project</i>
<b>ENGAGED</b>	<b>296 AWARE PARTICIPANTS</b>			(%)
<b>INFORMED</b>	Participants			Townsend Park & Playgroun... 296
	Visited at least one Page	296		
<b>AWARE</b>	<i>* Aware user could have also performed an Informed or Engaged Action</i>			<i>* Total list of unique visitors to the project</i>

## ENGAGEMENT TOOLS SUMMARY



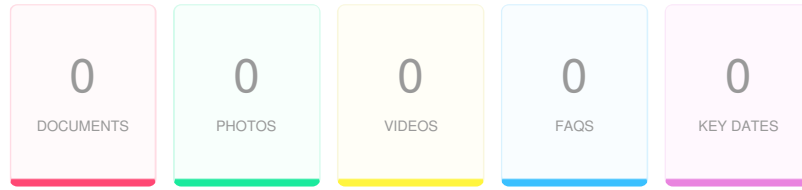
SURVEYS SUMMARY	
1	Surveys
91	Contributors
91	Submissions

TOP 3 SURVEYS BASED ON CONTRIBUTORS
<p><b>91</b> Contributors to Survey</p>

IDEAS SUMMARY	
1	Ideas
19	Contributors
30	Contributions

TOP 3 IDEAS BASED ON CONTRIBUTORS
<p><b>19</b> Contributed to</p> <p>Please let us know your thoughts &amp; ideas regarding the Townsend Park and</p>

## INFORMATION WIDGET SUMMARY



## TRAFFIC SOURCES OVERVIEW

REFERRER URL	Visits
m.facebook.com	124
l.facebook.com	9
www.facebook.com	6
www.google.com.au	4
email.wisdom.com.au	4
www.google.com	3
android-app	3
l.workplace.com	2
t.co	1
webmail.health.nsw.gov.au	1

## SELECTED PROJECTS - FULL LIST

PROJECT TITLE	AWARE	INFORMED	ENGAGED
Townsend Park & Playground Upgrade	296	150	104



Clarence Valley Council  
Locked Bay 23  
Grafton NSW 2460

Our ref: file number

12 March 2021

Dear General Manager

I refer to the Clarence Valley Council application to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for funding under the 2020-21 Everyone Can Play grant program.

I am pleased to advise that the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, The Hon. Rob Stokes MP, has approved the allocation of \$175,000 funding for upgrading the Townsend Park Playscape: New.

Please find attached a copy of the funding agreement. Clarence Valley Council must return to the Department, two original copies of the funding agreement executed by the Council, **by no later than 5pm on Friday 26<sup>th</sup> March 2021**. Once the funding agreement is fully executed, the Department will arrange for payment of the Milestone 1 funding payment (80%), as detailed in the funding agreement.

Should you have any enquiries in relation to this matter, please contact Susan Thompson, Program Manager - Open Space Team on 02 8289 6596 or email [susan.thompson@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:susan.thompson@planning.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fiona Morrison'.

Fiona Morrison  
**Director**  
**Open Space**

Encl: Funding Agreement between Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and Clarence Valley Council