



AGENDA

Ordinary Meeting of Council

28 November 2017

**ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MORUYA**

ON TUESDAY 28 NOVEMBER 2017

COMMENCING AT 10.00AM

AGENDA

(Proceedings of this meeting will be recorded as per Eurobodalla Shire Council's Code of Meeting Practice)

1. WELCOME, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY & EVACUATION MESSAGE

2. APOLOGIES

Nil

3. PUBLIC FORUM (AGENDA ITEMS ONLY)

PRESENTATION – 11.30AM

Presentation of Financial Statements by Audit Office of NSW.

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

4.1 Ordinary Meeting held on 14 November 2017

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST OF MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

(Declarations also to be made prior to discussions on each item)

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6. MAYORAL REPORTS

7. NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

8. QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FROM COUNCILLORS

Nil

9. PETITIONS

Nil

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Nil

15. DELEGATE REPORT

16. URGENT BUSINESS

17. DEALING WITH MATTERS IN CLOSED SESSION 119

18. CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS

**DR CATHERINE DALE
GENERAL MANAGER**

GMR17/039 ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

E08.2166

Responsible Officer: Dr Catherine Dale - General Manager

Attachments: 1. Under Separate Cover - Annual Report 2016-17
2. Under Separate Cover - Financial Statements 2016-17

Focus Area: Collaborative Communities

Delivery Program Link: C3.1 Coordinate the delivery of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework across the organisation

Operational Plan Link: C3.1.2 Prepare the Annual Report and progress reports

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 428 of the *Local Government Act (LG Act) 1993* requires Council to prepare an Annual Report within five months from the end of the financial year, detailing Council's implementation of its Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan.

The Annual Report is one of the key accountability mechanisms between a council and its community. The Annual Report 2016-17 provides a summary of Council's progress during the year reported against the budgets and activities set out in the Delivery Program 2013-17 and Operational Plan 2016-17, which implement key strategies set out in the Community Strategic Plan.

In its Operational Plan 2016-17 Council committed to delivering 152 actions across 20 service areas. These actions would be measured by 276 measures. The performance against these one year actions and measures demonstrates Council's progress in implementing the Delivery Program 2013-17.

Of the 152 actions, 138 (90%) were complete, 10 (7%) were progressing and four (3%) were deferred.

Some of Council's 2016-17 highlights include:

- Improvement on our original adopted operating statement budget of a \$0.115 million deficit (before capital grants and contributions). This was achieved through continuous efforts in improving service delivery, innovation and efficiency, reducing costs, and securing alternate revenue sources particularly grant funding. This included operating grants received and not yet spent, additional user fees and charges from water usage, land sales and lease payments and lower than anticipated borrowing costs. This resulted in a \$7.014 million surplus of the consolidated budget result.
- Demonstrated our ongoing commitment to financial sustainability through implementing the second year of Council's Fit of the Future Action Plan which has included actions such as: continued ongoing internal audit program, reviewed key strategies and improved asset and financial management practices.
- Delivered a \$54.8 million capital program across all council services.
- Delivery of the second year of our Community and Transport Infrastructure Program valued at over \$5 million, including such projects as Batemans Bay CBD streetscape,

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Rotary Park playground expansion, Variety Inclusive Playground Batemans Bay, Bill Smyth and Hanging Rock oval fencing, Moruya Airport terminal upgrade and Cadgee Bridge.

- A total of \$26 million operating and capital grant funds received including the Financial Assistance Grants advanced payment of \$3.4 million. This result demonstrates our ongoing advocacy and partnership outcomes.
- Improved communication and engagement facilitated by the implementation of the Community Engagement Framework and Charter.

The Annual Report must also include the Council's audited financial statements and any information required by the Regulation or the Guidelines.

The Annual Report 2016-17 presented to Council complies with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. The Annual Report 2016-17 be received.
2. In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, Council adopt the Annual Report 2016-17.
3. A copy of the Annual Report 2016-17 be placed on Council's website, Council libraries, the Moruya Customer Service Centre and a copy be forwarded to the Minister for Local Government.

BACKGROUND

Council is required, under the *Local Government Act 1993* Section 428 and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* Section 217, to prepare an Annual Report within five months from the end of the financial year.

CONSIDERATIONS

There is no standard format for the Annual Report under the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework. To assist the community better understand Council's implementation of its Delivery Program 201-17 against the Community Strategic Plan, Council's Annual Report is presented in a number of sections:

- **Our year in review:** details events, business and Council awards, high level financial performance information including Fit for the Future, service results, capital program and the Community and Transport Infrastructure program.
- **Our organisation:** includes information on how Council operates, meetings and decision making, Councillor details including committee representation and allowances and expenses, advocacy, donations, community engagement and staff profile.
- **Our achievements:** provides detailed performance reporting on Delivery Program 2013-17 measures and Operational Plan 2016-17 actions.

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- **Statutory and other information:** provides additional information required to be reported.

Council's audited financial statements prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting* are provided as an appendix.

Legal

The Annual Report 2016-17 complies with the *Local Government Act 1993*, *Local Government (General) Regulations 2005* and reporting requirements in relation to special rate variation determinations by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART).

Asset

The Annual Report includes a Statement of the Condition of Public Works in the financial statements as required under 428(2d) of the *Local Government Act 1993*. It also includes a progress update on the implementation of year two of the Community and Transport Infrastructure program funded by the rate variation and progress against the full adopted capital program. The total capital program expenditure for 2016-17 was \$54.8 million.

Financial

The Annual Report 2016-17 incorporates the financial statements (including the Independent Auditor's Reports) as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*. The complete financial statements are included as an appendix and a separate attachment to this report.

The financial statements include General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS), Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) and Special Schedules. Council achieved an unmodified Audit Report for the GPFS, as well as an unmodified Audit Report for the SPFS. The Special Schedules are not currently required by legislation to be audited.

The Annual Report 2016-17 also includes an update on the implementation of the Fit for the Future improvement proposal action plan and compares actual performance against forecasts for the seven ratios. This update shows Council remains on track to meet all ratios within the agreed timeframes.

Community Engagement

The Annual Report 2016-17 will be available on Council's website and as a hard copy document on display at Council libraries and the Moruya Customer Service Centre.

CONCLUSION

The Annual Report 2016-17, including statutory, other information and the financial statements, for the year ended 30 June 2017 complies with the *Local Government Act 1993* and is presented to be received.

GMR17/040 2018 COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

E06.0429

Responsible Officer: Dr Catherine Dale - General Manager

Attachments: Nil

Strategic Objective: Collaborative Communities

Delivery Program Link: C1.1 Conduct the business of Council in an inclusive, responsive and transparent manner

Operational Plan Link: C1.1.2 Support the conduct of effective Council meetings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a schedule of proposed Council Meetings for the 2018 calendar year and seeks Council's endorsement of the schedule.

Under Section 365 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council is required to meet at least 10 times per year, each time in a different month. The proposed schedule includes 18 meetings to be held during 2018. In 2017, 18 ordinary meetings and one extraordinary meeting were held.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Endorse the following 18 dates as the meeting schedule for Council meetings for the 2018 calendar year:
 - a. 13 February 2018
 - b. 27 February 2018
 - c. 13 March 2018
 - d. 27 March 2018
 - e. 10 April 2018
 - f. 24 April 2018
 - g. 22 May 2018
 - h. 12 June 2018
 - i. 26 June 2018
 - j. 31 July 2018
 - k. 14 August 2018
 - l. 28 August 2018
 - m. 11 September 2018
 - n. 25 September 2018
 - o. 23 October 2018
 - p. 13 November 2018

GMR17/040 2018 COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

E06.0429

q. 27 November 2018

r. 11 December 2018.

2. Note that the schedule may be amended at any time, as required.

BACKGROUND

Under Section 365 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council is required to meet at least 10 times per year, each time in a different month. The proposed schedule includes 18 meetings to be held during 2018. In 2017, 18 meetings were held.

Council's Code of Meeting Practice allows for Council meetings to be held on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month, excluding January.

A schedule of meetings for 2018 has been developed in consultation with Councillors. The calendar may be amended at any time if Council resolves to alter the meeting day/s.

CONSIDERATIONS

When developing the proposed schedule it is important to ensure that consideration of the Office of Local Government's compliance and reporting requirements are being met. Therefore when developing the proposed schedule, the first recess will fall in May and during the exhibition of the Delivery Program 2017-21 and draft Operational Plan 2018-19, a recess in July and October to coincide with school holidays as well as the Christmas Break in December. Accordingly, no briefings will be scheduled during the recess period.

The proposed schedule has followed normal procedure for the majority of the year.

Date	Meeting Type
FEBRUARY	
13 February 2018	Council Meeting
27 February 2018	Council Meeting
MARCH	
13 March 2018	Council Meeting
27 March 2018	Council Meeting
APRIL	
10 April 2018	Council Meeting
24 April 2018	Council Meeting
MAY	
9 May 2018	No Meeting
22 May 2018	Council Meeting
JUNE	

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E06.0429

12 June 2018	Council Meeting
26 June 2018	Council Meeting
JULY	
10 July 2018	No Meeting
24 July 2018	No Meeting
31 July 2018	Council Meeting
AUGUST	
14 August 2018	Council Meeting
28 August 2018	Council Meeting
SEPTEMBER	
11 September 2018	Council Meeting
25 September 2018	Council Meeting
OCTOBER	
9 October 2018	No Meeting
23 October 2018	Council Meeting
NOVEMBER	
13 November 2018	Council Meeting
27 November 2018	Council Meeting
DECEMBER	
11 December 2018	Council Meeting

Policy

Adoption of the schedule is in accordance with Section 2.1(1) of Council's Code of Meeting Practice.

Community Engagement

We will inform the community through providing information on Council's website; Living in Eurobodalla residents newsletter and advertising on Council's noticeboard page in two local newspapers.

Financial

Adoption of the recommendations outlined in this report will have no financial implications on the adopted budget.

CONCLUSION

The proposed schedule of Council meetings for 2018 has been prepared in consultation with Councillors and takes into account compliance and reporting requirements. It is proposed that

GMR17/040 2018 COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

E06.0429

the first recess will fall in May and during the exhibition of the Delivery Program 2017-21 and draft Operational Plan 2018-19, a recess in July and October to coincide with school holidays as well as the Christmas Break in December. Accordingly, no briefings will be scheduled during the recess period.

PSR17/060 COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT - LONG BEACH

**E09.3157;
E00.4494**

Responsible Officer: Lindsay Usher - Director, Planning and Sustainability Services

Attachments:

1. Office of Environment and Heritage Evaluation
2. Map 1 CW management zones
3. Map 2 CW Trial areas map
4. Map 3 Coastal Wattle removal as at October 2017
5. EnviroTrust Project Budget

Focus Area: Sustainable Communities

Delivery Program Link: S4.4 Encourage and support community sustainability and environmental projects

Operational Plan Link: S4.4.2 Support community activities and groups such as Landcare and community gardens

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is to provide information on the completion of the grant funded project from the NSW Environmental Trust's Restoration and Rehabilitation Program titled *Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management*. This project commenced in 2013 and has recently been completed and reported to the NSW Government. The Office of Environment and Heritage has undertaken project evaluation of the environmental success of the works.

There has been strong interest with the environmental, social and scenic values of the Long Beach dune system since the development of the area. Coastal wattle has been of interest to the community at Long Beach for a lengthy period of time and there are varying views on the matter. It was first reported to Council in 2008 (E08/4) and thereafter there have been multiple reports, studies and correspondence related to the appropriateness or otherwise of coastal wattle on the dunes in Long Beach.

Council has undertaken studies and works consistent with legislative requirements and in consultation with the NSW Government and Long Beach community representatives. The project activities were consistent with the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy (*Strategy*) which was completed with grant funding in May 2010 and reported to Council in June 2010 (PS10/03). The *Strategy* presented options for management of the coastal wattle. Prior to the commencement of the project an Implementation Plan and a Property Vegetation Plan were required to enable the works to be undertaken that: were consistent with the *Strategy*; relevant legislative requirements at the time; and to achieve sound environmental outcomes.

The project involved protecting and recovering native vegetation and habitats through the strategic removal of coastal wattle, and revegetation activities and weed management in the Long Beach area.

The aim was to improve biodiversity in an environmental sensitive coastal zone where the growth and spread of coastal wattle has occurred developing a monoculture. Overall the project did not achieve this outcome due to the inability to establish tertiary plants such as Banksia and Eucalyptus species.

PSR17/060 COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT - LONG BEACH

**E09.3157;
E00.4494**

The project did achieve a number of positive outcomes including:

- Working relationships between Long Beach Landcare and the Long Beach Community Association
- Volunteer hours contributed were significant
- Usage of mechanical machinery, the tritterer, was highly effective and cost efficient in pruning the coastal wattle with minimal impact on the dunes
- Natural regeneration on the site was good with a prominence of grass species
- Weed and rabbit control has been effective

The project was implemented in a staged and considered approach with the view to determine the success or otherwise of the coastal wattle removal and the impact on the dune system. The evaluation of the project by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage indicates that whilst the project has led to positive environmental and social outcomes, limited improvements to the overall biodiversity of the area have been achieved. The project objective of limiting the expansion and landward migration of coastal wattle has been addressed over the project period with the removal of approximately 0.54ha. However, limiting the continued landward migration of coastal wattle without the need for ongoing control in the longer term has not been achieved due to the inability to establish tertiary vegetation to restrict the natural expansion.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council

1. Assist Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association to continue maintenance of the coastal wattle by:
 - (a) Ongoing coastal wattle removal on the northern side of the walking track
 - (b) Coastal wattle removal 2 metres either side of the beach access tracks
 - (c) Maintaining the current line of containment of the coastal wattle.
2. Continue weed and pest animal control throughout the reserve.
3. Support Long Beach Landcare in planting additional native species (including tall growing shrubs and trees) at the western end of the reserve (Trial Area 1). No taller species are to be planted in front of houses.

PSR17/060 COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT - LONG BEACH

**E09.3157;
E00.4494**

BACKGROUND

Council has received reports, briefings and correspondence on Coastal Wattle and this includes:

1. 22 July 2008 Long Beach Community Coastcare Submission (E08/4)

The report provided Council with the project information on an application to the Australian Government for funding for works and a study for the Long Beach area titled *Coastal Wattle Management Study and Weed Control for the Long Beach Foreshore*.

2. 16 December 2008 Acacia sophorae usage in the Long Beach area (E08/6)

The report provided information on the history, usage and appropriateness of Coastal Wattle in Long Beach and for Council to support the Coastal Wattle project which subsequently developed the Coastal Wattle Strategy.

3. 1 June 2010 Long Beach Coastal Strategy (PS10/03)

Report provided the outcomes of the *Coastal Wattle Management Study and Weed Control for the Long Beach Foreshore* with particular focus on the *Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy*. There were two components to the project which included coastal exotic weed control and the coastal wattle management study. The study identified a Coastal Wattle Management Program within the *Strategy* and identified management zones and the preferred management actions for the designated area along with timing and priority. This includes consolidate, manage and monitor zone (10.1ha); wetland eradication zone (1.3ha); a fore dune stage eradication zone (1.1ha) and other areas as outlined. Actions specific to each zone are prescribed in the *Strategy* and include planting of endemic fore dune vegetation in the fore dune staged eradication zone as a trial.

As identified in the *Strategy*, consent was required from the then Southern Rivers Catchment Authority (now the Local Land Services) to remove vegetation and this was sought.

4. 13 September 2011 Coastal Wattle Update – Long Beach (FS11/60) (deferred minute FSM11/111)

During 2011 Council worked collaboratively with the Southern Rivers Catchment Authority (now the Local Land Services) to develop mechanisms for management and removal of Coastal Wattle consistent with the *Strategy* and to ensure environmental benefits for the study area. Community representatives from Long Beach Landcare (LBL) and Long Beach Community Association (LBCA) liaised with both Council and the Catchment Authority. A steering group was also established to work on the Implementation Plan.

5. 8 May 2012 Councillor and Public Workshop on the Implementation Plan

6. 26 June 2012 Long Beach Coastal Wattle Control Implementation Plan (012/121 min 12/141)

Council adopted the Implementation Plan and added an additional trial control area 2, near the picnic area and funding was to be pursued.

The Implementation Plan outlined a staged approach requirement for the works and this is primarily due to the sensitivity of the landscape and the potential to undermine the dunal areas.

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7. 30 July 2013 Council Briefing on Coastal Wattle Management – Long Beach Environmental Trust grant
8. 27 August 2013 Coastal Wattle Management – Long Beach (013/144)
Council endorsed the acceptance of the funding offer of \$52 692 from NSW Environmental Trust.
9. 21 November 2017 – Council briefing on the completion of the NSW Environment Trust project and overview of the coastal wattle at Long Beach

Note that there has also been regular meetings with the working group and advice to councillors via newsletter and briefings.

CONSIDERATIONS

Due to differing views on the appropriateness or otherwise of coastal wattle in the Long Beach foreshore area, Council sought grant funds to engage independent consultants to undertake the study and develop the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy. The *Strategy* would guide future management of coastal wattle in Long Beach reserves.

Since the completion of the *Strategy* works have been implemented according to the *Strategy* and other legislative and project requirements.

Council has worked actively with representatives from both the Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association who formed a working group to assist implementation of the latest Environmental Trust funded project.

This project involved removal and pruning of some coastal wattle, other weed control, revegetation and rabbit control. See details under 'Environmental.'

The project has been independently assessed (attachment 5) by the Office of Environment and Heritage and their primary findings include:

- Stopping the coastal wattle moving landward is possible through more extensive revegetation along the back of the foredune using tertiary dune species which would restrict the coastal wattle.
- Increasing species diversity into the dune through revegetation in areas where Coastal Wattle has naturally died off, and/or other disturbed areas, should be a high priority for improving dune resilience and biodiversity
- The weed control and rabbit control was successful and achieved improvements to biodiversity
- Council's commitment to facilitating sustainable environmental and social outcomes through community consultation is a very positive outcome from the project. It also highlights the passion in the community about this matter.

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E00.4494**

Legal

Council undertook project activities in accordance with legislative requirements. Coastal Wattle is endemic to the coast of the Eurobodalla Shire and consent was required for the removal of the species under the then *Native Vegetation Act 2003*. This involved development of a Property Vegetation Plan which details the management actions allowed in the various zones within the reserve.

The project area covered two parcels of Council land: Lot 7011 DP 1059358 is the seaward parcel of the reserve and zoned E2 Environmental Conservation in the Eurobodalla Local Environment Plan 2012; and Lot 55 DP 849895 is the hind dune and wetland area of the reserve. It is also zoned E2 Environmental conservation with the exception of the picnic area which is RE1 Public Recreation.

The parcels of land have been identified in the Eurobodalla Coastal Hazard Assessment (WRL 2017) as potentially at risk from coastal hazards with this risk projected to increase as sea levels rise. This coastal hazard information is being used to assist Council identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with coastal hazards and develop a Coastal Management Program for the Eurobodalla area. The development of the Coastal Management Program will consider the future management of coastal dunes with regards to maintaining and improving dune resilience to assist with providing natural protection to coastal hazards.

Environmental

The removal of vegetation from a coastal dune system has required a considered approach as identified in the *Strategy*.

The *Strategy* breaks the reserve into five management zones (see Map 1 coastal wattle management zones). The three zones of relevance to Coastal Wattle management are:

- Foredune staged eradication zone
- Wetland eradication Zone
- Consolidate, control and monitor zone

The Foredune Staged Eradication Area (Trial Area 1) was identified as an area to direct initial activities. With agreement from both community groups, this remained consistent in the Implementation Plan and is located west within the study area and abuts the National Park at Square Head, providing connectivity to existing vegetation and minimal impacts on landholders.

In 2012 an additional trial area was identified and agreed by all parties. Trial Area 2 is located in the dunes near the picnic area. It does not directly adjoin houses but is near to properties on Blairs Road (see Map 2 Trial areas map)

The project aimed to strategically remove coastal wattle to enable other native plant species to establish to ultimately improve the ecological diversity of the area and enhance biodiversity.

The areas and extent of coastal wattle removal were governed by the approvals in the Property Vegetation Plan and the Council adopted Implementation Plan.

The project activities aimed to remove coastal wattle:

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**E09.3157;
E00.4494**

- Up to 15% in the two trial areas;
- All coastal wattle in the hind dunes west of the walking track (Consolidate, control and monitor zone);
- Along the length of the main infestation in the mid/hind dune to prevent encroachment past this line (Consolidate, control and monitor zone);
- Throughout the Wetland Eradication Zone

Removal and pruning was undertaken manually and by tritterer machine. The machine mulches vegetation and has soft track tyres to minimise ground disturbance.

The removal of coastal wattle enabled the replanting of species identified in the *Strategy* as the most appropriate species for revegetation in this area. The trial areas were to have a mix of species that were representative of the endemic species, including tall growing tertiary species. The tertiary species in the main were not successful in establishing due to vandalism, animal damage and dry conditions. Note that no tertiary species have been planted in front of properties.

Coastal wattle has also been removed in the Wetland Eradication Zone, primarily by Long Beach Landcare and the group continue to monitor and control any new emergence of wattle in this zone.

The sites have also been monitored by Council over a four year period to determine the success or otherwise of the plantings, to undertake weed and rabbit control as required.

Attachment 3 identifies the coastal wattle removal as at October 2017.

Table 1: Summary of Project Activities and Future Works

ZONE	ACTIVITIES COMPLETED	RECOMMENDED FUTURE WORKS
Wetland Eradication Zone	Pruning and removal of Coastal Wattle, weed control, monitoring. Works undertaken by Landcare	Long Beach Landcare and Council will maintain
Foredune Staged Eradication Zone	Trial Area 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of 1350m² of coastal wattle • Revegetation of 1380m² and maintenance • Weed control • Monitoring. 	Long Beach Landcare and Council to plant additional species in trial area 1. This includes tertiary species. Maintain current status of coastal wattle by pruning and removal of new plants in trial area
	Trial Area 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of 670m² coastal wattle 	Long Beach Landcare and Council will maintain by pruning and removal of coastal wattle in trial

PSR17/060 COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT - LONG BEACH

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetation of 788m² and maintenance • Weed control • Monitoring. 	area 2.
Consolidate, Control and Monitor	<p>Pruning of 800m coastal wattle to prevent further spread</p> <p>Removal of all coastal wattle north of the walking track and in hind dune area.</p>	Long Beach Landcare and Council will maintain coastal wattle spread by pruning and replant low species where coastal wattle die-off occurs.
Road Reserve and Track Maintenance	Removal of coastal wattle as required occurred 2m either side of the tracks.	Coastal wattle removal 2m either side of the tracks to be maintained by Landcare and Council
Other	Monitoring and evaluation of project undertaken by Council for the Funding body.	Council undertake ongoing monitoring of coastal wattle and plantings
	Assessment of the project undertaken by the Office of Environment and Heritage September 2017.	Nil
	Weed and rabbit control	Council within budget constraints

The latest project has been independently assessed by the Office of Environment and Heritage and their recommendations for future management include (page 15-16 of attached report):

- Greater focus on establishing a more diverse and densely vegetated foredune and hind dune through targeted revegetation throughout the entire dune system, particularly in areas that are poorly vegetated and disturbed and where Coastal Wattle dieback is occurring. This will increase dune stability and resilience to coastal hazards, as well as improve the ecological function and biodiversity of the dunes.
- Continue to revegetate using a mix of primary, secondary and tertiary native species, with a focus on establishing tertiary vegetation at the back of the foredune that will naturally limit landward encroachment of coastal wattle.
- Continue to implement management activities that target the control of priority weed and pest species that threaten the longer term stability and biodiversity of the dune system.
- Abandon broadscale clearing and modification of coastal wattle and focus on dune revegetation with minor pruning of coastal wattle only to maintain recreational access points and any necessary emergency access provisions. Further coastal wattle removal

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without successful establishment of tertiary species at the back of the foredune is not considered to be economically sustainable or environmentally sound for the Long Beach dune system.

- Stage dune rehabilitation works such as weeding and revegetation over smaller sections of the dune to focus limited resources and attempt to more fully restore a section of the entire dune profile. Once a section is successfully weeded and appropriately planted out, then move onto another section, with follow up minor maintenance of the previous section only.
- To assist with protecting the environmental and social values of the Long Beach dune system, consideration of other management strategies for dealing with illegal vegetation clearing is encouraged. This could involve the use of surveillance and visual deterrents in the form of screens and bolder signage in areas where vandalism has occurred; and development of community awareness information regarding the process, including contacts for providing information on illegal clearing.
- To increase community awareness regarding the importance of the role of dune vegetation, continue to deliver community education initiatives highlighting the social, environmental and financial benefits of a well maintained and vegetated dune system

Financial

The project funded by Environmental Trust (\$52, 692) commenced in September 2013. The majority of grant funds were allocated for on-ground removal of coastal wattle within the identified trial areas using both mechanical and hand removal techniques.

In 2014 a variation was sought in order to incorporate additional invasive species control across the site. This came in response to savings made on the original budget for removal and to address issues identified by the community.

An extension was sought in November 2015 to extend the life of the project by an additional 12 months, furthering the reach and effectiveness of the project. Attachment 4 provides the breakdown of expenditure.

Volunteers have invested heavily in the implementation and success of the Environmental Trust project dedicating over 2,700 volunteer hours over the project period. Volunteer support is costed at \$30/hr. Using this rate, the volunteer contribution to the project is worth over \$80,000.

The costs associated with the development of the Strategy included \$25,063 in Australian Government funds (Caring for Country-Community Coastcare) and an additional \$18,000 in kind from Council and volunteers.

The costs incurred for the development of the Implementation Plan, Property Vegetation Plan and supervision of the activities associated with coastal wattle project at Long Beach have been borne by Council with assistance from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and South East Local Land Services.

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Minimal maintenance work by volunteers can be undertaken under the current budgets however Council will need to allocate additional funds if it wants to do additional work in this area. Such a budget allocation would need to be prioritized against other environmental works and would be at the expense of other projects.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Coastal wattle at Long Beach has been the subject of long standing community interest. Council facilitated a working group consisting of representation from Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association to assist with the management of the issue and implementation of the project.

Volunteers, residents and the broader community were widely consulted and heavily involved in the implementation of the Environmental Trust project. Over the project period there were;

- 4 Media releases
- 3 Signs erected
- 4 Working group meetings (held annually) included Council, Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association
- 7 Community planting days
- 4 Educational events
- Additional mail outs to relevant/adjoining property owners

After completion of the project, the final working group meeting occurred on 28 September 2017 and included officers from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage who presented the assessment report. Both group representatives provided feedback on the project.

Long Beach Landcare representative indicated:

1. Concerns over the lack of increased biodiversity and the lack of tertiary species due to vandalism and natural attrition.
2. Does not support the planting of tertiary species in front of houses, but it strongly supports primary secondary and tertiary planting in the long reaches of sand dunes and bare areas that are not backed by housing, particularly in trial area 1.
3. Do not want a return to the fractious disputes over the planting plan that occurred previously prior to the project implementation.
4. Strategic removal of coastal wattle outside the trial areas showed good natural regeneration – again taller species appear to be vandalised.
5. Coastal wattle removal along the pathways and north of the track has been achieved and Landcare can continue to maintain these areas along with the wetland area.
6. There is wide community concern for the amenity of the area and many in the community like the forested dunes

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**E09.3157;
E00.4494**

7. Project achieved overall outcomes such as volunteer hours, weed and rabbit control, and coastal wattle removal.

Council staff comments related to Long Beach Landcare:

Landcare can be supported to:

- undertake coastal wattle removal in the Wetland Eradication Zone;
- undertake coastal wattle removal two metres either side of the beach access tracks;
- maintain and prune the current coastal wattle south of the track to stop inland encroachment of the wattle undertake weed control and assist with rabbit control;
- revegetate with endemic and taller species in Trial Area 1;
- revegetate with low growing species where coastal wattle dies back in other areas of the reserve.

Long Beach Community Association representative reported that some members of the association identified the following:

1. The coastal wattle removal undertaken in the Illawarra by Beach Care Illawarra could be applied to Long Beach. Dunes need low growing deeply rooted species and coastal wattle interrupts the air flows that carry sand for dune replenishment.
2. Planting of Coastal Wattle in the 1990's has resulted in the monoculture evident on Long Beach today and the areas should be restored to grasslands as was identified when it was grazed in the 1960s and as the areas is a naturally occurring heathland.
3. Objects to the reference to 'vandalism' in the NSW Office of Environment Heritage report and animal damage and insufficient watering caused the loss of vegetation.
4. Long Beach Community Association volunteers assisted with project works and revegetation maintenance.
5. Will aim to reduce future expansion of coastal wattle area and encourage residents to remove it from their gardens, reducing impacts on surrounding areas.
6. Supports the total removal of coastal wattle to enable views for the houses abutting the reserve which was donated to the community. This includes removal of Banksia and other tall growing species.
7. The project did not increase biodiversity.

Council staff comments related to the Community Association matters raised:

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E00.4494**

1. The Beach Care Illawarra Facebook site is administered by a community group and does not have the support of the Office of Environment and Heritage or other government agencies. The information presented by the community group is not consistent with NSW legislation, policy or best practice dune management techniques. The modification of dune vegetation referred to by this group in Wollongong were to aid surf club visual access for water safety and associated with the *Wollongong Dune Management Strategy for the Patrolled Swimming Areas of 17 Beaches*. This example is not applicable to Long Beach as it is not a patrolled beach by a surf club. Council staff have liaised with Wollongong City Council on the associated works.
2. The Strategy and Implementation Plan identified that coastal wattle was dominant and as such the trial areas and strategic plantings to reduce the monoculture were instigated. This is identified as primarily unsuccessful due to the inability to establish tertiary species. The area may have been grasslands at some stage due to cattle grazing and the impacts of human settlement. The natural regeneration and adjoining coastal ecosystems suggest a diversity of plant species are suitable for use in revegetation at Long Beach as identified in the *Strategy*.
3. Plant loss was identified as vandalism and this is a consistent term applied to illegal vegetation clearing or damage. There was evidence of vandalism as well as animal damage and potential natural attrition.
4. Significant volunteer hours were contributed to the project by both groups.
5. Support the removal of coastal wattle in private gardens and to maintain and prune the current coastal wattle south of the track to stop inland encroachment of the wattle.
6. No tall species were planted in front of houses and are not recommended to be planted in front of private residences. Council does not undertake environmental project works on public reserves for individual view enhancement.

Both groups agree that biodiversity was not improved by the project.

CONCLUSION

There has been extensive consultation with the community, Local Land Service (and previously Catchment Management Authority) and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage on the management of coastal wattle at Long Beach for more than a decade.

The latest Environmental Trust project was developed and implemented based on the recommendations and approvals in various plans and strategies, mainly:

- Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy
- Long Beach Coastal Wattle Control Implementation Plan
- Property Vegetation Plan for Sandy Place Reserve

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- NSW Environmental Trust Restoration and Rehabilitation Project agreement

The Long Beach Landcare group and the Long Beach Community Association were consulted regularly and were represented on a working group to implement the project. Volunteers contributed over 2 700 hours of time to the project activities which exceeded the grant requirements.

The two community groups have provided their feedback on the project and future management.

The Office of Environment and Heritage has assessed the project and found that although there have been significant successes with weed control, rabbit control and community engagement, the overall aim of improved biodiversity has not been met. Their recommendations for future management have been provided.

The Long Beach coastal wattle works have been extensive and overall costly to implement in respect to environmental outcomes.

There are still varied opinions on the best way to manage the coastal wattle at Long Beach however all stakeholders agree that for the immediate future the coastal wattle should be controlled to prevent it spreading.

Importantly the two groups have worked respectfully and cohesively delivering significant volunteer hours, weed control and on ground efforts in regard to the coastal wattle project and works in the Long Beach area.

OEH Environmental Assessment of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project



September 2017

This project evaluation has been prepared by Andrew Williams and Danny Wiecek from OEH
on behalf of Eurobodalla Shire Council



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Photos – All photos by Danny Wiecek (OEH) except where indicated.

1 Introduction

Eurobodalla Shire Council (Council) sought the input of coastal management staff from the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) to evaluate the environmental outcomes of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project, funded by the NSW Environmental Trust.

This report has been prepared to assist Council understand whether or not the funding and significant Council and community resources expended on the project have led to environmental outcomes consistent with best practice dune rehabilitation. This understanding can then be used to inform decisions about future dune management works both at Long Beach and more broadly across the Eurobodalla local government area.

2 Background

There has been a strong and ongoing community interest associated with the environmental, social and scenic values of the Long Beach dune system since development of the area. Since the establishment of a Dunecare Group in the mid 1990's, Council has provided support and guidance in collaboration with various NSW Government agencies on coastal dune management at Long Beach (Eurobodalla Shire Council, 2012). In more recent years, various interest groups and residents have expressed concerns regarding the spread and growth of Coastal Wattle *Acacia longifolia* subsp. *sophorae* at Long Beach and its impacts on beach amenity, views and biodiversity of the dunes and adjacent areas. However, these concerns are not shared by all, with the community consultation completed with Long Beach residents indicating that the priorities and expectations relating to the scenic and environmental values of the dune system are highly varied and often polarised.

The ongoing concerns expressed by some sections of the community with Coastal Wattle proliferation led to the preparation of the 'Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy' (Eco Logical Australia, 2010), Council obtaining a Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) to trial clearing of a small amount of Coastal wattle based on this strategy, and the 'Long Beach Coastal Wattle Control Implementation Plan' (ESC, 2012) to guide implementation of the PVP. These documents formed the basis for Council's application to the NSW Environmental Trust for funding to improve the biodiversity of the dunal area through targeted removal of Coastal Wattle and revegetation with other native dune species.

Prior to commencing the project in 2013, Council sought advice from various NSW Government agencies including OEH. The initial advice provided by OEH detailed that the primary aim of the project should be to improve the biodiversity and long term resilience of the dune system through a focus on revegetation, rather than on clearing Coastal Wattle. It was advised that this would best be achieved using a variety of native primary, secondary and tertiary dune species planted out in poorly vegetated areas, areas subject to Coastal Wattle dieback, and the landward extent of the foredune.

3 Long Beach Coastal Wattle Project Overview

The Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project was undertaken by Council with funding assistance from the NSW Environment Trust's Restoration and Rehabilitation program and completed over a 4-year period, from 2013 – 2017. Extensive in-kind support was provided by

Council and local community groups including Long Beach Landcare (LBL) and the Long Beach Community Association (LBCA).

The focus of the Coastal Wattle Management Project was to increase the floristic diversity of the dune system through a reduction in Coastal Wattle and revegetation. To assist with achieving sustainable dune management outcomes, the key objective that guided the project was, *"to improve the biodiversity of the dunal area at Western Long Beach which is under pressure from the invasion of Coastal Wattle, a native species creating a monoculture, and preventing its incursion into coastal hind dunes and wetland"*.

The key activities completed throughout the life of the project have included the mechanical removal (trittering) and pruning of Coastal Wattle, primary and secondary weeding, pest species control, the planting and maintenance of local native species and community consultation. A monitoring and evaluation program was also established for the project which incorporated vegetation survey, photo point monitoring, GPS survey and GIS mapping. These activities were implemented to assist with achieving the primary purpose of the project, which was to reduce and control Coastal Wattle to facilitate an increase in the biodiversity of the Long Beach dune system. Table 1 provides a summary of the key project details and outputs for the project.

Table 1. Summary of Long Beach project details and outputs.

Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management - Project Details & Outputs	
NSW Environment Trust Grant funding	\$52,692
Total project cost	\$86,255
Total approx. work hours (Council staff and contractors)	1110
Total approx. work hours (volunteers only)	2723
Total approx. works area	11.6ha
Total approx. area of Coastal Wattle removed	0.54ha (0.2ha in trial areas)
Total approx. length of foredune where Coastal Wattle pruned	800m
Total number of plants planted	2600

4 Project Evaluation

This project evaluation has incorporated a review of project outcomes, with consideration to the key guiding principles that underpin coastal management detailed within policy, legislation and industry guidelines for dune management. The evaluation includes a review of the progress reports and final report prepared and submitted to the NSW Environment Trust in fulfilling the grant funding program requirements of the project. To assist with interpreting these reports and to undertake an independent evaluation of project outcomes on the ground, OEH has completed a number of site inspections from 2013 onwards, with the last inspection of the Long Beach project site on 6th September 2017.

This section is broken up under key headings to outline what the environmental and/or other outcomes are in terms of the projects key components.

4.1 Reduction in Coastal Wattle extent

A review of the project indicates that the objective of limiting the expansion and landward migration of Coastal Wattle has been addressed over the project period. A reduction of Coastal

Wattle extent through trittering and pruning is evident when comparing before and after photos (Figure 1, and Figures 1-5 in Appendix D), and has also been accurately mapped by Council (Appendix A). The GPS survey and GIS mapping of vegetation extent undertaken as part of the project demonstrates this reduction to be around 0.54ha.



Figure 1: A direct pre and post project comparison along the landward extent of the Long Beach foredune showing a typical area of Coastal Wattle that was removed (left, 24-9-2013) and the same location at project completion without Coastal Wattle and now dominated by groundcover species (right, 6-9-2017).

While these methods have reduced the Coastal Wattle extent as proposed, the ability to limit the landward migration of Coastal Wattle without the need for ongoing control in the longer term has not been achieved. This will only be possible through extensive revegetation along the back of the foredune using tertiary dune species, characteristic of the hind dune zone in the central area of Long Beach (Figure 2). These species would include Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia*, and to a lesser extent Bangalay *Eucalyptus botryoides*, Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and She-Oak *Casurina glauca*. The establishment of such species, characteristic of intact hind dune vegetation at Long Beach, would naturally restrict Coastal Wattle dominating the less vegetated areas across the back of the dune system once established.



Figure 2: A view showing a section of Coastal Wattle backed by grass only (foreground) compared to a section of well vegetated hind dune comprising tertiary species dominated by Coast Banksia and where Coastal Wattle is largely naturally absent (6-9-2017).

Few, if any, tertiary species that were planted in the areas where Coastal Wattle was removed at the back of the foredune have survived. While some tertiary species were planted in these areas, it is understood that contributing factors to their loss were vandalism, herbivory, and dry seasonal conditions. The vegetation that has established is predominately grasses with some small shrubs, and over time is not likely to be sufficient in restricting the spread of Coastal Wattle, which can outcompete and grow over smaller species. This lack of tertiary species can be clearly seen when looking through time series of photos taken prior to and throughout the course of the project (Figure 3).

The overall environmental benefit of the reduction in Coastal Wattle is not significant and is not expected to provide long-term benefits without ongoing manual control.



Figure 3: Time series of a section at the back of the foredune from prior to work starting (top left, 24-9-13), after removal of Coastal Wattle encroaching landward (top right, 7-3-14), revegetation of the cleared area with a variety of species (bottom left, 25-6-14), and at project completion showing only ground cover species have survived (bottom right, 1-8-17).

4.2 Building longer term dune resilience

Dunes that are densely vegetated and consist of a variety of native dune species are more likely to be stable long-term and provide a natural defence against windblown sand and other coastal hazards. Maintaining or creating a stable and resilient dune system should be a priority strategy for any beach, and is a key recommendation in best practice dune management guidelines (DLWC, 2001).

While Coastal Wattle is a native species that is commonly found on the foredune along the NSW coast, it is recognised that a monoculture of this species is less than ideal in terms of long-term dune resilience. Without a variety of native foredune species, dunes covered only in Coastal Wattle can be destabilised and left open to weed invasion and erosion when the Coastal Wattle dies off, which for this species is likely after 8-10 years (DLWC, 2001). In this situation, increasing species diversity into the dune through revegetation with a variety of other native species in areas where Coastal Wattle has naturally died off, and/or other disturbed areas where vegetation density is low, should be a high priority. Long Beach has extensive areas where dieback has occurred and where revegetation would assist with improving dune resilience (Figure 4, and Figures 15-16 in Appendix D).



Figure 4: Examples of natural dieback of Coastal Wattle along the foredune at Long Beach. Targeted revegetation in these areas would improve long-term dune resilience and limit weed invasion and destabilisation through erosion (left, 6-9-2017 and right, 1-8-17).

Large sections at the back of the foredune underwent revegetation with a variety of species. However, practically none of the tertiary species planted that contribute to long-term dune stability have survived (as previously noted in Section 4.1). In addition, only limited revegetation occurred more broadly across the foredune in barer and disturbed areas (Figure 5), or where Coastal Wattle had died off. As a result, it is considered that the project has not led to any significant improvements to long-term dune resilience.



Figure 5: Example of an area of foredune disturbed through illegal vegetation clearing that was revegetated with a variety of species (left, 25-6-2014). However, only a few scattered low-lying species are evident at project completion (right, 6-9-2017).

Any future works planned for the Long Beach dune system should prioritise revegetation of the hind dune with a focus on establishing tertiary species. Additionally, revegetation throughout the dune system in areas where Coastal Wattle dieback has occurred and in disturbed and poorly vegetated areas should be a priority.

4.3 Improving the biodiversity of the dunes

Improving the biodiversity of the dunes was an important component to this project. To achieve this, several activities were undertaken including reducing Coastal Wattle extent, weeding and pest species control, and revegetation, all with differing levels of success.

Reduction of Coastal Wattle extent

Despite a reduction in extent of Coastal Wattle consistent with the aims of the project (see Section 4.1), the monoculture of Coastal Wattle along the foredune remains dominant (Figure 6). As the reduction in extent has been targeted at the back of the foredune, this has likely slowed down the landward spread of this species in the short term. However, as previously discussed, this is not considered to be sustainable longer term due to the intensive nature of ongoing mechanical removal that will be required in the absence of the natural control that tertiary vegetation provides. The biodiversity outcomes achieved from this component of the project are not considered obvious (Figure 7) or significant. At a cost of ~\$15,000 (mechanical \$5000; hand removal \$10,000) for this component, this money is likely to have been better utilised on more extensive revegetation.



Figure 6: Typical sections along the foredune crest dominated by Coastal Wattle (top, 1-8-17; bottom, 13-2-2017).

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Figure 7: An area along the rear of the foredune where trittering was undertaken to reduce the landward extent of Coastal Wattle (left, 7-3-14) and the same location at project completion (right, 13-2-17). While the landward extent of Coastal Wattle has been reduced by a couple of metres, there are no obvious biodiversity benefits. This is a good example of where planting tertiary species such as Bangalay and Coast Banksia would have led to biodiversity improvements.

Weeding and pest species control

Weeding and pest species (rabbit) control are considered successful and contributed to improving local biodiversity. Invasive weeds were continually targeted across the works area to assist with reducing the extent of weed cover, encouraging natural recruitment of native species and enhancing the success of revegetation. The final site inspections completed by OEH highlighted little evidence of weed species over the project area due to this effective control (Figure 17, Appendix D).

The rabbit control undertaken during early stages of the project was also successful in limiting the local population and impacts to natural regeneration and revegetation of the dune system. The weeding and rabbit control aspects of the project are considered to have led to positive environmental outcomes and good value for money at around \$20,000.

Revegetation and natural recruitment

A total of 2600 plants comprising a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary species (See plant list – Appendix B) were planted along the foredune at Long Beach. The vast majority of these were planted towards the western end of the beach at the back of the foredune. At a cost of ~\$10, 000 (tubestock, guards, other materials) this component of the project has been a mixed success. Some biodiversity improvement has been achieved and the number of plants established represents good use of funding and resources. However, better outcomes would have been achieved through significantly expanding the revegetation component across the entire dune profile, and including a greater variety and quantity of secondary and tertiary species at the back of the foredune.

The species that have successfully established from the revegetation completed include primary and secondary ground cover species such as White Correa *Correa alba*, Spiny Headed Mat Rush *Lomandra longifolia*, Coastal Rosemary *Westringia fruticosa*, Kangaroo Grass, *Themada australis*, Seaberry Saltbush, *Rhagodia candolleana* and Knobby Club Rush *Ficinia nodosa* (Figure 8, and Figures 6-14 in Appendix D). The planting of such species has led to some dune biodiversity improvement and assisted with reducing weed incursion in areas disturbed by trittering. It is noted however, that these species are more typically found at the

back of foredune in association with larger shrub and tree species, rather than predominantly in isolation of other larger species. Had larger species established from the efforts of Council and volunteers who planted them on more than one occasion, then greater long term biodiversity outcomes would have been achieved. In addition, there are some existing Eucalypt tree species at the back of the dune (Figure 8) that over time will increase habitat complexity and provide a good basis for adding to with further tertiary dominated revegetation.



Figure 8: Looking west along the back of the foredune across a section that was planted out (left, 25-6-2014), and the same location at project completion showing successful establishment of a variety of ground cover species in an area that was trittered, as well as some of the existing Eucalypt trees present prior to the project (right, 6-9-2017).

The vegetation monitoring and reporting undertaken by Council indicated that the natural recruitment of local native species, particularly Knobby Club Rush, had been very successful in areas where trittering and restoration activities were completed. While this is a positive outcome, it was noted on the OEH site inspections that removal of vegetation and ground disturbance, particularly where revegetation did not occur, only promoted groundcover and/or pioneer species (Figure 9). Revegetation using larger species would have assisted rehabilitation of these areas and improved environmental outcomes.



Figure 9: A typical area after trittering of Coastal Wattle where some natural regeneration of groundcover species (Knobby Club Rush) occurred in the layer of mulch left on site (29-9-2015).

4.4 Community consultation, education and project challenges

Community consultation and education

Both prior to and throughout the current Coastal Wattle Management Project, Council has facilitated ongoing community consultation with Long Beach residents regarding management of the dune vegetation. Consultation activities have included meetings with both land owners and stakeholder groups, public workshops and media releases (Eurobodalla Shire Council, 2012).

From the commencement of the project, stakeholder meetings were held involving community interest group representatives including LBL and LBCA and various Council staff. The stakeholder meetings were held as a forum to discuss the planned activities and outcomes under the project, and any concerns raised by stakeholder representatives. Stakeholder groups were specifically consulted regarding the development of a project planting schedule. Feedback was provided by LBL and LBCA on preferred species and locations for certain species to be planted. Input was also sought regarding the locations for trial areas of Coastal Wattle removal in accordance with the PVP.

In addition to the project specific stakeholder meetings, Council engaged with community representatives and volunteers extensively, through attending site meetings as well as conducting community planting and education activities at Long Beach. For example, Council coordinated seven community planting days during the first year of the project, with four education events also held over the project duration. These activities were held in addition to regular monthly 'working bees' of LBL (Figures 18-19, Appendix D).

The measurable outcomes of the project with regards to stakeholder and community education and participation, indicate that extensive resources were allocated to engaging the community. During the project, over 70 individuals were reached with 67 volunteers contributing towards over 2700 volunteer hours and over 100 attendees participating in educational activities. This highlights Council's commitment in aiming to facilitate sustainable environmental and social outcomes through community consultation and is a very positive outcome from the project. It also highlights the passion within the local community for this project.

Project challenges

While the project has incorporated extensive stakeholder and community participation and education, there have been a range of challenges that have limited the success of the project. The revegetation completed under the project has been subject to illegal vandalism, and this has compromised the environmental benefits of the project as discussed previously.

In addition, the existing established dune vegetation has also been subject to ongoing clearing and vandalism, particularly mature trees and shrubs (Figure 10). The clearing and modification of dune vegetation significantly increases the risk of dune instability issues and also increases the risk from coastal hazards overtime.

In an attempt to address the ongoing vandalism at Long Beach, Council has engaged with local residents regarding the role of dune vegetation and the purpose of the Coastal Wattle Management Project. To reinforce the intent and purpose of the project and discourage further vandalism, educational signage was also installed along the rear of the foredune, along with illegal tree removal notices where vandalism occurred (Figure 11).

While these strategies may have reduced instances of illegal clearing, this sort of vandalism still remains an issue at Long Beach, as it does at other locations in the Eurobodalla and more broadly where conflict exists around vegetation and views. A review of how Council manages the issue of illegal clearing of vegetation may be necessary, and could include consideration of other management strategies involving surveillance and visual deterrents in the form of screens and bolder signage in areas where vandalism has occurred.



Figure 10: An example of illegal vandalism of vegetation showing poisoned Coastal Banksias (main image, 1-8-2017) and another area where similar vandalism occurred and where illegal tree vandalism signage was installed (photo insert top left, 23-8-2013).



Figure 11: Educational signage installed by Council regarding the intent of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project (left), and illegal tree removal signage installed by Council in an area where Coastal Banksia's were poisoned and lopped (right).

4.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The project monitoring and reporting completed by Council for the life of the project is comprehensive. The monitoring activities, which have included photo monitoring, vegetation surveys pre and post completed works, and GIS mapping of works completed and changes in Coastal Wattle distribution, are considered best practice. These aspects have been valuable in determining the baseline condition of the dune vegetation and recording changes as a result of the management activities completed under the project.

For example, the Coastal Wattle extent in 2013, prior to control works starting, and again in 2017 after control works were completed, was mapped by Council (Appendix A), and this has enabled the change in Coastal Wattle distribution across the dunes to be accurately quantified. The use of photo monitoring points to highlight changes on the ground has also been an excellent way of showing changes through each stage of the project. Both these aspects enable a thorough evaluation of whether the project has met its objectives, as well as allowing independent evaluation of the environmental outcomes achieved.

The implementation of any future dune management works at Long Beach, or other beaches across the Eurobodalla, should incorporate monitoring activities similar to those under this project, which will enable their success to be easily quantified. Through completing effective monitoring and reporting activities, not only can the success of management actions be measured, but also, any constraints and barriers can be identified that may assist with developing and revising future management strategies.

5 Comparison to Another Dune Rehabilitation Project

To put the environmental outcomes of the Long Beach project into perspective, comparison is made to a similar dune rehabilitation project, the Warilla Beach Dune and Habitat Rehabilitation Project, considered to have achieved successful environmental outcomes consistent with best practice dune management.

The Warilla Beach Dune and Habitat Rehabilitation Project was co-funded by Shellharbour City Council and OEH under the Coastal Management Program, with an overall aim to improve dune stability and resilience. For context, Warilla Beach is located in the Shellharbour local government area and is backed by urban development for much of its length, similar to Long Beach. Also similar to Long Beach, the dune vegetation was degraded and in areas heavily dominated by single species including Coastal Wattle and/or Tea Tree. Large areas were also poorly vegetated and contained a number of weed species.

Rehabilitation works at Warilla Beach commenced in 2009 and were staged until 2015. Works were staged to complete smaller sections of the dune at a time, before moving on to another dune section in subsequent years (see Appendix C). While the level of funding for the project was greater at Warilla Beach compared to Long Beach (Table 2), the types of works involved were similar. These involved primary weeding, mulching and planting across the works area. One of the key differences between the projects was there was no attempt to remove species like Coastal Wattle in areas where it was forming a monoculture in the Warilla dunes, with works instead focusing on increasing species diversity across the whole dunes through revegetation in areas of vegetation die off, in other disturbed areas where species cover and diversity was poor, and where weeding had been undertaken. Another difference was that

more extensive weeding was required at Warilla Beach and this component was completed through the use of contractors, adding to the total project cost significantly.

Table 2 – Warilla Beach dune and habitat rehabilitation project details and outputs.

Warilla Beach Dune & Habitat Rehabilitation Project Details & Outputs	
Project Duration	2009-2015
Total project funding (Coastal Management Program)	\$84,000
Total Project Cost	\$168, 000
Total approx. work hours (Council staff and contractors only)	2817
Total approx. works area	4ha
Total number of plants planted	4875

The selection of species utilised for the Warilla Beach project was reflective of local dune vegetation communities such as Coastal Sand Scrub and Bangalay Sand Forest, and included a selection of primary, secondary and tertiary species (Appendix B, Table 2), similar to that at Long Beach. However, Coastal Wattle was also used amongst a variety of other species in some poorly vegetated areas. Like Long Beach, there was a lack of tertiary species behind the foredune, and revegetation with tertiary species was a key strategy used to promote long term dune stability and improve the capacity of the dunes as a buffer to coastal hazards.

As per Long Beach, monitoring of the works was undertaken for the life of the project to record changes to the dune system and assess the success of the on-ground management activities. Key components to this monitoring included the use of photo points and annual vegetation surveys. What the monitoring highlighted was that key environmental outcomes were able to be achieved, which included:

- Enhanced long term dune stability and resilience through the successful establishment of a variety of local native dune species in areas that were degraded and poorly vegetated. This included tertiary species behind the foredune where this vegetation type was poorly represented (Figures 12 and 13 and Appendix C).
- Improved natural regeneration capacity of the dune system through removal of weeds and increased species diversity through extensive revegetation over the entire dune system.
- Increased local biodiversity and habitat connectivity through focusing on revegetation in sparsely vegetated areas and where monocultures of species such as Coastal Wattle occurred.



Figure 12: Section along the back of the foredune at Warilla Beach just after mulching and planting into a bare area (left, 6-7-12) and the same location (right, 11-9-2017) with well established tertiary species and smaller groundcovers underneath.

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Figure 13: Section along the back of the foredune at Warilla Beach just after mulching of a bare area prior to planting (left, 1-2-2012) and the same location (right, 11-9-17) showing well established tertiary species.

While this project was not as constrained by polarised views on dune management as at Long Beach, some illegal removal and vandalism of dune vegetation also occurred over the life of the project and required management consideration. In response to this, supplementary planting was carried out for some areas using a similar mix of primary, secondary, and tertiary vegetation. While some removal of tertiary species still resulted, extensive areas at the back of the foredune now have well established tertiary species (Figures 12 and 13). Whilst this is an example of a successful dune restoration project, continued investment in weeding and supplementary planting is still required to ensure outcomes are not compromised over time.

What this comparison highlights is that although considerable effort has been expended on the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project, the overall environmental outcomes achieved have not been as significant and do not closely align with other successful dune management projects that are considered to better reflect best practice. While some of this can be attributed to the greater amount of funding and concentration of work over a smaller area at Warilla Beach compared to Long Beach, it is also reflective of the overall focus of each project. From a cost benefit point of view, although the Warilla Beach total project cost is approximately double that of Long Beach, the environmental benefits from this expenditure are much clearer.

6 Evaluation Summary

The project review and evaluation undertaken by OEH highlights Council's commitment to improving the ecological condition and value of the Long Beach dune system. This is demonstrated through the restoration activities completed across the works area including weeding, revegetation and rabbit control. Through working collaboratively with key community groups including LBL and LBCA in delivering the project, a number of co-benefits including an increase on the social awareness of the importance of coastal dunes continue to be achieved. However, opposing community views and perspectives regarding dune vegetation, as evident through vandalism of taller species, both planted and already established, remains a management constraint.

The mechanical removal of Coastal Wattle has assisted with partially achieving the project objectives, however the benefits associated with this work are considered to be short term. Whilst the control techniques including trittering and pruning have restricted the immediate expansion of Coastal Wattle, the overall long-term project success in this regard has been limited.

Revegetation of the dune system following trittering has been compromised through illegal activity including vegetation removal and vandalism. Along with other contributing factors, this has resulted in the unsuccessful use of tertiary species in revegetation that would have led to greater longer term environmental outcomes through: limiting the expansion of Coastal Wattle; building longer term dune resilience and stability; and increasing the floristics and ecological value of the hind dune system.

A review of this project from an environmental perspective indicates that the implementation of future Coastal Wattle removal and modification should not be a priority as a management strategy for the Long Beach dune system. To increase long-term dune resilience and develop more complex and diverse dune vegetation, it will be necessary to undertake staged revegetation using appropriate species suited to various zones across the whole of the dune system. For any sustainable dune management program to be effective at Long Beach, continued community consultation and education will be necessary to address competing community priorities, expectations and opposing attitudes relating to dune management and choice of species used in revegetation. Based on the environmental outcomes achieved, it is anticipated that further dune management activities focusing around the removal of Coastal Wattle at Long Beach will be difficult for funding bodies to financially support.

7 Recommendations for Future Dune Management at Long Beach and More Broadly Across the Eurobodalla

The recommendations outlined below have been included to guide future dune restoration activities at Long Beach, and are also likely to be applicable more broadly across other Eurobodalla beaches:

- Greater focus on establishing a more diverse and densely vegetated foredune and hind dune through targeted revegetation throughout the entire dune system, particularly in areas that are poorly vegetated and disturbed and where Coastal Wattle dieback is occurring. This will increase dune stability and resilience to coastal hazards, as well as improve the ecological function and biodiversity of the dunes.
- Continue to revegetate using a mix of primary, secondary and tertiary native species, with a focus on establishing tertiary vegetation at the back of the foredune that will naturally limit landward encroachment of Coastal Wattle.
- Continue to implement management activities that target the control of priority weed and pest species that threaten the longer term stability and biodiversity of the dune system.
- Abandon broadscale clearing and modification of Coastal Wattle and focus on dune revegetation with minor pruning of Coastal Wattle only to maintain recreational access points and any necessary emergency access provisions. Further Coastal Wattle removal without successful establishment of tertiary species at the back of the foredune is not considered to be economically sustainable or environmentally sound for the Long Beach dune system.

- Stage dune rehabilitation works such as weeding and revegetation over smaller sections of the dune to focus limited resources and attempt to more fully restore a section of the entire dune profile. Once a section is successfully weeded and appropriately planted out, then move onto another section, with follow up minor maintenance of the previous section only.
- To assist with protecting the environmental and social values of the Long Beach dune system, consideration of other management strategies for dealing with illegal vegetation clearing is encouraged. This could involve the use of surveillance and visual deterrents in the form of screens and bolder signage in areas where vandalism has occurred; and development of community awareness information regarding the process, including contacts for providing information on illegal clearing.
- To increase community awareness regarding the importance of the role of dune vegetation, continue to deliver community education initiatives highlighting the social, environmental and financial benefits of a well maintained and vegetated dune system.

8 References

NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (2001). *Coastal Dune Management: A Manual of Coastal Dune Management and Rehabilitation Techniques*. Coastal Unit DLWC, Newcastle.

Ecological Australia, (2010). *Coastal Wattle Strategy*, Prepared for Eurobodalla Shire Council.

Eurobodalla Shire Council (2012). *Long Beach Coastal Wattle Control Implementation Plan*. Notes from the Environment Report to Ordinary Meeting of Council, 26 June 2012.

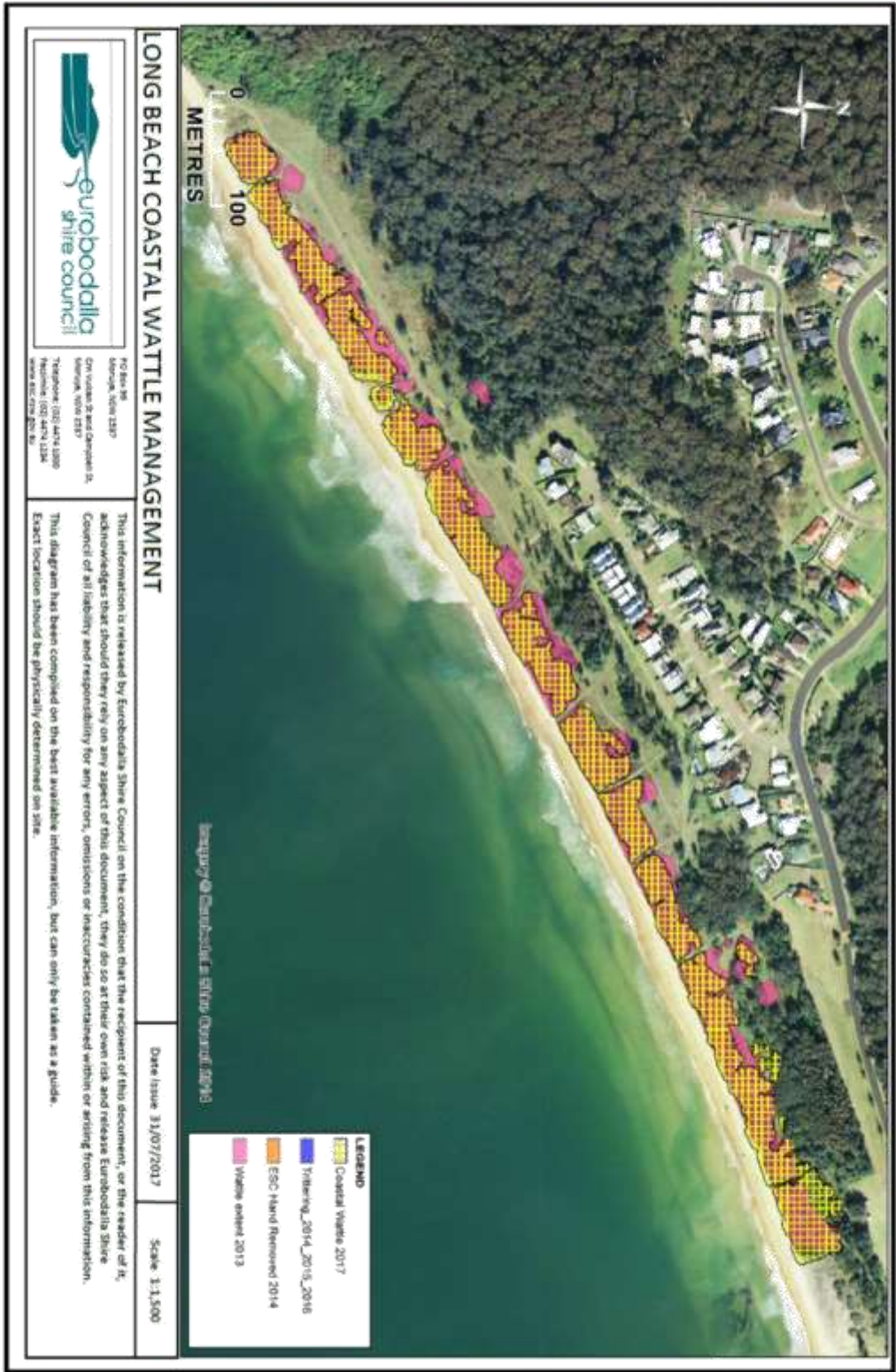
Map 1 – Distribution of Coastal Wattle mapped by Council prior to any work being undertaken in 2013



Map 2 – Coastal Wattle distribution in 2017 and areas where trittering and hand removal works were completed



Map 3 – Change in Coastal Wattle distribution between 2013 and 2017 upon completion of works



Appendix B – Species Planting List

Table 1 – Long Beach revegetation plant species list

Species	Common name	Description	Foredune	Mid-dune	Hind dune	Number planted
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Grey Saltbush	Low greyish shrub of open coastal areas. Leaves semi-fleshy, grey, narrow, with white flecks on surface. Flowers -cream-yellow, Sep to Oct or Dec.	x	x		145
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	Tree growing 10-12m. Full sun or dappled shade. Tolerates coastal exposure. Yellow flowers summer / winter			x	5
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	Tree to 8m with gnarled trunk. Sun or semi shade needs good drainage. Large greyish yellow flowers from summer to winter.			x	5
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pig Face	Prostrate perennial with stems to 2 m long, Groundcover producing large, striking, deep pink-purple flowers from October to January.	x	x		200
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	Dense bushy shrub to 2m. Requires good drainage prefers full sun. White flowers from winter to summer.		x	x	125
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	Large spreading tree. Thick dark green glossy leaves. Cream flowers Summer - Autumn. Tolerates poorly drained soils.			x	15
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> previously <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush	Tufted perennial sedge up to 1m high. Grows in a range of soils. Tolerates water logging. Salt tolerant	x	x	x	425

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<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard Heath	Bushy medium sized shrub 1 to 3m. Sandy or clay soils must have good drainage. Woolly white flowers during spring/summer.	x	x		Nil (unable to be sourced)
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Matt Rush	Tussock to 1m x 1m. Found in most habitats. Suits any situation. Flowers in spring. Fruits orange when ripe in summer.	x	x	x	625
<i>Poa poliformis</i>	Coast Tussock Grass	Tufted perennial grass which forms tussocks from 60cm to 1.2m. For most soils including cliff tops and sand dunes. Sun to semi-shade. Cut off at just above ground level to rejuvenate.	x	x	x	200
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush	Medium shrub to 1.5m. Sandy soil in full sun can take semi-shade. Reasonable drainage. Flowers pale spikes most of year followed by red berries. Front row coastal plant erosion control.	x	x	x	250
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Beach Spinifex	Stoloniferous grass with long runners. Covering several meters. Sand binding and colonising on coastal sand dunes. Full sun. Drought and salt tolerant.	x			200
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Tufted perennial grass up to 1.2m high by 0.5 across. Full sun or part shade. Well drained soils. Salt tolerant. Flowers spring-summer.		x	x	200
<i>Zoysia macrantha</i>	Prickly couch	Spreading perennial grass to 0.25cm tall. Full Sun or part shade. Well drained soils. Frost and salt tolerant. Suitable as a turf species.	x	x		200
<i>Casuarina Glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	Tree 8-20m high, producing suckers. Full sun or part shade. Tolerates sandy soils.			x	5

Table 2 – Warilla Beach revegetation plant species list

Species	Common name	Foredune	Mid-dune	Hind dune
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>Sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle		X	X
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough Barked Apple			X
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia			X
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pig Face	X	X	
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa		X	X
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay			X
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long Haired Plume Grass		X	X
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany			X
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> previously <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush		X	X
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard Heath		X	X
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tee Tree			X
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Matt Rush	X	X	X
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock Grass	X	X	X
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Beach Spinifex	X		
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass		X	X

Appendix C – Warilla Beach Aerial Photo Comparison

An example of one stage of works (100m length of beach) completed at Warilla Beach. Every year a new stage was started once primary weeding and revegetation were completed, with only follow up maintenance works occurring in the prior stages.



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Appendix D – Additional Long Beach Photos

Reduction of Coastal Wattle



Figure 1. Before (top, 24-9-2013) and after (bottom, 6-9-2017)

An Assessment of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project

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Figure 2. Before (left, 24-9-2013) and after (right, 1-8-2017)



Figure 3. Before (left, 24-9-2013) and after (right, 7-3-2014)



Figure 4. Before (left, 24-9-2013) and after (right 6-9-2017)

An Assessment of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Project

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Figure 5. Mechanical removal of Coastal Wattle during an early trial (14/11/2013).

Revegetation - examples of the primary revegetation completed under the project



Figure 6. Before (left, 25-6-2014) and after (right, 13-2-17)



Figure 7. Before (left, 25-6-2014) and after (right, 6-9-2017)



Figure 8. Before (left 25-6-2014) and after (right, 1-8-2017)

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Figure 9. After trittering (left, 7-3-2014) and after revegetation (right 25-6-2014) and at project completion (bottom 12-2-2017).



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Figure 10. Before (top, 7-3-2014) and after (bottom, 6-9-2017)

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Figure 11. (13-2-2017)



Figure 12. (1-8-2017)

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Figure 13. (6-9-2017)



Figure 14. (6-9-2017)

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Coastal Wattle Dieback



Figure 15. (6-9-2017)



Figure 16. (12-2-2017)

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Weed Removal – examples of areas successfully weeded



Figure 17. Area of weeds after dune disturbed from fire (top, 29-9-2015) and at project completion where no weeds are evident (below, 6-9-2017).

Community Engagement



Figure 18. A community engagement activity that was held within Long Beach Reserve*.

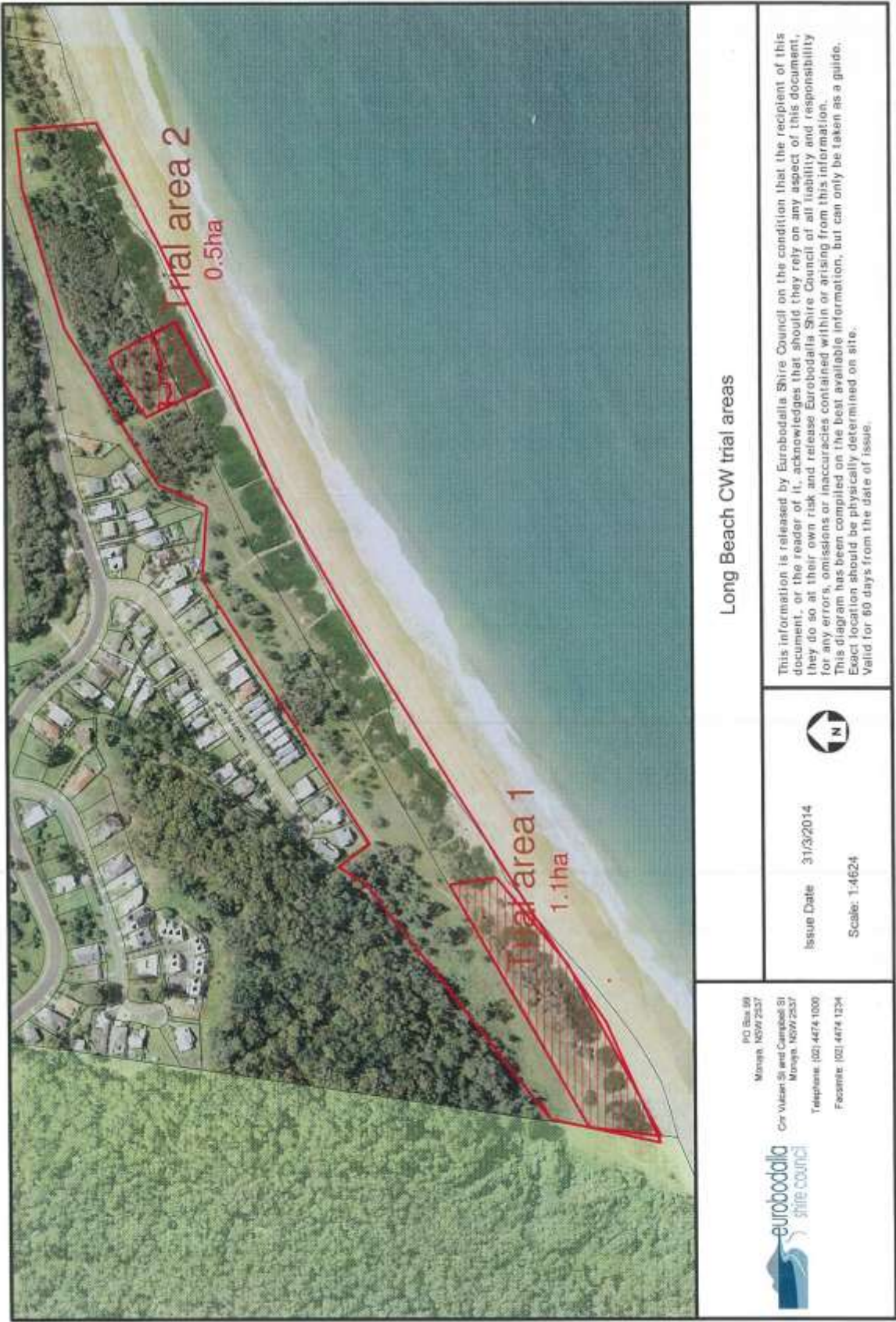


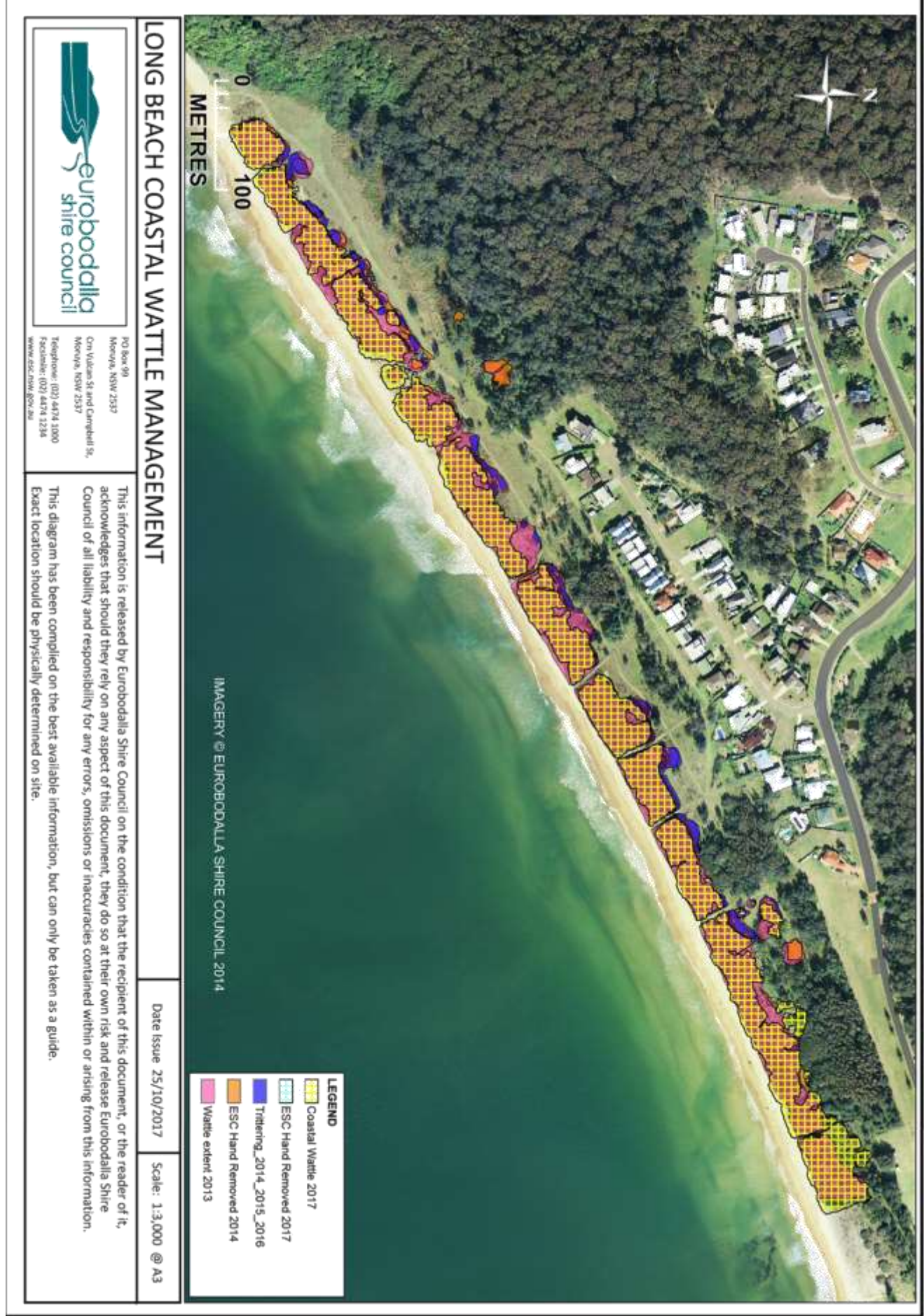
Figure 19. A volunteer planting day completed as part of the project*.

**Photos used in Figure 18-19 were used in the Environmental Trust reports prepared for the project and provided by ESC.*

Figure 4: Management Zones







GRANTEE ORGANISATION NAME: Eurobodalla Shire Council

GRANT NO: 2012/SL/0020

NOTE: The project budget should reflect the most recent variation approved by the Trust (if applicable). The amounts shown below should be GST exclusive.

	TOTAL APPROVED PROJECT BUDGET			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			VARIATION			
	OTHER SOURCES FUNDING	TOTAL TRUST GRANT	WHOLE PROJECT BUDGET	OTHER SOURCES FUNDING	TOTAL TRUST GRANT	WHOLE PROJECT BUDGET	VAR TRUST FUNDS	% VAR TRUST GRANT	VAR PROJECT BUDGET	% VAR PROJECT BUDGET
Direct Project Costs										
Salaries - officer/s	5,000	6,272	11,272	5,000	6,295	11,295	23	0%	23	0%
Salary Oncosts	1,300	1,630	2,930	1,300	1,630	2,930	0	0%	0	0%
Consultancies		31,740	31,740		34,089	34,089	2,349	4%	2,349	3%
Materials	2,000	10,450	12,450	2,000	9,521	11,521	-929	-2%	-929	-1%
Transport Costs	800		800	800		800	0	0%	0	0%
Insurance			0			0	0	0%	0	0%
Project Publicity			0			0	0	0%	0	0%
Other (detail)	7,000	2,600	9,600	7,000	1,120	8,120	-1,480	-3%	-1,480	-2%
Subtotal	16,100	52,692	68,792	16,100	52,655	68,755	-37	0%	-37	0%
Administration										
General Administration	10,000		10,000	10,000		10,000	0	0%	0	0%
Accounting Costs	1,500		1,500	1,500		1,500	0	0%	0	0%
Project Documentation	6,000		6,000	6,000		6,000	0	0%	0	0%
Other (detail)			0			0	0	0%	0	0%
Other (detail)			0			0	0	0%	0	0%
Subtotal	17,500	0	17,500	17,500	0	17,500	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	33,600	52,692	86,292	33,600	52,655	86,255	-37	0%	-37	0%

PSR17/061 TUROSS AND COILA LAKES COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

E15.9382

Responsible Officer: Lindsay Usher - Director, Planning and Sustainability Services

Attachments: 1. Under Separate Cover - Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program
2. Summary of Submissions

Focus Area: Sustainable Communities

Delivery Program Link: S5.5 Plan for the impact of climate change on settlement including coastal hazard, flood impacts, bushfire

Operational Plan Link: S5.5.4 Tuross Estuary Management Plan review

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of the Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program (the Program). Councillors were first briefed on a draft Program on 18 July 2017 and a report seeking endorsement to exhibit the draft was presented to the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 25 July 2017.

The draft Program was exhibited between 31 July and 1 September 2017. Council gave notice of the exhibition and made the draft Program available on our website, libraries and the Moruya Administration building.

A total of nine (9) submissions were received. Eight submissions were from the general public and one was from the Department of Primary Industries-Fisheries (DPI – Fisheries). The key issues raised were entrance management of Coila Lake, boat access, water quality and protection of existing natural character. Councillors were briefed on the outcomes of the public exhibition of the draft Program on 21 November 2017.

The Program is now complete and ready for Council's consideration to adopt and forward to the Minister for Environment and Heritage to seek certification when the new *Coastal Management Act 2016* comes into force. A copy of the Program has been provided to Councillors under separate cover. Once the plan is certified, Council is able to seek grant funding from the NSW Government to assist in its implementation.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Adopt the Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program.
2. Forward the Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program to the Minister for Environment and Heritage seeking certification under the *NSW Coastal Management Act 2016* following the Act coming into force.
3. Write to each respondent to the public exhibition to thank them for their input and to advise them of the outcomes from this meeting.
4. Advise the Department of Primary Industries of the community concerns regarding recreational fishing.

PSR17/061 TUROSS AND COILA LAKES COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

E15.9382

BACKGROUND

A draft Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program was prepared by Hydrosphere Consulting Pty Ltd and is a revision of the existing Tuross and Coila Lake Estuary Management Plan (EMP) that was adopted in 2005. The EMP focused on directing on-ground projects aimed at protecting and restoring key environmental values of these two river and lake systems. Many of the high priority aims of the EMP have been delivered, including biodiversity conservation, foreshore stabilisation, weed control and water quality monitoring.

The draft Program recognises the achievements of the EMP and identifies management issues that have arisen since the EMP was adopted.

The draft Program was exhibited between 31 July and 1 September 2017. A total of nine (9) submissions were received. Issues raised in submission have been considered and a final Program is now ready for Council to consider adopting.

Coastal management has been the subject of significant reforms in NSW. The Program addresses the NSW Coastal Reforms and has been prepared to automatically comply with the *Coastal Management Act 2016* and the Coastal Management State Environmental Planning Policy (the SEPP) when both come into force. This is anticipated later in 2017.

CONSIDERATIONS

Legal

A council must prepare a Coastal Zone Management Plan under Section 55 of the existing *Coastal Protection Act 1979*. A new Act relating to the coast was adopted by both houses of the NSW Parliament in 2016 and the provision to prepare a plan has been carried forward as Section 13 (1) of the *Coastal Management Act 2016* which states: *"a council may, and must, if directed to do so by the Minister, prepare a coastal management program in accordance with this Part"*.

Section 13 (2) also states *"a coastal management program may be made in relation to the whole, or any part, of the area included within the coastal zone"*. The Program has been prepared in accordance with Section 13 *Coastal Management Act 2016* in anticipation of this Act coming into force before the end of 2017.

Environmental

The Program is primarily focused on delivering positive environmental outcomes for the target estuaries. Key actions from the Program focus on delivering on-ground projects that will improve:

- Water quality
- Bank erosion
- Native vegetation (through protection and re-generation).

Financial

The project was supported with 50% funding from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. It is anticipated that funding from the NSW Government to support implementation of the Program will be available once it has been certified.

PSR17/061 TUROSS AND COILA LAKES COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

E15.9382

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The community was consulted prior to a draft Program being prepared and during the exhibition to ensure their issues were captured and included in the report. The Coast and Environment Management Advisory Committee (CEMAC) was engaged throughout preparation.

Engagement activities included:

- A mail out to all land owners within the study catchment area, including land owners in Tuross Head, Bingie, Coila, Turlinjah and Bodalla areas
- Media release issued on 3 November 2016
- Two community information sessions on 23 and 24 November 2016
- Media release on 26 July 2017
- Information session held on Wednesday 2 August 2017
- Public exhibition between 31 July and 1 September 2017.

We consulted with the community by seeking feedback through a minimum 28 day Public Exhibition. During this period, the draft Program was available on Council's website, at the Batemans Bay, Moruya and Narooma libraries and Moruya customer service centre.

A total of nine (9) submissions were received. Eight submissions were from the general public and one was from the Department of Primary Industries-Fisheries (DPI – Fisheries). The key issues raised were entrance management of Coila Lake, boat access, water quality and protection of existing natural character. A summary of submissions received and responses to the issues raised is included as an attachment to this report.

The primary issues of concern raised by the community were:

- Recreational fishers wanted commercial fishers banned from Coila Lake

Council is not responsible for the management of commercial fisheries. This matter is administered by the Department of Primary Industries. These issues will be forwarded to the Department of Primary Industries.

- Landowners requested a review of the entrance management triggers for Coila Lake

The draft Program recommended a review of the entrance policy for Coila Lake (Action 10) to add some flexibility, including potentially providing a range of triggers that may apply to reduce the "soak period". The soak period refers to the length of time the lake sits at a level above 1.8m; which is currently 3 months.

Council needs the approval of Crown Lands, DPI –Fisheries, DPI –Marine Parks and the Office of Environment and Heritage to open coastal lakes. This is achieved through the preparation of a policy that is accepted by each Agency. Two NSW Government Agencies (DPI – Fisheries and OEH) have expressed a lowering of the flood response trigger from 2m will not be considered, however; flexibility over the extended "soak periods" will be considered when a proposal is developed and available for review.

- Improving the boating access to Tuross Lake by replacing existing ramp

PSR17/061 TUROSS AND COILA LAKES COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

E15.9382

The issue of boating access was considered in a separate study that investigated alternative sites for a boat ramp on Tuross Lake. The *Tuross Head Boat Ramp Investigation – Options Assessment Report* estimated the preferred option for relocating the existing ramp will cost in excess of \$2 million. This is being considered as a long-term option and until the funding is available, the existing short-term strategy of dredging will continue.

- Water quality

The Program has a strong focus on water quality and environmental management.

- Maintaining and improving existing natural landscape

The Program is primarily focused on delivering positive environmental outcomes for the target estuaries.

- Ensuring the Program is adequately resourced for implementation.

Resourcing implementation of the Program is outlined in the business plan that has a relatively small budget from the perspective of council contributions. Notwithstanding environmental programs have always relied on support from grant funding up to and sometimes above 50% of total project budgets and it is anticipated funding will be available following certification of the Program.

No changes were required to be made to the draft Program in response to submissions. The final stage to complete the Program prior to becoming eligible for grant funding is forwarding an adopted Program to the Minister for the Environment for certification.

CONCLUSION

The draft Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program was exhibited for over 28 days. Issues raised in submissions have either already been addressed in the Program or are matters outside of its scope. No changes to the draft Program were required in response to submissions. The Program, if adopted by Council, will be forwarded to the Minister for the Environment to seek certification under the new *NSW Coastal Management Act 2016*.

Summary of Submissions and responses to public exhibition of Draft Tuross and Coila Lakes Coastal Management Program (the Program)

Submissions and issues raised		Council response
Submission No. 1		
1a	Expand s5.4.7 (Waterway access and infrastructure plan) to include Tuross Lake and consideration of relocating boat ramp	Section 5.4.7 relates to Coila Lake waterway access/infrastructure plan. The report prepared by Royal Haskoning DHV (2013) addressed the boating access issue for Tuross River. ESC has a long term plan to relocate boat ramps from Lavender Bay to provide more reliable access. The high cost means that Council would rely on external funds which need to be matched. Grant fund have not yet been identified. As discussed in Section 4.1.5 of the Program, Council will develop priorities for waterway infrastructure and investigate potential sources of funding as part of its asset management planning process.
1b	Consult with DPI - Fisheries in relation to potential to access Recreational Fishing Trust Fund to support relocation of ramp.	DPI is a potential funding partner and approval authority for any proposed waterway access works. Council will liaise with DPI -Fisheries to investigate access to the fund to provide more reliable boat access to Tuross River.
1c	Entrance Management - supports a review of entrance triggers conditional upon raising intervention levels towards minimal interference. Unlikely to support any move towards more frequent opening and lower triggers.	Liaison with all relevant agencies will be undertaken during any review of the Entrance Management Policy.
Submission No. 2		
2a	General support of Program	Noted.
2b	The aims are too relaxed and need to state a strong view to protect existing natural character. Advocates protecting existing natural services ahead of restoring in future if lost.	Council agrees with protecting the existing natural character and this is already a key aim of the Program. Refer to Table 3 on page 14 to read how the aims of the Program align with this submission.
2c	Agency cooperation required to deliver Program	No change required. It is a requirement under the new Coastal Management Act 2016 to obtain Agency cooperation to deliver a Program.

Submissions and issues raised		Council response
2d	Monitoring and review periods too long to identify emerging threats	While the review period is ten years, the Program states that progress against delivery of the actions and their success will be monitored and reported in Council's Annual Reports. The Program is constantly monitored as projects are delivered and opportunities to deliver actions are identified.
2e	Ensure actions are adequately resourced	The Business Plan identifies the costs and funding sources for implementation of the Program. Funding will be subject to Council's budget processes and the availability of grant funding.
2f	Community education focussed on improving community understanding of natural lake systems - e.g. Initiate citizen science projects	Community involvement in the Program actions is discussed in Section 5.3. Education projects would be delivered through the Council Environment team and funded through ongoing staff and wage commitments.
Submission No. 3		
3a	Coila entrance management	The Program includes an action to review the Coila Lake entrance management policy (Section 5.4.10, Action 10 – Review of entrance management policies). Management options would be considered in this review. Council will need to consult with agencies that issue permits to manage the entrance to determine if any change to the existing policy will be accepted. A lowering of the actual trigger levels is unlikely to be supported by regulatory agencies, but flexibility around the duration of inundation as part of the triggers will be considered.
Submission No. 4		
4a	Coila entrance management	Refer Issue 3a.
Submission No. 5		
5a	Restrict vehicle access to north east end of Coila Lake: damaging dunes, rubbish, fire.	This is addressed in Section 5.4.8, Action 8 – Coila Lake saltmarsh protection.
5b	Restrict or ban commercial fishing	The management of the fishery is under the control of DPI Fisheries.
Submission No. 6		
6a	Tuross boat ramp	Refer Issue 1a.

Submissions and issues raised		Council response
Submission No. 7		
7a	Write executive summary in plain English	It is considered that the Executive Summary provides an appropriate balance between the provision of technical information and a plain English summary of the report. The Executive Summary uses dot points, mapping and tables for ease of understanding the key points and actions.
Submission No. 8		
8a	Coila entrance management	Refer Issue 3a.
Submission No. 9		
9a	Coila entrance management	Refer Issue 3a.
9b	Lake odour	The odour from Coila Lake is produced by algae as it begins to decay. This is a periodic natural process and Council is providing information to the community in this regard (refer Section H1.7 - Coila Lake Algae Monitoring).
9c	Dissuade requests for additional litter bins	When determining the provision of bins in public areas, consideration is given to the need for bins, the ability to service the bins and the potential for excessive waste to be disposed in inappropriate locations potentially causing environmental harm.
9d	Upgrade sewerage system to cope with power failures and overflows to prevent waste entering waterways.	Council is currently upgrading the storage capacity of pumping stations to hold more waste during power failures. This is a longer-term program that is currently rolling out Shire-wide. There are comprehensive strategies to deliver high voltage generators to pump stations during power failures. This is discussed in Section B5 – ESC Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy.

PSR17/062 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 750/17 - THREE LOT SUBDIVISION 17.1273.S
WHITE SANDS PLACE, DENHAMS BEACH

Responsible Officer: Lindsay Usher - Director, Planning and Sustainability Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Productive Communities

Delivery Program Link: P4.1 Provide development assessment services

Operational Plan Link: P4.1.1 Assess and determine development applications

Applicant: Eurobodalla Shire Council

Land: Lot 13 DP No. 785266 - Corner of White Sands Place and
Edgewood Place, Denhams Beach

Area: Northern

Setbacks: N/A

Height N/A

Zone: R2 - Low Density Residential Zone

Current Use: Vacant land

Proposed Use: Residential

Description: 3 Lot residential subdivision

Permitted in Zone: Yes

DA Registered: 6 July 2017

Reason to F&S: Applicant and landowner is Eurobodalla Shire Council

Recommendation: Approval subject to conditions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement of a development application received for a three lot residential subdivision at White Sands Place, Denhams Beach. This application is being reported to the Ordinary Meeting as it is a Council application on Council owned property.

The application is for the subdivision of a vacant 2,050m² portion of land in Denhams Beach. The land is located on the corner of White Sands Place and Edgewood Place and was originally dedicated as a public reserve in 1988.

The surrounding land is zoned Low Density Residential and it is proposed to create three residential lots consistent with the surrounding neighbourhood.

The land is readily serviceable by existing stormwater, sewer and water infrastructure.

**PSR17/062 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 750/17 - THREE LOT SUBDIVISION
WHITE SANDS PLACE, DENHAMS BEACH**

17.1273.S

The application was publicly exhibited from 12 July 2017 until 26 July 2017 in accordance with Council's Advertisement and Notification Code. During this period, no submissions were received.

This report recommends the application be approved subject to conditions.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 80 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Development Application No. 750/17 for the subdivision of Lot 13 DP 785266 into three (3) residential lots at White Sands Place, Denhams Beach be APPROVED subject to the conditions set out below:

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. *Approved plans*

The development must be carried out in accordance with the following stamped approved plans and documentation, or as modified by any conditions of this consent, or as noted in red by Council on the approved plans.

DA & Sheet No.	Plan No.	Date of Plan	Prepared by
750/17 1 Sheet	Project 5238	15 August 2017	N/A

Note: Any alteration to the plans and/or documentation may require the lodgement of an application to modify the consent under s96 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, or a fresh development application. Your Principal Certifying Authority should be consulted prior to any works contrary to this consent being carried out.

Where there is an inconsistency between the documents approved with this consent and the following conditions, the conditions shall prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OF CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

2. *Design for Relocation of Sewer Vent Stack*

Submission to and approval by Council of engineer's design for the removal and relocation of the existing sewer ventilation infrastructure so as to be wholly contained within the road reserve (to ensure the western-most lot is suitable for the proposed use for a residential dwelling) is required prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate. Plans are to be in accordance with Council's Development Specifications, related Australian Standards and Water and Sewerage Specifications.

PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

3. *Construction Certificates*

A Construction Certificate is to be issued by Council prior to any infrastructure works being undertaken on the site.

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4. *Erosion and Sedimentation Control*

Prior to commencement of any earthworks, installation of all measures necessary to effectively control soil erosion on the site to prevent silt discharge into drainage systems and waterways in accordance with Council's Soil and Water Management Code. The measures, to include sediment fencing and erosion control devices, are to be maintained and remain in place until the development is completed and disturbed areas are stabilised.

Note: On-the-spot fines may be imposed by Council for non-compliance with this condition.

DURING CONSTRUCTION/EXCAVATION

5. *Approved Plans to be On-Site*

A copy of the approved and certified plans, specifications and documents incorporating conditions of approval and certification shall be kept on the site at all times and shall be readily available for perusal by any officer of Council or the Principal Certifying Authority.

6. *Hours of Construction - NOISE*

If audible at any residence or other sensitive noise receiver, construction may only be carried out between 7.00am and 6.00pm on Monday to Friday, and 8.00am to 5.00pm Saturdays. No construction can be carried out on a Sunday or public holiday if audible at any residence of other sensitive receivers.

PRIOR TO ISSUE OF SUBDIVISION CERTIFICATE

7. *Subdivision Certificate*

A Subdivision Certificate is to be obtained once any works required by this consent are complete. Submission of a completed subdivision certificate application form together with all required documents and fees is required to be made to Council. The application form, checklist and fee detail can be found at www.esc.nsw.gov.au.

8. *Section 94 Contributions*

Payment to Council pursuant to Section 94 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979, of contributions towards the provision of public amenities or services. The contribution rate for the current financial year is \$15,611.55

The above contribution is to be paid prior to the release of the Construction Certificate for the development and will be payable at the rate applicable at the time of payment.

Note: The above contribution is reviewed at least annually and may be subject to increases as a result of indexation or other forces.

9. *Water/Sewer Developer Contributions - Subdivision*

Prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate the developer/consent holder will have to be eligible to obtain a Section 307 Certificate of Compliance under the Water Management Act 2000/compliance with Section 64 of the Local Government Act 1993. To be eligible, the developer/consent holder will have to contribute:

- a) \$36,690.00 ET for the augmentation of water supply mains and storage within Eurobodalla Shire where 1.0 ET = \$12,230.00 (for subdivisions 1.0 ET applies per

PSR17/062 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 750/17 - THREE LOT SUBDIVISION 17.1273.S
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additional lot <2000m² and 1.5 ET per additional lot >2000m²).

- b) \$31,935.00 ET for the augmentation of sewerage works within Eurobodalla Shire where 1.0 ET = \$10,645.

Note: The above contributions are reviewed at least annually and may be subject to increases as a result of indexation or other forces. Contributions can be paid prior to each stage of the development.

10. Electricity Supply

Prior to issue of a Subdivision Certificate the developer/consent holder shall provide to Council written confirmation from the electricity supply authority that all relevant requirements for supply of electricity to all lots have been satisfied including provision for street lighting (where applicable).

11. Telecommunications Cabling

Prior to issue of a Subdivision Certificate the applicant shall provide to Council written confirmation from Telstra/NBN that arrangements have been made for telecommunication cabling to all lots including the provision of NBN cabling and conduits.

12. Water Reticulation

Prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate the applicant shall construct water reticulation including 20mm water service connections to each newly created lot in accordance with Plan No: 4753. The limit of the service connection shall be the 20mm M*F stopcock.

The Water Reticulation Plan shall be in accordance with Council's Water and Sewerage specification and is subject to approval and issue of a Construction Certificate with payment of fees applicable under the current fees and charges for the year of issue. Work as Executed Plans are to be submitted to Council prior to the release of the Subdivision Certificate. The Construction Certificate for the provision of engineering infrastructure for this development will attract fees additional to those levied for the Construction Certificate associated with the structures assessed for compliance with the Building Code of Australia.

13. Sewer Reticulation

Prior to issue of Subdivision Certificate the applicant shall construct sewer reticulation to the new lots in accordance with plans subject of a Construction Certificate to Council's codes and specifications, and provide certified Works as Executed Plans to Council. The Construction Certificate for the provision of engineering infrastructure for this development will attract fees additional to those levied for the Construction Certificate associated with the structures assessed for compliance with the Building Code of Australia.

14. Inter-allotment Drainage

Prior to issue of a Subdivision Certificate the applicant shall, in accordance with design plans approved by Council and subject of a Construction Certificate, construct an inter-allotment drainage scheme for all lots that cannot discharge stormwater to Council's street or an approved stormwater drainage scheme. The Construction Certificate for the

**PSR17/062 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 750/17 - THREE LOT SUBDIVISION
WHITE SANDS PLACE, DENHAMS BEACH**

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provision of engineering infrastructure for this development will attract fees additional to those levied for the Construction Certificate associated with the structures assessed for compliance with the Building Code of Australia.

15. "Work as Executed" Plans

Prior to issue of a Subdivision Certificate the applicant shall provide Work as Executed plans in accordance with Council's specification, duly certified by an engineer or registered surveyor, for all construction work required pursuant to a condition of subdivision.

16. Easements

The Plan of Survey subject of a Subdivision Certificate shall create drainage, water, sewer and service easements where required and/or as directed by Council free of all costs to Council.

17. Relocation of Sewer Vent Stack

Prior to the Subdivision Certificate being issued the existing sewer ventilation infrastructure must be removed from the lot and reconstructed in accordance with the plan approved by Council subject to the above Condition.

ADVICE TO APPLICANT

1. Excavation – Discovery of a Relic

If Aboriginal relics or objects are uncovered during work, excavation or disturbance of the area, any such activity must stop immediately. The Environmental Protections and Regulation Group of the Office of Environment and Heritage is to be immediately contacted. Depending on the possible significance of the relics, an archaeological assessment and an excavation permit under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 may be required before further works can continue in that area.

Notification procedures can be found at:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm>.

BACKGROUND

The subject lot was dedicated to Council as a public reserve as part of the subdivision for the Edgewood housing estate in 1988.

This property was identified as surplus to needs during the preparation of the Recreation and Open Space Strategy (adopted in August 2010) and was reclassified as operational land and rezoned to Residential Low Density – R2 Zone with the gazettal of the Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan (ELEP) 2012.

Council resolved to sell the land and authorised the lodgement of the development application for subdivision at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 24 February 2015.

The subdivision will facilitate the future use and development of the land into three (3) lots, with a range of residential uses permitted under the ELEP 2012.

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The initial application proposed subdivision boundaries which did not meet the provisions of the Residential Zones Development Control Plan (DCP) with regard to subdivision pattern and building envelopes. An amended subdivision plan was provided on 18 August 2017 that meets the acceptable standards of the DCP regarding subdivision pattern and building envelopes.

POLICY

The application has been assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and the following relevant legislation, planning instruments and policies.

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 71 – Coastal Protection

The development is not inconsistent with the matters for consideration under SEPP 71.

Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012 (ELEP 2012)

The land is zoned Low-Density Residential Zone under the *Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012* (ELEP 2012). Subdivision of this lot is permitted under ELEP 2012.

Relevant Clauses from the ELEP are addressed below:

Clause 4.1 Minimum Lot Size

The subject site is 2,050m², the ELEP 2012 permits a minimum lot size of 550m². The proposed lot sizes are as follows: Lot 1 is 850.9m², Lot 2 is 556m² and Lot 3 is 555m².

Clause 5.5 Development within the Coastal Zone

The proposal is assessed as satisfactory with regard for the objectives and provisions at Clause 5.5 of ELEP 2012.

Clause 5.10 – Heritage Conservation

The site of the proposed use and works is not an identified heritage item/place, nor is it situated in a heritage conservation area.

Clause 6.6 Biodiversity

The lot does not contain any Endangered Ecological Communities or Threatened Species and the development is unlikely to have any impact the biodiversity value on any nearby uncleared land.

Land Use Status

The land is currently unused, operational Council land. Prior to a change in zoning in 2013 as part of the introduction of ELEP 2012, the land was a Council reserve. It was never developed for any specific recreational use.

Parking and Access Code

The proposed subdivision pattern is assessed as suitable with regard to the provisions of the Parking and Access General Code.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The site contains a number of mature eucalypts and other native shrubs. Council's Environmental Officer advised that the site does not contain any significant vegetation,

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Endangered Ecological Communities nor potential habitat for Threatened Species required to be protected under the relevant legislation.

The land is not mapped as bushfire prone and so clearing for an asset protection zone is not necessary. The extent of clearing required to permit future development on the proposed lots for residential use is considered satisfactory, however this would be further assessed and considered as part of any future development application on the individual lots.

CONSULTATION

The application was exhibited from 12 July 2017 to 26 July 2017 in accordance with Council's Advertisement and Notification Code.

Written notice was sent to neighbouring land owners and the community was informed through Council's Noticeboard in local newspapers.

During the exhibition period no submissions were received.

CONCLUSION

The application for a three lot subdivision at White Sands Place, Denhams Beach is permissible and consistent with the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the associated *Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan, 2012* and *Residential Zones Development Control Plan*.

This report recommends the application be approved subject to conditions.

**PSR17/063 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 157/18 - ADDITION TO COUNCIL
WORKS DEPOT**

00.4751.B

Responsible Officer: Lindsay Usher - Director, Planning and Sustainability Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Productive Communities

Delivery Program Link: P4.1 Provide development assessment services

Operational Plan Link: P4.1.1 Assess and determine development applications

Applicant: Eurobodalla Shire Council

Land: 208 Araluen Road, Moruya – Lot 11 DP 879432

Area: Site Area of 1.501Ha - Additional Gross Floor Area of 208m²

Setbacks: N/A - unchanged

Height: 5.2m

Zone: IN1 – General Industry Zone

Current Use: Public Administration Building

Proposed Use: Public Administration Building

Description: Two staged development for additions and alterations to increase the floor area of an existing administration building.

Permitted in Zone: Yes

DA Registered: 20 September 2017

Reason to F&S: Applicant and land owner is Eurobodalla Shire Council

Recommendation: Approval subject to conditions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement of a development application for additions to the existing administration building at the Council Works Depot at 208 Araluen road, Moruya. This application is being reported to the Ordinary Meeting as it is a Council application on Council owned land.

The development is proposed over two stages. Stage 1 comprises of new office space with a seating capacity for six work stations, two offices, lunch room extension, conference room and associated earthworks.

Stage 2 proposes office space with a further seating capacity for six work stations and one additional office. The Depot extension is required to facilitate operational efficiencies.

The budget for the capital works was approved in the 2017/18 Operational Plan which was adopted by Council on 27 June 2017.

**PSR17/063 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 157/18 - ADDITION TO COUNCIL
WORKS DEPOT**

00.4751.B

The application was publicly exhibited from 21 September to 11 October 2017 in accordance with Council's Advertisement and Notification Code. During this period, only Essential Energy lodged a submission which was in support of the application.

This report recommends the application be approved subject to conditions.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 80 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Development Application No. 157/18 for Addition to Council's Works Depot at 208 Araluen Road, Moruya be APPROVED subject to the conditions set out below.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. *Approved plans*

The development must be carried out in accordance with the following stamped approved plans and documentation, or as modified by any conditions of this consent, or as noted in red by Council on the approved plans.

DA & Sheet No.	Plan No.	Date of Plan	Prepared by
157/18 5 Sheets	16054 -01, 02, 04, 05, and 06	September 2017	Hallahan and Associates

Note: Any alteration to the plans and/or documentation may require the lodgement of an application to modify the consent under s96 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979, or a fresh development application. Your Principal Certifying Authority should be consulted prior to any works contrary to this consent being carried out.

Where there is an inconsistency between the documents approved with this consent and the following conditions, the conditions shall prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

2. *Demolition Standards*

Building demolition works are to be carried out in accordance with AS 2601 (2001) – The Demolition of Structures

Note: Developers are reminded that WorkCover requires that all plant and equipment used in demolition work must comply with the relevant Australian Standards and manufacturer specifications.

3. *Stormwater to Existing System*

The additional stormwater collected by the new areas of roof must direct flows into the existing disposal system in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3500.3 2003 and Part 3 of the Building Code of Australia.

4. *Water & Sewer Inspections*

All plumbing and drainage works (water supply, sanitary plumbing and drainage, and hot water) are to comply with Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011 and the Plumbing Code of Australia. Works must only be installed by a licensed person and must be inspected and given final clearance from Council prior to issue of Interim or Occupation Certificate.

**PSR17/063 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 157/18 - ADDITION TO COUNCIL
WORKS DEPOT**

00.4751.B

5. *Water & Sewer Inspections*

The following inspections are required to be carried out by Council in regard to the installation of plumbing and drainage works. Inspections may be arranged by contacting Council's Compliance Unit:

- (a) Sanitary drainage under hydrostatic test and prior to backfilling trenches or covering;
- (b) Hot and cold water plumbing under pressure test prior to covering;
- (c) Internal stackwork under hydrostatic test prior to covering; and
- (d) The installation of the septic tank and any sullage trenches prior to backfilling or covering.
- (e) Issue of final satisfactory inspection.

PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

6. *Construction Certificate*

The construction works subject of this development consent **MUST NOT** be commenced until:

- (a) Detailed plans/specifications of the building have been endorsed with a Construction Certificate by:
 - (i) the Council, or
 - (ii) an accredited certifier, and
- (b) The person having the benefit of the development consent:
 - (i) has appointed a Principal Certifying Authority, and
 - (ii) has notified the Council of the appointment, and
- (c) The person having the benefit of the development consent has given at least two days notice to the Council of the person's intention to commence the erection of the building; and
- (d) Builders name and licence number has been supplied to Council or the Principal Certifying Authority; and
- (e) Owner Builders permit issued by Department of Fair Trading to be supplied to Council or the Principal Certifying Authority; or
- (f) Home Building Compensation Fund (HBCF) has been paid and a copy of the Certificate supplied to Council or the Principal Certifying Authority; and
- (g) A sign has been erected on site in a prominent position containing the information prescribed by Clause 98A(2) and (3) of the EP&A Regulations being the name, address and telephone number of the Principal Certifying Authority for the work, and name of the principal contractor for the work and telephone number on which that person may be contacted outside working hours, and stating that unauthorised entry to the site is prohibited. This sign must be maintained on site while work is being carried out and removed when the work has been completed.

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7. *Site Waste Management*

A site rubbish enclosure must be provided prior to commencement of any work for the period of the proposed work and remain in place for the duration of all works. All waste materials from the site must be disposed of at an authorised waste facility.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

8. *Loading and Unloading of Construction Vehicles*

All loading and unloading associated with construction must be accommodated on-site. If this is not feasible, an application may be made for the provision of a construction zone, during the specified hours of work.

9. *Approved Plans to be On-Site*

A copy of the approved and certified plans, specifications and documents incorporating conditions of approval and certification shall be kept on the site at all times and shall be readily available for perusal by any officer of Council or the Principal Certifying Authority.

10. *Hours of Construction - NOISE*

If audible at any residence or other sensitive noise receiver, construction may only be carried out between 7.00am and 6.00pm on Monday to Friday, and 8.00am to 5.00pm Saturdays. No construction can be carried out on a Sunday or public holiday if audible at any residence of other sensitive receivers.

PRIOR TO OCCUPATION OR COMMENCEMENT OF USE

11. *Occupation Certificate*

The development shall not be used or occupied until an Occupation Certificate has been issued by the Principal Certifying Authority.

12. *Access and Mobility*

Accessible paths of travel shall be provided in accordance with AS 1428, The Australian Standards for Access and Mobility, between the accessible entrances to the building and the accessible car parking spaces.

13. *Car Parking*

Prior to occupation and use of the proposed additions not less than 19 car spaces shall be constructed on the land in accordance with AS 2890.1, the Australian Standards for Off-Street Car Parking, for access and use for a "B85 Vehicle" and then maintained at all times for use by the occupants/users of the office building subject of this approval whilst the said building exists on the land.

14. *Public Utility Adjustments*

Adjustments to the public utilities necessitated by the development shall be completed prior to occupation of the development and in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authority, all at no cost to Council.

BACKGROUND

The Depot Administration Building was approved (DA985/05) on 21 June 2005 and was constructed in 2006. The design included a planned Stage 2 to be constructed when additional

**PSR17/063 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 157/18 - ADDITION TO COUNCIL
WORKS DEPOT**

00.4751.B

office space was required. The proposal is considered ancillary to the existing approved Administration Building and is consistent with the original design.

On 27 June 2017 Council resolved to allocate funds for the extension of the Moruya Depot to facilitate operational activity efficiencies by creating additional seating capacity to relocate staff to the Moruya Depot building.

The external façade will be constructed of a mix of masonry block wall and Colorbond cladding to match the existing building. The roof will contain an internal raked acoustic ceiling with an external Colorbond roof to match the existing roofed area.

The development extends into the existing car parking space. Parking spaces are to be reconfigured and there will be no reduction in car parking spaces on the site.

The application was publicly exhibited for a period of 20 days. One submission was received from essential energy in support of the application considerations

The Industrial Zones DCP and Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012 provide that the application must be considered against the following relevant provisions:

POLICY

The application has been assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and the following relevant legislation, planning instruments and policies.

Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012 (ELEP 2012)

The land is zoned General Industrial under the *Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012* (ELEP). The proposed development is considered to be ancillary to the use of the land as a works depot.

Relevant Clauses from the ELEP are addressed below:

4.3 Height of buildings

The land is provided with a 10m height limit and the proposal is within this standard.

5.10 - Heritage Conservation

The site of the proposed use and works is not an identified heritage item/place, nor is it situated in a heritage conservation area.

6.4 Earthworks

Minimal earthworks are proposed and no significant issue are raised.

6.6 Biodiversity

The land is cleared and there are no significant environmental features.

6.9 Storm water Management

The proposal will connect to the existing system and as the land is already impervious, no significant issues are raised.

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Industrial Zones Development Control Plan

The development is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Industrial Zones Development Control Plan.

The Industrial Zones Development Control Plan provides that development must be consistent with the relevant Acceptable Standards for setbacks, landscaping, parking and access, built form, safer by design, earthworks/excavation and storm water and waste management. Subject to the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed development will comply with these provisions.

Land Use Status

The development adds to the current approved use of the existing building for “Public Administration Building” which is a permitted use under the ELEP.

Parking and Access Code

The proposed additions meet the requirements of the Council’s Parking and Access Code. 19 car spaces will be provided on-site for the occupants of the office in accordance with the above Code. Vehicular access remains unchanged from the current arrangements.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The existing area of the land subject to new development is a car park that does not hold any specific environment value. Matters of environmental protection such as protection of water quality and soil erosion prevention are recommended to be addressed through conditions of Consent.

CONSULTATION

The application was exhibited from 21 September to 11 October 2017 in accordance with Council’s Advertisement and Notification Code.

Written notice was sent to neighbouring land owners and the application was advertised in Council’s Noticeboard in the local paper.

During the exhibition period, only Essential Energy lodged a submission which was in support of the application.

CONCLUSION

The application for an Addition to Council Works Depot at 208 Araluen Road, Moruya is consistent with the requirements of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012 and the Industrial Zones Development Control Plan.

The proposal is compatible with the future and existing development on the site.

This report recommends the application be approved subject to conditions.

IR17/064 MOBILITY PARKING SCHEME

E00.4623

Responsible Officer: Warren Sharpe OAM - Director Infrastructure Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Productive Communities

Delivery Program Link: P3.3 Provide road and traffic management planning, programs and infrastructure

Operational Plan Link: P3.3.1 Implement road safety programs and plans

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Ordinary Meeting of Council on Tuesday 14 February 2017, Councillor Maureen Nathan moved a motion (NOM 17/001) that sought a report on the establishment of a local mobility parking scheme aimed at providing the ability for permit holders to park for double the sign-posted time limit for those areas sign posted with a limit of 1 hour or less.

The report on the local mobility parking scheme was held over until the Batemans Bay streetscaping and the related on-street parking review in Batemans Bay CBD was completed.

Council completed a detailed review of the timed on-street parking and Council off-street car parks in Batemans Bay. This review included extensive engagement of both business and the broader community.

The outcome of the review of timed on-street and off-street parking was considered by Council at its Ordinary Meeting held on 10 October 2017 (within Report IR17/061 Local Traffic Committee No 2 for 2017-18). A key outcome of this review was to convert existing half hour on-street parking to one hour parking. This change has now been implemented.

As the changes to on-street parking provides people with limited mobility sufficient time to undertake routine business activities (such as visiting the Post Office), it thereby negates the need for an additional local mobility parking scheme.

An additional six spaces were also provided within Orient Street/North Street works including two additional accessible spaces within Orient Street.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. A Council administered local mobility parking scheme not be pursued.
2. Council write to the Minister for Transport and Infrastructure, the Hon Andrew Constance MP highlighting a need to modify the NSW Government mobility parking scheme to better serve people with limited mobility.

BACKGROUND

Transport for NSW administers the Mobility Parking Scheme (MPS) across New South Wales. People with mobility impairments can apply for an MPS permit that allows them to park in parking spaces sign-posted as accessible parking. Holders of MPS permits are afforded

IR17/064 MOBILITY PARKING SCHEME

E00.4623

additional time to park in on-street parking spaces and Council operated car parks. These concessions are:

- a) sign-posted more than 30 minutes - the vehicle can park for an unlimited time
- b) sign-posted 30 minutes - the vehicle can park up to 2 hours
- c) sign-posted less than 30 minutes - the vehicle can park for a maximum of 30 minutes
- d) sign-posted as 'No Parking' - a vehicle can stop for no longer than 5 minutes to drop off or pick up passengers and goods. The driver must remain within 3 metres of the vehicle, and
- e) when parking is metered, no charge applies.

To be eligible for an MPS permit under the existing scheme, a person must be unable to walk because of a permanent or temporary loss of the use of one or both legs, or other permanent or physical condition, or whose physical condition is detrimentally affected as a result of walking 100 metres, or who requires the use of crutches, a walking frame, calipers, scooter, wheelchair, or other similar mobility aid. Permits are also available to people who meet the permanently blind criteria. A medical practitioner must verify the eligibility criteria for each applicant by completing a medical report in line with the national standard and guidelines *Assessing Fitness to Drive* publication.

A person may seek either a permit for a permanent or temporary period depending on their circumstances.

As at 30 September 2017, the total number of MPS permit holders in the Eurobodalla is 2,575. Of those, 2,475 are individual permit holders, 56 permits are issued to organisations and 44 are temporary permits (source: RMS).

Councillor Nathan raised concerns that some residents were not well served by the current Transport for NSW Mobility Parking Scheme as there were a range of medical conditions that excluded persons with limited mobility from obtaining an MPS permit. Councillor Nathan outlined that this was limiting the ability of some community members to access areas such as the Batemans Bay Post Office due to the limited time available in the (previous) half hour on-street parking.

Consequently, at the Ordinary Meeting held on 14 February 2017, Council resolved:

"THAT:

- 1. Information relating to the Mobility Parking Scheme (MPS), and associated parking permits, be distributed to the community via the next Council quarterly newsletter to residents.*
- 2. Council write to the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) identifying the short fall in the MPS and seek its action to expand the scheme to enable permits to people who are able to walk 100m on their own, but due to their age, physical or medical condition are not able to do so in a timely manner.*
- 3. A report be presented to Council on 28 March 2017 regarding the establishment of a local scheme aimed at providing the ability for permit holders to park double the sign posted limit for those areas sign posted with a limit of 1 hour or less. That the report address, as a minimum, how the scheme would be operated and administered, any legal and budget considerations."*

IR17/064 MOBILITY PARKING SCHEME

E00.4623

Part 1 (Motion 17/3.1) was addressed by Council by including information on the MPS in Council's residents newsletter in June 2017.

Part 2 (Motion 17/3.2) was addressed through direct consultation with RMS. Council may wish to further highlight these issues to the Minister for Transport and Infrastructure Hon Andrew Constance MP, and this recommendation is included in this report.

Part 3 (Motion 17/3.3) was held over until the review of timed parking in the Batemans Bay CBD was undertaken. This item is the subject of this report to Council.

CONSIDERATIONS

Council completed a detailed review of the timed on-street and Council off-street parking in the Batemans Bay CBD. This review included extensive engagement of both business and the broader community.

The outcome of the review of the timed on-street and off-street parking was considered by Council at its meeting held on 10 October 2017 (within Report IR17/061 Local Traffic Committee No 2 for 2017-18). A key outcome of this review was to convert existing half hour on-street parking to one hour parking. This change has now been implemented.

As the changes to on-street parking provides people with limited mobility sufficient time to undertake routine business activities (such as visiting the Post Office), it thereby negates the need for an additional local mobility parking scheme.

An additional six spaces were also provided within Orient Street/North Street works including two additional accessible spaces within Orient Street. In addition, approximately 80 car spaces have also been provided within the Bridge Plaza redevelopment with direct pedestrian access onto Clyde Street and North Street.

Advice from Transport for NSW indicates that Council may be able to explore a separate local mobility parking scheme through a NSW legislated parking coupon scheme. Such a scheme would require a rigorous administrative process due to the confidential nature of the information required to implement such a scheme, and the legal implications associated with the enforcement of any such scheme.

The administrative process would be similar to that of the NSW Government scheme, and would first require any applicant to have sought a permit under the existing NSW Government MPS, and have been denied. This administrative process would require additional Council resources, new systems specific to this purpose, and written agreements with medical professionals to ensure all necessary administrative, financial and legal matters were appropriately managed. A fee for service would also be required.

Such a scheme would also require changes to all on-street parking signage in locations the scheme is intended to apply.

This additional Council service is likely to be confused with the current NSW Government MPS, and will in part, transfer a function of the NSW Government to Council. Given the many concerns raised by local government about cost shifting by higher levels of government, this approach is not recommended.

IR17/064 MOBILITY PARKING SCHEME

E00.4623

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Written advice sought from Transport for NSW indicated that any change to the MPS parking concessions would require a change in legislation, in particular Rule 206 of the Road Rules 2014. Any change to the Road Rules 2014 would have state-wide implications and would not be confined to one local council. Transport for NSW advised it does not support broadening the eligibility criteria of the current MPS and that the current criteria have been developed in consultation with organisations for people with a disability and are broadly in line with other states and territories.

Local medical practices within Eurobodalla were contacted to assess their willingness to participate in a local mobility parking scheme, in addition to the role they currently play in the NSW Government MPS. Initially 15 medical practitioners were contacted with only four replying. Follow-up inquiries were made with the remaining 11 medical practices.

A total of eight medical practices replied with six of those supporting the proposal in principle. However, most indicated that this was subject to Council bearing all additional costs associated with additional administrative effort by the medical practice.

The engagement with businesses and the community undertaken as part of the parking review indicates a high awareness of the current NSW Government MPS and that most are satisfied with the scheme.

CONCLUSION

The recent decision of Council to change the half hour on-street parking in Batemans Bay CBD to one hour parking has provided sufficient time for people with limited mobility to undertake routine business such as attending the Post Office. There are also now more car spaces in the northern sector of the Batemans Bay CBD.

The NSW Government Mobility Parking Scheme is robust and meets the majority of the community's needs. Council may wish to write to the Minister for Transport and Infrastructure Hon Andrew Constance MP, seeking the broadening of the statewide eligibility criteria to obtain a permit.

A Council administered mobility parking system is not recommended.

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments:

1. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(a) - Fund flow Statement
2. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(b) - Consolidated Income Statement
3. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(c) - Capital Program Statement
4. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(d) - Projected Fund Balances Statement
5. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(e) - Budget Amendments Report
6. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 1(f) - Special Rate Variation Projects
7. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 2 - Consultancy, Legal and Contractors Report
8. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 3 - Key Performance Indicators
9. Under Separate Cover - Attachment 4 - Mayoral and Councillor Expenditure

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS1.1 Manage Council's financial assets and obligations

Operational Plan Link: SS1.1.2 Undertake forward budgeting and financial reporting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Budget Review reports on Council's performance against the current Operational Plan budget for the quarter ending 30 September 2017. Major variations are highlighted.

The original Operational Plan budget, on a consolidated basis (which includes all of Council's funds), for 2017-18 forecasts were:

- Income Statement surplus, before capital revenue, of \$3.99 million
- Income Statement surplus, after capital revenue, of \$16.78 million
- Deficit cash/fund flows of \$(0.62) million.

The revised budgets after the quarter ending 30 September 2017 are:

- Income Statement deficit, before capital revenue, of \$(1.07) million
- Income Statement surplus, after capital revenue, of \$16.32 million
- Deficit cash/fund flows of \$(0.02) million.

The revised, consolidated 2017-18 budget is impacted by the carry forward of ongoing projects from the previous year. These continuing projects are carried forward, or 'revoted', from the 2016-17 year to the 2017-18 financial year and incorporated into the current budget. This is primarily due to the timing of grants received and ongoing capital works. Further detail is provided in this report.

The result of bringing these projects from last financial year into the 2017-18 year is:

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

- Unfavourable income statement impact of \$(2.88) million before capital revenue
- A reduction, to that originally budgeted, in unrestricted funds to be utilised this financial year of \$0.7 million.

The current year, September Review, adjustments result in unfavourable variations for the income statement, before capital revenues, of \$(2.18) million and a minor increase in the amount of unrestricted funds to be used, \$(0.06) million as per the Consolidated Fund Flow Statement.

There are no material concerns at the quarterly review about Council meeting budget targets for 2017-18.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT

1. The budget review report for the quarter ended 30 September 2017 be received and noted.
2. The unfavourable variations for the Income Statement after capital revenue of \$(0.46) million and unfavourable variations of \$(0.6) million as per the Consolidated Fund Flow Statement be adopted.

BACKGROUND

Council reviews its performance and financial results against the adopted Operational Plan quarterly, authorises adjustments to budget items, and highlights variations from its original budget strategy.

It should be noted that the results referred to in this report are unaudited.

The attachments to this report are as follows:

Financial reports (Attachment 1)

These reports provide information on Council's performance against its financial objectives contained in the Operational Plan, presented for the consolidated entity.

Financial reports include:

- a) Consolidated Fund Flow Statement – This report shows the impact of operating, financing and investing activities on Councils unrestricted working capital.
- b) Consolidated Income Statement – Provides sources of income and expenditure, including depreciation, in the program areas and associated services.
- c) Consolidated Capital Program Statement – Provides capital expenditure information for each program area and associated services.
- d) Projected Funds Balance Statement – Provides information on the balances and movements in both unrestricted and restricted fund accounts.
- e) Budget Amendment Report – Provides details of proposed significant adjustments to budgets.
- f) SRV capital program – Provides capital expenditure information for each of the projects in the SRV program of works for 2017-18.

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

Consultancy, Legals and Contractors Report (Attachment 2)

This attachment provides information on major contracts entered into, legal fees incurred and consultancy costs for the quarter ended 30 September 2017.

Key Financial Indicators (Attachment 3)

This attachment provides information about key financial indicators designed to assist in monitoring Council's financial sustainability. The indicators are for the consolidated entity.

Mayoral and Councillor Expenses (Attachment 4)

Provides information about Mayoral and Councillor expenditure for the quarter ended 30 September 2017.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consolidated Fund flow Statement (Attachment 1(a)):

Council requires sufficient funds to pay for its debts as and when they fall due. The Fund Flow Statement shows the change in Council's freely available funds or working capital.

It includes all transactions having an impact on Council's funds i.e. income and expenses from its operating activities, capital programs and borrowing activities. It also includes the transfer into, or use of restricted funds for capital or non-recurrent projects. Depreciation is not included as it does not represent a cash flow.

The net fund flow shows the amount of unrestricted funds that will be used to deliver the agreed Operational Plan outcomes for 2017-18. The consolidated original budget forecast a \$0.62 million use of unrestricted funds. The impact of carry forward items from last financial year and the September review amendments reduces the amount of unrestricted funds to be utilised to \$0.02 million. See table 1.1 and graph 1.2 below.

Table 1.1 Net fund flow (unrestricted) per fund

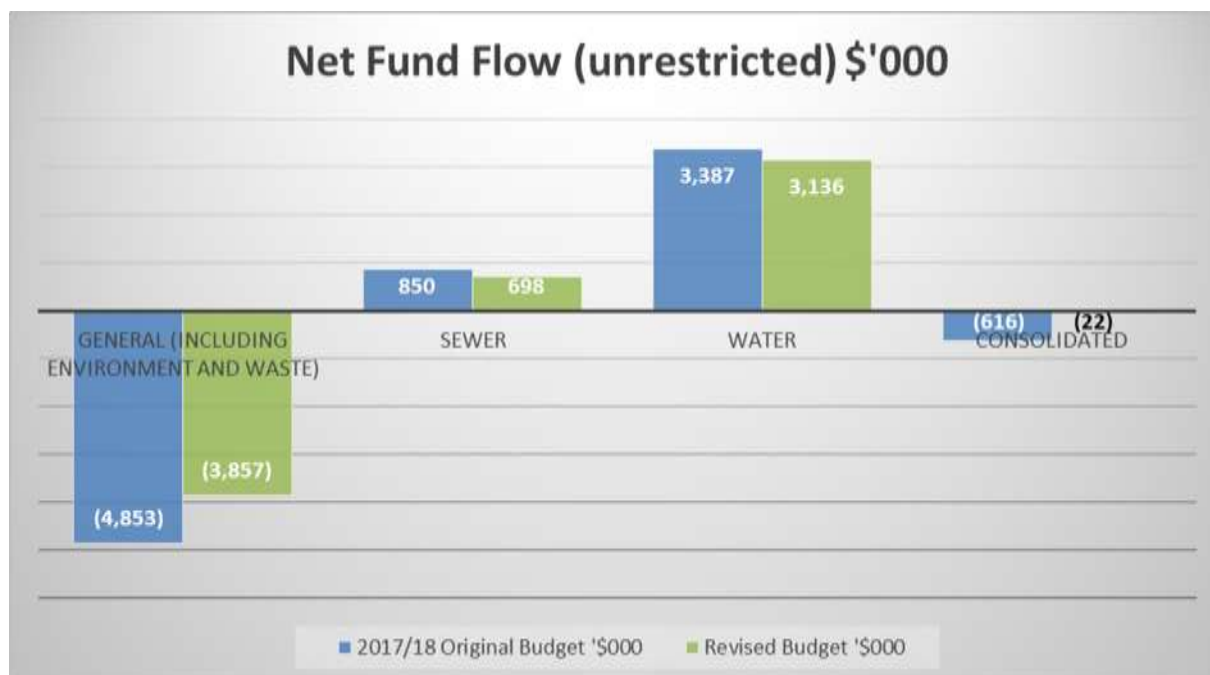
Fund	2017/18 Original Budget '\$000	Opening Revotes '\$000	September Review '\$000	Revised Budget '\$000
General	(3,025)	1,186	(113)	(1,952)
Environment*	(24)	(32)	0	(56)
Waste*	(1,804)	(52)	8	(1,848)
Sewer	850	(178)	26	698
Water	3,387	(267)	16	3,136
Total	(616)	657	(63)	(22)

**Waste and Environment form part of the General fund but have been listed separately in this table to show how much unrestricted cash is being utilized in each area.*

Graph 1.1 Net fund flow (unrestricted)

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535



Consolidated Income Statement (Attachment 1(b)):

The original budgeted operating result, for the consolidated entity, was a surplus of \$3.99 million before capital revenue. The revised budget, incorporating the September review amendments and approved revotes from 2016-17, is a deficit of \$(1.07) million before capital revenues (per table 1.2 and graph 1.2 below).

Opening revotes (operational)

The operating result has been impacted by the carry forward of ongoing projects from the 2016-17. The result of bringing these projects from last financial year into the 2017-18 year is an unfavourable income statement impact of \$(2.88) million before capital revenue. The majority of the projects relate to grants received during 2017-18 with associated works to continue across the financial year end.

Significant carried forward operational items include:

- \$1.40 million of grant funded flying fox management works
- \$0.56 million of other ongoing grant funded environmental works
- \$0.26 million of contribution funded certificate and traineeship programs
- \$0.12 million of grant and other funded street lighting upgrades
- \$0.36 million of grant funded community wellbeing projects
- \$0.13 million of strategic development projects
- \$0.61 million of other minor ongoing projects

Whilst much of the funding associated with the above projects was received in 2016-17, an amount of \$0.43 million was 'revoted' to be recognised in 2017-18 upon completion of related projects.

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

September Review adjustments (operational)

The following items are a summary of the recommended changes to the originally adopted Operational Plan budget for 2017-18, for the first quarter. The impact of these changes is unfavourable to the operating statement before capital revenue of \$2.2 million.

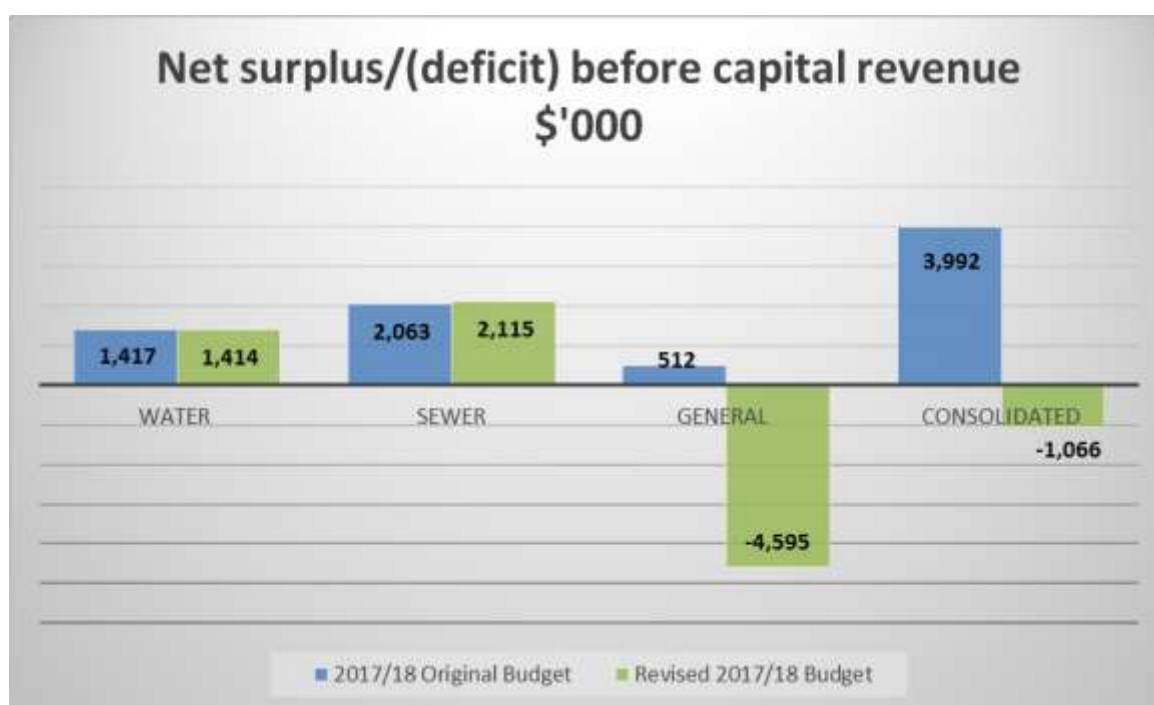
Significant adjustments (individually over \$0.1 million) to operational items include:

- A reduction in anticipated Financial Assistance Grant funding in 2017-18 due to the early receipt (in 2016-17) of part of the current year's allocation (\$3.3 million unfavourable)
- The recognition of Roads to Recovery Funding received (\$0.74 million favourable)
- To reflect final NSW and Rural Fire Fighting funds to be received (\$0.25 million favourable)

Table 1.2 Net surplus/ (deficit) before capital revenue

Fund	2017/18 Original Budget '\$000	Opening Revotes '\$000	September Review '\$000	Revised Budget '\$000
Water	1,417	(3)	0	1,414
Sewer	2,063	0	52	2,115
General (including Environment & Waste)	512	(2,878)	(2,230)	(4,595)
Consolidated	3,992	(2,881)	(2,178)	(1,066)

Graph 1.2 Net surplus/ (deficit) before capital revenue



CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

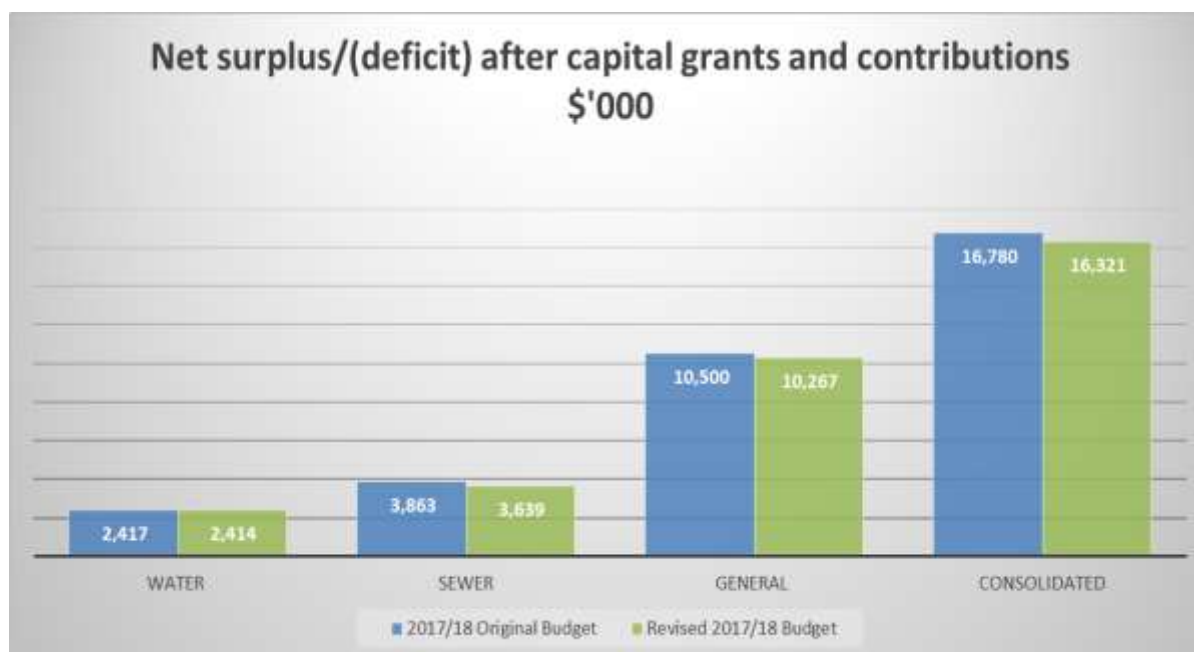
E05.9535

The original budget for 2017-18 predicted an income statement surplus of \$16.78 million after allowing for capital grants and contributions. The revised budget, incorporating the September review amendments and approved revotes from 2016-17, is \$16.32 million after capital revenues (per table 1.3 and graph 1.3 below).

Table 1.3 Net surplus/(deficit) after capital revenue

Fund	2017/18 Original Budget '\$000	Opening Revotes '\$000	September Review '\$000	Revised Budget '\$000
Water	2,417	(3)	0	2,414
Sewer	3,863	(276)	52	3,639
General (including Environment & Waste)	10,500	183	(415)	10,267
Consolidated	16,780	(96)	(363)	16,321

Graph 1.3 Net surplus/(deficit) after capital revenue



CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

Consolidated Capital Program Statement (Attachment 1(c)):

Capital Program

The original capital budget for 2017-18 was \$54.94 million. The revised budget incorporating proposed September review amendments and the carry forward of continuing works from 2016-17 is \$60.88 million (per tables 1.4, 1.5 and graph 1.4 below).

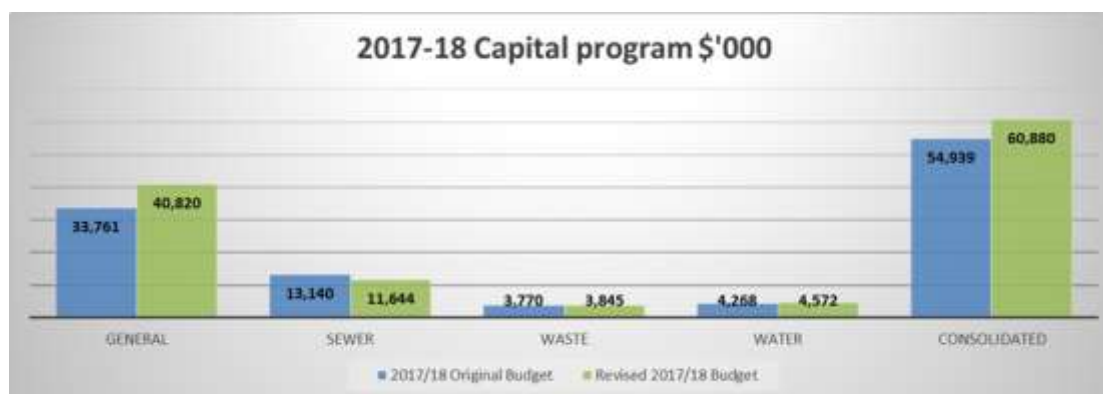
Table 1.4 Capital Program

Original 2017-18 Budget	54,938,519
Revotes	3,586,606
September QBR	2,355,360
Revised 2017-18 Budget	60,880,485

Table 1.5 Capital Program per fund

Fund	2017/18 Original Budget '\$000	Opening Revotes '\$000	September Review '\$000	Revised Budget '\$000
General	33,760,519	4,687,629	2,371,360	40,819,508
Waste	3,769,580	75,901	0	3,845,481
Water	4,268,000	319,720	-16,000	4,571,720
Sewer	13,140,420	-1,496,643	0	11,643,777
Total	54,938,519	3,586,606	2,355,360	60,880,485

Graph 1.4 Capital Program per fund



Opening Revotes (capital)

Significant capital projects carried forward to this financial year from the June 2017 budget review include:

- The procurement of large Plant items awaiting final fit out (\$0.86 million)
- Grant funded bridge renewal works continuing (\$0.58 million)
- Land acquisition and associated boatramp works (\$0.47 million)
- Corporate software renewal program ongoing (\$0.49 million)
- South Batemans Bay Link Road works ongoing (\$0.30 million)
- Moruya Cultural Precinct works (\$0.30 million)
- Batemans Bay CBD works (\$0.27 million)

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

September Review capital adjustments:

The following capital adjustments have been made during the September quarter and affect the current year's capital program:

- Mostly externally funded Road and Transport network works which include upgrades, flood recovery works, black spot and other safety projects (\$2.99 million)
- Funded construction works at Rural Fire Service facilities (\$0.44 million)

Revotes to 2017-18

One project has been deferred to 2018-19 as detailed below:

- Deferral of the rockwall works at Casey's Beach to allow for finalisation of the coastal hazards study and grant applications to be pursued. (\$1.0 million favourable)

The above project is Special Rate Variation funded, and this funding has been deferred in line with the reprogrammed works.

Special Rate Variation (SRV) – progress update (Attachment 1 (f)):

2017-18 is the third year of the SRV program and approximately \$9.57 million of infrastructure works for the year are underway. \$6.72 million of SRV designated funds are being utilised on these works. The majority of the projects have commenced with a due date for completion by the end of the fourth quarter. At 30 September, approximately 21% of the programmed SRV works for this year have been expensed. *Attachment 1 (f)* reports the detailed progress of the capital program showing individual project budgets and expenses with updates as at 30 September 2017. Total expenditure on the SRV designated projects as at 30 September 2017 is \$2.0 million (per Table 1.6 and Graph 1.5 below).

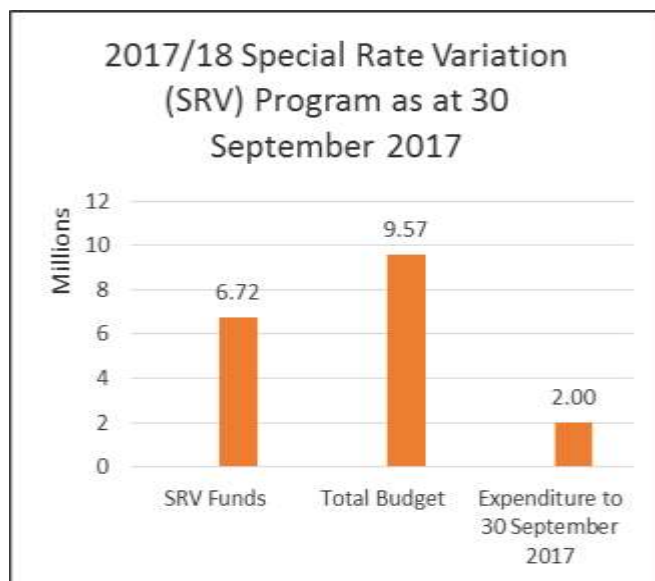
Table 1.6 2017-18 Special Rate Variation Capital Program

2017/18 Special Rate Variation (SRV) Capital Program	\$
SRV Funds	6,721,695
Total Budget	9,566,847
Expenditure to 30 September 2017	2,000,310
Percentage spent	21%

CCS17/088 BUDGET REVIEW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E05.9535

Graph 1.5 2017-18 Special Rate Variation Capital Program



Legal

This review is based on the Quarterly Budget Review Statement Guidelines issued December 2010, pursuant to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to integrated planning.

Policy

The accounting policies being used are based on those detailed in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

“Variations” in the Fund Flow Statement are changes in the funding requirements where “funds” are net current assets (working capital) excluding both internal and externally restricted funds.

Financial

Interest rates continue to remain at low levels. The Reserve Bank statements suggest that the rate will continue to be on hold.

CONCLUSION

There are no material concerns at this quarterly review about meeting budget targets for 2017-18.

The following statement is made in accordance with Clause 203(2) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005:

As the Responsible Accounting Officer, it is my opinion that the September Quarterly Budget Review for Eurobodalla Shire Council indicates that Council’s projected financial position as at 30 June 2017 will be satisfactory, having regard to the projected estimates of income and expenditure for the 2017-18 financial year.

CCS17/089 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E99.3517

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS1.1 Manage Council's financial assets and obligations

Operational Plan Link: SS1.1.2 Undertake forward budgeting and financial reporting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to:

- certify that Council's investments in financial instruments have been made in accordance with legal and policy requirements
- provide information and details of investments
- raise other matters relevant to investing.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the certification that the investments as at 30 September 2017 made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council's Investment Policy and the provision of Clause 1 (Reg 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, be received.

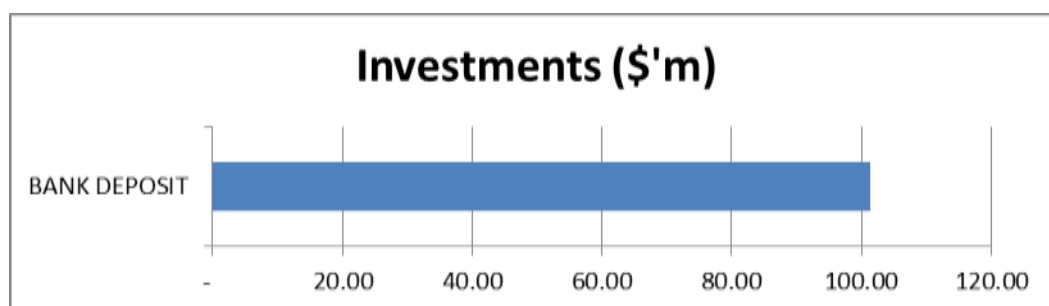
CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

The portfolio is fully compliant with Council's investment policy.

Financial

Council Investing Overall



Council has 100% (\$101.43m) invested in bank deposits. The bank deposits are held in banks rated A or greater or covered by the AAA rated Government Guarantee except for \$18m invested in banks rated below A and in the 'some limited risk' category of the policy.

The 'some limited risk' category is currently 17.75% of the portfolio which is below the policy limit (20%). Investment in Government Guaranteed Deposits is \$2.50m and represents 2.50% of the portfolio.

There was an increase in funds under investment during September.

CCS17/089 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E99.3517

Currently there is \$37m (36.46%) of funds invested in claimed fossil fuel free institutions. Last month this represented \$33m (34.2%) of the portfolio. This increase has allowed funds to be directed to these institutions.

The weighted average return for all investments for the month is 2.47% which is above the Council policy benchmark of Bank Bill Swap rate (BBSW) + 0.25% (1.97%).

Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO)

Funded legal action against one financial institution is in the early stages and is likely to continue for some time, although any return is not expected to be material.

Summary Investment Information

The following table summarises investment categories and balances at month end.

CATEGORY	(\$)
At Call Deposit Government Guaranteed	250,000
At Call Deposit	2,689,119
Term Deposits	96,250,000
Term Deposits Government Guaranteed	2,250,000
	101,439,119
<i>Weighted average Interest %:</i>	2.47%
<i>Average 90 day BBSW + 25%</i>	1.97%

Policy and Liquidity Risk

The Investment Policy is divided into two risk categories of credit risk (risk of ultimately not being able to redeem funds) and liquidity risk (risk of loss due to the need to redeem funds earlier than the investment term). Our investments comply with the risk policy as shown in the following table.

Policy Risk	Low Liquidity Risk %	Total % of Investments	Policy Risk % (Max Holdings)
Remote Risk	2.50	2.50	100.00
Near Risk Free	79.75	79.75	100.00
Some Limited Risk	17.75	17.75	20.00
At Risk	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grant Total	100.00	100.00	

CCS17/089 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

E99.3517

The unrestricted current ratio is the amount of unrestricted current assets compared to each dollar of current liability. The Office of Local Government suggests a minimum 1.5:1 and the unaudited unrestricted current ratio as at 30 June 2017 is 2.38:1. Council therefore has approximately \$2.38 of current assets for each \$1 of current liabilities.

CONCLUSION

Pursuant to provision of Clause 1 (Reg 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, I hereby certify that these investments have been made in accordance with *the Local Government Act 1993* and related Regulations.

CCS17/090 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

E99.3517

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS1.1 Manage Council's financial assets and obligations

Operational Plan Link: SS1.1.2 Undertake forward budgeting and financial reporting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to:

- certify that Council's investments in financial instruments have been made in accordance with legal and policy requirements
- provide information and details of investments
- raise other matters relevant to investing.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the certification that the investments as at 31 October 2017, made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council's Investment Policy and the provision of Clause 1 (Reg 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, be received.

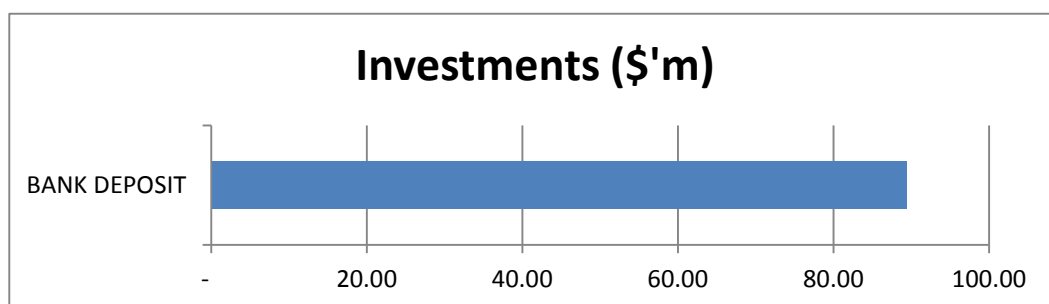
CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

The portfolio is fully compliant with Council's investment policy.

Financial

Council Investing Overall



Council has 100% (\$89.44m) invested in bank deposits. The bank deposits are held in banks rated A or greater or covered by the AAA rated Government Guarantee except for \$14.75m invested in banks rated below A and in the 'some limited risk' category of the policy.

The 'some limited risk' category is currently 16.51% of the portfolio which is below the policy limit (20%). Investment in Government Guaranteed Deposits is \$2.25m and represents 2.52% of the portfolio.

CCS17/090 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

E99.3517

There was a decrease in the amount under investment (from \$101.43m to \$89.44m) during October 2017 as a result of investments maturing, and to ensure there was sufficient cash available to meet operational requirements during the transition to the new corporate software system. The cash balance was \$9.14m as at 31 October 2017. Surplus funds will be reinvested during November 2017.

Currently there is \$33.5m (37.43%) of funds invested in claimed fossil fuel free institutions. Last month this represented \$37m (36.46%) of the portfolio.

The weighted average return for all investments for the month is 2.52% which is above the Council policy benchmark of Bank Bill Swap rate (BBSW) + 0.25% (1.95%).

Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO)

Funded legal action against one financial institution is in the early stages and is likely to continue for some time, although any return is not expected to be material.

Summary Investment Information

The following table summarises investment categories and balances at month end.

CATEGORY	(\$)
At Call Deposit Government Guaranteed	250,000
At Call Deposit	2,694,237
Term Deposits	84,500,000
Term Deposits Government Guaranteed	2,000,000
	89,444,237
<i>Weighted average Interest %:</i>	2.52%
<i>Average 90 day BBSW + 25%</i>	1.95%

Policy and Liquidity Risk

The Investment Policy is divided into two risk categories of credit risk (risk of ultimately not being able to redeem funds) and liquidity risk (risk of loss due to the need to redeem funds earlier than the investment term). Our investments comply with the risk policy as shown in the following table.

Policy Risk	Low Liquidity Risk %	Total % of Investments	Policy Risk % (Max Holdings)
Remote Risk	2.52	2.52	100.00
Near Risk Free	80.97	80.97	100.00
Some Limited Risk	16.51	16.51	20.00
At Risk	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grant Total	100.00	100.00	

CCS17/090 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

E99.3517

The unrestricted current ratio is the amount of unrestricted current assets compared to each dollar of current liability. The Office of Local Government suggests a minimum 1.5:1 and the audited unrestricted current ratio as at 30 June 2017 is 2.38:1. Council therefore has approximately \$2.38 of current assets for each \$1 of current liabilities.

CONCLUSION

Pursuant to provision of Clause 1 (Reg 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, I hereby certify that these investments have been made in accordance with *the Local Government Act 1993* and related Regulations.

**CCS17/091 LAND ACQUISITION FOR ROAD PURPOSES - TYRONE E05.9272/13.7287.D
BRIDGE, NERIGUNDAH MOUNTAIN ROAD, EUROBODALLA**

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services
Attachments: 1. Confidential - road widening-Tyrone Bridge, Eurobodalla
Focus Area: Support Services
Delivery Program Link: SS3.3 Provide administrative, technical, professional and trade services
Operational Plan Link: SS3.3.4 Manage Council property to achieve best value to the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The renewal of Tyrone Bridge, Nerrigundah Mountain Road, Eurobodalla is part of the capital program in Council's Operational Plan 2017-18. The proposed works necessitate the acquisition of private property for road widening to improve access to the new bridge.

Part of Lot 2 DP 876715 is proposed to be acquired and dedicated as public road. All survey and legal costs associated with the land acquisition will be borne by Council.

The land owner has agreed in writing to the acquisition.

It is considered reasonable and appropriate that part Lot 2 DP 876715 be acquired for road purposes in accordance with Council's Code of Practice for *Acquiring Land for Public Purposes*.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. All actions necessary be taken for the acquisition of land for road purposes within Lot 2 DP 876715 in accordance with Council's Code of Practice for Acquiring Land for Public Purposes.
2. All survey and legal costs associated with the land and easement acquisitions be borne by Council.

BACKGROUND

Tyrone Bridge has been identified for renewal and Council has successfully sourced grant funding to cover the cost of the project.

In accordance with the design for the new bridge, land acquisition of approximately 575 square metres is required for road widening on the western approach. The renewal project is to take place over two years.

The land owner of the property has been consulted and has consented in writing to the proposed acquisition. The name of the land owner is set out in the Confidential Attachment.

CONSIDERATIONS

The acquisition area is shown in the sketch below:

**CCS17/091 LAND ACQUISITION FOR ROAD PURPOSES - TYRONE
BRIDGE, NERIGUNDAH MOUNTAIN ROAD, EUROBODALLA**

E05.9272/13.7287.D



Tyrone Bridge – Nerrigundah Mountain Road, Eurobodalla

Legal

A plan of subdivision dedicating the land for public road purposes will be required to be registered at the Land and Property Information Office to transfer the land from the current owner to Council.

www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/lga1993182/s186.html

Policy

The acquisition of land for road purposes will proceed in accordance with the Council's Code of Practice for *Acquiring Land for Public Purposes*.

www.esc.nsw.gov.au/inside-council/council/council-policies/policies/Land-Acquisition-and-Disposal-Policy.pdf

Asset

Tyrone Bridge renewal will improve this essential asset.

Financial

In accordance with the provisions of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991*, compensation will be determined by a Registered Valuer. Council will also be responsible for all costs associated with the acquisition including survey and legal fees and the registered proprietor's reasonable legal costs.

www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/latca1991442/

The replacement of Tyrone Bridge is being funded through a \$1.25M grant under the NSW Government's Fixing Country Roads Program Restart NSW and a \$1.25M grant under the

**CCS17/091 LAND ACQUISITION FOR ROAD PURPOSES - TYRONE E05.9272/13.7287.D
BRIDGE, NERIGUNDAH MOUNTAIN ROAD, EUROBODALLA**

Australian Government's Bridges Renewal Program. Based on previous similar acquisitions sufficient funds are available within allocated budgets.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The land owner of the property has been consulted and has consented in writing to the proposed acquisition.

CONCLUSION

Renewal of Tyrone Bridge, Nerrigundah Mountain Road, Eurobodalla is part of the capital program in Council's Operational Plan 2017-2018.

The proposed works necessitate the acquisition of part of Lot 2 DP 876715 for road widening which is to be acquired in accordance with Council's Code of Practice for *Acquiring Land for Public Purposes*.

CCS17/092 LICENCE FOR FOOTPATH TRADING - MORUYA

82.5081.D

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS3.3 Provide administrative, technical, professional and trade services

Operational Plan Link: SS3.3.4 Manage Council property to achieve best value to the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alfresco Coffee has submitted an application for a licence to operate an outdoor eating area on the footpath adjacent to the boundary of its business premises at 15B Church Street and adjacent to the boundary of the adjoining property at 17-19 Church Street, Moruya.

Council as the Roads Authority can give approval for footpath trading and grant a licence over part of Church Street, Moruya in accordance with Section 125 of the *Roads Act 1993*.

The proposal does not comply with the provisions of Council's Footpath Trading Code (the Code) which in most cases requires any footpath trading to be carried out adjacent to the kerb as opposed to adjacent to the premises boundary and only directly in front of the principal place of business.

It is considered reasonable that a variation to the Code be allowed and a three-year licence granted to Alfresco Coffee adjacent to 15B Church Street, Moruya and adjacent to 17-19 Church Street, Moruya, subject to the applicant providing the written consent of the landowner of the adjoining property.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. An exemption to Council's Footpath Trading Code be made to permit a trade zone for an outdoor eating area to be adjacent to the boundary of Lot 41 DP 702686 15B Church Street, Moruya.
2. An exemption to Council's Footpath Trading Code be made to permit a trade zone for an outdoor eating area to be adjacent to the boundary of Lot 42 DP 702686 17-19 Church Street, Moruya subject to the written consent of the landowner.
3. A licence be granted to Alfresco Coffee for an outdoor eating area with terms and conditions including:
 - (a) A three-year term.
 - (b) Payment of a licence establishment fee in accordance with Council's fees and charges.
 - (c) Payment of a rental fee in accordance with Council's fees and charges.
 - (d) Payment of an annual licence administration fee in accordance with Council's fees and charges.

CCS17/092 LICENCE FOR FOOTPATH TRADING - MORUYA

82.5081.D

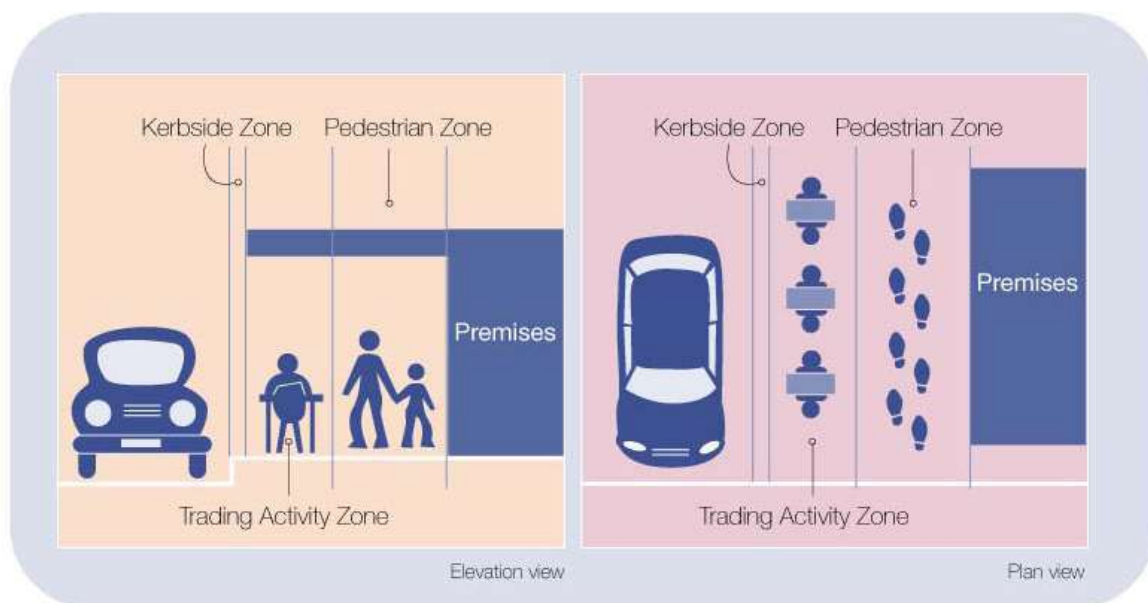
- (d) Provision of evidence and maintenance of public liability insurance in the amount of \$20 million during the licence period.
- (e) Compliance with the Operator's responsibilities set out in Council's Footpath Trading Code.

BACKGROUND

Alfresco Coffee has submitted an application for a licence to operate an outdoor eating area on the footpath adjacent to the boundary of its business premises at 15B Church Street, Moruya. The application also includes an area in front of the adjoining premises at 17-19 Church Street, Moruya which is not directly in front of the principal place of business.

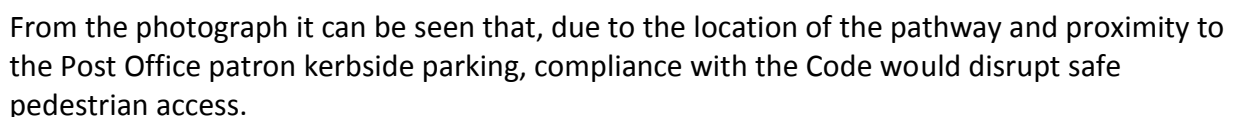
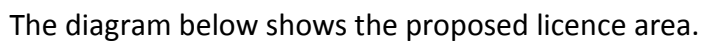
CONSIDERATIONS

The Code was developed on the basis of best practice in ensuring safe and unhindered access for all pedestrians, including those with impaired sight. A schematic for footpath trading in accordance with the Code is shown below.



The photograph below shows the zones according to the Code and the location of the pathway. The trade zone is also adjacent to the time limited kerbside parking for Post Office patrons.

82.5081.D



Legal

In accordance with Section 125 of the *Roads Act 1993* Council can give approval for footpath trading and grant a licence over part of a public road for which Council is the Roads Authority.

CCS17/092 LICENCE FOR FOOTPATH TRADING - MORUYA

82.5081.D

www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1993/33/part9/div1/sec125

Policy

Council adopted its Footpath Trading Code in August 2010 which in most cases requires any footpath trading, either outdoor eating or display of goods to be carried out adjacent to the kerb as opposed to adjacent to the business boundary. Areas deemed unsuitable for footpath trading include areas where the footpath use would not be directly in front of the principal place of business.

www.esc.nsw.gov.au/inside-council/council/council-policies/codes/Footpath-Trading-Code.pdf

There is no legislative requirement preventing an exemption to the Code.

Granting of a licence adjacent to the boundary of 17-19 Church Street, Moruya would require the applicant to provide the written consent of the landowner.

Asset

It will be a condition of the licence that the Licensee keeps the licensed area in a clean, tidy and hygienic condition.

Social Impact

The development of outdoor eating areas adds to the cultural streetscape and should be encouraged but not at the cost of pedestrian safety.

Economic Development Employment Potential

Additional trading space for restaurants and cafes allows development of those businesses, enhancing their financial viability.

Financial

Fees in accordance with Council's adopted fees and charges for commercial use of public land within the Shire will apply.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Council's Engagement Planning Tool and relevant legislation have been used to guide the best approach to engagement on this matter. Footpath trading licences are granted under Section 125 of the *Roads Act 1993* and Council's Footpath Trading Code. They do not include a requirement to let the community know through public notice, or to or seek feedback through public exhibition. If the licence is granted, the potential impact on the community is considered minimal and engagement activities are not considered necessary.

CONCLUSION

The proposal to operate an outdoor eating area on the footpath adjacent to 15B and 17-19 Church Street, Moruya does not comply with Council's Footpath Trading Code. However, an exemption to the Code permitting the trade area adjacent to the premises boundary will allow for continued safe and unhindered access for pedestrians. The additional trading space will allow development of the business and enhance its financial viability.

CCS17/092 LICENCE FOR FOOTPATH TRADING - MORUYA

82.5081.D

Allowing an exemption to the Code and granting of a three-year licence adjacent to 15B Church Street, Moruya is considered reasonable. Approval of a licence adjoining 17-19 Church Street, Moruya would be subject to the written consent of the landowner.

**CCS17/093 LICENCE FOR RED HOT SUMMER TOUR EVENT - MACKAY PARK,
BATEMANS BAY E15.9343**

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services
Attachments: 1. Confidential - Licence for Red Hot Summer Tour - Mackay Park
Focus Area: Support Services
Delivery Program Link: SS3.3 Provide administrative, technical, professional and trade services
Operational Plan Link: SS3.3.4 Manage Council property to achieve best value to the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regional Touring Pty Limited successfully staged The Red Hot Summer Tour music event within Crown Reserve D580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay in January 2016 and March 2017. Sixteen concerts are proposed in regional Australia for the Red Hot Summer Tour 2018 and Regional Touring Pty Limited have submitted an event application to stage the event at Mackay Park in February 2018.

In line with the provisions of Council's Code of Practice - *Licensing of Council controlled Public Reserves and Associated Buildings*, as no other parties have expressed an interest in using the reserve during the same period it is appropriate the application be considered.

Public notification of proposed use of Crown land is not required in accordance with the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, however in applying Council's *Community Engagement Framework*, adopted by Council on 14 February 2017, the engagement method will be to 'inform'.

It is considered reasonable and appropriate that a five-day licence be granted to Regional Touring Pty Limited to stage the Red Hot Summer Tour within Crown Reserve D580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council as Trust Manager for the Eurobodalla (North) Reserve Trust grant a five-day licence, in accordance with Section 108 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, to Regional Touring Pty Limited to stage the Red Hot summer Tour event on Crown Reserve 580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay with terms and conditions including:

- (a) The licence period be from 1 February 2018 to 5 February 2018 inclusive.
- (b) The fee be the fee set out in the confidential attachment to this report.
- (c) Payment of a bond in the amount of \$3,000 to be made 30 days prior to the event.
- (d) The provision of an event management plan acceptable to Council for the event.
- (e) The provision of a traffic management plan acceptable to Council for the event.
- (f) The provision of public liability insurance in accordance with Council policy.
- (g) The Licensee to provide suitably qualified persons to render first aid and to provide security.

**CCS17/093 LICENCE FOR RED HOT SUMMER TOUR EVENT - MACKAY PARK,
BATEMANS BAY**

E15.9343

- (h) The Licensee to be responsible for the disposal of all waste brought onto or generated on the site and the reserve should be left in a clean and tidy state.
- (i) No glass receptacles are to be brought onto the reserve. This is to ensure the safety of sporting users of the oval.
- (j) Any temporary structures erected on the reserve should comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia.
- (k) All electrical leads and equipment should be tagged in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
- (i) The Licensee to be responsible for making good any damage to the oval and other facilities used at Mackay Park during the event.
- (m) Compliance with provisions of the development consent conditions for events held at Mackay Park.

BACKGROUND

Regional Touring Pty Limited successfully staged The Red Hot Summer Tour music event within Crown Reserve D580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay in January 2016 and March 2017. Sixteen concerts are proposed in regional Australia for the Red Hot Summer Tour 2018 and Regional Touring Pty Limited have submitted an event application to stage the event at Mackay Park in February 2018.

At its meeting on 13 December 2016, Council resolved to grant a licence to Regional Touring Pty Limited to stage the Red Hot Summer Tour music event at Mackay Park, Batemans Bay on 11 March 2017 with terms and conditions in line with other events held at this site. The event was a great success with approximately 3,000 patrons enjoying the live music experience.

Regional Touring has submitted an application to stage the Red Hot Summer Tour music event at Mackay Park, Batemans Bay on Saturday 3 February 2018. The licence request is for five days allowing for set up and set down.

All aspects of the event have been assessed and benefits to the Shire recognised including the provision of high quality entertainment in a safe environment for all patrons, the significant boost to the local economy having positive impact on local food, hospitality and trade services, the creation of economic opportunities for local community groups, and an increase in tourism visitation to the Shire.

The proposed open air concert will have a capacity of 3,500 patrons. The gates will open at 1.30pm with the entertainment commencing at 3.00pm and concluding at 10.00pm. The promoters will require two days before and two days after the event for set up and set down.

A sketch of the licence area is shown below.

**CCS17/093 LICENCE FOR RED HOT SUMMER TOUR EVENT - MACKAY PARK,
BATEMANS BAY**

E15.9343



Crown Reserve 580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay

CONSIDERATIONS

Legal

Crown Reserve D580022 being Mackay Park, Batemans Bay is under the control of the Eurobodalla (North) Reserve Trust for which Council is Trust Manager. In accordance with Section 108 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* Council as Trust Manager for the Reserve can issue a temporary licence for a period not exceeding 12 months without the consent of the Minister administering that Act.

www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1989/6/part5/div5/sec108

Policy

In line with the provisions of Council's Code of Practice - *Licensing of Council controlled Public Reserves and Associated Buildings*, an Expression of Interest (EOI) was called in February 2017 for parties interested in seeking a licence for periods up to five years to use any Council owned or controlled public reserves.

www.esc.nsw.gov.au/inside-council/council/council-policies/codes/Licencing-of-council-controlled-public-reserves-and-associated-buildings-code-of-practice.pdf

The event complies with Council's Events Policy.

www.esc.nsw.gov.au/inside-council/council/council-policies/policies/Events-Policy.pdf

Environmental

Decibel limits are in place to limit noise levels and the event finishes at 10.00pm.

**CCS17/093 LICENCE FOR RED HOT SUMMER TOUR EVENT - MACKAY PARK,
BATEMANS BAY**

E15.9343

Asset

The precinct is increasingly used for major events.

To ensure the safe, proper use and maintenance of the reserve the licence needs to be conditioned appropriately so terms and conditions of the licence should include:

- (a) The licence period be from 1 February 2018 to 5 February 2018 inclusive.
- (b) The fee be the fee set out in the confidential attachment to this report.
- (c) Payment of a bond in the amount of \$3,000 to be made 30 days prior to the event.
- (d) The provision of an event management plan acceptable to Council for the event.
- (e) The provision of a traffic management plan acceptable to Council for the event.
- (f) The provision of public liability insurance in accordance with Council policy.
- (g) The Licensee to provide suitably qualified persons to render first aid and to provide security.
- (h) The Licensee to be responsible for the disposal of all waste brought onto or generated on the site and the reserve should be left in a clean and tidy state.
- (i) No glass receptacles are to be brought onto the reserve. This is to ensure the safety of sporting users of the oval.
- (j) Any temporary structures erected on the reserve should comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia.
- (k) All electrical leads and equipment should be tagged in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
- (i) The Licensee to be responsible for making good any damage to the oval and other facilities used at Mackay Park during the event.
- (m) Compliance with provisions of the development consent conditions for events held at Mackay Park.

Social Impact

The event organizer advised the event is aimed at a diverse market of rock fans and music enthusiasts generally in the 25-year old plus demographic. The organizer is providing high quality entertainment to regional areas in a safe environment for all patrons.

Economic Development Employment Potential

The public advertising of the event carried out by Red Hot Summer Tour has generated significant community interest and will increase the region's reputation as a vibrant destination. It generates a positive economic impact with local food, hospitality and trade services.

Financial

The proposed fee structure and other costs are set out in the Confidential Attachment to this report. A \$3,000 bond should be applied and provided 30 days prior to the staging of the event.

**CCS17/093 LICENCE FOR RED HOT SUMMER TOUR EVENT - MACKAY PARK,
BATEMANS BAY**

E15.9343

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

An EOI was called In February 2017 from interested parties wishing to conduct activities on Council controlled public reserves for a period of up to five years. No other party expressed an interest in using the reserve during the same period.

Public notification of proposed use of Crown land is not required in accordance with the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, however being guided by Council's *Community Engagement Framework*, adopted by Council on 14 February 2017, the engagement method will be to 'inform' via Council's website.

A licence for the Red Hot Summer Tour will be consistent with the purposes of the reserve as identified in DA 235/16 which is a consent for the use of the land for temporary events and notes the Red Hot Summer Tour as part of that consent.

CONCLUSION

Regional Touring Pty Limited, the company which promotes the Red Hot Summer Tour, submitted an event application to hold the Red Hot Summer Tour event at Crown Reserve 580022 Mackay Park, Batemans Bay on Saturday 3 February 2018. This is a music event that has been touring regional areas in Australia for the past nine years. Sixteen concerts are proposed in regional Australia for the 2018 Tour.

The Red Hot Summer Tour provides entertainment and economic benefit to the Shire. It is considered appropriate for a licence to be granted to stage the event.

CCS17/094 RATES SUBSIDY GRANT

E15.9155

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Confidential - Rates Subsidy Grant

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS1.2 Maintain a sound governance framework within which Council operates

Operational Plan Link: SS1.2.2 Ensure transparency in council dealings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council adopted the Community Grants Policy at the Council Meeting of 13 June 2017. One of the grants that falls under this policy is the Rates Subsidy Grants that offers a partial subsidy of Council rates to registered charities, not for profit sporting and social and cultural organisations providing services or benefits to the community.

This grant was released to the public on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017 with 12 applications being received and approved.

A request was received on 25 October 2017 from the Narooma Men's Shed, seeking consideration of a rates subsidy grant.

The Narooma Men's Shed has recently entered into a lease agreement with property owners of the Glasshouse Rocks Road Narooma site it operates out of, and the lease agreement requires the NMS to be responsible for the payment of Council rates.

The Community Grants Policy, under the 'Rates subsidy grants' allows for new applications to be received throughout the year, and if approved by Council, the subsidy will apply from the date of the application for the remainder of the four year funding period, on a pro rata basis.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Increase the Rates Subsidy Grant budget from \$20,120.30 to \$25,000.00 for this financial year and future years.
2. Approve the allocation of funds to a Rates Subsidy Grant to the Narooma Men's Shed as noted in the confidential attachment to this report.

BACKGROUND

Council adopted the Community Grants Policy at the Council Meeting of 13 June 2017. One of the grants that falls under this policy is the Rates Subsidy Grants that offers a partial subsidy of Council rates to registered charities, not for profit sporting and social and cultural organisations providing services or benefits to the community.

This grant was released to the public on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017 with 12 applications being received and approved.

CCS17/094 RATES SUBSIDY GRANT

E15.9155

A request has been received from the Narooma Men's Shed for consideration of it being eligible to apply for the rates subsidy grant.

The Narooma Men's Shed has recently entered into a lease agreement with property owners of the Glasshouse Rocks Road Narooma site it operates out of, and the lease agreement requires the Narooma Mens Shed to be responsible for the payment of Council rates.

The community Grants Policy, under the 'Rates subsidy grants' states:

'if a new application of merit is received after the date on which the Operational Plan commences, Council must give public notice in accordance with section 610E of the LGA) for at least 28 days of the subsidised rate proposed. The grant (if approved by Council resolution) will only apply from the date of the application for the remainder of the four year funding period, on a pro rata bases'.

CONSIDERATIONS

Assisting the Narooma Men's Shed to pay for the rates on the property it now leases is a positive step in assisting it in providing a service to the community.

Policy

The Community Grant Policy, adopted in June 2017 provides for Rates subsidy grant application, based on merit, to be considered after the Operational Plan commences.

Social Impact

Assisting a community group is a positive role that council plays.

Financial

A budget of \$19,495 was originally allocated in the delivery Program/Operational Plan 17-18 for Rates Subsidy Grants. The previous successful applications totaled over \$20,120.30 in subsidies.

An increase in the existing budget to \$25,000.00 to cover this recent application and allow for annual rate increases.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The Rates Subsidy Grant was released to the public through the Smarty Grants program on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017. The available grants were advertised through a Council media release and on Council's website.

The public will be advised via local newspapers and on the website as per the Community Grants Policy of Council's consideration to approve the allocation of funds to the Narooma Men's Shed for a Rates Subsidy Grant.

CONCLUSION

Assisting the Narooma Men's Shed to pay for the rates on the property it currently leases is a positive step in assisting it to provide a service to the community.

CCS17/095 SCHOOL AND EDUCATION GRANTS

E17.1386

Responsible Officer: Anthony O'Reilly - Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Confidential - School and Education Grants

Focus Area: Support Services

Delivery Program Link: SS1.2 Maintain a sound governance framework within which Council operates

Operational Plan Link: SS1.2.2 Ensure transparency in council dealings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council adopted the new Community Grants Policy at its meeting on 13 June 2017. One of the category of grants that falls under this policy is the Annual Grants. The Annual Grants category provides funding to community organisations, groups and clubs for activities, projects or equipment that support community-strengthening initiatives or improve the quality of life of Eurobodalla residents. The School and Education Grant is a funding stream within the Annual Grants category and provides funding to local schools and education establishments for annual award presentations for academic and other achievement or annual scholarships offered by other educational organisations. This grant was released to the public on 4 October 2017 and closed on 1 November 2017. 16 applications were received from 15 school/education institutions. The amount of fund requested falls within the budget allocation.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council approve the allocation of funds to the School and Education Grants recipients as noted in the confidential attachment.

BACKGROUND

The Schools and Education Grant stream is part of Council's Annual Grants category within its Community Grants Policy. This grant is for local schools and education establishments for annual awards presentations for academic and other achievements or annual scholarships offered by other educational institutions. In 2017-18 Council has a budget of \$8158 and it is recommended that Council award applications to the value of \$6138.

The grant is structured as follows:

- Council will approve a budget allocation in the Operational Plan for each financial year.
- Applications are invited once per year and will not be accepted outside the advertised application window.
- Successful grantees will be granted an annual amount to contribute to school presentation awards or annual scholarships.
- Grantees are required to recognize Council's contribution and invite the Mayor or a Councillor to the presentation award or scholarship award ceremony.

Council received 16 applications as listed below:

CCS17/095 SCHOOL AND EDUCATION GRANTS

E17.1386

	Organisation
1	Carroll College
2	Narooma High School
3	St Peter's Anglican College (Senior and Junior)
4	Batemans Bay High School
5	Moruya High School
6	Central Tilba Public School
7	Sunshine Bay Public School
8	Moruya Public School (School and Discretionary funding)
9	St Mary's Primary School
10	Narooma Public School
11	Broulee Public School
12	Batemans Bay Public School
13	St Bernard's Primary School
14	Bodalla Public School
15	St Cecelia Music Scholarship

CONSIDERATIONS

There were 16 applications received from 15 institutions. It is recommended that all applications be approved. A confidential summary sheet is attached for Councillor's information.

Policy

Council recently reviewed its Financial Assistance (Donations and Grants) policy and procedures.

Financial

In 2017-18 Council has a budget of \$8158 for School and Education Grants. The combined total of all the applications recommended is \$6138.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

We have informed the community through providing information on Council's website, posting on Council's Facebook, advertising on Council's noticeboard page in two local newspapers and

CCS17/095 SCHOOL AND EDUCATION GRANTS

E17.1386

distributing a media release. All previous grant recipients were notified in writing of the changes to the grant process.

CONCLUSION

The School and Education Grant provides an opportunity support local schools and education establishments for annual award presentations for academic and other achievement or annual scholarships offered by other educational institutions.

17. DEALING WITH MATTERS IN CLOSED SESSION

In accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, Council can exclude members of the public from the meeting and go into Closed Session to consider confidential matters, if those matters involve:

- (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals; or
- (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer; or
- (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business; or
- (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,
- (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law; or
- (f) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property; or
- (g) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege or information concerning the nature and location of a place; or
- (h) an item of Aboriginal significance on community land.

and Council considers that discussion of the material in open session would be contrary to the public interest.

In accordance with Section 10A(4) of the Local Government Act 1993 the Chairperson will invite members of the public to make verbal representations to the Council on whether the meeting should be closed to consider confidential matters.

EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

ETHICAL DECISION MAKING AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A GUIDING CHECKLIST FOR COUNCILLORS, OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

d

- Is the decision or conduct legal?
- Is it consistent with Government policy, Council's objectives and Code of Conduct?
- What will the outcome be for you, your colleagues, the Council, anyone else?
- Does it raise a conflict of interest?
- Do you stand to gain personally at public expense?
- Can the decision be justified in terms of public interest?
- Would it withstand public scrutiny?

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A conflict of interest is a clash between private interest and public duty. There are two types of conflict: Pecuniary – regulated by the *Local Government Act* and Department of Local Government; and Non-Pecuniary – regulated by Codes of Conduct and policy, ICAC, Ombudsman, Department of Local Government (advice only).

THE TEST FOR CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- Is it likely I could be influenced by personal interest in carrying out my public duty?
- Would a fair and reasonable person believe I could be so influenced?
- Conflict of interest is closely tied to the layperson's definition of "corruption" – using public office for private gain.
- Important to consider public perceptions of whether you have a conflict of interest.

IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS

- 1st** Do I have private interests affected by a matter I am officially involved in?
- 2nd** Is my official role one of influence or perceived influence over the matter?
- 3rd** Do my private interests conflict with my official role?

Whilst seeking advice is generally useful, the ultimate decision rests with the person concerned.

AGENCY ADVICE

Officers of the following agencies are available during office hours to discuss the obligations placed on Councillors, Officers and Community Committee members by various pieces of legislation, regulation and Codes.

CONTACT	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
Eurobodalla Shire Council Public Officer	4474-1000	council@eurocoast.nsw.gov.au	www.esc.nsw.gov.au
ICAC	8281 5999	icac@icac.nsw.gov.au	www.icac.nsw.gov.au
Local Government Department	4428 4100	dlg@dlg.nsw.gov.au	www.dlg.nsw.gov.au
NSW Ombudsman	8286 1000 Toll Free 1800 451 524	nswombo@ombo.nsw.gov.au	www.ombo.nsw.gov.au

Reports to Committee are presented generally by 'exception' - that is, only those items that do not comply with legislation or policy, or are the subject of objection, are discussed in a report.

Reports address areas of business risk to assist decision making. Those areas include legal, policy, environment, asset, economic, strategic and financial.

Reports may also include key planning or assessment phrases such as:

Setback Council's planning controls establish preferred standards of setback (eg 7.5m front; 1m side and rear);

Envelope taking into account the slope of a lot, defines the width and height of a building with preferred standard of 8.5m high;

Footprint the percentage of a lot taken up by a building on a site plan.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
ACR	Australian Capital Region	The political and strategic grouping of the ACT government and 17 adjacent councils.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability	For floods expressed as a % eg 1% = 1:100 year event. The NSW Flood Guidelines nominate types of development and controls.
AHD	Australian Height Datum	Floor levels for buildings set to remain at or above flood level (expressed as 'freeboard').
APZ	Asset Protection Zone	Area to be cleared and maintained around habitable buildings in bushfire prone areas.
AS	Australian Standard	Standards set by national body as minimum construction, service, system, planning or design requirements.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
BCA	Building Code of Australia	Prescribes minimum standards or performance base for building construction.
CAMP	Companion Animal Management Plan	Required by state law, plan nominating management of dogs and cats and areas for access for the exercise of dogs (eg beaches and reserves).
CC	Construction Certificate	Floor plans approved by council or private certifier in compliance with development conditions and BCA.
COPW	Condition of Public Works Report	Required by state law to define the condition of infrastructure assets, the cost to upgrade to defined standards, the current costs of maintenance and desired levels of maintenance.
CP	Cultural Plan	A cultural plan enables identification of cultural assets, identity and needs as well as providing a framework to develop cultural initiatives to increase opportunities for residents.
CSR	Complaint and Service Request	Requests received from public by phone, letter, email or Councillor to attend to certain works (eg pothole) or complain of certain service or offence (eg dogs barking).
DA	Development Application	Required by state law to assess suitability and impacts of a proposed development.
DAP	Disability Action Plan	Council plan outlining proposed works and services to upgrade facilities to progressively meet Disability Discrimination Act.
DCP	Development Control Plan	Local planning policy defining the characteristics sought in residential, commercial land.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (formerly EPA, NPWS, DEC)	State agencies (former Environment Protection and National Parks), DNR managing state lands and natural resources and regulating council activity or advising on development applications.
DWE	Department of Water and Energy	State agency managing funding and approvals for town and country water and sewer services and State energy requirements.
DoP	Department of Planning	State agency managing state lands and regulating council activity or advising on development applications or strategic planning.
DLG	Department of Local Government	State agency responsible for regulating local government.
DoL	Department of Lands	State agency managing state lands and advising on development applications or crown land management.
DoC	Department of Commerce	State agency (formerly Public Works) managing state public water, sewer and buildings infrastructure and advising/supervising on council infrastructure construction.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
DoH	Department of Health	State agency responsible for oversight of health care (community and hospital) programs. Also responsible for public warning of reportable health risks.
DOTAR	Department of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development and Local Government	Federal agency incorporating infrastructure, transport system, and assisting regions and local government.
EBP	Eurobodalla Bike Plan	Strategic Plan identifying priorities and localities for cycleways in the Shire.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	Required for designated and state developments researching and recommending solutions to social, economic and environmental impacts.
EMP	Estuary Management Plan	Community based plan, following scientific research of hydrology and hydraulics, recommending actions to preserve or enhance social, economic and environmental attributes of estuary
EMS	Environmental Management System	Plans prepared by council (such as waste management and strategic planning) around AS14000.
EOI	Expressions of Interest	Often called in advance of selecting tenders to ascertain capacity and cost of private sector performing tasks or projects on behalf of council.
EP&A	Environment Planning & Assessment Act	State law defining types of development on private and public lands, the assessment criteria and consent authorities.
ESC	Eurobodalla Shire Council	
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development	Global initiative recommending balance of social, economic and environmental values in accord with 7 ESD principles.
ESS	Eurobodalla Settlement Strategy	Council strategy prepared with assistance of government to identify best uses and re-uses of urban lands, the appropriate siting of private and public investment (eg institutions, employment areas or high density residential) based on current and planned infrastructure and land capacity.
ET	Equivalent Tenement	Basis of calculation of demand or impact of a single dwelling on water and sewer system.
FAG	Financial Assistance Grant	Federal general purpose grant direct to local government based on population and other 'disability' factors.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
FSR	Floor Space Ratio	A measure of bulk and scale, it is a calculation of the extent a building floor area takes up of an allotment.
GIS	Geographic Information System	Computer generated spatial mapping of land and attributes such as infrastructure, slope, zoning.
IPART	Independent Pricing & Regulatory Tribunal	State body that reviews statutory or government business regulatory frameworks and pricing levels.
IPWEA	Institute Public Works Engineers Australia	Professional association.
IWCMS	Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (or Plan)	Council plan identifying risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed augmentation to water, sewer and stormwater systems.
IWMS	Integrated Waste Management (Minimisation) Strategy	Council plan identifying risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed augmentation of waste (solids, effluent, contaminated, liquid trade waste).
LEP	Local Environment Plan	The statutory planning instrument defining the zones and objectives of urban and rural areas.
LGAct	Local Government Act	State law defining the role of Mayor, Councillors, staff, financing, approvals etc.
LGMA	Local Government Managers Australia	Professional association.
LGNSW	Local Government NSW	Representative advisory and advocacy group for councils in NSW.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	Agreement in principle between parties (eg council and agency) to achieve defined outcomes.
NPWS	National Parks & Wildlife Service	Now merged into DECCW.
NRM	Natural Resource Management	
NVC	Native Vegetation Act 2003	State law defining means of protection of threatened legislation and approval processes to clear land.
OC	Occupation Certificate	Issued by council or private certifier that building is safe to occupy and in compliance with development conditions and BCA.
OSMS	On site sewage management system	Includes septic tanks, aerated systems, biocycles etc.
PCA	Principal Certifying Authority	The person or organisation appointed by applicant to inspect and certify structures.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
PIA	Planning Institute of Australia	Professional association.
POEO	Protection of the Environment Operations Act	State law outlining standards for emissions and discharges and penalties for pollution.
PoM	Plan of Management (usually for community land)	Council plan nominating type of uses for community land and range of facilities progressively to be provided on land.
PPP	Public Private Partnerships	
PTS	Public Transport Strategy	Council strategy to initiate mechanisms to promote and facilitate public transport (bus, taxi, community transport, cycles) in design of subdivisions, developments and council works.
REF	Review of Environmental Factors	Council examination of risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed works, assessed against state planning, environment and safety laws.
REP	Regional Environment Planning Policy	Outlines compulsory state planning objectives to be observed in development assessment and strategic planning.
RFS	Rural Fire Service	State agency responsible for providing equipment and training for volunteer firefighter brigades, and the assessment and approval of developments in bushfire prone lands.
RLF	Regional Leaders Forum	The group of mayors and general managers representing the councils in the ACR.
RMS	Roads & Maritime Service	State agency responsible for funding, construction and maintenance of state roads, the approval of council works on arterial roads and development applications.
S64	S64 Contributions Plan	Developer contributions plan to enable, with council and state funds, the augmentation of water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.
S94 S94A	S94 Contributions Plan S94A Contributions Plan Levy Plan	Developer contributions to enable construction of public infrastructure and facilities such as roads, reserves, carparks, amenities etc.
SCG	Southern Councils Group	Political and strategic grouping of councils along the NSW south coast from Wollongong to the border, lobbying government for assistance (eg highways) and resourcing sharing initiatives.
SCRS	South Coast Regional Strategy	Regional Strategy prepared by DoP for ESC, BVSC and part SCC to guide new LEPs.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment	Spatial assessment of environmental constraints of land considered in design and assessment of subdivision and infrastructure. Scientific research behind assessment of capacity of land and waterways in rural residential and urban expansion lands to sustain human settlement.
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy	Outlines compulsory state planning objectives.
SNSWLHD	Southern NSW Local Health Districts	State board commissioned with oversight of health care in Highlands, Monaro and Far South Coast.
SoER	State of the Environment Report	Required by state law, the comprehensive assessment (every four years) of the condition and the pressures on the social, economic and environmental features of the Shire and appropriate responses to address or preserve those issues.
SP	Social Plan	Required by state law, the comprehensive assessment (every four years) of the condition and the pressures on the social framework of the community, their services and facilities and economic interactions.
.....SP	Structure Plan	Plan promoting landuses and siting of infrastructure and facilities in towns (eg, BBSP – Batemans Bay Structure Plan).
SRCMA	Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority	State agency commissioned with assessment and monitoring of health and qualities of catchments from Wollongong to the border, and determine directions and priorities for public and private investment or assistance with grants.
STP	Sewer Treatment Plant	Primary, secondary and part tertiary treatment of sewage collected from sewers before discharge into EPA approved water ways or irrigation onto land.
TAMS	Total Asset Management System	Computer aided system recording condition and maintenance profiles of infrastructure and building assets.
TBL	Triple Bottom Line	Commercial term coined to encourage business to consider and disclose social and environmental risk, benefit and costs in the conduct of business to guide investors as to the long term sustainability and ethics of a business. Taken up by Council to record the basis of prioritisation, the review of condition, the monitor of progress and the financial disclosure of preventative or maintenance investment in council based social and environmental activities.
ToR	Terms of Reference	
TSC	Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	State law governing the protection of nominated species and relevant assessment and development controls.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
WCF	Water Cycle Fund	Combination of water, sewer and stormwater activities and their financing arrangements.
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design	Principle behind the IWCMS and council development codes requiring new developments to reduce demand and waste on water resources through contemporary subdivision and building design.