



BUSINESS PAPER

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

To be held at 6:00 pm on

Monday 18 October 2021

Council Chambers, Level 10,
Council Administration Building, 41 Burelli Street, Wollongong

(Note: Councillors will be able to attend and participate in this meeting via electronic means in accordance with legislation relating to the COVID-19 pandemic)

Order of Business

- 1 Opening Meeting
- 2 Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians
- 3 Civic Prayer
- 4 Apologies and Applications for Leave of Absence by Councillors
- 5 Confirmation of Minutes of Ordinary Council Meeting
- 6 Confirmation of Minutes of Extraordinary Ordinary Council Meeting
- 7 Conflicts of Interest
- 8 Petitions and Presentations
- 9 Confirmation of Minutes of Council Committee Meeting
- 10 Public Access Forum
- 11 Call of the Agenda
- 12 Lord Mayoral Minute
- 13 Urgent Items
- 14 Reports to Council
- 15 Reports of Committees
- 16 Items Laid on the Table
- 17 Notices of Motions(s)/Questions with Notice
- 18 Notice of Rescission Motion
- 19 Confidential Business
- 20 Conclusion of Meeting

Members

Lord Mayor –
Councillor Gordon Bradbery AM (Chair)
Deputy Lord Mayor –
Councillor Tania Brown
Councillor Ann Martin
Councillor Cameron Walters
Councillor Cath Blakey
Councillor David Brown
Councillor Dom Figliomeni
Councillor Janice Kershaw
Councillor Jenelle Rimmer
Councillor John Dorahy
Councillor Leigh Colacino
Councillor Mithra Cox

QUORUM – 7 MEMBERS TO BE PRESENT

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MINUTES

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

at 6:00 pm

Monday 13 September 2021

Present

Lord Mayor – Councillor Gordon Bradbery AM (in the Chair)
Deputy Lord Mayor – Councillor Tania Brown
Councillor Ann Martin
Councillor Cameron Walters
Councillor Cath Blakey
Councillor David Brown
Councillor Dom Figliomeni

Councillor Jenelle Rimmer
Councillor John Dorahy
Councillor Leigh Colacino
Councillor Mithra Cox

In Attendance

General Manager
Director Infrastructure + Works, Connectivity Assets + Liveable City (Acting)
Director Planning + Environment, Future City + Neighbourhoods
Director Corporate Services, Connected + Engaged City
Director Community Services, Creative + Innovative City
Manager Governance + Customer Service
Chief Financial Officer
Manager Property + Recreation
Manager City Strategy
Manager City Works
Manager Project Delivery
Manager Infrastructure Strategy + Planning
Manager Open Space + Environmental Services (Acting)
Manager Community Cultural + Economic Development

Greg Doyle
Joanne Page
Linda Davis
Renee Campbell
Kerry Hunt
Todd Hopwood
Brian Jenkins
Lucielle Power
Chris Stewart
Corey Stoneham
Glenn Whittaker
Trish McClure
Paul Tracey
Sue Savage

Note: Due to current government requirements around social distancing obligations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all Councillors and staff attended the Meeting of Council via Microsoft Teams. The Lord Mayor and General Manager were present in the Council Chambers for this meeting.

Apologies

Min No.

575 **COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED on the motion of Councillor Rimmer seconded Councillor Bradbery that the apology tendered on behalf of Councillor Kershaw be accepted and a leave of absence granted.

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CLOSED SESSION

ITEM C1 CONFIDENTIAL: Confidential - Write Off Debt Following Court Proceedings

Reason for Confidentiality

This report recommends that this item be considered in Closed Session to the exclusion of the press and public in accordance with Section 10A(2)(g) of the Local Government Act, 1993, as the report contains advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the grounds of legal professional privilege.

URGENCY ITEM - CONFIDENTIAL: Proposed Strategic Acquisition

Reason for Confidentiality

This report recommends that this item be considered in Closed Session to the exclusion of the press and public in accordance with Section 10A(2)(d(i)) (d(ii)) of the Local Government Act, 1993, as the report contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; AND commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council.

ITEM C2 CONFIDENTIAL: Performance Review Committee Report - General Manager's Annual Performance Review

Reason for Confidentiality

This report recommends that this item be considered in Closed Session to the exclusion of the press and public in accordance with Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act, 1993, as the report contains personnel matters concerning particular individuals.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD ON MONDAY, 2 AUGUST 2021

- 576 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor T Brown that the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Monday, 2 August 2021 (a copy having been circulated to Councillors) be taken as read and confirmed.

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

Councillor Martin declared a non-pecuniary, non-significant conflict of interest in Item 1 – Literature Review of Lead and other Heavy Metals in the Wollongong Local Government Area, as she lives in Port Kembla and has a friendship with Mr Ian Wilson who is the current General Manager of Port Kembla Property. Councillor Martin advised she would remain in the meeting during debate and voting on the item.

Councillor Figliomeni declared a non-pecuniary, non-significant conflict of interest in the Urgency Item – Confidential: Proposed Strategic Acquisition, as he is the President of Scouts for the South Coast and Tablelands. Scouts is referred to in the report as holding an adjacent property. Councillor Figliomeni advised he would remain in the meeting during debate and voting on the item.

PETITION – OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED NAME CHANGE TO AVONDALE, DAPTO

Councillor Martin tabled a petition from the community, containing 192 signatures, objecting to the proposed name change to Avondale in Dapto due to its historical pioneer rural connection since 1957.

ITEM A - LORD MAYORAL MINUTE – ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BETWEEN DAPTO, WEST DAPTO AND THE M1 MOTORWAY

- 577 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor Bradbery that Council request that Transport for NSW engage with Council Officers to expedite an integrated plan and strategy for the construction of direct road connections and appropriate infrastructure between the West Dapto Urban Release Area (WDURA) and the M1 Motorway. The priority should be the southbound direct access to the M1 due to the imminent completion of the Albion Park Rail Bypass which at present limits the WDURA access to the M1 via the Princess Highway only.

CALL OF THE AGENDA

- 578 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that the staff recommendations for Items 1, then 4 to 8 inclusive, then 10 to 13 inclusive be adopted as a block.

URGENT MATTER WITHOUT NOTICE

Councillor D Brown moved a PROCEDURAL MOTION that an Urgency Item be brought forward in relation to the strategic acquisition of property.

- 579 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that Council, as a matter of urgency, go into closed session to discuss a report on a proposed strategic acquisition through a non-binding EOI process, due to time constraints in relation to the matter. This matter be considered prior to Item C2 which will be considered as the final item on the agenda.

Following the Resolution of Council, the Lord Mayor, Councillor Bradbery, ruled in accordance with Clause 9.3(b) of Council's Code of Meeting Practice that the matter was of great urgency and required a decision by the Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

ITEM 1 - LITERATURE REVIEW OF LEAD AND OTHER HEAVY METALS IN THE WOLLONGONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that the information in the report be noted.

ITEM 2 - DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

580 **COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 Any previous delegation to the General Manager be revoked.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the "General Manager's Delegation (Instrument of Delegation)" attached as Attachment A as amended, by changing the following points to read –
 3. Fixes the amount, pursuant to clause 213 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, above which debts to the council may be written off only by resolution of the council to be \$10,000. A debt of or below that amount can be written off, by order, in writing by the General Manager and details reported to the ARIC on a monthly basis.
 - 4i. Between the last meeting of the Council for the calendar year and the first meeting of the following year, with the agreement of the Lord Mayor, or in the absence of the Lord Mayor with the Deputy Lord Mayor; and
 - ii. Between the last meeting of the Council term and the day appointed for the next ordinary election; with the agreement of the Lord Mayor, or in the absence of the Lord Mayor with the Deputy Lord Mayor, and remaining compliant with section 393B(1)(a) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, and
 - iii. Between the day appointed for the ordinary election and the first meeting of the new Council term, with the agreement of the Lord Mayor.

Variation The variation moved by Councillor Bradbery (the addition of the words "and details reported to the ARIC on a monthly basis" at the end of point 3 of the attachment) was accepted by the mover and seconder.

ITEM 3 - LATE REPORT: VOTING DELEGATES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW ANNUAL CONFERENCE - 29 NOVEMBER 2021

581 **COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor T Brown that in addition to the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor, Council appoints Councillors Kershaw, Dorahy, D Brown, Martin and Walters as voting delegates to the Local Government NSW Annual Conference, to be held online on 29 November 2021.

ITEM 4 - PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF EASEMENTS FOR BATTER AND ACCESS OVER LOT 1 DP 628538, NO 351 FARMBOROUGH ROAD, FARMBOROUGH HEIGHTS TO FACILITATE PROJECT AT WHYTES GULLY

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 Council acquire an easement for batter and an easement for access over the portion of Lot 1 DP 628538, No 351 Farmborough Road, Farmborough Heights as shown on the attachments to this report.
- 2 Council pay compensation to owners of Lot 1 DP 628538, No 351 Farmborough Road, Farmborough Heights in the amount of \$31,900.00 including GST.
- 3 Council be responsible for all costs relating to the easement acquisitions including valuation, survey, plan registration and legal costs.
- 4 Council be responsible for all disturbance costs as per section 59 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* including the landowner's reasonable valuation and legal costs.
- 5 The Lord Mayor and General Manager be granted authority to affix the Common Seal of Council to the survey plan, Section 88B Instrument and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.

ITEM 5 - KEIRA VILLAGE PARK (KEIRA OVAL), MT KEIRA - OFF KEIRA MINE ROAD, KEIRAVILLE - BANK STABILISATION, REPLACEMENT OF STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 Pursuant to section 55(3)(i) of the Local Government Act 1993, tenders not be invited for the contract (or contracts) for the replacement of stormwater drainage, bank stabilisation and associated works at Keira Village Park (Keira Oval) located off Keira Mine Road, Keiraville. This is due to extenuating circumstances, being the risk of embankment failure, localised flooding and restriction on access to the oval and the adjacent Edmund Rice College in heavy rain events should these works not be expedited.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to undertake and finalise a formal quotation process, in accordance with Council's procurement policies and procedures with contractors with demonstrated experience and ability to undertake the works with a view to entering into a contract (or contracts) for these works.
- 3 Council delegate to the General Manager authority to enter a contract (or contracts) with the contractor or contractors selected following the process outlined at 2 above.
- 4 A report describing the outcome of the procurement process be submitted to the next available Council meeting following the successful engagement of the contractor or contractors.

ITEM 6 - TENDER T1000007 (T20/45) - SPORTS FIELD LIGHTING UPGRADE - THOMAS DALTON PARK, FAIRY MEADOW

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Central West Electrical Contractors Pty Ltd, in the sum of \$898,198.00 excluding GST.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to finalise and execute the contract and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.
- 3 Council grant authority for the use of the Common Seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.

ITEM 7 - TENDER T21/10 - CONSTRUCTION OF CRINGILA HILLS PUMP TRACK, BIKE SKILLS PLAYGROUND AND ASSOCIATED WORKS AND DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Diverse Civil Contracting Pty Ltd for construction of Cringila Hills pump track, bike skills playground and associated works and design and construction of a stormwater drainage system, in the sum of \$1,592,350.32, excluding GST.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to finalise and execute the contract and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.
- 3 Council grant authority for the use of the Common Seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.

ITEM 8 - TENDER T1000009 - LICENCE TO OPERATE DAPTO POOL KIOSK AND CASH COLLECTION SERVICES AGREEMENT

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Tegy Transport Pty Ltd for the Licence to operate the Dapto Pool Kiosk for a term of two consecutive seasons, and pay a rental in the sum of \$4,200, excluding GST for the Licence to operate the kiosk.
- 2 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Tegy Transport Pty Ltd for the provision of Dapto Pool Cash Collection Services for a term of two consecutive seasons Council pay an amount of \$245,000, excluding GST through a Services Agreement for cash collection duties.
- 3 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to finalise and execute the contract and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.
- 4 Council grant authority for the use of the Common Seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.

ITEM 9 - TENDER T1000010 - LICENCE TO OPERATE CORRIMAL POOL KIOSK AND CASH COLLECTION SERVICES AGREEMENT

582 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor T Brown that -

- 1 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Corrimal Swim Squad Pty Ltd for the Licence to operate the Corrimal Pool Kiosk for a term of two consecutive seasons, and pay rental in the sum of \$7,700, excluding GST for the licence to operate the kiosk.
- 2 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Corrimal Swim Squad Pty Ltd for the provision of Corrimal Pool Cash Collection Services for a term of two consecutive seasons whereby Council pay an amount of \$266,000, excluding GST through a Services Agreement for cash collection duties.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to finalise and execute the contract and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.
- 3 Council grant authority for the use of the Common Seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.
- 4 The tenders be accepted subject to the negotiation of a probity plan with the successful tenderer prior to finalisation of appointment.

ITEM 10 - TENDER T1000013 (T21/30) - PORT KEMBLA POOL INTAKE - STAGE 2

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 a In accordance with clause 178(1)(b) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council decline to accept any of the tenders received for the Port Kembla Pool Intake – Stage 2 and resolve to enter into negotiations with one or all of the tenderers or any other party with a view to entering into a contract in relation to the subject matter of the tender.
- b In accordance with clause 178(4) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, the reason for Council hereby resolving to enter into negotiations with one or all of the tenderers or any other party and not inviting fresh tenders is that it is anticipated that a satisfactory outcome can be achieved with one of those parties, or any other party who demonstrate a capacity and ability to undertake the works.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to undertake and finalise the negotiations, firstly with the tenderers, and, in the event of failure of negotiations with those tenderers, any other party, with a view to entering into a contract in relation to the subject matter of the tender.
- 3 Council grant authority for the use of the Common seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.

ITEM 11 - JULY 2021 FINANCIALS

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 The financials be received and noted.
- 2 Council approves the proposed changes to the Capital Budget for July 2021.

ITEM 12 - STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT - JULY 2021

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that Council receive the Statement of Investment for July 2021.

ITEM 13 - CITY OF WOLLONGONG TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MINUTES OF MEETING HELD 10 AUGUST 2021

The following staff recommendation was adopted as part of the Block Adoption of Items (refer Minute Number 578)

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that in accordance with the powers delegated to Council, the Minutes and Recommendations of the Wollongong Traffic Committee meeting held on 10 August 2021 in relation to Regulation of Traffic be adopted.

ITEM 14 - NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR TANIA BROWN - CO-WORKING HUBS

583 **COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor T Brown seconded Councillor D Brown that -

- 1 The General Manager write to Minister John Barilaro, Minister for Regional New South Wales, Industry and Trade and Minister Stuart Ayers, Minister for Jobs, Investment and Tourism seeking reinstatement of the Smart Work Hubs program and highlighting that in a post COVID environment, Wollongong has the potential to deliver local business hubs that could support our regional economy.
- 2 Council request that Invest Wollongong consider raising with Investment NSW and the Office of Regional NSW, the potential for Wollongong to grow as a base for Co-Working Hubs, targeting start-up and scale-up businesses.
- 3 A report or briefing be provided back to Council on outcomes and opportunities.

ITEM 15 - NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR JOHN DORAHY - PEDESTRIAN CROSSING LIGHT AUTOMATIC SEQUENCING

584 **COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION** – RESOLVED on the motion of Councillor Dorahy seconded Councillor Walters that -

- 1 Wollongong City Council approach Transport for NSW (TfNSW) to seek their agreement to and begin action to implement Automatic Sequencing (Married Sequencing) of Pedestrian Signals in the CBD.
- 2 Council approach TfNSW and discuss the options to make all CBD lights Automatic and bring a report to a future Councillor Briefing of the response including but not limited to -
 - a The number and costs of phasing pedestrian lights that would be capable of Automatic Sequencing
 - b The number of current pedestrian lights active with Automatic Sequencing
 - c The proposed timing of installing Automatic Sequencing across the CBD
 - d The suggested CBD area include the boundary of Bridge Street/Springhill Road to Bourke Street, Harbour Street to Mangerton Road, being the most walkable area within close proximity to Crown Street.

Variation The variation moved by Councillor Figliomeni (the addition of 'and costs' to point 2a) was accepted by the mover and seconder.

Variation The variation moved by Councillor Colacino (the addition of 'of phasing pedestrian lights that would be capable' to point 2a) was accepted by the mover and seconder.

In favour Councillors Blakey, Colacino, Cox, Dorahy, Figliomeni, Martin and Walters

Against Councillors D Brown, T Brown, Rimmer and Bradbery

Councillor D Brown FORESHADOWED a MOTION should Councillor Dorahy's Motion be defeated that a Councillor Briefing be held on automatic pedestrian crossings in Wollongong.

ITEM 16 - NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR CATH BLAKEY - SOLAR OUR SCHOOLS

MOVED by Councillor Blakey seconded Councillor Cox that Council -

- 1 Investigate participation in the Solar My School Program, including how it complements actions within the Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020.
- 2 Provide a Briefing to Councillors on the progress of the Environmental Education Plan that is part of the Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020.

Councillor Blakey's MOTION on being PUT to VOTE was LOST

In favour Councillors Blakey, D Brown, Cox and Martin

Against Councillors T Brown, Colacino, Dorahy, Figliomeni, Rimmer, Walters and Bradbery

CLOSED COUNCIL SESSION

The Lord Mayor called for a Motion to close the meeting to consider Confidential Items, which deal with reports to Council regarding -

- Writing off debt following the conclusion of court proceedings, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (g) of the Local Government Act 1993;
- The strategic acquisition of property, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (d(i)) (d(ii)) of the Local Government Act 1993; and
- The General Manager's Annual Performance Review, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (a) of the Local Government Act 1993.

Prior to putting the above Motion to the vote, the Lord Mayor advised the meeting that -

- 1 Item C1 relates to a report to Council regarding writing off debt following the conclusion of court proceedings and is classified as Confidential for the following reason -
 - a Section 10A(2) (g) of the Local Government Act 1993, permits the meeting to be closed to the public, as the report contains advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the grounds of legal professional privilege.
- 2 Urgency Item – Confidential: Proposed Strategic Acquisition relates to a report to Council regarding the strategic acquisition of property and is classified as Confidential for the following reason -
 - a Section 10A(2) (d(i)) (d(ii)) of the Local Government Act 1993, permits the meeting to be closed to the public, as the report contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; AND commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council

- 3 Item C2 relates to a report to Council regarding the General Manager's Annual Performance Review and is classified as Confidential for the following reason -
- a Section 10A(2) (a) of the Local Government Act 1993, permits the meeting to be closed to the public, as the report contains personnel matters concerning particular individuals.

As no representations had been received prior to the meeting, from members of the public objecting to the closure of this section of the meeting, the Lord Mayor advised that the webcast will be paused while Council considers these items.

585 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor Dorahy seconded Councillor Figliomeni that -

- 1 The meeting move into Closed Session to consider reports to Council regarding –
 - a Writing off debt following the conclusion of court proceedings, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (g) of the Local Government Act 1993, on the basis that the report contains advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the grounds of legal professional privilege
 - b The strategic acquisition of property, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (d(i)) (d(ii)) of the Local Government Act 1993, on the basis that the report contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; AND commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council
 - c The General Manager's Annual Performance Review, in accordance with Section 10A(2) (a) of the Local Government Act 1993, on the basis that the report contains personnel matters concerning particular individuals.
- 2 On balance, the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of the information supplied outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matters in open meeting.

There being no members present in the gallery, the MOTION was PUT to the VOTE and was CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

At this stage, the time being 7:40 pm, the meeting moved into Closed Session.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Councillor T Brown declared a non-pecuniary, significant conflict of interest in the Urgency Item – Confidential: Proposed Strategic Acquisition, as her employer, the University of Wollongong, is named in the report. Councillor T Brown advised she would depart the meeting during debate and voting on the item.

ITEM C1 – CONFIDENTIAL: WRITE OFF DEBT FOLLOWING COURT PROCEEDINGS

586 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor D Brown seconded Councillor Figliomeni that Council write-off the debt of \$159,291.11 owed as rent and rates as set out in Council's records for Debtor No 410459.

DEPARTURE OF COUNCILLOR

Due to a disclosed conflict of interest, prior to debate and voting on the Urgency Item, Councillor T Brown departed the meeting, the time being 7:44 pm. Councillor T Brown returned to the meeting at the conclusion of the Urgency Item, the time being 8:07 pm.

URGENCY ITEM – CONFIDENTIAL: PROPOSED STRATEGIC ACQUISITION

587 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor Dorahy seconded Councillor D Brown that -

- 1 Council resolve to commence negotiations through a non-binding expression of interest process in relation to the strategic acquisition of the subject property.
- 2 A further detailed briefing be provided to Councillors following an internal review by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 3 The matter be returned to Council 18 October 2021 with recommendations prior to the finalisation of negotiations.

Variation The variation moved by Councillor Bradbery (the addition of 'through a non-binding expression of interest' to point 1) was accepted by the mover and seconder.

ITEM C2 – CONFIDENTIAL: PERFORMANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT – GENERAL MANAGER'S ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

588 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION - RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor T Brown seconded Councillor Dorahy that -

- 1 Council note the General Manager's Performance Agreement Review 2020-2021.
- 2 Council note the General Manager's Performance Agreement for 2021-2022.
- 3 Council approve a Total Remuneration Package for the General Manager of \$422,351.00 per annum which is adjusted to include -
 - a The 2.5% Statutory and Other Officers Remuneration Tribunal (SOORT) increase, based on the deferred 2019 SOORT judgement, be applied from 3 June 2021.
 - b The 0.5% legislative increase of the superannuation guarantee be effective from 1 July 2021.
- 4 Council approve three (3) weeks of time-in lieu/special leave for the General Manager to acknowledge the extraordinary circumstances that occurred during the review period. The provision be deemed nonrecurrent and separate to the Total Remuneration Package.

589 COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION – RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY on the motion of Councillor Rimmer seconded Councillor Figliomeni that the meeting move out of Closed Session and into Open Council.

Council resumed into Open Session at 8:18 pm.

OPEN COUNCIL SESSION

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE CLOSED SESSION OF COUNCIL

The Lord Mayor advised the meeting of Council's Resolutions whilst in Closed Session (refer Minute Numbers 586, 587 and 588).

THE MEETING CONCLUDED AT 8:21 PM

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council of the City of Wollongong held on Monday 18 October 2021.

Chairperson

ITEM A LORD MAYORAL MINUTE - INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION REFORMS

The NSW Government introduced the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Infrastructure Contributions) Bill 2021 into Parliament on 22 June 2021. The local government sector is concerned about a lack of detail on the reforms and that amendments to infrastructure contributions could leave councils and communities exposed to expending ratepayer funds on new infrastructure made necessary by new development. This is currently the responsibility of developers.

Councils support efforts to reduce complexity, cut red tape and improve transparency and equity. However, implementation of the reforms could have far reaching financial implications for our council and community that are unknown at this stage. There is concern that we may be worse off under the reforms.

Councils are also concerned about linking the reform of the rate peg to cater for population growth to infrastructure contributions. Reform of the rate peg is required independent of changes to contributions. This presents a concerning cost shift from developers onto local government and ratepayers.

RECOMMENDATION

Wollongong City Council -

- 1 Note that the local government sector is concerned that proposed changes to the infrastructure contribution scheme may limit Council's ability to deliver infrastructure and open spaces for the community.
- 2 Call on the NSW Government to formally withdraw the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Infrastructure Contributions) Bill 2021 pending consultation on detailed supporting documents including modelling, regulations and guidelines.
- 3 Ask that staff review any supporting documents released by the NSW Government on proposed changes to the infrastructure contributions framework and brief Council on potential impacts on the long-term financial sustainability of Council and delivery of community infrastructure.
- 4 Call on the NSW Government to de-couple the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal led review of the rate peg to include population growth from future infrastructure contributions reforms.
- 5 Write to the local State Members, the Premier the Hon Dominic Perrottet MP, Treasurer the Hon Matt Kean MP, Minister for Planning and Public Spaces the Hon Rob Stokes MP and Minister for Local Government the Hon Shelley Hancock MP to highlight concerns about the lack of detail on proposed changes to infrastructure contributions.

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report.

ITEM B LORD MAYORAL MINUTE - NATIONAL RESPONSE TO REACH NET ZERO EMISSIONS

Wollongong City Council has acknowledged that climate changes pose a serious risk to life as we know it and that current actions being implemented are not enough to limit human-caused climatic changes.

Council plays an important leadership role in helping our community move towards the 'new normal' of a zero-carbon future. We are reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2030 and supporting the community to do the same by 2050. We are preparing for increased temperatures, more frequent and intense storms and natural disasters such as bush fires that are likely to affect our community more often in the future.

The annual UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) brings together world leaders to accelerate action to reach the goals set out by the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. COP26 will take place in Scotland from 1-12 November 2021.

RECOMMENDATION

In the lead up to 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Scotland in November, Wollongong City Council -

- 1 Note and reinforce our commitment to achieve net zero emissions for Council operations by 2030 and net zero emissions for Wollongong by 2050.
- 2 Write to the Prime Minister calling for a national response that will deliver action to achieve net zero emissions in Australia well before 2050.

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report.

ITEM 1 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

PRESENTER: Audit Office of NSW – Financial Statements

Council officers have prepared the draft 2020-2021 Annual Financial Statements in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended), the Regulations, the Australian Accounting Standards and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The draft Financial Statements were presented to the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee on 7 October 2021. At that meeting, the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee resolved that the General Purpose Financial Statements and the Special Purpose Financial Statements be recommended to Council for endorsement and the signing of the Statements by the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and Management subject to the receipt of the Engagement Closing Report from the Audit Office. On 12 October 2021, the ARIC members agreed to additional variations proposed through the finalisation of the Engagement Closing Report.

The Statements have been reviewed by Council's Auditors, Audit Office of NSW, and are presented to Council for an opinion to be formed in the prescribed format (as attached). The Audit Office of NSW will address the meeting to provide an overview of their Audit for the year ended 30 June 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 The Annual Financial Statements be endorsed and an opinion be formed in the prescribed format (as per Attachments 2 and 3) on the General Purpose Financial Statement and the Special Purpose Financial Statement.
- 2 The audited Financial Statements and the Auditor's report be presented to the public at an extraordinary meeting of Council following the finalisation of the audit and public notification period.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Brian Jenkins, Chief Financial Officer

Authorised by: Renee Campbell, Director Corporate Services - Connected + Engaged City

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Annual Financial Statements 2020-2021
- 2 Statement by the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and Management on the General Purpose Financial Statements
- 3 Statement by the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and Management on the Special Purpose Financial Statements
- 4 Flowchart of the Annual Financial Statement Approval and Audit Process

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 1993 (as amended) requires Council to prepare financial statements for each year and refer them for audit as soon as practicable after the end of that year.

A council's financial statements must include:

- 1 A General Purpose Financial Statement;
- 2 any other matter prescribed by the regulations, and
- 3 a statement in the approved form by the Council as to its opinion on the General Purpose Financial Statement.

The Annual Financial Statement Approval and Audit Process is outlined in Attachment 4 of this report. This process is largely governed by the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended) having regard to the timing of Council meetings. In accordance with this process, the Audit, Risk and

Improvement Committee makes recommendation to the Council regarding the signing of the Financial Statements based on the Committee's assessment of them.

An Executive Summary and Financial Commentary to the Statements are also prepared to provide an overview of the Financial Statements. The Executive Summary and Financial Commentary are not audited.

A preliminary pre-audit result was presented to Council on 2 August 2021. Through the finalisation of the Financial Statements and the external audit process variations have been made to the results previously reported. These variations are discussed in further detail in the financial implications section and did not have an impact on the fund result previously reported.

PROPOSAL

Section 413 of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended) requires the Council to form an opinion as to whether Council's Annual Financial Statements have been drawn up in accordance with the Local Government Act and associated Codes and Australian Accounting Standards as prescribed by the Regulations. The Statements are presented to Council for an opinion to be formed in the prescribed format (see Attachments 2 and 3). Subsequent to these Statements being signed, Council's Auditor will present its Audit Report to Council.

Following the signing of the opinions and receiving the Auditor's Report, a copy of the Audited Financial Statements will be submitted to the Office of Local Government in accordance with Section 417(5) of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended).

Section 418 of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended) requires that Council, as soon as practical after receiving a copy of the Auditor's Reports, fix a date for a meeting at which it proposes to present its Audited Financial Statements, together with the Auditor's Reports, to the public. The Council must give public notice of the date of the meeting. Consequently, an advertisement is scheduled to appear in The Advertiser on Wednesday, 27 October 2021.

Section 420 of the Local Government Act 1993 provides that any person may make submissions to the Council with respect to the Financial Statements and/or the Auditor's Reports and those submissions must be made in writing and lodged with the Council within seven days of the public meeting. The date of the Council meeting (public meeting) is the next Council meeting as resolved by Council.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Audit Office of NSW has been consulted throughout the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements. The audit staff have been helpful in ensuring compliance with all accounting requirements.

Draft Financial Statements were presented to the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee on 16 August 2021 (pre audit) and on 7 October 2021. At the latter meeting, the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee resolved that:

- 1 The draft Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 be noted and received.
- 2 Subject to ARIC member acceptance of any adjustments required following receipt of the Engagement Closing Report:
 - a The General Purpose Financial Reports be recommended to Council for endorsement and the signing of the Statement by the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and Management, made pursuant to Section 413[2][c] of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended).
 - b The Special Purpose Financial Reports be recommended to Council for endorsement and the signing of the Statement by the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and Management, made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The Engagement Closing Report was received on Monday, 11 October 2021. ARIC members were issued with variations on Tuesday, 12 October 2021. The ARIC members have agreed to these variations.

The Report on Infrastructure Assets as at 30 June 2021 is not included in the external audit process and was not included in the papers provided to the ARIC for review.

Executive, senior managers and significant senior officers were requested to ensure that all relevant information with regards to the 2020-2021 transactions relating to their area/s of responsibility had either been entered into the financial records or disclosed to the Chief Financial Officer.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal '*We are a connected and engaged community*'. It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan Strategy	Delivery Program 2018-2022 4 Year Action	Operational Plan 2021-2022 Operational Plan Actions
4.3.2 Resources (finance, technology, assets and people) are effectively managed to ensure long term financial sustainability	4.3.2.1 Effective and transparent financial management systems are in place	Monitor and review achievement of Financial Strategy
		Continuous budget management is in place, controlled and reported
		Provide accurate and timely financial reports monthly, quarterly and via the annual statement

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Annual Financial Statements are required to be prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended), the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting and the Australian Accounting Standards. Council has professionally qualified staff to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements.

Council staff has also undertaken additional training in specialised areas. A higher level of assurance is attained from the Audit Office of NSW review.

Further to this, Council's Executive, senior management and relevant senior officers each signed a document giving the necessary assurances that:

- 1 No matters or occurrences have come to their attention in respect to their areas of responsibility that would materially affect the Financial Statements or disclosures therein, or which are likely to materially affect the future results or operations of the Council; and
- 2 Should any such matters or occurrences come to their attention after the date of signing the document, the Chief Financial Officer be immediately advised.

Consequently, there is considered to be a low risk of any material errors or omissions in reporting.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council is now presented with a set of draft Financial Statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and other professional pronouncements and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Through the collation of the Financial Statements and the external audit process, the operating result [pre-capital] has been adjusted by \$1.6M from \$2.1M to \$0.5M. This variance is the result of the valuation of the CivicRisk Mutual (\$0.5M) and accounting estimates related to the waste remediation provision (\$1.8M) partly offset by the valuation of Council's investment property (\$0.4M) and the accounting treatment of impaired assets (\$0.2M).

The operating result has been adjusted by \$1.9M from \$36.9M to \$35.0M. This includes the adjustments above as well as an adjustment to non-cash capital contribution income of \$0.4M.

These adjustments did not impact the funds result however the internally restricted assets reported in the Statements reflect the decision made by Council at its August meeting to transfer \$5M to the Property Investment Restricted Asset and \$10.6M to the Strategic Project Restricted Asset.

CONCLUSION

The Financial Statements will be presented to the public at a future Council meeting pending Council forming an opinion that they have been drawn up in accordance with the Local Government Act and associated Codes and Australian Accounting Standards as prescribed by the Regulations.



WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL

FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As General Manager of Wollongong City Council, I present the Annual Financial Statements for 2020-2021. These statements continue to reflect Council's transformation in recent years to an organisation which is financially stable having the capacity to manage short, medium and longer term challenges.

The Income Statement shows a net operating surplus of \$35.0 million compared to a surplus of \$35.5 million in 2019-2020. The net operating result before capital grants and contributions was a surplus of \$0.5 million which is in line with Council's targeted position of a small surplus result. Although this result includes substantial end of year adjustments, they did not have a significant overall impact in the result. The deficit of \$11.9 million in 2019-2020 was impacted by COVID-19 as well as a number of significant one-off adjustments. We are confident that our underlying financial performance is on track and remains sustainable.

Council's Statement of Financial Position shows the vast extent of assets managed by Council for the community. The total value of Council's assets at 30 June 2021 was \$2.91 billion. During 2020-2021, Council completed capital works of \$77.8 million including the construction and acquisition of \$44.5 million of new assets and \$33.3 million for the renewal of existing assets. The program included projects such as the continuation of West Dapto Access Works, North Wollongong Beach Seawall renewal, Austinmer Beach/Tidal Pool Amenities, Corrimal CBD footpaths, Cringila Hills MTB trails and walking tracks, and various upgrades to community centres, amenities and buildings at Council parks, gardens and sports fields across the Local Government Area.

Council maintains a strong position in cash and investments, with holdings of \$170.9 million at 30 June 2021 [\$157.5 million in 2019-2020]. \$153 million of Council's cash [\$138 million in 2019-2020] is restricted in its use to specific purposes by external bodies, legislation and Council resolution.

Council's unrestricted current ratio decreased from 2.36:1 in 2019-2020 to 2.15:1 in 2020-2021. This ratio, which measures Council's liquidity and ability to satisfy short-term obligations, is above the Local Government Benchmark of >1.5:1. Council's strategy is to better utilise cash and target a lean unrestricted cash ratio.

Rates and Annual Charges outstanding decreased from 6.74% in 2019-2020 to 5.28% in 2020-2021. Council's assistance package in response to COVID-19 included an option for ratepayers to defer the 4th instalment for 2019-2020 without penalty. This resulted in an increased level of outstanding payments in the prior year and the ongoing negative impacts of COVID-19 are still reflected in these numbers in the current year.

Council continues to have relatively low levels of borrowing and did not undertake any additional borrowings in 2020-2021. Low debt levels remain a financial strength of Council and adds flexibility in making financial decisions for the future. The 2020-2021 debt service ratio decreased to 2.14% compared to 3.41% in 2019-2020. This ratio is within Council's financial strategy to operate within a ratio of <4%.

My thanks to all staff and external auditors who worked on the preparation of these statements.

Greg Doyle
General Manager
Wollongong City Council



Financial Commentary 2020-2021

2020-2021 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This report provides an overview of Council's 2020-2021 Financial Statements. The Financial Statements are prepared by Council to provide information in relation to Council's financial performance and position. The Financial Statements comprise of five key financial reports:

- The Income Statement;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Changes in Equity Statement, and
- The Statement of Cash Flows.

The Statements are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the NSW Local Government Act 1993 and the NSW Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2020/21. The Statements are reviewed by the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee, independently audited by the Audit Office of NSW, reported to Council, placed on public exhibition and then lodged with the Office of Local Government.

The 2020-2021 Financial Statements show a positive Net Operating Result of \$35.0M. This result includes grants and contributions for capital purposes which increases the asset base of Council, however, is not considered to truly reflect the underlying operating performance of the organisation.

The Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions for Capital Purposes is a surplus of \$0.5M, which is in line with Council's targeted position of a small surplus result. Although this result includes substantial end of year adjustments such as revaluations, loss on asset disposals and reclassifications from capital to operating, these have not had a significant overall impact on the result. While 50% of the Financial Assistance Grant for 2021-2022 was paid in advance, that is consistent with prior years and has not had a significant impact year on year. These variations do not change the underlying capacity of the organisation over time and Council considers our underlying financial performance to be on track to meet financial strategies and targets in the short, medium and long term.

2020-2021 HIGHLIGHTS

\$2.91B

Total Assets

PY \$2.87B

2.14%

Debt Service Ratio

PY 3.41%

\$44.5M

Capital Works – New

PY \$31.2M

\$33.3M

Capital Works – Renew

PY \$58.6M

\$35.0M Surplus

Net Operating Result

PY \$35.5M Surplus

\$0.5M Surplus

Net Operating Result Before Capital
Grants & Contributions

PY \$11.9M Deficit

\$12.2M

Contributed Assets Recognised

PY \$21.3M

2.15:1

Unrestricted Current Ratio

PY 2.36:1

\$170.9M

Cash Assets & Investments

PY \$157.5M

5.28%

Rates, Annual Charges, Interest &
Extra Charges Outstanding

PY 6.74%

*PY = Prior Year

ASSETS

Council is the custodian of community assets with a total value of \$2.91B as at 30 June 2021. The composition of assets at balance date is shown as follows:



Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment (IPPE)

With a carrying value of \$2.69B, IPPE is Council's most significant asset group representing 92.5% of total assets value. This asset group includes roads, drains, footpaths, community facilities, recreational facilities, parks and gardens.

During 2020-2021, Council delivered a capital works program of \$77.8M including the construction and purchase of \$44.5M of new assets and renewal of existing assets of \$33.3M. In addition, \$12.2M of assets were contributed to Council during 2020-2021. After accounting for annual depreciation expense, the overall value of IPPE increased by \$95.9M during 2020-2021. This is mainly the result of the capital works program and the revaluation of the other assets and open space and recreation asset classes. Further financial details of IPPE are shown at Note C1-8.

Cash and Investments

Council maintained robust levels of cash and investments, with holdings of \$170.9M at 30 June 2021. Cash and investment positions over recent years are as follows:

CASH, INVESTMENTS & AVAILABLE FUNDS (\$M)		
	YTD Actual 30 June 2020	YTD Actual 30 June 2021
TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS	157.474	170.853
Less Restrictions:		
External	75.470	78.088
Internal	62.675	70.676
CivicRisk Investment		3.199
AVAILABLE CASH	19.329	18.890
Adjusted for :		
Payables	(30.592)	(26.621)
Receivables	21.667	21.859
Other	14.210	9.252
AVAILABLE FUNDS	24.614	23.380

While Council's cash and investment position is robust, a significant portion of these funds are subject to restriction. Council's true cash position is more accurately depicted by considering Available Funds which are uncommitted and not subject to restriction. External restrictions are funds held by Council that must be spent for a specific purpose and cannot be used by Council for general operations. Internal restrictions are funds that Council has determined will be available for specific future purposes.

At 30 June 2021, Council achieved an available funds position of \$21.8M, which is significantly higher than the Financial Strategy target range of 3.5% to 5.5% of operational revenue (pre-capital). The result at balance date was uplifted by the early receipt of the first two instalments of the Financial Assistance Grant for 2020-2021 totalling \$9.9M.

Unrestricted Current Ratio

Measures: Cash/Liquidity Position or Council's ability to satisfy obligations in the short term from its unrestricted activities.

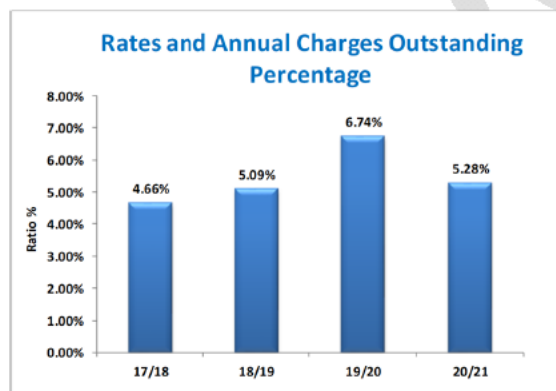
Strategy: Council's strategy is to maximise the use of available funds for asset renewal by targeting a lean Unrestricted Current Ratio.

Performance: Council's performance is above the Local Government Benchmark of >1.5:1 and is consistent with the prior year.



Receivables

Receivables are the amount of money that is owed to Council or funds that Council has paid in advance. At 30 June 2021, receivables totalled \$21.8M, a marginal increase of \$0.2M compared to the 2019-2020 reporting period. Full details of receivables are provided in Note C1-4.



Rates and Annual Charges Outstanding Percentage

Measures: The impact of uncollected rates and other charges on liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Target: Industry standard of <5%.

Performance: In response to COVID-19, Council developed an assistance package that included an option for ratepayers to defer the 4th instalment for 2019-2020 without penalty and ceased legal debt recovery until January 2021. The ongoing impact of COVID-19 is reflected within the results for 2020-2021.

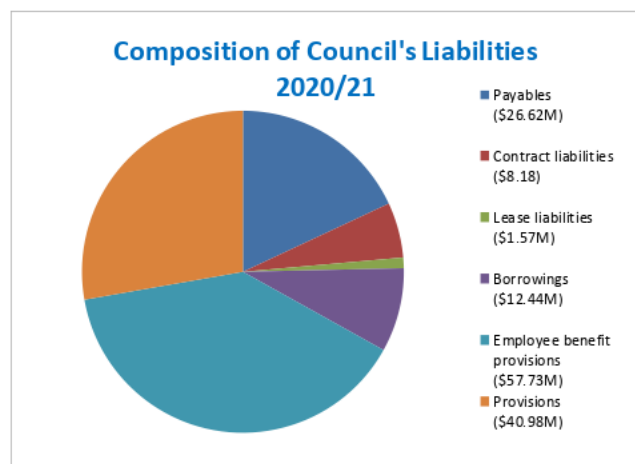
Contract Assets

Contract assets represent Council's right to payment in exchange for the delivery of works relating to grants and contributions. As at 30 June 2021, contract assets totalled \$4.7M in comparison to \$5.7M in 2019-2020.



LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2021, Council's Total Liabilities were \$147.3M. The composition of Council's Total Liabilities is shown below.



Employee Benefit Provisions: Account for 39.1% of Council's Liabilities.

Provisions: Account for 27.8% of Council's Liabilities with the most significant provisions relating to Waste Depot Remediation Provision [\$28.8M], Workers' Compensation Provision [\$8.5M] and Self-Insurance [\$0.7M].

Payables: Account for 18.0% of Council's Liabilities. The most significant payables being accrued expenditure and expenditure incurred but not yet paid for expenditure.

Borrowings: Account for 8.4% of

Council's Liabilities, down from prior year's 11.4% and relate to the subsidised Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme Programs (1, 2 and 3) secured over the previous five financial years. This reduction is due to ongoing principal repayments and no additional borrowing being undertaken within the reporting period.

Contract Liabilities: Account for 5.5% of Council's liabilities. Contract liabilities represent unexpended grants and contributions and fees received in advance of the service being delivered.

Lease Liabilities: Account for 1.1% of Council's liabilities. Lease liabilities are recognised for land and buildings that Council leases from other organisations. Further details of Leases are provided in Note C2-1 and C2-2.

Provisions

Provisions represent the Council's obligation to make future payments as a result of past events. Provisions are revalued each financial year with any movements recognised through profit and loss. The value of provisions has reduced from \$100.9M in 2019-2020 to \$96.9M in 2020-2021. This movement predominately relates to the revaluation of the employee leave entitlements, workers' compensation and waste facility provisions.

Employee leave entitlements reflect the current value of the estimated future payments, which are discounted based on published long term government bond rates. The overall decrease in the provision of \$1.4M is impacted by valuation changes (-\$3.7M) including changes in discount rates (-\$1.9M), a decrease in the estimated salaries as a result of the new enterprise agreement (-\$2.0M) and an increase in the superannuation contribution percentage from 9.5% to 10% (+\$0.2M), offset by the impact of movement in the leave balances of employees (+\$2.3M).

The workers' compensation provision is valued by an external actuary. As at 30 June 2021, the value of the provision increased by \$1.9M as a result of a change in methodology that increased the value of existing claims.

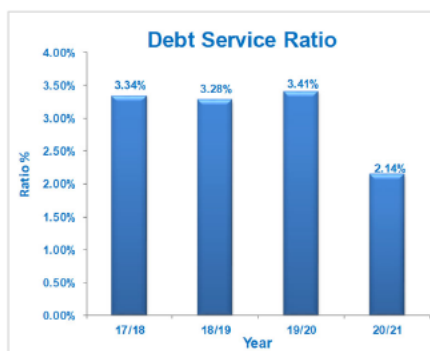
The provision for the remediation of Council's waste facility is calculated based on the forecast costs to rehabilitate the site. During the prior financial year, the reduction in the provision exceeded the carrying value of the corresponding asset and therefore all further adjustments are recognised through Other Expenses. The provision was reduced by a further \$3.8M in 2020-2021 as a result of reductions to the forecast rehabilitation costs and changes to the discount rates applied.

Borrowings

Council continues to remain a relatively low debt user. In 2020-2021, Council did not undertake additional borrowings, all activity related to the repayment of previously secured loans.

In prior years, Council took advantage of borrowing opportunities enabling it to accelerate specific capital programs. The loan facilities which Council has in place are subsidised loans under the Local Government Infrastructure Renewal Scheme (LIRS). Funds were secured under LIRS rounds 1, 2 and

3. The projects funded under round 1 (Citywide Footpaths and Shared Path Renewal and Missing Links Construction Program), round 2 (Upgrade Berkeley and Corrimal Community Centres and Thirroul Pavilion and Kiosk) and round 3 (the West Dapto Access Project to construct Fowlers Road to Fairwater Drive) are complete. Repayment of LIRS loans will continue in accordance with the various payment schedules until 2025.



Measures: The proportion of revenues that is required to meet Council's annual loan repayments.

Target: Council's Financial Strategy allows for a ratio of up to 4%.

Performance: A low level of debt is reflected in Council's Debt Service Ratio of 2.14%. This remains low in comparison to the Local Government benchmark ratio of <10% and is within Council's own Strategy.

The Debt Service Ratio decreased significantly in the 2020-2021 reporting period. This is due to the finalisation of substantial borrowings in the prior year.

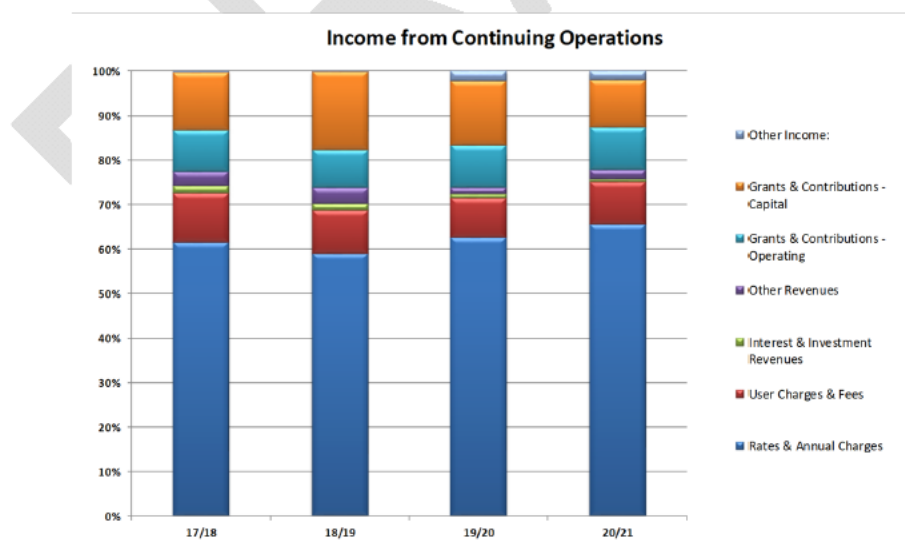
Operational Performance - Income & Expenses

Council achieved a Net Operating Surplus from Continuing Operations of \$35.4M in 2020-2021 in comparison to a surplus of \$35.5M in 2019-2020. This result includes capital grants and contributions that were significantly higher last year. Council's underlying measure of long term operational performance, the Operational Result before Capital Grants and Contributions, improved to a surplus of \$0.5M, compared to a deficit of \$11.9M in 2019-2020.

Income

Council's Income from Continuing Operations for 2020-2021 was \$322.07M compared to a prior year result of \$327.5M. A reduction in the level of capital grants & contributions received in 2020-2021 compared to 2019-2020 has impacted on this result.

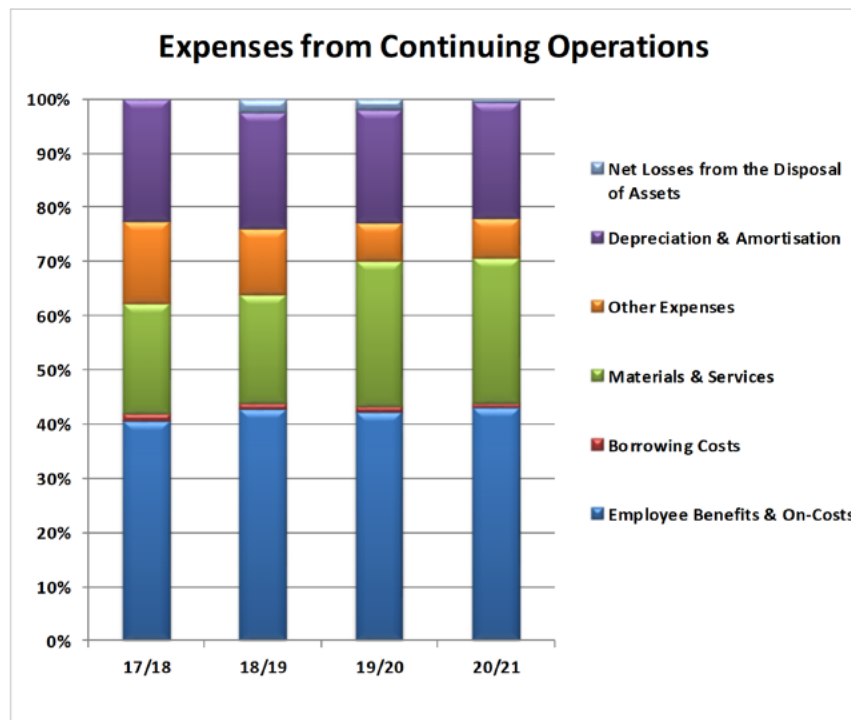
The composition of Council's revenue remained reasonably consistent compared to previous years as depicted in the table below. The realignment of rental income from Other Revenues to Other Income has been applied from the 2019-2020 financial year onwards within the below table.



Expenses

Expenses from Continuing Operations for 2020-2021 totalled \$287.1M, a decrease on prior year expenditure of \$4.9M.

In terms of composition, the proportion of each expenditure category against total expenses from continuing operations has remained consistent compared to prior years with the exception materials and services and other expenses. The allocation of costs between materials and services and other expenses was changed through updates to the Code of Accounting in 2020-2021. This has been applied to the comparative data throughout the financial statements, however, only 2019-2020 has been updated in the below graph.



Material budget variations from the 2020-2021 year for income and expenditure items are detailed in Note B5-1 of the statements.

Wollongong City Council

Historical Financial Data

Income Statement

	Notes	Actual 2017/18 \$'000	Actual 2018/19 \$'000	Actual 2019/20 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations					
Revenue:					
Rates & Annual Charges	B2-1	193,429	199,524	205,118	211,126
User Charges & Fees	B2-2	34,805	32,793	28,695	30,864
Interest and Investment Revenue	B2-3	5,162	5,069	3,360	1,907
Other Revenues	B3-4	10,551	12,125	4,794	6,443
Grants & Contributions provided for Operating Purposes	B2-4	29,384	28,856	30,727	30,783
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	B2-4	40,637	59,656	47,472	34,478
Other Income					6,466
Other Income:					
Rental Income	B2-6	-	-	6,735	-
Fair Value Increment on Investment Property	B2-6	5	220		-
Entities using the equity method	B2-6	803	291	555	-
Total Income from Continuing Operations		314,776	338,536	327,456	322,067
Expenses from Continuing Operations					
Employee Benefits & On-Costs					
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	B3-1	107,843	122,445	122,912	123,589
Borrowing Costs	B3-3	3,819	3,337	3,052	2,179
Materials & Services	B3-2	53,709	57,432	78,344	76,619
Depreciation & Amortisation	B3-4	60,067	61,781	60,845	61,203
Other Expenses	B3-2	40,211	34,571	21,085	21,470
Net Losses from the Disposal of Assets	B4-1	361	6,856	5,686	1,995
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations		266,010	286,422	291,924	287,055
Operating Result from Continuing Operations		48,766	52,114	35,532	35,012
NET OPERATING RESULT FOR THE YEAR		48,766	52,114	35,532	35,012
Less:					
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	B2-4	40,637	59,656	47,472	34,478
Net Operating Result for the year before Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes		8,129	(7,542)	(11,940)	534

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes in the body of the financial statements.



Wollongong City Council

Historical Financial Data

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	Actual 2017/18 \$'000	Actual 2018/19 \$'000	Actual 2019/20 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	C1-1	26,491	25,187	56,051	52,320
Investments	C1-2	109,162	114,579	97,423	103,334
Receivables	C1-4	27,036	36,620	21,667	21,859
Inventories	C1-5	306	337	381	463
Contract Assets	C1-6	-	-	5,669	4,707
Other		10,666	11,879	10,572	6,682
Non-current Assets held for sale	C1-7	-	-	-	111
Total current assets		173,661	188,602	191,763	189,476
Non-current assets					
Investments	C1-2	22,115	15,056	4,000	15,199
Inventories	C1-5	5,835	5,948	5,972	5,972
Infrastructure, property, plant & equipment	C1-8	2,356,306	2,570,098	2,655,487	2,690,088
Investments accounted for using the equity method	D2-1	2,638	2,929	3,484	-
Investment property	C1-9	4,780	5,000	5,000	4,600
Intangible assets	C1-10	388	440	254	152
Right of use assets	C2-1	-	-	1,790	1,471
Total non-current assets		2,392,062	2,599,471	2,675,987	2,717,482
TOTAL ASSETS		2,565,723	2,788,073	2,867,750	2,906,958
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Payables	C3-1	26,754	30,006	30,592	26,621
Income received in advance		3,256	5,014	-	-
Contract Liabilities	C3-2	-	-	3,572	8,177
Lease Liabilities		-	-	341	377
Borrowings	C3-3	7,716	7,934	5,260	5,497
Employee benefits provisions	C3-4	-	-	58,204	56,768
Provisions	C3-5	50,377	58,214	2,880	2,621
Total current liabilities		88,103	101,168	100,849	100,061
Non-current liabilities					
Payables	C3-1	700	385	-	-
Lease Liabilities		-	-	1,519	1,194
Borrowings	C3-3	25,039	17,497	12,439	6,942
Employee benefits provisions	C3-4	-	-	905	957
Provisions	C3-5	44,566	47,054	38,871	38,357
Total non-current liabilities		70,305	64,936	53,734	47,450
TOTAL LIABILITIES		158,408	166,104	154,583	147,511
NET ASSETS		\$ 2,407,315	2,621,969	2,713,167	2,759,447
EQUITY					
Retained earnings	C4-1	1,441,990	1,468,848	1,498,309	1,535,702
Revaluation reserves	C4-1	965,325	1,153,121	1,214,858	1,223,745
Council Equity Interest		2,407,315	2,621,969	2,713,167	2,759,447
Minority Equity Interest		-	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		\$ 2,407,315	2,621,969	2,713,167	2,759,447

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes in the body of the financial statements.

Wollongong City Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Wollongong City Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Overview

Wollongong City Council is constituted under the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) and has its principal place of business at:

41 Burelli Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the Local Government Act and include:

- principles applying to the exercise of functions generally by council,
- principles to be applied when making decisions,
- principles of community participation,
- principles of sound financial management, and
- principles for strategic planning relating to the development of an integrated planning and reporting framework.

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in Note B1-2.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our reporting is timely, complete and available at minimum cost. All press releases, financial statements and other information are publicly available on our website: www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au.

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to Section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)

The attached General Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board,
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2021.

Gordon Bradbury
Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Tania Brown
Deputy Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Greg Doyle
General Manager
18 October 2021

Brian Jenkins
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2021

Wollongong City Council | Income Statement | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Original unaudited budget 2021	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2021	Actual 2020
Income from continuing operations				
210,514	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	211,126	205,118
27,034	User charges and fees	B2-2	30,864	28,695
9,498	Other revenue	B2-3	6,444	4,794
19,610	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	30,782	30,727
35,460	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	34,478	47,472
2,343	Interest and investment income	B2-5	1,907	3,360
–	Other income	B2-6	6,466	7,290
304,459	Total income from continuing operations		322,067	327,456
Expenses from continuing operations				
124,066	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	123,589	122,912
81,268	Materials and services	B3-2	76,619	78,344
2,374	Borrowing costs	B3-3	2,179	3,052
63,702	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets	B3-4	61,203	60,845
19,628	Other expenses	B3-5	21,470	21,085
–	Net losses from the disposal of assets	B4-1	1,995	5,686
291,038	Total expenses from continuing operations		287,055	291,924
13,421	Operating result from continuing operations		35,012	35,532
13,421	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		35,012	35,532
(22,039)	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		534	(11,940)

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Wollongong City Council | Statement of Comprehensive Income | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		35,012	35,532
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	11,478	57,580
Impairment (loss) reversal / (revaluation decrement) relating to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	(210)	–
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		11,268	57,580
Total other comprehensive income for the year		11,268	57,580
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		46,280	93,112

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Wollongong City Council | Statement of Financial Position | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2021

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	52,320	56,051
Investments	C1-2	103,334	97,423
Receivables	C1-4	21,859	21,667
Inventories	C1-5	463	381
Contract assets	C1-6	4,707	5,669
Non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'	C1-7	111	-
Other		6,682	10,572
Total current assets		189,476	191,763
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	15,199	4,000
Inventories	C1-5	5,972	5,972
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	2,690,088	2,655,487
Investment property	C1-9	4,600	5,000
Intangible Assets	C1-10	152	254
Right of use assets	C2-1	1,471	1,790
Investments accounted for using the equity method	D2-1	-	3,484
Total non-current assets		2,717,482	2,675,987
Total assets		2,906,958	2,867,750
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	26,621	30,592
Contract liabilities	C3-2	8,177	3,572
Lease liabilities	C2-1	377	341
Borrowings	C3-3	5,497	5,260
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	56,768	58,204
Provisions	C3-5	2,621	2,880
Total current liabilities		100,061	100,849
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	C2-1	1,194	1,519
Borrowings	C3-3	6,942	12,439
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	957	905
Provisions	C3-5	38,357	38,871
Total non-current liabilities		47,450	53,734
Total liabilities		147,511	154,583
Net assets		2,759,447	2,713,167
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	1,535,702	1,498,309
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	1,223,745	1,214,858
Council equity interest		2,759,447	2,713,167
Total equity		2,759,447	2,713,167

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Wollongong City Council | Statement of Changes in Equity | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2021

\$ '000	Notes	as at 30/06/21				as at 30/06/20			
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		1,498,309	1,214,858	–	2,713,167	1,468,848	1,153,065	56	2,621,969
Changes due to AASB 1058 and AASB 15 adoption		–	–	–	–	(1,914)	–	–	(1,914)
Restated opening balance		1,498,309	1,214,858	–	2,713,167	1,466,934	1,153,065	56	2,620,055
Net operating result for the year		35,012	–	–	35,012	35,532	–	–	35,532
Other comprehensive income									
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	–	11,478	–	11,478	–	57,580	–	57,580
Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	C1-8	–	(210)	–	(210)	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income		–	11,268	–	11,268	–	57,580	–	57,580
Total comprehensive income		35,012	11,268	–	46,280	35,532	57,580	–	93,112
Transfers between equity items		2,381	(2,381)	–	–	(4,157)	4,213	(56)	–
Closing balance at 30 June		1,535,702	1,223,745	–	2,759,447	1,498,309	1,214,858	–	2,713,167

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Wollongong City Council | Statement of Cash Flows | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Original unaudited budget 2021	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2021	Actual 2020
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
208,559	Rates and annual charges		214,468	203,414
27,034	User charges and fees		30,183	29,485
2,343	Investment and interest revenue received		2,269	4,130
45,577	Grants and contributions		58,977	68,394
—	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts received		755	1,701
8,995	Other		24,076	24,185
Payments:				
(121,483)	Employee benefits and on-costs		(125,163)	(118,396)
(100,251)	Materials and services		(89,610)	(72,791)
(643)	Borrowing costs		(691)	(910)
—	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts refunded		(2,637)	(1,405)
—	Other		(19,918)	(35,081)
70,131	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1a	92,709	102,726
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
2,667	Sale of investment securities		56,040	69,835
1,801	Sale of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		1,531	958
Payments:				
—	Purchase of investment securities		(69,745)	(41,173)
—	Purchase of investment property		—	(1,998)
(93,359)	Purchase of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		(78,658)	(91,213)
—	Purchase of real estate assets		—	(24)
(88,891)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(90,832)	(63,615)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payments:				
(5,242)	Repayment of borrowings		(5,260)	(7,935)
—	Principal component of lease payments		(348)	(312)
(5,242)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(5,608)	(8,247)
(24,002)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(3,731)	30,864
126,815	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		56,051	25,187
102,813	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	52,320	56,051
11,424	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	118,533	101,423
114,237	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		170,853	157,474

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Wollongong City Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 18 October 2021. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (Regulation), and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting. Council is a not-for-profit entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain infrastructure, property, plant and equipment and investment property.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- i. fair values of investment property – refer Note C1-9
- ii. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-8
- iii. tip remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5
- iv. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- i. Impairment of receivables – refer Note C1-4.
- ii. Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and / or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – refer to Notes B2-2 – B2-4.
- iii. Determination of the lease term, discount rate (when not implicit in the lease) and whether an arrangement contains a lease – refer to Note C2-1.

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, a separate and distinct Trust Fund is maintained to account for all money and property received by the Council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies. Trust monies and property subject to Council's control have been included in these reports.

A separate statement of monies held in the Trust Fund is available for inspection at the council office by any person free of charge.

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Volunteer services

Council is supported by a range of volunteers for services including surf lifesaving, bush care, community transport and library programs. Volunteer services are required to be recognised in the financial statements if they can be measured reliably, are material, and would be purchased if not provided by the volunteers. In most instances Council would not purchase the service if it was not provided by volunteers.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2021 reporting period.

Council has elected not to apply any of these pronouncements in these financial statements before their operative dates.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements Council does not consider that any of these new (and still to be applied) standards and interpretations are likely to have a material impact on the Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

Comparative figures

The comparative figures within these financial statements have been amended due to changes in the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice & Financial Reporting. The amendment to comparative figures does not have an impact on the 2019-20 result. The following table provides details:

	As disclosed in the 2019-20 audited financial statements	As disclosed in the 2020-21 audited financial statements	Variance
Income Statement	\$'000s	\$'000s	\$'000s
Rental Income	6,735	-	6,735
Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method	555	-	555
Other Income	-	7,290	(7,290)
Materials & Contracts	60,934	-	60,934
Materials & Services	-	78,344	(78,344)
Other Expenses	36,497	21,085	15,412
Fair value decrement on investment properties	1,998	-	1,998
Total	106,719	106,719	-

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year Council adopted the following accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from 1 July 2020:

- AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor and associated amendments
- AASB 2018- 6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a business
- AASB 2018 – 7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of material
- AASB 2019 – 3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- AASB 2019 -5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of the Effect of New IFRS Standards Not Yet Issued in Australia
- AASB 2019 – 7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of GFS Measures of Key Fiscal Aggregates and GAAP / GFS Reconciliations
- AASB 2020 – 4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

Further information on the newly adopted standards which had a material impact on Council's reported financial position, financial performance and/or associated financial statement disclosures can be found at G4-1.

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B Financial Performance

B1 Functions or activities

B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets

Income, expenses and assets have been directly attributed to the following functions or activities. Details of those functions or activities are provided in Note B1-2.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Functions or activities										
Planning and engagement	17,310	20,375	24,717	26,651	(7,407)	(6,276)	14,670	18,250	296,354	307,367
Environment	48,437	47,273	65,175	60,192	(16,738)	(12,919)	1,313	1,986	587,058	552,506
Transport services/infrastructure	13,513	13,001	47,601	54,593	(34,088)	(41,592)	12,343	11,814	924,967	959,827
Community services/facilities	7,871	8,226	34,973	34,179	(27,102)	(25,953)	5,162	5,457	14,729	23,509
Recreation and open space	13,191	11,951	53,059	52,905	(39,868)	(40,954)	1,143	860	198,133	137,192
Regulatory services and safety	8,803	7,749	21,735	20,599	(12,932)	(12,850)	1,400	830	16,319	5,685
Governance and internal services	200,740	197,581	39,795	42,805	160,945	154,776	17,027	17,702	869,398	881,664
Contributed Assets	12,202	21,300	–	–	12,202	21,300	12,202	21,300	–	–
Total functions and activities	322,067	327,456	287,055	291,924	35,012	35,532	65,260	78,199	2,906,958	2,867,750

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

Details relating to the Council's functions or activities as reported in B1-1 are as follows:

Planning and engagement

Infrastructure Planning and Support, City Centre Management, Land Use Planning, Public Relations, Economic Development, Strategy and Planning

Environment

Waste Management, Stormwater Services, Natural Area Management, Environmental Planning and Programs

Transport services/infrastructure

Transport Services and Infrastructure works

Community services/facilities

Libraries, Cultural Services, Community Facilities, Age and Disability Services, Memorial Gardens and Cemeteries, Community Programs, Youth Services

Recreation and open space

Parks and Sports fields, Aquatic Services, Tourist Parks, Leisure Centres, Botanic Gardens

Regulatory services and safety

Emergency Management, Development Assessment, Regulatory Control, Public Health

Governance and internal services

Governance and Administration, Human Resources, Financial Services, Customer Service, Property Services, Information Technology, Internal Services

Contributed Assets

Contributed assets relate mainly to the handover of transport and stormwater assets from various subdivisions in the West Dapto area.

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2021	2020
Ordinary rates		
Residential	123,319	119,693
Farmland	324	316
Mining	961	938
Business	49,428	48,263
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(2,836)	(2,845)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(310)	(339)
Abandonments ¹	(49)	(392)
Rates levied to ratepayers	170,837	165,634
Pensioner rate subsidies received	1,556	1,578
Total ordinary rates	172,393	167,212
Special rates		
City centre	430	410
Mall	1,197	1,137
Total special rates	1,627	1,547
Annual charges		
(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)		
Domestic waste management services	35,658	34,954
Stormwater management services	1,862	1,844
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(747)	(766)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(76)	(86)
Abandonments – annual charges ¹	(1)	(12)
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Domestic waste management	410	425
Total annual charges	37,106	36,359
Total rates and annual charges	211,126	205,118

Council has used 2019 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is the beginning of the rating period to which they relate.

Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

Pensioner rebates (mandatory) relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government area that are subsidised by the NSW Government. Pensioner rebates (Council policy) relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates (mandatory) and are in substance a rates payment.

(1) Abandonments refer to amounts owed to Council that have been written off due to the property being exempted of rates, pensioner interest being waived, voluntary Council rebates, postponed rates and voluntary conservation agreements as per the OLG Rating and Revenue Raising Manual 2007.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	2021	2020
User charges		
Waste management services (non-domestic)	9,148	8,186
Total user charges	9,148	8,186
Fees		
Contestable building services	390	329
Inspection Services	297	319
Planning and building regulation	3,050	2,840
Registration fees	214	179
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	673	523
Section 603 certificate (rating certificate)	403	294
Section 611 charges (occupation of land)	182	161
Additional waste services	130	131
Art gallery	7	8
Car parking	823	882
Crematorium and cemeteries	1,810	1,679
Credit card payment processing fee	137	128
Design review meeting application fees	108	134
Golf course	752	532
Health inspections	36	291
Library	28	38
Marketing	19	29
Outdoor dining	53	75
Parking meters	1,119	1,134
Pre-lodgement meeting fees	126	96
Recreation	3,154	3,499
Road opening permits	267	297
Stallholder fees	38	64
Tree management requests	95	91
Tourist parks	7,724	6,675
Other	81	81
Total fees	21,716	20,509
Total user charges and fees	30,864	28,695
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees		
User charges and fees recognised over time	7,724	6,675
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	23,140	22,020
Total user charges and fees	30,864	28,695

Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service or in some cases the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than over the term of the licence.

B2-3 Other revenue

\$ '000	2021	2020
Diesel rebate	210	162
Fines	476	539
Fines – parking	2,423	1,967
Insurance claims recoveries	1,068	108
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	113	268
Legal settlements	99	65
Outgoings reimbursements	100	119
Reimbursements	265	272
Sales – general	1,349	943
Sponsorship and promotional income	18	12
Other	323	339
Total other revenue	6,444	4,794

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time	–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time	6,444	4,794
Total other revenue	6,444	4,794

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods / services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

Other revenue is recorded when the payment is due, the value of the payment is notified, or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

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B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Operating 2021	Operating 2020	Capital 2021	Capital 2020
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)				
Financial Assistance Grant				
Relating to current year	8,989	9,341	–	–
Payment received in advance for subsequent year	9,619	9,895	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year	18,608	19,236	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)				
Cash contributions				
Arts and culture	97	–	–	–
Buildings	–	22	–	32
Community development and support	300	353	295	–
Community services and facilities	220	418	–	–
Economic development	–	12	–	–
Emergency services	1,233	727	–	–
Environmental management and enhancement	75	107	–	–
Environmental programs	88	99	–	–
Floodplain and stormwater management	529	70	22	90
HACC community transport	2,691	2,700	–	–
Heritage and cultural	6	10	–	(15)
Information technology	10	7	–	87
Library	614	596	–	–
LIRS subsidy	552	724	–	–
Local bus route subsidy	89	99	–	–
Natural area management	373	305	–	–
Parks, gardens and sports fields	(23)	161	1,974	364
People and learning	36	206	–	–
Pollution minimisation	159	288	–	–
Recreation and culture	65	115	40	38
Regulatory control	–	4	–	–
Social support programs	1,247	1,227	–	–
Strategic city planning	374	57	–	–
Street lighting	714	714	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	85	36	4,041	5,501
Transport (roads to recovery)	–	–	1,874	1,219
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	1,664	1,600	–	–
Voluntary purchase scheme	–	–	118	889
Waste performance improvement	365	235	–	–
Total cash contributions	11,563	10,892	8,364	8,205
Non-cash contributions				
Bushfire services	–	–	–	122
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)	–	–	5,598	19,566
Wollongong City Gallery collection	–	–	54	196
Volunteer Services	611	599	–	–
Total non-cash contributions	611	599	5,652	19,884
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)	12,174	11,491	14,016	28,089
Total grants and non-developer contributions	30,782	30,727	14,016	28,089
Comprising:				
– Commonwealth funding	22,704	23,093	3,236	1,064
– State funding	7,026	6,191	4,801	6,050
– Other funding	1,052	1,443	5,979	20,975
	30,782	30,727	14,016	28,089

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B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2021	Operating 2020	Capital 2021	Capital 2020
Developer contributions:					
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):					
Cash contributions					
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		–	–	1,860	–
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		–	–	8,941	13,305
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		–	–	3,111	4,806
Total cash contributions		–	–	13,912	18,111
Non-cash contributions					
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		–	–	5,546	–
Planning agreements		–	–	1,004	1,272
Total non-cash contributions		–	–	6,550	1,272
Total developer contributions		–	–	20,462	19,383
Total contributions		–	–	20,462	19,383
Total grants and contributions		30,782	30,727	34,478	47,472
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		835	599	8,364	8,205
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		29,947	30,128	26,114	39,267
Total grants and contributions		30,782	30,727	34,478	47,472

Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on the condition they be spent in a specified manner or in a future period but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions are as follows:

\$ '000	Operating 2021	Operating 2020	Capital 2021	Capital 2020
Unspent grants				
Unspent funds at 1 July	3,122	3,294	446	60
Reclassification between capital and operating grants	–	(508)	–	508
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	1,843	864	5,204	173
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(630)	(528)	(298)	(295)
Unspent funds at 30 June	4,335	3,122	5,352	446
Unspent contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	1	3	35,448	36,811
Add: contributions received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	72	–	14,266	8,844
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	–	(2)	(10,953)	(10,207)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	73	1	38,761	35,448

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B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

Grant and contribution revenue from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

Performance obligations may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time and this is reflected in the revenue recognition pattern. Point in time recognition occurs when the beneficiary obtains control of the goods / services at a single time (e.g. completion of the project when a report / outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control on completion are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

Developer contributions

Council has obligations to provide facilities from contribution revenues levied on developers under the provisions of sections 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of a Development Consents Order, such developer contributions are only recognised as income upon receipt by Council, due to the possibility that individual development consents may not be acted upon by the applicant and, accordingly, would not be payable to Council.

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules for the contribution plan.

Other grants and contributions

Assets, including cash, received from other grants and contributions are recognised at fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2021	2020
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	331	379
– Cash and investments	1,655	3,122
Dividend income relating to investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	139
Fair value adjustments		
– Movements in investments at fair value through profit and loss	206	(280)
– Movement in interest in CivicRisk Mutual ¹	(285)	–
Total interest and investment income (losses)	1,907	3,360

Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate at the date that interest is earned.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

⁽¹⁾ From 1st July 2020, the CivicRisk entities previously disclosed as joint ventures were reconstituted to form CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. Council's interest in the entity is treated as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (refer to Note C1-2 Investments).

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		434	392
Total Investment properties		434	392
Other lease income			
Room/Facility Hire		365	374
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		678	702
Other Council Properties		4,989	5,267
Total Other lease income		6,032	6,343
Total rental income	C2-2	6,466	6,735
Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method			
Joint ventures ¹		–	555
Total net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method	D2-1	–	555
Total other income		6,466	7,290

⁽¹⁾ From 1st July 2020, the CivicRisk entities previously disclosed as joint ventures were reconstituted to form CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. Council's interest in the entity is treated as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (refer to Note C1-2 Investments).

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2021	2020
Employee leave entitlements (ELE) ¹	12,276	17,540
Salaries and wages	108,468	104,019
Superannuation	12,503	12,186
Change in workers compensation provision	1,877	534
Workers compensation – self insurance	2,744	1,876
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	183	175
Payroll tax	1	25
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	642	586
Protective clothing	468	426
Labour hire	342	273
Other	310	247
Total employee costs	139,814	137,887
Less: capitalised costs	(16,225)	(14,975)
Total employee costs expensed	123,589	122,912

Accounting policy

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

Retirement benefit obligations

All employees of the Council are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Council contributes to various defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans on behalf of its employees.

Superannuation plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Council participates in a Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note E3-1 for more information.

(1) Employee leave entitlements reflect the current value of the future payments which are discounted based on published long term government bond rates. The average discount factor increased from 0.6% in June 2020 to 0.8% in June 2021 resulting in a lower than anticipated movement in the provision during 2020-2021.

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Advertising		414	279
Audit Fees	F2-1	165	190
Bank charges		570	646
Contractor and consultancy costs ¹		40,854	77,304
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	521	560
Insurance		3,655	2,885
Internal audit		147	76
Light, electricity and heating		2,044	2,253
Membership fees		164	167
Other expenses		951	1,111
Postage		413	527
Prior year works in progress 'write offs' ²		2,332	8,048
Provision for asset remediation ³		(3,756)	(5,558)
Provision for self insurance claims		(45)	(4)
Raw materials and consumables ¹		46,254	27,560
Royalty payments		362	315
Sewerage charges		177	264
Software Maintenance and Support Contractor		2,303	2,953
Street lighting		3,063	3,345
Telephone and communications		555	856
Valuation fees		461	408
Volunteer reimbursements		74	232
Waste Contractor		22,875	18,407
Water rates		879	1,225
Legal expenses:			
– Planning and development		251	112
– Other		591	831
Total materials and services		126,274	144,992
Less: capitalised costs		(49,655)	(66,648)
Total materials and services		76,619	78,344

Accounting policy

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the Council receives the goods or services.

(1) The Contractor & Consultancy Costs and Raw Materials & Consumables includes expenditure related to the capital program. The delivery of capital projects is dependent on the types and size of works that may be delivered through contracts or internally. There are significant variations year on year in this allocation process.

(2) Capital expenditure previously included in Works in Progress was transferred to operating expenses during 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. This includes capital works to deliver assets not under the control of Council such as traffic facilities and street lighting.

(3) Each financial year a provision for the remediation of Council's waste facility is calculated based on the forecast costs to rehabilitate the site. The movements in the provision were previously recognised against the value of the corresponding tip asset (refer to Note C1-8). During 2019-2020, a reduction in the forecast rehabilitation costs caused a reduction in the provision beyond the carrying value of the asset with the balance of the adjustment recognised through materials and services. A further reduction in the forecast rehabilitation costs and changes to discount factors have resulted in a reduction in the provision in 2020-2021.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on leases		58	65
Interest on loans		633	845
Total interest bearing liability costs		691	910
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		691	910
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Fair value adjustments on recognition of advances and deferred debtors			
– Remediation liabilities	C3-5	1,488	1,939
Amortisation of discount on interest free (& favourable) loans to council		–	203
Total other borrowing costs		1,488	2,142
Total borrowing costs expensed		2,179	3,052

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

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Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		4,422	4,586
Office equipment		1,242	1,057
Furniture and fittings		314	298
Infrastructure:	C1-8		
– Bridges		2,216	1,951
– Buildings – non-specialised		3,743	3,757
– Buildings – specialised		5,578	5,507
– Footpaths		4,275	4,172
– Other open space/recreational assets		3,831	3,690
– Other structures		660	584
– Roads		20,396	20,289
– Stormwater drainage		10,536	10,562
– Swimming pools		517	499
Right of use assets	C2-1	378	382
Other assets:			
– Library books		1,171	1,164
– Other		1,822	2,043
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
– Tip assets	C3-5, C1-8	–	118
Intangible assets	C1-10	102	186
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		61,203	60,845
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		61,203	60,845

Accounting policy

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note C1-8 for IPPE assets, Note C1-10 for intangible assets and Note C2-1 for right-of-use assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are not tested for impairment since these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Impairment losses for revalued assets are firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset, with only the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Impairment of receivables			
User charges and fees		(278)	471
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	(278)	471
Fair value decrement on investment properties			
Fair value decrement on investment properties		400	1,998
Total fair value decrement on investment properties	C1-9	400	1,998
Other			
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Emergency services levy		418	336
– NSW fire brigade levy		3,411	3,053
– NSW rural fire service levy		861	603
– Waste and environment levy		11,412	10,983
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)			
– Affordable Housing		1,446	–
– City Centre management		–	20
– Illawarra Institute of Sport		37	37
– Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation		57	55
– Illawarra Performing Arts Centre ¹		1,113	718
– Illawarra Regional Information Service		–	88
– Illawarra Surf Life Saving		56	56
– Sponsorship fund		52	61
– Tourism		1,481	1,436
– Wollongong Shuttle Service		350	350
– Other		793	861
Total other		21,487	18,657
Less: capitalised costs		(139)	(41)
Total other expenses		21,470	21,085

Accounting policy

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis when Council has an obligation for the expenses.

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

(1) The 2020/21 contribution to the Illawarra Performing Arts Centre includes the contribution for the management of the Town Hall.

B4 Gains or losses

B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)			
Proceeds from disposal – property		–	12
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		–	(26)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	(14)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment			
	C1-8		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		1,531	946
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(926)	(1,029)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		605	(83)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure			
	C1-8		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		–	–
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off ¹		(2,600)	(6,319)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(2,600)	(6,319)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of investments			
	C1-2		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments ²		56,040	69,835
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(56,040)	(69,105)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		–	730
Net gain (or loss) on disposal of assets		(1,995)	(5,686)

Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

(1) During 2019-2020, the unusual disposal of the Whytes Gully MRF Warehouse and replacement of stormwater assets that had not been fully depreciated and had a book value at the time of disposal had a significant impact on the losses recognised. Similar transactions have not occurred in 2020-2021.

(2) During 2019-2020, Council sold their shares in Southern Phones resulting in a gain on the disposal of investments.

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 29/06/2020 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

While these General Purpose Financial Statements include the original budget adopted by Council, the Act requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so it is able to manage the variation between actuals and budget that invariably occur during the year.

Material variations of more than 10% between original budget and actual results or where the variance is considered material by nature are explained below.

Variation Key: **F** = Favourable budget variation, **U** = Unfavourable budget variation.

\$ '000	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2021 ----- Variance -----	
REVENUES				
Rates and annual charges	210,514	211,126	612	0% F
User charges and fees	27,034	30,864	3,830	14% F
The negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on User Charges & Fees was lower than originally projected. This includes better than anticipated income in tourist parks, leasing arrangements, development applications and the golf course. This was partially offset by lower than anticipated income for commercial tipping at the waste facility and leisure centres.				
Other revenues	9,498	6,444	(3,054)	(32)% U
Other Revenues negative variation is due to reclassification of leasing, license and community leases to Other Income (\$5.1M). This has been partially offset by receipt of an unbudgeted insurance settlement (\$0.8M) and lower impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic related to the issue of infringements and fees related to parking (\$0.8M), animal control (\$0.3M) and other more minor variations				
Operating grants and contributions	19,610	30,782	11,172	57% F
Operating Grants is affected by the early receipt of two instalments of the Financial Assistance Grant relating to the 2021/22 financial year.				
Capital grants and contributions	35,460	34,478	(982)	(3)% U
Interest and investment revenue	2,343	1,907	(436)	(19)% U
Interest & investment income is lower due to the change in the fair value of the equity relating to the Civic Risk Mutual insurance pool. There has been a recognition of the transition from a joint venture to a company limited by guarantee structure.				
Other income	-	6,466	6,466	- F
An original budget was not proposed for this income category with \$5.1M of the original budget for Other Revenues relating to Other Income. The variance to budget has been impacted by lower than anticipated impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.				

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	2021 ----- Variance -----		
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits and on-costs	124,066	123,589	477	0%	F
Materials and services	81,268	76,619	4,649	6%	F
Borrowing costs	2,374	2,179	195	8%	F
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	63,702	61,203	2,499	4%	F
Other expenses	19,628	21,470	(1,842)	(9)%	U
Net losses from disposal of assets	–	1,995	(1,995)	–	U

This budget variation is largely a result of the disposal of civil assets that have residual values. These predominantly include transport (\$1.8M), buildings (\$0.6), stormwater (\$0.4), vehicles (\$0.3M), mobile plant (\$0.3M) and other more minor items.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows from operating activities	70,131	92,709	22,578	32%	F
The cash flows from operating activities has been impacted by the early receipt of two instalments of the Financial Assistance Grant relating to the 2021/22 financial year and an increase in rates revenue due to the COVID-19 deferral on the final instalment of the 2019/20 rates as well as savings on the delivery of the capital program compared to budget.					
Cash flows from investing activities	(88,891)	(90,832)	(1,941)	2%	U
Cash flows from financing activities	(5,242)	(5,608)	(366)	7%	U

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	803	2,005
Cash-equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	33,309	13,932
– Managed funds	18,208	40,114
Total cash and cash equivalents	52,320	56,051

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	52,320	56,051
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	52,320	56,051

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss				
Managed funds	3,221	–	2,307	–
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	45,398	–	42,464	–
Mortgage backed securities	1,715	–	1,622	–
CivicRisk Mutual Limited	–	3,199	–	–
Total	50,334	3,199	46,393	–
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	53,000	12,000	51,030	4,000
Total	53,000	12,000	51,030	4,000
Total financial investments	103,334	15,199	97,423	4,000

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories – those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument (FVOCI-equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, impairment and gains or loss on de-recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments

Council had strategic investment in an entity over which they did not have significant influence nor control. Council made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they were not held for trading purposes.

These investments were carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). This investment was sold during the 2019-2020 financial year. On disposal the balance in the financial asset reserve was transferred to accumulated surplus and not reclassified to profit and loss.

Other net gains and losses excluding dividends and profit on sale are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Council's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in FRNs, managed funds, mortgage backed securities and interest in CivicRisk Mutual in the Statement of Financial Position.

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C1-3 Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	155,654	15,199	153,474	4,000

\$ '000	2021	2020
---------	------	------

Details of restrictions

External restrictions

External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:

Developer contributions – general ^A	38,719	35,099
Transport for NSW contributions ^B	115	350
Specific purpose unexpended grants ^C	9,687	3,568
Stormwater management ^D	2,178	1,860
Unexpended loan ^E	965	2,686
Private contributions	5,420	6,167
Special rates levy – Wollongong mall	282	214
Domestic waste management ^D	10,746	14,216
Special rates levy – city centre	59	49
Local infrastructure renewal scheme round 3 ^F	277	274
Housing Affordability	9,640	10,987
Total external restrictions	78,088	75,470

Internal restrictions

Council has internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments as follows:

Car parking strategy	1,051	2,195
Darcy Wentworth Park	171	171
Maccabe Park development	1,590	1,440
Sports Priority Program	943	938
Waste Disposal Facility	3,415	561
West Dapto Development	6,951	6,067
Strategic Projects	46,558	42,900
Property Investment Fund	9,388	7,889
Southern Phone natural areas	173	173
Lake Illawarra Estuary Management Fund	436	341
Total internal restrictions	70,676	62,675
Total restrictions	148,764	138,145

Internal restrictions over cash, cash equivalents and investments are those assets restricted only by a resolution of the elected Council.

(A) Development contributions which are not yet expended for the provision of services and amenities in accordance with contributions plans.

(B) Transport for NSW contributions which are not yet expended for the provision of services and amenities in accordance with those contributions.

(C) Grants which are not yet expended for the purposes for which the grants were obtained.

(D) Domestic Waste Management and other special rates/levies/charges are externally restricted assets and must be applied for the purposes for which they were raised.

(E) State Government interest free loan to be administered on infrastructure as part of the West Dapto development.

(F) State Government subsidised loans to be administered on infrastructure projects over the Local Government Area.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Purpose				
Rates and annual charges	10,430	–	13,104	–
Interest and extra charges	1,505	–	1,477	–
User charges and fees	5,592	–	3,656	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	136	–	447	–
– Other income accruals	1,757	–	1,162	–
Government grants and subsidies	508	–	–	–
Net GST receivable	2,357	–	2,652	–
Total	22,285	–	22,498	–
Less: provision of impairment				
User charges and fees ¹	(426)	–	(831)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(426)	–	(831)	–
Total net receivables	21,859	–	21,667	–

(1) Council adopted a policy in line with the National Code of Conduct for leasing arrangements during COVID-19. The provision was increased in 2019/20 to allow for potential rental waivers as a result of this policy position.

Accounting policy

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

When estimating ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

When considering the ECL for rates and annual charges debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

Credit losses are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Council writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

None of the receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activity.

Where Council renegotiates the terms of receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Inventories at cost				
Real estate for resale	–	5,972	–	5,972
Stores and materials	463	–	381	–
Total inventories at cost	463	5,972	381	5,972
Total inventories	463	5,972	381	5,972

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Details for real estate development				
Residential	–	5,972	–	5,972
Total real estate for resale	–	5,972	–	5,972

(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

Represented by:

Acquisition costs	–	5,972	–	5,948
Development costs	–	–	–	24
Total costs	–	5,972	–	5,972
Total real estate for resale	–	5,972	–	5,972

Movements:

Real estate assets at beginning of the year	–	5,972	–	5,948
– Purchases and other costs	–	–	–	24
Total real estate for resale	–	5,972	–	5,972

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land held for resale

Land held for resale is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned by specific identification and includes the cost of acquisition, and development and borrowing costs during development. When development is completed, borrowing costs and other holding charges are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs included in the cost of land held for resale are those costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the acquisition and development of the land had not been made. Borrowing costs incurred while active development is interrupted for extended periods are recognised as expenses.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets

\$ '000	Notes	2021	2020
Contract assets	C1-6	4,707	5,669
Total contract assets and contract cost assets		4,707	5,669

Contract assets

Work relating to capital grants & contributions	4,503	5,669
Work relating to operational grants & contributions	204	–
Total contract assets	4,707	5,669

Accounting policy

Contract assets

Contract assets represent Council's right to payment in exchange for goods or services the Council has transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

Contract assets arise when the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract and therefore the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. Once an invoice or payment claim is raised or the relevant milestone is reached, Council recognises a receivable.

Impairment of contract assets is assessed using the simplified expected credit loss model where lifetime credit losses are recognised on initial recognition.

C1-7 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Non-current assets held for sale				
Land	111	–	–	–
Total non-current assets held for sale	111	–	–	–

Details of assets

Two parcels of land have been classified as 'held for sale' as they are in negotiation and expected to be sold during the 2021-2022 financial year.

Accounting policy

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use and are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2020			Asset movements during the reporting period										At 30 June 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions: renewals	Additions: new assets	Carrying value at disposal	Depreciation expense	Impairment reversal (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Other movements: Transfer to Expense	Transfers to held for sale category	Revaluation increments to equity (A/R)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$'000																
Capital work in progress	54,017	—	54,017	22,894	42,789	—	—	—	(61,901)	—	(2,332)	—	—	55,467	—	55,467
Plant and equipment	42,203	(20,800)	21,403	6,194	—	(926)	(4,422)	—	121	—	—	—	—	44,890	(22,520)	22,370
Office equipment	7,497	(4,215)	3,282	2,747	—	—	(1,242)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,244	(5,457)	4,787
Furniture and fittings	3,035	(1,104)	1,931	137	—	—	(314)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,172	(1,418)	1,754
Land:																
– Operational land	249,821	—	249,821	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	(111)	—	249,869	—	249,869
– Community land	295,027	(760)	294,267	—	3,113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298,140	(760)	297,380
– Crown land	103,057	—	103,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,057	—	103,057
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	5,970	—	5,970	—	1,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,502	—	7,502
Infrastructure:																
– Buildings – non-specialised	210,898	(75,661)	135,237	—	—	(2)	(3,743)	—	5,846	—	—	—	—	216,743	(79,405)	137,338
– Buildings – specialised	332,125	(166,327)	165,798	—	—	(258)	(5,578)	—	2,275	575	—	—	—	333,783	(170,971)	162,812
– Other structures	16,204	(6,958)	9,246	—	—	(4)	(660)	—	826	—	—	—	—	17,009	(7,601)	9,408
– Roads	1,479,575	(869,317)	610,258	—	—	(868)	(20,396)	(210)	22,603	300	—	—	—	1,498,514	(886,827)	611,687
– Bridges	174,322	(55,500)	118,822	—	—	(844)	(2,216)	—	2,784	—	—	—	—	176,026	(57,480)	118,546
– Footpaths	305,485	(147,250)	158,235	—	—	(221)	(4,275)	—	11,459	6,049	—	—	—	331,074	(159,827)	171,247
– Stormwater drainage	961,129	(430,981)	530,148	—	5,599	(225)	(10,536)	—	6,653	625	—	—	—	973,585	(441,321)	532,264
– Swimming pools	32,093	(22,730)	9,363	—	—	—	(517)	—	2,303	671	—	—	960	39,847	(27,067)	12,780
– Other open space/recreational assets	163,782	(49,962)	113,820	—	3,390	(178)	(3,831)	—	6,226	(3,565)	—	—	10,131	191,213	(65,220)	125,993
Other assets:																
– Heritage collections	15,415	—	15,415	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,569	—	15,569
– Library books	8,159	(3,597)	4,562	1,317	—	—	(1,171)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,476	(4,768)	4,708
– Other	67,702	(16,867)	50,835	—	—	—	(1,822)	—	805	(4,655)	—	—	387	57,745	(12,195)	45,550
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):																
– Tip assets	9,410	(9,410)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,410	(9,410)	—
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4,536,926	(1,881,439)	2,655,487	33,289	56,736	(3,526)	(60,723)	(210)	—	—	(2,332)	(111)	11,478	4,642,335	(1,952,247)	2,690,088

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

continued on next page ...

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C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2019			Asset movements during the reporting period										At 30 June 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Waste Remediation reassessment	Transfer to expense	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000																
Capital work in progress	119,950	—	119,950	51,948	29,146	—	—	(138,979)	—	(8,048)	—	—	—	54,017	—	54,017
Plant and equipment	42,040	(19,349)	22,691	4,327	—	(1,029)	(4,586)	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,203	(20,800)	21,403
Office equipment	8,118	(4,742)	3,376	934	—	—	(1,057)	29	—	—	—	—	—	7,497	(4,215)	3,282
Furniture and fittings	2,904	(807)	2,097	132	—	—	(298)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,035	(1,104)	1,931
Land:																
– Operational land	249,843	—	249,843	—	4	(26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249,821	—	249,821
– Community land	229,910	(760)	229,150	—	1,923	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	63,189	295,027	(760)	294,267
– Crown land	108,721	—	108,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,664)	—	103,057	—	103,057
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	5,684	—	5,684	—	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—	5,970	—	5,970
Infrastructure:																
– Buildings – non-specialised	213,464	(73,592)	139,872	—	—	(1,402)	(3,757)	5,575	(5,051)	—	—	—	—	210,898	(75,661)	135,237
– Buildings – specialised	326,555	(163,263)	163,292	—	—	(503)	(5,507)	3,497	5,019	—	—	—	—	332,125	(166,327)	165,798
– Other structures	13,971	(6,489)	7,482	—	—	(37)	(584)	2,324	61	—	—	—	—	16,204	(6,958)	9,246
– Roads	1,426,090	(856,091)	569,999	—	9,657	(2,022)	(20,289)	52,913	—	—	—	—	—	1,479,575	(869,317)	610,258
– Bridges	152,318	(53,579)	98,739	—	—	(18)	(1,951)	22,052	—	—	—	—	—	174,322	(55,500)	118,822
– Footpaths	291,660	(144,470)	147,190	—	3,343	(633)	(4,172)	12,507	—	—	—	—	—	305,485	(147,250)	158,235
– Stormwater drainage	947,790	(422,151)	525,639	—	7,838	(1,364)	(10,562)	8,542	—	—	—	—	55	961,129	(430,981)	530,148
– Swimming pools	29,738	(23,407)	6,331	—	—	(104)	(499)	3,635	—	—	—	—	—	32,093	(22,730)	9,363
– Other open space/recreational assets	158,109	(47,686)	110,423	137	—	(236)	(3,690)	7,714	(528)	—	—	—	—	163,782	(49,962)	113,820
Other assets:																
– Heritage collections	15,121	—	15,121	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,415	—	15,415
– Library books	8,162	(3,666)	4,496	1,230	—	—	(1,164)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,159	(3,597)	4,562
– Other	49,066	(14,589)	34,477	—	—	—	(2,043)	17,902	499	—	—	—	—	67,702	(16,867)	50,835
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):																
– Tip assets	14,817	(9,292)	5,525	—	—	—	(118)	—	—	—	(5,407)	—	—	9,410	(9,410)	—
Investment Property (refer to Note C1-9):																
Investment Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4,414,031	(1,843,933)	2,570,098	58,708	52,205	(7,374)	(60,277)	—	—	(8,048)	(5,407)	(5,664)	63,244	4,536,926	(1,881,439)	2,655,487

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and taxes).

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are acquired by Council at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Useful lives of IPPE

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	3 to 25	Playground equipment	10 to 15
Office furniture	5 to 34	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 20
Computer equipment	2 to 10		
Vehicles	3 to 20	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	8 to 10	Buildings: masonry	50 to 196
Other plant and equipment	2 to 34	Buildings: other	2 to 50
Stormwater assets			
Drains	30 to 130		
Culverts	30 to 130		
Flood control structures	30 to 130		
Transportation assets		Other infrastructure assets	
Roads: seal	8 to 95	Bulk earthworks	Infinite
Roads: base	15 to 145	Swimming pools	40 to 100
Roads: sub-base	15 to 145	Other open space/recreational assets	3 to 115
Bridge: concrete	80	Other infrastructure	10 to 100
Bridge: other	20 to 80		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	20 to 104		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Income Statement.

Revaluation Model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Independent comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five years, however the carrying amount of assets is assessed by Council at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from current fair value.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against revaluation reserves directly in equity to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

Land under roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips.

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008. Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with the IPPE accounting policy.

C1-8 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of the Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated. Improvements on Crown reserves are also recorded as assets, while maintenance costs incurred by Council and revenues relating to the reserves are recognised within Council's Income Statement.

Rural Fire Service assets

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed".

These Rural Fire Service assets are recognised as assets of the Council in these financial statements.

C1-9 Investment properties

Owned investment property

\$ '000	2021	2020
At fair value		
Opening balance at 1 July	5,000	5,000
– Capitalised expenditure	–	1,998
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	(400)	(1,998)
Closing balance at 30 June	4,600	5,000

Accounting policy

Investment property, principally comprising freehold office buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Council. Changes in fair values are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

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C1-10 Intangible assets

\$ '000	2021	2020
Software		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	2,345	2,506
Accumulated amortisation	(2,091)	(2,066)
Net book value – opening balance	254	440
Movements for the year		
Amortisation charges	(102)	(186)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	2,345	2,345
Accumulated amortisation	(2,193)	(2,091)
Total intangible assets – net book value	152	254

Accounting policy

IT development and software

Software development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase (including external direct costs of materials and services, direct payroll, and payroll-related costs of employees' time spent on the project) and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility, and where the Council has an intention and ability to use the asset. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over periods generally ranging from three to five years.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over land and buildings. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Land & Buildings

Council leases land and building for libraries and other operations; these leases are between 5 and 30 years and some include a renewal option to allow Council to renew the lease term. These leases contain an annual pricing mechanism based on either fixed increases or CPI movements at each anniversary of the lease inception.

Extension options

Council includes extension options in some of their leases to provide flexibility and certainty to Council operations and reduce costs of moving premises. These extension options are at Council's discretion.

At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, Council assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

There are \$6.2M in potential future lease payments which are not included in lease liabilities as Council has assessed that the exercise of the option is not reasonably certain.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Land & Buildings	Total
2021		
Opening balance at 1 July	1,790	1,790
Additions to right-of-use assets	59	59
Depreciation charge	(378)	(378)
Balance at 30 June	1,471	1,471
2020		
Adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019 – first time lease recognition	2,172	2,172
Depreciation charge	(382)	(382)
Balance at 30 June	1,790	1,790

(b) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2021					
Cash flows	377	763	431	1,571	1,571
2020					
Cash flows	341	972	547	1,860	1,860

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(c) Income Statement

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to leases where Council is a lessee are shown below:

\$ '000	2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	58	65
Depreciation of right of use assets	378	382
	436	447

(d) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	406	377
	406	377

(e) Leases at significantly below market value – concessionary / peppercorn leases

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for land and infrastructure which are used for:

- pedestrian crossings and bridges
- boat ramp

The leases are generally for an extended period of time and require payments of a maximum amount of \$1,000 per year. Council does not believe that any of the leases in place are individually material from a statement of financial position or performance perspective.

Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, Council assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration?

Council has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components for any class of asset and has accounted for payments as a single component.

At the lease commencement, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where Council believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification, or change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI).

Where the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement.

Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases at significantly below market value / concessionary leases

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

- investment property – where the asset is held predominantly for rental or capital growth purposes (refer note C1-9)
- property, plant and equipment – where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-8).

\$ '000	2021	2020
(i) Assets held as investment property		
The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to operating leases where Council is a lessor are shown below		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	434	392
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	434	392
Operating lease expenses		
Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	147	142
Total expenses relating to operating leases	147	142
(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	6,032	6,343
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	6,032	6,343
(iv) Maturity analysis of contractual lease income: investment property		
Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:		
< 1 year	361	428
1–2 years	180	287
2–3 years	69	156
3–4 years	–	67
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	610	938

Accounting policy

When Council is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

When Council has a sub-lease over an asset and is the intermediate lessor then the head lease and sub-lease are accounted for separately. The classification of the sub-lease is based on the right-of-use asset which arises from the head lease rather than the useful life of the underlying asset.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components, the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

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C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Payables				
Prepaid rates	3,045	–	2,377	–
Goods and services – operating expenditure	2,732	–	3,633	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	3,622	–	2,964	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Other expenditure accruals	14,395	–	16,504	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	2,172	–	4,054	–
Agency Funds	–	–	385	–
Other	655	–	675	–
Total payables	26,621	–	30,592	–
Total payables	26,621	–	30,592	–

Current payables not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2021	2020
Payables – security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,069	3,202
Total payables	1,069	3,202

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Council comprise trade payables and loans.

Payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Council prior to the end of financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

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C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	5,305	–	707	–
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	58	–	43	–
Unexpended capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	214	–	339	–
Total grants received in advance		5,577	–	1,089	–
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Upfront fees	(iii)	2,600	–	2,483	–
Total user fees and charges received in advance		2,600	–	2,483	–
Total contract liabilities		8,177	–	3,572	–

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. The revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

(ii) The contract liability relates to operating grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Fees paid upfront for the delivery of specific Council services are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue when the performance obligations are met.

(i) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

\$ '000	2021	2020
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	938	302
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	40	–
Capital contributions (to construct Council controlled assets)	229	42
Upfront fees	2,198	2,598
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	3,405	2,942

Significant changes in contract liabilities

The contract liabilities have increased due to the uncommon prepayment of capital grant funds in 2020/21 for projects to be delivered in future financial years.

Accounting policy

Contract liabilities are recorded when consideration is received from a customer / fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer, Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

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C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	5,497	6,942	5,260	12,439
Total borrowings	5,497	6,942	5,260	12,439

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council. Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note E1.

Borrowings relating to restricted assets

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Externally restricted assets				
Loans	277	–	274	–
Total borrowings relating to restricted assets	277	–	274	–
Total borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	5,220	6,942	4,986	12,439
Total borrowings	5,497	6,942	5,260	12,439

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2020		Non-cash movements				2021
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	17,699	(5,260)	–	–	–	–	12,439
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,860	(406)	59	–	–	58	1,571
Total liabilities from financing activities	19,559	(5,666)	59	–	–	58	14,010

	2019		Non-cash movements				2020
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	25,431	(7,934)	–	–	–	202	17,699
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	–	(377)	–	–	2,172	65	1,860
Total liabilities from financing activities	25,431	(8,311)	–	–	2,172	267	19,559

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2021	2020
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	300	300
Credit cards/purchase cards	835	835
Total financing arrangements	1,135	1,135
Drawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	16	59
Total drawn financing arrangements	16	59

continued on next page ...

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C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2021	2020
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	300	300
– Credit cards/purchase cards	819	776
Total undrawn financing arrangements	1,119	1,076

Additional financing arrangements information

Breaches and defaults

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

(1) The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or borrowing costs.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-current	2020 Current	2020 Non-current
Annual leave	12,252	–	11,404	–
Sick leave	168	–	179	–
Long service leave	42,965	957	45,412	905
Other leave	1,383	–	1,209	–
Total employee benefit provisions	56,768	957	58,204	905

Current employee benefit provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2021	2020
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	45,373	47,811
	45,373	47,811

Accounting policy

Employee benefit provisions are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

On-costs

The employee benefit provisions include the aggregate on-cost liabilities that will arise when payment of current employee benefits is made in future periods. These amounts include superannuation which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.

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C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2021 Current	2021 Non-Current	2020 Current	2020 Non-Current
Other provisions				
Self insurance – workers compensation	2,116	7,415	2,075	5,579
Self insurance – claims incurred	255	430	305	425
Sub-total – other provisions	2,371	7,845	2,380	6,004
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	250	30,512	500	32,867
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	250	30,512	500	32,867
Total provisions	2,621	38,357	2,880	38,871

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions			Net carrying amount
	Self Insurance: Workers compen- sation	Asset remediation	Self Insurance: Claims incurred	
2021				
At beginning of year	7,654	33,367	730	41,751
Unwinding of discount	–	1,488	–	1,488
Additional provisions	2,617	–	–	2,617
Amounts used (payments)	(3,202)	–	–	(3,202)
Remeasurement effects	2,462	(3,755)	–	(1,293)
Unused amounts reversed	–	–	(45)	(45)
Expenditure incurred attributable to provisions	–	(338)	–	(338)
Total other provisions at end of year	9,531	30,762	685	40,978
2020				
At beginning of year	7,121	42,939	734	50,794
Unwinding of discount	–	1,939	–	1,939
Additional provisions	2,503	–	–	2,503
Amounts used (payments)	(2,434)	–	–	(2,434)
Remeasurement effects	464	(10,965)	–	(10,501)
Unused amounts reversed	–	–	(4)	(4)
Expenditure incurred attributable to provisions	–	(546)	–	(546)
Total other provisions at end of year	7,654	33,367	730	41,751

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

Council has a legal/public obligation to make, restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the open Whytes Gully Waste Disposal Depot and closed Helensburgh Waste Depot.

Self-insurance - workers compensation

To recognise liabilities for outstanding claims (uninsured losses) arising from Council's decision to undertake self-insurance for excesses up to \$750,000 on any individual claim. Claims beyond this are supported by an external insurance policy.

Self-insurance - claims incurred

To recognise liabilities for both (i) claims expected to be incurred but not reported and (ii) claims reported and estimated as a result of Council being self insured up to an excess of \$100,000 on any individual claim.

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Asset Remediation/Restoration

Restoration

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs.

Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

Rehabilitation

Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each reporting date, and the cost is charged to the Income Statement.

Provision is made for the estimated present value of the costs of environmental clean-up obligations outstanding at the reporting date. These costs are charged to the Income Statement. Movements in the environmental clean-up provisions are presented as an operating cost, except for the unwinding of the discount which is shown as a borrowing cost.

Remediation procedures generally commence soon after the time the damage, remediation process, and estimated remediation costs become known, but may continue for many years depending on the nature of the disturbance and the remediation techniques.

As noted above, the ultimate cost of environmental remediation is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, or experience at other locations. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in quarry reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for close down and restoration and environmental clean-up, which would affect future financial results.

Other movements in the provisions for close-down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, and revisions to discount rates, are capitalised within property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

Close-down and restoration costs are a normal consequence of tip and quarry operations, and the majority of close-down and restoration expenditure is incurred at the end of the life of the operations. Although the ultimate cost to be incurred is uncertain, Council estimates the respective costs based on feasibility and engineering studies using current restoration standards and techniques.

Self-insurance - workers compensation

Council holds a level of self-insurance in the form of an excess layer of \$750,000 on any individual claim for workers compensation. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims. Council also maintains a bank guarantee to meet expected future claims; refer to Note E3-1.

Self-insurance - claims incurred

Council holds a level of self-insurance in the form of an excess layer of \$100,000 on any individual claim for public liability and professional indemnity. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

Investment revaluation reserve (2020 only)

Changes in the fair value of financial assets recognised through other comprehensive income are taken through the investment revaluation reserve. The accumulated changes in fair value are transferred to profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired.

D Council structure

D1 Results by fund

Council utilises only a general fund for its operations.

DRAFT

D2 Interests in other entities

\$ '000	Council's share of net assets	
	2021	2020
Net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method – assets		
Joint ventures	–	3,484
Total Council's share of net assets	–	3,484

D2-1 Interests in joint arrangements

Net carrying amounts – Council's share

\$ '000	Nature of relationship	Interest in ownership			
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Civic West	Joint venture	0.0%	6.1%	–	2,561
Civic Risk	Joint venture	0.0%	12.9%	–	923
Total carrying amounts – material joint ventures				–	3,484

Material joint ventures

From 1st July 2020, the CivicRisk entities previously disclosed as joint ventures were legally combined into CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. Through this process the three joint ventures novated their assets, liabilities and member surpluses into CivicRisk Mutual Ltd. The new entity has been recognised as a passive interest financial asset within the statements for the 2020/21 financial year.

The comparative information in this note provides information on the joint ventures included in the consolidated financial statements for the 2019/20 financial year.

Details

	Principal activity	Measurement method
Civic West	Insurance	Equity
Civic Risk	Insurance	Equity

Relevant interests and fair values

	Interest in outputs		Proportion of voting power	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Civic West	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	7.7%
Civic Risk	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	5.3%

D2-1 Interests in joint arrangements (continued)

Summarised financial information for joint ventures

\$ '000	Civic West 2021	2020	Civic Risk 2021	2020
Statement of financial position				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	14,665	–	6,177
Other current assets	–	15,584	–	5,924
Non-current assets	–	33,048	–	5,102
Current liabilities				
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	–	4,561	–	5,923
Other current liabilities	–	8,617	–	490
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	–	7,999	–	3,635
Net assets	–	42,120	–	7,155
Statement of comprehensive income				
Income	–	6,648	–	14,474
Interest income	–	1,321	–	205
Interest expense	–	(18)	–	–
Other expenses	–	(4,770)	–	(14,468)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	–	3,181	–	211
Profit/(loss) for the period	–	3,181	–	211
Total comprehensive income	–	3,181	–	211
Share of income – Council (%)	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	25.1%
Profit/(loss) – Council (\$)	–	502	–	53
Total comprehensive income – Council (\$)	–	502	–	53
Summarised Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	–	(1,887)	–	1,614
Cash flows from investing activities	–	12,681	–	2,750
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	–	10,794	–	4,364

Accounting policy for joint arrangements (2020 only)

Council has determined that it has only joint ventures.

Joint Ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with AASB128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. Under this method, the investment is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Council's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture after the date of acquisition.

If the Council's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further losses.

The Council's share in the joint venture's gains or losses arising from transactions between itself and its joint ventures are eliminated.

Adjustments are made to the joint venture's accounting policies where they are different from those of the Council for purpose of the consolidated financial statements.

Reconciliation of the carrying amount

Opening net assets (1 July)	–	47,340	–	6,944
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D2-1 Interests in joint arrangements (continued)

\$ '000	Civic West 2021	2020	Civic Risk 2021	2020
Profit/(loss) for the period	–	3,181	–	211
Closing net assets	–	50,521	–	7,155
Council's share of net assets (%)	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	12.9%
Council's share of net assets (\$)	–	2,561	–	923

D2-2 Subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates not recognised

The following subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates have not been recognised in this financial report.

Name of entity/operation	Principal activity/type of entity	2021 Net profit (\$'000s)	2021 Net assets (\$'000s)
Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation	Inter-Governmental Collaboration Joint Venture	(120)	945

Reasons for non-recognition

Council has assessed this operation as not material for recognition in these statements.

Name of entity/operation	Principal activity/type of entity	2021 Net profit (\$'000s)	2021 Net assets (\$'000s)
Destination Wollongong	Tourism Development & Promotion Associate	71	102

Reasons for non-recognition

Council has assessed this operation as not material for recognition in these statements.

Name of entity/operation	Principal activity/type of entity	2021 Net profit (\$'000s)	2021 Net assets (\$'000s)
Illawarra Performing Arts Centre	Theatre & Town Hall Management Associate	126	605

Reasons for non-recognition

Council has assessed this operation as not material for recognition in these statements.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

The Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. Council's finance area manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors. Council has an investment policy which complies with s625 of the Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and its staff and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council.

The fair value of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether the changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.
- **Liquidity risk** – the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- **Credit risk** – the risk that the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to Council – be it of a capital or income nature.

Council manages these risks (amongst other measures) by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any funds in cash equivalents and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2021	2020
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The following represents a summary of the sensitivity of Council's Income Statement and accumulated surplus (for the reporting period) due to a change in either the price of a financial asset or the interest rates applicable.

It is assumed that the change in interest rates would have been constant throughout the reporting period.

Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	1,189	1,111
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
Possible impact of a 10% movement in price of investments	5,033	4,639

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise (i) rates and annual charges and (ii) user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Council makes suitable provision for the impairment of receivables as required

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land; that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages payment.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2021						
Gross carrying amount	–	5,726	1,985	1,102	3,122	11,935
2020						
Gross carrying amount	–	9,989	1,313	864	2,415	14,581

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision at inception. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	0 - 30 days overdue	31 - 60 days overdue	61 - 90 days overdue	> 91 days overdue	Total
2021						
Gross carrying amount	13,614	171	157	162	953	15,057
Expected loss rate (%)	0.10%	3.16%	7.33%	3.83%	40.82%	2.83%
ECL provision	14	5	12	6	389	426
2020						
Gross carrying amount	5,577	374	354	431	1,181	7,917
Expected loss rate (%)	2.60%	22.74%	27.44%	21.11%	34.96%	10.50%
ECL provision	145	85	97	91	413	831

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk – the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due.

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels and maintaining an adequate cash buffer.

Payment terms can (in extenuating circumstances) also be extended and overdraft facilities utilised as required.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs and debt servicing requirements. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures. The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table below to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates. The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (refer to Note C2-1(b) for lease liabilities) and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Without defined maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2021							
Payables	0.00%	2,172	21,404	–	–	23,576	23,576
Borrowings	1.50%	–	5,914	7,220	–	13,134	12,439
Total financial liabilities		2,172	27,318	7,220	–	36,710	36,015
2020							
Payables	0.00%	4,054	24,161	–	–	28,215	28,215
Borrowings	1.50%	–	8,814	13,134	–	21,948	17,699
Total financial liabilities		4,054	32,975	13,134	–	50,163	45,914

E2-1 Fair value measurement

Council measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Investment property
- Financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of assets and liabilities must be estimated in accordance with various accounting standards for either recognition and measurement requirements or for disclosure purposes.

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a 'level' in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurement hierarchy							
\$ '000	Notes	Date of latest valuation		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Recurring fair value measurements							
Financial assets							
Financial investments	C1-2						
At fair value through profit or loss – designated at fair value on initial recognition		30/06/21	30/06/20	53,533	46,393	53,533	46,393
Total financial assets				53,533	46,393	53,533	46,393
Investment property							
Commercial building	C1-9	30/6/21	30/6/20	4,600	5,000	4,600	5,000
Total investment property				4,600	5,000	4,600	5,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment							
	C1-8						
Roads		30/6/17	30/6/17	611,687	610,258	611,687	610,258
Bridges		30/6/17	30/6/17	118,546	118,822	118,546	118,822
Footpaths		30/6/17	30/6/17	171,247	158,235	171,247	158,235
Stormwater		30/6/17	30/6/17	532,264	530,148	532,264	530,148
Plant and equipment		N/A	N/A	22,370	21,403	22,370	21,403
Office equipment		N/A	N/A	4,787	3,282	4,787	3,282
Furniture and fittings		N/A	N/A	1,754	1,931	1,754	1,931
Operational land		30/6/19	30/6/19	249,869	249,821	249,869	249,821
Community land		30/6/20	30/6/20	297,380	294,267	297,380	294,267
Crown Land		30/6/20	30/6/20	103,057	103,057	103,057	103,057
Land under roads		30/6/19	30/6/19	7,502	5,970	7,502	5,970
Buildings		30/6/19	30/6/19	300,150	301,035	300,150	301,035
Other structures		30/6/19	30/6/19	9,408	9,246	9,408	9,246
Swimming pools		30/6/21	30/6/16	12,780	9,363	12,780	9,363
Library books		N/A	N/A	4,708	4,562	4,708	4,562
Other open space/recreational assets		30/6/21	30/6/16	125,993	113,820	125,993	113,820
Tip asset		30/6/21	30/6/20	–	–	–	–
Works in progress		N/A	N/A	55,467	54,017	55,467	54,017
Artworks		30/6/19	30/6/19	15,569	15,415	15,569	15,415
Other		30/6/21	30/6/16	45,550	50,835	45,550	50,835
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				2 690 088	2 655 487	2 690 088	2 655 487

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair value using quoted market prices of identical assets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (Level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 2 inputs include;

- quoted prices for similar assets in active markets,
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active,
- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable (e.g. interest rates, credit spreads etc.) and
- market corroborated inputs.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. If an observable input (Level 2) requires an adjustment using an unobservable input and that adjustment results in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, the resulting measurement is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Council uses unobservable inputs to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available. But the objective remains the same; i.e. an exit price from the perspective of market participants. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use when pricing, including assumptions about risk. Assumptions about risk include risk inherent in a particular valuation technique and risk inherent in inputs to the technique. Such an adjustment may be necessary if there is a significant measurement uncertainty.

Unobservable inputs have been developed using the best information available, which includes Council's own data. In some cases, Council adjusts its own data if reasonable available information indicates other market participants would use different data or if there is an entity specific synergy (i.e. not available to other market participants).

Level 3 inputs include;

- Unit Rates,
- Unit Price,
- Asset Condition,
- Remaining Useful Life,
- Future Demands,
- Borrowing Rates.

The Fair Valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are as follows:

Financial assets

Valuation Technique – A portion of Council's investment portfolio is measured at fair value (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the current price in an active market for similar assets. Emerald Reverse Mortgage investment securities form part of this portion of Council's portfolio. The market for Australian mortgage backed securities, regardless of the robustness of the structure, is highly illiquid as a direct consequence of the global financial crisis. This has caused difficulties in valuing the security as there is limited "price discovery" in the market. As such the level of valuation input for Council's fair valued investments was considered a level 3.

Investment property

Valuation Technique – Council's Investment Property is measured using sales direct comparison based on a market selling approach (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the sales prices of comparable properties after adjusting for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach are rental yields and price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's investment property valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for rental yields and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Infrastructure – Council's Infrastructure incorporates;

- Roads – Surface and bases, Car Parks, Kerb and Guttering and Traffic Facilities (speed humps, bollards and signs),
- Bridges – Road, Pedestrian and Jetties,
- Footpaths including shared pathways, and
- Stormwater Drainage.

Valuation Technique – Infrastructure assets are recognised using the cost method, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is to equal the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's infrastructure inventory is to determine a unit rate based on square metres or an appropriate unit corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). A process is then undertaken to compare these rates with internal unit rates derived by Council as a result of specific projects that have been undertaken. Further to this other input such as asset condition and useful life require a significant level of professional judgement and can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for these assets was considered level 3.

Plant & Equipment, Office Equipment & Furniture & Fittings incorporate:

- Plant & Equipment – Trucks, Tractors, Graders, Rollers, Buses, Vans, Passenger Vehicles, Mobile Equipment (i.e. generators, hand mowers, tools), Fluid storage units (i.e. septic tanks, water tanks),
- Office Equipment – Electronic Whiteboards, Printing Equipment, Safes and I.T. equipment such as computers, printers and scanners,
- Furniture & Fittings – Chairs, Tables, Filing Cabinets, Bookshelves, Compactuses,

Valuation Technique – These assets are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Operational Land

Valuation Technique – Council's Operational Land is measured using a comparative market selling approach (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the sales prices of comparable properties after adjusting for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant inputs into this valuation approach is price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's operational land valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for similar properties and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Community & Crown Land

Valuation Technique – Council's Community & Crown Land is measured using comparative Land Values (LV) provided by the Valuer General (VG) or an average unit rate based on a comparable LV for similar properties (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – the fair value has been derived from the LV's provided by the Valuer General or an average unit rate based on the LV for similar properties where the Valuer General did not provide a LV. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. Valuations provided by the Valuer General are not in the public domain and the application of an average rate requires a level of professional judgement. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Land Under Roads

Valuation Technique – Land is generally valued using comparative Land Values (LV) provided by the Valuer General (VG) or an average unit rate based on a comparable LV for similar properties (i.e. market approach).

Fair Value Hierarchy – The existing use fair value of land under roads is best expressed as undeveloped or englobo land (pre-subdivision). However, as sufficient sales evidence of englobo land with similar features to the land being valued is generally not available, it is appropriate to use a proxy to estimate the englobo value. Community land value is used as a reasonable proxy to value land under roads, as such land generally has no feasible alternative use, and it is undeveloped and is publicly accessible. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Buildings – Non-Specialised and Specialised

Valuation Technique – Buildings are recognised using the cost method, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is equal to the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Specialised and Non-Specialised buildings are generally assessed at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to lack of market evidence. Key inputs are unit rates and remaining useful life. The exception is non-specialised residential properties which have been valued using sale prices of comparable properties (level 2). The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. The level of evidence to support the critical assumptions of Council's residential property valuation was considered to be significant due to high levels of variability in the market for rental yields and future demands. As such the level of valuation input for all buildings was considered level 3.

Intangible Assets

Valuation Technique – These assets are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Other Structures

Other Structures incorporates Bus Shelters, Shade Structures, Picnic Shelters and BBQ Shelters.

Valuation Technique – Other Structures are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Other Open Space / Recreational Assets

Other Open Space/Recreational Assets incorporate Park Assets including Playgrounds, Skateboard Facilities, Tennis Courts, Furniture and Landscaping and Power Poles.

Valuation Technique – Other Open Space/Recreational Assets are recognised using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – while some elements of the cost method can be supported by market evidence (Level 2) other factors require professional judgement such as asset condition and useful life. As these inputs can have a significant impact on the fair value the valuation input all Other Open Space / Recreational Assets were considered level 3.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Swimming Pools – Structures

Valuation Technique – Swimming Pools and Rock Pools are valued using the cost approach, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's swimming pool inventory is to determine a unit rate based on square metres corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). A process is then undertaken to compare these rates with internal unit rates derived by Council as a result of specific work that has been undertaken. Further to this other input such as asset condition and useful life require a significant level of professional judgement and can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for these properties was considered level 3.

Artworks

Valuation Technique – Art Works are valued using the cost approach, which equates to the current replacement cost of a modern equivalent asset. The cost to replace the asset is to equal the amount that a market participant buyer of that asset would pay to acquire it.

Fair Value Hierarchy - the general valuation approach to determine the fair value of Council's Artworks is to use the market price or purchase price of the original transaction or if the work is in the form of a donation an external valuation is undertaken corroborated by market evidence (Level 2 input). It is noted that the valuation process requires a significant level of professional judgement and this can impact significantly on the fair value. As such the level of valuation input for artworks was considered level 3.

Library Books

Valuation Technique – These assets are recognised at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable substitute for fair value because any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Fair Value Hierarchy – The key unobservable unit to the valuation of this category is asset condition and useful life. The condition of assets is reviewed on an annual basis and an assessment of remaining life undertaken based on these results.

Other Assets

Other Assets is a catch all for the remaining assets held by Council and includes Waste Assets such as Cell Development and Liners, Public Art and Crematorium and Cemetery Beams and Walls.

Valuation Technique - Other Assets are recognised using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – While some elements of the cost method can be supported by market evidence (Level 2) others factors require professional judgement such as asset condition and useful life. As these inputs can have a significant impact on the fair value the valuation input all Other Assets were considered level 3.

Tip Remediation Asset

Valuation Technique – Council's Tip Remediation Asset is measured using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy – Whytes Gully Waste Disposal Depot will require remediation and restoration works to be carried out during and at the end of its useful life. The cash outflows relating to these remediation and restoration works have been modelled and recognised as an asset in Note C1-8 of Council's statements. Key unobservable inputs were the discount rate, cost escalation rate, timing of costs and future environmental management requirements. As such the level of valuation input for Council's tip asset was considered a Level 3.

The tip remediation asset was adjusted in line with changes to the remediation provision. During 2019-2020, the remediation provision was reduced to by an amount greater than the carrying value of the tip remediation and as a result this asset now has a carrying value of zero.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

A summary of the Fair Valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising Level 2 and Level 3 inputs are as follows:

Asset Category	Valuation Frequency	Description of Process	Valuer*	Responsibility
Financial Assets	Monthly	Monthly valuation using the current price in an active market for similar assets	External	Finance Division
Investment Properties	Annually	Assessed each year for material change and adjusted accordingly	External	Property Division
Infrastructure	5 years	Full valuation using current unit rates and comparable work. Assessed each year for material change and adjusted accordingly	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Plant & Equipment	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Office Equipment & Furniture & Fittings	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Operational Land	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External	Property Division
Community & Crown Land	5 Years	Valuer General Land Values or Average Unit Rate for similar properties if not available	Valuer General / Internal	Property / Finance Division
Land Under Roads	5 Years	Valuer General Land Values or Average Unit Rate used as proxy to derive en globo rate	Valuer General / Internal	Finance Division
Buildings – Non Specialised & Specialised	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External / Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division / Property Division
Intangibles	5 Years	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Other Structures	5 Years	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Asset Category	Valuation Frequency	Description of Process	Valuer*	Responsibility
Other Open Space / Recreational Assets	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Swimming Pools - Structures	5 Years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	External / Internal	Infrastructure & Strategic Planning Division
Library Books	Annually	Assessment of remaining useful life undertaken with adjustments to consumption patterns that may impact fair value	Internal	Finance Division
Other Assets	5 years	Full valuation every 5 years or index applied annually if material	Internal	Various
Tip Remediation Asset	Annually	Reassessment of discount rate and application to discounted cash flows if material	Internal	Finance Division

*Internal Valuation refers to the utilisation of in-house expertise to value Council's assets.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

\$ '000	Financial assets		Investment property		IPP&E		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Opening balance	46,393	47,605	5,000	5,000	2,655,487	2,565,095	2,706,880	2,617,700
Total gains or losses for the period								
Recognised in profit or loss – realised ¹	(125)	(283)	(400)	(1,998)	–	–	(525)	(2,281)
Recognised in other comprehensive income – revaluation surplus	–	–	–	–	11,268	57,580	11,268	57,580
Other movements								
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	–	–	–	–	(111)	–	(111)	–
Purchases (GBV)	19,275	9,177	–	1,998	90,025	108,915	109,300	120,090
Disposals (WDV)	(12,010)	(10,106)	–	–	(3,526)	(7,374)	(15,536)	(17,480)
Depreciation and impairment	–	–	–	–	(60,723)	(60,277)	(60,723)	(60,277)
Prior Period Error	–	–	–	–	–	5,003	–	5,003
Waste remediation reassessment	–	–	–	–	–	(5,407)	–	(5,407)
Transfer to expense	–	–	–	–	(2,332)	(8,048)	(2,332)	(8,048)
Closing balance	53,533	46,393	4,600	5,000	2,690,088	2,655,487	2,748,221	2,706,880

(1) Fair value gains recognised in the Income Statement relating to assets still on hand at year end total

E3-1 Contingencies

The following assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position, but their knowledge and disclosure is considered relevant to the users of Council's financial report.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

1. Land under roads

As permitted under AASB 1051, Council has elected not to bring to account land under roads that it owned or controlled up to and including 30/6/08.

2. Various Insurances - HIH & CIC

Council placed or was a party to various liability, property and workers compensation insurance policies with HIH & CIC. During 2000/2001 HIH & CIC went into liquidation. Schemes of Arrangement (Schemes) were established to help facilitate the liquidation and both HIH & CIC remain responsible for payment of their portion of each Council claim incurred which exceeded Council's insurance excess. Under the Schemes Council has recovered \$1,252,991.31 to date. The total of Council's unrecovered claims is currently \$1,044,510.50 however the liquidator has advised that final payments have now been made to all creditors including Council and that the Schemes will now be terminated.

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Bank Guarantees

Council has provided Bank Guarantees totalling \$446,408 as security over damages for work that may impact a third party.

Council has provided security to Work Cover for outstanding workers compensation claims liability in the form of a bank guarantee to the sum of \$7,711,000.

Council is also Guarantor on a mortgage for a third party of \$180,000.

2. Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme (Active Super), named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB119 Employee Benefits for the following reasons:

- Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer.
- The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers. That is, contribution rates have not varied for each sponsoring employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that sponsoring employer.
- Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer.
- The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers, and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by members).

Description of the funding arrangements.

Pooled Employers are required to pay future service employer contributions and past service employer contributions to the Fund.

The future service employer contributions were determined using the new entrant rate method under which a contribution rate sufficient to fund the total benefits over the working life-time of a typical new entrant is calculated. The current future service employer contribution rates are:

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 Point Members; Nil for 180 Point Members*
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times member contributions

* For 180 Point Members, Employers were required to contribute 7% of salaries to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The past service contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total past service contributions of \$40.0 million for 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2020. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities.

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials.

Description of the extent to which Council can be liable to the plan for other Council's obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan

As stated above, each sponsoring employer (Council) is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses.

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2021 was \$3.146M. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by the Fund Actuary, Richard Boyfield FIAA as at 30 June 2020.

The amount of additional contributions included in the total employer contribution advised above is \$1.846M. Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$3.062M.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2021 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,620.5	
Past Service Liabilities	2,445.6	107.2%
Vested Benefits	2,468.7	106.2%

* excluding member accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

Council's share of that deficiency cannot be accurately calculated as the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member councils. For this reason, no liability for the deficiency has been recognised in Council's accounts. Council has a possible obligation that may arise should the Scheme require immediate payment to correct the deficiency.

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	5.75% per annum
Salary inflation	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

The contribution requirements may vary from the current rates if the overall sub-group experience is not in line with the actuarial assumptions in determining the funding program; however, any adjustment to the funding program would be the same for all sponsoring employers in the Pooled Employers group.

3. Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various third party claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its functions and services. Council believes that it ordinarily holds adequate insurance coverage in relation to these third party claims and would not expect any material liabilities to eventuate. Council is aware of two particular third party claims where confirmation of insurance coverage is currently being sought from the relevant insurer/s. Investigations and enquires regarding this matter, our liability and its insurance coverage are ongoing and therefore the amount of the possible obligation cannot be measured reliably.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

4. Development Contributions

Council levies Development Contributions upon various development across the Council area through the required Contributions Plans. As part of these Plans, Council has received funds for which it will be required to expend the monies in accordance with those Plans.

As well, these Plans indicate proposed future expenditure to be undertaken by Council, which will be funded by making levies and receipting funds in future years or where a shortfall exists by the use of Council's General Funds.

These future expenses do not yet qualify as liabilities as of the Reporting Date, but represent Council's intention to spend funds in the manner and timing set out in those plans.

5. Greenhouse Park

Council owns and manages a former landfill site at Greenhouse Park. The landfill was constructed prior to contemporary environmental regulations and used as both a putrescible and builders waste landfill. Following the closure of the site as a landfill, remediation of the site has been progressively occurring to transform the site into a natural area.

Council is also working with the EPA and specialised consultants to manage the landfill waste which was placed on the site. Total remediation costs at this stage are unknown and will be dependent on the remediation strategies implemented. Council is currently working with the EPA and specialised consultants to determine the remediation actions required.

6. Helensburgh Landfill Site

Council manages a former landfill site at Helensburgh located off Halls Road/Nixon Place. The landfill was commenced prior to contemporary environmental regulations and was used at various times for both putrescible and builders construction waste. Following the closure of the site as a landfill, Council is required to remediate the site in accordance with EPA requirements and licence conditions. Council has a future budget allocation of \$12.25M and is currently working with EPA and specialised consultants to prepare the final design documentation and achieve regulatory approval for this project.

7. Native Title

In January 2018, the National Native Title Tribunal accepted registration of a native title claim that included the Wollongong LGA. The claim is now before the Federal Court, and Council is one of a number of defendants to those proceedings. Private freehold land, and certain other land owned by Council is not affected. The claim will take some time to determine before the Federal Court.

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly.

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2021	2020
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	2,303	2,221
Termination benefits	154	–
Total	2,457	2,221

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has assessed other transactions with KMP and their related parties as not material for recognition in these statements.

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2021	2020
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	100	100
Councillors' fees	384	406
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	37	54
Total	521	560

F1-3 Other related parties

\$ '000	Transactions during the year	Terms and conditions
2021		
Associates		
Marketing, events, business and investment in LGA	1,506	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Event sponsorship & support	30	Based on specific events.
Advertisement	1	
Partner program	1	
Performing Arts Centre management	718	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Town Hall management	395	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Asset Maintenance	59	
Community Subsidy	20	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Venue Hire	6	

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

F1-3 Other related parties (continued)

2020

Associates

Marketing, events, business and investment in LGA	1,436	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Event sponsorship & support	97	Based on specific events.
Advertisement	4	
Partner program	2	
Performing Arts Centre management	718	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Town Hall management	395	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Asset Maintenance	41	
Community Subsidy	20	Amounts provided under a funding agreement.
Venue Hire	13	

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Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2021	2020
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During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements

152	150
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services

152	150
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Total Auditor-General remuneration

152	150
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Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Other audit and assurance services

13	40
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Remuneration for audit and other assurance services

13	40
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Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

13	40
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Total audit fees

165	190
-----	-----

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

(a) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2021	2020
Net operating result from Income Statement	35,012	35,532
Adjust for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	61,203	60,845
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of assets	1,995	5,686
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(12,202)	(21,156)
Adoption of AASB 15/1058	–	(1,914)
Prior period WIP written off during year	2,332	8,048
IPP&E restoration write offs	–	5,407
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(206)	280
– Investment property	400	1,998
– Fair value movement on CivicRisk Mutual	285	–
Amortisation of premiums, discounts and prior period fair valuations		
– Interest exp. on interest-free loans received by Council (previously fair valued)	–	203
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	1,488	1,939
Share of net (profits)/losses of associates/joint ventures using the equity method	–	(555)
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	213	14,599
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(405)	354
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(82)	(44)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	3,890	1,307
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	962	(5,669)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(901)	331
Increase/(decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	(616)	996
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(1,619)	(2,686)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	4,605	3,572
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee benefits	(1,384)	4,635
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	(2,261)	(10,982)
Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities from the Statement of Cash Flows	92,709	102,726

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Developer contributions 'in kind'	5,546	–
Other dedications	5,598	19,566
Contributed Art Works	54	196
Contributed Bush Fire Assets	–	122
Planning Agreement - Non-cash contribution	1,004	1,272
Total non-cash investing and financing activities	12,202	21,156

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2021	2020
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	6,066	2,880
Infrastructure	14,278	2,526
Land	262	1,668
Total commitments	20,606	7,074

Details of capital commitments

Buildings includes contracts relating to the following sites: Russell Vale Golf Course, Port Kembla Community Centre, Administration Building, IPAC, Wollongong Town Hall, Art Gallery, Corimal Tennis Court, Gilmore Park, Bulli Tennis Clubhouse, Beaton Park, Port Kembla Beach and Pool.

Infrastructure includes contracts relating to the following sites: Grey Street Keiraville, Cringila Hills, North Wollongong Beach SLSC and Seawall, Brook Street Dapto, Marshall Street Dapto, Darcey Road Port Kembla, Campbell Street Woonona, Wongawilli Road, Gipps Street, Headlands, Barina Park, St James Park Coledale, Judy Masters Oval and West Dapto Road.

In addition to the above, council is in the process of acquiring land at King Street Warrawong. The expected costs of the acquisitions are dependant upon a Valuer General determination that is yet to be received.

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material or significant 'non-adjusting events' that should be disclosed.

G4 Changes from prior year statements

G4-1 Changes in accounting policy

Adoption of new accounting standards

During the year ended 30 June 2021, the Council has adopted AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors*. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on reported position or performance.

G5 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2021

G5-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Opening balance at 1 July 2020	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2021	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash					
Drainage	8,218	831	–	76	–	–	9,125	–
Roads	(7,495)	6,677	48	(61)	(8,096)	–	(8,975)	–
Open space	8,385	1,376	5,498	80	–	–	9,841	–
Community facilities	1,264	32	–	12	–	–	1,308	–
Administration	(1,207)	(3)	–	(12)	(263)	–	(1,485)	–
Public transport	637	28	–	6	–	–	671	–
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	9,802	8,941	5,546	101	(8,359)	–	10,485	–
S7.12 levies – under a plan	24,785	3,111	–	226	(2,271)	–	25,851	–
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	34,587	12,052	5,546	327	(10,630)	–	36,336	–
S7.11 not under plans	353	–	–	3	–	–	356	–
S7.4 planning agreements	159	1,860	1,004	8	–	–	2,027	–
Total contributions	35,099	13,912	6,550	338	(10,630)	–	38,719	–

Under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas. It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

G5-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2020	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2021	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN – WEST DAPTO								
Drainage	8,218	831	–	76	–	–	9,125	–
Roads	(7,495)	6,677	48	(61)	(8,096)	–	(8,975)	–
Open space	8,385	1,376	5,498	80	–	–	9,841	–
Community facilities	1,264	32	–	12	–	–	1,308	–
Administration	(1,207)	(3)	–	(12)	(263)	–	(1,485)	–
Public transport	637	28	–	6	–	–	671	–
Total	9,802	8,941	5,546	101	(8,359)	–	10,485	–

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN – WOLLONGONG ^{A, B}

City Wide	21,636	3,068	–	198	(1,867)	–	23,035	–
City Centre	3,149	43	–	28	(404)	–	2,816	–
Total	24,785	3,111	–	226	(2,271)	–	25,851	–

(A) The Wollongong City-Wide Development Contributions Plan is a levy based plan that reflects development activity in the Local Government Area excluding areas covered by the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan.

(B) Figures provided include amounts collected under the Wollongong City-Wide Development Plan as well as contributions received from relevant development consents approved prior to 2006 that contained conditions for contributions to be made under now repealed Development Contribution plans. These are transferred and applied towards items within the Section 7.12 Plan works schedule as the Section 7.12 Plan is the replacement for the plans repealed in June 2006.

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

G5-3 Contributions not under plans

	Opening balance at 1 July 2020	Contributions received during the year		Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2021	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN – CALDERWOOD ^{A, B, C}								
Roads	353	-	-	3	-	-	356	-
Total	353	-	-	3	-	-	356	-

(A) The Calderwood Urban Release Area was historically in the Shellharbour City Local Government Area. However, the Urban Release Area was later expanded during the State Government's major project approval process to include land that straddles the local government boundary, which comprises 107 hectares of land in the Wollongong Local Government Area at Marshall Mount.

(B) In 2013, the Land and Environment Court imposed a development contribution condition on Stage 1 of the Calderwood development within Shellharbour City Council Local Government Area, requiring the payment of a contribution of \$1,320 per lot to Wollongong City Council to be used towards upgrades of Marshall Mount Road and Yallah Road. The payments reflected in the above relate to these court proceedings.

(C) Wollongong City Council and Lendlease Communities (Australia) Limited have entered into a Planning Agreement for the remainder of the contributions relating to the Calderwood development.

G5-4 S7.4 planning agreements

S7.4 planning agreements

Drainage	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	159	1,860	-	8	-	-	2,027	-
Open space	-	-	987	-	-	-	-	-
Total	159	1,860	1,004	8	-	-	2,027	-

G6 Statement of performance measures

G6-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2021	Indicator 2021	Indicators 2020	Indicators 2019	Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	2,730	0.95%	(1.62)%	(0.48)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	287,668				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	256,886	79.74%	76.10%	73.20%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	322,146				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions ³	126,587	2.15x	2.36x	2.70x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	58,919				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	65,827	8.45x	5.25x	5.77x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	7,787				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	11,935	5.28%	6.74%	5.09%	< 5.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	226,151				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	117,320	5.78 mths	5.63 mths	5.45 mths	> 3.00 mths
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	20,302				

(1) Excludes fair value adjustments, reversal of revaluation decrements, net gain/(loss) on sale of assets, and net loss of interests in joint ventures and associates.

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements, net loss on sale of assets, and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates

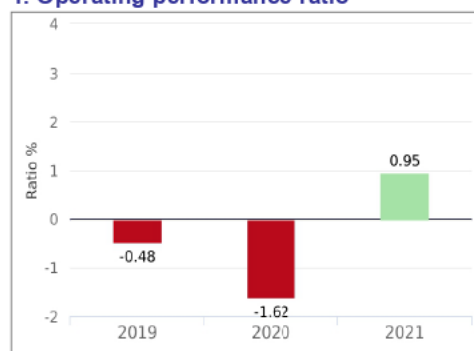
(3) Refer to Notes C1-1 to C1-5 inclusive. Excludes any real estate and land for resale not expected to be sold in next 12 months.

(4) Refer to Notes C3-1 to C3-5 inclusive. Excludes all payables and provisions not expected to be paid in the next 12 months (incl. ELE).

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which Council's operating revenues have exceeded the operating expenditure within the year. Council's ongoing financial sustainability requires positive operating performance over time.

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 0.95%

The positive result for 2021 is consistent with Council's target to provide a small operating surplus. The prior year results were impacted by unfavourable adjustments relating to the valuation of provisions and reclassification of current and prior year capital to operating. These adjustments have not had a significant impact on the 2021 result.

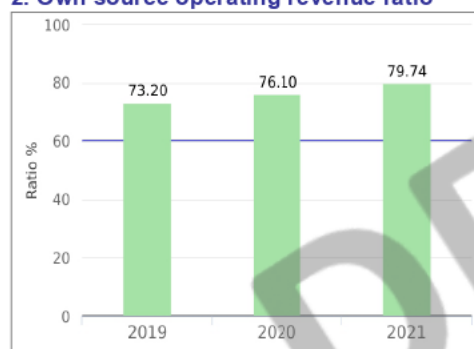
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 79.74%

The result is consistent with previous reporting periods. It is noted that the total revenue includes non-cash contributed assets which fluctuate from year to year and impact the result.

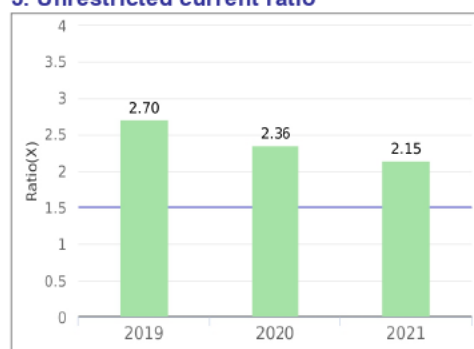
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

To assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 2.15x

This result is currently above the benchmark however Council's strategy to maximise the use of available funds and target a lean unrestricted current ratio aims to bring the result closer to the benchmark.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

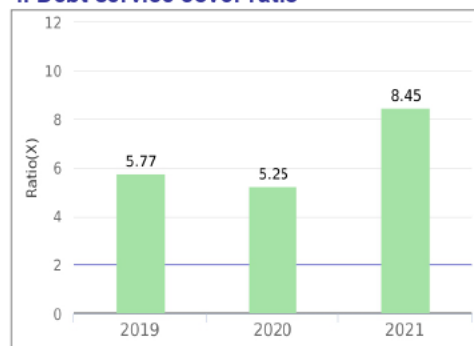
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs) (continued)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 8.45x

The result indicates that Council can adequately service its outstanding debt.

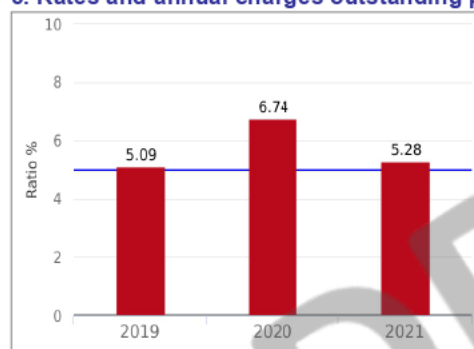
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

To assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 5.28%

The target for this performance measure is less than 5%. There have been ongoing negative impacts from COVID-19 that are still reflected in these numbers.

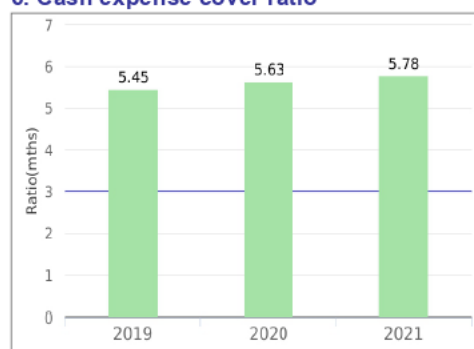
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

Commentary on 2020/21 result

2020/21 ratio 5.78 mths

The result of this measure reflects a high level of liquidity in Council's investment portfolio at the end of 2020/21.

Benchmark: — > 3.00mths

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

41 Burelli Street
Wollongong NSW 2500

Contact details

Mailing Address:

Locked Bag 8821
Wollongong NSW 2500

Telephone: (02) 4227 7111

Facsimile: (02) 4227 7277

Opening hours:

Administration Building: 8:30am - 5:00pm

Internet: www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

Officers

GENERAL MANAGER

Greg Doyle

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Brian Jenkins

PUBLIC OFFICER

Todd Hopwood

AUDITORS

Audit Office of New South Wales
Level 19, Darling Park Tower 2, 201 Sussex Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000

Elected members

LORD MAYOR

Gordon Bradbury

COUNCILLORS

Ward 1

Leigh Colacino
Mithra Cox
Janice Kershaw
Jenelle Rimmer

Ward 2

Cath Blakey
David Brown
Tania Brown
John Dorahy

Ward 3

Dom Figliomeni
The Late Vicky King
Ann Martin
Cameron Walters

Other information

ABN: 63 139 525 939

Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Wollongong City Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Wollongong City Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Background

- i. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the use by both Council and the Office of Local Government in fulfilling their requirements under National Competition Policy.
- ii. The principle of competitive neutrality is based on the concept of a 'level playing field' between persons/entities competing in a market place, particularly between private and public sector competitors.

Essentially, the principle is that government businesses, whether Commonwealth, state or local, should operate without net competitive advantages over other businesses as a result of their public ownership.

- iii. For Council, the principle of competitive neutrality and public reporting applies only to declared business activities.

These include **(a)** those activities classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as business activities being water supply, sewerage services, abattoirs, gas production and reticulation, and **(b)** those activities with a turnover of more than \$2 million that Council has formally declared as a business activity (defined as Category 1 activities).

- iv. In preparing these financial statements for Council's self-classified Category 1 businesses and ABS-defined activities, councils must **(a)** adopt a corporatisation model and **(b)** apply full cost attribution including tax-equivalent regime payments and debt guarantee fees (where the business benefits from Council's borrowing position by comparison with commercial rates).

Wollongong City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the NSW Government Policy Statement '*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines '*Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*',
- the Local Government *Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting*,

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year, and
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2021.

Gordon Bradbury
Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Tania Brown
Deputy Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Greg Doyle
General Manager
18 October 2021

Brian Jenkins
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2021

Wollongong City Council | Income Statement of Waste Disposal | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Waste Disposal

for the year ended 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	26,789	26,285
Rental Income	224	215
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	–	20
Other income	420	270
Total income from continuing operations	27,433	26,790
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,503	2,176
Borrowing costs	1,488	1,939
Materials and services	942	(635)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,377	1,663
Calculated taxation equivalents	462	522
EPA levy	11,409	10,958
Total expenses from continuing operations	18,181	16,623
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	9,252	10,167
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	9,252	10,167
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	9,252	10,167
Less: corporate taxation equivalent [based on result before capital]	(2,406)	(2,796)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	6,846	7,371
Plus accumulated surplus	63,418	52,729
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	462	522
– Corporate taxation equivalent	2,406	2,796
Closing accumulated surplus	73,132	63,418
Return on capital %	19.8%	22.1%

Wollongong City Council | Income Statement of Tourist parks | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Tourist parks

for the year ended 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	7,742	6,717
Rental Income	102	101
Other income	38	46
Total income from continuing operations	7,882	6,864
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	3,179	2,817
Materials and services	2,332	2,110
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,249	1,305
Loss on sale of assets	–	86
Calculated taxation equivalents	477	552
Total expenses from continuing operations	7,237	6,870
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	645	(6)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	645	(6)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	645	(6)
Less: corporate taxation equivalent [based on result before capital]	(168)	–
Surplus (deficit) after tax	477	(6)
Plus accumulated surplus	13,551	13,005
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	477	552
– Corporate taxation equivalent	168	–
Closing accumulated surplus	14,673	13,551
Return on capital %	2.4%	0.0%
Subsidy from Council	–	255

Wollongong City Council | Income Statement of Health & Fitness | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Income Statement of Health & Fitness

for the year ended 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	1,950	2,331
Rental Income	3	1
Other income	71	78
Total income from continuing operations	2,024	2,410
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,469	2,295
Materials and services	1,261	1,296
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	44	42
Calculated taxation equivalents	156	226
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,930	3,859
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(1,906)	(1,449)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(1,906)	(1,449)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(1,906)	(1,449)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(1,906)	(1,449)
Plus accumulated surplus	(14,171)	(12,948)
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	156	226
Closing accumulated surplus	(15,921)	(14,171)
Return on capital %	(33.9)%	(25.5)%
Subsidy from Council	1,990	1,499

Wollongong City Council | Statement of Financial Position of Waste Disposal | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Waste Disposal

as at 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	3,415	561
Total current assets	3,415	561
Non-current assets		
Receivables	59,824	54,637
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	54,281	54,704
Total non-current assets	114,105	109,341
Total assets	117,520	109,902
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	30,762	33,367
Total non-current liabilities	30,762	33,367
Total liabilities	30,762	33,367
Net assets	86,758	76,535
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	73,132	63,418
Revaluation reserves	13,626	13,117
Total equity	86,758	76,535

Wollongong City Council | Statement of Financial Position of Tourist parks | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Tourist parks as at 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Receivables	4,745	3,507
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	27,282	28,262
Total non-current assets	32,027	31,769
Total assets	32,027	31,769
Net assets	32,027	31,769
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	14,673	13,552
Revaluation reserves	17,354	18,217
Total equity	32,027	31,769

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Wollongong City Council | Statement of Financial Position of Health & Fitness | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Statement of Financial Position of Health & Fitness

as at 30 June 2021

\$ '000	2021 Category 1	2020 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5,619	5,692
Total non-current assets	5,619	5,692
Total assets	5,619	5,692
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	17,236	15,558
Total non-current liabilities	17,236	15,558
Total liabilities	17,236	15,558
Net assets	(11,617)	(9,866)
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	(15,921)	(14,171)
Revaluation reserves	4,304	4,303
Total equity	(11,617)	(9,868)

Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

These financial statements are SPFS prepared for use by Council and the Office of Local Government. For the purposes of these statements, the Council is a non-reporting not-for-profit entity.

The figures presented in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* (Act), the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (Regulation) and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The statements are prepared on an accruals basis. They are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, fair value of non-current assets. Certain taxes and other costs, appropriately described, have been imputed for the purposes of the National Competition Policy.

The Statement of Financial Position includes notional assets/liabilities receivable from/payable to Council's general fund. These balances reflect a notional intra-entity funding arrangement with the declared business activities.

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW Government Policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'. *The Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, and returns on investments (rate of return and dividends paid).

Declared business activities

In accordance with Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality, Council has declared that the following are to be considered as business activities:

Category 1

(where gross operating turnover is over \$2 million)

- a. Waste Disposal:** Manages the disposal of solid waste generated within the city.
- b. Tourist Parks:** Operation, management & development of tourist parks at Bulli, Corrimal & Windang.
- c. Health & Fitness:** Responsible for the management and upkeep of Council's Leisure Centres.

Category 2

(where gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million)

Nil

Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs.

However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements.

For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

Notional rate applied (%)

continued on next page ...

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Corporate income tax rate – 26% (2019/20 27.5%)

Land tax – the first \$755,000 of combined land values attracts 0%. For the combined land values in excess of \$755,000 up to \$4,616,000 the rate is 1.6% + \$100. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$4,616,000 a premium marginal rate of 2.0% applies.

Payroll tax – 4.85% on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested. Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 26% (2019/20 27.5%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain/ (loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved. Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council. Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS.

The rate applied of 26% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges for all Category 1 businesses has been applied to all assets owned, or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that Council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors. In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(i) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where Council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations. The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statements of business activities.

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

The NCP policy statement requires that councils with Category 1 businesses 'would be expected to generate a return on capital funds employed that is comparable to rates of return for private businesses operating in a similar field'.

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies. The rate of return is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 1.49% at 30/6/21.

(iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself (as owner of a range of businesses) or to any external entities.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intercompany borrowings

These business activities are notional for external reporting purposes and do not hold separate bank accounts to Council. Therefore a receivable from or payable to Council is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position to reflect their net cash position.

Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment

Buildings and other assets used in the operation of these business activities are owned and controlled by Council. A charge for their utilisation is included in the Income Statement and these assets have been excluded from the Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment in the Statement of Financial Position. The Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment figure consists operational equipment and land as these have not been captured through the Income Statement

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Wollongong City Council | Special Purpose Financial Statements 2021

Wollongong City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Wollongong City Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021	4

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Wollongong City Council | Permissible income for general rates | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2020/21	Calculation 2021/22
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	170,562	175,452
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	827	1,153
Notional general income	c = a + b	171,389	176,605
Permissible income calculation			
Or rate peg percentage	e	2.60%	2.00%
Or plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	4,456	3,532
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	175,845	180,137
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	2	167
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	(265)	(37)
Sub-total	n = (l + m)	(263)	130
Total permissible income	o = k + n	175,582	180,267
Less notional general income yield	p	175,452	180,317
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	130	(50)
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	r	37	54
Carry forward to next year ⁶	t = q + r + s	167	4

Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the Valuation of Land Act 1916.
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer-General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (6) Carry forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require Ministerial approval by order published in the *NSW Government Gazette* in accordance with section 512 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.

Wollongong City Council | Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021 | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring assets to agreed level of service set by Council	2020/21 Required maintenance ^a	2020/21 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings	11,019	19,159	22,539	23,857	300,150	550,526	8.4%	22.7%	63.4%	3.2%	2.3%
	Sub-total	11,019	19,159	22,539	23,857	300,150	550,526	8.4%	22.7%	63.4%	3.2%	2.3%
Other structures	Other structures	668	1,256	696	737	9,408	17,009	6.4%	26.1%	51.2%	3.7%	12.6%
	Sub-total	668	1,256	696	737	9,408	17,009	6.4%	26.1%	51.2%	3.7%	12.6%
Roads	Roads	41,834	70,744	14,192	10,898	611,687	1,498,514	34.5%	16.5%	44.9%	2.5%	1.6%
	Sealed roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bridges	1,244	2,085	1,667	1,280	118,546	176,026	19.3%	33.8%	40.2%	2.3%	4.4%
	Footpaths	2,473	4,103	3,136	2,408	171,247	331,074	15.5%	19.4%	62.6%	1.9%	0.6%
	Other road assets (incl. bulk earth works)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	45,551	76,932	18,995	14,586	901,480	2,005,614	30.0%	18.5%	47.4%	2.4%	1.7%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	637	958	3,207	2,850	532,264	973,585	9.3%	23.2%	67.3%	0.1%	0.1%
	Sub-total	637	958	3,207	2,850	532,264	973,585	9.3%	23.2%	67.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools & Open Space/Recreation	7,242	12,138	26,599	25,274	138,773	231,059	31.9%	5.9%	60.4%	1.4%	0.4%
	Sub-total	7,242	12,138	26,599	25,274	138,773	231,059	31.9%	5.9%	60.4%	1.4%	0.4%
Total – all assets		65,117	110,443	72,036	67,304	1,882,075	3,777,793	21.5%	19.6%	55.7%	1.9%	1.3%

(a) Required maintenance is the amount identified in Council's asset management plans.

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

(1) Cost to bring up to 'satisfactory standard' refers to the estimated cost to replace the calculated percentage of each asset type that are below satisfactory. Satisfactory standard is generally defined as condition 2 (see Asset Condition Definitions). As identified through Council's Securing our Future community engagement, for footpaths and shared paths, this is condition 3. Cost estimates are based on adopted valuation methodologies and do not generally include the cost of enhancements/upgrades to existing assets. The nominated percentage of each asset type below satisfactory standard is detailed under Condition of Public Works in the Annual Report.

Wollongong City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021 (continued)

(2) Required Annual Maintenance' is the amount that should be spent to maintain assets in a satisfactory standard and to ensure that the estimated remaining life of the asset is achieved PLUS the new requirement to include the "operating expenses required to keep the asset in a functional state for community use". During the 2016/17 financial year this process was completely reviewed to ensure inclusion of all labour and materials on all 'asset operation' tasks.

(3) Current Annual Maintenance' is the total expenditure incurred during the year to maintain assets. It also includes the actual expenditure on operational costs to keep the asset in a functional state for community use', which includes costs such as mowing, painting, lighting, cleaning, energy supply etc. It does not include operational overheads (e.g. administration staff) or capital expenditure.

(4) Cost to bring to agreed service level is defined as "The proportion of the GRC that have reached the intervention level based on condition." The outstanding renewal works compared to the total replacement cost of Councils assets. That is calculated as the cost of bringing condition 4 and 5 assets to condition 1.

(5) Below is a summary of asset types included in Asset Class:

Buildings: Community Facilities, Cultural Facilities, Childcare Centres, Public Toilets, Exeloots, Grandstands, Surf Life Saving Clubs, Amenities, Office/Shops, Industrial, Residences, Cabins and Leisure Centres

Roads and Road Related Assets: Road seal, base, sub-base, kerb and gutter, guardrails and traffic facilities (roundabouts, speedhumps, medians etc)

Bridge, Boardwalks and Jetties: Road Bridges, Pedestrian Bridges, Boardwalks and Jetties

Footpaths and Cycleways: Footpaths and cycleways (excluding off road footpaths in parks)

Car parks: Surface car parks (not multi-storey) and Boat ramps

Stormwater: Pits, Pipes, Headwalls, Culverts and Riparian Assets

Recreation: Pools, Playgrounds, Sport Courts, Park Furniture, Picnic Shelters and Landscaping. Does not include non-depreciable land and earthworks

Condition of Public Assets

In assessing the condition of Public Assets, Council has considered the existing condition and function of each asset. The results shown for the condition of assets within each category are an average. Therefore, a proportion of assets in each category are above and below the average result. Council recognise that the ratings scale used (as outlined below) may be different from those used by other Councils but has been based on the rating scale in the International Infrastructure Management Manual.

Asset Condition Definitions

Rating	Status
1	As new
2	Good
3	Fair
4	Poor
5	To be replaced

Wollongong City Council | Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021 | For the year ended 30 June 2021

Wollongong City Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2021

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2021	Indicator 2021	Indicators 2020 2019		Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	50,462	97.11%	102.11%	93.63%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	51,962				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	65,117	3.36%	3.32%	4.76%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	1,937,542				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	67,304	93.43%	101.22%	100.34%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	72,036				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	110,443	2.92%	3.03%	3.26%	
Gross replacement cost	3,777,793				

(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

Wollongong City Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to Section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)

The attached General Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board,
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2021.

Gordon Bradbury
Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Tania Brown
Deputy Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Greg Doyle
General Manager
18 October 2021

Brian Jenkins
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2021

Wollongong City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the NSW Government Policy Statement '*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines '*Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*',
- the Local Government *Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting*,

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

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We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 18 October 2021.

Gordon Bradbury
Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

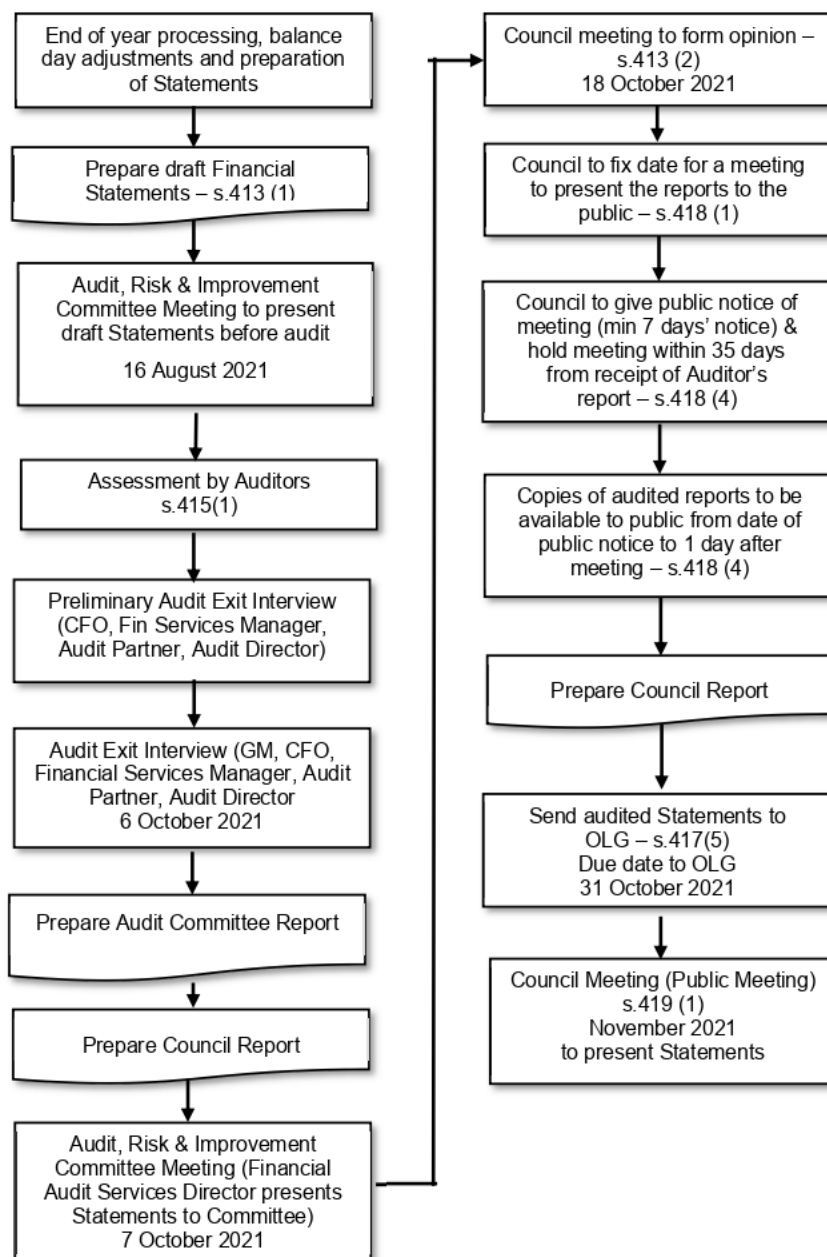
Tania Brown
Deputy Lord Mayor
18 October 2021

Greg Doyle
General Manager
18 October 2021

Brian Jenkins
Responsible Accounting Officer
18 October 2021

Wollongong City Council

Flowchart of the Annual Financial Statements Approval Process



ITEM 2

RECOGNISING OUR OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC ATHLETES INCLUDING EMMA MCKEON

A Lord Mayoral Minute was resolved unanimously on 2 August 2021 for Wollongong City Council to acknowledge and congratulate the Australian athletes at the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games for their dedication to achieve international competitive status.

This report responds to items 3 and 4 relating to recognition of Emma McKeon's achievements and creating an opportunity for the community to celebrate our local Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

RECOMMENDATION

Council determine the preferred option to acknowledge the achievements of Emma McKeon:

- Option A - Naming the North Beach Promenade and Terraces
- Option B - Naming the Cliff Road viewing platform overlooking the harbour and Continental Pools

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Sue Savage, Manager Community Cultural + Economic Development
Authorised by: Kerry Hunt, Director Community Services - Creative and Innovative City

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report.

BACKGROUND

A Lord Mayoral Minute was resolved unanimously on 2 August 2021 relating to recognition of Emma McKeon's achievements and Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

This report responds to items 3 and 4.

- 3 *Council requests that by October 2021 the General Manager recommend possible options to recognise Emma McKeon and her achievements, such as the naming of a venue or location in the City and/or an update of the Olympic Wall of Honour in Lang Park. The community be invited to provide input and feedback on options to recognise Emma McKeon.*
- 4 *Wollongong City Council create an opportunity for Wollongong residents to acknowledge local athletes for their participation and achievements at the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic games at a suitable time yet to be determined.*

Recognising Emma McKeon and her achievements

Local swimmer, Emma McKeon, represented Australia at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. She won seven medals, taking her Olympic medal tally to 11. This makes Emma the highest Olympic medal holder in Australian Olympic history.

The community was invited to provide ideas to recognise Emma McKeon through a two-phased engagement approach. In the initial phase, the community were invited to provide their ideas to recognise the achievements of Emma McKeon. Social media platforms, e-news, register of interest and direct email were used to promote the opportunity. The community could provide their ideas via social media, our online engagement platform, email or text message. Over 200 people participated by either providing ideas and comments or reacting with upvotes and likes.

The ideas provided included renaming Western Suburbs Pool, Continental Pools, Blue Mile/Belmore Basin or Allan's Creek, building an aquatic facility with an Olympic pool in Emma's honour or establishing a community fund or learn to swim program. Suggestions were also received proposing Emma be asked to contribute to suggestions.

A meeting was held with Emma and her family to discuss the proposed ideas and to understand Emma's preferences. Emma was honoured by the support she has received from the community and her

preference was to name a location along the Wollongong foreshore such as a viewing platform, small park or seating area.

Commercial conflict was raised as a concern in renaming an aquatic facility. The McKeon's operate a well-established swim school, from their own facility and under license at Western Suburbs Pool. Renaming an aquatic facility may cause ambiguity and it was highlighted that while the McKeon's currently are the licensee at Western Suburbs pool, this may not always be the case, resulting in another business indirectly operating under the name of McKeon's.

The McKeon's preference was naming a location along the Wollongong foreshore; a viewing platform, small park or seating area would be appropriate. A range of locations along the foreshore were investigated. Key considerations included: accessibility, funding constraints, sites without pre-existing names and Crown Land. Two options were deemed viable:

Option A Naming the North Beach Promenade and Terraces – This project is currently under construction with Stage 1 completion due in mid-2022. Stage 1 lies in the area directly east of Diggies North Beach kiosk and north beyond the North Wollongong Surf Life Saving Club.

Option B Naming the Cliff Road viewing platform overlooking the harbour and Continental Pool – The observation area was constructed around seven years ago and has excellent views across the Blue Mile Precinct.

In the second engagement phase the community was invited to provide local knowledge for consideration in the final decision. It was also an opportunity to gauge community sentiment. Social media, direct email and register of interest were used to promote the opportunity. Over 70 people provided feedback.

Feedback regarding Option A suggested the location provides a connection to Emma's love of the beach and water and has high visitation allowing greater exposure to Emma's achievements. It was suggested the location will be more accessible. Comments were also received suggesting the location should instead be used to honour someone involved with surf lifesaving or surfing.

Feedback regarding Option B suggested the location provides a space for people to meet, relax and read about Emma without distractions. It was suggested this reflects Emma's style, 'contemplative, serene and reflective'. It was also suggested naming may interfere with the cultural heritage linked to Cliff Road and the remnants underneath the viewing platform.

Based on feedback, advice was sought regarding the heritage of the Cliff Road viewing platform location. The viewing platform is in close proximity to the Wollongong Harbour Precinct State Heritage Listing. The site has existing heritage and the recommendations of the Blue Mile Interpretation Plan should be considered.

Olympic Wall of Honour

The inclusion of names on the Illawarra Olympic Wall is managed by the Illawarra Olympic Fundraising Committee. It includes names of athletes who have competed in the Olympics from the five local government areas that comprise the Illawarra. The committee has advised it is in the process of contacting all Illawarra athletes who participated in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics to seek their permission for inclusion on a tile to be placed in the wall.

Council suggested including the names of local Paralympic athletes on the wall to the Illawarra Olympic Fundraising Committee. The committee has indicated its support for the idea noting that the International Paralympic Committee is a different organisation to the International Olympic Committee and advising that management of this may be best managed by individuals with contacts in Paralympic sport. A process will be undertaken by Council staff to progress this initiative.

It is likely there will be an event to mark the handing over of the 'tile' with engraved names. Council staff will continue to liaise with representatives of the Illawarra Olympic Fundraising Committee to seek opportunity to work together on this.

Acknowledging local athletes

A range of options have been investigated however Covid-19 restrictions have limited the ability to provide an opportunity fitting for the occasion.

It is planned that Council include an activity in its Australia Day 2022 program of events to provide Wollongong residents with an opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of our local Olympians and Paralympians.

Council will also undertake digital recognition using its social media platforms across the coming weeks.

Council staff are working in partnership with the Illawarra Academy of Sport in developing these two projects.

PROPOSAL

Recognising Emma McKeon and her achievements

It proposed Council determine the preferred option to acknowledge the achievements of Emma McKeon:

Option A Naming the North Beach Promenade and Terraces

Option B Naming the Cliff Road viewing platform overlooking the harbour and Continental Pools

Interpretative signage will be the preferred option and a communication plan delivered to promote the naming of the site.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A two-phased engagement approach was undertaken with the community to inform options to recognise Emma McKeon and her achievements.

Consultation was undertaken with Emma and her family to discuss the proposed ideas and understand Emma's preferences.

The proposed sites were determined in collaboration with Manager Property and Recreation and Recreation Services Manager.

Advice was sought from the Heritage Coordinator.

In terms of recognition, consultation has been had with representatives from the Illawarra Olympic Fundraising Committee.

Consultation was undertaken with Manager Library and Community Services regarding sourcing of Paralympic historical data.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 goal 2 "We have an innovative and sustainable economy". It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2021-22
Strategy	4 Year Action	Annual Deliverables
4.2.3 Facilitate programs and events that support civic pride	4.2.3.1 Support a range of projects and programs in the city	Deliver civic activities which recognise and celebrate the city's people

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The installation of interpretative signage at the preferred site is anticipated to cost approximately \$20,000.

Inclusion of Paralympic athletes to the Olympic Wall and the Australia Day activity are expected to be managed within existing operational budget.

CONCLUSION

Tokyo Olympic and Para Olympic Games featured a range of dedicated athletes from our local community. Opportunities delivered will recognise our city's people and provide occasion for community to come together, acknowledge, reflect and celebrate.

ITEM 3 DRAFT RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN

The draft Wollongong City Council (WCC) Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023 (draft RAP) is a strategic document that includes practical actions to drive our contribution to reconciliation in our workplace and in the work we do for, and with our community. The draft RAP has been developed in line with Reconciliation Australia's guidelines and standards.

This report seeks support of the draft RAP and Implementation Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 Council support the Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023.
- 2 Council note the Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023 – Implementation Plan.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Sue Savage, Manager Community Cultural + Economic Development
Authorised by: Kerry Hunt, Director Community Services - Creative and Innovative City

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Draft Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023
- 2 Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023 – Implementation Plan
- 3 Reconciliation Action Plan Engagement Report

BACKGROUND

At its heart, reconciliation is about strengthening relationships between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous peoples, for the benefit of all Australians. A Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) provides a strategic approach to drive an organisation's contribution to the national reconciliation movement. Reconciliation Australia provides a framework and guidelines to support organisations develop their RAP. RAP's that meet the framework and guidelines receive nationally recognised endorsement from Reconciliation Australia.

In March 2020, Council began the journey to develop a Reconciliation Australia endorsed RAP. Reconciliation Australia's RAP framework consists of four RAP types - 'Reflect, Innovate, Stretch and Elevate'. Each RAP is designed to suit the stage of an organisation's reconciliation journey. An assessment of Council's current actions, activities and programs determined the appropriate RAP to develop was an Innovate RAP.

As per Reconciliation Australia's RAP Framework, an 'Innovate' RAP must include a statement that captures an organisation's vision for reconciliation and the actions they commit to deliver in the areas 'Relationships, Respect and Opportunities'. An 'Innovate' RAP is delivered over a two-year period and requires annual reporting on progress to Reconciliation Australia.

The development of the draft RAP has been guided by our RAP Steering Working Group, which consists of representatives from Council's Aboriginal Reference Group, Illawarra Aboriginal Medical Service, Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council, Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation and Council staff.

Extensive engagement has been undertaken to inform the development of the draft RAP. Through the process it was evident a strong appetite exists for reconciliation. The information collected through the engagement informed the actions and deliverables of the draft RAP and Implementation Plan and the draft vision:

'We acknowledge our past and recognise the continuing connection the Traditional Custodians of Dharawal country have with these lands and waters. We celebrate, value and respect the diverse cultural history, heritage and traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in our community.'

Our vision for reconciliation is a shared future where Aboriginal culture is celebrated and thrives. We are committed to working together, side by side, to create an inclusive and connected community where Aboriginal people feel a sense of pride and belonging.'

Our draft RAP was submitted to Reconciliation Australia in December 2020. Following a formal review process the draft RAP received conditional endorsement from Reconciliation Australia on 2 September 2021. Final endorsement will be provided by Reconciliation Australia once the RAP is endorsed by Council.

PROPOSAL

This report seeks Council endorsement of the draft RAP and Implementation Plan. The delivery of the RAP will be supported by the Implementation Plan, which provides further detail on the resourcing and delivery of each action in the plan.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A range of engagement methods have been undertaken to build awareness of reconciliation and inform the development of our draft RAP and vision. Since March 2020 the following has been undertaken:

- Our intention to develop a RAP was discussed with Traditional Custodians.
- A Steering Working Group was established including representatives from Illawarra Aboriginal Land Council, Illawarra Medical Services, Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation and our Aboriginal Reference Group.
- An Operational Working Group was established including representation from Organisational Development, Recruitment, City Works, Community Development, Library, Heritage, Engagement and Steering Working Group members.
- A Reconciliation Week communication strategy was delivered across the business.
- Staff were encouraged to answer the question 'what does reconciliation mean to you?' via an online tool.
- Presentations were delivered to the Senior Leadership Team and business unit teams.
- Vision workshop and vision refining workshops were held with staff.
- Internal 'exhibition' was undertaken, inviting feedback from staff on the draft Vision.
- RAP actions workshop was held with staff from across the business.
- Individual and team discussions were held with those with assigned actions in the draft RAP Implementation Plan.
- A Councillor Briefing was held in October 2020.
- Engagement was undertaken with the broader Aboriginal community including Traditional Custodians, Aboriginal organisations, Aboriginal community groups and identified individuals. The engagement implemented the principles and practice detailed in our Aboriginal Engagement Framework.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 goal "We are a connected and engaged community". It specifically delivers on the following:

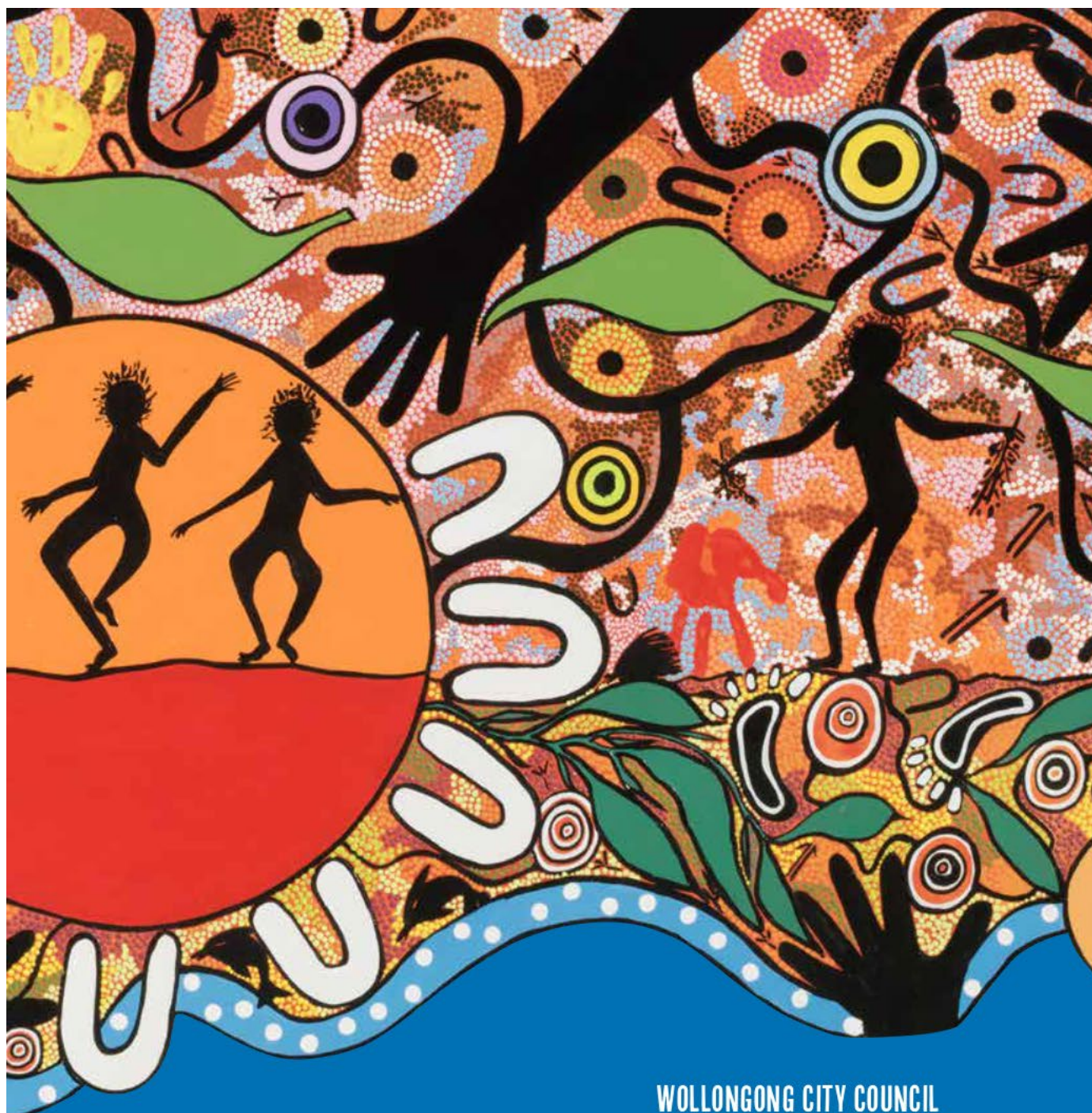
Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2020-21
Strategy	4 Year Action	Operational Plan Actions
4.1.3 Government continue to partner with our local Aboriginal community	4.1.3.1 Council continue to partner with our local aboriginal community	4.1.3.1.2 Identify additional opportunities for working in partnership with the local Aboriginal community.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The delivery of the draft RAP is primarily funded through existing budgets. Some strategies and actions require us to work differently rather than requiring additional funding. Those strategies that are unfunded will be considered as part of the annual planning process. Where appropriate potential grant opportunities will be pursued.

CONCLUSION

The development of the draft RAP is an important achievement that consolidates our long-standing commitment to reconciliation. Our draft RAP is a strategic document that supports the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 - Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan. It includes practical actions that will drive our contribution to reconciliation both within our organisation and in the work we do for, and with, our community.



WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL
Innovate
**RECONCILIATION
ACTION PLAN**
NOV 2021 – NOV 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which our City is built, the Aboriginal people of Dharawal Country. We recognise and appreciate their deep connection to this land, waters and our greater community.

We pay respect to Elders past, present and those emerging and extend our acknowledgement and respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who call our city home.

We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the first people to live in the area. We respect their living cultures and recognise the positive contribution their voices, traditions and histories make to our city.

In celebration of unity and cultures, both traditional and contemporary, we acknowledge the rich histories of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples should be aware that this document may contain images of people who have passed away.

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MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR

Welcome to Wollongong City Council's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP).

We are proud of our city and the people who have made it an inclusive space. We celebrate our community's diversity with pride and welcome all those who call Wollongong home. As our city continues to change and grow, it is important to recognise and respect our long histories and the diverse cultures that have strong connections here. The most significant connection is that of the First Australians.

We acknowledge and respect the ancient, ongoing connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of Dharawal Country have with these lands and waters. Our aim is to strengthen and build relationships that are meaningful and long lasting and show our respect for the important contributions Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their communities make to our city.

We have been walking a shared path of reconciliation for many years, but there is still work to be done. This Plan is a step towards creating a more inclusive Wollongong, and will guide our actions in building positive relationships, demonstrating respect and creating opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. I look forward to seeing the positive outcomes this RAP will create for our community.

GORDON BRADBURY AM
Lord Mayor



MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Our Council is committed to creating a place where diversity is valued, people are included and feel they belong. This is Wollongong City Council's first Innovate RAP and has been developed through extensive engagement with our staff, local Elders and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. This collaborative process strengthened our commitment to developing a deeper understanding of our past and will guide us as we work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to create a better future together.

Reconciliation is everyone's business here at Council, and this Plan seeks to build an inclusive workplace with a strong focus on reconciliation. I am committed to providing visible and supportive leadership that will guide the delivery of the key areas of our RAP; relationships, respect and opportunities, and ensuring the priorities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are reflected in our Plan. While we cannot undo the past, we respect the long-standing relationship local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities have with this area and we will continue to

build our understanding of their experiences. We will strive to lead in a different way to inspire and celebrate reconciliation across our organisation and the community. This Plan will guide Council's actions toward building an inclusive community by working together, promoting respect, creating opportunities and building on our community's existing strengths.

The development of this RAP is an important achievement that consolidates our long-standing commitment to reconciliation. I want to thank everyone who contributed in bringing this Plan to life.

GREG DOYLE
General Manager



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO OF RECONCILIATION AUSTRALIA

Reconciliation Australia commends Wollongong City Council on the formal endorsement of its inaugural Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP).

Commencing an Innovate RAP is a crucial and rewarding period in an organisation's reconciliation journey. It is a time to build strong foundations and relationships, ensuring sustainable, thoughtful, and impactful RAP outcomes into the future.

Since 2006, RAPs have provided a framework for organisations to leverage their structures and diverse spheres of influence to support the national reconciliation movement.

This Innovate RAP is both an opportunity and an invitation for Wollongong City Council to expand

its understanding of its core strengths and deepen its relationship with its community, staff, and stakeholders.

By investigating and understanding the integral role it plays across its sphere of influence, Wollongong City Council will create dynamic reconciliation outcomes, supported by and aligned with its business objectives.

An Innovate RAP is the time to strengthen and develop the connections that form the lifeblood of all RAP commitments. The RAP program's framework of relationships, respect, and opportunities emphasises not only the importance of fostering consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities, but also empowering and enabling staff to contribute to this process, as well.

With over 2.3 million people now either working or studying in an organisation with a RAP, the program's potential for impact is greater than ever. Wollongong City Council is part of a strong network of more than 1,100 corporate, government, and not-for-profit organisations that have taken goodwill and intention, and transformed it into action.

Implementing an Innovate RAP signals Wollongong City Council's readiness to develop and strengthen relationships, engage staff and stakeholders in reconciliation, and pilot innovative strategies to ensure effective outcomes.

Getting these steps right will ensure the sustainability of future RAPs and reconciliation initiatives, and provide meaningful impact toward Australia's reconciliation journey.

Congratulations Wollongong City Council on your Innovate RAP and I look forward to following your ongoing reconciliation journey.

KAREN MUNDINE
Chief Executive Officer
Reconciliation Australia





OUR VISION

We acknowledge our past and recognise the continuing connection the Traditional Custodians of Dharawal Country have with these lands and waters. We celebrate, value and respect the diverse cultural histories, heritage and traditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in our community.

Our vision for reconciliation is a shared future where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures are celebrated and thrive. We are committed to working together, side by side, to create an inclusive and connected community where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples feel a sense of pride and belonging.

BIG ISLAND - FIVE ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE

ROCKY ISLET

Image: Mia La Cange photo by Berna Fischer

OUR COMMITMENT

Diversity is the strength of our city and we are passionate about creating a place where our people feel valued and have a strong sense of belonging.

We are committed to working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, their communities and wider community as we continue our reconciliation journey. We know that reconciliation is everyone's business and we will lead through our actions.

In partnership with, and guided by local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, we will:

- Continue to create a connected community that thrives on positive relationships and embraces cultural diversity;
- Improve the level of participation of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in making decisions that affect them;

- Increase awareness and understanding and promote our commitment to reconciliation;
 - Strengthen relationships with partnered organisations and work to improve the experiences of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their communities;
 - Celebrate National Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week and other days of significance, and encourage the involvement of our staff and community in these events;
 - Respect and continue to increase our understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's special places and sites of significance;
 - Ensure reconciliation is alive in our organisation by increasing our understanding and appreciation of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories and experiences;
 - Increase opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to be employed within Wollongong City Council; and
 - Lead and enable our staff and community to work together as we continue our reconciliation journey.
- We will continue to work side by side with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to ensure our actions and behaviours are consistent with our commitment.

Image: Regional NAIDOC Awards Dinner, photo by Bernie Fischer



Image: Reconciliation Conference, photo by Bernie Fischer

OUR COMMUNITY

Local Aboriginal communities are made up of Traditional Custodians, knowledge holders, language holders, Aboriginal groups and organisations and individuals. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples identify themselves according to their cultural and national identities. These identities represent different heritages, languages, cultural practices, spiritual beliefs and geographic areas and are extremely important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Whilst the Illawarra is made up of three local government areas, Wollongong, Shellharbour and Kiama, it is important to acknowledge and respect that for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, these boundaries do not reflect the cultural boundaries of the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The unemployment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities was **14.3%** compared to Wollongong's unemployment rate of 7.1%*



17.3% have a tertiary qualification compared to 28.9% of our overall population*



The average household income of the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community was **\$1,273** compared to \$1,335 for all other households*

The most common types of occupations were:

- Community & Professional Services Worker
- Clerical & Administrative Workers
- Technicians & Trades Workers
- Professional

This is similar to our wider community.*

The name **Wollongong** is said to originate from the Dharawal word **Woilyungah**, meaning five islands

References

- * .id Community Demographic Resources 2020
- ** Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019



5,348 people or 2.5% of our population identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander *

Over 218,000 people call Wollongong home*



A larger percentage of households were renting - **53.7%** compared to 29.1%* of all other households

A larger percentage of households were living in social housing - **22.8%** compared to 7.4%* of all other households

A lower percentage of households fully owned their home - **14.7%** compared to 33.4%* of all other households

A similar percentage of households were still buying their home - **27.9%** compared to 29.8%* of all other households

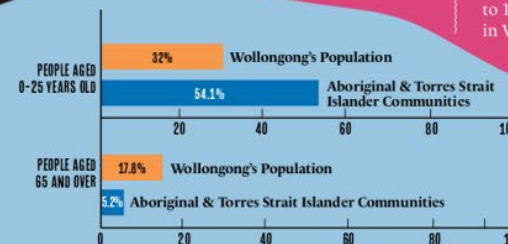


The average size household was **4** people, this is double the size of the average household for Wollongong*

16.4% couples without children compared to 23.9% of other families in Wollongong*

31.9% couples with children compared to 30.2% of other families in Wollongong*

27.6% one parent families compared to 11.5% of other families in Wollongong*



The average age is **22 years** compared to 39 years for our wider community**

OUR BUSINESS

Wollongong City Council is the local government authority of the Wollongong Area. We have over 1,300 staff who provide important services and facilities to our community. As at July 2020, 26 people or 2% of our staff identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. We currently have two permanent identified roles, along with an exemption to advertise and recruit two Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people for our Cadet, Apprentice and Trainee Program each year.

Around half of our workforce is based at our administration building in the Central Business District (CBD). We also have work sites spread across the city, including at depots, libraries, community centres, pools and beaches.

Our purpose is to create an extraordinary Wollongong. Our purpose guides us as we work towards achieving our community's vision, goals and aspirations outlined in *Our Wollongong 2028 – Community Strategic Plan*.

We provide important services and facilities that improve the day to day life of our residents and make our City a great place to live, work and play.

Some of our services include:

- Planning, construction and maintenance of infrastructure such as playgrounds, stormwater, shared paths, roads, parking and traffic facilities;
- Maintenance of local parks, sportsfields, golf course, pools and beaches;
- Waste management and recycling;
- Management and preservation of our natural areas;
- Regulation and enforcement related to public health and safety, animal control and parking;
- Libraries, community centres and community halls;
- Tourist parks, leisure centres, Botanic Garden, The Vale Golf Course and Wollongong Art Gallery;
- Memorial gardens and cemeteries;
- City Centre management;
- Community development, cultural development, youth services and community engagement;
- Community Transport and Social Support Services;
- Heritage, tourism and events;
- Emergency management;
- Economic development;
- Land use planning and development control; and
- Customer service.



Our Community's Vision

From the mountains to the sea, we value and protect our natural environment and we will be leaders in building an educated, creative and connected community.

Our Community's Goals

To support the achievement of our community vision, collaborative efforts will focus on six interconnected goals:

1. We value and protect our environment;
2. We have an innovative and sustainable economy;
3. We have a creative, vibrant city;
4. We are a connected and engaged community;
5. We have a healthy community in a liveable city; and
6. We have affordable and accessible transport

OUR RAP

We have a strong commitment to reconciliation as demonstrated through our actions and our RAP. We formally began our reconciliation journey in 2000 guided by the development and delivery of our *Statement of Reconciliation and Commitment* and *Aboriginal Reconciliation and Commitment Action Plan*. These significant pieces of work formed the foundation for the building of strong relationships, creation of new opportunities and delivery of many initiatives – some of which we continue to deliver today.

The development of our Vision and RAP has been guided by our RAP Steering Working Group, which consists of representatives from Council's Aboriginal Reference Group, Illawarra Aboriginal Medical

Service, Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council, Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation and Council staff.

Our Plan has been developed with input from both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, from all levels of our organisation. Council staff participated across several internal engagement activities where they shared their passion, thoughts and ideas about how we as an organisation, and as individuals, can contribute to reconciliation. In addition to this, we engaged with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members through phone calls and one on one meetings. Traditional Custodians and members of the local Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander communities were invited to a Yarning Circle that was held on 22 October 2020 at The Land. The information collected as part of our engagement has been used to inform the actions and deliverables of our RAP.

We have identified that an Innovate RAP is most suitable to guide our organisation on the next part of our reconciliation journey as it acknowledges the work we have already done. This Plan is made up of a series of actions and initiatives in four key areas: Relationships; Respect; Opportunities and Governance. Some are new initiatives and some are already standard practice within our organisation.

Our Innovate RAP is a strategic document that supports the delivery of *Our Wollongong 2028 - Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan*. It includes practical actions that will drive our contribution to reconciliation both within our organisation and in the work we do for and with our community. Our Lord Mayor, General Manager and Executive Management Team are committed to championing and providing strong and supportive leadership to guide the implementation of our Innovate RAP. Through the delivery of our RAP Council will demonstrate leadership to local businesses, service providers and other organisations, encouraging the development of their own Reconciliation Action Plans.

Image: Reconciliation Conference, photo by Bernie Fischer



OUR RAP STEERING WORKING GROUP

Our RAP Steering Working Group has played an important role in the development of our Reconciliation Action Plan and will continue to oversee and guide the implementation and reporting phases of our RAP.

Our RAP Steering Working Group consists of representatives from local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, local organisations and Council staff. We have nine members on our RAP Steering working group, six of whom identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander:

- Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation
– Chief Executive Officer
- Wollongong City Council Aboriginal Reference Group member
- Community Development + Engagement Manager
– Chair
- Youth Development Worker
– Co-chair
- Aboriginal Community Development Worker
- Community Partnerships + Safety Coordinator
- Community Development Worker
- Illawarra Aboriginal Lands Council
– Chief Executive Officer
- Illawarra Aboriginal Medical Service
– Chief Executive Officer



Image: Regional NAIDOC Awards Dinner, photo by Bernie Fisher

OUR CURRENT INITIATIVES

As part of our ongoing commitment to reconciliation we deliver several initiatives to support and celebrate our staff and local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Some of these initiatives include:

LORD MAYOR'S ELDERS NAIDOC LUNCHEON

An opportunity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders to be acknowledged and celebrated by the Lord Mayor for the contribution of their wisdom within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and broader communities.

NAIDOC WEEK GRANTS

Council provides small grants to not-for-profit groups holding community events during NAIDOC Week. This program aims to get as many people as possible involved in NAIDOC Week and celebrate the histories, cultures and achievements of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

REGIONAL NAIDOC AWARDS DINNER

Council is a member of the organising committee and assists in the running of the Regional NAIDOC Awards Dinner each year. The evening is an opportunity to celebrate and recognise the many achievements of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, community members and organisations.

SANDON POINT JOINT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

As part of this agreement Council and representatives of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities work together to protect and promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, heritage and connection to this significant site.

ABORIGINAL REFERENCE GROUP

Made up of five community representatives, three representatives from local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, two Councillors and one Council officer, this group gives advice to Council about issues that affect local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. They also promote activities that celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and help to provide a stronger connection between Council and local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

WELCOME TO AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY PROTOCOL 2018-2021

This policy provides Council and Council officers with a set of protocols to be followed when organising either a Welcome to Country or Acknowledgement of Country for a Council event or activity.



RELATIONSHIPS

We are committed to working closely with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, organisations, peoples and staff as we continue our reconciliation journey. Through the delivery of our RAP we will continue to strengthen existing, and develop new relationships underpinned by honesty, trust and mutual respect.

We will have conversations and engage local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their communities about matters that are important to them. By listening to the diverse voices within our local communities and engaging in a way that is consistent and culturally appropriate we will build stronger, more meaningful relationships.

We recognise the importance of encouraging and providing opportunities for our diverse communities to come together and celebrate their cultures, histories and experiences. We are committed to celebrating significant cultural events and creating opportunities for the development of greater understanding and stronger connections between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and our wider community.

ACTION 1. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STAKEHOLDERS AND ORGANISATIONS.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Meet with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations to develop guiding principles for future engagement.	November 2021	Engagement Coordinator
Develop and implement an engagement plan to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations.	December 2021	Engagement Coordinator
Facilitate an Aboriginal reference group and provide updates on Council projects, grants and engage on matters of importance to local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	November 2021, February, May, August, November 2022, February, May, August, November 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Maintain existing relationships with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community groups and organisations.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Identify opportunities for working in partnership with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Work in collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to codesign the section of Wollongong Lawn Cemetery that has been allocated to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities for memorials.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

ACTION 2. BUILD RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH CELEBRATING NATIONAL RECONCILIATION WEEK (NRW).

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Circulate Reconciliation Australia's NRW resources and reconciliation materials to our staff.	May 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
RAP Working Group members to participate in an external NRW event.	27 May - 3 June 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Encourage and support staff and senior leaders to participate in at least one external event to recognise and celebrate NRW.	27 May - 3 June 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Organise at least one NRW event each year.	27 May - 3 June 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Register all our NRW events on Reconciliation Australia's NRW website.	May 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

ACTION 3. PROMOTE RECONCILIATION THROUGH OUR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Implement strategies to engage our staff in reconciliation.	May - June 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Communicate our commitment to reconciliation publicly.	27 May - 3 June 2022 & 2023	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development
Develop and implement a strategy to communicate our RAP to internal and external stakeholders.	December 2021	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development
Explore opportunities to positively influence our external stakeholders to drive reconciliation outcomes.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Collaborate with RAP and other like-minded organisations to develop ways to advance reconciliation.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

ACTION 4. PROMOTE POSITIVE RACE RELATIONS THROUGH ANTI-DISCRIMINATION STRATEGIES.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Conduct a review of HR policies and procedures to identify existing anti-discrimination provisions and future needs.	January 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Continue to promote our anti-discrimination policy for our organisation.	November 2022 & 2023	Organisational Development Manager
Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisors to consult on our anti-discrimination policy.	April 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Educate senior leaders on the effects of racism.	February 2022	Organisational Development Manager



Image: Viva la Gung photo by Bernie Fischer



Image: Blue Mile Tramway Seawall and Saved Path Opening, photo by Bernie Fischer



RESPECT

We recognise the importance of acknowledging and gaining a better understanding of the histories, cultures, and experiences of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. We will provide opportunities for our staff to increase their cultural awareness and knowledge and gain a greater appreciation of the unique contributions Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and cultures make to our city. As we increase our understanding, we will make improvements to the way we work with and deliver services for our local community.

Through celebrating cultures, both old and new, we will create a city where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples can feel a strong sense of pride, belonging and connection to a community that respects, understands, appreciates and values their heritage.



ACTION 5. INCREASE UNDERSTANDING, VALUE AND RECOGNITION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CULTURES, HISTORIES, KNOWLEDGE AND RIGHTS THROUGH CULTURAL LEARNING.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Conduct a review of cultural learning needs within our organisation.	December 2021	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Consult local Traditional Custodians and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisors on the development and implementation of a cultural learning strategy.	January – March 2022	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Develop, implement and communicate a cultural learning strategy for our staff.	April 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Provide opportunities for RAP Working Group members, HR managers and other key leadership staff to participate in formal and structured cultural learning.	April 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Establish a page on Council's intranet containing a variety of resources and local information to support self-led learning amongst staff.	November 2021	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development

ACTION 6. DEMONSTRATE RESPECT TO ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES BY OBSERVING CULTURAL PROTOCOLS.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Increase staff's understanding of the purpose and significance behind cultural protocols, including Acknowledgement of Country and Welcome to Country protocols.	November 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Review, update and communicate Council's cultural protocol document, including protocols for Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country.	December 2021	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Invite a local Traditional Custodian to provide a Welcome to Country or other appropriate cultural protocol at significant events each year.	November 2022 & 2023	Events and Visual Strategy Manager
Include an Acknowledgement of Country or other appropriate protocols at the commencement of important meetings.	November 2021	Governance and Risk Manager
Develop and implement a strategy for Acknowledgement of Country to be displayed at Council facilities.	November 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Update Council's virtual communications and platforms to include Acknowledgement of Country.	January 2022	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development

ACTION 7. BUILD RESPECT FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CULTURES AND HISTORIES BY CELEBRATING NAIDOC WEEK.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
RAP Steering Working Group to participate in external NAIDOC Week events.	July 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Review HR policies and procedures to remove barriers to staff participating in NAIDOC Week.	March 2022	Safety + Workplace Services Manager
Promote and encourage participation in external NAIDOC events to all staff.	July 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Continue to provide small grants to support the delivery of community events to celebrate NAIDOC Week.	June 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Deliver events to celebrate NAIDOC Week.	July 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

ACTION 8. HIGHLIGHT AND CELEBRATE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CULTURES, HISTORIES AND COMMUNITIES THROUGH COUNCIL'S COMMUNICATIONS.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Seek to incorporate images of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and artwork in Council's publications and external communications.	November 2022 & 2023	Events and Visual Strategy Manager
Develop a communications plan to highlight, celebrate and mark days and events of cultural significance through Council's internal and external communications.	January 2022	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development

ACTION 9. INCORPORATE LOCAL LANGUAGES, HISTORIES AND CULTURES INTO SIGNAGE AND PLACE.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Consult with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to inform the development of Aboriginal Language Signage Guidelines.	November 2023	Engagement Coordinator
Apply for grant funding through NSW Heritage funding programs to establish a Walking on Country pilot program.	November 2023	Land Use Planning Manager



Image: Karara Bridge Mural, Artist: Warwick Keen, Mitch Geum (baca), Jess Brown, photo by Bernie Fischer



OPPORTUNITIES

Providing opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is vital to our organisation. We are committed to increasing employment opportunities at Council, increasing opportunities for the procurement of goods and services that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses and investing in the professional development of our staff.

Through the delivery of our RAP we will contribute to closing the gap in education and employment outcomes between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and our broader community.

Creating an organisational culture that is welcoming, inclusive and respects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, cultures and histories is key in developing an environment where our staff are enabled to reach their full potential.

ACTION 10. IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES BY INCREASING ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RECRUITMENT, RETENTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Build understanding of current Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing to inform future employment and professional development opportunities.	February 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Seek to establish a peer support network for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff.	February 2022	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff to consult on our recruitment, retention and professional development strategy.	April 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Develop and implement an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recruitment, retention and professional development strategy.	June 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Advertise job vacancies to effectively reach Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders.	November 2022 & 2023	Organisational Development Manager
Review HR and recruitment procedures and policies to remove barriers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in our workplace.	July 2022	Organisational Development Manager
Seek to incorporate recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander kinship systems and cultural responsibilities when updating Council's Enterprise Agreement and Employment Policies and Procedures.	November 2021	Safety + Workplace Services Manager
Increase the percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff employed in our workforce.	November 2022 & 2023	Organisational Development Manager
Continue to provide targeted Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander positions as part of Council's annual Cadet, Apprentice and Trainee intake.	October 2022 & 2023	Organisational Development Manager
Explore experiential opportunities between Council and local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to enrich our cultural awareness.	February 2023	Organisational Development Manager

ACTION 11. INCREASE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SUPPLIER DIVERSITY TO SUPPORT IMPROVED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Develop and implement an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander procurement strategy.	December 2021	Supply Chain + Logistics Manager
Investigate Supply Nation membership.	December 2021	Supply Chain + Logistics Manager
Develop and communicate opportunities for procurement of goods and services from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses to staff.	November 2022 & 2023	Supply Chain + Logistics Manager
Review and update procurement practices to remove barriers to procuring goods and services from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses.	December 2021	Supply Chain + Logistics Manager
Develop commercial relationships with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander businesses.	November 2022 & 2023	Supply Chain + Logistics Manager
Seek to develop a process for payment to Traditional Custodians and knowledge holders for services and time.	November 2022	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety



GOVERNANCE

We are committed to providing effective leadership and appropriate resourcing to deliver our RAP. We will remain accountable and committed to delivering positive outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities as we continue our journey towards reconciliation.

**ACTION 12. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE RAP STEERING WORKING GROUP
TO DRIVE GOVERNANCE OF THE RAP.**

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Maintain Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation on the RAP Steering Working Group.	November 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Review and update Terms of Reference for the RAP Steering Working Group.	November 2022	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Meet at least four times per year to drive and monitor RAP implementation.	December 2021 March, June, September & December 2022 March, June & September 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager

ACTION 13. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SUPPORT FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP COMMITMENTS.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Define resource needs for RAP implementation.	November 2021	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Engage our senior leaders and other staff in the delivery of RAP commitments.	November 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Define and maintain appropriate systems to track, measure and report on RAP commitments.	November 2021	Corporate Strategy Manager
Appoint and maintain an internal RAP Champion from senior management.	November 2021	Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development

**ACTION 14. BUILD ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY THROUGH REPORTING RAP ACHIEVEMENTS,
CHALLENGES AND LEARNINGS BOTH INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.**

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Complete and submit the annual RAP Impact Measurement Questionnaire to Reconciliation Australia.	September 2022 & 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety
Report RAP progress to all staff and senior leaders quarterly.	January, April, July & October 2022 January, April, July & October 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Publicly report our RAP achievements, challenges and learnings, annually.	November 2022 & 2023	Community Development + Engagement Manager
Investigate participating in Reconciliation Australia's biennial Workplace RAP Barometer.	May 2022	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

ACTION 15. CONTINUE OUR RECONCILIATION JOURNEY BY DEVELOPING OUR NEXT RAP.

DELIVERABLE	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Register via Reconciliation Australia's website to begin developing our next RAP.	April 2023	Coordinator Community Partnerships + Safety

CONTACT:

Name: Alison Bradford
Position: Community Development & Engagement Manager
Phone: (02) 4227 7111
Email: council@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

ABOUT THE ARTWORK AND ARTISTS

Language is incredibly significant within our culture, as it is in many cultures of the world.

Language gives us our identity of who we are and the clans we belong to. The artwork is showing us our cultural connection of the coastline, our special places, our waterholes, and sacred sites.

We are all connected through culture, our ancestors, and ancestral ties. The centre is the meeting place, a place to gather, a place to dance, a place to talk and a place to be connected to each other and keeping culture alive.

Lorraine Brown is the premier artist of the Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation. Lorraine is a Yuin/Gunai Kurnai woman born in Bega, one of seven children. Lorraine views her ability to paint as a gift. She uses bold colours that reflect her coastal upbringing. "We're East Coast Saltwater People", Lorraine says. "My colours symbolise my life. I had a great childhood, great parents and family and extended family".

Narelle Thomas is one of Lorraine's sisters and they paint together. Lorraine does the fine work and Narelle fills in the details. Lorraine and Narelle work like professional dancers, one leads and the other follows and no-one steps on any toes. It is clear they have been working together for many, many years.





thank you

Wollongong City Council would like to thank everyone involved for their commitment in developing our Innovate RAP. We would also like to thank the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Wollongong for their valuable contribution to our city. We look forward to working together, side by side, and a future built on mutual respect and harmony.

Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan – Implementation Plan

This document directly relates to the Wollongong City Council Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan public document Z20/202724 and provides further detail regarding the implementation of this plan.

Pillar: Relationships									
Action	Deliverable	Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
1. Establish and maintain mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations.	1.1	Meet with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations to develop guiding principles for future engagement.	Community Engagement	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.1
	1.2	Develop and implement an engagement plan to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations.	Community Engagement	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			4.1
	1.3	Facilitate the Aboriginal reference group and provide updates on Council projects, grants and engage on matters of importance to local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	Community Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November	February, May, August, November	February, May, August, November	4.1
	1.4	Maintain existing relationships with local Aboriginal community groups and organisations.	Community Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.1
	1.5	Identify opportunities for working in partnership with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.	Community Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.1
	1.6	Work in collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to codesign the section of Wollongong Lawn Cemetery that has been allocated to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities for memorials.	Community Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.1
2. Build relationships through celebrating National Reconciliation Week (NRW).	2.1	Circulate Reconciliation Australia's NRW resources and reconciliation materials to our staff.	Community Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		May	May	4.3

Pillar: Relationships										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	2.2	RAP Steering Working Group members to participate in an external NRW event.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		27 May – 3 June	27 May – 3 June	4.3
	2.3	Encourage and support staff and senior leaders to participate in at least one external event to recognise and celebrate NRW.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		27 May – 3 June	27 May – 3 June	4.3
	2.4	Organise at least one NRW event each year.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		27 May – 3 June	27 May – 3 June	4.3
	2.5	Register all our NRW events on Reconciliation Australia's NRW website.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		May	May	4.3
3. Promote reconciliation through our sphere of influence.	3.1	Implement strategies to engage our staff in reconciliation.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		May - June	May - June	4.3
	3.2	Communicate our commitment to reconciliation publicly.	Communications	Community Development	Community Cultural and Economic Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		27 May – 3 June	27 May – 3 June	4.3
	3.3	Develop and implement a strategy to communicate our RAP to internal and external stakeholders.	Communications	Community Development	Community Cultural and Economic Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			4.3
	3.4	Explore opportunities to positively influence our external stakeholders to drive reconciliation outcomes.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3

Pillar: Relationships										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	3.5	Collaborate with RAP and other like-minded organisations to develop ways to advance reconciliation.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
4. Promote positive race relations through anti-discrimination strategies.	4.1	Conduct a review of HR policies and procedures to identify existing anti-discrimination provisions, and future needs.	Organisational Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		January		4.3
	4.2	Continue to promote our anti-discrimination policy for our organisation.	Organisational Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
	4.3	Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisors to consult on our anti-discrimination policy.	Organisational Development	Community Development	Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		April		4.3
	4.4	Educate senior leaders on the effects of racism.	Organisational Development	Community Development	Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		February		4.3

Pillar: Respect										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
5. Increase understanding, value and recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories, knowledge and rights through cultural learning.	5.1	Conduct a review of cultural learning needs within our organisation.	Community Development	Learning & Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			4.3
	5.2	Consult local Traditional Custodians and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisors on the development and implementation of a cultural learning strategy.	Community Development	Learning & Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		January - March		4.3
	5.3	Develop, implement and communicate a cultural learning strategy for our staff.	Learning & Development	Community Development	Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		April		4.3
	5.4	Provide opportunities for RAP Working Group members, HR managers and other key leadership staff to participate in formal and structured cultural learning.	Learning & Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		April		4.3
	5.5	Establish a page on Council's intranet containing a variety of resources and local information to support self-lead learning amongst staff.	Communications	Community Development	Community Cultural and Economic Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
6. Demonstrate respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by observing cultural protocols.	6.1	Increase staff's understanding of the purpose and significance behind cultural protocols, including Acknowledgement of Country and Welcome to Country protocols.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
	6.2	Review, update and communicate Council's cultural protocol document, including protocols for Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			4.3

Pillar: Respect										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	6.3	Invite a local Traditional Custodian to provide a Welcome to Country or other appropriate cultural protocol at significant events each year.	Events Coordination	Cultural Development City Centre & Crown St Mall Wollongong Art Gallery Library Services Botanic Garden & Annexes	Events and Visual Strategy Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
	6.4	Include an Acknowledgement of Country or other appropriate protocols at the commencement of important meetings.	Corporate & Councillor Support		Governance and Risk Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
	6.6	Develop and implement a strategy for Acknowledgement of Country to be displayed at Council facilities.	Community Development	Community Facilities Libraries Russell Vale Golf Course Leisure Centres Wollongong Memorial Gardens & Cemeteries Wollongong Youth Services Infrastructure Strategic Planning	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
	6.7	Update Council's virtual communications and platforms to include Acknowledgement of Country.	Communications		Community Cultural and Economic Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		January		4.3
7. Build respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and histories by celebrating NAIDOC Week.	7.1	RAP Steering Working Group to participate in an external NAIDOC Week event.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		July	July	4.3
	7.2	Review HR policies and procedures to remove barriers to	Industrial Relations		Safety + Workplace Services Manager	Existing Operational Budget		March		4.3

Pillar: Respect									
Action	Deliverable	Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	staff participating in NAIDOC Week.								
	7.3 Promote and encourage participation in external NAIDOC events to all staff.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		July	July	4.3
	7.4 Continue to provide small grants to support the delivery of community events to celebrate NAIDOC Week.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		June	June	3.2
	7.5 Deliver events to celebrate NAIDOC Week	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		July	July	3.2
8. Highlight and celebrate local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories and communities through Councils communications.	8.1 Seek to incorporate images of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and artwork in Council's publications and external communications.	Visual Strategy	Community Development Communications	Events and Visual Strategy Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.2
	8.2 Develop a communications plan to highlight, celebrate and mark days and events of cultural significance through Council's internal and external communications.	Communications	Community Development	Community Cultural and Economic Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		January		4.2
9. Incorporate local languages, histories and cultures into signage and place	9.1 Consult with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to inform the development of Aboriginal Language Signage Guidelines.	Community Engagement		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget			November	4.1

Pillar: Respect										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	9.2	Apply for grant funding through NSW Heritage funding programs to establish Walking on Country pilot program.	Heritage	Community Development	Land Use Planning Manager	External Funding			November	1.4

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Pillar: Opportunities										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
10. Improve employment outcomes by increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recruitment, retention and professional development.	10.1	Build understanding of current Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing to inform future employment and professional development opportunities.	Organisational Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		February		4.3
	10.2	Seek to establish a peer support network for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Staff.	Community Development	Organisational Development	Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		February		4.3
	10.3	Engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff to consult on our recruitment, retention and professional development strategy.	Attraction & Retention	Community Development Learning & Development	Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		April		4.3
	10.4	Develop and implement an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recruitment, retention and professional development strategy.	Attraction & Retention	Learning & Development	Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		June		4.3
	10.5	Advertise job vacancies to effectively reach Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders.	Attraction & Retention		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	2.1
	10.6	Review HR and recruitment procedures and policies to remove barriers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in our workplace.	Attraction & Retention		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		July		4.3
	10.7	Seek to incorporate recognition of Aboriginal kinship systems and cultural responsibilities when updating Council's Enterprise Agreement and Employment Policies and Procedures.	Industrial Relations		Safety and Workplace Services Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
	10.8	Increase the percentage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff employed in our workforce.	Attraction & Retention		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	2.1

Pillar: Opportunities										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	10.9	Continue to provide targeted Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander positions as part of Council's annual Cadet, Apprentice and Trainee intake.	Learning & Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget		October	October	2.1
	10.10	Explore experiential opportunities between Council and local Aboriginal organisations to enrich our cultural awareness	Organisational Development		Organisational Development Manager	Existing Operational Budget			February	2.1
11. Increase Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander supplier diversity to support improved economic and social outcomes.	11.1	Develop and implement an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander procurement strategy.	Supply Management		Supply Chain + Logistics Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			2.1
	11.2	Investigate Supply Nation membership.	Supply Management		Supply Chain + Logistics Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			2.1
	11.3	Develop and communicate opportunities for procurement of goods and services from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses to staff.	Supply Management		Supply Chain + Logistics Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	2.1
	11.4	Review and update procurement practices to remove barriers to procuring goods and services from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses.	Supply Management		Supply Chain + Logistics Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December			2.1
	11.5	Develop commercial relationships with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander businesses.	Supply Management		Supply Chain + Logistics Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	2.1
	11.6	Seek to develop a process for payment to traditional custodians and knowledge holders for services and time.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November		4.1

Pillar: Governance										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
12. Establish and maintain an effective RAP Steering Working Group to drive governance of the RAP.	12.1	Maintain Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation on the RAP Steering Working Group.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.1
	12.2	Review and update Terms of Reference for the RAP Steering Working Group.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November		4.1
	12.3	Meet at least four times per year to drive and monitor RAP implementation.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	December	March June, September December	March June September	4.1
13. Provide appropriate support for effective implementation of RAP commitments.	13.1	Define resource needs for RAP implementation.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
	13.2	Engage our senior leaders and other staff in the delivery of RAP commitments.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3
	13.3	Define and maintain appropriate systems to track, measure and report on RAP commitments.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
	13.4	Appoint and maintain an internal RAP Champion from senior management.			Manager Community Cultural and Economic Development	Existing Operational Budget	November			4.3
14. Build accountability and transparency through reporting RAP achievements, challenges and learnings both internally and externally.	14.1	Complete and submit the annual RAP Impact Measurement Questionnaire to Reconciliation Australia.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		September	September	4.3
	14.2	Report RAP progress to all staff and senior leaders quarterly.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		January April July October	January April July October	4.3
	14.3	Publicly report our RAP achievements, challenges and learnings, annually.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		November	November	4.3

Pillar: Governance										
Action	Deliverable		Delivery Stream	Collaboration	Responsibility	Resourcing	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Link to CSP
	14.4	Investigate participating in Reconciliation Australia's biennial Workplace RAP Barometer.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget		May		4.3
15. Continue our reconciliation journey by developing our next RAP.	15.1	Register via Reconciliation Australia's website to begin developing our next RAP.	Community Development		Community Development + Engagement Manager	Existing Operational Budget			April	4.3



OUR WOLLONGONG

JOIN THE CONVERSATION

Reconciliation Action Plan Engagement Report 2020

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Background

On 15 May 2000, in relation to acknowledging and recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the first peoples of Australia, Council adopted the following statement from the Australian Local Government Association; "Local Government of Australia reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a culturally diverse, tolerant and open society, united by an overriding commitment to our nation, and its democratic institutions and values".

WCC has since undertaken numerous actions, activities and programs that have progressed reconciliation between WCC and our Aboriginal community as well as our general community. The development of a RAP will be a strategic document that reflects the WCC actions, activities and programs and how they contribute to the national reconciliation movement as well as organisational goals. Further, it will present the opportunity to identify new initiatives to contribute to reconciliation.

Reconciliation Australia's RAP framework provides organisations with a structured approach to advance reconciliation. There are four types of RAP that an organisation can develop, which include: 'Reflect, Innovate, Stretch or Elevate'. Each RAP is designed to suit the stage of an organisation's reconciliation journey. For example, organisations begin with either a 'Reflect' or 'Innovate' RAP before progressing to a 'Stretch' or 'Elevate' RAP. An assessment of WCC's current actions, activities and programs has determined the appropriate RAP according to the Reconciliation Australia framework for WCC to develop is an 'Innovate' RAP. Developing an 'Innovate' RAP will also provide the opportunity to include new initiatives.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders identified prior to the commencement of the engagement period included:

INTERNAL

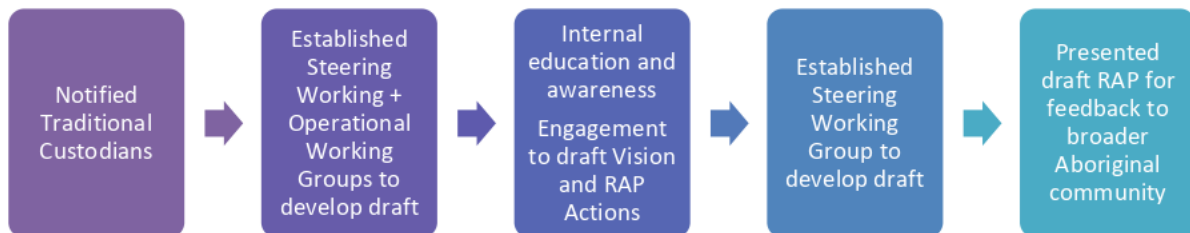
Executive Management Team
Senior Leadership Team
Staff

EXTERNAL

Traditional custodians	Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
Individual knowledge holders	Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aboriginal Education Consultative Group South	Illawarra Aboriginal Medical Service
Aboriginal Education Consultative Group North	Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation
Korewal Elouera Jerrungarugh (KEJ)	Noogaleek Children's Centre
Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation	Warrigal Employment
Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation	NTSCorp
Illawarra Koori Men's Group	Woilyungah (University of Wollongong)
Aboriginal Elderly Womens Support Group	WCC Aboriginal Reference Group
Sandon Point Aboriginal Tent Embassy	NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Wulungu Elders Council	Aboriginal Education and School Accessibility
Illawarra Aboriginal Cultural Emerging Group	Forum
Illawarra Aboriginal Community Base Working Group	

Engagement Process

An engagement process was undertaken from May to November 2020 to inform the development of our draft RAP. Key milestones included:



Traditional Custodians

Traditional Custodians were contacted by phone between 16 April and 27 May 2020 to let them know about our intention to start developing and ask for input into our approach. Our interaction was impacted by COVID restrictions.

Steering Working Group

A Steering Working Group was established including representatives from Illawarra Aboriginal Land Council, Illawarra Medical Services, Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation and our Aboriginal Reference Group. The group met via the Team platform to oversee the development of the draft RAP. The group will continue to meet through the delivery of the endorsed RAP.

Operational Working Group

An Operational Working Group was established including representation from Organisational Development, Recruitment, City Works, Community Development and Engagement, Library, Heritage, Engagement and Steering Working Group members.

Internal Education and Awareness

A Reconciliation Week communication strategy was delivered across the business. Staff were encouraged to answer the question 'what does reconciliation mean to you?' via an online tool. Presentations were delivered to the Senior Leadership Team and business unit teams.

Draft Vision

Vision workshop and Vision refining workshops were held with staff and an internal 'exhibition' was undertaken, inviting feedback from staff on the draft Vision.

RAP Actions

RAP actions workshop was held with staff from across the business. Individual and team discussions were held with those with assigned actions in the RAP implementation plan.

Feedback on draft RAP – Aboriginal community

A Yarning Circle was held on 22 October at The Land. Invitations were sent to 18 stakeholder and follow up phone calls were made to 16 stakeholders.

One on one conversations were held with key stakeholders to gather their feedback.

Results

This section provides details on the participation, engagement activities and the feedback received during the communication and engagement period.

Engagement Participation Results

Engagement activity	Participation
Traditional Custodians notified (external)	6
Steering Working Group	4
Operational Working Group	5 meetings
Online survey (internal)	8
Vision workshop/s (internal)	50
RAP actions workshop (internal)	35
Yarning Circle (external)	3
One on one conversations (external)	12

Feedback results

Aboriginal community members and Council staff were asked to provide feedback and share their thoughts about the draft Reconciliation Action Plan. Feedback received from staff is available at Z20/251150. Key themes from the engagement with the Aboriginal community are outlined below.

About the RAP

Overall feedback about Council's 'Innovate' Reconciliation Action Plan was positive and very well received. Developing a RAP is a great step forward in working more strategically with our local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people/s and their communities, Aboriginal organisation and the broader

"I love the artwork throughout the RAP"

community. Comments made about the structure and design of our RAP suggesting it presented a clear message and that it was developed with effort and thought. The document shows local recognition of people, culture and identity.

"It great there is pictures of local people in it"

Internal support for Aboriginal staff

We were asked if our RAP actions or deliverables acknowledged the importance of developing an internal staff support network for Council's Aboriginal staff members. Comments were made about the Council's large work force and provided an opportunity to bring Aboriginal staff together will increase support and connection.

Case studies

It was recommended that Council provide a case study of an Aboriginal employee or project that highlights the work Council is currently doing in the space of Aboriginal culture, heritage, recognition and support. The case study will provide readers with the opportunity to see the commitment and acknowledgement of Aboriginal culture, values and the importance of relationships. We were also told that it will demonstrate strong recognition about their approach towards reconciliation.

The word Dharawal

Feedback on the use of the word Dharawal was positive including how it is represented in our written communications, such as, our Acknowledgement of Country Protocols and other documentation that reflects on the Traditional Aboriginal people of our local government area. It was presented that the use of Dharawal can be represented as a language group, Nation/Country, people or clan group, the word Dharawal is mentioned throughout our RAP in recognition and respect of our Traditional Custodians and the rich history and heritage of our local Aboriginal culture. One Traditional Custodian group advised they do not use Dharawal. When asked for an alternative it was stated that information can be provided to Council but due to sensitivities it will only be provided if permission was given to use it.

The majority of community members supported using the word Dharawal, as long as it represents and respects the Traditional lands we operate on.

Relationships

The importance of relationships was a common message throughout engagement with the Aboriginal community, especially in relation to the development on our RAP. To accomplish our actions and deliverables identified in our RAP, establishing and strengthening relationships with the local Aboriginal

community play a vital part in achieving them. It was suggested that Council needs to consult more with Traditional Custodian groups, advise the right people and to maintain consistent and mutual engagement with the Aboriginal community.

We were also told we need to respect and understand the importance of engaging with the local Aboriginal people and that sometimes there may some disagreements or conflict, but that should not stop getting everyone involved.

General Comments

There were comments made about the importance of reconciliation and for a RAP to have meaningful impact, there must be involvement and commitment from all community and all levels of Council.

Community members also provided comments about RAP's being developed by other organisations and business, they mentioned the lack of engagement with the Aboriginal community in their processes showed that it was only about their organisations and not the community.

ITEM 4 POST EXHIBITION - COMMUNITY LAND PLAN OF MANAGEMENT (2021)

On 19 April 2021, Council resolved to exhibit the draft Community Land Plan of Management (PoM) for Council owned community land. The draft Community Land PoM 2021 was exhibited from 11 May to 12 July 2021 with public meetings held on-line in three different session times on 24 June 2021. Council received 49 submissions in response to the exhibition process.

The submissions have been reviewed and the draft Community Land PoM 2021 has been updated, where considered appropriate, in response to the submissions.

This report outlines the submissions received and recommends that the draft Community Land Plan of Management (2021) be adopted with minor amendments.

RECOMMENDATION

The Community Land Plan of Management (2021), incorporating minor amendments (Attachment 3) be adopted in accordance with section 40 of the Local Government Act 1993.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Summary of Submissions
- 2 Independent Chairperson's Public Meeting Report
- 3 Community Land Plan of Management (2021)

BACKGROUND

Under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), Council owned land is required to be classified as either 'Community' or 'Operational'. Council owns 1,674 hectares of Community Land and 448 hectares of Operational Land. Community land cannot be sold, unless it is reclassified to Operational Land through a draft Planning Proposal. Community land can be categorised into the following categories –

- Park
- Sportsground
- Natural Area Bushland
- Natural Area Wetland
- Natural Area Watercourse
- Natural Area Escarpment
- Natural Area Foreshore
- General Community Use
- Area of Cultural Significance

Each community land category has legislated core objectives which guide the management of the land. Leases and licenses over community land are required to be consistent with a core objective.

The LG Act also requires that a Plan of Management (PoM) be prepared for Community Land. A PoM may apply to one land area (site-specific) or several land areas (a generic PoM). The LG Act specifies the requirements of each type of PoM and requires that land categorised as an "area of cultural significance" must have a site-specific PoM.

Council first adopted a Community Land PoM in 1994, since this time it has been reviewed periodically and updated to meet legislative requirements. Typically, the reviews added newly acquired community land. In 2018, the current Community Land PoM was adopted. Since 2018, 26 community land parcels have been transferred to Council and require a community land category for the first time.

In 2021, a new draft Community Land PoM was prepared. The draft Community Land PoM 2021 included the categorisation of these 26 land parcels. All existing community land categories applied to community land under the 2018 PoM remained the same under the draft Community Land PoM 2021.

The draft PoM also included 30 areas which are categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. The draft PoM included schedules for these areas which contained additional information that addressed the legislative requirements for site specific PoM. The draft PoM also included improve mapping, with larger scale maps prepared for each suburb which show the category / categories for each reserve.

On 19 April 2021 Council considered a report on the draft Community Land PoM 2021 and resolved that -

- 1 *In accordance with Section 38 of the Local Government Act 1993, the draft Community Land Plan of Management be exhibited for a minimum period of 60 days. The exhibition period to include a public meeting chaired by an independent chairperson.*
- 2 *Following the exhibition period, a further report be submitted to Council outlining the details of any submissions received, including a report by the independent chair of issues raised at the public meeting.*

Draft Crown Reserves Plan of Management

Separate to Council-owned land, Council also manages Crown Reserves under the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* (CLM Act). Under the CLM Act, Crown Reserves where Council is the appointed Crown Reserve Manager, are now also required to be classified as community and operational land, the community land is required to be categorised and a Plan of Management prepared. On 2 August 2021 Council endorsed a draft Crown Lands PoM covering 32 reserves for exhibition. The draft Crown Lands PoM has been submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) for approval to exhibit. Following receipt of the approval, the draft Crown Lands PoM will be exhibited.

PROPOSAL

The draft Community Land PoM 2021 was exhibited for 60 days from 14 May 2021 to 12 July 2021. During the exhibition period, consultation activities were conducted as detailed in the Consultation and Communication section of this report. 49 submissions were received as a result of this exhibition process. These submissions comprised 10 from organisations and 39 from individuals. A summary of all submissions received is provided in Attachment 1.

On 24 June 2021, three online public meeting sessions were held - in the early afternoon, late afternoon and early evening. A copy of the chairperson's public meeting report is provided in Attachment 2.

A summary of the key issues raised through the exhibition process is provided in Table 1. The table also identifies the recommended response, for example whether a change to the draft Community Land PoM 2021 is proposed. Where appropriate the recommendations are explored in further detail below.

Table 1 - Summary of Key Issues Raised during draft Community Land PoM 2021 Exhibition Process

Key Issue	Times Raised	Recommended Response
1 PoM does not Support Natural Areas – restrict the broad permissible uses and developments to protect natural values	10	Change recommended - minor clarifications (see below).
2 New Community Land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place (3 of 7 – requesting a delay of	7	No change required (see below).

Key Issue	Times Raised	Recommended Response
categorising for traffic access)		
3 Include Park hierarchy in the PoM – include details of their purpose, use and management	5	Change recommended – Entire suite of Wollongong Play Strategy Documents (not just the summary document) is now in Table 17 “List of Supporting Documents”
4 No Mountain Bikes in natural areas	5	No change required - Concerns noted.
5 Support for the PoM without qualification	6	No change required – Noted.
6 Pendlebury Park - it is time for Council to restore the heritage features of the park.	4	Change recommended – Information on progress of heritage project added to PoM. Suggestion also referred to asset manager.
7 Change Category of Community Land – Natural Area Sub categories should be applied to more land under the PoM, especially the Escarpment subcategory	3	Change recommended – added action to the Escarpment (sub-category) Action Plan to consider categorising more land as Escarpment in the next review of the PoM.
8 Community Land Site ID 586 – Northcliffe Drive / Grandview Parade – improvements needed to reserve – better weed species control, improvements to existing paths	4	Change recommended - Future Directions section updated to reflect natural areas management and consideration of park like improvements subject to funding availability. Suggestion also referred to asset manager.
9 Thirroul Beach – suggested improvements	3	No change required Suggestion referred to asset manager.
10 Hewitts Lane, Thirroul – retain access for community	3	No change required. Hewitts Lane is privately owned, and not Council owned land. The PoM does not apply to this land.
11 Prepare more Plans of Management to address site specific proposals to change an existing use of community land – especially in natural areas	3	No change required
12 Cribb Street Reserve, Berkeley – management of illegal parking of vehicles needed	2	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.
13 Bellambi Lagoon – better integration and coordinated management with wider area needed	2	No change required. Suggestion noted.
14 Complex Document – reorganise	2	No change required. The draft PoM was substantially reorganised from the current PoM to improve clarity and reduce complexity. Mapping of Council land has also been significantly improved.
15 Happy Valley Reserve - protect by consulting with residents	2	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.

Key Issue	Times Raised	Recommended Response
16 Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mount Kembla – objection to park category as it may enable mountain biking	2	No change required (see below)
17 MacCabe Park - request for a site specific PoM, from NF 5. Individual request to demolish Integral Energy Building and incorporate it into the park.	2	No change required. A site specific master plan is proposed to be prepared. The master plan will guide whether an amendment to the PoM or new PoM is required.
18 Native Meadow supported in Council reserves as alternative to mowed lawns	2	No change required. Noted
19 New land at 470 Princes Hwy Woonona – 1 request for outdoor fitness equipment and 1 request for the installation of retention basin	2	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.
20 Wollamai Point – requests for more park like improvements – viewing platform, seating, nature paths by NF 7	3	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.
21 New land – Otford – supportive of additional community land in Otford	2	No change required. Support for acquisition of lots in Lloyd Place and Otford Road noted. Other lots will be included once transferred to Council.
22 Relocate the Amy Memorial	2	No change required
23 Bellambi Gully in Woonona – needs coordinated management by Council and community links with Bellambi Lagoon	1	No change required
24 Bendena Gardens – provided history of the area and comments suggesting that the informal parking area is used by visitors to the commercial business nearby not the natural reserve.	1	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.
25 Cabbage Tree Creek Reserve - appreciation of the reserve's natural values	1	No change required. Noted
26 Clifton Suburb Parks- Rube Hargrave Park and Moronga Park – keep their natural values and do not increase parking	1	No change required. Suggestion referred to asset manager.
27 Encroachment on Community land - Site ID Number 588 and Cribb Street Reserve - fencing	2	No change required
28 Connect Port Kembla Ngaraba-aan Trail with Coomaditchie and Windang request	1	No change required. Suggestion noted.
29 Dix Jetty, Lake Heights – Crown Land, not community land but near Wollamai Point – subject of DPIE – Crown lands Consultation – request to name the reserve as Stan Dix Reserve by NF 7	1	No change required. Dix Jetty is on Crown Land which is not subject to this PoM
30 Glastonbury Gardens – suggestions for landscaping improvements	1	Change recommended - Future Directions section updated in schedule. Suggestion also referred

Key Issue	Times Raised	Recommended Response
		to asset manager.
31 More funds for Natural Areas needed for gains in ecological resilience	1	No change required. Noted.
32 No Honeybees – damaging to native bee population	1	Change recommended - Added “not to harm natural values” in the Natural Areas Column at row 20 in Table 14 “Permissible Uses and Developments”
33 Platypus habitat needs protecting in the LGA	1	No change required
34 Road Reserve – Council should take steps to close road reserve that serves public land function	1	No change required. Suggestion noted.
35 Support for Pump Tracks as means to decrease illegal tracks in natural areas.	1	No change required. Suggestion noted. The Cycle Strategy includes more Pump Tracks.

As noted in the table, many submissions suggested infrastructure improvements to specific parks and reserves. The PoM guides the land uses, leases and licences on Council land, it is not an Asset Management Plan or determinate of expenditure on reserves. These suggestions have been referred to the appropriate asset manager for consideration.

The draft Community Land PoM 2021 has been updated in response to the issues raised in submissions or at the public meeting. A version of the updated Community Land PoM 2021 showing recommended amendments as highlighted text is provided in Attachment 3. No changes to the proposed community land categories as exhibited are proposed.

The more contentious and complex issues raised through the exhibition process are discussed in further detail below.

Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mount Kembla

Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mount Kembla was the only site to receive objections to the proposed community land categories. Two submissions objected to the “park” category as it may enable mountain biking. Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mount Kembla is 2.33ha of land that was dedicated to Council in 2013, however it was not categorised under the 2018 PoM. The land includes part of the Mt Kembla Mine Memorial Pathway that was constructed as part of subdivision works by Illawarra Coal to enable rehabilitation of mine affected lands and the sale of surplus lands for residential opportunities. The category of “park” is suitable for Lot 6 Kirkwood Place given its open space nature with existing public access improvements on the land. Concern about mountain biking noted and will be subject to future consultation associated with draft Illawarra Mountain Biking proposal.

Natural Areas Not Protected – Permissible Uses and Developments too broad

The most commonly raised issue was that the draft Community Land PoM 2021 did not support natural areas protection because of the broad permissible uses and developments that apply to the Natural Areas category. It is acknowledged that the draft Community Land PoM 2021 provides for the possibility of a broader range of use in our natural areas pending compliance with applicable legislation.

There is merit in more community activation of natural areas as a deterrent to illegal disposal of abandoned vehicles, asbestos or other waste products. Depending on the nature and length of time the activity may occur and the specific environmental constraints of the nominated location the use may be appropriate. Council booking processes, lodgement of an activity application or lodgement of a development application are processes where more specific information is required of the proponent and

assessment is made based on that additional site-specific information that may lead to consent with conditions or rejection of the proposal.

However, in response to the concerns raised it is proposed to update Section 3 of the draft Community Land PoM 2021 to include -

“it is noted that typically Natural Areas and Areas of Cultural significance will have more applicable legislation to comply with that will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14— although compliance to policies and legislation applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category.” It is also proposed to add *“with respect to Natural Areas or Areas of Cultural Significance it is expected that site dependent analysis will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14 – although it applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category”*.

In addition *“without harming natural values”* has been added as a caveat in the Natural Areas column for additional permissible uses.

New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place

The most mentioned Community land area was the “New Community Land Near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place”. This property (Lot 500 DP 1161858) was transferred to Council ownership on 11 February 2019. It includes Tramway Creek and extends from the railway line to the shared path. On 6 May 2019, Council resolved that a strip of land 30m wide adjacent to the railway line be classified as operational land to allow the future construction of a bridge across Tramway Creek linking the two sections of Geraghty Street, consistent with the Major Projects approval.

The exhibited draft Community Land PoM 2021 proposed that the balance of the land be categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and a schedule was included. The categorisation was consistent with the land covered by the adjoining Sandon Point and McCauleys Beach PoM and the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place.

Some submissions supported the categorisation of the land as it is significant to the Aboriginal community. Other submissions requested the categorisation be delayed until traffic issues in Thirroul were better addressed.

As noted, Council has already classified the strip of land for the future bridge as operational land, so there is no need to defer the categorisation of the balance of Lot 500. If future bridge design determines that an encroachment into the Area of Cultural Significance is necessary, the draft Community Land PoM 2021 provides for “road works of a minor character.”

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The draft Community Land PoM 2021 was publicly exhibited for 60 days from 14 May 2021 to 12 July 2021. Through the public exhibition process Council undertook the following activities -

- On 3 May 2021, the draft Community Land PoM 2021 was posted on Council's website noting that a formal exhibition would be commencing soon with a link to the “Join the Conversation” portion of Council's website
- On 25 May 2021, Council's Community Land Management Officer presented to Council's Aboriginal Reference Group about the draft Community Land PoM 2021 and undertook further consultation with the Aboriginal Community in line with Council's Aboriginal Community Consultation Framework throughout the exhibition period
- During the formal exhibition period from 14 May 2021 to 12 July 2021 information was also posted on the “Join the Conversation” section of Council's website. Online submissions were able to be lodged through this portal, which included FAQs, the draft PoM and associated maps and a link to register for the online public meeting sessions. The site had 805 visits and 642 document downloads

- Hard copies of the draft Community Land PoM 2021 including the community suburb maps were made available at Council's Libraries. Noting however that due to COVID 19, the libraries were closed to the public during the second half of the exhibition
- Signs with information regarding the draft Community Land PoM 2021 exhibition were posted on the proposed newly categorised community land parcels and the areas of cultural significance
- Council mailed or emailed notification letters to -
 - Heritage NSW and Environment NSW in line with section 36D(3)(d)(i) of the LG Act
 - Adjoining property owners of the newly categorised community land parcels and the areas of cultural significance
 - Neighbourhood Forums
 - Volunteer Bushcare groups
 - Existing lease and license holders any land under the 2018 PoM.
- A notice was placed in the Illawarra Mercury in the weekly Council information section twice over the 60-day period.
- On 24 June 2021, three online public meeting sessions were held - in the early afternoon, late afternoon and early evening. Attending a public meeting is considered a method of making a submission on the draft Community Land PoM 2021. A copy of the chairperson's report from the meetings is provided in Attachment 2.
- The exhibition period activities generated a number of enquiries on the content of the draft Community Land PoM 2021 answered by the Community Land Management Officer as well as submissions and attendance at an online public meeting session.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

The Local Government Act requires that a Plan of Management (PoM) be prepared over all community land sites. Adoption of the draft PoM ensures that recent acquisitions of land by Council which have been classified as community land are appropriately categorised and with the addition of the 30 areas of cultural significance schedules, all of the community land owned by Council is covered by a PoM. This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal "We value and protect our natural environment" and "We are a healthy community in a liveable city". It specifically delivers on core business activities as detailed in the Land Use Planning Service Plan 2021-22.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

All activities undertaken on Council's community land consider the principles of ecologically sustainable development and such provisions are made in the PoM. Particular regard is given to the allocation of appropriate category for each parcel of community land.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Having all the Council owned community land under a Plan of Management is an appropriate risk management strategy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

An adopted Plan of Management provides that activities and developments are permissible subject to meeting other legislative requirements and Council policies but does not in itself create new financial obligations on Council. Possible capital improvements would be subject to consideration in future Delivery Programs and Operational Plans. The cost of developing the draft Community Land PoM 2021 was funded through Council's operational budget.

CONCLUSION

The draft Community Land PoM 2021 was exhibited in accordance with Council's resolution for community feedback. Through the exhibition process 49 submissions were received and reviewed by Council staff. Council staff have made a series of recommended changes to the draft Community Land PoM 2021 in response to the issues raised in submissions. Suggestions for improvements at specific locations have been referred to the relevant asset manager.

This report recommends that the Community Land PoM 2021 be adopted in order to guide the management of Council community land facilitate and meet the goal of having all Council-owned community land under a Plan of Management for the first time.

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS TABLE



EXHIBITION OF DRAFT COMMUNITY LAND PLAN OF MANAGEMENT


SUBMISSION	SUBMISSION SUMMARY (Z21/183721)	COMMENT- Proposed changes to the Draft PoM are in Bold Text
ORGANISATIONS		
(1) Food Fairness Illawarra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commends the POM as it supports increasing food system resilience and promotes sustainable locally produced fresh food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted.
(2) National Parks Association Illawarra Branch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The POM should more clearly state that our natural areas constitute significant assets, in line with other Council policies. The categories of Park and Natural Areas are sometimes used inappropriately with no allowance for transition between them. The subcategory Escarpment should be used consistently with the LEP and the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan. Many of the suggested Permissible Uses of Natural Areas are inconsistent with the aims of the category. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft Community Land PoM acknowledges Council's policies and supporting documents like the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan as guiding Council actions. Council can only apply the community land categories under the Local Government Act and there are not "transitional" categories. Categories are applied to community land through the PoM making process under the LG Act and can only be changed through that process. This review did not propose to change any existing community land category for any land under the 2018 Generic PoM. It only proposed categories for land that had never been categorised before. It is proposed to add "In the next review of this 2021 PoM, consider if the subcategory of Escarpment should be applied to more community land than is currently the case, seeking more consistency with the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015 (or its successor)" to the Natural Area Escarpment Subcategory Action Plan (Table 12) also shown as highlighted text in attachment 1 of this report. The PoM also clearly relies on compliance with all applicable legislation regarding permissible activities and developments. The Draft PoM provides for the possibility of a broader range of use in our natural areas pending compliance with applicable legislation. There is merit in more community activation of natural areas as a deterrent to illegal dumping of abandoned vehicles, asbestos or other waste products. Depending on the nature and length of time the activity may occur and the specific environmental constraints of the nominated location the use may be appropriate. Council booking processes, lodgement of an Activity application or lodgement of a development application are processes where more specific information is required of the proponent and assessment is



SUBMISSION	SUBMISSION SUMMARY (Z21/183721)	COMMENT- Proposed changes to the Draft PoM are in Bold Text
		made based on that additional site-specific information that may lead to consent with conditions or rejection of the proposal. It is proposed to add in Section 3 of the draft PoM "it is noted that typically Natural Areas and Areas of Cultural significance will have more applicable legislation to comply with that will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14– although compliance to policies and legislation applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category. Also to add "with respect to Natural Areas or Areas of Cultural Significance it is expected that site dependent analysis will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14 – although it applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category". Also "without harm to natural values" has been added in the Natural Areas column as shown with highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report.
(3) Alvan Parade Reserve Residents who participate in volunteer Bushcare activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural areas should be managed in line with objectives of the LG Act – managed for environmental values and appreciated only through passive activities. 2. No development in natural areas, except for walking paths. 3. Don't think the PoM does justice to the unique natural values of Alvan Parade Reserve. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are multiple LG Act core objectives for Natural Areas and the subcategories all included in the relevant Action Plans. It is a balancing act between facilitating community use and environmental protection. More than passive activities in natural areas is envisioned by taking the Natural Area and subcategory LG Act core objectives as a whole. Minimising and mitigating disturbance by human intrusion is involved balanced with facilitating community access, enjoyment and protecting recreational value for example. 2. The draft PoM does provide for the possibility that more development may occur with natural area category land subject to meeting legislative requirements as noted in the reply (2)4. to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch submission. 3 Council actively supports its volunteer bushcare groups throughout the LGA including the one at Alvan Parade Reserve in Mount Pleasant.
(4) Illawarra Escarpment Alliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerned about the way Natural Areas (Escarpment) is used in this PoM. Believe some areas are incorrectly categorised as Bushland, when they should be Escarpment. Any land within the Escarpment zone used in the IESPM should be categorised as Escarpment in this PoM. Provides examples of areas they would like changed to Escarpment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categories are applied to community land through the PoM making process under the LG Act and can only be changed through that process. This review did not propose to change any existing community land category for any land under the 2018 Generic PoM. It only proposed categories for land that had never been categorised before. In the next review of the PoM, application of the Natural

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	<p>2. Review Permissible Uses and Developments for Natural Areas in light of the declared aims of managing the escarpment.</p>	<p>Area Escarpment subcategory can be considered. Please see reply (2)3 to National Parks Association Illawarra Branch.</p> <p>2. The Draft Community Land PoM acknowledges Council's policies and supporting documents like the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan as guiding Council actions. The PoM also clearly relies on compliance with all applicable legislation regarding permissible activities and developments. Please see the reply 4 to National Parks Association Illawarra Branch.</p>
<p>(5) East Corrimal Open Space Committee</p>	<p>1. PoM should have the designated types of parks within the LGA, those being local, neighbourhood, district and regional; and should include a concise view of their purpose and role.</p> <p>2. Recommend the PoM include these designations and their purposes within the Park section, to provide clarity for council staff planning, management and maintenance.</p> <p>3. Concerned Bellambi Lagoon has not been categorised as Natural Area Watercourse, which would develop planning/funding to manage the watercourse as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the environment. Without further investment, we will fail to improve this natural waterway.</p>	<p>1. It is proposed to add links to all the Play Wollongong Strategy documents, not just the summary document in Table 17 List of Supporting Documents. <u>Play-Wollongong-Current-Situation-Report-2014 includes park hierarchy</u> <u>Play-Wollongong-Background-Research-Report</u> <u>Play-Wollongong-Childrens-Demographic-Profile-Report</u> <u>Play-Wollongong-Community-Engagement-Report</u> The current situation and background research documents include references to the existing park (play space) hierarchy of Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local. East Corrimal is a Neighbourhood play space under the Strategy. The Park Action Plan already references the Play Wollongong Strategy.</p> <p>2. The Park category is applied to a wide range of community land that can contain playgrounds, sportsgrounds, and community buildings all on the same site. Different Council strategic supporting documents apply to playgrounds, sportsgrounds and community buildings; The Play Wollongong Strategy, The Sportsgrounds and Sporting Facilities Strategy and the Places for People Social Infrastructure Planning Framework, respectively. Each has a hierarchy specific to the type of community infrastructure (listed in PoM Table 17 first 3 rows). On a day to day, operational level basis, there are plans for the management of all types of land and all types of assets on the land outlining typical rates of mowing, site inspection of assets, carrying out of regular maintenance and asset renewal. This level of detail is not suitable for a Plan of Management. Operational level of service plans are responsive to emergencies like weather hazards, unexpected asset failure and short term demand increases such as the pressures put on our open spaces due to Covid. The PoM does acknowledge asset management plans, Council's ten year strategic Plan, it's four year Delivery Program and the Annual plan for how it manages Council land. The</p>

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		<p>Draft Community Land PoM has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 as amended by the community land provisions that came into effect on 1 Jan 1999. Under the Act, the categories that can be applied to community land are defined. Council cannot create their own categories or subcategories within the park category of local, neighbourhood, district and regional. Council's first PoM Technical Policy 94/7 did reference Neighbourhood, District and City wide parks, but did not meet LG Act requirements after 1 Jan 1999 in regard to permissible uses and categories. The first Generic Plan of Management adopted by Council in 2001 replaced the Technical Policy 94/7.</p> <p>3. Bellambi Lagoon is Crown land and is covered under the Draft Crown Reserves Plan of Management which will be exhibited for public comment upon obtaining the Minister's consent to do so under the Crown Land Management Act 2016 as per the 2 August 2021 resolution of Council. Council's Community Land Management Officer will notify East Corrimal Open Space Committee via the email associated with this submission when the Draft Crown Reserves PoM is on exhibition for public comment.</p>
(6) NF5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the PoM includes MacCabe Park and requests it be excluded and be made a site specific PoM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to the PoM is proposed. The schedule for McCabe Park includes site specific detail and will be reviewed and updated if site conditions change each time the Draft Community Land PoM is reviewed.
(7) NF7	<p>1. Requests that Council develop a dedicated plan and associated program of works in consultation with residents for community land which is encompassed by 23 and 29 Grandview Parade and 316 and 318 Northcliffe Drive Lake Heights. (Community Land Site ID 586) Suggested improvements include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing improved accessibility by creating a pathway that meanders at creek level through the area, providing seating along such pathway, establishing a series of weirs that create pond habitat for birds, frogs and lizards, planting native ferns and palms that compliment the existing significant fig tree and 	<p>1. The community land referenced as "23/29 Grandview Pde/316/318 Northcliffe Dr" is Site ID 586 and is covered under the Area of Cultural Significance Schedule on pages 182 -183 in the PoM. Council does carry out natural areas contractor work about 5 times a year currently. Weed species removal including some trees and native vegetation planting has been occurring and will continue. The schedule for Community Land Site ID 586 has been updated to include reference to future vegetation management planning and consideration of more park like improvements to the reserve in consultation with the community subject to funding availability</p>


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing a concrete pathway on the eastern side the same as existing concrete pathway on the western side. More regular reserve maintenance especially the creek <p>2. NF7 requests that Council develop a dedicated plan and associated program of works in consultation with residents for Wollamai Point with a view to unlocking the full potential of this parcel of community land. Suggested improvements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing improved accessibility by creating mowed pathways that meander through the area, providing seating along such pathway, establishing access to the area beneath the significant fig tree and building a viewing platform. <p>3. NF 7 requests Dix's Wharf /Jetty /reserve is improved, heritage listed and named as Stan Dix Reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The jetty needs restoring and plinths providing historical information related to Dix's Boatshed and Jetty installed. 	<p>Unnamed Reserve Lake Heights Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 (All of Community Land Site ID 386)</p>  <p>2. Requests for improvements at Wollamai Point: Viewing platforms, increasing paths throughout the reserve, increasing access to beneath the Fig tree have potential to harm endangered ecological flora and the Aboriginal cultural significance of the area. The schedule for Wollamai Point has been updated in the Draft Community Land PoM include reference to the existing mown pathways and "consider seating along the existing mown paths subject to funding availability and community consultation" has been added to the Future Directions section of the schedule as shown as highlighted text to Attachment 1 to this report. These pathways are mown monthly and that will continue. The snip below shows the paths in red. The circle is a large Fig Tree.</p> 

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		<p>3. The Department of Planning Industry and Environment - Crown Lands (DPIE- Crown Lands) is planning to undertake major repair works to Dix's Wharf on Lake Illawarra at Lake Heights, and sought community input to inform the final design of the structure and surrounds until 30 September 2021. The main aim is to make Dix's Wharf safe to the public. Option 1 – The jetty is to be retained and repaired in its current form, with minor modification to bring it up to modern standard where appropriate. Option 2 – The jetty would be removed with only historical elements remaining. Landscaping and historical educational signage would be installed. Option 3 – Most of the existing jetty would be removed, with a new realigned jetty located at the east of the site, which would connect to the original jetty 'head'. Crown Land's preferred option is Option 1. This option will reinstate safe access to the most recent arrangement, preserve historically important stone piers and enhance the use of the platform. It is also the most cost efficient of the jetty options and does not increase impact on marine sea grasses. Crown Lands is currently considering the community's feedback on the options they put forward for Dix's Jetty. Council intends to consider heritage listing for the site but notes that the current options being considered by State Government acknowledge the heritage values of the site.</p>  <p>Dix's Jetty location</p> <p>The request to name the reserve the Stan Dix Reserve is noted and has been forwarded to Council's Property and Recreation section for further investigation. However, please note that Council's management role may not extend to naming - as noted earlier DPIE-Crown lands is taking an active role in planning for the site. The Community Land PoM does not apply to this land because it is not community land owned by Council.</p>

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(8) NIRAG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Listing the 30 areas of Culturally Significant land alphabetically makes it difficult to review. Reorganise according to suburb name. Note that Bulli point is not the same as Waniora Point. Why is Tingara Park at Thirroul categorised as Sportsground and not Park? Access at Hewitts Lane, Thirroul. Hewitts Lane, (Brickworks lane) Thirroul is not shown as community land, though site 1051, Hewitts Avenue is depicted as Park. As you may be aware there is a request from neighbours and the community to maintain the access (right of way) between Lawrence Hargrave Drive, under the railway culvert to the Hewitts Creek green corridor (Lots 143 and 142) and to McCauley's beach. This is an important east west link for wildlife and for residents and future active tourism also. New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place, Lots 142, 143, 252, 253 and 500M: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage vegetation along property boundaries where there is a danger of bush fire damage. Foot tracks exist that have developed in and along these creek lines and see them as important community links which should be recognised in the PoM and possibly formalised as nature trails or interpretive walks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No change to the organisation of the scedulees will be made. Could be considered in the next review. Reference to Bulli Point in the Waniora Schedule has been deleted in the PoM. Tingara Park is part of Community Land Site ID 160 that is categorised as area of cultural significance. Reference to Tingara Park has been added to the schedule for Thirroul Beach Reserve that is also included in Community Land Site ID 160.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council has operational land (pink), community land (green) and land that is leased by Council (yellow) as shown below. The PoM does not apply to operational land or land that is leased by Council.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council responds to bush fire hazards based on Rural Fire Service (RFS) Advice. Bushfire hazard complaints are received by the RFS and a determination is


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		made by an officer of the RFS following a site inspection. If the subject land is determined to be a bush fire hazard, the RFS will issue advice to the landowner under Section 66 of the Rural Fires Act for works to be undertaken to mitigate this risk. All bush fire hazard works are subject to environmental reviews including consideration to legislation regarding cultural land as would be the case with the new community land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place. This bush fire hazard response protocol applies to all land Council has care and control of or owns so no specific reference is needed in the schedule. The Rural Fires Act is referenced in Table 15 of the PoM already. There are no plans for Council to develop nature trails or interpretive walks over this land.
(9) Urban Biodiversity Illawarra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PoM would benefit from more integration with existing WCC documents that promote biodiversity, urban greening and management of the Illawarra Escarpment. Reduce range of activities and developments allowed in natural areas. Clarify when bike riding may be permitted in natural areas. – mountain bike riding should not be permitted in natural areas and the draft PoM may be interpreted to encourage the public to make their own mountain bike trails. Beekeeping should not be included among uses to adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change. European Honeybees are an invasive introduced species that compete with native species for tree hollows and pollen. Areas proposed to be categorised as Escarpment should be expanded. Opportunities to pursue WCC environmental objectives on park and sportsfields. We strongly support current WCC efforts to convert underused grassy areas on the edges of parks and sportsfields, adjacent to natural areas, into 'transitional landscapes' and 'native meadows' using plantings of indigenous trees, shrubs and groundcovers. These areas can reduce the amount of land requiring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Through referencing Supporting Documents such as Urban Greening and Illawarra Escarpment Strategy 2015 in Action Plans, Permissible Uses/Developments there is integration. See (2) 4 reply to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch. The Draft PoM permits Council developed bicycle trails, this could include Mountain bike trails as they are a type of bicycle but only subject to Council policies, supporting documents and compliance with applicable legislation which for natural areas is a significant limiting factor. Council developed Mountain bike trails is a mitigation strategy to address the multitude of unregulated tracks across the LGA that appear across all community categories. "Council developed" has been added in the Draft PoM to make it clear that other bicycle trails are not permitted in the Natural Areas Bushland Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report. "Not to harm Natural Values" has been added to the Natural Areas column in the Permissible Uses/Development Table row that references beekeeping. This will be considered in the next review. See reply (2)3 to National Parks Association Illawarra Branch. Your support of Council "native meadow" projects on community land is noted. The NSW Government's Saving Our Species program does not currently include the Platypus. If this changes by the next review of the Community Land PoM, the PoM <i>"All Natural Areas Action Plan"</i> will be amended to include the Platypus in the listing of priority flora and fauna.


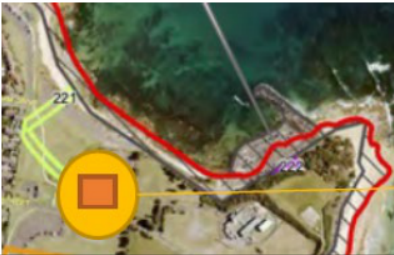
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	<p>regular mowing and provide buffer zones for important vegetation in natural areas.</p> <p>7. Appropriately manage Platypus habitat. Platypus have been identified as occurring in the Illawarra region, with records from Duck Creek, Macquarie Rivulet and Mullet Creek (2019).</p> <p>8. Prioritise areas with high conservation area with site specific PoM or categorise as areas of cultural significance. UBI recommends a more restrictive approach across the board for natural areas (Table 14), with exceptions being allowed only on a case-by-case basis, through the mechanism of developing a PoM for each individual natural area that allows a particular development or activity there.</p> <p>9. Suggests reviewing the Action Plan for natural areas.</p>	<p>8. Developing several stand-alone site specific PoMs beyond those required to meet Crown Land Management Act 2016 requirements is not feasible given Council's available resources. See reply (2)4 to National Parks Association Illawarra Branch in regard to permissible uses/development section of the PoM.</p> <p>9. Minor changes are proposed (already mentioned in other submission replies) to the Natural Areas Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report. The changes are not as extensive as requested in your submission.</p>
(10) Thirroul Village Committee	<p>1. Requests to delay the categorisation of the New Community Land at Sandon Point as an Area of Cultural Significance, due to Thirroul's traffic capacity issues. Suggests building a bridge, which would encroach slightly on this land. Categorising this land may prevent the building of a second access point to Thirroul.</p> <p>2. The Norfolk Island Pines next to the pool at Thirroul Beach Reserve are in lesser condition than the others in the reserve. Protect their root systems.</p> <p>3. The promenade area at Thirroul Beach needs resurfacing and lighting installed. Plant trees in the park area to the south of the pool for shade. The soft fall surface at the park needs repairing.</p> <p>4. The PoM could mention that the Amy monument is to be relocated.</p> <p>5. Review the heritage information regarding the Thirroul Baths Precinct.</p>	<p>1. There is no need to delay the categorisation of any of the New Community Land near Sandon Point as mapped and described in the Cultural Significance Schedule in the Draft Community Land PoM. The portion of Lot 500 DP DP 1161858 that would be encroached by a bridge is classified as operational land by Council resolution on 6 May 2019. The PoM does not apply to operational land. The community land portion of Lot 500 is described in the schedule as "Part Lot 500 DP 1161858". The other community land parcels in the schedule will not be subject to encroachment if a bridge is built. If a future survey of the land related to future bridge construction determines there is a minor encroachment the draft Community Land PoM provides for "road works of a minor character."</p> <p>2. Council does routinely monitor the health of the Norfolk Island Pines next to the Pool.</p> <p>3. Your request for improvements has been sent to the relevant Council Divisions for consideration subject to available budget.</p> <p>4. The Amy monument is located in the road reserve and is included in the schedule as it relates to the heritage listing. Council is still considering options relating to the moving the monument.</p> <p>5. The heritage information has been sent to Council's Heritage Coordinator.</p>


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		<p>Snip from the New Community Land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place is below.</p> 
INDIVIDUAL SUBMISSIONS		
(11) Resident, Woonona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests adding outdoor fitness equipment to the land at 470 Princes Highway, Woonona. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This land is flood affected and will most likely remain open space with little or no built improvements such as outdoor fitness equipment. The LG Act does not provide Council with a community land category of “open space” so the category of “park” applies to a wide variety of areas that range from heavily developed with play equipment, outdoor fitness equipment and community buildings to areas of native vegetation meadows or the more typical open space with mowed lawn.
(12) Resident, Wollongong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the old integral building and expand parklands at MacCabe Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Integral Energy building is operational land and not under the Draft Community Land PoM. It is actively being used by Wollongong City Staff and Volunteers.
(13) Visitor, South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports community space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted.
(14) Resident, Otford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports proposal of Otford Park as public open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Public open space can refer to heavily vegetated public land and all the new community land within the suburb of Otford was categorised as Natural Area Bushland under this PoM.
(15) Resident, Otford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would love the land to be zoned as community land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Community land is a classification of land under the Local Government Act not a land use zone under the Wollongong 2009 Local Environmental Plan. This expressed support for the new community land parcels that came into Council’s ownership since 2018.

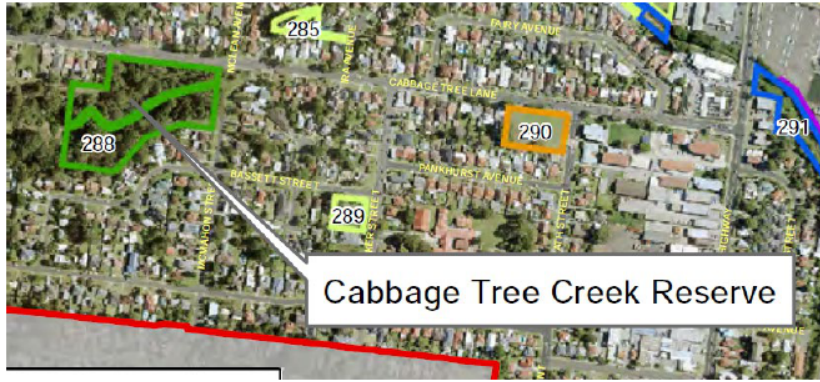
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(16) Resident, Otford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports community space in bushland on Otford Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Public open space or community space can refer to heavily vegetated public land and all the new community land within the suburb of Otford was categorised as Natural Area Bushland under this PoM.
(17) Resident, Woonona	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks progress on the conservation works at Pendlebury Park. Asked whether the plans for a flood detention basin at 470 Princes Highway Woonona have progressed. Notes their property includes an eroding section of Collins Creek. Supports categorisation of the added community lands. Suggests the POM be regarded as a framework, with more detailed plans prepared for sites of significance or over one ha in size. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council is undertaking investigations to rectify the failing retaining wall and conserve the heritage and landscape values of Pendlebury Park. Approvals under heritage legislation may need to be obtained depending on the proposed works and residents will be provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed works prior to implementation. It is acknowledged the temporary solution of the construction fencing is not ideal but will need to remain in place to maintain public safety until rectification works are completed. The PoM has been updated to reflect Council's commitment to the works in the schedule for Pendlebury Park. There is no recommendation in the Collins Creek Floodplain Risk Management Plan (2014) for a detention basin at 470 Princes Highway Woonona. Purchasing the property and demolishing the structure on the land was and that has been accomplished. Support of category of added community land noted. Council priorities relating to PoM development are preparing PoMs over Crown Reserves to ensure compliance with the Crown Land Management Act. There are no plans to develop additional PoMs for land under the Draft Community Land PoM.
(18) Resident, Thirroul	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the categorisation of Cultural Significance for the new community land at Sandon Point. Notes the map has inconsistent Lot numbers between the insert and the main map. Asks why the Sandon Point and McCauleys Beach Site Specific POM doesn't include Lot 500 DP 1161858. Suggests rezoning Lot 143, 252 and 253 within the 'new community land at Sandon Point' to be E2 – Environmental Conservation, consistent with Lot 142. Notes areas that appear to be public road for no reason (the extension of Harbord and Ocean St across Cliff Parade, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support of category of cultural significance for new land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place noted. The map and lot numbers as shown in the New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place are correct. Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 is the correct description as part of Lot 500 DP 1161858 is classified as community land in accordance with Council's resolution of 6 May 2019. See reply (10) 1 to the Thirroul Village Committee. The description label in the Bulli Community Land Suburb was incorrect. Lot 500 DP 1161858 is appropriately managed under the Draft Community Land PoM. Amending the Sandon Point and McCauley's Beach PoM by adding Lot 500 DP 1161858 was not necessary. Lot 500 is not included in the Aboriginal



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	as well as the carpark east of Cliff Parade). Suggests transferring ownership to increase the amount of community land. Map suggests part of Thirroul baths are on public road. Suggests there could be a disjoint on the legal status of duty of care, lease and insurance risks. Suggests ensuring ownership to Council parkland. Parts of Thirroul Beach Pavilion appear to have an ambiguous boundary between the SS PoM and Tingara Park. Suggests the boundaries be clarified to mitigate the risk of "dual ownership".	<p>Heritage Impact Permit linked (AHIP) to that PoM and amending that PoM by adding land could have had implications for the AHIP that took from 2016 to 2019 to obtain.</p> <p>4. The suggestion to change the land use zone under the 2009 Wollongong LEP to E2 has been referred to the Land Use Planning Manager for consideration. However is noted the schedule for this land under this PoM states <i>"Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance and Natural Areas Watercourse and Natural Area Bushland. Residential Development is expressly not permissible for the community land parcels in this schedule zoned R2 under this PoM"</i>. Uses/developments of community land need to be permissible under both the PoM and the LEP land use zone to possibly occur in accordance with section 35 of the LG Act. Also the schedule states <i>"The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance (Table 13), Natural Areas (Table 7) and Watercourse and Bushland applies...The area will continue to serve as a natural open space with native plants and native wildlife"</i></p> <p>5. Road reserve is managed in accordance with the Roads Act 1993 and the closure of road reserve is a considered and administratively lengthy process for a Council to pursue with NSW Government, not Council, as the primary decision maker. Throughout the LGA road reserve often serves a public open space function while retaining its statutory status as public road reserve. This is a circumstance common to all Councils in NSW.</p>
(19) Resident, Woonona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes the fencing and inaction at Pendlebury Park has existed for a couple of years and needs repairing in consultation with an arborist as soon as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is committed to repair and restoration of Pendlebury Park. Please see reply (17) 1.
(20) Resident, Austinmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided detailed thoughts of proposed PoM and suggested additional upgrades relating to Glastonbury Gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The detailed landscaping comments for Glastonbury Gardens by the submitter were provided to Community Engagement who were seeking feedback on draft landscape improvements for Glastonbury Gardens at the time. The Future Directions section of the Glastonbury Gardens Schedule in the PoM has been updated to reflect the outcome of that community engagement by adding "Council consulted with the community on possible landscape improvements at Glastonbury Gardens in 2021 and as a result the landscape will be upgraded to infill plantings that have been lost over time in the style of the


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		<i>original garden design. Plant species in line with the existing plantings will be used.</i>
(21) Resident, East Corrimal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the PoM. Notes the importance of keeping neighbourhood parks low key. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted. Neighbourhood parks are part of the hierarchy referenced in the Play Wollongong Strategy that applies to Council's playgrounds and play spaces. Under the Strategy there are Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local play spaces. The most low key designation is local, not neighbourhood.
(22) Resident, Woonona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends the repair and restoration of Pendlebury Park, as it is a small scenic and historical community asset. Pointed out the importance of construction in sympathy to the parks history, such as that the bricks used in the retaining wall are from Pendlebury's brickworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is committed to repair and restoration of Pendlebury Park. Please see reply (17) 1.
(23) Resident, Bellambi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise Bellambi Blue Lagoon/Bellambi Gully as a distinct site. Establish community advocacy position to assist alignment of management across agencies. Initiate additional environmental conservation projects and coordinate across various stakeholders. Establish continuity with Bellambi Lagoon and other sites in corridor in a future plan of management. Incorporate public needs into new recreational facilities (bike path – temporary pump track). 	<div>  <p>The site the submitter calls Bellambi Blue Lagoon/Bellambi Gully</p> <p>Snip of Woonona Suburb Map.</p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council does not have plans to develop a site-specific PoM over Blue Lagoon/Bellambi Gully. It is community land categorised as park and natural area wetland under the Community Land PoM. It is unclear if this community advocacy position is voluntary or a proposal for a paid Council position.

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		<p>3. The submitter provides a variety of research ideas, identifies stakeholders and conservation projects that are currently beyond the scope of Council's current management of the area. The information package from the submitter was provided to Council Staff involved in Natural Areas and open space management. Part of the site is under Council's bushcare and contractor program focusing on weed control currently.</p>  <p>4. The submitter nominated the large area with a blue outline as a PoM area. It is noted portions of the proposed PoM area are not owned by Council. The community land owned by Council is under the Community Land PoM. The Crown land portions of proposed PoM area are under the Draft Crown Reserves PoM that is currently under review by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands. Council is seeking Crown Lands authority to exhibit the draft PoM for public comment.</p>  <p>5. The submitter nominated the site shown as a orange circle with a darker orange square as a good location for a temporary bike pump track. The area may not be owned by Council.</p>
(24) Resident, East Corrimal	1. Concerned PoM does not separate the community parks into different categories.	<p>1. Please see reply 5.1 to East Corrimal Open Space Committee.</p> <p>2. Please see reply 5.2 to East Corrimal Open Space Committee.</p>



SUBMISSION	SUBMISSION SUMMARY (Z21/183721)	COMMENT- Proposed changes to the Draft PoM are in Bold Text
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Valley Reserve is a neighbourhood park and should have different protection and enhancement than Stuart Park. Would like East Corrimal Open Space Committee to be notified before significant planning, management of changes to the maintenance of the park. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council encourages everyone to visit Council's website and click on "Join the Conversation" or go directly to "Our Wollongong" Community Engagement address https://our.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/. By registering it is easy to provide Council with feedback regarding on going projects, policies or programs. In addition, Council has a Community Engagement Policy and a link is provided below: Checking Our Wollongong on a regular basis is an easy way to keep informed on Council's activities. Community Engagement Policy adopted July 2018. How Council engages with the community is tailor made for each project depending on the principles explained in our Community Engagement Policy and legislative requirements.
(25) Resident, Clifton	<p>Regarding Rube Hargrave Park and Moronga Park at Clifton:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strong local concern that a car park could be built in the park or bushland area to assist business interests. The bushland in the area provide significant habitat for endangered animals. Importance of an active bush care group to protect and restore the disappearing flora. Would like a fence around Moronga Park and the cliff edge. More warning signs too. Preserve, maintain and manage the heritage, culture and environment. 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council managed public car parks are typically categorised as general community use or classified as operational land. The land at Rube Hargrave Park is community land categorised as Park with adequate parking for park visitors. Moronga Park is community land categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and the schedule in the draft Community Land PoM states <i>"Continue to manage as a park with open space and significant native vegetation across most of Lot 11 DP 1137408. Council to consider a way to enhance the open space and park land with community art."</i> The schedule for Moronga Park acknowledges its ecological values. As noted in the snip above by the dark green outline, some of the community land adjoining both parks is categorised as Natural Area Bushland. Your support of Council's bush care group is noted. There are no plans to install a fence at this location.


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		<p>5. Having Moronga Park under the Community Land PoM will assist Council to preserve, maintain and manage the heritage, culture and environment values of the site.</p>
(26) Resident, Suburb unknown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabbage Tree Park which abuts McMahan basin, and is a case in point of a Natural Area in an urban setting. There is a high level of interest in this natural area, and support for keeping it as an undisturbed Biodiversity resource. Maintain as a Natural Area. 2. Manage Natural Areas generally as a resource for biodiversity rather than development. Improve with fencing along the roadside. Development is not appropriate. PoM should prioritise biodiversity, sustainable living services, seedbanks and undisturbed values of sanctuary. 3. Enhance community areas with appropriate planting of native species. For example, Stuart Park. For example, Stuart Park is frequently inundated, but relentlessly grassed and mown. Why not plant sedge grasses and other wetland species in those depressions, to increase frog, insect and reptile populations. They are already hopping with birdlife. The amount currently spent on mowing could be better spent on planting, with an ongoing saving to council once plants are established. This would look nicer, still reserve space for public picnics etc, increase biodiversity across the board, and discourage current figure of eights by yahoos in the mud. This is a serious suggestion that could have application in other areas too. The Fairy Meadow Surf Club area springs to mind. Correct planting could enhance the space and retain open areas too. These are not incompatible, and in line also with very effective Microforestry principles. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabbage Tree Creek Reserve is categorised as Natural Area Bushland under the Community Land PoM. Shown below by the dark green outline.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. See reply (2) 4 to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch in regard to development in Natural Areas under the PoM. 3. Council has created meadow areas in some reserves in the LGA to reduce mowing costs and promote natural habitats. Stuart Park is not under this Plan of Management.

SUBMISSION	SUBMISSION SUMMARY (Z21/183721)	COMMENT- Proposed changes to the Draft PoM are in Bold Text
(27) Resident, Thirroul	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about the health of the Norfolk Island Pines near Thirroul Pool. Note in the PoM that the condition of these trees are poorer than the others around the park. Suggests relocating the Amy Memorial for its safety. Suggests building a road or bridge on the new culturally significant land at Sandon Point, to improve traffic. Asks Council to delay the categorisation of this land to allow the issue of a secondary route to be resolved. Raises issue with a land swap on Hewitts Lane/Avenue. Council could consider extending the park to include the area that runs alongside Hewitts Lane. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The sentence "The Norfolk Island Pines vary in condition within the reserve from good to poor". has been added to the condition section of the Thirroul Beach Reserve Schedule shown as highlighted text in attachment 1 to this report. The Amy monument is located in the road reserve and is included in the Thirroul Beach Reserve schedule as it relates to the heritage listing. Council is still considering options relating to the moving the monument. See reply (10)1 to the Thirroul Village Committee. Community Land Site ID 1051 is part of Land Parcel Lot 1 DP 561325 and is shown in the snip below from the Thirroul suburb map. The remainder of Lot 1 DP 561325 is classified as operational land as shown in the second snip as shaded pink. The Community Land PoM does not apply to operational land. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>
(28) Resident, East Corrimal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Valley Reserve should Include designations such as local, neighbourhood, district and regional. PoM should include goals for the management of these parks. Such as, for residents to play a role in the planning, management and maintenance of local and neighbourhood parks; and for these parks to be protected from adverse impacts, activities or pursuits by WCC; and that the environment be enhanced by designated and future design and use of these parks. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> See reply 5.1 to the East Corrimal Open Space Committee. See reply 5.2 to the East Corrimal Open Space Committee.

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(29) Resident, Berkeley	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cribb St Reserve was previously a beautiful park that was used by the community. Since new owners moved in, they have taken over the park and made it their own private commercial truck depot for heavy demolition trucks, excavators and trailers. These have overtaken the space rendering it unsuitable as a play area, as well as disturbing the ground. Concerns the trucks should be stored in an industrial estate as they are involved in asbestos removal and it is not known whether the trucks are commercially cleaned parked outside our home. 2. Pleased Cribb St Reserve has some Cultural Significance as it is a valued area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation and Enforcement have inspected the reserve and will be installing signage to prohibit parking on the Council land soon. 2. Your support for the community land category applied to the land is noted.
(30) Resident, Mount Pleasant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerned that the permissible uses and developments table does not include sufficient protection for natural areas. 2. Suggests the PoM state that informal mountain bike trails are harmful and construction of trails should cease and existing trails to be closed and rehabilitated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please see reply (2)4 to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch. 2. The Draft PoM permits Council developed bicycle trails, this could include Mountain bike trails as they are a type of bicycle but only subject to Council policies, supporting documents and compliance with applicable legislation which for natural areas is a significant limiting factor. Council developed Mountain bike trails is a mitigation strategy to address the multitude of unregulated tracks across the LGA that appear across all community categories. "Council developed" has been added in the Draft PoM to make it clear that other bicycle trails are not permitted in the Natural Areas Bushland Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report
(31) Resident, Lake Heights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Heights Community Land Site ID 586 – also referenced in the PoM as section 5.28 Unnamed Reserve – Northcliffe Drive/Grand View Parade, Lake Heights comment: How can the Silky Oak trees have significant value?. These deep-rooted trees cause damage. Remove Silky Oaks and replace with natives. Plant more trees between footpath and creek. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council does carry out Natural Areas contractor work about 5 times a year currently at this site. Weed species removal - including some trees - and the planting of native vegetation has been occurring and will continue at that rate to manage for floodplain stormwater priorities. This site could be part of a planned future "Lake North Berkeley Hills Vegetation Management Plan " which will guide management for the next 10 years and apply to a larger area.



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(32) Resident, Berkeley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land at Cribb St Reserve is used incorrectly to park large demolition and asbestos vehicles, belonging to a resident. They are noisy, and transport hazardous wastes and pose health risks to residents. The vehicles damage the culturally significant land. Would like the vehicles removed, as they deny the community access to the parkland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation and Enforcement have inspected the reserve and will be installing signage to prohibit parking on the Council land soon.
(33) Resident, Tarrawanna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Would like greater emphasis on protecting our natural areas. Focus on preserving our critically endangered ecosystems. Manage mountain bike trails on our escarpment, which degrade our environment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Land PoM does have an emphasis on protecting our natural areas. The draft Community Land PoM has minor amendments shown as highlighted text in the Natural Areas Action Plan and the Permissible Uses and Development Section to emphasis this. Please see Attachment 1 to this report. The Draft PoM permits Council developed bicycle trails, this could include Mountain bike trails as they are a type of bicycle but only subject to Council policies, supporting documents and compliance with applicable legislation which for natural areas is a significant limiting factor. Council developed Mountain bike trails is a mitigation strategy to address the multitude of unregulated tracks across the LGA that appear across all community categories. "Council developed" has been added in the Draft PoM to make it clear that other bicycle trails are not permitted in the Natural Areas Bushland Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report.
(34) Resident, Port Kembla	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Port Kembla Ngaraba-aan trail should be connected with Coomaditchie and Windang, with a purpose built trail that celebrates Aboriginal cultural heritage and unites these areas with a purpose of protection and adding value for the people of Wollongong. Wollamai Point Reserve should not be "Unnamed". It has been named as Wollamai Point Reserve on the earliest Government maps of 1891. Wollamai Point has a remnant central tree and many Aboriginal cultural significant trees. Is a rare remnant of subtropical rainforest. Should be categorised as cultural significance and natural area bushland with a foreshore, not park. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting the Port Kembla Ngaraba-aan Trail with Coomaditchie and Windang is a complex proposal. The majority of the land is Crown Land that forms the Windang reserve, which extends from Windang to Port Kembla. This reserve also includes that Windang Tourist Park. Council has been unable to progress a draft Plan of Management for the reserve, and the other coastal reserves containing tourist parks, as NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands have not provided guidance on the future of these types of reserves, which contain commercial tourist activities and coastal bushland and open space. This reserve is also the subject of a Land Claim under the NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, the outcome of which may also influence the future use of the land. This is beyond the scope of the Draft Community Land Plan of Management.

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		<p>2. The schedule for Wollamai Point (Section 5.27) has been amended as shown in highlighted text in Attachment 1 of this report to remove references to "Unnamed".</p> <p>3. The majority of Wollamai Point is categorised as an area of Cultural Significance as shown in the snip from the Lake Heights Suburb map – the area is outlined with brown and the natural values are managed through the schedule for Wollamai Point – Section5.27 of the PoM – . No change in community land category is required.</p>  <p>Snip of Community Land Category Suburb Map</p>  <p>Snip from Schedule – All of the red lined areas are categorised as an area of Cultural Significance.</p>


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		 <p>Snip from the Berkeley Suburb Map – this land adjoins Wollamai Point and is categorised as Park under this PoM and the 2018 Generic PoM. This review did not propose to change any existing community land category. Park is suitable as it is not the headland.</p>
(35) Resident, Mount Kembla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposed to any change of management, opposed to development of Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mt Kembla. This area has strong heritage and cultural link to the history of Mt Kembla. The unique character would be destroyed by allowing sporting interests (mountain biking) and traffic to intrude on the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your opposition to the proposed community land category of Park to be applied to Lot 6 Kirkwood Place Mount Kembla and mountain biking is noted. The PoM is still proposing to apply the Park category to this land. The Draft PoM permits Council developed bicycle trails, this could include Mountain bike trails as they are a type of bicycle but only subject to Council policies, supporting documents and compliance with applicable legislation which for natural areas is a significant limiting factor. Council developed Mountain bike trails is a mitigation strategy to address the multitude of unregulated tracks across the LGA that appear across all community categories. "Council developed" has been added in the Draft PoM to make it clear that other bicycle trails are not permitted in the Natural Areas Bushland Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report.
(36) Resident, Lake Heights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade, Lake Heights. - The area has a significant amount of dead vegetation posing a fire risk, would like to see the area cleaned up and pruned. Refurbish walkways at Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Northcliffe Dr/Grandview Pde land is covered in the Draft Community Land PoM in Section 528 under the Area of Cultural Significance Schedule. In this schedule additional Future Management Directions of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " Consider having the site as part of the planned future "Lake North Berkeley Hills Vegetation Management Plan" which will guide management for the next 10 years. Continue to manage for floodplain stormwater priorities.

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		<p>have been added as shown in highlighted text in Attachment 1 to the Council report.</p> <p>2. Refurbishing the walkways at this location is permissible under the PoM, however it is noted that Council has many areas across the LGA that need this type of improvement.</p>
(37) Resident, East Corrimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like sub-categories for Park: Local, neighbourhood, district and regional. To provide stronger protection, management and maintenance for users by providing guidelines for park use and future development demands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Park category is applied to a wide range of community land that can contain playgrounds, sportsgrounds, and community buildings all on the same site. Different Council strategic supporting documents apply to playgrounds, sportsgrounds and community buildings; The Play Wollongong Strategy, The Sportsgrounds and Sporting Facilities Strategy and the Places for People Social Infrastructure Planning Framework, respectively. Each has a hierarchy specific to the type of community infrastructure (listed in PoM Table 17 first 3 rows). On a day to day, operational level basis, there are plans for the management of all types of land and all types of assets on the land outlining typical rates of mowing, site inspection of assets, carrying out of regular maintenance and asset renewal. This level of detail is not suitable for a Plan of Management. Operational level of service plans are responsive to emergencies like weather hazards, unexpected asset failure and short term demand increases such as the pressures put on our opens spaces due to Covid. The PoM does acknowledge asset management plans, Council's ten year strategic Plan, it's four year Delivery Program and the Annual plan for how it manages Council land.
(38) Resident, East Corrimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Valley Reserve. - Treat as a neighbourhood park and inform residents of changes that Council considers in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Valley Reserve is a neighbourhood park under the Play Wollongong Strategy and the Draft Community Land PoM highlights the reserve in <i>Figure 3 - Happy Valley Reserve, Dobbie Avenue East Corrimal Profile of a Neighbourhood Park</i>. Council encourages everyone to visit Council's website and click on "Joint the Conversation or go directly to "Our Wollongong" Community Engagement address https://our.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/. By registering it is easy to provide Council with feedback regarding on going projects, policies or programs. In addition, Council has a Community Engagement Policy and a link is provided below: Checking Our Wollongong on a regular basis is an easy way to keep informed on Council's activities.

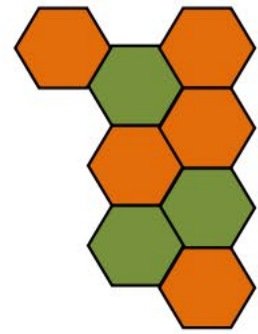
SUBMISSION	SUBMISSION SUMMARY (Z21/183721)	COMMENT- Proposed changes to the Draft PoM are in Bold Text
		Community Engagement Policy adopted July 2018 . How Council engages with the community is tailor made for each project depending on the principles explained in our Community Engagement Policy and legislative requirements.
(39) Resident, East Corrimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happy Valley Reserve. Would like sub-categories for Park: Local, neighbourhood, district and regional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Local Government Act 1993 the community land categories are prescribed and do not include subcategories for the category of Park. Happy Valley Reserve is a neighbourhood park under the Play Wollongong Strategy and the Draft Community Land PoM highlights the reserve in Figure 3 -Happy Valley Reserve, Dobbie Avenue East Corrimal Profile of a Neighbourhood Park.
(40) Resident, Bulli	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise foot tracks existing along creek lines within the new community land near Sandon Point. Manage vegetation near properties to reduce bushfire risk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are no plans for Council to develop nature trails or interpretive walks over this land and these are the ways that Council would "recognise" foot tracks. Council responds to bush fire hazards based on Rural Fire Service (RFS) Advice. Bushfire hazard complaints are received by the RFS and a determination is made by an officer of the RFS following a site inspection. If the subject land is determined to be a bush fire hazard, the RFS will issue advice to the landowner under Section 66 of the Rural Fires Act for works to be undertaken to mitigate this risk. All bush fire hazard works are subject to environmental reviews including consideration to legislation regarding cultural land as would be the case with the new community land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place. This bush fire hazard response protocol applies to all land Council has care and control of or owns so no specific reference is needed in the schedule. The Rural Fires Act is referenced in Table 15 of the PoM already.
(41) Resident, Stanwell Tops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raises the issue that Bendena Gardens is often used for parking during functions at the adjacent retreat. Notes the history of the wider Stanwell Tops area in his submission and states his continued interest in heritage listing the areas related to early developer/tourist promoter Henry Halloran. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bendena Gardens is covered in section 5.4 in an Area of Cultural Significance schedule in the PoM. The permissible uses in the schedule include the requirement "<i>The vegetated area should remain without development. The informal parking area should not be upgraded, only maintained as an informal parking area.</i>" Thank you for providing information on the history of the wider area. Your submission has been provided to Council's Heritage Coordinator for consideration in regard to heritage listing areas related to Henry Halloran.

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(42) Resident, Berkeley	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raises that there appears to be disparity between Council's budget allocation for Natural Areas and that allocated for Parks and Sportsgrounds (Natural Areas budget is 19.5% of that for Parks and Sportsgrounds). Notes that less than 1/3 of natural area sites have active restoration work. Should not increase the number of sportsgrounds until an audit of their utilisation and sharing capabilities has been taken. 2. Increase community engagement and awareness of Bushcare projects. 3. Parts of Fred Finch Park should be categorised as Natural Area rather than Sportsground – correct Berkeley mapping. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your request for more of Council's budget to be allocated to Natural Areas management is noted and the PoM does acknowledge that increasing the areas under active Natural Areas management would require additional resources. Council has many financial obligations, and each year exhibits its Annual Plan (its budget) and making further submissions during that process is suggested. 2. Council promotes bushcare projects via Council's website and its social media outlets as opportunities arise. 3. The community land categories applied to Fred Finch Park remain the same under the Community Land PoM and the 2018 Generic PoM. It is not a mapping mistake to correct. No changes to existing community land categories were considered in this review of the 2018 Generic PoM. In the next review of the Community Land PoM your proposal to change the category of the vegetated area to Natural Areas Bushland can be considered. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <p>Community Land PoM Category Mapping</p> <p>2018 Generic PoM Category Mapping</p> </div>
(43) Resident, Berkeley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PoM needs to reflect the importance of native biodiversity conservation. Natural areas need more resources and funding to achieve performance targets. The uses and developments permitted for natural areas aren't consistent with the objectives. All community land categories should have a role in supporting biodiversity protection. Suggests several specific changes to the PoM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see reply (2)4 to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch and see reply (42) 1.

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(44) Resident, Suburb unknown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PoM could be improved by greater observance and adoption of Council documents which promote biodiversity and natural land conservation, particularly the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015. The permissible uses and developments for Natural Areas would result in adverse impacts. Should be reviewed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft Community Land PoM acknowledges Council's policies and supporting documents like the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan as guiding Council actions. See reply (2) 4 to the National Parks Association Illawarra Branch.
(45) Resident, Mt Kembla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned that Lot 6 Kirkwood Place, Mt Kembla could be developed as an area for mountain bikers to use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your concern for the proposed community land category of Park to be applied to Lot 6 Kirkwood Place Mount Kembla and mountain biking is noted. The PoM is still proposing to apply the Park category to this land. The Draft PoM permits Council developed bicycle trails, this could include Mountain bike trails as they are a type of bicycle but only subject to Council policies, supporting documents and compliance with applicable legislation which for natural areas is a significant limiting factor. Council developed Mountain bike trails is a mitigation strategy to address the multitude of unregulated tracks across the LGA that appear across all community categories. "Council developed" has been added in the Draft PoM to make it clear that other bicycle trails are not permitted in the Natural Areas Bushland Action Plan as shown as highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this report.
(46) Resident, Towradgi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The document is not acceptable in its current Form. PoM is too long and contains too much detail. Suggests the PoM be separated into various volumes. Not enough time to adequately review and comment. Permissible Uses and Developments table needs more clarification for each section. Leasing and licensing section and its reference to Council Staff and delegated authority to Council Staff should reference "Complying with the requirements of the LG Act 1993 Part 2 Division 2. (As current)" With particular reference to S46 – S47C Or as permitted under regulation." The Wollongong City Foreshore PoM is not an adopted PoM under legislation CLMA 2016. It has not been adopted by the Minister as required by CLMA and Council were notified 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM does include a lot of detail. Section 5 "<i>Areas of Cultural Significance Schedules</i>" of the PoM includes 30 schedules that contain information equal to a site-specific plan of management. The exhibition period was 60 days for this reason which is longer than the legislated period of 42 days. The draft Community Land PoM provides more detail than the current 2018 Generic PoM in regard to describing permissible uses and developments. Reference to the LG Act regulations has been added in section 4.2 of the Draft PoM "Granting a Lease, License or Other Estate" as highlighted in Attachment 1 to this Council report. The draft Pom did not imply that the Wollongong City Foreshore PoM was adopted under the Crown Land Management Act 2016. Table 1 has been amended to include "As noted later in Table 2 – it is planned that a future refreshed draft Wollongong City Foreshore PoM be prepared in accordance with the Crown Land Management Act 2016." as shown in highlighted text in Attachment 1 to this Council report.

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	of this in 2019 which overrides the note of 2017 as reported in the proposed Doc.	
(47) Resident, Thirroul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests that the categorisation of the New Community Land at Sandon Point be postponed until the issue of better access to Thirroul is finalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please rely 10 (1) to the Thirroul Village Committee improving access to Thirroul does not require postponing the categorising of the New Community a Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place.
(48) Resident, Lake Heights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissatisfaction regarding the erection of a fence across the community land located at 37 and 39 Northcliff Drive Lake Heights without community consultation, the land is along the Lake Illawarra foreshore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land between 37 and 39 Northcliff Drive Lake Heights is Community Land Site ID Number 588. It is categorised as Park. The matter regarding the fencing has been referred to Council's Statutory Property Coordinator and is under investigation. 
(49) Resident, Woonona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pendlebury Park is a beautiful park in need of repair of the retaining wall. The trees in the park are what are important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please see response (17) 1.

Martin Bass Consulting



Report on Public Meeting Draft Community Land Plan of Management

Prepared by Martin Bass, Independent Chair. June, 2021.

Martin Bass Consulting

Background and context

Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, all Council-owned land is required to be classified as either 'Community Land' or 'Operational Land'. Any land that is classified as 'community land' cannot be sold and requires the application of a Plan of Management (PoM).

Community land can be further categorised as follows:

- Park
- Sportsground
- Natural Area Bushland
- Natural Area Wetland
- Natural Area Watercourse
- Natural Area Escarpment
- Natural Area Foreshore
- General Community Use
- Area of Cultural Significance

Wollongong City Council has a 2018 Generic Plan of Management for most community land areas owned and managed by Council.

A review of Council's 2018 Generic Plan of Management has been undertaken and the draft Community Land Plan of Management 2021 has been prepared as an outcome of the review. The Draft Community Land PoM includes all the land under the Generic Plan of Management and covers 30 areas of cultural significance by having additional required information in schedules. It also covers 26 community land parcels that require categorisation for the first time. The Draft Community Land PoM does not change the community land categories that apply to the existing community land under the 2018 Generic PoM.

Public meeting process

The public hearing process comprised three public meetings, held from 1.30pm-3.00pm, 4.00pm-5.30pm and 6.00pm-7.30pm on Thursday 24 June 2021. These public meetings were organised in accordance with relevant provisions within the Local Government Act (1993).

The meetings provided opportunities for interested community members to provide their ideas and opinions regarding the draft Community Land Plan of Management and engage in relevant discussion with Council staff.

Owing to ongoing Covid 19 concerns these meetings were held online via the Teams platform. Interested people were invited to contact Wollongong Council and advise of their wish to participate in either meeting. Those people were sent an email with a link to enable them to join the meeting.

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Each meeting commenced with a brief presentation by the Chair, providing an outline of the conduct of the hearing process (Appendix 1). Due to the online format of the meeting, the Chair sought approval from all participants, for the meetings to be recorded to assist with the preparation of the report. All participants indicated their approval for the meetings to be recorded.

This was followed by briefings by a Council representative to provide additional background and context regarding the draft Community Land Plan of Management (Appendix 2). These presentations were followed by verbal submissions from community members present at the hearings. A record of these submissions form the latter part of this report. During the online meeting parts of the Draft Community Land PoM – text or mapping – were shared via “screen sharing” to clarify discussion points. Where relevant, the shared screen is shown.

Attendance

The three online meetings were attended by a total of seven members of the community. One member of the community who responded to the invitation was inadvertently omitted from the invitation list and was not forwarded a link to the meetings. However, the community member was subsequently provided with relevant information over the phone and through email by Council Staff and the Chair as described in the Note at the end of this report.

Wollongong City Council was represented by a range of staff including Martha Tyndall, Community Land Management Officer (meetings 1-3), Emily Willdin, Crown Land Management Officer (meeting 1) and David Green, Land Use Planning Manager, (meeting 2). Martin Bass acted as Independent Chair of all meeting sessions.

Public Meeting Submissions – Meeting 1 (1.00pm-2.30pm)

The following is a record of all verbal submissions presented by community members in attendance at the public meetings. Where appropriate, council staff provided responses and clarifications to points raised in verbal submissions.





Submission 1: Is there anything that protects public land from reclassification and sale?

Council response to Submission 1: Community land cannot be reclassified for sale through the Plan of Management. This may only be done through amendment to the Local Environmental Plan (LEP). Reclassification of community land for sale is a very public process and is very rare.

Submission 2: Could Council clarify what may be permissible uses and development on community land categorised Natural Areas as per Table 14 (Natural Area Management Activities) in the Draft PoM.

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Council response to Submission 2: Council provides some information in this regard in the draft PoM but any proposal for specific usage or development within an area categorised as a Natural Area still needs to comply with all other legislation. So, for example, group activities, community events and food sales may be allowed on most types of community land but they are not usually allowed on land categorised as a Natural Area typically because of the need to meet other legislative requirements. However, activities such as having a food truck on site for example, may be permissible to support a community planting day but not as a permanent placement. There are a lot of caveats regarding permissible uses on community land. Development in Natural Areas may be permissible in circumstances where it is increasing or improving community access but any development must be in line with the Masterplan for the area in question.

9. Food Offerings – Refreshment Kiosks, Cafés or restaurants, mobile food vans or trucks – with or without outdoor seating. For example, in a natural area (with open space) and during a community planting event there may be a food truck for an afternoon, but longer-term food offerings are not suitable in natural areas, where they may be suitable in the other categories.					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
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Submission 2 screen share: from page 43 of Draft Community Land PoM shown during meeting to facilitate discussion – example of a PoM permissible use

Submission 3: Some development activities will be harmful to sensitive natural areas and the PoM may allow this to happen. Some areas need to be protected from public access and the PoM may need to enamine and analyse each Natural Area in regard to public access.

Council response to Submission 3: The PoM takes full account of the sensitivities of all Natural Areas and the management requirements of each. Again legislative requirements have to be met prior to activities or development to occur.

Submission 4: Can the PoM be altered to classify areas of community land under multiple categories, for example, can a piece of community land be classified as a Natural Area and an Area of Cultural Significance simultaneously?

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Council response to Submission 4: Wollongong Council has never done that before and is not really the intent of the Local Government Act (to double categorise community land). Multiple Community Land categories may be applied to one land parcel, when the land parcel has distinct features, a creek may be categorised as natural area watercourse, while the riparian corridors maybe categorised as natural area bushland for example. Look at the draft schedules for the areas of cultural significance that have natural values, they are accommodated for in the permissible uses, Council's management approach and future direction parts of the draft schedules in the Draft PoM.

Submission 5: Council has done a great job on the PoM but there's a lot of information for communities to wade through. Regarding the area of community land in Grandview Parade, Council cleans up the area regularly but leaves cuttings and onsite and these create a fire hazard. In addition, residents would like improved access to this area including pathways through trees and shrubs and beautification with a range of plantings.



Submission 5 screen share: from page 182 of the Draft Community Land PoM – Northcliffe/Grand View Parade

Submission 6: Regarding the land at Wollamai Point looking over Lake Illawarra with the large fig tree, residents on Northcliffe Drive no longer have access to this land due to

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overgrown paths. Could Council regularly mow these paths to provide better community access?



Submission 6 screen share 3: from page 182 of the Draft Community Land PoM – Wollamai Point

Submission 6 a: Additionally, at the end of the path between 37 and 39 Northcliffe Drive, a fence has been put up to prevent access to the lake and this has happened without consultation.

NOTE: This Community Land ID Number 588 is shown in the Lake Heights Community Land Suburb Map that is part of the Draft Community Land PoM. It is categorised as Park. This land adjoins the privately owned properties at 37 and 39 Northcliffe Drive Lake Heights. This information is provided for clarity of the submission. It was not presented during the meeting to facilitate discussion, as matters moved quickly to Wollamai Point.

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Map of Community Land ID Number 588

Council response to Submission 6: Please include in submissions, exact locations for all issues raised so that Council can address them specifically and follow up as necessary.

Submission 7: Residents in Northcliffe Drive and Grandview Parade are concerned that this area is very poorly maintained. It needs to be cleaned up regularly and landscaping is required – what can be done?

Council response to Submission 7: This area is managed on behalf of Council by a local bushcare group. Please provide a detailed submission to guide Council in addressing these issues. During the response to Submission 7, Screen share 2 was shown to acknowledge the land at Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade was the subject of the reply.

Submission 8: If some of the areas talked about like Wollamai Point were classified as Natural Areas, they may get more funding and care. So they might benefit from reclassification from Areas of Cultural Significance to Natural Areas.

Council response to Submission 8: There is some contractor work being done to care for the Wollamai Point area. Council has many bushland areas to manage and limited resources to allocate for this purpose. We are happy to receive submissions regarding the care of community land.

Submission 9: I am a resident in Cribb St in Berkley. I would like to acknowledge that my property adjoins public land and I have done some planting on my land that encroaches this land. I have also put up a fence, partially on public land, to keep deer out of my property and I have a chicken coup on this land but in an area of public land that is quite inaccessible.

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The Council and the local bushcare group do an excellent job of maintaining the public land and I always do what I can to care for public land adjoining my property.

5.8 Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley

**Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for :
Lots 99 and 100 DP858855**

(Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)



Submission 9 screen share: from page 179 Draft Community Land PoM

Council response to Submission 9: Council is always grateful when our communities take part in caring for the upkeep of community land like our bushcare volunteer groups. However, we do have a policy about encroachment on public land and I encourage you to look at this policy. There are also policies on the leasing and licensing of community land. Community land is for the benefit of the entire community generally. Public access to the community land is part of that benefit.

Submission 10: Regarding the area identified as RE1 – Lake Heights map 587 (Lot 459), does this have public park status? What is RE1 and will this change? Will Council increase the maintenance of this land? There is a stormwater pipe on this land that needs fixing and the public seating is crumbling.

Council response to Submission 10: RE1 denotes that the land is zoned for 'public recreation' under the Wollongong 2009 Local Environmental Plan under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. All land categories and possible permissible activities

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described in a PoM are always only to the extent that is consistent with the LEP. Any maintenance issues that arise on public land should be reported to Council so that they can be logged for quick attention. The draft Community Land PoM includes pdf document includes a hyper link to the "report it" section on Council's website or you can call Council and talk to Customer Service on 4227 7111. This is the best way to resolve such maintenance issues. Submissions under the Plan of Management process generally address higher level issues for the longer term.

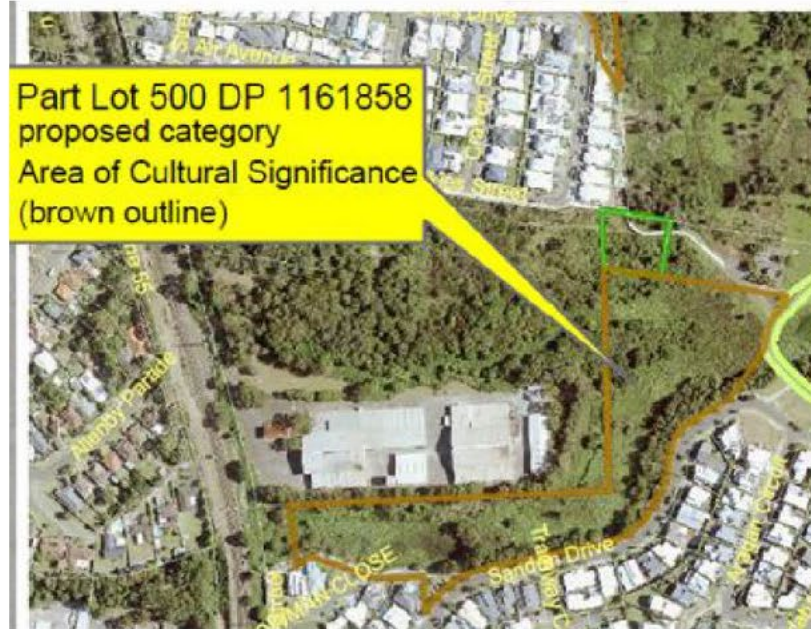
- By residents or visitors contacting Council via online, letter, email or phone call and alerting Council to graffiti or requesting park maintenance if they see a damaged bin or bench seat or sign. Council has a "Report It" section on its website to make notifying Council easier. [Report an issue to Council](#)

Submission 10 screen share: from page 194 of Draft Community Land PoM – "Report It"

Submission 11: What is planned for the Aboriginal land on Sandon Point? What development is planned there?

Council response to Submission 11: There are two parts to this land that is in the Draft Community Land PoM and has a Cultural Significance Schedule for the "New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place". Lot 500 is along Sandon Drive, Bulli and the other areas are in Thirroul. The new community land is all categorised as 'Area of Cultural Significance' and the little square of land that is shaded dark green is existing community land that is categorised as 'Natural Area Bushland'. We have contractors who are working there on vegetation management and bushland restoration within the "New Community Land" areas. There is existing Stormwater infrastructure on this land as noted in the schedule. There is a small piece of land there zoned Residential but no further land in this area is to be used for development as per the schedule in the Draft PoM.

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Submission 11 screen share: from page 142 of the Draft Community Land Pom



Submission 11 screen share: from Page 143 of the Draft Community Land PoM

This is the land in the “New Community Land Near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place” schedule.

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Submission 12: Does this mean that the Sandon Point Aboriginal community may apply to develop any of this land?

Council response to Submission 12: No. The draft PoM cultural significance schedule for the land expressly says residential development is prohibited.

Submission 13: Under the [Natural Area] 'Bushland' sub-category, has there been any consideration regarding the integration of areas of bushland into the Illawarra State Conservation Area?

Council response to Submission 13: Under the Local Government Act, Council cannot sell any community land but can give community land to the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). NPWS and Council would have to agree to the land transfer and typically NPWS (like Councils in NSW) have limited resources and this provision of the LG is rarely used. However, Council's Illawarra Escarpment Management Plan applies to the Escarpment and was developed in consultation with the NPWS.

Submission 14: Originally, all land categorised as 'Bushland' was owned by Council but not classified until later after requirements under various planning requirements? This land under this plan has always been Council owned land?

Council response to Submission 14: All council land must be classified as either 'community' or 'operational' land since the enactment of the Local Government Act 1993. All Community land owned by Council is required to have a plan of management over the land that categorises the land. Some lands that Council manage are Crown lands. In the near future, Council will prepare plans of management over certain Crown reserves because the Crown Land Management Act 2016 requires Council to manage the land "as if it were community land under the LG Act 1993" however the driving factor in the management of Crown land is the gazetted public purpose. For most of Council's Crown reserves the public purpose is Public Recreation.

The Draft Community Land PoM, the one this meeting is about, is for Council owned land that is classified as community land. It is a lot of information to cover, but I wanted to clarify this since in the future some Crown Reserves will be classified as community land and will have community land categories applied to them in a future Draft Crown Reserves Plan of Management made under the Crown Land Management Act. Councils caring for Crown reserves can classify these reserves as community land and will prepare Plans of Management to retain such land for public recreation. Again, this draft Community Land Plan of Management only addresses land owned by Council and does not include crown reserves.

NOTE: Following the public meetings the Chair contacted the resident who was omitted from the meeting invitation list, to inquire whether the resident wished to make comments to add to this report. The resident had a question in relation to Council's future intentions

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for the bushland and car park adjoining Bendena Gardens. The resident was provided with the following information from page 76 of the Draft Community Land PoM:

"The vegetated area should remain without development. The informal parking area should not be upgraded, only maintained as an informal parking area...Continue to manage as a regionally important biodiversity hotspot natural area."

The community member thanked both the Chair and Council Officer for the information provided.

5.4 Bendena Gardens, Stanwell Tops

Bendena Gardens Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383, and Lot 12 DP 17336 (all of Community Land Site ID 18 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)



Map of Bendena Gardens on page 74 of the Draft Community Land PoM.

End of report.



2021

Community Land Plan of Management

for Council Owned Land



Wollongong City Council

October 2021

Z21/197675

The Community Land Plan of Management (2021) is a Local Government Act 1993 compliant Plan of Management for most Council owned:

- parks
- sportsgrounds
- community facilities
- natural areas
- open spaces
- areas of cultural significance

across the entire Wollongong Local Government area

Council owned Operational Land is not required to have a Plan of Management

Crown Land is excluded from this Plan of Management. A future Crown Land Reserves PoM will apply to Crown Land.

Document Control		
Document ID: Community Land Plan of Management		
Revision Number	Adoption Date/In force Date	Revision Details
1 st Draft to Exhibit per Council resolution 19 April 2021	N/A	Z21/50248 (Note: correction of page number reference from page 34 to page 40 in Table 14 and correction of Table 20 typographical error rows 22-26. Correction in number of suburb maps from 56 to 59.)
2 nd Draft Post Exhibition		Z21/197675– changes as reported to Council 18 October 2021

Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which our city was built, the Aboriginal people of Dharawal Country. We recognise and appreciate their deep connection to this land, waters and our greater community.

We pay respect to Elders past, present and those emerging and extend our acknowledgement and respect to all Aboriginal people who call our city home.

We recognise Aboriginal people as the first people to live in the area. We respect their living cultures and recognise the positive contribution their voices, traditions and histories make to our city.

In celebration of unity, culture, both traditional and contemporary we acknowledge the rich history of our local Aboriginal heritage.



The Purry Burry Boardwalk at Korrongulla Wetlands Primbee September 2020

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1. Introduction

Wollongong City Council owns approximately 1,674 hectares of land that is classified as "Community Land" under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act). Council owned Community land includes open space, beaches, parks, sportsgrounds, community facilities, natural areas, and areas of cultural significance across 59 suburbs in the Wollongong Local Government Area. Council manages this community land through the Local Government Act 1993.

Under the Local Government Act Council must prepare a Plan of Management (PoM) over all community land. Council is also required to review the progress towards the goals and objectives of any adopted PoM periodically to meet any changing needs of the community. Review and assessment of progress towards implementing any adopted PoM primarily occurs through reporting on progress made by implementing Council's 10-year Community Strategic Plan, Wollongong 2028 which includes a 4-year Delivery Plan and a 1-year Operational Plan (the budget). Council reports quarterly on meeting Wollongong 2028 goals.

Currently, Council has the following adopted Plans of Management over community land and will be preparing other draft PoMs as noted in the tables 1 and 2:

Table 1 Adopted PoMs

Adopted Plans of Management	Comment
Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill Lookout Plan of Management (2021) – adopted under both Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) and Local Government Act 1993	Adopted on 21 September 2021
Botanic Garden PoM 2020	Adopted on 20 July 2020
Mt Keira Summit Park PoM 2019	Adopted on 9 December 2019
Beaton Park PoM 2018	Adopted on 28 May 2018
Generic Plan of Management for Community Land Categorised as Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Areas (2018)	Adopted on 7 May 2018. This PoM will be superseded by this Community Land PoM if adopted by Council by a future resolution
Sandon Point and McCauley's Beach PoM 2015	Adopted on 23 February 2015
Coledale Beach Plan of Management 2012	Adopted on 28 May 2012

Adopted Plans of Management	Comment
Judbooley Parade, Windang PoM 2008	Adopted on 24 June 2008
Wollongong City Foreshore PoM 2008 (This PoM includes both Council owned land and Crown land. Ministerial advice on 27 April 2017 confirmed the status of this 2008 PoM as the current plan of governing the Crown foreshore. As noted later in Table 2 – it is planned that a future refreshed draft Wollongong City Foreshore PoM be prepared in accordance with the Crown Land Management Act 2016.	Adopted by Council on 29 January 2008. Based on the Blue Mile Vision and Master plan endorsed by Council on 19 November 2007.

Table 2 List of Proposed Future or Exhibited draft PoMs

Exhibited or Planned Future Draft POM	Comment
Wollongong City Foreshore PoM 2008 for compliance with the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (Planned)	Council consulted with the Community on proposed community land categories for 46 Crown Reserves (including the 5 Crown reserves within the Wollongong City Foreshore PoM area) from 8 October 2019 to 8 November 2019. Further community consultation will occur when a future refreshed draft Wollongong City Foreshore PoM is prepared.
Draft Crown Reserves PoM (in preparation)	Council resolved on 2 August 2021 to seek the Minister's consent to exhibit the Draft Crown Reserves PoM for 32 reserves. Further community consultation will occur when the future draft Crown Reserves PoM is exhibited.
A Hill 60, Port Kembla Plan of Management (Planned)	The Hill 60 future PoM would be based on the Hill 60 master plan. Hill 60 was one of the 46 Crown Reserves where Council consulted on proposed community land categories

1.1 Land included in this Plan of Management

This Community Land Plan of Management applies to all the land that Council owns that is classified as community land and is not under any other adopted site-specific PoM listed in Table 1 or Table 2.

1.1.1 Mapping of Land included in this PoM

This Community Land PoM includes community land category maps that can be accessed on Council's website at <https://wollongong.nsw.gov.au/your-council/community-land> or viewed in hard copy by visiting the Council Administration Centre or by making an appointment with Council's Community Land Management Officer by calling 4227 7111.

There are 59 aerial photography maps, one for each suburb that show the Council owned Community land or Council managed Crown land.

For land where this Community Land PoM applies, the aerial suburb maps show:

- a coloured outline relating to the community land category that applies to the land. Community land categories are described later in section 2.1 of this PoM. The outline colours for community land categories are shown in Figure 1. For areas of cultural significance more detailed maps are included in the relevant Area of Cultural Significance Schedule in Section 5 of this PoM.
- For community land acquired by Council after the 2018 Generic Plan of Management was adopted, each suburb map highlights the new land area with a yellow circle and a label to identify the proposed community land category. If the land parcel is small in area, there is a map of the new land at a higher scale. There are 26 community land parcels being categorised for the first time. Table 20 at the end of the PoM lists the land parcels featured in the suburb maps.
- Crown Land that Council manages in accordance with the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) is shown in grey hatching. These properties are not part of this PoM, but are shown in the suburb maps for context, along with showing the land that is under a site specific PoM in black hatching.

Please Note:

While the 59 Community Land Suburb Maps look very different from the 9 Community Land Maps under the 2018 Generic Plan of Management, no changes to the community categories of existing community land have been made under this Community Land PoM.

2. Requirements of the Local Government

A Plan of Management under the LG Act is required to have the following elements:

1. Community land categories applied to the land.
2. Identified management objectives and performance targets for the land, and
3. Express authorisations to grant lease or licences over the land and to determine what development and activities can take place. PoMs can be more restrictive than the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 (LEP) in terms of permissible development or new uses or activities.
4. For any land categorised as an area of cultural significance:
 - a. A description of the condition of the land and any improvements on the land is required along with
 - b. Identifying the scale and intensity of future uses and developments so that the significance of that land (or the significance of the improvements on the land) can be protected.

Table 3 Local Government Act PoM provision and location in PoM

PoM Provision	Where in the PoM
1	Community Land PoM Maps (section 1.1.1) and Area of Cultural Significant Schedules (section 5)
2	PoM Action Plans by Community Land Category (section 2.2)
3	Permissible Uses Table by Community Land Category (section 3) and Leasing and Licensing Community Land (section 4)
4a and b	Area of Cultural Significance Schedules for 30 Community Land sites (sections 5.1-5.30)

Under this PoM, there are 30 sites of community land where some part of the site is categorised as an area of cultural significance. For more information on each of the 30 sites, please see section 5 of this PoM.

2.1 Community Land Categories under this PoM

The key to Council's management of land under this PoM is knowing what community land categories apply to the land. The community land categories that apply to the land under this PoM are mapped in accordance with Figure 1 and listed in section 2.1.2

2.1.1 Why are Community Land Categories Important?

Each community land category has defined core objectives under the LG Act which guide Council's management of the land. Leasing and licensing of land under this PoM is to be consistent with the core objectives of the community land category that applies to the land. Generally, community land categories relate to the nature and function of the land. The core objectives under the LG Act for each category and sub-category are listed in the relevant Community Land Category Action Plan (see Tables 4 – 13).

When community land is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance, more information is needed in a PoM so that the characteristics that make that land culturally significant are protected.

If community land is categorised as a natural area there are additional limits on the leasing, licensing, and development of land. In most instances, land categorised as a natural area will not be developed unless it is to assist the public to access to the land (for example Council may build a boardwalk like the one at Puckey's Estate). Leasing out a built permanent structure on land categorised as a natural area is not permitted.

Taking these limitations on leasing land categorised as a natural area into account, many areas that could be considered as natural area foreshore are categorised as park or general community use if there are facilities like surf lifesaving club buildings on the land.

2.1.2 Possible Community Land Categories under this PoM

The LG Act requires community land to be categorised as either:

- Park
- Sportsground
- General Community Use
- Natural Area, with sub-categories;
 - Foreshore
 - Watercourse
 - Wetland
 - Bushland
 - Escarpment
- Area of Cultural Significance

A site or land parcel may have more than one category apply to a certain feature of the site, **but the categories are applied to distinct areas and do not overlap.** These community land categories choices under the LG Act are shown in Figure 1. The community land category outlines in the suburb maps correlate with the colours in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Community Land Categories Under the LG Act

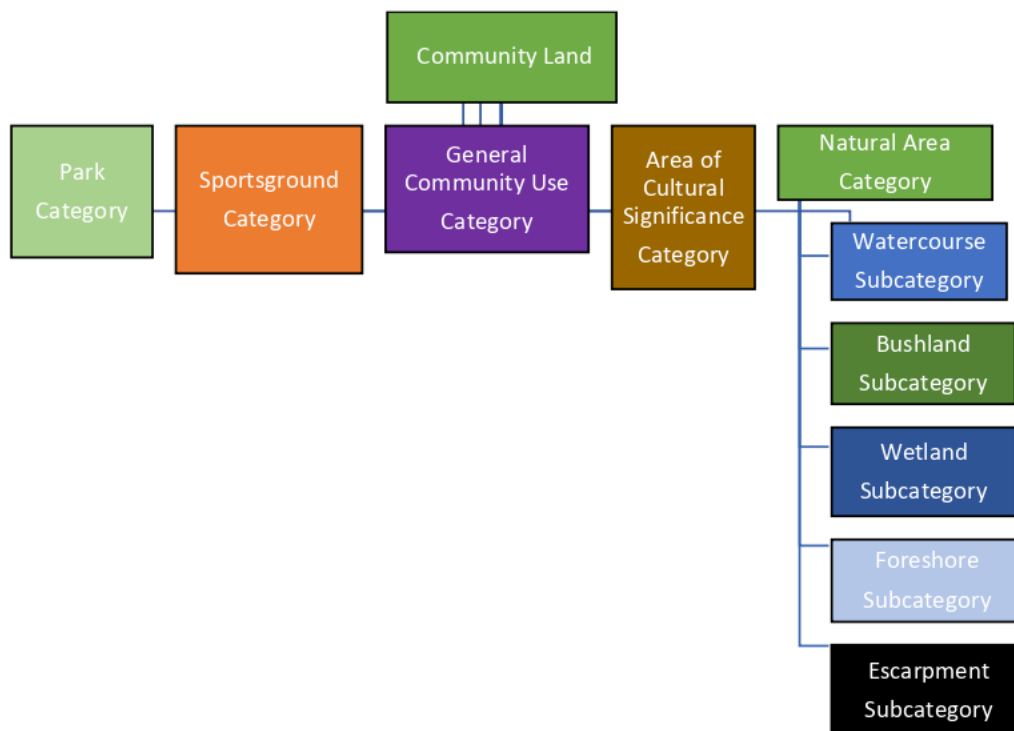


Figure 2 Harry Graham Park Pump Track



2.2 Management objectives and performance targets – Action Plans by Community Land Category

A Plan of Management is required to identify management objectives and performance targets for the land. Under this PoM this requirement is met by developing Action Plans for each Community Land Category. The core objectives under the LG Act and the goals of Council's Community Strategic Plan Wollongong 2028 form the basis of Council's management approach. Supporting documents (strategies for parks, sportsgrounds, community infrastructure and master plans for individual parks for example) provide performance targets and means of achievement by their implementation through Council's four-year delivery plan and one-year annual plan.

Supporting Document information is found in Table 17.



Council has one Plan, the ten-year Community Strategic Plan (CSP), to guide all of its operations including management of community land.

Link: [Wollongong-2028 - the 10-year Community Strategic Plan Wollongong-2028](#)

2.2.1 Assessing Progress and Formal Review

Council reports on the progress toward implementing Wollongong 2028 quarterly. Wollongong 2028 encompasses all Council services, supporting documents and capital works. This Community Land Plan of Management is proposed to be formally reviewed two years after its adoption (at a minimum) to categorise any newly acquired community land and to update references to Council policies, supporting documents or changes in legislation.

More information on current Council supporting documents referenced in the Community Land Category Action Plans (Tables 4-13) can be found in Table 17 later in this PoM.

2.2.2 Park Category Action Plan

The Park Category Action Plan (Table 4) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as park in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for land with the community land category of park.

Table 4 Park Category Action Plan

Park Category Action Plan	
Core Management Objectives LG Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social, and educational pastimes and activities. To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games. To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city. We have a healthy community in a liveable city. We have an innovative and sustainable economy.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage a diverse range of visitors to Council's Parks, Open Spaces, Cycleways and Community Facilities by diversifying the choices on offer. Ensure that holding events, making a booking, or entering into a licence or a lease for community land is an easy to understand process.

Park Category Action Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and Upgrade as needed: Parks, Open Spaces, Cycleways, Community Facilities to a standard that invites their use by a diverse public. • Provide an appropriate and sustainable range of quality passive and active open spaces and facilities.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Council's Parks, Open Spaces, Cycleways, Community Facilities via a variety of mediums. • Keep Council recreational plans, policies, operational procedures, and public education campaigns current and strive for innovation when managing and planning for our parks to meet community needs. • Deliver a range of programs and recreational pursuits to reflect Wollongong's diversity of population. • Ongoing implementation of Council's Supporting Strategic Documents and Asset Management Plans through Council's Delivery Program and Operational Plan.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council surveys its residents on a biannually basis as means to track and assess community satisfaction and rate of use of Council facilities and services. Use and satisfaction survey indicators should increase at each biannual survey.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Play Wollongong Strategy 2014-2024 - primary • Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply

Figure 3 Happy Valley Reserve, Dobbie Avenue East Corrimal
Profile of a Neighbourhood Park



2.2.3 Sportsground Category Action Plan

The Sportsground Category Action Plan (Table5) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as sportsground in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for land with the community land category of sportsground.

Table 5 Sportsground Category Action Plan

Sportsground Action Plan	
Core Management Objectives LG Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games. To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are a connected and engaged community. We have a healthy community in a liveable city. We have an innovative and sustainable economy.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of sportsgrounds, playing surfaces and/or participants without an increase in residential complaints.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy 2017-2021. Increase sportsground capacity. Renew and enhance existing sports facility infrastructure with a focus on gender equity, accessibility and storage. Secure ongoing funding for sports facility renewal and enhancement. Develop and implement policies that ensure compliance and safe participation. Pursue accountability in licenced and leased agreements. Explore joint venture partnerships.

Sportsground Action Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in infrastructure to support and accommodate emerging sports and independent recreation pursuits. Manage and maintain community infrastructure portfolio with a focus on asset renewal.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council surveys its residents on a biannually basis as means to track and assess community satisfaction and rate of use of Council facilities and services. Use and satisfaction survey indicators should increase at each biannual survey for sporting facilities and grounds.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy 2017-2021- primary. Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

2.2.4 General Community Use Category Action Plan

The General Community Use Category Action Plan (Table 6) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as general community use in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for land with the community land category of general community use.

Table 6 General Community Use Category Action Plan

General Community Use Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives for Community land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public for purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

General Community Use Action Plan	
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are a connected and engaged community. • We have a healthy community in a liveable city. • We have an innovative and sustainable economy. • Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents, workers and visitors will have access to quality, sustainable social infrastructure that meets their needs and reflects Wollongong's role as a leading regional city, now and into the future in line with Council's Supporting Document "Places for People – Wollongong Social Infrastructure Planning Framework: 2018-2028". • Ensure that holding events, making a booking, or entering into a licence or a lease for community land, a community building or a room in a community hall is an easy to understand process. • Renew community facilities and consider rationalisation, replacement or refurbishment to achieve facilities that are strategically located, good quality and meet identified community needs.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By using "Places for People – Wollongong Social Infrastructure Planning Framework: 2018-2028" to link the elements of community needs, services and activities with assets and facilities, recognising the relationship between the purpose of our infrastructure and its form, location, and management. It provides the strategic direction and guiding principles for Council to identify where and when new assets are required and where and when existing assets should be renewed, re-purposed or retired. • Adopt and install best practice energy efficiency measures across Council buildings, and support community facilities to adopt these measures.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council surveys its residents on a biannually basis as means to track and assess community satisfaction and rate of use of Council facilities and services. Use and satisfaction survey indicators should increase at each biannual survey.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places for People- The Wollongong Social Infrastructure Planning Framework 2018-2028 - Primary • Asset Management Plans for the following types of assets:

General Community Use Action Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buildings ○ Information Management and Technology (IMT) ○ Plant, Equipment & Vehicles ('Plant' refers to machinery in this instance) ○ Stormwater ○ Recreation and Open Spaces ○ Transport ○ Waste Facilities ● Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

2.2.5 Natural Areas Category Action Plans (with subcategories)

The All Natural Areas Category Action Plan (Table 7) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area with any sub-category (foreshore, watercourse, wetland, bushland, escarpment) in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for land.

Table 7 All Natural Areas Category Action Plan

All Natural Areas Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area. ● To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting. ● To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land. ● To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion. ● To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (Now the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016) or the Fisheries Management Act 1994. (There are no recovery or abatement plans directly affecting land in the Wollongong LGA in 2020)
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We value and protect our environment. ● We have a healthy community in a liveable city.

All Natural Areas Action Plan	
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of biodiversity and local ecological systems are widely promoted and strengthened by the actions of both Council and others. Participation in community environmental programs to exceed current levels. The examples below are for baseline comparisons in future review of this PoM in regard to meeting performance targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Up Australia Day 2020 involved 17 businesses, 53 schools and 55 community sites with 13,050 participants and the collection of 7.5 tonnes of litter and rubbish throughout the LGA. In 2018/2019: 994 environmental programs and workshops were held. 70 volunteer groups (Bushcare, Dunecare and Fiready) committed 16,000 volunteer hours to environmental management. 44 hectares was under restoration works at 132 of our 499 natural area sites in the LGA. 1,200 trees were planted, replacing removals with a ratio of 2:1. Statewide recovery plans or threat abatement plans prepared under the Now the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994 plans guide Wollongong City Council staff when land is known to have the relevant flora or fauna. An example of meeting this performance target of Council actions being guided by these broader statewide plans follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A recent find of <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i> by a bush regeneration contractor was managed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site was confirmed and recorded by Natural Areas and Botanic Garden Staff and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) staff. Conservation action was taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaged plants were rescued by Botanic Garden Staff Cuttings from undamaged plants on site were taken by Botanic Garden Staff in response to the threat from unsanctioned bike trails Small collection of rooted plants now safely housed ex-situ at

All Natural Areas Action Plan	
	<p>Botanic Garden after learning how to best propagate this vulnerable species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of rubbish dumping in Natural Areas decreases from 2020 levels. • There should be an increase in the number of hectares under active bushcare, dunecare or contractor management from 2020 levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To achieve this performance target funds allocated for these purposes would need to increase from 2020 levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For biodiversity gains any future possible increase would be best focused on areas of high environmental significance (see areas identify by the Illawarra biodiversity Strategy) rather than focused on natural vegetation management work relating to implementing flood and stormwater management activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both types of natural area management works are important and an increase in one should not mean a decrease in the other.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider conservation measures available under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 for community land (new and existing) as opportunities arise. • Council will work with others to increase effectiveness of ranger patrols, camera surveillance and use of volunteers and community service order participants to better manage the effect of illegal dumping in natural areas. • Coordinate community environmental programs, including the Rise and Shine Program, Clean Up Australia Day, World Environment Day, National Recycling Week, International Composting Week and other waste education activities. • Continued implementation of Council's supporting documents related to environmental and ecological management. • The areas mapped as coastal wetlands, littoral rainforest under the Coastal Management SEPP 2018 (regardless of community land category)

All Natural Areas Action Plan

under active management by Council via staff, volunteers or contractors are increased, compared to 2020 levels.

- By increasing Natural Area Restoration (by weed control, pest control, mulching and revegetation) by contractors or Bushcare volunteers. Council does this to restore riparian corridors, to protect remnant vegetation, to improve connectivity between local remnant bushland fragments
- By continuing to support volunteers who work in natural areas through Bushcare, Dunecare, Fiready and Rise and Shine.
- Development and use relating to community use of natural areas follows relevant legislation (in particular the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act and the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act – see table 15) and this PoM.
- Take steps to protect these priority flora and fauna by involvement in the NSW Government's Saving Our Species program:
 - Daphnandra sp. 'Illawarra', Illawarra Socketwood,
 - Irenepharsus trypherus, Illawarra Irene,
 - Lespedeza juncea
 - Pimelea spicata, Spiked Rice-flower
 - Pomaderris adnate, Sublime Point Pomaderris,
 - Pterostylis gibbosa, Illawarra Greenhood
 - Senna acclinis, Rainforest Cassia
 - Solanum celatum
 - Zieria granulate, Illawarra Zieria
 - Dasyornis brachypterus, Eastern Bristlebird
 - Hoplocephalus bungaroides, Broad-headed Snake
 - Isoodon obesulus obesulus, Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)
 - Lathamus discolor, Swift Parrot Endangered
 - Litoria aurea, Green and Golden Bell Frog
 - Mixophyes balbus, Stuttering Frog
 - Pezoporus wallicus wallicus, Eastern Ground Parrot
 - Potorous tridactylus, Long-noseddd Potoroo
 - Sterna albifrons, Little Tern
 - Xanthomyza phrygia, Regent Honeyeater.
 - Pimelea curviflora, Purrungully Woodland
 - Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland

All Natural Areas Action Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Eastern Coastal Free tailed Bat and Grey headed Flying fox at Purrungully Woodland o When priority flora and fauna are found on the land ensure that human recreational activities on the land are not continuing as a threatening process to the existence of the found priority flora and fauna.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity measures will be increasing rather than falling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To measure our progress to know when we get there Council should work with others to develop a biodiversity measurement scheme to better track progress towards biodiversity gains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council could consider undertaking regular site monitoring (including reporting and tracking of progress over time) at current high value biodiversity locations identified in Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy that are under this PoM. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would require additional financial resources to implement and would need to be considered in future review of Council's annual plan/budget) • Illegal dumping in the Escarpment and areas of bushland will be decreasing. • When the public use appropriate access points to patrolled beaches or dog off leash areas to save the dunes. • When the public are able to access a natural trail system to experience our natural areas that extends throughout the LGA with minimal environmental impact. • When more areas are managed in perpetuity for conservation of biodiversity values. • When more threatened and endangered species are protected and conserved within the Wollongong Local Government Area.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Greening Strategy 2018 • Council Tree and Vegetation Vandalism Policy 2018

All Natural Areas Action Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015 • Wollongong Dune Management Strategy for the Patrolled Swimming Areas of 17 Beaches 2014 • Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy 2011 • Public Tree Management Policy 2018 • Estuary Management Plans • Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020 • Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan • Sustainable Wollongong 2030 • Flood Management Plans • Coastal Zone Management Plan 2017 • Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program 2020 • Illawarra Bushfire Risk Management Plan • Vegetation Management Plans • Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements • Participation in the Global Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy

2.2.4.1 Natural Area Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan

The Natural Area Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan (Table 8) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area Foreshore in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land.

Table 8 Natural Area Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan

Natural Areas Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area. • To facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We value and protect our environment. • We have a healthy community in a liveable city. • We have an innovative and sustainable economy. • Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience of our coastline throughout the Local Government Area in relation to extreme

Natural Areas Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan	
	<p>weather and ocean conditions, erosion and the effects of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of our foreshore by the public with minimal impact on its ecological value/purpose. • Biodiversity values of our beaches will increase rather than decrease. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Council to consider implementing an ongoing site monitoring program of high biodiversity value areas to collect data on meeting this performance target.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By implementing Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan and Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program. • By implementing Dune Vegetation Site Plans (involving weed control, pest control, mulching, fencing and revegetation) by contractors, dune care volunteers or Council's Dune crew. • Ongoing enforcement of all of Council's rules related to public safety or environmental mitigation along our beaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No surfboards between the red and yellow flags (body boards are allowed). ◦ No littering. ◦ No horses. ◦ No vehicles. ◦ No alcohol. ◦ No off-leash dogs except in approved dog off-leash areas. ◦ No dogs on rock platforms. ◦ Provision of lifeguarding services at beaches (in partnership with Surf Life Saving Illawarra) and Council pools. ◦ Closing public beach access points in times of severe coastal erosion events to ensure public safety. • Act, if required for public safety or to assist in dune recovery, by temporarily relocating or temporarily closing a dog off-leash area in response to a future severe coastal erosion event like east coast lows. At the next Dog on Beaches and Parks Policy review formally amend the policy to reflect this possible management action.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council surveys its residents on a biannually basis as means to track and assess community satisfaction and rate of use of Council facilities and services. Use and satisfaction survey indicators

Natural Areas Foreshore Subcategory Action Plan	
	should increase at each biannual survey for Council patrolled beaches and dog off-leash areas on the foreshore.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaches and Foreshore Access Strategy 2019 to 2028 • Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan • Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program • Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

2.2.4.2 Natural Area Watercourse Subcategory Action Plan

The Natural Area Watercourse Subcategory Action Plan (Table 9) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area watercourse in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land.

Table 9 Natural Areas Watercourse Subcategory Action Plan

Watercourse (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives for Natural Area Watercourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows. • To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability. • To restore degraded watercourses. • To promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.
Correlating Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We value and protect our environment. • We have a healthy community in a liveable city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area of riparian corridors under active management by Council or others is maintained or increased beyond current level in 2020. • The actions in the relevant plans are funded by Council or others. • Development relating to community use of natural areas watercourse follows relevant legislation and this PoM.

Watercourse (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan	
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wollongong's creeks, lagoons, estuaries, stormwater channels, will be managed by the relevant plans (Riparian land is managed in line with the Riparian-Corridor-Management-Study-2004 and Council has several Estuary studies and management plans see link for key environmental here documents https://www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/your-council/plans-and-reports/key-documents Council uses soft engineering works where feasible, such as revegetation, to minimise bank erosion. More Vegetation Management Plans are developed and implemented in riparian corridors. Council continues to apply for grant funding for stormwater infrastructure. Stormwater infrastructure costs are significant and seeking partners in funding is appropriate. For example, the construction of Gordon Hutton Park Debris Control Structure is estimated to cost \$339K in 2020, but the ability to remove stormwater rubbish so it does not wash into our creeks and beaches is worth it. Council implements action from Floodplain Risk Management studies and plans.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity measures will be increasing rather than falling. Council has Vegetation Management Plans (VMPs) at key locations to guide restoration of degraded watercourses.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Guiding Documents in the Natural Areas Action Plan (Table 7) for primary Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

2.2.4.3 Natural Area Wetland Subcategory Action Plan

The Natural Area Wetland Subcategory Action Plan (Table 10) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area Wetland in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land.

Table 10 Natural Area Wetland Subcategory Action Plan

Wetland (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives for Natural Area Wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands. To restore and regenerate degraded wetlands. To facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.
Correlating Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We value and protect our environment. We have a healthy community in a liveable city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the wetlands across the Wollongong Local Government Area (this PoM focuses on land owned by Council and classified as community land – but wetlands occur across a variety of land ownerships and the following list reflects that variety) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stanwell Creek Bellambi Dune/lagoon/estuary Fairy Creek (Nyrang Park, Gilmore Park) Lake Illawarra Catchment (Hooka Point, Fred Finch, Kanahooka Road) Mullet Creek Catchment (Horsley Ponds/Robins Creek, Fairwater Drive Horsley, Murra Murra wetlands) Springhill Road, Wollongong Foothills Road site Austinmer Sorenson Drive, Figtree Central Road, Unanderra
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the 2011 Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy. Implementing Estuary Management Plans. Implementing the Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program 2020
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity measures will be increasing rather than falling.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Guiding Documents in the Natural Areas Action Plan (Table 7) for primary

Wetland (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan

- Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply

2.2.4.3 Natural Area Bushland Subcategory Action Plan

The Natural Area Bushland Subcategory Action Plan (Table 11) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area Bushland in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land.

Table 11 Natural Area Bushland Subcategory Action Plan

Bushland (Natural Areas Subcategory) Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives for Bushland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land. • To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational, and scientific values of the land. • To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion. • To restore degraded bushland. • To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores. • To retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term. • To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Correlating Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We value and protect our environment. • We have a healthy community in a liveable city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased area of bushland under active management by Council, Contractors or Volunteers. • More areas under appropriate activation (such as Council developed pedestrian or bicycle trails) suitable to the conditions of the land) to increase appreciation of bushland and biodiversity.

Bushland (Natural Areas Subcategory) Action Plan	
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By undertaking environmental planning efforts aimed at: managing weeds, maintaining riparian corridors, combatting erosion, promoting better feral animal control, safeguarding heritage, addressing bush fire threat, and asset management. • Council provides education and restoration activities such as the Guide to Endangered Ecological Communities of the Illawarra and developing and implementing Vegetation Management Plans. • By implementing Council's Tree and Vegetation Vandalism Policy. Vandalism includes poisoning, pruning, ringbarking, burning, removing or destroying plants. If you see it, report it to Council or call the Police on 131 444. • By ongoing active vegetation management in high priority bush restoration areas as identified in the Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity measures will be increasing rather than falling. • Illegal dumping in the escarpment and areas of bushland will be decreasing. • Use of Council built or Council designated natural pedestrian, shared or bicycle trails by the public to access natural area bushland will increase. • When the public use appropriate access points to patrolled beaches or dog off leash areas to save the dunes. • When the public are able to access a natural trail system to experience our natural areas that extends throughout the LGA with minimal environmental impact. • When more areas are managed in perpetuity for conservation of biodiversity values.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Guiding Documents in the Natural Areas Action Plan (Table 7) for primary • Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply

Figure 4 Bushcare Volunteers in Action



2.2.4.4 Natural Area Escarpment Subcategory Action Plan

The Natural Area Escarpment Subcategory Action Plan (Table 12) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as Natural Area Escarpment in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land.

Table 12 Natural Area Escarpment Subcategory Action Plan

Escarpment (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives for Natural Area Escarpment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the Illawarra Escarpment. To facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the Illawarra Escarpment.
Correlating Our	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We value and protect our environment. We have an innovative and sustainable economy. Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city.

Escarpment (Natural Area Subcategory) Action Plan	
Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have a healthy community in a liveable city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the appreciation of the escarpment by the community. Increase the understanding of escarpment values and management challenges.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015 Conservation of Escarpment land. Facilitate appropriate community access and use by working cooperatively with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and other Escarpment landowners towards performance targets in line with Council resolutions, policies, strategies and plans. In the next review of this PoM, consider if the subcategory of Escarpment should be applied to more community land than is currently the case, seeking more consistency with the Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015 (or its successor)
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity measures will be increasing rather than falling in the Escarpment. The Escarpment will be a place where the natural environment is celebrated and explored with respect rather than used as an illegal dumping ground for abandon cars and asbestos or used as a place to make illegal bike trails. Instead bike riders will use designated bike trails that cross a variety of land tenures when in the Escarpment in the future.
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illawarra Escarpment Strategic Management Plan 2015 – Primary Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

2.2.6 Area of Cultural Significance Category Action Plan

The Area of Cultural Significance Category Action Plan (Table 13) describes Council's approach to managing land under this PoM categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance in accordance with the LG Act. There are management objectives, performance targets, ways to achieve those targets and how we assess our progress towards those targets for the land. Also part of this Action Plan are the individual schedules for each of the 30 Areas of Cultural Significance under this PoM.

Table 13 Area of Cultural Significance Action Plan

Areas of Cultural Significance Action Plan	
LG Act Core Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods. Those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land (or buildings on the land) or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance the restoration of the land (or buildings on the land), that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material. the reconstruction of the land (or buildings on the land), that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state, the adaptive reuse of the land (or buildings on the land), that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact) the preservation of the land (or buildings on the land), that is, maintenance of the physical material of the land in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.

Areas of Cultural Significance Action Plan	
Our Wollongong 2028 Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We value and protect our environment. • We have a healthy community in a liveable city. • We are a connected and engaged community. • We have an innovative and sustainable economy. • Wollongong is a creative, vibrant city.
Performance Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 30 Areas of Cultural Significance under this PoM will be managed in line with Council's Heritage Strategy 2019-2022, applicable legislation and the requirements in the relevant schedule in section 5 of this PoM.
How will we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By undertaking the actions identified in the Heritage Implementation Plan that are part of the Heritage Strategy 2019 -2022 under the following strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Actively involve the community in the management of Wollongong's Heritage. ◦ Maintain an up to date list of heritage items. ◦ Employ and train staff to manage Wollongong's heritage and to provide professional advice to the community. ◦ Develop and implement programs and projects that aim to achieve proactive heritage management. ◦ Providing funding for heritage projects and programs. ◦ Identify and manage key heritage precincts, streetscapes and natural landscapes. ◦ Implement heritage education and promotion programs. ◦ Implement best practice heritage asset management procedures as a positive example for the community. ◦ Promote sustainable development as a tool for heritage management. ◦ Future Directions in the relevant schedules for the 30 Areas of Cultural Significance under this PoM are implemented through future delivery plans and annual budgets of Council.
How do we know when we get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council sets a good example by properly managing heritage places owned or operated by the council using proactive measures. • Future Directions in the relevant schedules in section 5 of this PoM are fulfilled. • Community satisfaction with Council's management of heritage assets on community land increases.

Areas of Cultural Significance Action Plan	
Guiding Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wollongong Heritage Strategy 2019 -2022 and Implementation plan - Primary • The Public Art Strategy 2016 -2021 – Primary • The Wollongong City Council Aboriginal Engagement Framework – Primary • Table 17 includes a broader list of supporting documents that may apply.

3. PoM Permissible Uses & Developments

Under this Community Land Plan of Management, permissible uses and developments listed in Table 14 are only permissible to the extent:






- that is compliant with Council Policies (see section 6.2.1) and relevant legislation (see section 6.1) – it is noted that typically Natural Areas and Areas of Cultural significance will have more applicable legislation to comply with that will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14– although compliance to policies and legislation applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category.
- consistent with the nature of the land and facilities on the land – with respect to Natural Areas or Areas of Cultural Significance it is expected that site dependent analysis will limit the broad range of permissible uses and developments in Table 14 – although it applies to all land under this PoM and serves the same limiting function regardless of community land category.
- appropriate for the community land category (see relevant Category Action Plan in sections 2.2.2 – 2.2.6).













Section 35 of the LG Act states:





“Community land is required to be used and managed in accordance with the following:






















- the plan of management applying to the land
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise relating to the use of the land
- Division 2- use and management of community land”


















Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments




















Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
USES					
1. Passive (meaning inactive) recreational,					

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
leisure, social, community activities					
2. Active (meaning involving physical effort and action) recreation including children's play, sporting activities. *junior sport training may be considered informal sporting activity in some future locations if nominated in a future update of the Sportsgrounds and Sporting Facilities Strategy 2017 -2021 to facilitate children's (male and female) participation in community sport	 Not to include formal sport*			 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
3. Group recreational, leisure, health, social, community use, such as wedding ceremonies, picnics and private celebrations.				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
4. Events - Festivals, markets*, concerts, parades, fairs, exhibitions and similar events and gatherings. Owner's consent to lodge a development application will not be given if an event is not suitable for its nominated location at the Sole discretion of Council as landowner. *Wollongong LEP 2009 definition of		 *Only as relates to sporting events		 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule






Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
<p>market means an open-air area, or an existing building, that is used for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering goods, merchandise or materials for sale by independent stall holders, and includes temporary structures and existing permanent structures used for that purpose on an intermittent or occasional basis. Ongoing intermittent markets are only permissible beyond 12 months when a Supporting Document (for example the Corrimal Town Centre Plan or the Helensburgh Town Centre Plan nominates the use of Markets)</p>					
<p>5. Short term event related camping, not to exceed temporary use provisions in the Wollongong LEP 2009 and subject to development consent. Owner's consent to lodge a development application will not be given if an event with related camping is not suitable for its nominated location of the camping at the Sole discretion of Council as landowner.</p>		 Relating to sporting events only			Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
6. Filming and photographic projects.				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
7. Public address (speeches).					
8. Community Gardens , appropriate to the nature of the land. For example, an educational native vegetation garden may be suitable in a natural area that has open space. Typically, community gardens are in areas categorised as park.				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
9. Food Offerings – Refreshment Kiosks, Cafés or restaurants, mobile food vans or trucks – with or without outdoor seating. For example, in a natural area (with open space) and during a community planting event there may be a food truck for an afternoon, but longer-term food offerings are not suitable in natural areas, where they may be suitable in the other categories.				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
10. Publicly accessible ancillary areas - public toilets, meeting rooms, shaded out door seating				 Without harming	Permissible only to the extent allowed in





















Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
				natural values	the relevant schedule
11. Restricted access ancillary areas – storage areas (use of shipping containers to be discouraged), club shower/toilet/change room facilities.				 Related to natural values care	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
12. Service areas ancillary to the use of land (e.g. loading areas, bicycle racks).				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
13. Low intensity commercial activities For example, outdoor fitness, learn to surf/swim, physiotherapists or nutritionists, for the sportsground category				 Without harming natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule
14. Natural area management activities by Council staff, volunteers or contractors to establish, protect, enhance and maintain vegetation communities. Works such as, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary and secondary weeding, including chemical and manual removal of weeds; revegetation activities – planting 					


















Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
<p>of seed and tube stock;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tree protection measures– stakes, guards, mulching and watering of newly planted vegetation; approved Council Volunteer and Education Projects such as, but not limited to Bushcare, Dunecare and Firearm activities. <p>May include land listed in Table 16.</p>					
15. Biodiversity Stewardship/Conservation Agreement activities under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.					
16. Use of Infrastructure for drainage of private land through council owned community land to connect to Council's stormwater network or natural drainage/watercourses.					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the schedule in section 5 of the PoM
17. Lifeguard and Surf Lifesaving services and programs. May include land listed in Table 16.					
18. Ranger Services and Programs. May include land listed in Table 16.					












Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
19. Use of Flood Affected Property purchases – temporary renting of the housing to the previous owner until a new home can be purchased. Not to exceed 9 months.					
20. Uses to adapt or mitigate the effects of Climate change compatible with the existing use and condition of the land and any improvements on the land – for example supporting Bee keeping because of the 2020 bushfires, etc. May included Land in Table 16.				 Without harming natural values	
21. Environmental protection works to protect, enhance and maintain Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest (see Table 16). These works meet the management objectives for the coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests identified in Clause 6(2) of the Coastal Management Act 2016): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Primary, secondary and maintenance weed control – hand weeding, bagging of propagules, cut and paint, drill/frill and fill, foliage spray, trittering or machine clearing.					





















Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of priority weed within the meaning of clause 32 of Schedule 7 to the Biosecurity Act 2015. Removal of weed trees listed in the Exempt Tree Species List. Support the restoration process with revegetation works where natural recruitment is not occurring or re-introduction of indigenous species in communities where such species would be expected to occur. Support and assist establishment of previously installed vegetation. Tree protection measures– stakes, guards, mulching and watering of newly planted vegetation. Removal of rubbish, litter and dead biomass. Removal of any in stream vegetation or debris/material 					











Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
<p>that may become a flood hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trimming and pruning of native vegetation where limbs are impeding safe access and infrastructure. Community planting days. 					
<p>22. Agistment of stock where the use does not involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature and the licence agreement may be terminated by Council with 14 days' notice under Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 Clause 116.</p> <p>Table 14 Continues on next page – this section intended to be blank</p>				 Without harm to the natural values	

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
DEVELOPMENT					
A. Development for the purposes of improving access (including road works of a minor character), activation, amenity and the visual character of the land.				 Without harm to the natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
B. Community Infrastructure (Such as but not limited to, Council libraries, cultural venues, community centres, other amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the land by the public).				 For purposes and locations that are not in conflict with the natural values of the land	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
C. Lighting, seating, toilet facilities, courts or marked areas (access paths and activity trails)				 Without harm to the natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
D. Hard and soft landscaped areas. For Natural Areas only to the extent that it allows for activation of area consistent with its natural values .					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
E. BBQ facilities and sheltered seating areas for natural areas					Permissible only to the extent allowed in

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
consistent with its natural values					the relevant schedule.
F. Ancillary service, transport or loading areas. for natural areas consistent with its natural values					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
G. Commercial development which is sympathetic to and supportive of PoM goals and objectives in the Action Plans. For example, a café at a beach, recreational hire along cycleway, beekeeping in areas under utilized by people, but attractive to bees.				 Without harm to the natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
H. Community Gardens infrastructure		 *May be permitted outside of the active sports area only		 Without harm to the natural values	Permissible only to the extent allowed in the schedule in section 5 of the PoM
I. Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organized sport (both amateur and professional) and informal sporting activities such as junior sport training. Please note leasing and licensing land and	 Not to include Formal Sport			 Council foot or bicycle paths only	

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
infrastructure for organised sport for more than a casual use is only possible under the sportsground category because of the need for consistency of licensing with core objectives.					
J. Installation of infrastructure to connect to Council's stormwater network or natural drainage/watercourses. May include land listed in Table 16.					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
K. Flood mitigation and water quality control works guided by Flood Studies, Floodplain Risk Management Studies/Plans, Estuary Management Plans, Stormwater Management Plans completed by Council. May include land listed in Table 16:					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of detention basins • realignment of water flow and banks • installation of pipes, gabion walls, culverts, ponds, wetlands and other structures to assist in the control of flood waters and treatment of water pollutants. 					Permissible only to the extent allowed in the relevant schedule.

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
L. Development to implement Council's Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan and Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program to help protect our coastal and estuary areas for current and future generations. May include land listed in Table 16.					
M. Development to implement a Council adopted Master plan or the implementation plan of a Supporting Strategic Document listed in this PoM.					
N. Development related to improving the public safety of the area or protecting the heritage or cultural value of land, such as, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> installing regulatory signage surveillance cameras bollards to discourage unauthorised vehicle use on park lands, sports fields, cycleway, etc. 					
O. Asset Protection Zone for a Council Asset					

Permissible Uses and Developments to the extent described in Section 3 on page 40.	Park	Sports ground	General Community Use	Natural Areas	Areas of Cultural Significance
P. Asset Protection Zone for a privately owned asset on private land that adjoins community land					
Q. Telecommunications or public infrastructure as permitted by overriding legislation.					

Please note: Plans of management cannot override regulations or Acts with its permissible uses or developments or any associated future leasing, licensing or granting of other estates. Council must comply with all relevant laws that apply to the use of the community land, in addition to complying with the plan of management. Key relevant legislation information can be found in later in the PoM in Table 15.

4. Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates

Community land is generally set aside for the public to enjoy. Leasing and other forms of alienation (bookings, licences, the granting of easements for a purpose such as connecting to public utilities) limit the ability of the public to use community land.

The land can be reserved for the exclusive use of one group or one person through a booking, a licence or a lease. The exclusivity of the use of the land varies between a booking, a licence or a lease, ranging from very little (a park booking for an afternoon) to some (a licence for a year or more) to all (some leases of buildings). There are requirements under the LG Act and Council policies to be met before community land may be licenced or leased or another estate granted because of the uniqueness of community land.

4.1 Public Notice of Leases, Licences and Other Estates

Proposals to lease or licence community land for periods longer than a casual short-term use, require public notice and consideration by Council in accordance with sections 47 and 47A of the LG Act and Council policies. Public notice involves:

- A written notice on Council's website at a minimum
- Exhibiting the notice on the land to which the proposal relates
- Giving notice of the proposal to such persons as appear to it to own or occupy the land adjoining the community land
- Giving notice of the proposal to any other person, appearing to the council to be the owner or occupier of land in the vicinity of the community land, if in the opinion of the council the land the subject of the proposal is likely to form the primary focus of the person's enjoyment of community land.
 - The notice is to include:
 - Information sufficient to identify the community land concerned
 - The purpose for which the land will be used under the proposed lease, licence or other estate
 - The term of the proposed lease, licence or other estate (including particulars of any options for renewal)

- o The name of the person to whom it is proposed to grant the lease, licence or other estate (if known)
- o A statement that submissions in writing may be made to the council concerning the proposal within a period, not less than 28 days, specified in the notice.
- o Any person may make a submission in writing to the council during the period specified for the purpose in the notice.

4.2 Granting a Lease, Licence or Other Estate

Before granting the lease, licence or other estate, over community land the council must consider all submissions duly made to it either by delegated authority under section 377 of the LG Act granted to the General Manager, any sub-delegations available under section 378 of the LG Act granted to staff or by resolution of Council where required. ~~For a proposed lease or licence term of 5 years or less, consideration can be made by Council staff in accordance with delegations under the LG Act and its regulations. For a proposed lease or licence term of more than 5 years and up to 21 years, consideration can be made by Council staff in accordance with delegations under the LGA Act and its regulations if there are no objections otherwise consideration will be at a meeting of Council if there are written objections received during the exhibition period. Consideration of a proposed lease or licence that exceeds 21 years is at a meeting of Council. If the term of any proposed lease or license is 5 years or more and submissions by way of objection are made during the public notice period required under sections 47 and 47A of the LG Act, Ministerial consent is required to grant the lease or license. Additionally,~~ the consent of the Minister for Local Government is required to grant any lease or licence term over community land that exceeds 21 years. In some circumstances, Ministerial consent may be required for lesser terms. Seeking Ministerial consent requires a resolution of Council.

4.3 Express authorisations under this PoM

The granting of bookings, licences, leases or of other estates relating to permissible uses, developments, activities, events (described in Sections 3 and 5) is expressly authorised under this PoM, subject to meeting the relevant legislative requirements under the LG Act and Council policies.

Bookings, leasing, licensing, granting of other estates (such as, but not limited to easements) of land or buildings can be for casual, short, medium or long term, not to exceed 30 years under this PoM.

5. Areas of Cultural Significance Schedules

The category of cultural significance can be applied to community land in a plan of management for many reasons. As the core objectives of this category suggest, the cultural significance of the land (or any built improvement on the land) may be related to any or all of the following:

- the cultural value of the land to the Aboriginal community
- the aesthetic value of the land or any improvement upon it (so its natural beauty or its artistic or architectural merit if there is a built structure)
- for the presence or expected presence of archaeological artefacts on or under the ground
- for being the setting for historical events or the location where monuments acknowledging historical events or people who took part in historic events or achievements are installed on the land.
- For being part of technical feats or breakthroughs
- For an area's contribution to research endeavors of humanity
- For being part of the ongoing social fabric of a community

Twenty nine of these 30 areas have been categorised in the past as an area of cultural significance by being mapped that way in Council's 2018 Generic Plan of Management (and its many earlier versions since 2001) which this PoM will replace. While these 29 areas were mapped in the 2018 Generic PoM, the Generic PoM did not apply to the land. This Community Land PoM can apply to all categories of community land as it includes the additional information for areas of cultural significance required by legislation in the individual schedules in sections 5.1 – 5.30.

The one site that is newly categorised as an area of cultural significance under this PoM (see section 5.19 – New Land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place) has been categorised that way after consulting with the Aboriginal Community in accordance with Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 section 112 before this PoM was drafted by Council.

For all 30 of the areas of cultural significance under this PoM, each schedule provides the public with management information equal to a site-specific plan of management, which Council will update each time this PoM is reviewed. It is a significant milestone to have all community land owned by Council under a LG Act compliant Plan of Management.

Many of these areas categorised as an area of cultural significance under this PoM acknowledge that the land or something on or in the land is listed as a heritage item in the Wollongong 2009 Local Environmental Plan (LEP) as a local heritage item. When that is the case, the schedules include a map from the Wollongong 2009 LEP of the "curtilage" or setting of the heritage listed item. Items can be mapped as either, 'General', 'Archaeological' or 'Landscape'.

In most cases, the mapped curtilage area is larger than the area that is categorised as an area of cultural significance under this PoM. This is because often the community land serves another purpose such as a beach or park so another community land category can be applied under a plan of management. **Also, a curtilage area may cover land not owned by Council.**

Regardless of the community land category applied to the land or its ownership status (private or public), for a heritage listed item, within the larger mapped curtilage area, there are additional assessments and procedural steps that are applied under the Environmental Assessment and Planning Act 1979 (and in some cases the Heritage Act 1977 and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974) when any property owner is seeking development consent to use or develop land within a heritage item curtilage boundary.

Additional legislation may also affect the way Council manages its community land beyond the legislation linked to heritage. Table 15 later in this PoM gives more details on key legislation relevant to the management of community land owned by Council.

A list of the 30 Area of Cultural Significance Category Sites

1. Austinmer Beach Reserve, Austinmer
2. Bellambi Oval, Bellambi
3. Bells Point Park, Austinmer
4. Bendena Gardens, Stanwell Tops
5. Berkeley Cemetery, Unanderra
6. Bulli Raceway, Bulli
7. Coomaditchie Lagoon, Port Kembla
8. Cribb Street Public Reserve, Berkeley
9. Emperor Court Public Reserve, Berkeley
10. Farrell Park, Fernhill
11. Glastonbury Gardens, Austinmer

12. Illawarra Historical Society Museum (the former Wollongong Post Office), Wollongong
13. Korrongulla Swamp, Primbee
14. MacCabe Park, Wollongong
15. Market Square, Wollongong
16. Moreton Bay Fig at Farmborough Road, Farmborough Heights
17. Moronga Park, Clifton
18. Mt Brown Reserve, Dapto
19. New Community Land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place, Bulli and Thirroul
20. Pendlebury Park, Woonona
21. Phil Adams Park, East Corrimal
22. Rube Hargrave Park, Clifton
23. Russell Vale Golf Course, Russell Vale
24. Terania Street Playground, Russell Vale
25. Thirroul Beach Reserve, Thirroul
26. Un named Reserve – Stonehaven Rd (Triangles Park), Stanwell Tops
27. Un named Reserve at Northcliffe Drive Site ID 578, Lake Heights
28. Un named Reserve at Northcliffe Drive Site ID 586, Lake Heights
29. Unanderra Community Centre and Library, Unanderra
30. Wanjiora Point (Bulli Point), Bulli

5.1 Austinmer Beach Reserve

Austinmer Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 1110343 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 78 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 3 DP 1110343 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of Lot 3 DP 1110343 (as show in map above)</p> <p>Location of Lot 3 DP 1110343 is Austinmer Surf Club, 125 Lawrence Hargrave Drive Austinmer 2515</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is a recreational foreshore area with areas of lawn, shrubs, trees and built facilities. It is generally used as a public beach.</p> <p>The built facilities on the land (lot 3/DP110343) include:</p>

Austinmer Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 1110343 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 78 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Memorial (Heritage Item 6511) • Austinmer Surf Life Saving Club • pathway • seats • tables • outdoor showers • carpark • a portion of the toilet and changeroom block
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land range from excellent (recently refurbished memorial and toilet block) to fair (the reserve is often highly visited, and this impacts the land and the improvements)
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2010/192 Use of public space for commercial fitness training at Austinmer Beach • DA-2012/771 Use of area to conduct seasonal beachside massage business • LG-2015/88, 2016/69, 2017/54, 2018/34, 2019/40 - Carols by the sea • LG-2015/89, 2016/70 - Local musicians in the park (8-10pm) including food stalls • LG-2015/90, 2016/71- Family Movie Night including food stalls • LG-2019/7 Austinmer surf club amusement rides • LG-2020/12 Austinmer surf club nippers presentation • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Austinmer Beach Pool Amenities Refurbishment (Austinmer Bathers Pavilion) ◦ Austinmer Beach pedestrian beach access ramp ◦ Austinmer War Memorial Renovation
Existing Leases, Licences	There is a commercial fitness training licence (number TE1060) issued to Body Balance Personalised Fitness for a five (5) year term beginning on 1 January 2016. In February 2021 this licence was holding over subject to Council's Commercial Fitness Training Activities on Public Open Space Policy.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as

Austinmer Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 1110343 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 78 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
	indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Items 6511 or 6151.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	<p>Lot 3 DP 1110343 includes the entire curtilage area of Heritage Item 6511 The Austinmer War Memorial. Lot 3 DP 1110343 also forms part of the larger Heritage Item 6151 The Norfolk Island Pines. The curtilage area for the Norfolk Pines includes Crown land as well as the Council owned community land Lot 3 DP 1110343. The Crown land will be included in a future Crown Reserves PoM under the CLM Act 2016.</p> <p>Item 6148 Austinmer Public School is on land managed by the Department of Education. The curtilage areas for the heritage items 6511 and 6161 are shown in the following map:</p>

Austinmer Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 1110343
(a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 78 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)



<p>Why is it significant?</p>	<p>Norfolk Pines (#6151) The Norfolk Island Pines (Item 6151) at Austinmer Beach are a local landmark linked with the development of the township and tourism.</p> <p>Austinmer War Memorial (#6511) The Austinmer War Memorial (Item 6511) is of major importance for the local community as it commemorates persons and events that shaped the character of Austinmer.</p>
<p>Council's Management Approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The War Memorial was recently refurbished by Council in 2019. • The Norfolk Pines are checked on a regular basis to assess their health.

Austinmer Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 1110343 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 78 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This beach is part of Council's Grand Pacific Walk. It is also a priority beach for access improvement under the Beach and Foreshore Access Strategy 2019-2028. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. • Council reviews beach visitation records over time to identify emerging needs across the Local Government Area • At all Council beaches the following rules apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No surfboards between the red and yellow flags (body boards are allowed) ◦ No littering ◦ No vehicles ◦ No alcohol ◦ No dogs except in approved dog areas ◦ No fires
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a regionally important beach. • Progress on the granting of a future licence to the Austinmer Surf Club for the surf club building.

5.2 Bellambi Oval

Bellambi Oval Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 220 in the Bellambi Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 5 DP 240541 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area</p> <p>Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>The majority of Lot 5 DP 240541 (all of the vegetated area plus the southwest corner of the Bellambi Oval) is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See second map for the portion of Lot 5 DP 240541 where the cultural significant category applies. The remainder of the sports oval is categorised as sportsground.</p> <p>Location of Lot 5 DP 240541 is Bellambi Oval Murray Road, East Corrimal 2518</p>
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Bellambi Oval Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 220 in the Bellambi Suburb Map)



Map of the Portion of Lot 5 DP 240541 that is Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is part sports oval with most of the land functioning as a biodiversity hotspot, natural bushland/coastal area with a main natural footpath from the oval that forks to two entry points to the beach.

The **built facilities** on the portion of Lot 5 DP240541 that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:

- part of the cycleway
- bollards
- 2 picnic tables

Uses of the land include:

- Sports and recreational use of Bellambi Oval
- Native vegetation rehabilitation and restoration sites
- Cultural uses related to its significance to the Aboriginal Community

Bellambi Oval Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 220 in the Bellambi Suburb Map)	
Condition	The built facilities are in good condition. The land requires continuous native vegetation restoration and revegetation to maintain and improve its high level of biodiversity.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2018/1309 Placement of shipping container and use for storage of training gear • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 over Lot 5 DP 240541 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	None over Lot 5 DP 240541
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item 6204.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	RE1- Public Recreation E2 – Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	Part of lot 5 DP 240541 forms part of the larger Heritage Item 6204 – The Bellambi Lake and Sandpit Point . The curtilage area for Heritage Item 6204 includes Crown land, Council owned community land and land owned by Sydney Water. It includes part of the declared Bellambi Point Aboriginal Place under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, largely located on the adjacent Sydney Water Land. The Crown land will be included in a future Crown Reserves PoM under the CLM Act 2016. The curtilage area for heritage item 6204 is shown in the following map:

Bellambi Oval Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 220 in the Bellambi Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?

Bellambi Lake and Sandpit Point (heritage item number 6204) is a protected area comprising a lagoon and small islands, mostly forested in swamp oaks (Casuarina), coastal Sclerophyll and saltmarsh. The whole place (lagoon, forest and dunes) has an area of about one square kilometre. The locality was the site of sand mining for some time however it retains archaeological potential. The site contains ecological communities, a number of rare plant species and is said to be an important habitat with more than 50 bird species.

Bellambi Point is considered a significant place by the Aboriginal community and contains physical evidence of their long association with the land.

Council's Management Approach to Lot 5 DP 240541?

Lot 5 DP 240541 may be a good area for a future Care Agreement under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 . Council is contacting Heritage NSW and the Illawarra Aboriginal Land Council to explore this possible approach to enhance the natural values of the site beyond what is currently being done in 2021 .

The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance (Table 13) and Natural Areas (Tables 7,9,10) applies.

Bellambi Oval Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 220 in the Bellambi Suburb Map)	
	Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage the sports oval in regard to the requirements of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and relevant supporting documents</p> <p>Council continue to work with the Aboriginal Community to manage this significant area in accordance with Council's Aboriginal Engagement Framework.</p> <p>Involve the Aboriginal Community in native vegetation management on the land.</p>

5.3 Bells Point Park, Austinmer

Bell's Point Park Cultural Significance Schedule for :
Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418; Lot 98
DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661
(All of Community Land Site ID 77 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418;
Lot 98 DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661 - The
community land owned by Council

Bell's Point Park Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418; Lot 98 DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661 (All of Community Land Site ID 77 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	<p>All the land parcels under this schedule are categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of the land is Little Austinmer Beach Lawrence Hargrave Drive Austinmer 2515</p>
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land is beach headland and dunes with lawn and vegetation. Norfolk Island Pines are present on the land.</p> <p>Built facilities on the land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile telecommunications small cell equipment is attached to a light pole. <p>It is generally used as open coastal space.</p>
Condition	<p>The condition of the land is fair. Coastal areas are under a threat from over use from the public and coastal processes.</p>
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2003/345 Hang gliding and paragliding activities at Bell's Point – on Lot 201 DP 624118 • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	<p>There are no existing leases or licences on this land.</p>
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<p>Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item 6152.</p>
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	<p>RE1 – Public Recreation</p>
Heritage Item	<p>Lots 52 DP 7559 and 201 DP 624118 are not included in the curtilage area of Heritage Item 6152 Norfolk Island</p>

Bell's Point Park Cultural Significance Schedule for :
Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418; Lot 98 DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661
(All of Community Land Site ID 77 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)

Pines. Between those two lots is an area of road reserve that is also not part of the curtilage. The Heritage Item 6152 extends north of Community Land ID 77 and includes Crown land. The Crown land will be included in a future Crown Reserves PoM under the CLM Act 2016. The curtilage area for the heritage item 6152 Norfolk Island Pines is shown in the following map along the foreshore area.

For context Heritage Item 6153 Glastonbury Gardens (community land), Heritage Item 6150 "Brentwood" House (private property) and part of Heritage Item 6148 Austinmer school residence (Dept of Education property) is also shown on the map.



Bell's Point Park Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418; Lot 98 DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661 (All of Community Land Site ID 77 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
Why is it significant?	<p>The Norfolk Island Pines (heritage item number 6152) at Little Austinmer Beach are of significance for the local area as notable, aged, rare and representative examples of this tree species which serve as a local landmark. Norfolk Island Pines are typical beachfront plantings of commemorative value, often with strong links with the development of the township and the development of tourism.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norfolk Pines are checked on a regular basis to assess their health. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. • The reserve is included in The Grand Pacific Walk Master plan
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage the area as coastal open space. • Progress on the granting of a future licence to Fly Stanwell (the former Stanwell Park Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club) for the use of the hang gliding and paragliding activities consistent with the development consent. While this is not a complete list of the DA conditions, key points are that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The witch hat markers, flags on the beach and warning signs must be setup in compliance with the approved plans and specifications prior to the commencement of each session of hang gliding or paragliding. The witch hat markers, flags on the beach and warning signs must then be removed at the end of each session. " • An accredited Hang Gliding Federation of Australia instructor must be present at the setup, launch and landing area at all times that hang gliding and paragliding activities occur."

Bell's Point Park Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lot 52 DP 7559; Lot 201 DP 624118; Lot 100 DP 174418; Lot 99 DP 174418; Lot 98 DP 174418; Lot 97 DP 174418; Lot 96 DP 174418; Lot 1 DP 431661 (All of Community Land Site ID 77 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Special event users at Bells Point Austinmer, which have been approved by Council will take priority over hang gliding and paragliding activities."

5.4 Bendena Gardens, Stanwell Tops

Bendena Gardens Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383, and Lot 12 DP 17336 (all of Community Land Site ID 18 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383 and Lot 12 DP 17336. - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	All of Community Land Site ID 18 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. The land parcels include Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383, and Lot 12 DP 17336. Location The corner of Bendena Gardens Road and Stonehaven Road, Stanwell Tops NSW 2508
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	Most of the land is significant natural bushland. There is an informal parking area near Stonehaven Road and there is some area of lawn. It is generally used as a natural area.

Bendena Gardens Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383, and Lot 12 DP 17336 (all of Community Land Site ID 18 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)	
	<p>The Community land Site does not include the area that is the road reserve that is the extension of Stonehaven Road that is considered part of the Wodi Wodi Track. Prior to 2001 bushfires there was a sign promoting the Wodi Wodi Track in the informal parking area. A late 1990s era Council brochure promoting the Wodi Wodi Track nominated the road reserve as a future track. This track was never built.</p> <p>The land is listed under the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan as priority 1B bushfire prone land which means that the risk rating for human settlement is extreme. Most of the land within Community Land Site ID 18 is managed as an Asset Protection Zone which means that the areas are managed annually by Council, ensuring that bushfire fuel levels do not exceed 8 tonnes per hectare.</p>
Condition	The condition of the land is as a biodiversity hotspot.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are not development consents for this land. • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences for this land.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<p>In relation to the lawn area within Community Land Site ID 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of existing uses – maintenance, additions, and alternations. • Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. • Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column.

Bendena Gardens Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 3 DP 610383, Lot 1 DP 610383, and Lot 12 DP 17336 (all of Community Land Site ID 18 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)	
	The vegetated area should remain without development. The informal parking area should not be upgraded, only maintained as an informal parking area.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	There is no Heritage Item on this land.
Why is it significant?	The site is mostly native vegetation with some weedy species in the understory. The vegetation provides habitat to a range of native fauna, including several threatened species, especially owls and microchiropteran bats. It provides a seaward buffer to the extensive areas of Upland Swamp which are located just to the west of the area.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clearing or additional development so that the seaward buffer remains as a protective measure for the Upland Swamps that are protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13) and the PoM Action Plan for Natural Areas (Table 7) and the PoM Action Plan for Natural Area Bushland (Table 11) applies. • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. • It is noted Council's Bush Fire Risk Management Plan applies to this land.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a regionally important biodiversity hotspot natural area.

5.5 Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery, Unanderra

Berkeley Cemetery Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 19586 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 1004 in the Unanderra Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 1 DP 195869 DP 195869 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of Lot 1 DP 195869 is categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 1 DP 195869 is Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery Berkeley Road Unanderra 2526.</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is a historic pioneer cemetery with areas of lawn and burial sites. It is generally used as a rest park and a place for reflection. The Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery Restoration Group undertake care for the cemetery in cooperation with Council such as minor maintenance and conservation works to headstones.</p> <p>The built facilities on the land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burials and headstones of pioneers • Footpath • Entrance Gate
<p>Condition</p>	<p>The condition of the land and then built improvements is good for the age of the headstones.</p>
<p>Existing Development Consents (DAs),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-1999/128 Wooden structure to house burial register

Berkeley Cemetery Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 19586 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 1004 in the Unanderra Suburb Map)	
Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	<p>There are no leases or licences over this land authorised under the community land provisions of the LG Act 1993.</p> <p>There are existing licences for burial sites within the cemetery that can be transferred to someone else by the individual with the licence. These licences may be up to 50 years old or more.</p>
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<p>Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Use of the land for holding events related to its status as a pioneer cemetery and short-term casual bookings for those events. Table 14 and Section 4.3 of this PoM do not apply to this land. Activities that are compliant with the Cemetery and Crematoria Act 2013 are permissible.</p>
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	<p>Lot 1 DP 195869 includes the entire curtilage area of Heritage Item Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery 6429 as shown on the following map.</p>

Berkeley Cemetery Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 19586 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 1004 in the Unanderra Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?	Item 6249 Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery is significant for Wollongong for its association with a number of significant people and events. The earliest burial was documented in 1822 and presents a very important source of information about the past of the area. The cemetery contains graves of the Jenkins and King Families, early settlers in Berkeley. The entry gates are from the entrance of the now demolished Berkeley mansion, homestead of William Jenkins.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council directly manages this rest park, that may have limited burials in the future related to existing licences for burial plots. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting

Berkeley Cemetery Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 19586 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 1004 in the Unanderra Suburb Map)	
	<p>Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is noted the Cemetery and Crematoria Act 2013 applies to this land.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to manage as a pioneer cemetery in cooperation with the Berkeley Pioneer Cemetery Restoration Group.

5.6 Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park)

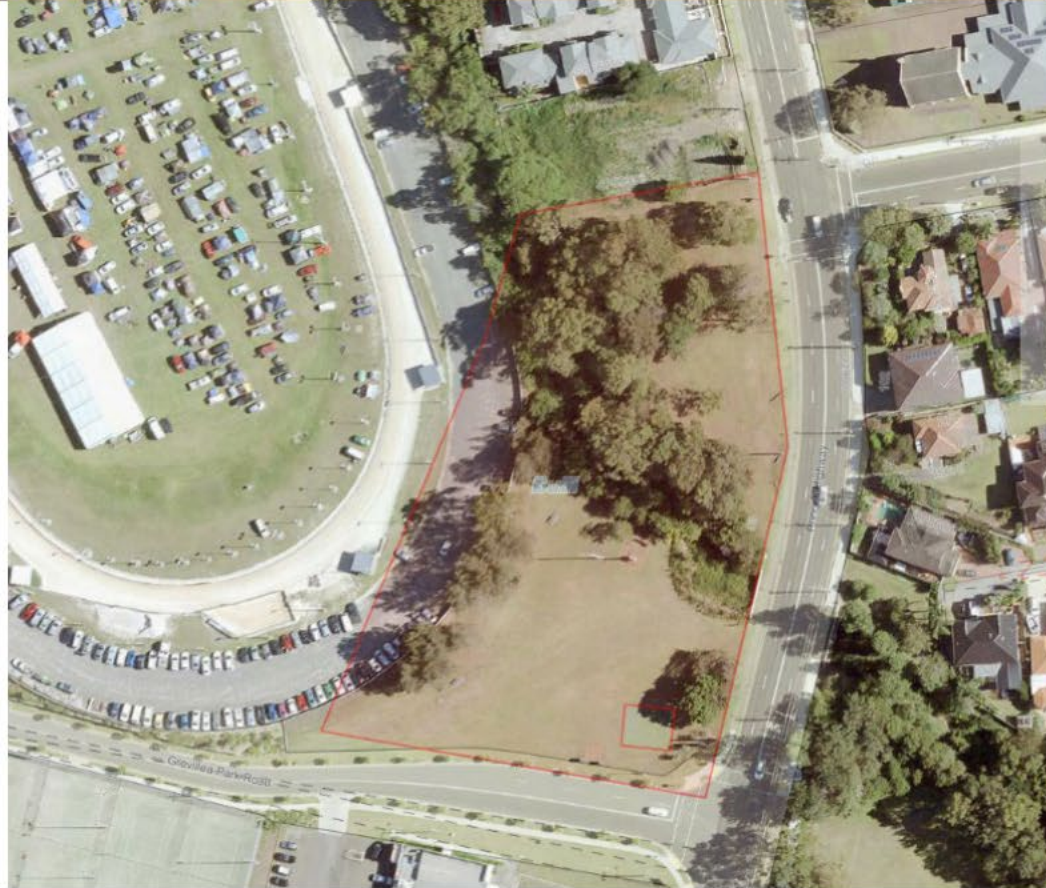
Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park) Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 33 DP 1182831 ... (Part of a larger Community Land Site ID 1306 in Bulli Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 33 DP 1182831 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 33 DP 1182831 is categorised as an area of cultural significance (the portion fronting the Princes Highway called Slacky Flat Park). The remainder of the lot is categorised as general community use, including a small square of land where there is an entrance sign for the showgrounds/raceway. Please see the map on the following page for the area that is categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 33 DP 1182831 is Bulli Raceway, Princes Highway Bulli 2516.</p>
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Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park) Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 33 DP 1182831 ... (Part of a larger Community Land Site ID 1306 in Bulli Suburb Map)



Map of the area categorised as an area of cultural significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

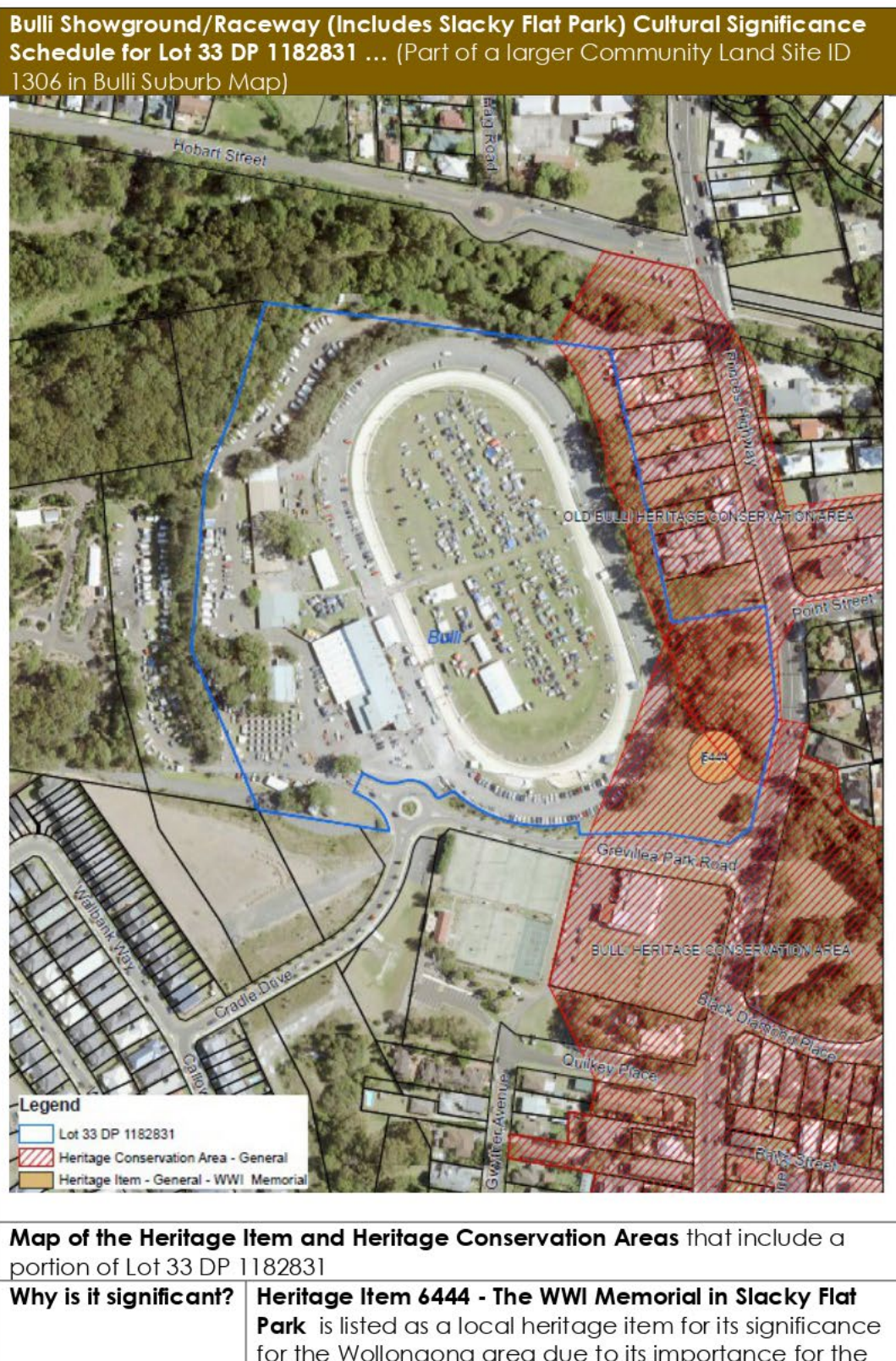
The **land** that is categorised as an area of cultural significance is a part of the Bulli Showgrounds/Raceway grounds. The area that is occupied by a sign promoting the Bulli Showgrounds (the small square not shaded in the map above) is not categorised as an area of cultural significance. The land with the cultural significance category is **generally used** as open space, lawn area related to the showgrounds. The trees along the eastern edge of Lot 33 DP 1182831 serve as a valuable link between the Escarpment in the west and the coastal land to the east for wildlife.

The **built facilities** on the land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:

- A stone WWI memorial
- chairs
- a boundary fence and gate

Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park) Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 33 DP 1182831 ... (Part of a larger Community Land Site ID 1306 in Bulli Suburb Map)	
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land is fair.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2014/60/E Community market- weekly farmers market and once a month mixed offering market • DA-2014/60/F Community market- addition of 4 storage areas and addition of entertainment to Friday twilight market including inflatable cinema screen, music DJ, table tennis, and an inflatable photo booth. • DA-2014/60/G community market- additional community-based trash and treasure market on Thursdays. • DA-2016/560 vintage motorcycle event at Bulli showground • DA-2017/278 Illawarra festival of wood • DA-2017/943 Use of Bulli raceway for bikes and bulls event. • DA-2018/1000 use of Bulli showground for NYE music and dance event • DA-2019/393 festival of foam and light • DA-2019-955 Use of land for Illawarra pet expo • DA-2020/501 Drive in concerts at Bulli showground • LG-2017/120 Illawarra Folk Festival- Musical festival and caravan and camping • LG-2018/114 Illawarra folk festival- theatrical musical or entertainment for the public, construct temporary enclosure for entertainment, use of a loudspeaker or amplifying device, engage in trade or business and operate a camping ground. • LG-2020/31 Camel Races

Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park) Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 33 DP 1182831 ... (Part of a larger Community Land Site ID 1306 in Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	There is a holding over license from 2010 over part of Lot 33 DP 1182832 DP 7722593. The holding over license is to the NSW greyhound breeders owners and trainers association and the Bulli Harness Racing Club and the Bulli Greyhound Racing Club for the holding of greyhound and horse harness race meetings and associated activities as well as sub-licensing to other groups when the area is not required for use by the Licensees. –
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	For the area categorised as an area of cultural significance continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item 6444 WWI Memorial at Slacky Flat Park, the Old Bulli Heritage Conservation Area and the Bulli Commercial Centre and Railway Heritage Conservation Area. For the area of Lot 33 DP 1182831 categorised as an area of general community use, the Table 14 applies as indicated for areas of general community use.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	<p>Lot 33 DP 1182831 contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire curtilage area of Heritage Item 6444 WWI Memorial. A portion of the curtilage of the larger Old Bulli Heritage Conservation Area A portion of the curtilage area of the larger Bulli Commercial Centre



Bulli Showground/Raceway (Includes Slacky Flat Park) Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 33 DP 1182831 ... (Part of a larger Community Land Site ID 1306 in Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<p>local community's sense of place. During the 1930's Depression, Slacky Flat became home to over a hundred unemployed adults and children who developed a makeshift village consisting of tents, huts and humpies.</p> <p>The two Heritage conservation areas, Old Bulli and Bulli Heritage Conservation Area are significant for the historic development of Bulli, one of the earliest settled areas in the Illawarra. The 'new' Bulli Heritage Conservation Area represents the development of a railway town that replaced a previously thriving mining town. Together with Old Bulli, it demonstrates the before and after of the coming of the railway and typical types of development to be found in such a locality, including the former joint stock bank and commercial strip. The Bulli Family Hotel has particular significance for its landmark qualities, its previous popularity with influential visitors and its location at the high point of a rolling landscape dominated by the snakelike curve of the Princes Highway to Old Bulli and beyond.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13) as well as the PoM Action Plan for General Community Use (Table 6) • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a regional venue for community, recreational and social activities • Progress towards a future Bulli Showgrounds Master plan

5.7 Coomaditchie Lagoon, Port Kembla

Coomaditchie Lagoon Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1 DP 182391 and Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 608 in the Warrawong Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 1 DP 182391; Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 1 DP and all of Lot 2 DP 233393 is categorised as an area of cultural significance as shown on the second map in this schedule. The first map in this schedule shows the entire lot 1 DP 182391 and the entire lot 2 DP 233393 for context. At the corner of Parkes Street and Shellharbour Road the community land is categorised as general community use. The area north and west of the lagoon is categorised as park. (see the Warrawong suburb for Community Land Site ID 608). The subject of this schedule is the area categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 1 DP 18239 and Lot 2 DP 233393 – is Coomaditchie Lagoon, Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505</p>
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Coomaditchie Lagoon Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1 DP 182391 and Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 608 in the Warrawong Suburb Map)



Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance – Part of Lot 1 DP 182391 and all of Lot 2 DP 233393

<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is a lagoon coastal area.</p> <p>There are no built facilities on the portion of Lot 1 DP 182391 and all of Lot 2 DP 233393 that is categorised as an area of cultural significance:</p> <p>Uses of the land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native vegetation rehabilitation and restoration sites • Cultural uses related to its significance to the Aboriginal Community • Open space • Community activities
<p>Condition</p>	<p>The land is in good condition. The land requires continuous native vegetation restoration and revegetation to maintain and improve its level of biodiversity.</p>
<p>Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LG-2018/140 Family Funday (Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation) • LG-2018/48 Sale of artworks up to 12 days a year from Kemblawarra community hall (Coomaditchy united Aboriginal Corporation) • LG-2018/55 Ngraraba-ann trial community field day • DA-2020/618 Major event application for temporary events to a maximum of 52 days in

Coomaditchie Lagoon Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1 DP 182391 and Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 608 in the Warrawong Suburb Map)	
State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	any 12 month period- king George V Oval port kembla and environs (Decision not yet made, it was lodged in june 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	None
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item 6204.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	RE1- Public Recreation E2 – Environmental Conservation – land south of the lagoon and all of Lot 2 DP 233393. W1- Natural Waterway for the lagoon itself.
Heritage Item	All of the curtilage area of Heritage Item 6424 – Coomaditchie Lagoon and Surrounds is included within Lot 1 DP 182391. The curtilage area for heritage item 6424 is shown in the following map. The green shade is the existing curtilage boundary and it will be extended to the entire Lot 1 DP 182391 when the proposed Heritage Amendments authorised by Council at its meeting of 7 December 2020 are made by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Coomaditchie Lagoon Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1 DP 182391 and Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 608 in the Warrarong Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?	<p>Coomaditchie Lagoon and surrounds (Item 6424) is one of the largest lagoons in the Wollongong Local Government Area and is a rare and important wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Coomaditchie Lagoon is considered a spiritual and community gathering place by the Aboriginal community. It and the surrounding area contains evidence of their ongoing connection with the land. Nearby is the significant Hill 60 where up until World War II many of the Aboriginal community lived until they were forcibly relocated to Coomditchie Lagoon.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<p>There are active bush regeneration and restoration activities at Coomaditchy Lagoon undertaken by the Illawarra Aboriginal Land Council under a Care Agreement in partnership with Heritage NSW. This Agreement expired in 2020, however Council is working with ILAC and Heritage NSW to renew the agreement and continue bush care works.</p>

Coomaditchie Lagoon Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1 DP 182391 and Lot 2 DP 233393 - Cowper Street PORT KEMBLA NSW 2505 5 DP 240541 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 608 in the Warrawong Suburb Map)	
	<p>Port Kembla 2505 Revitalisation Plan 2018 – 2043 applies to this land.</p> <p>The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. It is noted the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 applies to this land.</p>
Future Directions	Council continues to involve the Aboriginal Community in the management of this land.

5.8 Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley

Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lots 99 and 100 DP858855

(Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)



Map of Lots 99 and 100 DP 858855 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of Lot 100 and part of Lot 99 DP 858855 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. See second map for the portion of the lots that are categorised as an area of Cultural Significance. The remainder of Lot 99 is categorised as a natural area with sub-categories of bushland and watercourse (see Community Land Site IDs 1353 and 1354 in the Berkeley Suburb map).</p> <p>Location of lots 99 and 100 DP 858855 is Cribb Street Reserve in Berkeley NSW 2506</p>
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**Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for :
Lots 99 and 100 DP858855**

(Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)



Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance All of Lot 100 and Part of Lot 99

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The land:


- has Budjong Creek running through the larger lot 99.
- Is a natural area with Rainforest Remnants on both lots 99 and 100
- Lot 100 includes an area of lawn which is often used without licence as a car parking area
- Council has natural area contractors working to maintain and improve the rainforest remnants.
- Lot 100 also includes an encroachment of private uses – gardens and chicken coop. –
- Typical parks maintenance activities in the lawn areas are grass cutting, whipper snipping, edging and herbicide application

Built facilities on the land include:

- Stormwater pits, pipes and headwall

The land is generally **used** as natural area open space

Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lots 99 and 100 DP858855 (Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)	
	Recently in April 2020 Council had to take action regarding Asbestos Dumping on Lot 99.
Condition	The condition of the land is good.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Development Consents relating to the subdivision of land from 1985 apply to this land. (DA-1985/205 and DA-1985/430) Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset maintenance including clearing blockages and debris from creek and bank stabilisation Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences on this land.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of managing the area as a Natural Area. Protection of the Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) of 'Illawarra Sub Tropical Rainforest Community' Maintenance, alterations and additions to existing infrastructure assets Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to the ECC.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	R2 – Residential Low Density for Lot 100 and E2 for Lot 99.
Heritage Item	There is no Wollongong 2009 LEP Listed Heritage Item on this land.
Why is it significant?	The area includes the Endangered Ecological Community – 'Illawarra Sub Tropical Rainforest Community'

Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lots 99 and 100 DP858855 (Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)	
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13) and for Natural Areas apply to this land (Tables or Natural Areas watercourse and bushland apply to this land (Tables 7,9 and 11) Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. The reserve is actively managed by a natural area contractor The stormwater assets are regularly inspected and maintained.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Areas long term plan for the parcel of land is to keep the creekline/culverts clear for debris with trying to mirror the section of land east of this parcel, by spraying out sections of lawn /mulch and plant as budget allows. (red arrows). The condition is 90% Native vegetation within the creek and is mapped as 'EEC Illawarra Sub Tropical Rainforest Community'. A Vegetation Management Plan is planned to be developed in 2022. A survey of lot 100 would be beneficial in determining the appropriate steps to take in regard to the private encroachment. 

Cribb Street Reserve Berkeley Cultural Significance Schedule for : Lots 99 and 100 DP858855 (Part of two Community Land Site IDs – Number 1353 (lot 99 DP 858855-east of Cribb Street) and Number 1354 (Lot 100 DP 858855 – west of Cribb Street) in the Berkeley Suburb Map)	
	Goal of future VMP – to create the mirror vegetation on the west riparian zone as in the east. Location area is where the red arrows are.

5.9 Emperor Court Reserve Berkeley

Emperor Court Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 789311 (All of the Community Land Site ID 514 in the Berkeley Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 34 DP 789311 - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	All of Lot 34 DP 789311 (as show in map above) Location of Lot 34 DP 789311 is the Public Reserve Emperor Court Berkeley 2506
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	The land is a natural area with Budjong Creek running through it. It is generally used as a biodiversity hot spot with active bushcare and natural area contractor management and natural stormwater channel. There are no built facilities on the land (lot 34 DP 789311
Condition	The condition of the land is good.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA-1978/12 and DA-1985/12 and DA-1985/205 related to the subdivision of land Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018

Emperor Court Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 789311 (All of the Community Land Site ID 514 in the Berkeley Suburb Map)	
Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	. None
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to the significant natural values of the land as home as Ecologically Sensitive land under the Wollongong LEP 2009.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	E2 - Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	There is no heritage Item on this land.
Why is it significant?	<p>This land is a biodiversity hotspot. There is an Endangered Ecological Community of the Illawarra Sub-Tropical Rainforest. There are also threatened species. The Powerful Owl, Golden-crowned Snake and Green Catbird may use the area for habitat. Threatened Flora on the land may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrub Ironwood (<i>Gossia acmenoides</i>) White Flowered Wax Plant (<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>)
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13) and the Action Plans for Natural Areas (Tables 7,9,11). Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. It is noted that the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act – Federal legislation) apply to this land.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the existing natural area conservation work through bushcare volunteers and natural regeneration contractors.

5.10 Farrell Park, Fernhill

Farrell Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 38 DP 35954 (All of the Community Land Site ID 241 in the Fernhill Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 38 DP 35954 - The community land owned by Council

Area
Categorised as an Area
of Cultural Significance
and its Location


Part of Lot 38 DP 35954 is categorised as an area of cultural significance as shown on the following map. The remainder is categorised as park (see community land site ID 241 in the Fernhill Suburb map)

Location of Lot 38 DP 789311 is Farrell Park, Douglas Road Fernhill 2519

Farrell Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 38 DP 35954 (All of the Community Land Site ID 241 in the Fernhill Suburb Map)



What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land is natural open space with 70 to 80-year-old tree cover. It is generally used as a passive recreational community park.</p> <p>The built facilities on the land (lot 38 DP 35954) included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diagonal pathway
Condition	The condition of the land and the built facilities is good.
Existing Development Consents (Das), Activity Applications (LGs) Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no Development Consents for this land. • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	None
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated

Farrell Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 38 DP 35954 (All of the Community Land Site ID 241 in the Fernhill Suburb Map)	
	for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to the existing trees within the reserve other than management necessary to keep the trees in good health or appropriately manage a tree at the end of its life cycle.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE-1 Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Heritage Item Number 6221 Farrell Park occupies the entire land parcel. Council at its meeting of 7 December 2020 extended the curtilage of the landscape heritage item 6221 from the shaded green circle shown in the following map to the entire land parcel shown by the green outline. The planning proposal is currently with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.
	

Farrell Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 38 DP 35954 (All of the Community Land Site ID 241 in the Fernhill Suburb Map)	
Why is it significant?	The site has historic and social significance as it has been a local community parkland with significant tree cover since the subdivision of the surrounding area in 1948. The remaining vegetation has aesthetic value as a representative example of vegetation endemic to the Illawarra Escarpment.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council regularly checks the health of the trees and manages the open space as a park. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue managing the land as a community park as long as the trees are kept in a good condition. The <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt) are to remain the main focus of the park.

5.11 Glastonbury Gardens, Austinmer

Glastonbury Gardens Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot A DP 373660; Lot C DP 373660; Lot 6 DP 12378; Lot 1 DP 435733; Lot 3 DP 12378; Lot 29 DP 7559; Lot 2 DP 519285 (All of the Community Land Site ID 76 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)



Map of Lot A DP 373660; Lot C DP 373660; Lot 6 DP 12378; Lot 1 DP 435733; Lot 3 DP 12378; Lot 29 DP 7559; Lot 2 DP 519285 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of Glastonbury Gardens is categorised as an area of Cultural Significance.</p> <p>Location Glastonbury Gardens, Toxteth Avenue Austinmer 2515</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is used as a garden park. The built facilities at Glastonbury Gardens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seats and tables • a playground • a pathway, • a driveway connected to Toxteth Avenue with restricted access, • rows of retaining wall • a toilet block with a basketball hoop attached

Glastonbury Gardens Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot A DP 373660; Lot C DP 373660; Lot 6 DP 12378; Lot 1 DP 435733; Lot 3 DP 12378; Lot 29 DP 7559; Lot 2 DP 519285 (All of the Community Land Site ID 76 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mosaic features including water fountain and water bowls/troughs <p>Uses of the land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recreational uses wedding ceremonies
Condition	The built facilities range from poor to good condition. The mosaics are in poor condition. The land is in excellent condition.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no Development Consents over this land. Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None in the area categorised as culturally significant
Existing Leases, Licences	None
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column and the Park Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item 6153.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	RE1- Public Recreation
Heritage Item	All of Glastonbury Gardens is Heritage Item 6153 . The curtilage area is all of the park as shown shaded green in the following map. The Heritage Item 6150 "Cintra" also shown on the map is a privately owned property.

Glastonbury Gardens Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot A DP 373660; Lot C DP 373660; Lot 6 DP 12378; Lot 1 DP 435733; Lot 3 DP 12378; Lot 29 DP 7559; Lot 2 DP 519285 (All of the Community Land Site ID 76 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?

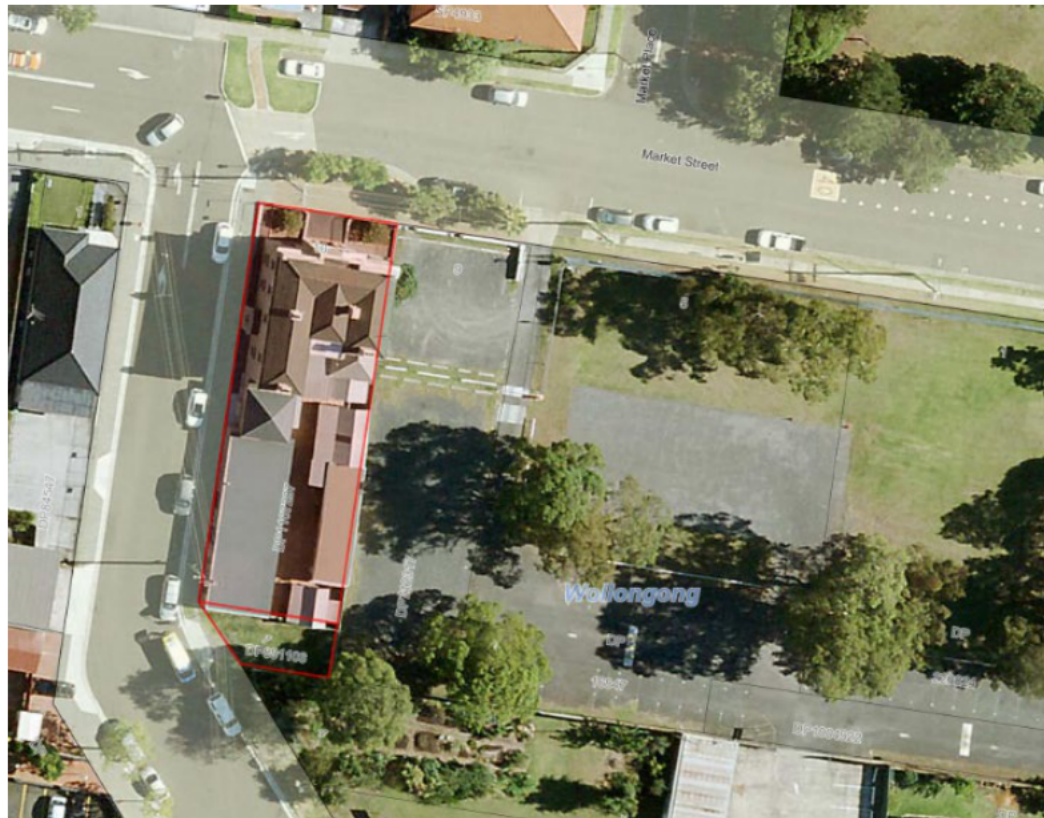
Glastonbury Gardens (**Item 6153**) is of significance for the local area for historical, aesthetic and reasons of representativeness. The place has historic associations with the local Council officer who was responsible for its creation and presents a representative example of public parks of the 1960s.

The park design is representative of typical park design and plantings of this period. The site has associations with previous use as a colliery dam, with the dam wall still visible.

Glastonbury Gardens Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot A DP 373660; Lot C DP 373660; Lot 6 DP 12378; Lot 1 DP 435733; Lot 3 DP 12378; Lot 29 DP 7559; Lot 2 DP 519285 (All of the Community Land Site ID 76 in the Austinmer Suburb Map)	
Council's Management Approach	<p>The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.</p>
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage the area as a garden park.</p> <p>Possible preparation of Landscape plan to remove self-seeded palms and reinstate past landscape arrangement as more fitting with the heritage of the park</p> <p>Council consulted with the community on possible landscape improvements at Glastonbury Gardens in 2021 and as a result the landscape will be upgraded to infill plantings that have been lost over time in the style of the original garden design. Plant species in line with the existing plantings will be used.</p>

5.12 Illawarra Historical Society Museum (the former Wollongong Post Office), Wollongong

Illawarra Museum Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 (All of the Community Land Site ID 1033 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 - The community land owned by Council

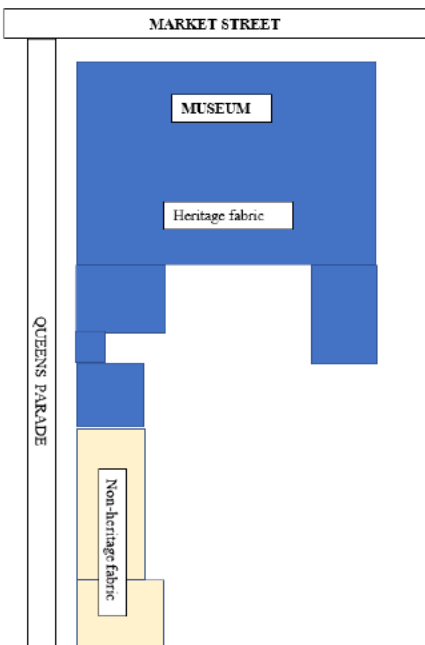
<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>The all of Community Land Site ID 1033 (Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106) is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 (the Museum) is 11 Market Street Wollongong 2500</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is built upon with a small portion of lawn on the Queen's parade boundary.</p> <p>The built facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original Wollongong Telegraph and Post Office Building

Illawarra Museum Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 (All of the Community Land Site ID 1033 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWII Air Raid Shelter • Reconstructed Slab Hut <p>Uses of the land include: As a local history museum</p>
Condition	The built facilities are in fair condition. A vandalised and damaged front door was replaced with a new door reusing the heritage hinges in February 2021. The exterior of the building was last painted in Oct/Nov 2016. The land is in good condition.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no development consents on this land. • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	The Illawarra Historical Society has a 5 year lease for the museum that expires on 31 October 2024.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Heritage Item .
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	B4 – Mixed Use
Heritage Item	All of Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 are contained in the curtilage for The Illawarra Historical Society Museum that is both a local Heritage item (# 5910) “Original Wollongong Telegraph and Post Office and listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR #01940). The curtilage area for local item 5910 is shown in the following map:

Illawarra Museum Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 (All of the Community Land Site ID 1033 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?	<p>The Original Wollongong Telegraph and Post Office and is of state historic and aesthetic significance as a mid nineteenth century regional government building which was substantially expanded and improved in 1882 with the addition of a second story and façade designed by Colonial Architect James Barnett. It retains some Classical and Italianate architectural detailing both externally and internally. Its intact air raid shelter dating from World War II is rare at the state level. The building is of state significance for being representative of purpose-built telegraph offices in regional settings, of historic government buildings with long histories of adaptation to changing government requirements and of historic buildings used as museum premises by local historical associations across NSW. The museum's collection, although not included in this listing, has been assessed as significant. (source: state heritage register link)</p>
Council's Management Approach	<p>The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's</p>

Illawarra Museum Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 10 DP 1107297 and Lot 1 DP 881106 (All of the Community Land Site ID 1033 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)	
	management. It is noted that the NSW Heritage Act 1977 applies to this land and the building.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage the area in cooperation with the Illawarra Historical Society and in compliance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.</p> 


5.13 Korrungulla Swamp, Primbee

Korrungulla Swamp Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 773067 (All of Community Land Site ID 646 in the Primbee Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 1 DP 773067 - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	All of Lot 1 DP 773067 is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. Location of Lot 1 DP 773067 is Korrungulla Swamp, Government Road Primbee 2502
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	The land consists of wetlands consisting predominantly of swamped areas and bushes with a built pathway and pedestrian bridge recently repaired in some sections and replaced in others in 2020.
Condition	The land is in a fair condition
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-1982/539/A Sand extraction and replacement of slag (2013) • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Korrungulla wetland entry upgrades ◦ Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	None

Korrongulla Swamp Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 773067 (All of Community Land Site ID 646 in the Primbee Suburb Map)	
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to the natural values of the land.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	E2 – Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	Lot 1 DP 773067 contains the entire curtilage for Heritage Item Number 6313 - Vegetated hill and swamp at Primbee . The curtilage area for item 6313 is shown shaded green on the following map. For context the map also shows the adjacent Heritage Item 6423 - "Esperanza" a privately owned property.
	
Why is it significant?	The Vegetated hill and swamp at Primbee (Item 6313) is of significance for the local area for aesthetic, scientific and cultural reasons. The swamp is rare as one of the largest habitats of this type in the Wollongong area. It presents a rare and important example of original vegetation and wildlife habitat and is highly significant for the Aboriginal community.

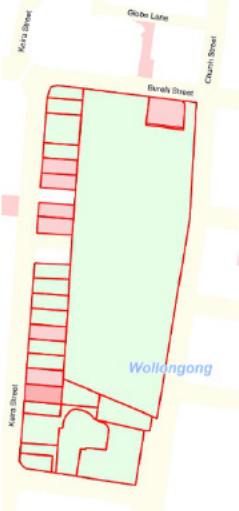

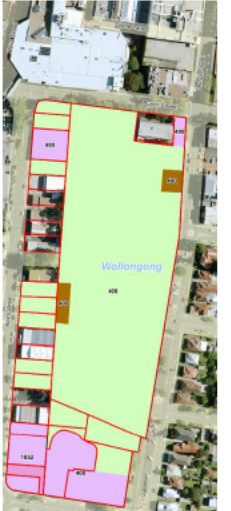

Korrongulla Swamp Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 773067 (All of Community Land Site ID 646 in the Primbee Suburb Map)	
	<p>"Korrongulla Wetland is located in Primbee and contains of a series of interconnecting lagoons and wetlands that eventually drain into Lake Illawarra.</p> <p>Despite varying uses of this land since European settlement including farming and tipping industrial waste, the site contains significant remnant vegetation. The site is recognised as a Botanic Garden annex due to it containing 4 different endangered ecological plant communities, and is also home to range of fauna including the Black Bittern, Pink Robin and Green and Golden Bell frog – all listed as threatened under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995).</p> <p>The Korrongulla Swamp is a freshwater wetland. It contains stands of swamp paperbark and small pockets of rare coastal rainforest. This rainforest is an important sanctuary for birdlife in the area. Bird species sited in the area include the Little Grebe, Australian Pelican, Little Pied Cormorant, White Ibis, Black Duck, Australia Pipit and the Dusky Moorhen</p> <p>Since 1970 this area has been used for sand mining and waste disposal. Sand has been removed from the site and the area has been refilled with industrial waste such as slag. Residents of Primbee have been involved in legal actions in the Land and Environment Court to protect this area from mining. (Korrongulla Swamp Development Environmental Impact Statement, 1982)"</p> <p>Source: link to heritage information on NSW government website</p>
Council's Management Approach	<p>The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. It is noted that the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act), Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act – Federal legislation) and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 apply to this land.</p>
Future Directions	Continue to manage the area as a biodiversity hotspot.

5.14 MacCabe Park, Wollongong

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803

(Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)

MacCabe Park is a regionally significant park in the Wollongong City Centre with a long history of public use across a variety of land types, so this schedule includes more information than other schedules.

			
<p>MacCabe Park Land Types Map Green = community land Pink = operational land White = privately owned land Yellow = road reserve</p>	<p>Aerial of All Land at MacCabe Park</p>	<p>Community Land Categories at MacCabe Park Green = park Purple = general community use Brown = Area of Cultural Significance</p>	<p>Lot 12 DP 524803 Is the subject of this cultural significance schedule because part of lot 12 is categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p>
<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Two small portions of Lot 12 DP 524803 are categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See following map for the portion of Lot 12 DP 524803 outlined in red for where the cultural significant category applies. The majority of the lot 12 DP 524803 is categorised as park, with a small portion at the corner of Burrelli Street and Church Street categorised as general community use.</p> <p>Location of Lot 12 DP 524803 is MacCabe Park 84 Church Street Wollongong 2500</p>		

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803

(Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)



Map of the Areas Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance at MacCabe Park

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is part of Lot 12 DP 524803 shown above outlined in red.

The **land** on the portion of Lot 12 DP 524803 that is categorised as an area of cultural significance includes:




- Lawn
- A row of Canary Island Date Palms

The **built facilities** on the portion of Lot 12 DP 524803 that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:

- pathways
- lights
- monument

Uses of the land include:

- park

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803 (Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community events <p>For context across the entire area of MacCabe Park there are the following built facilities not previously listed above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seats and tables sculptures a children's play area an amphitheatre car parks Council's youth centre A childcare centre Council's Ranger Services Administration centre
<p>Condition</p> <p>Insect home Garden plantings MacCabe Park</p> 	<p>The built facilities are in good condition within the areas categorised as an area of cultural significance. The land is in good condition.</p> <p>Across the entire MacCabe Park area, recent use of innovations in gardening and biodiversity/urban greening techniques have led to lawn being able to prosper where the level of foot traffic and shade made it difficult before. Insect homes and more garden plantings have also improved MacCabe Park. For example during Oct and Nov 2020 30 new trees were planted in MacCabe Park. Council has also created more green space along the southern boundary of MacCabe Park for city residents and visitors to enjoy in 2020.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803 (Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)	
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	Including Lot 12 DP 524803: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2009/103/B Use of public open space for commercial fitness training activities • DA-2013/1158 Use of MacCabe park for major events • DA-2016/413 Interpretive tribute (war memorial) • LG-2015/55 Lord mayor's transition to school picnic • LG-2017/105 community picnic • LG-2018/138 music festival proposed for MacCabe park, includes stage, marquee, food and beverage sale • LG-2019/106 use of public address system in MacCabe park for community welcome by the red cross • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None in the area categorised as culturally significant
Existing Leases, Licences	None for Lot 12 DP 524803 which is the lot that includes a portion that is categorised as culturally significant.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	For Lot 12 DP 524803: Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column, the Park column and general community use column subject to no harm to the heritage items (Canary Island Date Palms 6587 and 6324 Memorial Arch and Monument). It is noted that different parts of Lot 12 DP 524803 are categorised as park, general community use and area of cultural significance as shown in the Wollongong Suburb Map.

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803 (Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)	
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	RE1 - Public Recreation
Heritage Item	<p>All of Lot 12 DP 524803 is included in the larger curtilage area for Heritage Item 6587 (Canary Island Date Palms). The curtilage area for Heritage Item 6587 also includes Lot 1 DP 227811 which is operational land used by Council for offices for Ranger Services and Volunteering Illawarra sometimes referred to as the old Integral Energy building. The curtilage area for Heritage Item 6324 (Memorial Arch and Monument) is much smaller and contained within Lot 12 DP 524803.</p>
	<p>Map of Heritage Items 6587 (Canary Island Date Palms in MacCabe Park) – shaded green area is the curtilage area.</p> <p>It is important that the Trees are interpreted as part of a larger garden park landscape so the curtilage includes a large portion of MacCabe Park.</p> <p>The portion of MacCabe Park that is categorised as an area of cultural significance (red outline below) is much smaller than the heritage curtilage area, but it does acknowledge the Canary Island Date Palms. As noted below, palms have been on site since 1938 in the area categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;">1938</div>  <div style="text-align: center;">2018</div> </div> <p>Map of 6324 (Memorial Arch and Monument in MacCabe Park) – brown shaded area is the curtilage area.</p>
Why is it significant?	<p>The group of Canary Island Date Palms (Heritage Item 6587) at MacCabe Park are of significance for the local area as a collection of notable, aged, rare and representative trees that were typical of Council's past efforts of beautification in the city. A row of trees</p>

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803 (Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)	
	<p>has been present in the area categorised as an area of significance since 1938.</p> <p>The Wollongong War Memorial and Frank Andrews Monument (Heritage Item 6324) located in MacCabe Park are of significance because of their ability to interpret history of the area, for associations with the commemorated soldiers and major events including all the 20th Century wars that directly affected Australia. Socially, the war memorial and monument acknowledge the sacrifices of the fallen soldiers for the benefit of Australia during war. Both the Memorial Arch and Monument are of aesthetic value as part of a widely appreciated group of local landmarks, and as part of the collection of representative examples of war monuments. Individually and as part of the group, the Wollongong War Memorial and Frank Andrews Monument make a major contribution to Wollongong's townscape character. Another important contributory element of the complex is the 25-pound Howitzer artillery gun.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<p>The PoM Action Plans for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13), Park (Table 4) and General Community Use (Table 6) applies.</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. It is noted that Council's Urban Greening Strategy applies to this land.</p>
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage the area as regionally significant park serving as the Central Business District's greenspace. It is noted that the City Centre Urban Design Framework applies to MacCabe park to guide the design of future improvements.</p> <p>Recommended management of the War Memorial and Frank Andrews Monument aims to retain and conserve it in situ.</p>

MacCabe Park Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 524803

(Lot 12 is part of a larger Community Land Site ID 400 that adjoins Community Land Site ID 1852 as well as operational land)

While the Arch was previously relocated, it is recommended to not relocate it again but to allow it to remain in current location as of 2021.

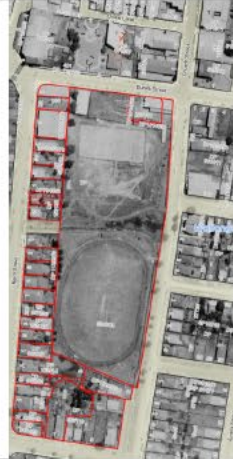
Management of the Canary Island Date Palms to continue with regular inspections by Council Staff to ensure continuity of palms within MacCabe Park especially in the area categorised as cultural significant.

Footpath and threshold upgrades are planned for the War Memorial 2021.

Map Series from 1938 to 2018 for entire MacCabe Park area



1938



1948/51



1961



1977



1986/87



1993



2006



2009





5.15 Market Square, Wollongong

Market Square Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 1155373 (All of the Community Land Site ID 398 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 1 DP 1155373 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Market Square is one land parcel (of Lot 1 DP 1155373) and all of it is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance.</p> <p>Location Market Square is at the Corner of Market Street and Harbour Street Wollongong 2500, bounded by apartment buildings on the north and west and St Mary's Star of the Sea High School to the east.</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is Lot 1 DP 1155373 and it is a garden park with significant tree cover. The built facilities in Market Square include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a pavilion • seats • lights • tables and seats

Market Square Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 1155373 (All of the Community Land Site ID 398 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a pathway <p>Uses of the land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community park Urban open space
Condition	The built facilities are in good condition. The land is in good condition .
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs) , Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Development Consents on this land LG-2014/51- Walk Together 25 Oct 2014 Community Event LG-2016/18 – Community Multicultural Festival 9 April 2016 Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Existing Leases, Licences	None
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to Item Heritage Item 6271 – The Bandstand and Heritage Item 6386 – the Square Park. .
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zones	RE1- Public Recreation
Heritage Item	The are two heritage items within Market Square. Heritage Item 6271 – The Bandstand and Heritage Item 6386 – the Square Park. The curtilage area for the Heritage Items are shown on the following map.
 	

Market Square Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 1155373 (All of the Community Land Site ID 398 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)



Arthur Edward Baker Plaque and Bass and Flinders Commemoration Plaque



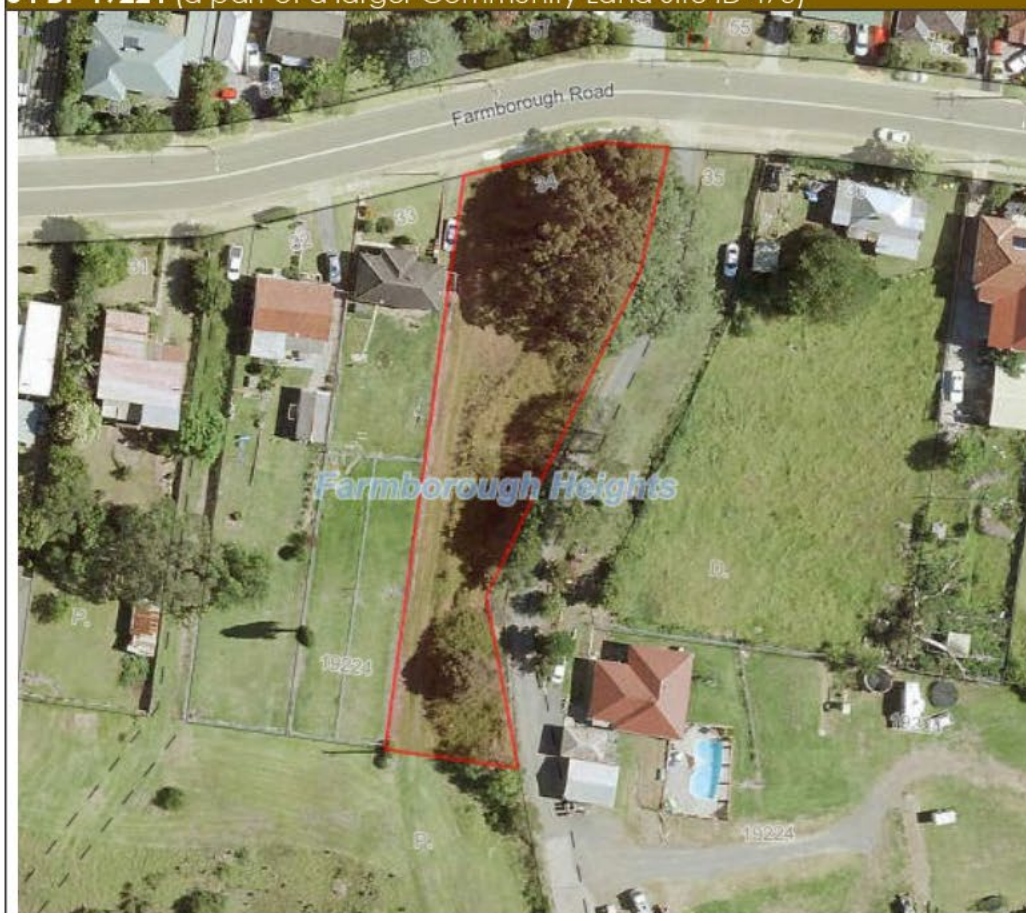
A representative tree in Market Square

<p>Why is it significant?</p>	<p>The Market Square Bandstand and Marble Plaque commemorating Bass and Flinders' Landing (Item 6383) is of significance for the local area for historical, associative, aesthetic and for reasons of rarity and representativeness. Albeit the original rotunda was replaced, the current structure is evidence of the late Victorian practices of creating such edifices in public parks, common in Europe but relatively rare in NSW. The Bandstand is aesthetically distinctive and presents a local landmark. The marble plaque attached to it commemorates Bass and Flinders and strongly contributes to the identity of the area and community's sense of place.</p>
<p>Council's Management Approach</p>	<p>The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).</p> <p>Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. (include reference to priority legislation)</p> <p>Market Square is used and managed as an area of open space with garden park features. The bandstand and plaques are to be maintained in good condition and not removed unless for restoration and reinstalled. Repair and replace damaged heritage listed items like for like in the first instance or with suitable available material or plantings</p>

Market Square Area of Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 1155373 (All of the Community Land Site ID 398 in the Wollongong Suburb Map)	
	<p>subject to a heritage impact assessment. Tree health to be monitored on a regular basis.</p> <p>There are occasional community events held in the square and this should continue.</p>
Future Directions	<p>The area continues to be a meeting place for the community without long term leases or licences for its use.</p> <p>The park grounds and historic features are to be maintained to a high standard and the occasional community event use is to be in line with Council policies.</p>

5.16 Moreton Bay Fig at Farmborough Road

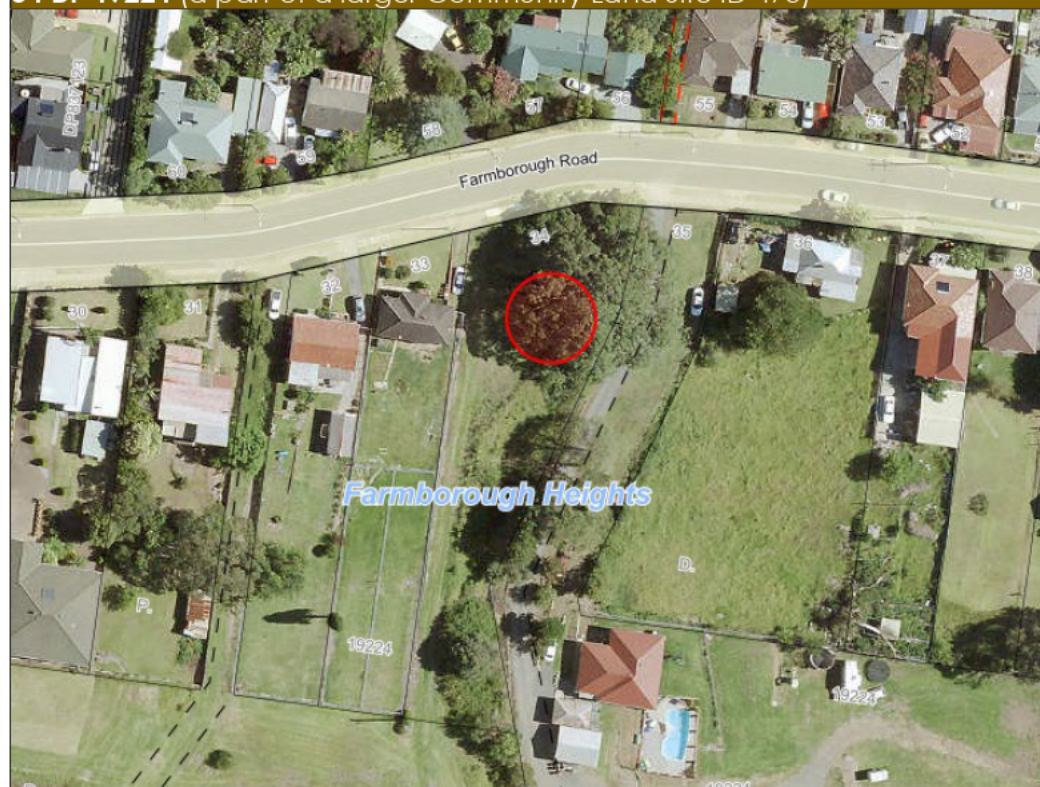
Moreton Bay Fig on Farmborough Road Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 19224 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 473)



Map of Lot 34 DP 19224 - The community land owned by Council

Area	A small portion of Lot 34 DP 19224 is categorised as an area of cultural significance as shown in the following map. The remainder is categorised as Park.
Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	Location of Lot 34 DP 19224 is 133 Farmborough Road Farmborough Heights 2526

Moreton Bay Fig on Farmborough Road Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 19224 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 473)



Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?	The land consists of a large Moreton Bay Fig and several other trees. The land is generally used as a park.
Condition	The condition of the land is average.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no existing Development Consents or Activity Applications over Lot 34 DP 19224. Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of

Moreton Bay Fig on Farmborough Road Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 19224 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 473)	
	this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6319.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 34 DP 19224 is listed as Heritage Item 6319 – Moreton Bay fig . The curtilage area for heritage item 6319 is shown in the following map.
	
Why is it significant?	The Moreton Bay Fig (Heritage item 6319) is significant as a notable, aged, rare and representative example of the species and serves as a local landmark.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting

Moreton Bay Fig on Farmborough Road Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 34 DP 19224 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 473)	
	<p>Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection by Council Staff of the tree is made on a regular basis to ensure its health
Future Directions	Continue to manage as a park with significant tree cover.

5.17 Moronga Park, Clifton

Moronga Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 11 DP 1137408 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 11 DP 1137408 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Only part of Lot 11 DP 1137408 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. The remainder of Lot 11 is categorised as natural area bushland. Please see the following map for the area that is categorised as an area of cultural significance. Lot 11 DP 1137408 adjoins a large portion of the unbuilt road reserve for Lawrence Hargrave Drive on the western boundary. Lot 11 DP 1137408 adjoins devolved Crown land along its eastern boundary and private property on the southern boundary. This schedule only applies to Lot 11 DP 1137408. Council does not have the authority to lease or licence devolved Crown land.</p> <p>Location of Lot 11 DP 1137408 is Moronga Park, Lawrence Hargrave Drive Clifton NSW 2515</p>
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Moronga Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 11 DP 1137408 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)



Map of the part of Lot 11 DP 1137408 that is Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land categorised as an area of cultural significance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moronga Park open space lawn area • Natural Area bushland including part of the cliff face <p>Built assets on the land categorised as an area of cultural significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seats • a pathway. <p>The land is generally used as a park.</p>
<p>Condition</p>	<p>The condition of the land and the built improvements are fair.</p>
<p>Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a development application for two sections of the Grand Pacific Walk footpath currently under assessment (DA-2020/1374) • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Installation of public artwork along Grand Pacific Walk in Moronga Park is planned but not yet undertaken.

Moronga Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 11 DP 1137408 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)

Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance and Park column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6347.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation E2- Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 11 DP 1137408 is listed as Heritage Item 6347 – Cliff vegetation and Moronga Park . The curtilage area for heritage item 6347 is shown in the following map.



Why is it significant?	The Cliff vegetation and Moronga Park (Heritage item 6347) is of significance for the Wollongong area for its importance in the natural history of the local area, the importance for the Aboriginal community, the aesthetic contribution to the dramatic coastal landscape, and for the rare and representative specimens of endangered ecological communities. The remnant bushland provides botanical material and evidence for regeneration of coastal vegetation. The location has a
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Moronga Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 11 DP 1137408 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)	
	<p>historical association with the site where coal was first discovered in 1797.</p> <p>The land contains the endangered ecological community of 'potential Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thicket'. The area is also considered as bushfire prone land.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • The reserve is included in Council's Grand Pacific Walk Master plan.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage as a park with open space and significant native vegetation across most of Lot 11 DP 1137408. Council to consider a way to enhance the open space and park land with community art.</p>

5.18 Mt Brown Reserve, Dapto

Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 12 DP 233464; Lot 4 DP 223746- The community land owned by Council





<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 12 DP 233464 and Part of Lot 4 DP 223746 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. Please See the following map for the cultural significance area. The remainder of Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 is categorised as an area of natural area bushland and area of general use as shown in the Dapto Suburb map.</p> <p>Location of Lot 12 DP 233464; Lot 4 DP 223746 is Mt Brown Reserve, Wyndarra Way DAPTO NSW 2530.</p>
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Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)

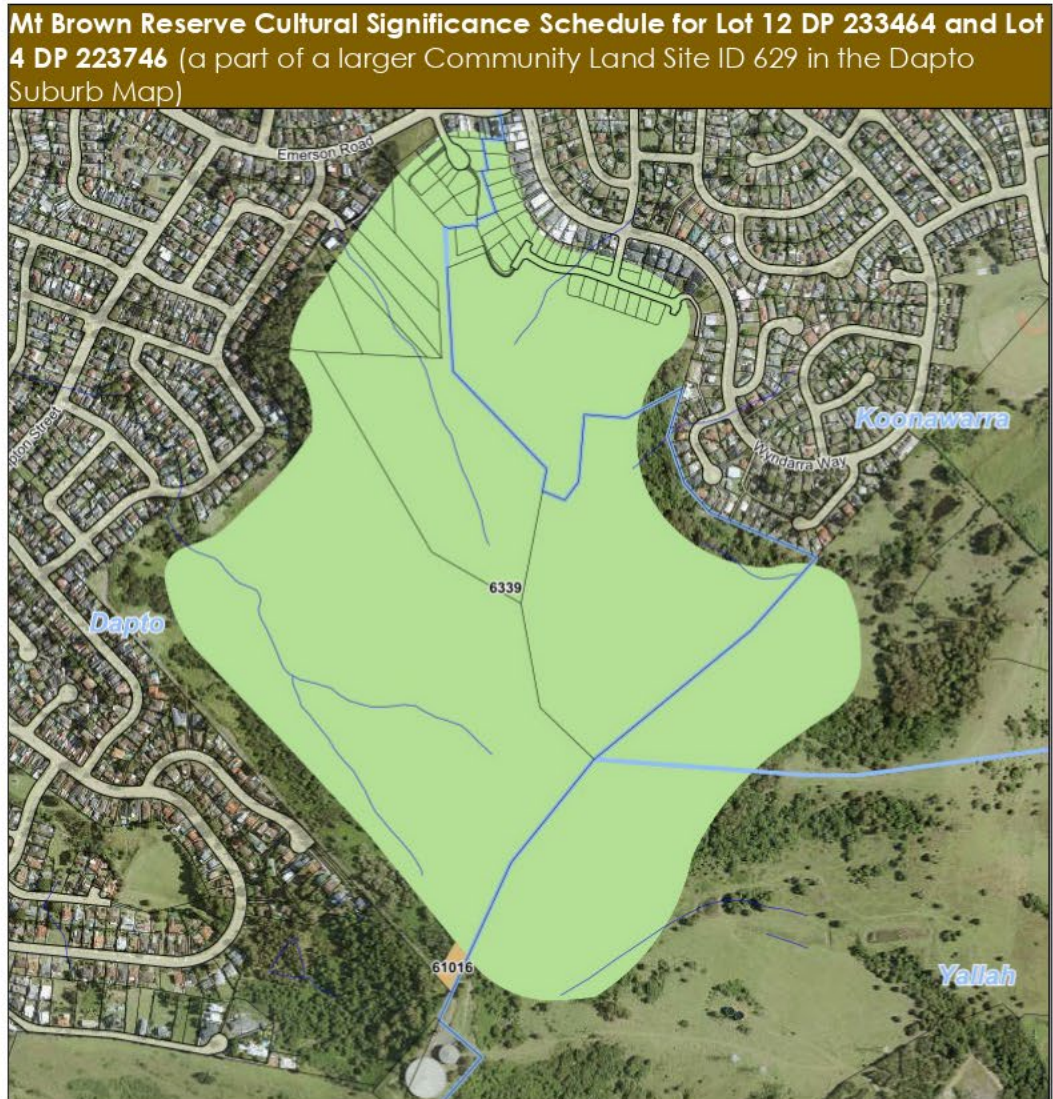


Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vegetated bushland • grassed areas providing horse agistment. • Mt Brown Reserve comprises a large area of Eucalypt forest with patches of rainforest on eastern slopes and in gullies. <p>The land is generally used as a natural area.</p>
Condition	<p>The condition of the land categorised as an area of cultural significance is average but of high biodiversity value.</p>
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2006/1566/A – Addition of an antenna and amplifier to existing telecommunications tower <p>Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure SEPP since 2018:</p>

Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)	
accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	<p>There are 2 current licences at Mt Brown Reserve include grazing licences TE263 and TE1248, for the agistment of horses on the land – both are reviewed annually. Occupation is month to month, with termination possible by Council or licence holder with 14 days notice.</p> <p>TE1248 is hatched.</p>   <p>TE263 – dark outline</p>  
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<p>Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and Natural Area Bushland and Water Course columns subject to no harm to Heritage item 6339 Mt Brown Reserve. Horse adjustment should not intensify at this location from current levels.</p>

Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)	
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	E2 – Environmental Conservation (the land categorised as an area of cultural significance – the subject of this schedule)
Heritage Item	<p>Part of Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 is listed as Heritage Item 6339 – Mt Brown Landscape Area and Heritage Item 61016 – Military Bunker Mt Brown Reserve. The curtilage area for heritage item 6339 is shown in the following map. The curtilage area for Mt Brown Reserve includes privately owned land.</p> <p>It is noted that the curtilage for the Heritage item 61016 – the Military bunker - is in the area outside of the area categorised as an area of cultural significance. The curtilage area is categorised as general community use and not considered in this schedule. See the Dapto Suburb Map for Site ID 629 in its entirety.</p>



Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?

Mt Brown Landscape Area (Item 6339) is of significance for the local area as a rare collection of notable, aged, rare and representative tree species. The reserve is a major local landmark. The reserve is rare as it is one of few remaining large areas of native forest displaying natural distribution of sclerophyll and rainforest in relation to topography and aspect, and it is a unique place in the Illawarra in this regard.

Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)	
	<p>The Military Bunker (Item 61016) at Mt Brown Reserve was an integral part of the network of coastal military installations quickly constructed to protect NSW's two major industrial areas of Newcastle and Port Kembla during WW2 (1939-1945). The site has special importance with people associated with its creation and use and has ongoing importance for members of families of soldiers who served in WW2.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 9). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • Continue to protect the Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest present on the land, which is an endangered ecological community. • Continue to protect the Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and the threaten species <i>Solanum celatum</i>.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a natural landscape area with limited horse adjustment. • Eucalyptus forests are vulnerable to bushfire due to build up of fuel. This locality should be given strong support for urban bushland regeneration work. There exists the potential to continue regeneration of these slopes and gullies to include hilltops and western/southern slopes. • Consult/Involve the Aboriginal Community in the management of Mt Brown because areas of outstanding environmental value such as Mt Brown typically have cultural value to Aboriginal people. To the extent that Aboriginal people traditionally associated with the area want to share their knowledge of environmental management and other facets of their culture with the wider community, Council continue to provide opportunities for such reconciliation actions in the future.

Mt Brown Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 12 DP 233464 and Lot 4 DP 223746 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 629 in the Dapto Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult/involve military historians/family historians in the management of the military bunker. • Retain and conserve surviving historical features related to the Military Bunker. Further research is recommended to establish original configuration and details of history, as it is known that there was a searchlight battery and radio antenna set up on Mt Brown during WW2. • Add Military Bunker to ongoing maintenance Schedule to remove vegetation, dumped rubbish and graffiti (while outside of the area categorised as an area of cultural significance, the bunker relates to overall history of Mt Brown and needs better future management by Council.

New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place Cultural Significance Schedule for Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 and Lots 142 & 143 DP 1170429 and Lots 252 & 253 DP 1161626 (All of the new land in the Bulli Suburb Map)



New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place Cultural Significance Schedule for Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 and Lots 142 & 143 DP 1170429 and Lots 252 & 253 DP 1161626 (All of the new land in the Bulli Suburb Map)



Map of the new community land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place - the community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of the land parcels are categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance.</p> <p>Location of the new community land near Sandon Point Aboriginal Place is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots 252 and 253 Brickworks Ave Thirroul 2515 • Lots 142 and 143 Brickworks Ave Thirroul 2515 • Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 Sandon Drive Bulli 2516
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is a natural area. It is generally used as a biodiversity natural area and there have been</p>

New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place Cultural Significance Schedule for Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 and Lots 142 & 143 DP 1170429 and Lots 252 & 253 DP 1161626 (All of the new land in the Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<p>natural area contractors at work in 2020 to reduce the level of weed infestation.</p> <p>The built facilities on the portion of the land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a variety of built stormwater infrastructure on all lots in this schedule excluding part lot 500 DP 1161858.
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land is good.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no active development consents or other Activity Applications for this land. Vegetation management activities (bush restoration) in 2020 by Council have been in accordance with the Infrastructure SEPP and without ground disturbance.
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance and Natural Areas Watercourse and Natural Area Bushland. Residential Development is expressly not permissible for the community land parcels in this schedule zoned R2 under this PoM.
Land Use Zone under the Major Development (Sandon Point) State Planning Instrument	<p>Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 and Lot 142 DP 1170429 is E2 – Environmental Conservation</p> <p>Lot 143 DP 1170429 and Lots 252 and 253 DP 1161626 are R2-Low Density Residential</p>
Heritage Item	There is no heritage item on this land.
Why is it significant?	The land has an association with the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place declared under the National

New Community Land near the Sandon Point Aboriginal Place Cultural Significance Schedule for Part Lot 500 DP 1161858 and Lots 142 & 143 DP 1170429 and Lots 252 & 253 DP 1161626 (All of the new land in the Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<p>Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Council consulted with the Aboriginal Community in accordance with Section 112 of the Local Government Act 1993 regulation and the result of the consultation was an acknowledgement that this land has cultural value to the Aboriginal community.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance (Table 13), Natural Areas (Table 7) and Watercourse and Bushland applies . • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • It is noted that the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 applies to this land and vegetation management activities beyond weed control may require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit in some locations.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage this natural area in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, especially in the continuation of the vegetation management of the area.</p> <p>The area will continue to serve as a natural open space with native plants and native wildlife</p>

5.20 Pendlebury Park, Woonona

Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)



Map of Lot 100 DP 1130698 - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	<p>All of Lot 100 DP 1130698 is categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 100 DP 1130698 is Pendlebury Park, Princes Highway Woonona 2517</p>
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land consists of vegetation including trees and shrubs.</p> <p>Built assets on the land include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a pathway, • fountain, • pavilion • retaining brick wall at the western boundary. <p>The land is generally used as a park.</p>
Condition	<p>Council upgraded the pathway network in 2016/2017 but the condition of the retaining wall has stalled other improvements.</p> <p>The trees are in good condition. All the built assets are in average condition, except for the retaining wall which is in poor condition.</p> <p>There is a Kauri Tree, Hoop Pine, Cheese Tree and Morton Bay Fig within the park. The Kauri Tree and</p>

Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)



Hoop pine root systems are impacting the retaining wall. (result of 27 Feb 2020 inspection).

The Red line shows location of failing retaining wall and trees causing failure of wall that are in good health and have estimated 20 year remaining life span



1961 era photograph of Pendlebury Park
2020 site photos are below:



Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)	
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	There are no existing DAs, LGs or Council Projects associated with the area.
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and the park column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6199 Pendlebury Rest Park other than harm needed to reinstate its value as a local heritage listed rest park in light of the failure of the retaining wall because of the growth of the trees.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Lot 100 DP 1130698 is listed as Heritage Item 6199 – Pendlebury Rest Park . The curtilage area for heritage item 6199 is shown in the following map.

Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)



<p>Why is it significant?</p>	<p>Pendlebury Rest Park (Heritage item number 6199) is of significance for Wollongong for historical and social reasons. The park is a memorial to Thomas Pendlebury, founder of the local brick industry. It features good examples of public landscape design typical of the 1930s, although the park was dedicated in 1945.</p>
<p>Council's Management Approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • Advice from Council's Heritage Coordinator or Heritage Officer is to be obtained before any change to the land in use or development is undertaken. • Consultation with nearby residents will inform the approach to reinstating the heritage value of the park in relation to the failing retaining wall and trees. (submissions on this draft PoM can inform this discussion with the community) • Council is undertaking investigations to rectify the failing retaining wall and conserve the heritage and landscape values of the park. Approvals

Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)	
	<p>under heritage legislation may need to be obtained depending on the proposed works and residents will be provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed works prior to implementation. Council is going to replace the temporary construction fencing with a barrier kerb or similar support system while design investigations continue, and approvals are obtained. Council is committed to the works.</p>
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a park. • Adopt a root sympathetic construction design when re-installing the retaining wall. Bridging over structural roots or a pier foundation should be considerations. • The retaining wall is located within the structural root zone of the Kauri and Hoop Pines. It is recommended that an external AQF Level 5 Arborist is engaged from the planning stage to ensure any proposed design is compatible with retention of the trees. • The foundation fountain may be adapted to another use as reinstating the water foundation fountain function is not cost effective or desirable in times of climate change. • Despite a footpath upgrade in 2017, Work will needs to progress to reinstate the retaining wall and to better manage the significant trees within the reserve soon. Draft scoping/design of works has begun in September 2021. • The park is to be managed as open space with heritage features that require conservation, the Art Deco brick wall and gate, fountain and shelter elements. • The priority work in the future relates to obtaining funds and approvals for retaining wall maintenance/reinstatement and associated tree management. • Property and Recreation should submit a business proposal and/or application for grant funding in the absence of Council not having dedicated funds to heritage conservation through implementing the Heritage Strategy. • Art Deco elements, brick, wall, gate, fountain and shelter elements are maintained in good condition and not removed unless for

Pendlebury Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 100 DP 1130698 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 140)

	restoration and reinstalled. Noting that the foundation fountain may need to be considered for adaptation to another use due to safety and energy constraints.
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5.21 Phil Adams Park, East Corrimal

Phil Adams Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 14 DP 586795; Lot 11 DP 251208 (All of Community Land Site ID 215 in the East Corrimal Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 14 DP 586795 and Lot 11 DP 251208 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>All of Community Land Site 215 (Lot 14 DP 586795 and Lot 11 DP 251208) is categorised as an area of cultural significance.</p> <p>Location of Lot 14 DP 586795 & Lot 11 DP 251208 is Phil Adams Park, Railway Street East Corrimal 2518</p>
<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land is vegetated with mature trees and lawn. Built assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • several seats • two independently standing walls in the middle fronting Duff Parade. <p>The land is generally used as a park.</p>
<p>Condition</p>	<p>The condition of the land and built assets are average.</p>
<p>Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council</p>	<p>There are development consents for this land.</p>

Phil Adams Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 14 DP 586795; Lot 11 DP 251208 (All of Community Land Site ID 215 in the East Corrimal Suburb Map)	
Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	Council projects implemented through the Infrastructure SEPP since 2018: None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and park column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6209 Phil Adams Park. .
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Lot 14 DP 586795 is listed as Heritage Item 6209 – Phil Adams Park . The curtilage area for heritage item 6209 is shown in the following map.

Phil Adams Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 14 DP 586795; Lot 11 DP 251208 (All of Community Land Site ID 215 in the East Corrimal Suburb Map)



Why is it significant?

Phil Adams Park (Heritage item number 6209)

is heritage listed and is of significance for the local area and community for its scientific value as well as reasons of representativeness and rarity. The park contains remnants of natural vegetation which pre-dates the residential subdivision (including Eucalyptus paniculate trees, some of which are possibly 100 years old). The site demonstrates the history of the expansion of the neighborhood. It further demonstrates the early planning and settlement of Corrimal.

Today, this site is parkland and an open green space in an otherwise urbanized area. It is aesthetically pleasing and has the potential to uncover more information with further natural, archaeological and documentary research.

Phil Adams Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 14 DP 586795; Lot 11 DP 251208 (All of Community Land Site ID 215 in the East Corrimal Suburb Map)	
	There is an endangered ecological community of Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland' within Phil Adams Park.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council inspects the trees in the park on a regular basis • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.
Future Directions	Continue to manage as a park.

5.22 Rube Hargrave Park, Clifton

Rube Hargrave Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 (All of Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)



Map of Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 10 and part of Lot 12 DP 1137408 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. See the following map for the area of cultural significance.</p> <p>The land that is categorised as culturally significant is heavily vegetated. There are no built structures.</p> <p>Location of Lot 10 DP 1137408 and Lot 12 DP 1137408 is Rube Hargrave Park Lawrence Hargrave Drive CLIFTON NSW 2515</p>
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Rube Hargrave Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 (All of Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)



Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The parts of Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 that is categorised as culturally significant is the area shown above minus the road reserve. The road reserve of Lawrence Hargrave Drive was expanded when the Sea Cliff Bridge was built. There was once a strand of heritage listed Norfolk pines on both sides of the Lawrence Hargrave Drive before the Sea Cliff bridge was constructed. The remainder of lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 is categorised as natural area bushland and park and are not the subject of this schedule. All the carpark and built park areas (Rube Hargrave Park) are categorised as Park.

Rube Hargrave Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 (All of Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)	
	The land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance is used as a coastal natural area.
Condition	The condition of the categorised as an area of cultural significance is good
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are development consents for the land categorised as an area of cultural significance. Council projects implemented through the Infrastructure SEPP since 2018 for the land categorised as an area of cultural significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<p>For the land categorised as an area of Cultural significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance and natural area bushland column subject to maintaining or enhancing the natural values of the site.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	E2- Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	There are no heritage items affecting the land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance in accordance with Council's resolution of 7 December 2020 relating to the finalisation of the WLEP 2009 Heritage Schedule Review.
Why is it significant?	Portions of Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 are zoned E2 Environmental Conservation and have ecological values. There is potential for Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thicket.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies as well as

Rube Hargrave Park Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 10 and 12 DP 1137408 (All of Community Land Site ID 46 in the Clifton Suburb Map)	
	<p>Natural Area Bushland (Table 13 and Table 11).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • The reserve is included in Council's Grand Pacific Walk Master plan.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage area of cultural significance as a natural area bushland. Consider proposing to change the community land category from area of cultural significance to natural area bushland in a future review of the plan of management.</p>

5.23 Russel Vale Golf Course

Russell Vale Golf Course Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 855 DP 1105102
(a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 145 in the Russell Vale Community Map)



Map of Lot 855 DP 1105102 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 855 DP 1105102 is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See the second map for the portion of land where the cultural significant category applies. The remainder of the lot is categorised as sportsground and not the subject of this schedule.</p> <p>Location of Lot 855 DP 1105102 is Russell Vale Golf Course 618 Princes Highway Russell Vale 2517</p>
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An aerial photograph of a golf course area. A red outline highlights a specific plot of land labeled "Russell Vale" in blue text. The plot is situated near a road labeled "Princes Highway" and "Hicks Street". Other visible labels include "DP1105102", "DP1105101", "DP1105100", "DP1105103", "DP1105104", "DP1105105", "DP1105106", "DP1105107", "DP1105108", "DP1105109", "DP1105110", "DP1105111", "DP1105112", "DP1105113", "DP1105114", "DP1105115", "DP1105116", "DP1105117", "DP1105118", "DP1105119", "DP1105120", "DP1105121", "DP1105122", "DP1105123", "DP1105124", "DP1105125", "DP1105126", "DP1105127", "DP1105128", "DP1105129", "DP1105130", "DP1105131", "DP1105132", "DP1105133", "DP1105134", "DP1105135", "DP1105136", "DP1105137", "DP1105138", "DP1105139", "DP1105140", "DP1105141", "DP1105142", "DP1105143", "DP1105144", "DP1105145", "DP1105146", "DP1105147", "DP1105148", "DP1105149", "DP1105150", "DP1105151", "DP1105152", "DP1105153", "DP1105154", "DP1105155", "DP1105156", "DP1105157", "DP1105158", "DP1105159", "DP1105160", "DP1105161", "DP1105162", "DP1105163", "DP1105164", "DP1105165", "DP1105166", "DP1105167", "DP1105168", "DP1105169", "DP1105170", "DP1105171", "DP1105172", "DP1105173", "DP1105174", "DP1105175", "DP1105176", "DP1105177", "DP1105178", "DP1105179", "DP1105180", "DP1105181", "DP1105182", "DP1105183", "DP1105184", "DP1105185", "DP1105186", "DP1105187", "DP1105188", "DP1105189", "DP1105190", "DP1105191", "DP1105192", "DP1105193", "DP1105194", "DP1105195", "DP1105196", "DP1105197", "DP1105198", "DP1105199", "DP1105200".

Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

<p>What is on the land and how is it generally used?</p>	<p>The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is generally used as a park with lawn, trees and a creek. The remainder of Lot 855 DP 1105102 is categorised as sportsground to accommodate the running of the Russell Vale Golf Course.</p> <p>Built structures on the land categorised as an area of cultural significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • picnic shelters, • BBQ facilities, • a metal structure, • part of the club house, • fencing, • creek, • a part of the toilet block, • part of the Russell Vale Golf Course entrance.
<p>Condition</p>	<p>The condition of the built facilities and the land are average.</p>
<p>Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2018/742 additional cool room and driveway/entry adjustments • LG-2019/93 Moonlight movies <p>Council Projects implemented by the Infrastructure SEPP:</p>

Russell Vale Golf Course Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 855 DP 1105102 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 145 in the Russell Vale Community Map)	
Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	There is a licence issued to Russell Vale Golf Course and Social Club (number TE0003) for a 10 year term ending in February 2022, with a further 10 year option term terminating on 28 February 2032. There is also a lease to Beswick Golf Pty Ltd for the running of a golf pro shop for a term 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2023 (not on the culturally significant area)
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and park column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6211 Morton Bay Fig.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 855 DP 1105102 is listed as Heritage Item 6211 – Moreton Bay Fig . The curtilage area for heritage item 6211 is shown in the following map.

Russell Vale Golf Course Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 855 DP 1105102
(a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 145 in the Russell Vale Community Map)



Why is it significant?	The Moreton Bay Fig (Heritage item number 6211) at Russell Vale Golf Course is heritage listed and is of significance for the local area as a notable, aged, rare and representative example of this tree species which presents as a local landmark. Moreton Bay Figs are typical of early plantings introduced throughout the Illawarra region, used for ornamental purposes and as windbreaks to protect homesteads and associated buildings.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.
Future Directions	Ongoing assessment/monitoring of the health of the Fig is recommended and pruning as required to ensure its longevity. Continue to manage as part of the Golf Course.

5.24 Terania Street Playground , Russell Vale


Terania Street Playground Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 25 DP 23149 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 169)



Map of Lot 25 DP 23149 - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	All of Lot 25 DP 23149 is categorised as an area of cultural significance. Location of Lot 25 DP 23149 is Terania Street Playground, 50 Terania Street RUSSELL VALE NSW 2517
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	The land is heavily vegetated and includes Moreton Bay Figs and Weeping (Hill's) Figs. The land is generally used as a park.
Condition	The condition of the land is average.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no Development Consents for this land.

Terania Street Playground Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 25 DP 23149 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 169)	
Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and park subject to no harm to Heritage item 6202 Fig Trees.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Currently, part of Lot 25 DP 23149 is listed as Heritage Item 6202 – Heritage Listed Fig Trees . The curtilage area for heritage item 6202 is shown in the following map. The green shade is the existing curtilage boundary that ran along the street, rather than in the park. The green outline is the new curtilage boundary that takes in all the park and the relevant portion of the street that was authorised by Council at its meeting of 7 December 2020 and will soon be made by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Terania Street Playground Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 25 DP 23149 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 169)	
	
Why is it significant?	Heritage Listed Fig Trees (Heritage item number 6202) are present at the Reserve. The Moreton Bay Figs and group of Weeping (Hill's) Figs within the road reserve and adjacent park at Terania Street are of significance for the local area as a collection of notable, aged, rare and representative example of this tree species which presents a local landmark that is highly valuable by the local community for aesthetic and historical reasons.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.

Terania Street Playground Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 25 DP 23149 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 169)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspections of the trees to continue including root mapping
Future Directions	Continue to manage as a park with significant tree cover.

5.25 Thirroul Beach Reserve

Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636 and Lot 9 DP 1165992 is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See the second map for the area where the culturally significant category applies.</p> <p>Location of Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636 and Lot 9 DP 1165992 is Thirroul Pool, 21 Cliff Parade THIRROUL NSW 2515.</p>
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Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)



Map of the land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance. All of Lot 405 DP 881110, All of Lot 1 DP 964636 and Part of Lot 9 DP 1165992

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The **land** categorised as an area of cultural significance is a recreational area with areas of lawn, trees and built facilities. The public park is dominated by Norfolk Island Pines. It is **generally used** as a public reserve. **The area includes Tingara Park.**

Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)	
	<p>The built facilities on the portion of the council owned community land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of Thirroul Pool (portion is road reserve) • A small portion of Thirroul Beach Pavilion and Kiosk • Toilet facilities and changerooms • A small portion of Thirroul Surf Life Saving Club • Carpark • Roads • Playground • Cycleway • Picnic shelters • Seats • BBQ facilities
Condition	<p>The condition of the facilities and the land are average. The reserve is highly visited which impacts the land and its improvements.</p>
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-2009/97 - use of public open space for commercial fitness training activities • DA-2010/209 Thirroul Seaside and Arts Festival • DA-2011/584 commercial- surf school activities on Thirroul beach • DA-2012/248 Community car boot sale • DA-2020/615 Major events application for temporary events to a maximum of 52 days in any 12-month period- Thirroul beach reserve and environs • LG-2006/1 second hand book stall • LG-2012/44 Christmas carol events • LG-2013/34 outdoor movies and stalls • LG-2014/64 family reunion with marquee • LG-2015/60 Mobile food van • LG-2016/49 Juvenile diabetes research foundation walk • LG-2019/86 Coffee Van
Existing Leases, Licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TE1385 – Illawarra Surf Academy (2017-2022) • TE1396 – Commercial Fitness Training Activities (January 2016- December 2020 – now holding over. • TE1653 – Commercial Fitness Training 1/12/19- 31/12/20 now holding over. • TE1686 Commercial surf school 1/10/20 – 31/10/22.

Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)	
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and park column subject to no harm to Heritage items 6171 Thirroul Beach and 61030 Thirroul Baths .
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636 and Lot 9 DP 1165992 is listed as Heritage Item 6171 – Thirroul Beach Reserve and 61030 – Thirroul Baths Precinct . The curtilage area for heritage item 6192 is shown in the following map. The curtilage areas for both heritage items includes Crown land as well as the Council owned community land. The Crown land will be included in a future Crown Reserves PoM under the CLM Act 2016. :

Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)



Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)



<p>Why is it significant?</p>	<p>Thirroul Beach Reserve (Heritage Item 6171) and associated elements, Norfolk Island Pines and the Amy Memorial, are of significance for the local area as they collectively present a major local landmark and ongoing social significance of the Reserve formally established in 1907. Norfolk Island Pines are notable, aged, rare and representative examples of this tree species. They are typical beachfront plantings of commemorative value, often with strong links with the development of the township and the development of tourism.</p> <p>The Amy Memorial commemorates the tragic fate of the little collier Amy, caught in a storm off Thirroul Beach</p>
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Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)	
	<p>in 1898, and testifies of the efforts of local people to save its crew.</p> <p>The Thirroul Baths Precinct (Heritage Item 61030) includes the Thirroul Beach Pavilion and Kiosk Complex, which provides evidence of the important role that Thirroul and the beach played in recreation and tourism for local residents and visitors to the Illawarra region during the first half of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Additionally, the precinct is historically significant because it was financed out of State government sponsored initiatives to create employment at the end of the Depression and represents characteristics of the Inter War Functionalist style.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Thirroul Baths Precinct and Thirroul Beach Reserve to preserve the culturally significant aspects of the area. • The area is included in Council's Grand Pacific Walk Master Plan. • Council reviews beach visitation records over time to identify emerging needs across the LGA. • The Norfolk Island Pines are checked on a regular basis to assess their health. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council reviews beach visitation records over time to identify emerging needs across the Local Government Area • At all Council beaches the following rules apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No surfboards between the red and yellow flags (body boards are allowed) ○ No littering ○ No vehicles ○ No alcohol ○ No dogs except in approved dog areas ○ No fires

Thirroul Beach Reserve Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 405 DP 881119; Lot 1 DP 964636; Lot 9 DP 1165992 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 160 in the Thirroul Suburb Map)	
	Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to manage as a regionally important public reserve with a patrolled beach.</p> <p>The Crown land at Thirroul Beach will be included in the draft Crown Reserves PoM.</p>

5.26 Unnamed Reserve Stonehaven Road (Triangles Park), Stanwell Tops

Stanwell Tops War Memorial Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 244 DP 17336
(a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 16 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)




Map of Lot 244 DP 17336 - The community land owned by Council

Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	All of Lot 244 DP 17336 (the red outlined land parcel) is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. Location of Lot 244 DP 17336 is 1 Stonehaven Road STANWELL TOPS NSW 2508.
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	The land categorised as an area of cultural significance consists of garden beds, lawn and built features. It is generally used as a place of reflection. The Helensburgh Lions Club holds their ANZAC Day Services in this park (pre COVID-19 restrictions) and actively care for this park. The built facilities on land include:

Stanwell Tops War Memorial Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 244 DP 17336 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 16 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial garden • Flagpole • Anchor • Crosses and plaques <p>There are also features of this park located on road reserve (the Henry Halloran feature that is triangular in shape is in the road reserve entirely)</p> <p>There is also land that adjoins the northern boundary of Lot 244 DP 17336 that is subject to a compulsory acquisition process by Council currently. It also has park features on this land (Lot 1 DP 667974).</p> <p>Please see the "why is it significant" part of this schedule for more information about this park.</p>
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land are average.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no existing Development Consents on this land. • Infrastructure SEPP Council Projects since 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ None
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences relating to this reserve.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. • Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. • Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	E3 Environmental Management
Heritage Item	There is no heritage item listed in Wollongong LEP 2009. However there is a community nomination of Three Triangle Parks associated with the original Henry O'Halloran subdivision that is being considered for listing as part of Stage 2 of the Wollongong Heritage Schedule

Stanwell Tops War Memorial Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 244 DP 17336
(a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 16 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)

	<p>Review. Henry O'Halloran is responsible for the triangular stone structure that is prominently in the park (although located on land that is road reserve rather than community land owned by Council).</p> 
<p>Why is it significant?</p>	<p>The entire park forms the Stanwell Tops War Memorial. The area is of cultural significance for the local area as it commemorates those who have died in service or killed in action in the various conflicts in which Australia has been involved. The land contains a number of crosses with plaques to those who have died in conflict.</p> <p>The Helensburgh Lions established the Stanwell Tops War Memorial in April 1982 as there was no memorial in Helensburgh or the surrounding local area. The anchor on the land was originally from HMAS Sydney II. Since its establishment in 1982, a memorial service is held every ANZAC day at the Stanwell Tops War Memorial Park.</p> <p>There are community developed websites with more information on this park and the surrounding area as follows:</p> <p>Stanwell Tops War Memorial Monument Australia</p> <p>Helensburgh Lions Club Stanwell Tops ANZAC Day</p> <p>Holidaying and Sightseeing In The 1930s – Helensburgh and District Historical Society</p>

Stanwell Tops War Memorial Cultural Significance Schedule Lot 244 DP 17336 (a part of the larger Community Land Site ID 16 in the Stanwell Tops Suburb Map)	
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.
Future Directions	Continue to manage as a memorial park and work with the community organisations that care for the park.

5.27 Unnamed Reserve Wollamai Point Northcliffe Drive (Wollamai Point), Lake Heights Site ID 578

Wollamai Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 (part of Community Land Site ID 578)



Map of Lot 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See second map for the portion of the site where the cultural significance category applies. The remainder of the area is categorised as park.</p> <p>Location of Lot 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 - Northcliffe Drive Lake Heights 2502 (as show in map above).</p>
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Wollamai Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 (part of Community Land Site ID 578)



Map of Area of Cultural Significance for Lots 1850 DP 225749, Lots 101 and 102 DP 209629

What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The **land** categorised as an area of cultural significance is heavily vegetated and consists of a waterfront cycleway and a driveway-parking area on Lot 1850 DP 225749. It is **generally used** as a natural area. The Wollamai Point Bushcare group provide vegetation management. There are paths of mown grass through parts of the reserve as shown below by the red lines with the green circle showing a large Figtree.



Wollamai Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 (part of Community Land Site ID 578)	
	<p>The built facilities on the land categorised as an area of cultural significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycleway • Driveway - parking area
Condition	The built facilities are in average condition. The land requires continuous native vegetation restoration and revegetation to maintain and improve the area.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA-1987/693 Cycleway for recreational use <p>Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure SEPP since 2018 on the land categorised as an area of cultural significance within the reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. • Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. • Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance Column subject to no harm to the area's cultural value to the Aboriginal community or its natural values.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation E2 – Environmental Conservation
Heritage Item	There is no heritage listed item on this land.
Why is it significant?	This site is culturally significant to the Aboriginal community. It has significant natural values befitting its E2 zoning under the Wollongong LEP 2009.
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management. • It is noted that the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 applies to this land.

Wollamai Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lots 1850 DP 225749; Lot 101 DP 209629; Lot 102 DP 209629 (part of Community Land Site ID 578)

Future Directions

- Continue to manage as a public reserve with natural values
- Involve the Aboriginal Community in the area's management in accordance with Council's Aboriginal Engagement Framework
- Involve the Aboriginal community in native vegetation management on the land
- Consider seating along the existing mown paths subject to funding availability and community consultation

5.28 Unnamed Reserve – Northcliffe Drive/Grand View Parade, Lake Heights

Unnamed Reserve Lake Heights Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 (All of Community Land Site ID 586) Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade Lake Heights



Unnamed Reserve Lake Heights Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 (All of Community Land Site ID 586) Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade Lake Heights Map of Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 - The community land owned by Council	
Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location	<p>All of the following Lot/DPs are categorised as an area of Cultural Significance (as shown in map above).</p> <p>Location of Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 - Northcliffe Drive, LAKE HEIGHTS NSW 2502</p>
What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land is heavily vegetated with a creek running through the reserve. It is generally used as a natural area with activation footpaths.</p> <p>The built facilities on the land include two pathways connecting Northcliffe Drive and Grand View Parade.</p>
Condition	<p>The condition of the facilities and the land are average.</p>
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no existing Development consents on the land • Council projects implemented through the Infrastructure SEPP since 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups
Existing Leases, Licences	<p>There are no existing leases or licences.</p>
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. • Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. • Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	<p>RE1 – Public Recreation</p>
Heritage Item	<p>There is no Heritage Listed Item on this land.</p>
Why is it significant?	<p>The trees are of significant natural value</p>

Unnamed Reserve Lake Heights Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 222 DP 15174; Lot 223 DP 15174; Lot 203 DP 15124; Lot 202 DP 15174 (All of Community Land Site ID 586) Northcliffe Drive/Grandview Parade Lake Heights	
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the area's management.
Future Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to manage as a public reserve with significant tree cover. • Consider having the site as part of the planned future "Lake North Berkeley Hills Vegetation Management Plan" which will guide management for the next 10 years. • Continue to manage for floodplain stormwater priorities, • Remove weed species and flood obstructions replace with natives to help create a natural functioning creek line. • Consider more park like improvements to the reserve in consultation with the community subject to funding availability

5.29 Unanderra Community Centre and Library

Unanderra Community Centre Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 860110 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 484)



Map of Lot 1 DP 860110 - The community land owned by Council

**Area
Categorised as an
Area of Cultural
Significance and its
Location**

Part of Lot 1 DP 860110 (part of the Community Centre and library) is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See the second map for the portion of Lot 1 DP 860110 where the cultural significant category applies. The remainder of the lot is categorised as park and natural area watercourse.

Location of Lot 1 DP 860110 is Unanderra Library, 144 Princes Highway Unanderra 2526

Unanderra Community Centre Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 860110 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 484)



Map of the Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance

What is on the land and how is it generally used?	<p>The land categorised as an area of cultural significance is generally used as a Community Centre and library.</p> <p>The Community Centre consists of several rooms and halls which are available for public hire, accessible toilets, kitchen facilities, outdoor facilities, storerooms and offices. The centre holds many group sessions for the community, ranging from fitness classes to computer and IT support.</p>
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land are average.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA-2018/1022 change of use of girl guide hall to community radio station (Vox FM) LG-2014/40 Unanderra community festival <p>Council projects implemented under the Infrastructure SEPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the area is under active management by Council bush restoration contractors and/or Bushcare groups

Unanderra Community Centre Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 860110 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 484)	
Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column and general community use column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6317 Former Unanderra Council Chambers.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 1 DP 860110 is listed as Heritage Item 6317 – Former Unanderra Council Chambers . The curtilage area for heritage item 6317 is shown in the following map.
	

Unanderra Community Centre Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 1 DP 860110 (a part of a larger Community Land Site ID 484)	
Why is it significant?	<p>The Former Unanderra Council Chambers building (heritage item number 6317) is of significance for the local area for historical, aesthetic and social reasons, being a former local government edifice and directly associated with locally important people and events of the time of its operational use.</p> <p>The social significance of the site is enhanced by its continued use as a community building and retains the ability to interpret the important role that it has in the local area history.</p> <p>Dating back to the relocation of the Central Illawarra Council Chambers from Dapto to its current site in 1877, and continuing this use until the formation of the Greater Wollongong Council in 1947, the 1901 and 1933 buildings are representative of the historical development of local government in the area.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Unanderra Community Centre is managed by the Unanderra Figtree Area Residents Association Inc. who provide activities and services on-site. • There is also a Council managed branch library. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13). • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management.
Future Directions	<p>Continue to work with the Unanderra Figtree Area Residents Association Inc. to provide activities and services on-site.</p> <p>Retain and conserve the facility. There is a possibility for additions that are limited to single story and at some distance from the early built fabric within the site. No alterations should take place between the building and the public streets. Future uses should be linked with education services or other public services.</p>

5.30 Waniora Point (Bulli Point), Bulli

Waniora Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 (A part of a larger Community Land ID 121 in the Bulli Suburb Map)



Map of Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 - The community land owned by Council

<p>Area Categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance and its Location</p>	<p>Part of Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 is categorised as an Area of Cultural Significance. See the second map for the area where the culturally significant category applies. The remainder of the lot is categorised as park (the surf club and café) .</p> <p>Location of Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 is Waniora Point (Bulli Beach Reserve), Trinity Row BULLI NSW 2516.</p>
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Waniora Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 (A part of a larger Community Land ID 121 in the Bulli Suburb Map)



Map of the Area of Cultural Significance for Lot 68 DP 1102884 and Lot 6 DP 1133259 – the surf club and restaurant is excluded.


What is on the land and how is it generally used?

The **land** categorised as an area of cultural significance is a recreational area with areas of lawn, shrubs, trees and built facilities. It is **generally used** as a coastal open space and park. The surf club, the café and some parking area is categorised as park. See the Bulli Suburb Map for the entire mapping of Community Land Site 121.

The **built facilities** on the portion of the land that is categorised as an area of cultural significance include:

- Part of the cycleway
- A playground
- Carpark
- Picnic shelters
- Tables
- Seats
- Water fountain

Waniora Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 (A part of a larger Community Land ID 121 in the Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Godolphin Street driveway
Condition	The condition of the facilities and the land are average. The reserve is highly visited which impacts the land and its improvements.
Existing Development Consents (DAs), Activity Applications (LGs), Council Projects carried out in accordance with the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure SEPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA-2010/939 i98fm summer search party- one day beach event DA-2013/1271 Use of land – kids fun run event to be held over 5 years (2014-2018 & 2019-2023) DA-2019/792 use of Bulli Beach for Nutri-Grain Ironman and Ironwomen series LG- 2010/38 i98fm summer search party- one day beach event featuring model, band and surf competition LG-2014/69 church picnic and religious service
Existing Leases, Licences	There are no existing leases or licences on the land categorised as an area of cultural significance.
PoM Permissible Uses/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of existing uses and developments – maintenance, additions, and alternations. Section 4 of this PoM, Leasing, Licensing and Granting of Other Estates applies to this land. Table 14 PoM Permissible Uses and Developments applies to this land as indicated for the Areas of Cultural Significance column subject to no harm to Heritage item 6192 Norfolk Island Pines and Phoenix Palms.
Wollongong LEP 2009 Land Use Zone	RE1 – Public Recreation
Heritage Item	Part of Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 is listed as Heritage Item 6192 – Norfolk Island Pine Beach Front Planting and Row of Phoenix Palms. The curtilage area for heritage item 6192 is shown in the following map. The curtilage area extends to beyond Community Land Site ID 121 and includes portions of Road reserve, other community land and Crown Land.

Waniora Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 (A part of a larger Community Land ID 121 in the Bulli Suburb Map)	
	
Why is it significant?	<p>The Norfolk Island Pines (Heritage Item 6192) at Waniora Point are of significance for the local area as notable, aged, rare and representative examples of this tree species which collectively present a local landmark. Norfolk Island Pines are typical beachfront plantings of commemorative value, often with strong links with the development of the township and the development of tourism.</p>
Council's Management Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norfolk Island Pines are checked on a regular basis to assess their health. • Consider preparation of succession planting management plan • The area is included in Council's Grand Pacific Walk Master Plan. • The PoM Action Plan for Areas of Cultural Significance applies (Table 13).

Waniora Point Cultural Significance Schedule for Lot 68 DP 1102884 & Lot 6 DP 1133259 (A part of a larger Community Land ID 121 in the Bulli Suburb Map)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council adheres to legislative requirements (see Table 15) and is guided by Council Supporting Documents (Table 17) and Council Policies (Table 18) in the areas management. • It is noted that the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 applies to this land.
Future Directions	Continue to manage this popular coastal area in cooperation with the community and applicable legislation.

6. Council's Management Approach

The users of a park, sportsground or nature trail are usually not aware that the area may be a collection of different land types with services and facilities provided by a variety of people and organisations. Council seeks to provide a quality experience for the community across all its parks, sportsgrounds, beaches, natural areas and open space by:

- Implementing the relevant Plan of Management (PoM) that applies to the land. PoMs are required for all land classified as community land under either the LG Act or the CLM Act. PoMs are not required for "operational" land or road reserve.
- Adhering to the relevant multiple legislative requirements for varied activities and/or developments that can occur on any land type. (Possible legislative requirements are described in section 6.1)
- Implementing Council's policies, the Community Strategic Plan Wollongong 2028 along with the many supporting documents such as the Wollongong Play Strategy for Council play spaces, the Annual Plan (the budget) and the four-year Delivery Program. (Supporting Documents and Council Policies are described in section 6.2)

On a day to day basis, a local park or sportsground is managed by either:

- Council staff or contractors procured by Council staff
 - according to agreed service levels set by Council asset management plans, policies and operational budgets and contractual agreements.

or

- by lease or licence holders
 - according to the terms of the lease or licence. For example, the lease holder of a tourist park kiosk may have to replace a failing hot water heater at their own cost, but Council would make repairs to a leaking kiosk roof under the terms of the lease agreement.

New activities or developments or enhancements of existing uses or developments on local parks or sportsgrounds occur by either:

- Council staff or Council contractors implementing Council's Annual Plan or any other supporting documents of Wollongong 2028 Development consent may be required or an activity may be approved through a Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

or

- by lease or licence holders in accordance with their lease or licence agreements and any obtained legislative approvals such as (but not limited to) a development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- By residents or visitors contacting Council via online, letter, email or phone call and alerting Council to graffiti or requesting park maintenance if they see a damaged bin or bench seat or sign. Council has a "Report It" section on its website to make notifying Council easier. [Report an issue to Council](#)

Council has many roles in the management of land. Each role has its own responsibilities for Council related to the legislation that applies when carrying out each role. There are also roles for others. For example, when Council licences out a kiosk at a beach to a commercial operator, Council is the licensor and the operator is the licensee under the licence agreement. The legislation that applies to those roles is the Retail Leases Act 1994. When the kiosk is on land that Council owns the LG Act 1993 also applies.

Council may carry out any of the following roles in the management of any land under this PoM:

- Lessor
- Licensor
- Services Provider (lifeguards, gardeners, lawn mowers, community centre operator, tree maintenance, garbage/recycling collection, maintaining roads, car parks, etc)
- Builder
- Land Use planner
- Landscape design, masterplanner
- Land Use regulator (Development Application Assessment, Rangers, Food Premises inspection)
- Volunteer Coordinator
- Steward or caretaker of land for current and future generations
- Public Risk Manager

Multiple pieces of legislation and a variety of Council policies help define Council responsibilities when it is carrying out one role over another.

6.1 Legislation affecting land under this PoM

The management of land is a complex interaction between governments and the community. Users of community land may be:

- residents,
- out of town visitors or tourists
- community or commercial organisations.

All users of community land must comply with the plan of management that applies to the community land and any Council policy, supporting document, state or federal legislation and any booking, licences or lease agreement.

As the population of Wollongong increases and visitors to Wollongong increase because of our outstanding coastal beaches and escarpment cliffs, the pressure on our community land increases. Adhering to directives found in regulatory signage in a park or at the beach becomes even more important. Implementing and updating Council policies and supporting documents is ongoing so that changing community needs can be met.

Table 15 identifies the purpose or objectives of key legislation affecting community land. Table 16 provides additional information related to the implementation of the Coastal Management Act 2016. Table 17 lists Council supporting documents that enable Council to implement Wollongong 2028 (Council's ten-year Community Strategic Plan) and are referenced in many of the Community Land Category Action Plans in section 2.2 of this PoM. Adopted Council policies that also shape Council's management of land under this PoM and are listed in Table 18.

Table 15 Key Legislation for Council owned Community Land

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) Link to NSW Legislation Local Government Act 1993 Division 2 of the LG Act applies to the use and management of community land.	The purposes of this Act are as follows— a. to provide the legal framework for the system of local government for New South Wales, b. to set out the responsibilities and powers of councils, councillors and other persons and bodies that constitute the system of local government, c. to provide for governing bodies of councils that are democratically elected, d. to facilitate engagement with the local community by councils, councillors and other persons and bodies that constitute the system of local government, e. to provide for a system of local government that is accountable to the community and that is sustainable, flexible and effective.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)	The objects of this Act are as follows— a. to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources,

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
<p>Link to NSW Legislation EP & A Act</p> <p>State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), Development Control Plans (DCPs) are made under this legislation. The legislation also dictates the development assessment and consent framework including infrastructure and environmental impact assessment if development consent is not applicable (for example when the Infrastructure SEPP is applicable)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment, c. to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land, d. to promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing, e. to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats, f. to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage), g. to promote good design and amenity of the built environment, h. to promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants, i. to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State, j. to provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.
<p>Coastal Management Act 2016</p> <p>Link: Coastal Management Act 2016</p> <p>The State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018 assists in the implementation of</p>	<p>The objects of this Act are to manage the coastal environment of New South Wales in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development for the social, cultural and economic well-being of the people of the State, and in particular—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to protect and enhance natural coastal processes and coastal environmental values including natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and resilience, and b. to support the social and cultural values of the coastal zone and maintain public access, amenity, use and safety, and c. to acknowledge Aboriginal peoples' spiritual, social, customary and economic use of the coastal zone, and

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
<p>this legislation. See Table 16 for the coastal wetland and littoral rainforest land parcels under this PoM that are directly affected by this SEPP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. to recognise the coastal zone as a vital economic zone and to support sustainable coastal economies, and e. to facilitate ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone and promote sustainable land use planning decision-making, and f. to mitigate current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change, and g. to recognise that the local and regional scale effects of coastal processes, and the inherently ambulatory and dynamic nature of the shoreline, may result in the loss of coastal land to the sea (including estuaries and other arms of the sea), and to manage coastal use and development accordingly, and h. to promote integrated and co-ordinated coastal planning, management and reporting, and i. to encourage and promote plans and strategies to improve the resilience of coastal assets to the impacts of an uncertain climate future including impacts of extreme storm events, and j. to ensure co-ordination of the policies and activities of government and public authorities relating to the coastal zone and to facilitate the proper integration of their management activities, and k. to support public participation in coastal management and planning and greater public awareness, education and understanding of coastal processes and management actions, and l. to facilitate the identification of land in the coastal zone for acquisition by public or local authorities in order to promote the protection, enhancement, maintenance and restoration of the environment of the coastal zone, and m. to support the objects of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014.
<p>The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)</p> <p>Link to NSW Legislation BC Act 2016</p> <p>Division 2 of this Act covers Biodiversity Stewardship</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (described in section 6(2) of the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991), and in particular—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to conserve biodiversity at bioregional and State scales, and (b) to maintain the diversity and quality of ecosystems and enhance their capacity to adapt to change and provide for the needs of future generations, and

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
<p>agreements which may occur on land under this PoM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) to improve, share and use knowledge, including local and traditional Aboriginal ecological knowledge, about biodiversity conservation, and (d) to support biodiversity conservation in the context of a changing climate, and (e) to support collating and sharing data, and monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and the effectiveness of conservation actions, and (f) to assess the extinction risk of species and ecological communities, and identify key threatening processes, through an independent and rigorous scientific process, and (g) to regulate human interactions with wildlife by applying a risk-based approach, and (h) to support conservation and threat abatement action to slow the rate of biodiversity loss and conserve threatened species and ecological communities in nature, and (i) to support and guide prioritised and strategic investment in biodiversity conservation, and (j) to encourage and enable landholders to enter into voluntary agreements over land for the conservation of biodiversity, and (k) to establish a framework to avoid, minimise and offset the impacts of proposed development and land use change on biodiversity, and (l) to establish a scientific method for assessing the likely impacts on biodiversity values of proposed development and land use change, for calculating measures to offset those impacts and for assessing improvements in biodiversity values, and (m) to establish market-based conservation mechanisms through which the biodiversity impacts of development and land use change can be offset at landscape and site scales, and (n) to support public consultation and participation in biodiversity conservation and decision-making about biodiversity conservation, and (o) to make expert advice and knowledge available to assist the Minister in the administration of this Act.
<p>The Rural Fires Act 1997 (RF Act)</p> <p>Link to NSW legislation: Rural Fires Act 1997</p>	<p>The objects of this Act are to provide—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. for the prevention, mitigation and suppression of bush and other fires in local government areas (or parts of areas) and other parts of the State constituted as rural fire districts, and b. for the co-ordination of bush fire fighting and bush fire prevention throughout the State, and c. for the protection of persons from injury or death, and property from damage, arising from fires, and

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
	<p>d. (c1) for the protection of infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets from damage arising from fires, and</p> <p>e. (d) for the protection of the environment by requiring certain activities referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c1) to be carried out having regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development described in section 6 (2) of the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991.</p>
<p>The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)</p> <p>NSW Legislation Link: NPW Act 1974</p> <p>Aboriginal Places are declared and managed in accordance with this legislation. This legislation also applies to the management of Aboriginal objects within or outside of a declared Aboriginal Place.</p> <p>Aboriginal Objects are known to be present on various land parcels under this PoM and may be present in unknown locations.</p> <p>Currently, there are no declared Aboriginal Places located on the land under this PoM. A separate PoM applies to the Sandon Point and</p>	<p>The objects of this Act are as follows—</p> <p>a. the conservation of nature, including, but not limited to, the conservation of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> habitat, ecosystems and ecosystem processes, and biological diversity at the community, species and genetic levels, and landforms of significance, including geological features and processes, and landscapes and natural features of significance including wilderness and wild rivers, <p>b. the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including, but not limited to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people, and places of social value to the people of New South Wales, and places of historic, architectural or scientific significance, <p>c. fostering public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage and their conservation,</p> <p>d. providing for the management of land reserved under this Act in accordance with the management principles applicable for each type of reservation.</p> <p>e. (2) The objects of this Act are to be achieved by applying the principles of ecologically sustainable development.</p> <p>f. (3) In carrying out functions under this Act, the Minister, the Chief Executive and the Service are to give effect to the following—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the objects of this Act, the public interest in the protection of the values for which land is reserved under this Act and the appropriate management of those lands.

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
<p>McCauleys Beach PoM. This Act provides a process for the Aboriginal Community to nominate new Aboriginal Places for the Minister to declare so this may change in the future.</p>	
<p>The Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>State Heritage Items are to be managed in accordance with this legislation and its regulations, including minimum standards of care.</p> <p>Currently there is one State Heritage item located on land under this POM. (see section 5.12)</p> <p>NSW Legislation Link: Heritage Act 1977</p>	<p>The objects of this Act are as follows—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to promote an understanding of the State's heritage, to encourage the conservation of the State's heritage, to provide for the identification and registration of items of State heritage significance, to provide for the interim protection of items of State heritage significance, to encourage the adaptive reuse of items of State heritage significance, to constitute the Heritage Council of New South Wales and confer on it functions relating to the State's heritage, to assist owners with the conservation of items of State heritage significance. <p>When an interim heritage order or listing on the State Heritage Register applies to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object, precinct or land, a person will need an approval under this Act to do certain things like, but not limited to, demolish a building, carry out any development on the land, (see section 57 of the Act)</p> <p>Under this Act the Minister can make interim heritage orders for items of State or local heritage significance. Council also has delegation to issue interim heritage orders under certain circumstances</p>
<p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act – Federal legislation)</p> <p>Federal Legislation Link: EPBC Act</p>	<p>1. The objects of this Act are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; and to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources; and to promote the conservation of biodiversity; and

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. to provide for the protection and conservation of heritage; and e. to promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples; and f. to assist in the co-operative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities; and g. to recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and h. to promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in co-operation with, the owners of the knowledge.
<p>Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW legislation)</p> <p>Link: Fisheries Management Act 1994</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The objects of this Act are to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of the State for the benefit of present and future generations. 2. In particular, the objects of this Act include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats, and b. to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation, and c. to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity, d. and, consistently with those objects— e. to promote viable commercial fishing and aquaculture industries, and f. to promote quality recreational fishing opportunities, and g. to appropriately share fisheries resources between the users of those resources, and h. to provide social and economic benefits for the wider community of New South Wales, and to recognise the spiritual, social and customary significance to Aboriginal persons of fisheries resources and to protect, and promote the continuation of, Aboriginal cultural fishing.
<p>Retail Leases Act 1994</p> <p>Link: Retail Leases Act 1994</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to be the authority on retail shop leases between the tenant and the landlord. Retail shop tenants and landlords must abide by the legislation when entering into leases and conduct themselves in accordance with the Act during the period of the lease.</p>

Key Legislation	Purposes or Objectives of Act
<p>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</p> <p>Link:</p> <p>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</p> <p>Council has a Contaminated Land Management Policy and an Unexpected Find Procedure to address legislative requirements.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general object of this Act is to establish a process for investigating and (where appropriate) remediating land that the EPA considers to be contaminated significantly enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3. 2. Particular objects of this Act are— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to set out accountabilities for managing contamination if the EPA considers the contamination is significant enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3, and b. to set out the role of the EPA in the assessment of contamination and the supervision of the investigation and management of contaminated sites, and c. to provide for the accreditation of site auditors of contaminated land to ensure appropriate standards of auditing in the management of contaminated land, and d. (d) to ensure that contaminated land is managed with regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Please Note:

Many of Council's parks, sportsgrounds and natural areas are made up of a combination of Community Land owned by Council and Crown land and Road reserve. Crown land is managed under the [Crown Land Management Act 2016](#) and road reserve is managed under the [Roads Act 1993](#) as this **PoM only applies to community land owned by Council, these pieces of legislation are not described in this section.** See Figure 5.

Table 16 Coastal Management SEPP Land Parcels under this PoM

Land Parcel	Suburb (see suburb map link in section 1.1.1)	Community Land ID number	Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest under the SEPP mapping
Lot 7 Sec 2 DP 2281	Clifton	60	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 4 DP 259599	Clifton	60	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 5 DP 259599	Clifton	60	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 10 DP 1137408	Clifton	47	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 11 DP 1137408	Clifton	46	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 12 DP 1137408	Clifton	47	Littoral Rainforest

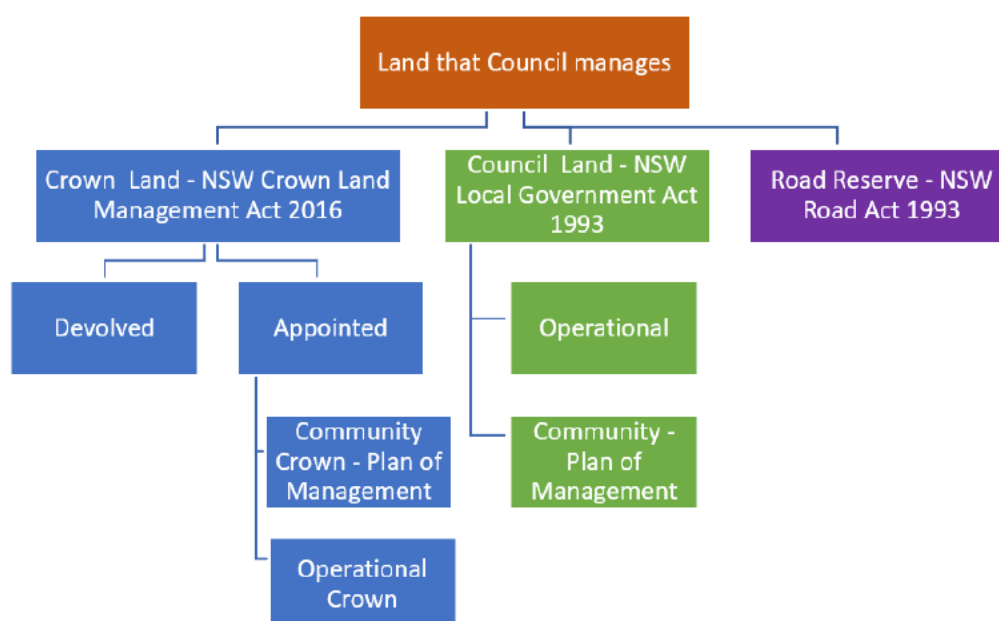
Land Parcel	Suburb (see suburb map link in section 1.1.1)	Community Land ID number	Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest under the SEPP mapping
Lot 5 Sec 1 DP 2281	Clifton	48	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 7 Sec 1 DP 2281	Clifton	48	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 9 Sec 1 DP 2281	Clifton	49	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 1 DP 948600	Clifton	59	Littoral Rainforest
Lot B DP 368999	Scarborough	50	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 11 Sec 2 DP 2281	Clifton	60	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 1 DP 773067	Primbee	646	Littoral Rainforest
Lot 16 DP 10818	Wombarra	53	Littoral Rainforest
LOT 4 DP 69395	Woonona	174	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 545 DP 831486	Woonona	174	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 35806	Woonona	138	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 157 DP 247217	Bellambi	217	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 113 DP 751301	Bellambi	220	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 141 DP 247217	Bellambi	217	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 6 DP 240541	Bellambi	217	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 5 DP 240541	Bellambi	220	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 241 DP 9943	East Corrimal	1331	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 206 DP 792890	East Corrimal	262	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 28 DP 35668	Towradgi	247	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 203 DP 241908	Towradgi	259	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 504 DP 719704	Towradgi	259	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 501 DP 719704	Towradgi	259	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 206 DP 241908	Towradgi	259	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 505 DP 833242	Towradgi	1849	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 201 DP 241908	Towradgi	260	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 103 DP 706798	North Wollongong	1336	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 1185032	North Wollongong	1341	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 1164132	Wollongong	304	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 235364	North Wollongong	304 I	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 9 DP 1163861	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 9 DP 1128725	North Wollongong	1341	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 306 DP 746634	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 998002	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 231228	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands

Land Parcel	Suburb (see suburb map link in section 1.1.1)	Community Land ID number	Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest under the SEPP mapping
LOT 1 DP 62286	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 305 DP 746634	North Wollongong	870	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 229815	Fairy Meadow	1336	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 101 DP 847615	Wollongong	412	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 102 DP 847615	Wollongong	459	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP182391		608	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 503 DP 1035674	Wollongong	459	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 317 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 37 DP 253032	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 24 DP 253032	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 36 DP 253032	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 303 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 302 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 578046	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 309 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 308 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 307 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 306 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 305 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 316 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 310 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 320 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 304 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 315 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 314 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 313 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 312 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 311 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 318 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 322 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 321 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 319 DP 9753	Primbee	643	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 324 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 323 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 325 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 326 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 327 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 328 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands

Land Parcel	Suburb (see suburb map link in section 1.1.1)	Community Land ID number	Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest under the SEPP mapping
LOT 329 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 330 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 333 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 99 DP 14502	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 101 DP 800139	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 332 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 331 DP 9753	Primbee	642	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 47 DP 27438	Primbee	644	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 11 DP 1139412	Primbee	645	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 773067	Primbee	646	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 181 DP 587113	Windang	665	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 608749	Windang	668	Coastal Wetlands
LOT A DP 409542	Windang	664	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 3 DP 610406	Windang	664	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 101 DP 209629	Lake Heights	578	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 459 DP 15174	Lake Heights	578	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 1130981	Berkeley	498	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 1160256		575	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1868 DP 233438	Berkeley	498	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1850 DP 225749	Lake Heights	578	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1866 DP 528057	Berkeley	576	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1667 DP 233439	Berkeley	498	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 2 DP 859619	Berkeley	512	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 101 DP 813082	Kanahooka	641	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 142 DP 884290	Kanahooka	641	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 4 DP 701213	Kanahooka	1058	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 316 DP 1043389	Kanahooka	1856	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 14 DP 1060164	Kanahooka	1856	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 84 DP 1091229	Kanahooka	1841	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 3 DP 545172	Kanahooka	639	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 27 DP 1002319	Kanahooka	640	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 204 DP 1034062	Kanahooka	1856	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 3 DP 1190650	Kanahooka	890	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 3 DP 1219502	Kanahooka	887	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 4 DP 1200829	Kanahooka	888	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 3 DP 1224705	Kanahooka	889	Coastal Wetlands

Land Parcel	Suburb (see suburb map link in section 1.1.1)	Community Land ID number	Coastal Wetlands or Littoral Rainforest under the SEPP mapping
LOT 143 DP 573617	Kanahooka	637	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 36 DP 238327	Koonawarra	636	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 87966	Brownsville	496	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 57 DP 262481	Brownsville	496	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 263 DP 29165	Dapto	571	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 1 DP 1005887	Dapto	571	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 5518 DP 1039814	Horsley	1650	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 710 DP 1057565	Horsley	1738	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 101 DP 617745	Horsley	554	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 109 DP 1223046	Yallah	1838	Coastal Wetlands
LOT 120 DP 1223046	Yallah	1838	Coastal Wetlands

Figure 5 Legislation for different types of Land Council manages



6.1.1 Putting the pieces together to improve community land

When a community organisation decides to apply for grant funding to upgrade their club house. A letter of support from Council is often required

as part of the grant application (roles: Land Owner). Development consent for the activity may be required to lodge the grant application or as a condition of expending grant funding (so after the group has obtained the grant funds). Obtaining Development consent requires lodging a development application for the activity with Council's Development Assessment and Certification Division (role: Land Use Regulator). To ensure that Council is aware as a Land Owner of the potential activity, the community organisation contacts Council's Property Services Manager and requests owner's consent to lodge the Development Application. This allows Property Services to ensure that the activity is appropriate to be considered on this land through assessment under the Environmental Assessment and Planning Act 1979.

Property services (as the Land Owner) would consider the following before providing Owners Consent to lodge a development application:

- Is the activity consistent with the plan of management and community land category of the land?
- Does the proponent (the community organisation) already have a licence or lease over the land and is this activity consistent with the purpose of the licence or lease?

Assuming the answers are "yes" to the above, the Property Services Manager signs the development application as Land Owner. This allows the community organisation to lodge the development application with Council's Development Assessment and Certification Division.

During the Development Assessment process Council has the roles of Land Use Regulator, Steward of land for current and future generations and Public Risk Manager.

The outcome of the Development Application could be a withdrawal of the application, a denial of the application or an approval with consent conditions.

The conditions of consent are the requirements that must be met for the activity to be undertaken. If the application is for the addition of an awning to a club building located in a Flood Affected Medium Flood Risk Precinct, conditions of consent may include using "flood compatible materials" as stated in Chapter E13 of the Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009, as well as meeting Building Code of Australia requirements.

A development consent involves conditions relating to safely constructing the development (demolishing an old awning and installing a new larger one in this example) and conditions relating to the occupation (or use of the awning by the community organisation or general public).

In some circumstances, a community organisation may request that Council itself undertake an improvement such as adding an awning to an existing

building located in a Flood Affected Medium Flood Risk Precinct. This may be the case if the community building is shared by multiple community organisations.

If the request meets an identified community need in a supporting document and there are funds to undertake the work, Council agrees to undertake the work.

The Infrastructure SEPP enables some developments and activities undertaken by Council to not require a DA.

Assessment of installing an awning by Council or a Council contractor would be undertaken under the Infrastructure SEPP. A review of Environmental Factors would detail how the works could be safely constructed and then safely occupied – similar to consent conditions if a development application was required.



Not all of Council improvements to land it manages can be completed through the Infrastructure SEPP and often Council is required to lodge development applications to undertake activities especially if the land has heritage value or has high biodiversity values. The Wollongong Local Planning Panel determines Council's development applications under the EP&A Act.




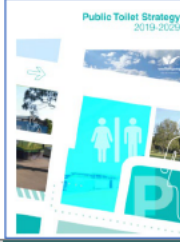

6.2 Council Supporting Documents, Strategies or Policies


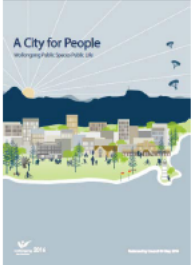



As noted throughout this PoM, Council's many supporting documents and strategies associated with Wollongong 2028 guide Council's management of community land. Table 17 lists these guiding documents along with a website link.


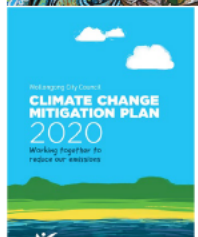
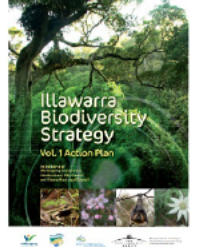


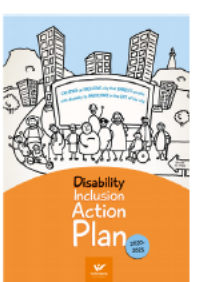
In addition, adherence to Council policies further safeguards community land for the benefit of current and future users. Table 18 lists Council Policies that affect community land.





Table 17 List of Council Supporting Documents



Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	<p>Play spaces – both traditional playgrounds and natural focused play spaces</p> <p>Link: Play-Wollongong-Strategy-2014-2024</p> <p>Play-Wollongong-Current-Situation-Report-2014 includes park hierarchy</p> <p>Play-Wollongong-Background-Research-Report</p> <p>Play-Wollongong-Childrens-Demographic-Profile-Report</p> <p>Play-Wollongong-Community-Engagement-Report</p>
	<p>Sportsgrounds – all types of playing fields and sports facilities</p> <p>Link: Sportsgrounds-and-Sporting-Facilities-Strategy-2017-2021</p> <p>An example of typical management or improvements under the Strategy are as followings from Council's 16 November 2020 meeting of Council:</p> <p>Council accepted the tender of Water Well Sales Pty Ltd for the supply and installation of an automatic irrigation system, in the sum of \$153,340 at Robert Ziems Park – Cricket Oval in Corrimal.</p>


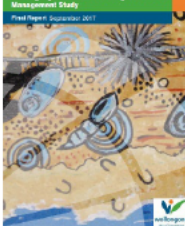

Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	<p>Social Infrastructure - all types (including hard and soft social infrastructure) from community centres to surf clubs to libraries and the organisations that use them.</p> <p>Link: Places-for-People-Wollongong-Social-Infrastructure-Planning-Framework-2018-2028</p>
	<p>Pools – Not Heated, Heated and Ocean</p> <p>Link: Future-of-Our-Pools-Strategy-2014-2024</p> <p>An example of typical management or improvements under the Strategy are as followings from Council's 16 November 2020 meeting of Council:</p> <p>SPK Plumbing and Civil Pty Ltd was engaged by Council to complete the proposed new filtration system to the Helensburgh Toddlers Pool for the sum of \$223,309.</p>
	<p>Public Art in public places – art helps define a place and is incorporated into many parks and opens spaces in the LGA.</p> <p>Link: Public-Art-Strategy-and-Guidelines-2016-2021</p>
	<p>Public Toilets on Council managed land</p> <p>Link: Public-Toilet-Strategy-2019-2029</p>
	<p>Heritage listed Items on Council managed land (areas and buildings)</p> <p>Link: Wollongong-Heritage-Strategy-2019-2022</p>




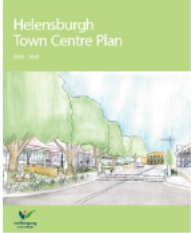

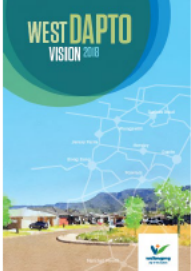
Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	<p>Cycleways and Shared Paths - many of these are on community land as well as road or road reserve Adopted on 11 November 2020</p> <p>Wollongong-Cycling-Strategy-2030</p>
 	<p>Applies to the Wollongong City Centre which does include many parks and sportsground but is primary about privately owned land. It is a visionary document that will inform an amendment to the Wollongong LEP 2009 and the Wollongong 2009 Development Control Plan under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. In September 2020 Council endorsed the Wollongong City Centre Urban Design Framework which follows upon the City for People's vision with design principles for the centre, including its public places such as MacCabe Park.</p> <p>Links: City-for-People,-Wollongong-Public-Spaces-Public-Life City Centre Urban Design Framework</p>
	<p>Expressions of our arts culture, community connectedness and times of celebration</p> <p>Link: Creative-Wollongong-2019-2024</p>
	<p>Council's Events Toolkit</p> <p>Council has developed the Events Toolkit as part of implementing the Creative Wollongong Strategy. Council has already development consent ready event sites and the following are under this Community Land PoM: MacCabe Park Dalton Park</p> <p>The Events Toolkit explains how to apply to hold an event in the Wollongong Local Government Area organise-an-event</p>




Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
 	<p>Council's Role in creating a Sustainable Wollongong</p> <p>The Sustainable Wollongong 2030 and the Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020 are new plans to guide the management of buildings, land and people in the response to climate change</p> <p>Sustainable-Wollongong-2030</p> <p>Climate-Change-Mitigation-Plan-2020</p>
	<p>Council's Natural Assets as they relate to our region</p> <p>(The Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy was a grant funded partnership plan with Shellharbour and Kiama)</p> <p>Illawarra-Biodiversity-Strategy-Volume-1</p> <p>Illawarra-Biodiversity-Strategy-Volume-2</p>
	<p>Council's Natural Assets in the Illawarra Escarpment</p> <p>Link:</p> <p>Illawarra-Escarpment-Strategic-Management-Plan-2015</p>
	<p>Tree and plants across the Wollongong Local Government Area</p> <p>Urban-Greening-Strategy-2017-2037</p>
	<p>Improving access to Council services and assets by persons with a Disability.</p> <p>Disability-Inclusion-Action-Plan-2020-2025</p> <p>Council has a key role to support the creation of an inclusive city that enables people with disability to participate equally in all aspects of city life. The DIAP 2020-2025 guides Council in meeting its obligations under the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014</p>

Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	<p>Supporting people with a range of disabilities to access our beaches and foreshores. Improved access for people with a disability also means improved access for everyone including parents with prams and people with limited mobility.</p> <p>Link: Beach-and-Foreshore-Access-Strategy-2019-to-2028</p>
	<p>The path of the Grand Pacific Walk – it traverses along the entire LGA coastline. The Grand Pacific Walk (GPW) will run from the southern end of the Royal National Park to Lake Illawarra, providing an active transport connection to suburbs in our north with those in our south. The GPW is a long term project with sections being completed when funding becomes available. The section between Coalcliff and Stanwell Park has been completed.</p> <p>Grand-Pacific-Walk-Vision-Report 2013</p>
 Cringila Recreation Master plan	<p>The recreational use of the Cringilla Hills Precinct</p> <p>Under the 2020 Master plan, the Cringila Hills precinct will feature a variety of mountain bike trails, a bike skills park and a BMX pump track, a new playground, tree planting, picnic settings and water refill stations, formalised walking trails with an accessible walking circuit and improvements to the entry of the park and car parking, signage, new gates and landscaping. It was adopted by Council on 16 March 2020. On 16 November 2020 Council accepted the tender of \$1,280,462 of Dirt Art Pty Ltd for detailed design and construction of mountain bike and walking trails within the Cringila Hills Recreation Precinct</p> <p>Link: Cringila-Hills-Recreation-Master-Plan</p>
	<p>Fairy Creek Corridor (Community Land) and Wiseman Park (Crown Land)</p> <p>Fairy-Creek-Corridor-Master-Plan</p> <p>It was adopted by Council on 11 March 2019 as a reference point for the future renewal and development of the precinct that includes Gilmore Park, Greenacre Road Reserve and Wiseman Park.</p>

Supporting Document	<p>The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:</p> <p>The Figtree Oval Master plan was endorsed by Council on 15 August 2016 as a reference point for future improvements</p> <p>Figtree Oval Master plan Item 1 Council Business Paper 15 Aug 2016</p>
	
Vegetation Management Plans	<p>Areas in need of targeted vegetation management and planning.</p> <p>Vegetation Management Plans can be created as a result of development consent conditions or a result of a Council plan or strategy. VMPs are often developed for areas of high community use like our patrolled beaches or of high environmental value such as riparian or wildlife corridors. These plans often guide actions on community land by volunteers, Council staff or contractors. A link is provided to the dune vegetation site plan for Bulli Beach for an example. Bulli-beach-dune-vegetation-site-plan</p>
Puckey's Estate Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement	<p>The Biodiversity values of Puckey's Estate in North Wollongong</p> <p>The Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 protects this rare coastal habitat that includes rainforest, dunes and marshland. It's home to around 130 different types of birds and several endangered plant communities. It is community land categorised as Bushland under this PoM.</p> <p>Link: more information about Puckeys-Estate</p>
	<p>Economic Development Strategy 2019 – 2029</p> <p>Wollongong-City-Council-Economic-Development-Strategy-2019-2029</p> <p><i>"Building a strong, diversified economy is a priority because it will enable the community to respond to environmental, economic and social challenges. A strong economy will generate the high-quality jobs that will retain and attract young people and university graduates. It will enhance the regions centres and public spaces and offer interesting cultural and recreational experiences that will increase the appeal of the region as a place to live, work and invest."</i></p>

Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	<p>Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program (CMP) facilitates the coordinated management of the Lake by all responsible stakeholders. The CMP provides strategic direction and outlines specific actions to address threats to the Lake to maintain and improve its ecological, social and economic value with the view to achieve ecological sustainability for Lake Illawarra over the long term. It is a program of physical works, monitoring and investigations, and planning and education initiatives that target the threats to the Lake's ecological and cultural values and includes actions directly aimed at improving recreational opportunities for the public.</p> <p>Lake-Illawarra-Coastal-Management-Program</p> <p>Adopted by Council on 7 December 2020.</p>
	<p>The Wollongong Coastal Zone Study identified the coastal hazards and the areas potentially impacted by climate change between 2010 and 2100. The Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan used the hazards assessment to identify and evaluate the risks to the Wollongong community associated with on-going coastal processes, for immediate, 2050 and 2100 timeframes, and has developed a series of management strategies to manage and treat these risks to an acceptable level.</p> <p>Wollongong Coastal-Zone-Management-Plan-Management-Study 2017</p> <p>Wollongong Coastal-Zone-Management-Plan-Implementation-Action-Plan</p>
	<p>Port Kembla 2505 Revitalisation Plan 2018 – 2043</p> <p>Port Kembla 2505 Revitalisation Plan 2018</p> <p>The Plan is a suburb wide study which seeks to understand the history of Port Kembla, set forward goals and aspirations to improve the area. In collaboration with the community, business and government, this Plan sets the vision and planning direction for carrying out improvements, changing planning policy and supporting the community into the future. It has recreational, community and cultural goals for King George Oval, Hill 60 and Coomaditchie Lagoon, Port Kembla Surf Club and Port Kembla Pool. For example in October and November 2020 Council began talking with the community about their ideas for a future draft King George Oval Master Plan. That was action number 6.5 of</p>

Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	the Port Kembla 2505 Revitalisation Plan 2018 -2043. In 2018 a master plan was unfunded but by 2020 it was a funded action.
	Corrimal-Town-Centre-Plan including Memorial Park The Corrimal Town Centre Plan (2015 -2025) provides strategic guidance on the future of the Corrimal Town Centre. It also includes an Implementation Plan in the above link.
	Dapto-Town-Centre-Plan 2017 - 2027 The Dapto Town Centre Plan is intended to guide change and growth in Dapto for aligned with the community's Vision for the area. There is also an implementation plan. 2017 Dapto-Town-Centre-Implementation-Plan
	Warrawong Town Centre Plan Warrawong-Town-Centre-Master-Plan and Implementation-Strategy 2013 Warrawong Town Centre provides the opportunity to bring people together by creating comfortable public places, attractive destinations catering to the daily needs of its culturally rich community.
	Helensburgh-Town-Centre-Plan 2020-2045 The plan aims to update plans and policies relating to Helensburgh, enhance connections between the town centre and Charles Harper Park, undertake Main street renewal and plan for an integrated community hub. Helensburgh-Streetscape-Master plan
	Figtree-Town-Centre-Study 2013 The land use zone review included a recommendation for a Figtree Oval and Park Master plan which was developed and endorsed by Council on 15 August 2016.
	West-Dapto Vision 2018 The Vision document to guide the West Dapto Urban Release area includes Open Space and Recreational Principles and acknowledges there are opportunities to preserve remnant vegetation and enhance ecological connectivity (structural and functional).

Supporting Document	The Supporting Document guides use, protection, maintenance, upgrades, and new infrastructure for:
	Unanderra Town Centre Master Plan 2013 The Town Centre plan extends to Charcoal Creek and the open space to the south of the town centre with an opportunity to establish a direct connection across the creek to the existing Public Library and Community Centre identified, along with upgrading existing park and community facilities and consideration of a cycleway along the creek-line.
	South Wollongong Future Strategy 2017 Provides a snapshot of the area and options for the community to consider as guides for the area's future growth.
	Wollongong-Community-Safety-Plan-2021-2025 the 5 areas of focus under the Safety plan are: 1. Property and Environment - Malicious damage including graffiti 2. Gendered violence - Domestic Assault 3. Anti Social Behaviour - Assault non-domestic (alcohol-related) and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) including intimidation, stalking and harassment. 4. Personal property - fraud, steal from a motor vehicle, motor vehicle theft 5. Perceptions - Perceived and actual community safety

6.2.1 Council Policies

Council policies explain the way Council works and makes decisions. They are regularly updated. Please find below in the table a list of the Council policies likely to affect the use of land under this PoM. **All** of Council's current policies can be found on Council's website ([Wollongong City Council Policies](#))

Table 18 Council Policies likely to affect use of PoM land

Council Policy Name/ Link to Document on Council Website	Year adopted
Community Engagement Policy – All Council activities Community-Engagement Policy	2018
For Planning and Development related matters Community Participation Plan (2019)	2019
Dogs on Beaches and Parks	2019
Allocation of Community Facilities to Community Groups	2017
Community and Sporting Group Rentals	2018
Community Recognition Program Includes reference to Council's Naming of Community Facilities and Parks (including Sportsgrounds and Natural Areas) Management Policy.	2018
Commercial-Fitness-Training-Activities-on-Public-Open-Space	2018
Commercial-Surf-School-Activities-on-Foreshore-Public-Open-Space	2016
Clothing-Collection-Bins-on-Council-Land	2018
Crime Prevention	2017
Electric-Vehicle-Charging-Stations-on-Public-Land	2020
Policy mentions Alcohol Prohibited Areas in public places like parks Link: Establishment and Maintenance of Alcohol-Free Zones on Public Roads and Footpaths	2018
Graffiti Management	2018
Reduction or Waiver of Hire Fees for Community Rooms and Halls under the Direct Control of Council	2017
Private use of Council Managed Land Encroachment Policy	2019
Sponsorship of Council Activities	2016
Volunteer Management	2018
Unsolicited Proposals	2019
CCTV Policy and Code of Practice	2018
Civil Works Notification	2018
Compliance and Enforcement	2018
Corporate Emergency Planning	2018
Procurement Procedures	2018
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E10-Aboriginal-Heritage	2010
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E11-Heritage-Conservation	2010

Council Policy Name/ Link to Document on Council Website	Year adopted
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E23-Riparian-Land-Management	2010
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E20-Contaminated-Land-Management	2017
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E18-Threatened-Species-Impact-Assessment.pdf	2010
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E13-Floodplain-Management	2020
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E14-Stormwater-Management	2020
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E12-Geotechnical-Assessment-of-Slope-Instability	2011
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E16-Bushfire-Management	2013
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E17-Preservation-and-Management-of-Trees-and-Vegetation	2013
Wollongong-DCP-2009-Chapter-E19-Earthworks	2017
Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009	2020
Sustainable Procurement	2014
Mentions the Social Value and Social Procurement Policy	
Clothing Collection Bins on Council Land	2018
Council Property Management - Hardship Assessment Framework	2017
Leases and Licences of Council Owned and Managed Land, Buildings and Public Roads	2017
Legal Costs Payable by Lessees and Licensees of Council Premises other than Retail Premises	2015
Management of Community Halls, Community Centres, Senior Citizens Centres and Neighbourhood Centres	2017
Public Private Partnerships	2018
Request for Owners Consent for Development Proposals on Council Owned or Managed Land	2017
West-Dapto-Open-Space-Design-Manual	2019
West-Dapto-Open-Space-Technical-Manual	2019
Draft-Risk-Management-Framework-and-Risk-Appetite-Statement	2020 draft exhibited
Asset-Management Policy	2017
Wollongong-CBD-Night-Time-Economy Policy.pdf	2020
Planning-Agreements Policy.pdf	2020

Table 19 Core Objectives terms - Definitions

Word	Definition - www.dictionary .com	Related to Core Objective for the community land category (ies)
Recreational (adj)	relating to or denoting activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.	Park
Sport (noun)	an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment	Sportsground
Social (adj)	Relating to society or its organisation	Park
Cultural (adj)	relating to the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a society. relating to the arts and to intellectual achievements	Park
Educational (adj)	relating to the provision of education. intended or serving to educate or enlighten.	Park
Pastimes	an activity that someone does regularly for enjoyment rather than work; a hobby.	Park
Activities (noun)	a thing that a person or group does or has done	Park
Casual (adj)	Happening by chance, fortuitious, irregular, occasional, without definite or serious intention	Park
Playing (verb)	To exercise or employ oneself in diversion, amusement, or recreation To do something in sport that is not to be taken seriously	Park
Game (noun)	An amusement or pastime	Park
Restoration (noun)	The act of restoring; renewal, revival, or reestablishment	Natural Area and sub categories

Word	Definition - www.dictionary .com	Related to Core Objective for the community land category (ies)
		wetland, bushland
Regeneration	The restoration or new growth by an organism (noun) The act of regeneration – to re-create, reconstitute or make over, especially in a better form or condition (verb)	Natural Area and subcategory wetland, bushland
Mitigate (verb)	Make (something bad) less severe, serious or painful	Natural Area and subcategory foreshore
Minimise (verb)	Reduce (something, especially something undesirable) to the smallest possible amount or degree.	Natural Area subcategory bushland
Aesthetic (adj)	Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty	Natural Area subcategory Bushland Area of Cultural Significance
heritage	Valued objects and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down from previous generations Denoting or relation to things of special architectural, historical or natural value that are preserved.	Natural Area subcategory Bushland Area of Cultural Significance
Scientific (adj)	Based on or characterised by the methods and principles of science (science - the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment)	Natural Area subcategory Bushland Area of Cultural Significance

Word	Definition - www.dictionary .com	Related to Core Objective for the community land category (ies)
Terrestrial	On or relating to the earth	Natural Area subcategory Foreshore
Flora (noun)	The plants of a particular region, habitat or geological period	Natural Area subcategory bushland, wetland
Fauna (noun)	The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period	Natural Area subcategory bushland, wetland
Ecological	relating to or concerned with the relation of living organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.	Natural Area subcategory bushland, wetland
Biodiversity	the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable	Natural Area and subcategories bushland, wetland
Sustainable	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level Conserving an ecological balance by avoidable depletion of natural resources	Natural Area subcategory foreshore

Table 20 List of Recently Acquired Community Land Parcels

Number of Land Parcels (a running Total)	Suburb Address (Lot/DP)	Acquisition Information	Proposed Community Category in Suburb Maps	Land Area
1	Berkeley Lot 906 Kelly St (Lot 906 DP 36770)	Transfer from Endeavour Energy	Park	11.6 m ²
2	Bulli/Thirroul Lot Part 500 Sandon Drive (Lot 500 DP 1161858)	Condition of DA	Cultural Significance because of relationship with Sandon Point Aboriginal Place	3.265 ha
3-6	Bulli/Thirroul Hewitts Creek Woodlands Creek (Lots 142 & 143 DP1170429 and Lot 252 & 253 DP1161626)	Dedication to Council pursuant to Condition 35 of the Minister's Development Consent.	Area of Cultural Significance because of relationship with Sandon Point Aboriginal Place	9 ha
7-8	Dombarton Sheaffes Rd (Lots 3 and 4 DP 216373)	Dedication to Illawarra Escarpment through a Planning Agreement.	Natural Area Escarpment	14.87 ha
9	Figtree 35 Uralba Street (Lot 17 DP 29702)	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for Flood-Affected Properties	Park	588.1 m ²
10	Figtree 2 Arrow Avenue (Lot 9 DP 30180)	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for Flood-Affected Properties	Park	695.6 m ²
11	Figtree 4 Arrow Avenue (Lot 8 DP 30180)	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for Flood-Affected Properties	Park	1094 m ²
12	Fairy Meadow Lot B Hopewood Crescent (Lot B DP 29635)	Transfer from Endeavour Energy	Park	33 m ²

Number of Land Parcels (a running total)	Suburb Address (Lot/DP)	Acquisition Information	Proposed Community Category in Suburb Maps	Land Area
13	Helensburgh 3 Undola Road (Lot 38 Section G DP 2644)	Passive Open Space 6 May 2019 Council Resolution	Natural Area Bushland	955 m ²
14	Koonawarra Lot 141 DP 1139830 Lot 141 Mary Davis Avenue	Dedication of Land from 2010 – classified community not categorised before now.	Natural Area Bushland	8.28 ha
15	Mt Kembla Lot 6 DP 1169967 Lot 6 Kirkwood Place	Dedication of Land from 2013 classified community not categorised before now.	Park	2.33 ha
16	Offord Lot 18 Offord Road (Lot 18 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	2.04 ha
17	Offord 87 Offord Road (Lot 16 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	2.076 ha
18	Offord Lot 17 Offord Road (Lot 17 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	2.054 ha
19	Offord Lot 14 Offord Road, Offord, (Lot 14 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	1.880 ha
20	Offord Lot 11 Offord Road, Offord (Lot 11 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	1.934 ha
21	Offord Lot 19 Offord Road, Offord (Lot 19 DP 241582)	Acquisition by Council for Passive Open Space	Natural Area Bushland	1.899 ha

Number of Land Parcels (a running Total)	Suburb Address (Lot/DP)	Acquisition Information	DELE Proposed Community Category in Suburb Maps	Land Area
22	Scarborough Wombarra Lot 1 Haig Street Wombarra NSW 2515 (Lot 1 DP 12533621)	Dedication of land	General Community Use for Scarborough Wombarra Surf Club and for car park And the remainder Natural Area Foreshore	1.054 ha
23	Towradgi 130 Pioneer Road (Lot 20 DP 1107956)	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for Flood-Affected Properties	Park	826 m ²
24	Woonona 470 Princes Highway (Lot 20 DP 1107956)	Acquisition under the Voluntary Purchase Scheme for Flood-Affected Properties	Park	5518.4 m ²
25	Wollongong Lot Y Town Hall Place (Lot Y DP 412393)	Transfer from Endeavour Energy	General Community Use	31.6 m ²
26	Wongawilli Bankbook Park, Bankbook Drive, Wongawilli (Lot 329 DP 1207443)	Dedication of land through a Planning Agreement	Park	1.787 ha

Please note:

Table 20 It serves as a record of the land parcels acquired by Council since the adoption of the 2018 Generic PoM and the exhibition of the 2021 Community Land Plan of Management

ITEM 5

POST EXHIBITION - WOLLONGONG DCP - CHAPTER D16 WEST DAPTO RELEASE AREA

The West Dapto Vision 2018 was adopted by Council on 10 December 2018 and includes, as an implementation action, review of the Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 (DCP 2009) for the release area.

On 9 December 2019, Council adopted changes to Chapter D16 - West Dapto Release Area of DCP 2009. Council also resolved to further review Sections 14 and 15 in Chapter D16 in relation to the Neighbourhood Planning process for West Dapto.

On 28 June 2021, Council resolved to exhibit further amendments to DCP 2009 Chapter D16 following a review of Section 14 and 15. The draft amendments were exhibited between 16 July and 16 August 2021. Six submissions were received. This report outlines the changes proposed following review of all submissions.

It is recommended that Council adopt the amended Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area into DCP 2009.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 The Wollongong Development Control Plan, 2009 Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area incorporating the proposed Neighbourhood Planning amendments be adopted.
- 2 A notice be placed on Council's website advising of the adoption.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Chapter D16 West Dapto Release Area for Adoption

BACKGROUND

In December 2018, Council adopted a revised West Dapto Vision. The document includes a vision statement and eight (8) key principles relating to transport, water management, conservation, open space, community facilities, town centres, housing, and employment. A detailed review of the DCP provisions was identified as part of the next step in implementing the principles in the West Dapto Vision.

Following an internal review many amendments to the DCP were proposed, exhibited, and subsequently adopted by Council on 9 December 2019. Council also resolved, that -

- 4 *Staff further review Section 14 and 15 in the Draft DCP Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area relating to precinct planning (neighbourhood planning) and that this review return to Council for authorisation to progress to public exhibition.*

Staff have continued to engage with the development industry since the December 2019 resolution. On 28 June 2021, a revised Chapter D16 of the DCP was reported to Council. The revised document included -

- Clarification that Neighbourhood Planning is the preferred approach to implement the requirements of Clause 6.2 of Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 (WLEP). The revisions acknowledge that Concept Development Applications are also an option to meet the requirement of Clause 6.2. However, this option is not preferred and noting that expectations of the scale, study requirements and matters to be addressed will be the same as those of the Neighbourhood Planning process.

- New steps and target timeframes for the Neighbourhood Planning process.
- A revised Figure 17: Defined Neighbourhoods in West Dapto Urban Release Area Map.
- Other minor textual edits to improve the readability of Chapter D16 of DCP 2009.

In the report of 28 June 2021, staff also sought Council's support to -

- Develop a procedure for Neighbourhood Plan and Concept Development Application assessment. The procedure would confirm that staff are supportive of minor subdivision applications (within the release area) being considered minor for the purposes of 6.2(4)(d) of the WLEP 2009.
- Investigate funding opportunities for Council led Neighbourhood Planning.
- Prepare an amendment to Clause 6.2(3) of WLEP 2009 by adding a specific reference to concept bulk earthworks and heritage conservation as a site-specific DCP requirement.

At Council's meeting held 28 June 2021, Council resolved that -

- 1 *The amended draft Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area be endorsed for public exhibition.*
- 2 *A Neighbourhood Planning Procedure be prepared and publish on Council's website.*
- 3 *Funding opportunities be investigated to allow for Council led Neighbourhood Planning of Priority Neighbourhoods.*
- 4 *Work commence on an amendment to Clause 6.2 (3) of Wollongong Local Environmental Plan, 2009 to make specific reference to heritage conservation and conceptual bulk earthworks. Once Local Planning Panel advice has been sought staff return to Council to obtain support to seek gateway determination allowing Council to proceed to public exhibition.*

PROPOSAL

This report outlines the main themes and issues raised in submissions received during the exhibition period. A summary of the issues and staff's response is located in the Consultation and Communication section of this report.

Following consideration of the submissions, the additional changes listed below have been incorporated into Chapter D16 (Attachment 1), for adoption -

- Further revision to Figure 17: Defined Neighbourhoods in West Dapto Urban Release Area Map.
- Minor editorial changes to improve readability.
- Further clarification of transitional arrangements to include recognition of existing Neighbourhood Plan assessments where the Neighbourhood Plan has either been lodged with Council for assessment or pre-lodgement meetings have been held with Council regarding Neighbourhood Plan preparations.

The Neighbourhood Plans currently under assessment or where pre-lodgement meetings have occurred for the various stages of West Dapto urban release are detailed below -

Stage	Neighbourhood Plans currently under assessment	Pre-lodgement Meetings Held
Stage 1-2	Dapto Creek and Wyllie Road Industrial (endorsed for exhibition with draft Planning Proposal once a gateway determination is issued by DPIE)	Jersey Farm – north portion
Stage 3	Cleveland Road (under assessment) Cleveland Road West (under assessment)	Nil

Stage	Neighbourhood Plans currently under assessment	Pre-lodgement Meetings Held
Stage 4	Avondale Road West (exhibited, stalled)	Nil
Stage 5	Duck Creek Marshall Vale (under assessment) Iowna (endorsed for exhibition following revisions with other landholder/developer representatives)	Elm Park Woodville Timber Glades

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Consideration of changes to Chapter D16 West Dapto Release Area of DCP 2009, particularly the review of the Neighbourhood Planning process, has been subject to extensive engagement and consultation.

On 22 April 2021, staff engaged with development industry groups in a workshop to further discuss the Neighbourhood Planning process. The informal consultation with industry groups, including the Urban Development Institute of Australia and Property Council, provided feedback on the existing Neighbourhood Planning process. The industry groups subsequently provided staff with a joint written issues paper on 14 May 2021.

On 28 June 2021, Council resolved to exhibit amended draft DCP 2009 Chapter D16. The draft amendments were on exhibition between 16 July and 16 August 2021.

As a result of the exhibition, six submissions were received. The table below outlines a summary of issues raised and the proposed amendments to Chapter D16.

Table 1 – Submission and Staff Response

Submission By	Summary of Submission	Staff Response
Housing Trust	Supports inclusion of principles 1 & 2 which talk to housing diversity and affordability. Notes the significant rental housing affordability crisis in Wollongong. Submission seeks provision of social housing and affordable rental housing be better reflected in the DCP Principles. Reiterates position and major submission points as previously provided to Council via Council's draft Housing and Affordable Housing Strategy, noting many of these matters relate to alternative chapter of the DCP not part of the project.	Noted. In 2020 Council prepared and exhibited a draft Housing and Affordable Housing Options Paper and is currently preparing a draft Housing and Affordable Housing Strategy. The issues raised in the Housing Trust submission will continue to be considered through the Housing Strategy preparations.
Individual	Seeks more educational facilities. Raises concern regarding noise from traffic on town centres and industrial and commercial properties. Recommends commercial properties are small scale to suit the needs of the immediate community they operate in. e.g. cafes, small grocery shops.	Noted. Council continues to advocate for NSW Government planning and investment in additional education facilities for the West Dapto Release Area. The proposed scale of individual developments are assessed at the development application stage, in accordance with all relevant DCP controls and LEP

Submission By	Summary of Submission	Staff Response
		standards.
Urbanco	<p>Submission seeks to change the boundary of the proposed defined Neighbourhood 'Timber Glades'.</p> <p>Submission suggests R2 zoned land is integrated into the northern neighbourhood plan area (Town Core) due to available road and pedestrian connections. Residual land remains in the 'Timber Glades' neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Council staff have considered this proposed amendment and agree that due to the site's characteristics and clear separation of the site by the existing E2 Environmental Conservation zoning that changes, as proposed are accepted. Amendment has been made to the Timber Glades Neighbourhood Boundary in response to this submission.</p>
Esker Pty Ltd	<p><i>Submission seeks multiple changes:</i></p> <p>1 The proposed 'Defined Neighbourhood' 'Woodville' to remove one landholding which is indicated to have limited / no development potential.</p>	Neighbourhood Planning needs to address all future outcomes. It is not restricted to urban outcomes. If land is constrained and has limited development potential that can be reflected in an adopted neighbourhood plan. Staff do not support removing this parcel from Woodville.
	<p>2 Seeks changes to the Defined Neighbourhood 'Town Core' boundaries along major road.</p>	The draft proposed 'Town Core' Neighbourhood boundary did not change from the current adopted defined boundary. The exhibition proposed a change to the title from 'Village Core' to 'Town Core' to better reflect the status of the future 'Town Centre' location. Staff do not support separation of the Town Centre elements as it is important the future outcome for the Town Centre is planned as one.
	<p>3 Does not support integration of the existing 'Elm Park' and 'Penrose' neighbourhoods into one defined neighbourhood (termed Elm Park) as the neighbourhood plan process for current Elm Park boundary has commenced.</p>	In response to a number of submissions staff propose to further clarify transitional arrangements to include recognition of existing Neighbourhood Plan assessments where the Neighbourhood Plan has either been lodged with Council for assessment or pre-lodgement meetings have been held with Council regarding Neighbourhood Plan preparations. Pre-lodgement meeting was held for Elm Park on 14 September 2021 therefore the proposed transition arrangement would apply to Elm Park.

Submission By	Summary of Submission	Staff Response
	<p>4 Marshall Mount Town Centre vision and population density goals are recommended for review. Submission suggests density is unlikely to be economically feasible. Suggests a new vision is prepared.</p>	<p>The Marshall Mount Town Centre Vision was developed in collaboration with landholders and outlines the strategic intent for this land. Density is further refined through the neighbourhood planning and development application process once additional studies and land and environmental constraints are analysed.</p>
UDIA - Illawarra	<p><i>Submission seeks multiple changes -</i></p> <p>1 Council should require applicants to submit a neighbourhood plan at lodgement of a planning proposal.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan procedure will encourage large scale Planning Proposals to be supported by a concurrent Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
	<p>2 Council prepares guidelines for the neighbourhood planning process, which address the following matters –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Prescribed timeframe for key stages. b Level of information detail at each key stage which primarily focusses on desktop assessments for preparation of the neighbourhood plan. c Council's role in coordinating neighbour issues. d The role of State Government referral agencies. e Proposed modifications to approved neighbourhood plans once adopted. 	<p>Staff are preparing a guideline procedure for publication on Council's website.</p> <p>The procedure will be finalised following the adoption of D16 changes.</p>
	<p>3 Council promotes the Concept Development Applications process as an alternative to the neighbourhood planning process.</p>	<p>Council acknowledges the role of Concept DAs to meeting Clause 6.2 requirements of Wollongong LEP 2009. This is stated in the proposed amendments to Chapter D16 and will be further explained in the guideline procedure that staff are currently preparing for publication on Council's website.</p>
Property Council of Australia – Illawarra	<p>Property Council indicated they would like to rely on the issues paper submitted with UDIA as a Joint submission prior to exhibition commencement. The joint submission seeks implementation of a review process to track progress and timeframes, and indicates preference for continued engagement with the</p>	<p>Original joint submission from UDIA and PCA to Council was included as Attachment 3 to the 28 June 2021 Council report. The 28 June 2021 Council report included comment from staff in response to this submission.</p>

Submission By	Summary of Submission	Staff Response
	industry, to discuss challenges or opportunities.	

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 Goals we value and protect our environment, we have an innovative and sustainable economy, and we have affordable and accessible transport. It specifically delivers on the following –

Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2021-22
Strategy	4 Year Action	Operational Plan Actions
1.3 The sustainability of our urban environments is improved	1.3.1.2 Develop planning controls and Town Centre and Neighbourhood Plans with regard to the economic, social and environmental impacts	Continue the review of the West Dapto Land Release area including the Vision, Structure Plans and Local Infrastructure Plans
2.1.5 West Dapto urban growth is effectively managed to balance employment and population growth	2.1.5.2 In collaboration with key agencies, facilitate the West Dapto Taskforce to deliver the first stages of the West Dapto Urban Release Area	Continue to implement the Infrastructure Delivery Program to support the West Dapto Urban Release Area
6.3 Provide connected and accessible places and spaces	6.3.1.1 Plan and implement projects to improve connectivity	Develop a Community focused Active Transport Program

RISK MANAGEMENT

The draft DCP Chapter D16 aims to reduce the risk of undesirable and poor-quality development by promoting principles to implement the West Dapto Vision 2018 and achieve outcomes Council would like to see for the release area.

Any proposal for Council led Neighbourhood Planning referred to in this report will only be pursued where there is no additional cost to Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The amendments to Chapter D16 West Dapto Release Area of Wollongong DCP aim to improve efficiencies in the assessment process which would result in reduced Council staff resource requirements.

Council led Neighbourhood Planning would only occur where it is either subject to negotiation of appropriate fees with the landowners under our Fees and Charges policy or is funded from grants or other external opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Since 2019, staff have been reviewing the Neighbourhood Planning process and development controls within Chapter D16, as outlined in this report. The amendments to Chapter D16 proposed, accompanied by a procedure to be published on Council's website, will improve the Neighbourhood Planning process and create greater certainty for developers, landowners and council. Commencing work to amend Clause 6.2(3) of the WLEP will also strengthen future Neighbourhood Planning outcomes at West Dapto.

It is recommended that Council adopt the amendments to Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area, as detailed at Attachment 1.



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1	14/12/2010	17/12/2012	Adopted
2	27/7/2011	3/8/2011	Incorporate Shone Ave Neighbourhood Plan
3	26/11/2012	8/12/2012	Update Wongawilli North Neighbourhood Plan
4	27/5/2013	1/6/2013	Incorporate Sheaffes Rd Neighbourhood Plan
5	9/12/2013	14/12/2013	Incorporate Reddalls Rd Industrial Neighbourhood Plan
6	24/3/2014	2/4/2014	Incorporate Darkes Rd South West Neighbourhood Plan and updated road network diagrams
7	3/8/2015	12/8/2015	Incorporate Avondale Road North, Huntley Neighbourhood Plan
8	24/8/2015	9/9/2015	Incorporate Shone Avenue / West Dapto Road Neighbourhood Plan
9	19/10/2015	24/10/2015	Incorporate West Dapto Rd / Sheaffes Rd (south) Neighbourhood Plan
10			Draft May 2018
11	19/11/2018	20/12/2018	Incorporate Bong Bong South Neighbourhood Plan
12	10/12/2018	20/12/2018	Incorporate the West Dapto Vision, Structure Plan 2018 and planning principles
13	9/12/2019	20/12/2019	Whole document review and restructure
14	6/4/2020	27/4/2020	Incorporate Hayes Lane and Iredell Road Neighbourhood Plan
15	2/8/2021	30/8/2021	Incorporate additional area into Hayes Land and Iredell Road Neighbourhood Plan.
16			Neighbourhood Planning Review

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 (DCP) is intended to provide structure and guidance for the future development of the West Dapto Urban Release Area. It is aimed at achieving the vision for West Dapto which is:

West Dapto will grow and develop as a series of integrated and connected communities. Set against the spectacular Illawarra Escarpment and a landscape of riparian valleys, these communities will integrate the natural and cultural heritage of the area with the new urban form.

The communities will be healthy, sustainable and resilient with active and passive open space accessible by walkways, cycleways and public transport. To support these new communities, local centres will provide shopping services, community services and jobs while employment lands will facilitate further opportunities for the region.

West Dapto will be supported by a long-term strategy to oversee the timely implementation of infrastructure to deliver sustainable and high-quality suburbs with diverse housing choices.

Other parts of this DCP continue to apply to the West Dapto Release Area in conjunction with this chapter. Part A of the DCP contains the Introduction and Part B provides Land Use Based Planning Controls. Part C provides Specific Land Use Controls and Part E provides the General (City Wide) Controls.

This document is set out around groups of planning principles. The principles are designed to outline expectations around elements for consideration while planning for development of the West Dapto Urban Release Area. The principles, objectives and applicable controls will guide the growth of new suburbs and neighbourhoods, protect the environment and integrate with existing communities.

2 LAND TO WHICH CHAPTER APPLIES

This chapter applies to all land within the West Dapto Release Area (**Figure 1**).

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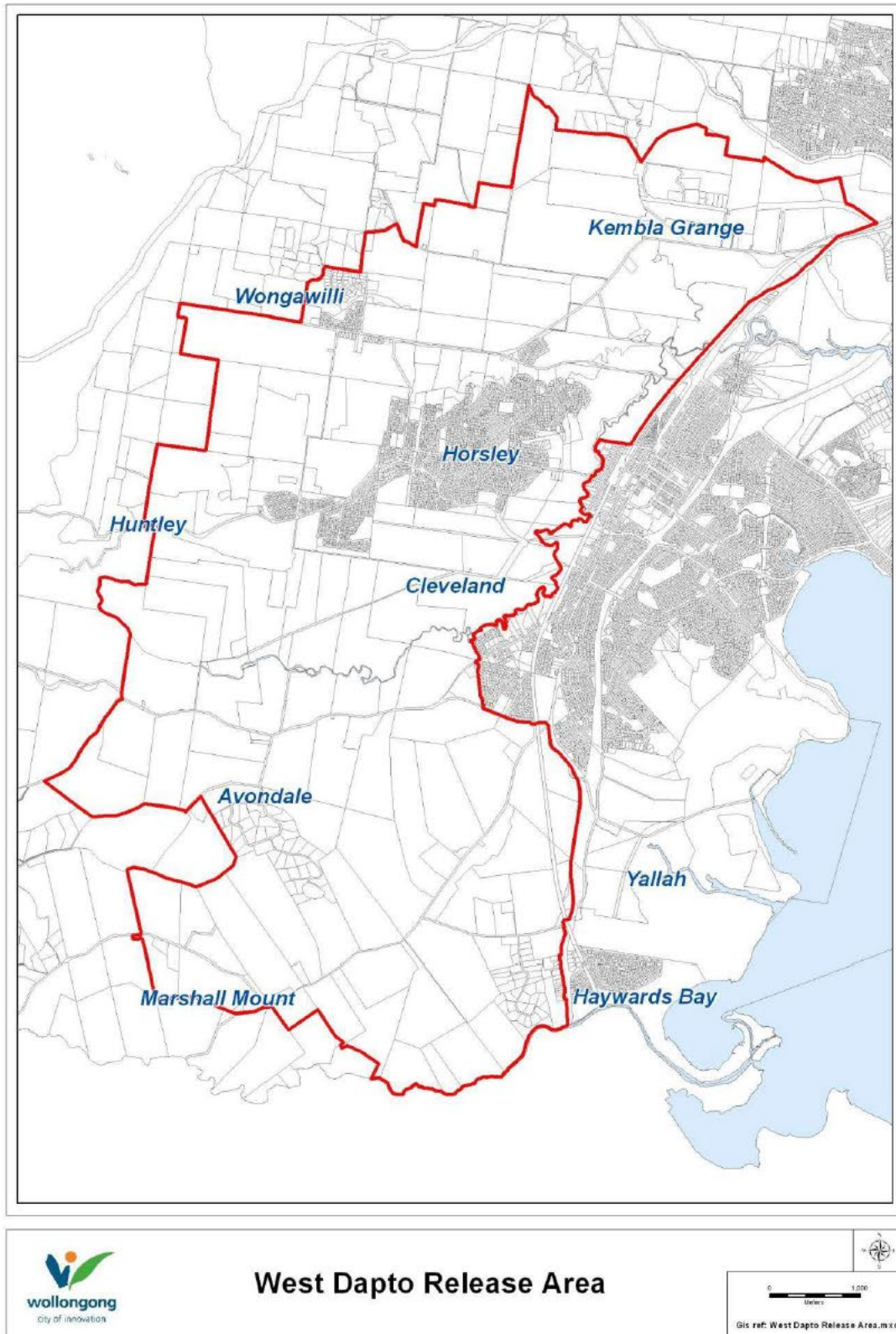


Figure 1. West Dapto Release Area

3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- (a) enable the development of the West Dapto Urban Release Area for residential, employment, industrial and environmental conservation areas in a manner consistent with the Wollongong LEP 2009 the West Dapto Vision 2018 and the West Dapto Structure Plan (**Figure 2**).
- (b) ensure development incorporates the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development, promoting the retention and enhancement of the area's unique environmental features, to shape the desired future urban setting.
- (c) support the provision of safe and efficient road networks that promotes long term sustainability and active transport, with public transport services linking surrounding areas.
- (d) implement Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) for effective water management and protect development in the area from flooding.
- (e) recognise the existing environmental and landscape qualities of the release area and establish future urban characteristics to shape ongoing development.
- (f) protect, conserve and enhance riparian and environmentally sensitive areas and only allow for development compatible with the conservation values of these areas.
- (g) protect areas of high scenic value, notably the Illawarra Escarpment and Lake Illawarra with developments that contribute and promote the areas visual and aesthetic values.
- (h) conserve and enhance the environmental, cultural and built heritage of West Dapto.
- (i) guide the development of open space to meet future community needs and facilitate a network of open space connected by off road cycleways and shared paths throughout the release area.
- (j) ensure that development in the Darkes Road, Bong Bong and Marshall Mount town centres contributes to the creation of retail, business, commercial and community hubs and provides significant local employment and community service opportunities.
- (k) provide village centres with localised businesses and higher density residential opportunities at key places or intersections where bus stops, community facilities and open space come together as local urban focal points.
- (l) ensure the community's social and cultural needs are met through the provision of a range of community facilities across the release area (co-located with other facilities in 'hubs', creating urban focal points).
- (m) guide planning and development of well-located schools, childcare centres, and adult education facilities to support the community's educational needs.
- (n) stimulate diversity in development types and styles to provide a range of different dwellings to increase housing choice and design quality in the Illawarra.
- (o) ensure safe, secure, liveable, and resilient urban environments are established considering future climate and other potential environmental vulnerabilities.
- (p) improve employment opportunities and economic growth in the Illawarra region whilst ensuring that commercial and industrial development is ecologically sustainable, energy efficient and of a high design standard.

4 STRUCTURE PLAN

The West Dapto Structure Plan (**Figure 2**) shows the land use setting which will house the future urban structure and guide the development of the release area.

It is characterised by a series of residential precincts estimated to generate around 19,500 dwellings. The precincts come together to form five distinct stages, separated by riparian corridors connecting through the release area from the Illawarra Escarpment framing the western extent to Lake Illawarra in the east. The release area will also integrate and protect heritage landscapes and items into the urban structure.

The West Dapto Structure Plan identifies:

- Town and village centres
- Conservation land
- Heritage items and potential curtilages
- Transition land (environmental constraints exist but may be appropriate for sympathetic developments)
- Development land
- Employment land
- Large open space facilities (neighbourhood parks 2-5 ha, and district parks 5-8 ha)
- Structural road network
- Creek lines and flood extents (1% AEP)

In the Wollongong LEP 2009, Stage 1–2, some of Stages 3 and 4, and all of Stage 5 of the release area are zoned for residential development (**Figure 3**). There is also 175 hectares of employment land zoned at Kembla Grange (**Figure 3**).

Stages 1 and 2

Stages 1 and 2 are located in the northern extent of the release area (**Figure 3**) and have a number of unique features, including:

- Potential development of around 6,700 dwellings.
- Employment land (industrial zones) located within close proximity to Unanderra light industrial area and well connected to Dapto Regional Centre along the Princes Highway, the Port of Port Kembla and the M1 Motorway.
- South of the employment lands will be home to Darkes Town Centre with approximately 7,500m² of commercial/retail floor space providing for a range of shops and services as well as community facilities and active open space for community recreation.
- Protection and rehabilitation of riparian corridors and conservation areas (vegetation and heritage conservation depending on site features and opportunities) to improve water quality, recreational opportunities and connectivity of remnant vegetation along these structural spurs through the release area.
- Structural road network that will connect from outside the release area, through Stages 1 and 2 and into the southern reaches of the release area.
- Active transport facilities (cycleways and shared paths) connecting residential areas with open space provisions via riparian corridors and along the structural road network.
- Two village centres (Wongawilli and Jersey Farm) providing local convenience shops and urban focal points within the residential areas of Stage 2.
- Two primary schools, one located close to the Darkes Town Centre and one located in the Wongawilli and Jersey Farm Roads area to service the future residential families.
- Bong Bong Town Centre, at the southern extent of Stage 2 on the south side of Bong Bong Road will provide retail needs, local services and community facilities with employment opportunities in the local context. It will be the urban focal point supporting opportunity for denser housing products located convenient to public and active transport links.

Stage 5 or Yallah-Marshall Mount Precinct

The vision for the Yallah-Marshall Mount Precinct is to create a vibrant, compact, environmentally sustainable village atmosphere. The precinct will be centred around a compact, walkable village centre reflecting low carbon footprint principles. The Yallah-Marshall Mount precinct will utilise traditional urban design principles, with relatively high densities around the town centre and concentrated along the main access roads. The precinct will have a diverse range of housing types and densities.

The bulk of higher density development will be focussed around the proposed village centre, with opportunities for small lot housing along the main transport links through the precinct. The fringe areas will contain rural and rural-residential development. The aim is to have the new community focussed on transport links, rather than a 'blanket' of suburbia. The desire is to have a variety of housing types and styles to provide for a wide diversity in population, allow for increased "ageing in place" opportunities and make an interesting urban environment. The biodiversity corridors and Duck Creek will be significant attributes of the new community, with the escarpment as a visual backdrop.

Yallah-Marshall Mount precinct is characterised by:

- Potential development of around 4,000 new dwellings.
- Marshall Mount Town Centre comprising approximately 3,500m² floor space in a traditional main street format providing retail shops, local convenience needs, local services, community facilities and the like.
- Connection of the precinct into Avondale and Cleveland, with access via an extension of Yallah Road (Road No. 8) as part of the overall West Dapto road network.
- Protection of significant vegetation and unique landscape features of the area.
- Utilisation of Duck Creek as a focal feature of the community.
- A primary school located near Marshall Mount Town Centre to meet the educational needs of the future residential families.

Stages 3 and 4

Stages 3 and 4 are located in the existing rural suburbs of Cleveland and Avondale, in the middle of the release area south of Horsley. They are well connected to the Dapto Regional Centre to the east via Fowlers Road into Cleveland Road. Part of Stage 3, and a small part of Stage 4 have been rezoned. Stages 3 and 4 will ultimately include:

- Potential development of approximately 8,800 new dwellings.
- Community facilities including a district level recreational centre and youth services facility.
- Two primary schools to meet the educational needs of future residential families.
- Three well connected village centres (Fowlers, Huntley and Avondale) that will provide local convenience shops and urban focal points within the residential areas.
- Unique Mullet Creek Catchment environmental features providing the riparian corridor spur supporting and defining the surrounding urban form.
- Structural road network that will connect from the southern extent of Stage 2 at Bong Bong Town Centre down to the southern extent of Stage 4 and into Stage 5 of the release area. There will also be road connections spanning from Dapto Regional Centre into the release area along the east, branching into the village centres supporting surrounding residential development.
- Active transport facilities (cycleways and shared paths) connecting residential areas with open space provisions via riparian corridors and along the structural road network.
- High school and primary school facilities for the future population of the stages. Ideally the school will be located near the Bong Bong Town Centre (in Stage 2 or 3) to create a relationship with the town centre and provide education services for the future children and youth population residing between Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the release area.

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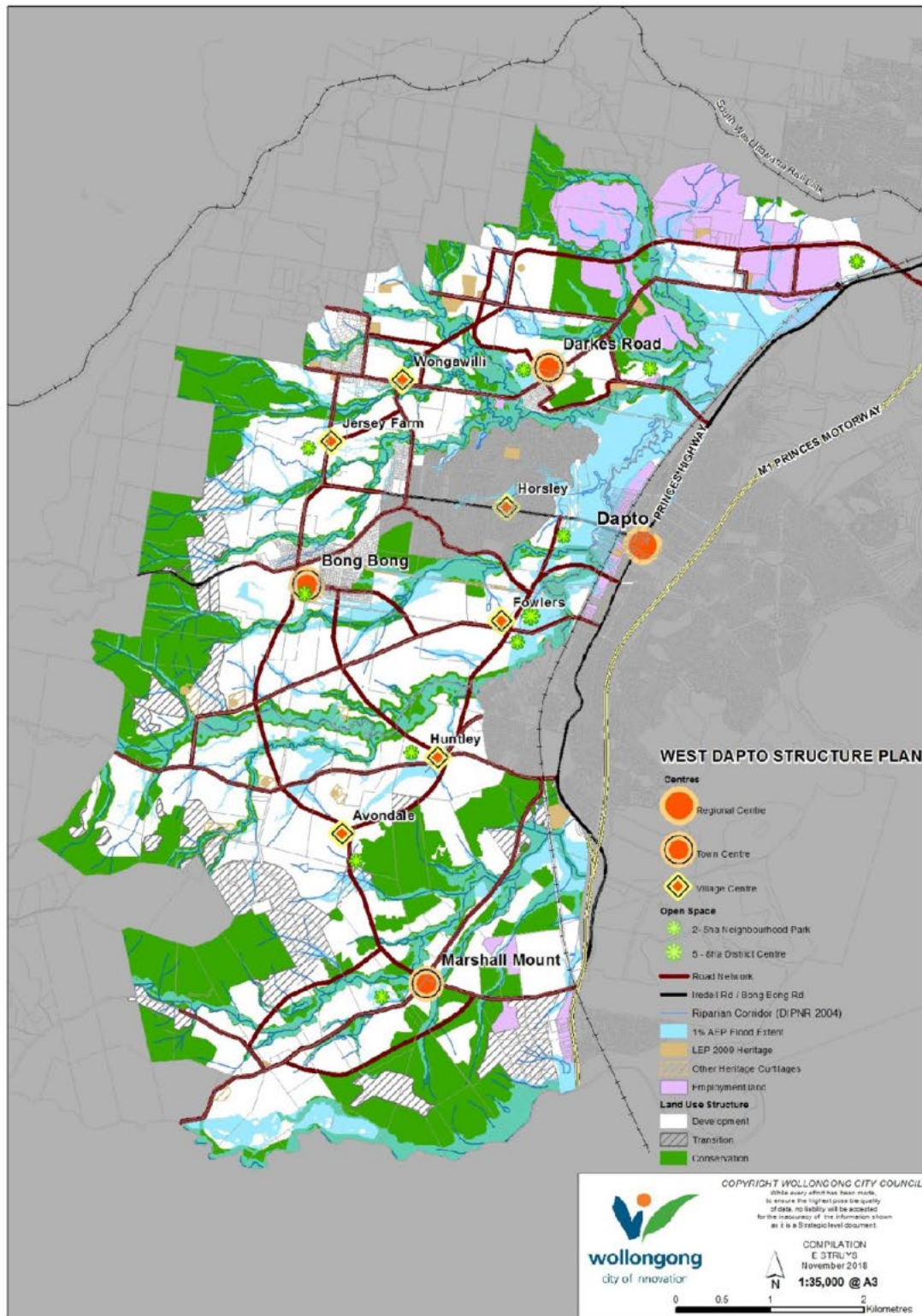


Figure 2. West Dapto Structure Plan 2018

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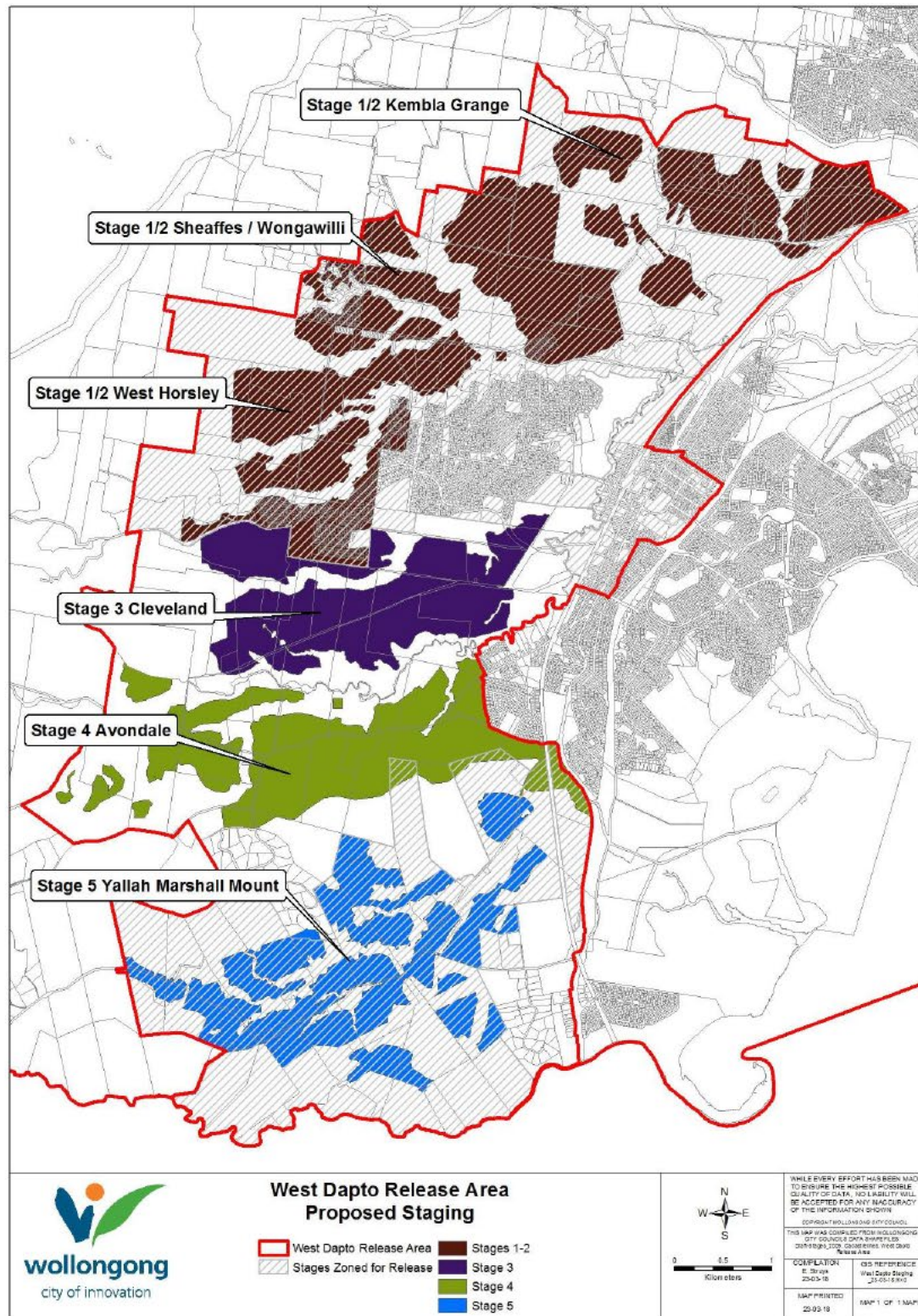


Figure 3. Stages of West Dapto Release Area

5 PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The West Dapto Planning Principles are intended to guide land use planning decision associated with the release area. They provide a statement of a desirable outcome for the development of the release areas and provide a basis of reasoning to support making planning decisions. Principles are important considerations when there may be more than one interpretation or contradictions between any qualitative requirements or development controls defined in other chapters of the DCP.

There are eight groups of principles originally outlined in the West Dapto Vision 2018. This chapter is structured in a similar way, building on principles with additional details. **Figure 4** outlines the key components and how they relate to Council's planning policies.

The groups of principles include:

- Transport
- Water management
- Conservation
- Open space
- Community facilities (and Education)
- Town centres
- Employment
- Housing



Figure 4. Principles and planning tools relationship

6 TRANSPORT

6.1 The Road Network

The future road network for West Dapto will be the backbone of the community, providing for all types of access and movement through the release area. The road network form and provision contribute significantly to achieving the vision of long-term sustainability.

An integrated transport system is proposed that caters for private cars, freight, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. Road types have been developed based on a functional hierarchy, where the road designs support the transport modes in various ways. The road network has been developed to cater for future urban land uses and to deliver a safe, connected and legible transport framework that complements the natural environment and facilitates sustainable transport outcomes.

The Structure Plan (**Figure 2**) outlines the structural road network through the release area. The road network structure was modelled in TRACKS to understand the demand and supply requirements to service the release area. The modelling informed road typology requirements for the structural road network as shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**. The road typology for the release area is informed by road hierarchy and cross sections which detail how the roads are configured for designs. Road hierarchy and cross sections are covered in DCP Chapter B2 Residential Subdivision.

In accordance with the following road network principles (specifically 2 and 3), the release area needs to be accessible in emergency situations. Flooding events present a specific challenge to urban development in a flood plain area and specific design response is needed provide safe and connected residential areas.

Figure illustrates which structural roads or sections of road will be designed and constructed to provide 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1% AEP) flood immunity.

Principle 1 - Supportive land use patterns

- 1.1 Plan higher residential densities and mixed land use in and adjacent to town and village centres and major public transport nodes, to reduce reliance on the private car and reduce overall road network requirements and costs.
- 1.2 Plan the co-location of compatible land uses to reduce private car reliance and reduce overall road network requirements and costs.

Principle 2 - A safe, connected and legible road network for all users

- 2.1 Provide a road network based on the modified grid layout to maximise accessibility and efficiency.
- 2.2 Implement a clear hierarchy of road types (see **DCP Chapter B2 Residential Subdivision**) that responds to relevant transport requirements and road function, creating a highly legible road network for all users (**Figure 5** Road typology and **Figure** Flood reliable roads).
- 2.3 Implement intersection designs appropriate to the road types (**Figure**), surrounding land uses and environments.
- 2.4 Ensure the West Dapto structural road network supports the town and village centres hierarchy.
- 2.5 Ensure the integrated road system, caters for all road users including private cars, freight, public transport (buses), pedestrians and cyclists.
- 2.6 Implement driveway access restrictions and manage on-road parking on the higher-order roads (access-denied roads) to improve traffic efficiency and pedestrian/cyclist safety and amenity.
- 2.7 Ensure built form controls on adjacent properties to roads deliver active frontages to maximise passive surveillance and personal safety in the road environment. For example, road layouts that include lanes, service roads and so on to ensure houses front the primary road.
- 2.8 Ensure roads and intersections are designed to meet requirements of the DCP Chapter B2: Residential Subdivision, AustRoads and Australian Standards.

Principle 3 - Design roads to complement the environment

- 3.1 Ensure roads fit with the landform (topography), complement local character and land use, and minimise visual, ecological and noise impacts.
- 3.2 Ensure road alignments take advantage of views and visual stimuli for the motorist to enhance legibility, sense of place and create a positive experience in movement.

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3.3 Consider the role of road networks in structuring precincts, including both transport and community needs to maximise liveability and quality urban outcomes.

3.4 Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) into transport infrastructure design and consider options to increase permeability of hard surfaces.

Principle 4 - Quality infrastructure

4.1 Use robust and durable materials, quality finishes and ancillary infrastructure, with neat, uncomplicated designs that minimise maintenance requirements and discourage vandalism.

4.2 Consider innovative technologies in road and transport infrastructure design, construction, and operation.

Principle 5 - Road network to support sustainable transport outcomes

5.1 Staging of additional car based infrastructure to encourage public and active transport and maximise the use of existing infrastructure.

5.2 Use an established 15% transport mode shift target when planning for road network requirements within West Dapto, to encourage a shift towards reduced car dependence.

5.3 Ensure that roads are designed to provide a high level of safety, access and amenity for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport (bus services).

6.2 Bridge and culvert design

Bridges and culverts form important structural components supporting the road network as it traverses the flood plain landscape. While there are design limits and prefabrication conditions the infrastructure are built to, it is also important that design decisions on materials, placements, modification to standards and any other specifics take into account desired outcomes for the areas they are in and who they will cater to.

Principle 1 – Good design is context sensitive design

Design that is sensitive to context is valued by communities. Bridges and culverts that are functional and fit the landscape are good for community pride and local identity.

1.1 Consider the influence of locational context and functional requirements in the design process. For example, if the crossing is traversing land that is zoned E2 or E3 and there are known ecological communities or fauna groups recorded there, fauna crossings should be a design component and construction must be sensitive to these outcomes.

1.2 Bridge and culvert alignment should integrate with environmental features.

1.3 Construction over or within waterways should have regard to the Fish Passage Guidelines developed by NSW Fisheries.

1.4 Ensure storm immunity standards are met, and design and construction provides longevity and minimises maintenance requirements.

1.5 Design finishes and overall appearance should respond to and incorporate character of the area.

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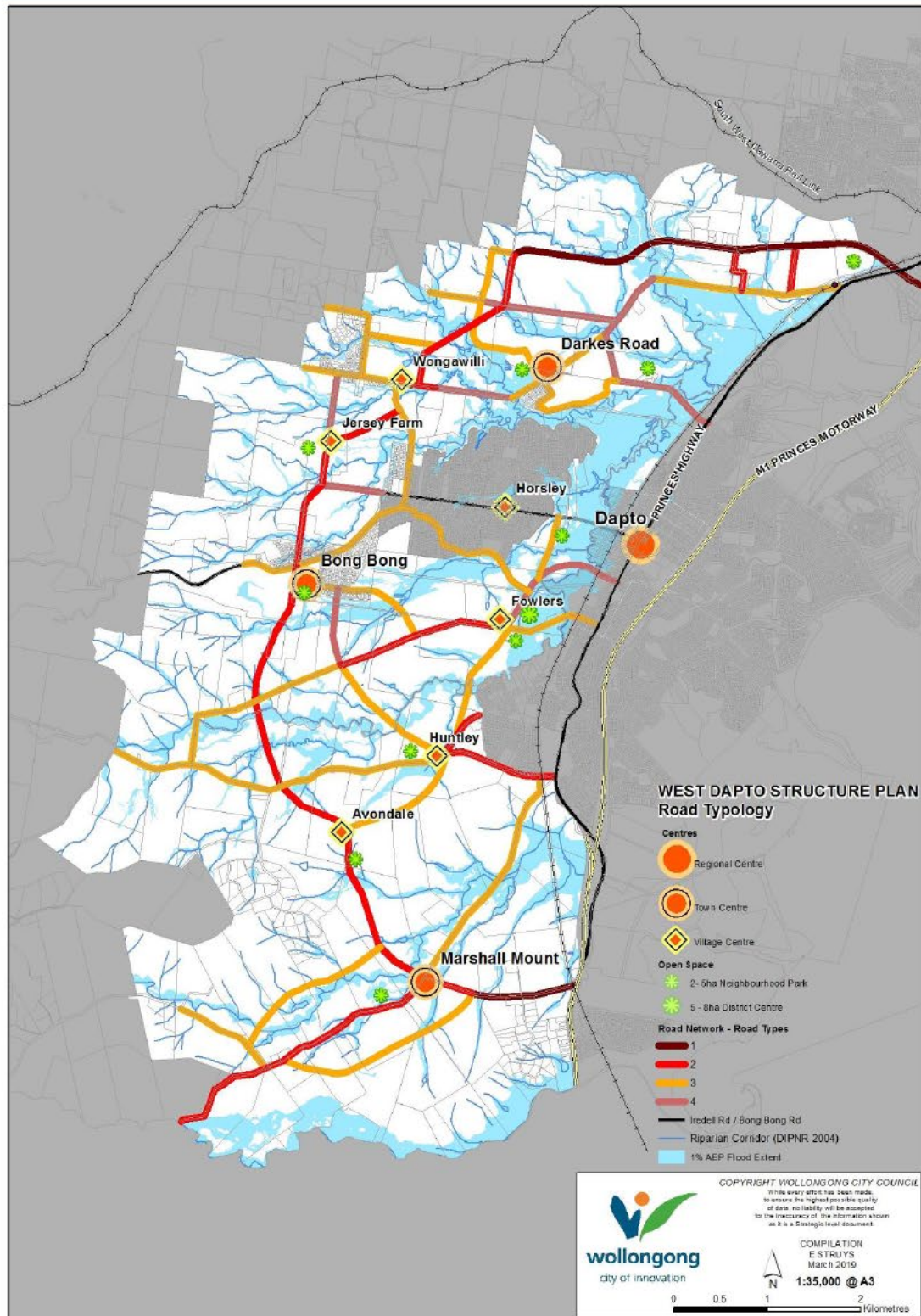


Figure 5. Road typology

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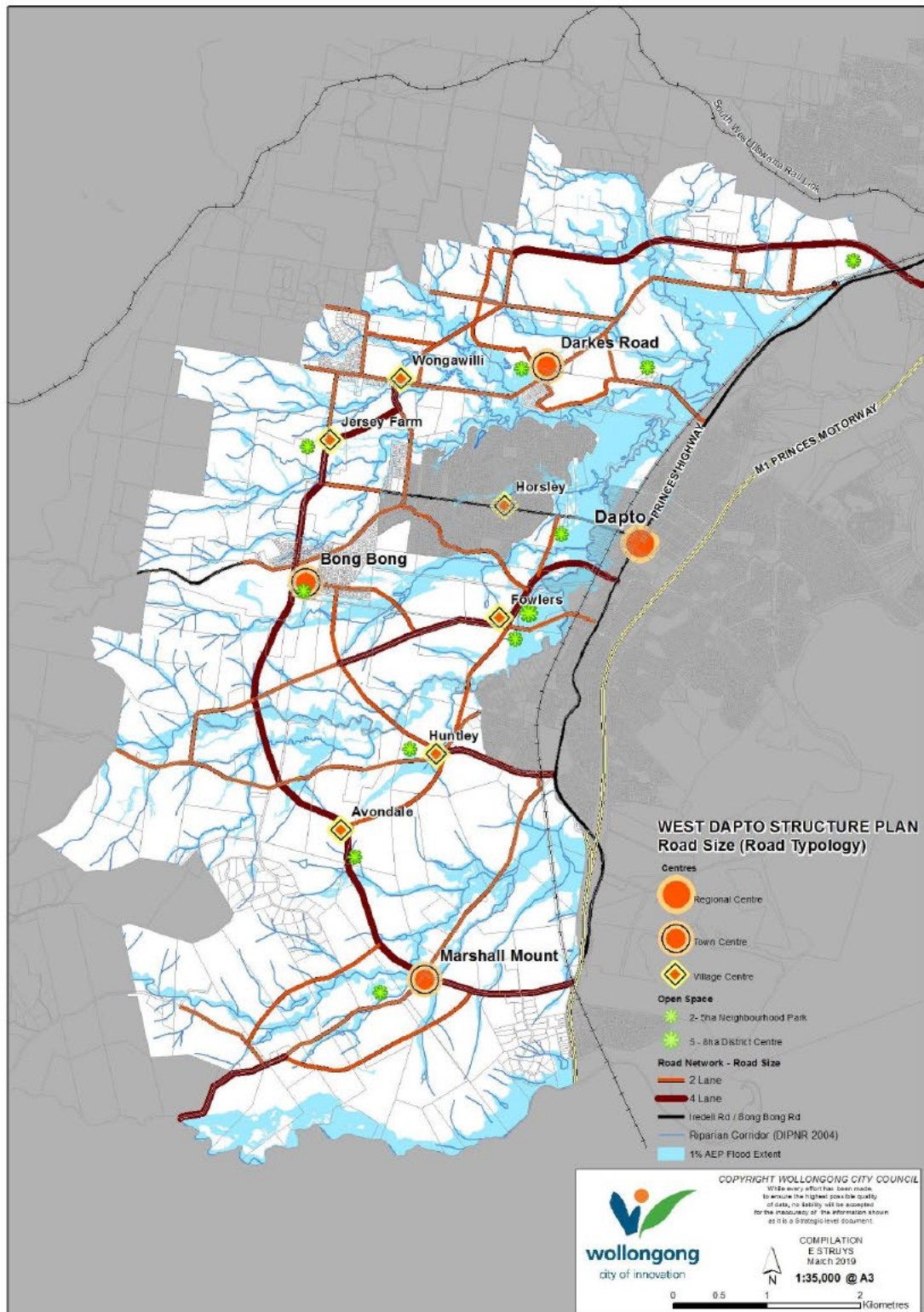


Figure 6. Road sizes

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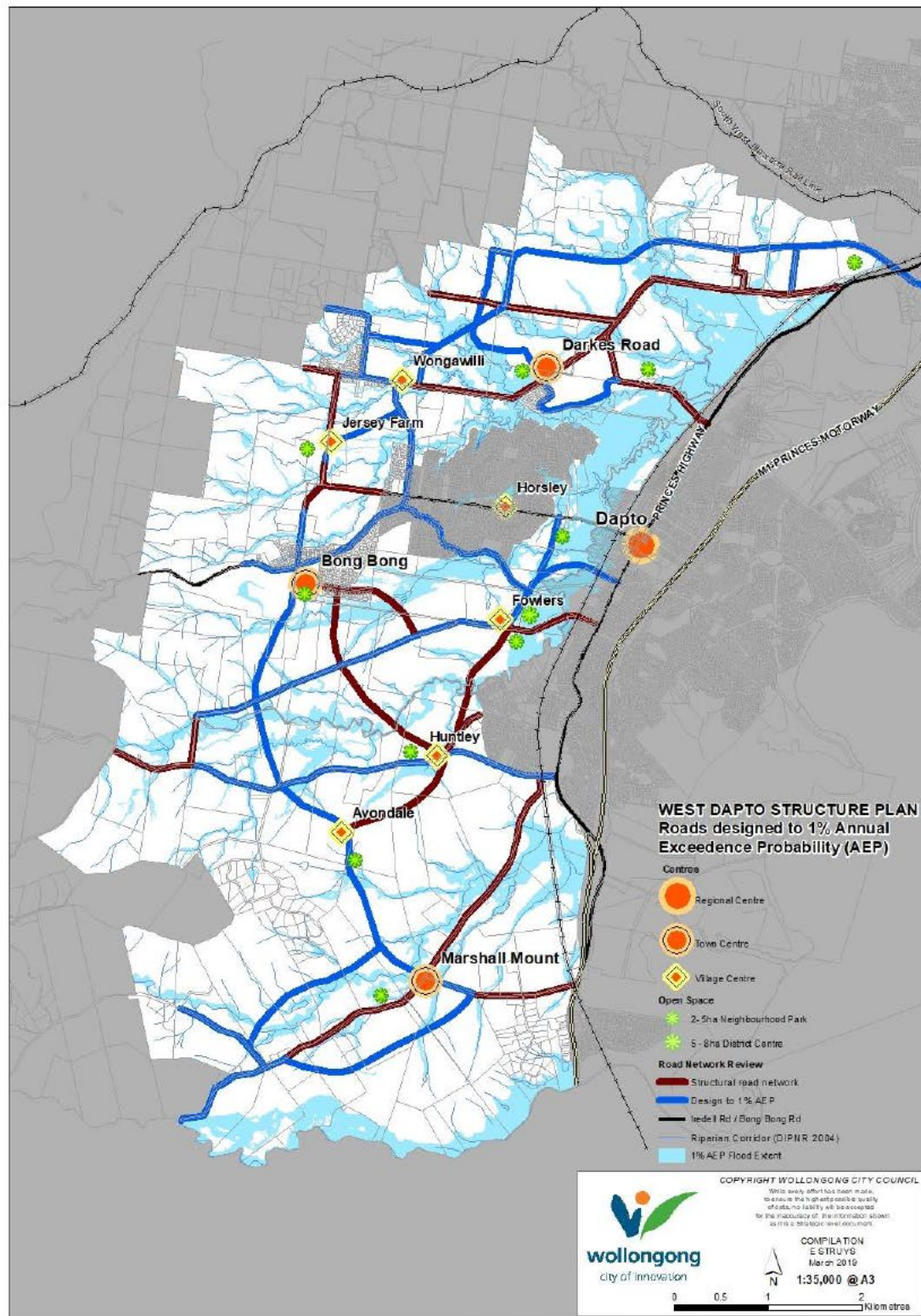


Figure 7. Flood reliable roads

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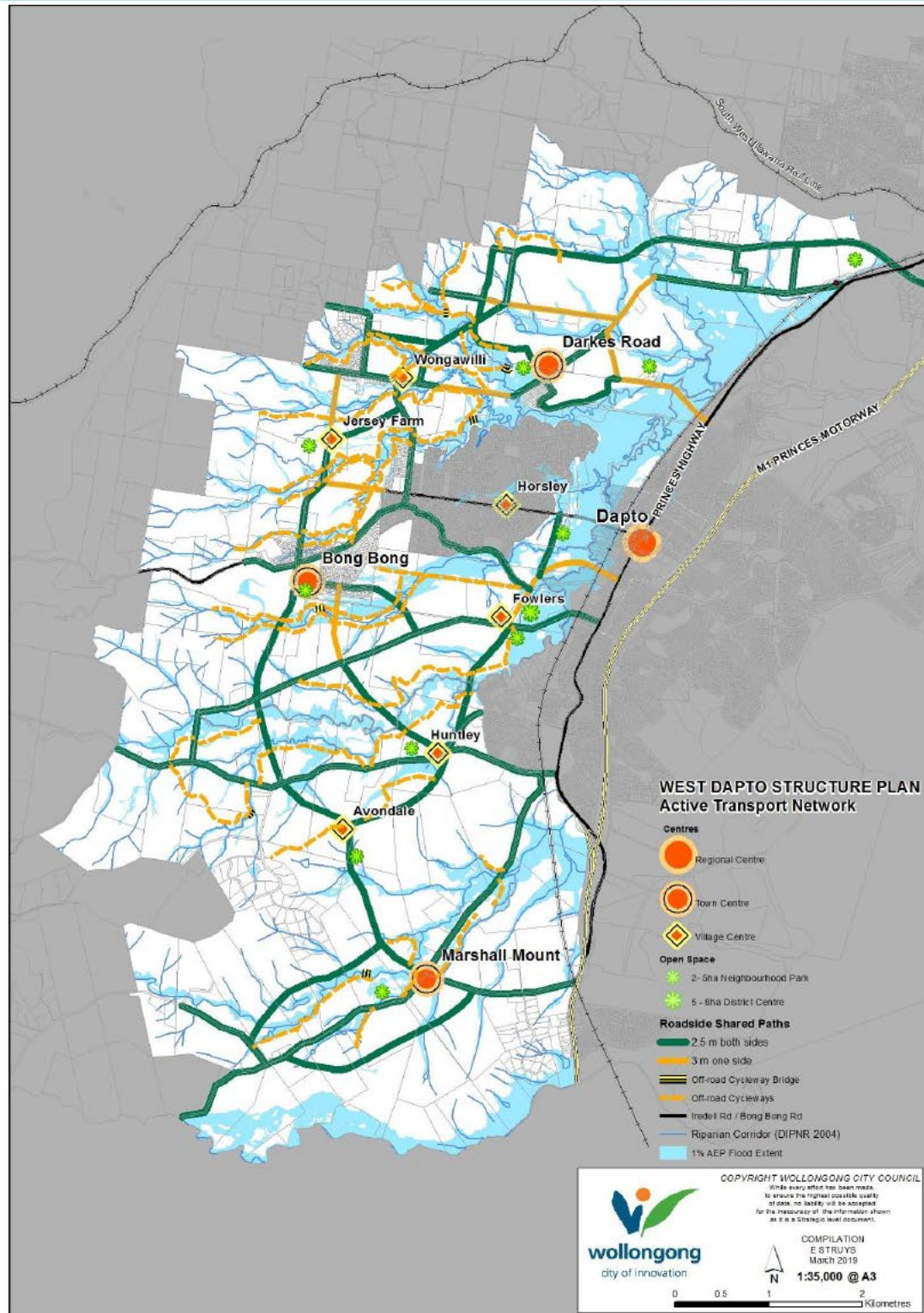


Figure 8. Active transport network

6.3 Active transport

Walking and cycling (referred to as Active Transport) will be an important component of the future West Dapto transport system, contributing significantly to achieving the vision of a sustainable community. The planning and design for West Dapto emphasises walkable communities which enables sustainable living. Walking is also an important factor in the success of public transport.

Active transport at the local level will deliver convenient and attractive travel options especially for short trips, which will not only assist in reducing the reliance on and impacts of private car use but will contribute to the health and resilience of the community.

The riparian corridors will be structural open space areas, to convey water and connect ecology, to promote walking and cycling with a series of pathway systems clearly linking key destinations such as schools from residential areas to promote walkability.

The Active Transport Network (**Figure 8**) identifies off-road cycleways, and active travel links on shared paths as part of the road network, connecting neighbourhoods and residential areas to parks and town centres (road cross sections include roads with shared paths as outlined in DCP Chapter B2 Residential Subdivision). Shared paths and cycleways should be located outside of core riparian areas, with selected cycleway bridges spanning riparian core land connecting key destinations through an open space network.

Principle 1 – Supportive land use patterns

- 1.1 Plan residential land uses close to town and village centres and major public transport nodes with higher residential densities adjacent to these locations to maximise walking and cycling catchments
- 1.2 Promote shared parking across uses in town and village centres to encourage walking when undertaking multiple activities in these centres. Avoiding fragmented parking will also improve utilisation of spaces and improve walkability through more compact town centre layouts and fewer driveway crossings.

Principle 2 – Connected, functional pedestrian and cycle network

- 2.1 Provide a convenient and legible movement network for pedestrians (including people living with disabilities) and cyclists, ensuring excellent connectivity and directness between residences and attractors such as schools, shops, public transport nodes, sports ovals, and employment centres.
- 2.2 Include footpaths or shared paths on all roads in the road types hierarchy except laneways and minor access streets (refer to Road Network Principles and DCP Chapter B2: Residential Subdivision).
- 2.3 Take advantage of easements, riparian areas and open space areas to create convenient pedestrian and cycle links (or “short-cuts”) that maximise accessibility between different precincts and land uses.
- 2.4 Implement a wayfinding strategy to provide clear and coordinated information for access to facilities and services within the West Dapto Release Area and surrounding areas.
- 2.5 Provide safe and secure bicycle parking or storage facilities at key destinations in town and village centres, sports ovals, community facilities, transport interchanges and key open space areas.
- 2.6 Include bicycle parking and end-of-trip facilities as part of the development of employment, business and commercial sites, particularly in town and village centres.
- 2.7 Ensure that the West Dapto cycleway network integrates with the wider surrounding regional cycle routes.

Principle 3 – Attractive and safe environment

- 3.1 Design streets to provide a high level of pedestrian and cyclist amenity and safety, creating public space where people want to be.
- 3.2 Provide convenient and safe road crossing points, traffic calming (where appropriate) and tree planting to enhance the pedestrian and cycle environment.
- 3.3 In high pedestrian demand areas such as town and village centres, further increase pedestrian amenity and safety through path widening, driveway access controls and other site-specific actions to improve pedestrian priority.
- 3.4 Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the planning of walking and cycling facilities.

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- 3.5 Consider innovative technologies for lighting key off-road paths, including solar lighting and luminescent pathway materials, etc.
- 3.6 Construct pedestrian and cycle infrastructure according to AustRoads and Australian Standards, with attractive and durable materials and well-designed landscaping treatments.
- 3.7 Incorporate supporting infrastructure such as seats, bike rails, shade structures, bubblers and viewing or rest areas into the active transport network where appropriate.

As part of Council's commitment to the transport principles and active transport outcomes, additional initiatives will be explored that will help promote and encourage the take up of active transport in our community.

6.4 Public transport

The establishment of efficient and attractive public transport options for West Dapto is imperative to achieve sustainable growth outcomes. West Dapto Urban Release Area presents an opportunity to promote 'best practice' in public transport and non-motorised modes, reducing reliance on the private car, contributing to a mode shift target and creating a more resilient, interesting and liveable community.

These high level principles inform and guide public transport planning for the new growth area, to ultimately ensure that the vision for sustainable transport in West Dapto is achieved. This will also require partnerships beyond council, with public transport providers and Transport for NSW.

Neighbourhood Plans and development applications must demonstrate they have planned to facilitate public transport by responding to these principles at each level of development planning.

Principle 1 – Accessible public transport

- 1.1 Major public transport nodes located in town and village centres where the greater residential densities and employment opportunities are centred.
- 1.2 Ensure that major generators of travel are well serviced by public transport.
- 1.3 Promote co-location of different destination assets around public transport nodes and in centres, to enable multiple trip purposes.

Principle 2 – Effective bus network, service provision and integration

- 2.1 Provide coordinated, frequent and reliable bus services to destinations within and surrounding West Dapto.
- 2.2 Create an efficient, seamless travel experience through integrated ticketing, minimising transfer times, and intuitive and easily accessible service information.
- 2.3 Ensure street networks are interconnected and allow permeability for buses.
- 2.4 Ensure the bus network is highly accessible and services the majority of residences (with bus stops every 400m, see DCP B2 Residential Subdivision), town and village centres, employment areas, sporting facilities and Dapto Station.
- 2.5 Incorporate bus priority measures as necessary to ensure highly efficient, prioritised bus transport.

Principle 3 – Quality infrastructure

- 3.1 Provide comfortable, attractive, safe, and secure buses and bus related infrastructure with clear timetable and service information which cater for all users including people living with a disability and the elderly.
- 3.2 Ensure pedestrian and cycle links to bus stops are of a high standard (refer also to Active Transport Principles).
- 3.3 Encourage the use of innovative and efficient public transport technology.

7 WATER MANAGEMENT

This section outlines the guiding principles, objectives, outcomes and development controls relating to Water Management across the West Dapto Release Area.

The approach behind 'water management' is to consider both floodplain and stormwater principles in an integrated way to achieve a better overall 'water management' strategy for the West Dapto Urban Release Area.

West Dapto is bisected by a series of watercourses that form part of the Mullet Creek and Duck Creek catchments. During heavy rain they can experience intense floods of short duration (rapid rise and fall of the creek levels). The residential areas of West Dapto will be designed to be above the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1% AEP) flood level and include provisions to protect future residents against flood risk.

Principle 1 - Integrate floodplain and stormwater management into the urban development process.

Objectives

- Adopt a water management approach by integrating floodplain and stormwater management, which meets the needs for hydraulic capacity, managing floods and maintaining water quality.
- Develop an overall 'water management' strategy for the urban release area by integrating both stormwater and floodplain management strategies, to guide progressive development within West Dapto without causing adverse impacts to downstream areas by way of flooding or reduction in water quality.
- Manage stormwater runoff such that flood damage and adverse effects on both development and the natural environment is minimised.

Outcomes

- The creation of a water management strategy for West Dapto with consideration of but not limited to existing and new urban development, flooding, stormwater runoff, minimising impact of flooding and stormwater, water sensitive urban design, the environment, and water quality in receiving waters including Lake Illawarra.
- The successful implementation of a water management strategy for West Dapto.

Principle 2 - Improve the management of water quantity relating to urban development inclusive of stormwater, wastewater, water supply and recycled water.

Objectives

- Maintain or minimise changes to natural hydrology of catchments which drain to waterways or neighbouring catchments.
- Manage stormwater runoff using a combination of at-source and regional systems rather than a single scale system where possible.
- Minimise stormwater runoff volumes.
- Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design principles in managing stormwater quantity.
- Mitigate potential stormwater impacts from future urban development.
- Reduce the probability and impact of downstream flooding to a level acceptable to the community.
- Manage stormwater discharge in a manner that minimises impacts on downstream receiving waters.
- Ensure that stormwater runoff is treated as a valuable resource and that its use for non-potable purposes is encouraged.
- Encourage stormwater reuse and harvesting.
- Reduce potable water consumption.

Outcomes

- Any retention/detention basins, if required, are strategically located within the neighbourhood, precinct and/or regional scale to attenuate flows to pre-development conditions for events between the 1 year and 100-year storm events.

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- Developments which use re-use water, infiltration, retention and/or detention strategies to limit the increase in runoff volume.
- Limiting the increase in stormwater runoff volume from urban development through the use of water sensitive urban design measures.
- Minimised impervious areas to 60% on individual lots to promote infiltration and reduce peak flows downstream.
- Grassed swales incorporated at the subdivision scale to promote infiltration and reduce peak flows downstream.
- Rainwater tanks utilised on a large scale on individual lots for house and garden reuse to reduce runoff volume and reliance on potable water supplies.
- The use of buffers such as landscaping, detention and retention structures between impervious surfaces and receiving waters.
- The use of landscaped features to direct runoff from impervious areas into vegetated areas.

Principle 3 – Develop the floodplain and surrounding areas in a sustainable way.

Objectives

- Develop strategies that will cater for progressive urban development within West Dapto without causing adverse impacts to downstream areas by way of flooding, increase in flow rates or reduction in water quality.
- Identify the extent of the floodplain based on post development flooding scenarios to enable key planning for sustainable urban development.
- Prevent the intensification of the use of floodways, watercourses and overland flow paths for residential/commercial/industrial development use.
- Design development layouts with consideration to the existing floodplain and natural landform.
- Promote multifunctional and appropriate land use of the floodplain.
- Address the potential impacts of climate change.
- Increase the public awareness of flooding within the West Dapto Urban Release Area and the existing urban catchment of Dapto.
- Ensure that flood fringe areas are sustainably managed.

Outcomes

- Urban developments in the release area are resilient to flooding in both the short and long term.
- Residential developable areas that are located outside of the 1% AEP flood extents and elevated using a freeboard of 500mm plus a predetermined climate change factor, based on a detailed catchment wide flood investigation for the post development (ultimate) flooding scenario.
- Urban developments are designed with minimal disturbance to the natural land form.
- Recreational open space areas which are located adjacent to riparian areas and/or within the natural floodplain storage areas.
- Development which has been controlled by specific guidelines to ensure sustainable development in the floodplain.
- Increased public awareness of the hazard and extent of land affected by all potential floods, including floods greater than the 1% AEP event and to ensure essential services and land uses are planned appropriately in recognition of all potential floods.
- No adverse impacts to downstream areas from either flooding or reduction in water quality.

Principle 4 - Preserve the natural function of the floodplain, natural waterways and riparian corridors.

Objectives

- Ensure that the natural function of the floodplain to convey and store floodwaters during flood events is preserved and enhanced where possible along with any associated flood dependant ecosystem.
- Prevent any filling and/or development within high flood risk areas.

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- Ensure no net increase in fill within the floodplain.
- Protect key creeks and riparian corridors from degradation and improve their environmental function where possible.
- Ensure that rehabilitation of key riparian corridors is consistent with the adopted 'water management' strategy for West Dapto and the DCP Chapter E23 Riparian Land Management.

Outcomes

- All residential, commercial and industrial development is located outside of the identified flood conveyance and flood storage areas.
- The revegetation of riparian corridors does not increase flood risk to the existing surrounding urban areas.
- Natural drainage paths and infiltration basins utilised as much as possible.
- Revegetation of key riparian areas is undertaken in accordance with the Riparian land management chapter in the Wollongong DCP.
- Waterways are protected by providing a vegetation buffer to urban development.
- Potential increase in developable land within the shallow floodplain (< 0.5m depth in a 1% AEP event and of low hydraulic hazard) by way of implementing a local cut/fill strategy only where compliance with all relevant floodplain management controls can be demonstrated.
- The natural functions of flood dependant ecosystems are preserved where possible.

Principle 5 - Protect people and property from flooding in a strategic way.

Objectives

- Minimise the risk to human life and property damage caused by flooding through appropriately locating urban development.
- Ensure flood risk and flood impacts to both existing and future development within West Dapto and surrounding catchment areas are minimised.
- Minimise the risk to human life by ensuring the provision of safe vehicular access and egress for residents and emergency services in times of flood.
- Develop practical floodplain and stormwater management solutions for future urban development and associated infrastructure within West Dapto.
- Locate residential urban development areas outside of the 1% AEP flood extents and elevate using a freeboard of 500mm plus a predetermined climate change factor, based on the post development (ultimate) flooding scenario.
- Design specific roads within the urban release area to achieve a 1% AEP flood event immunity including a pre-determined climate change factor or greater flood event.
- Ensure new development does not increase the flood risk to existing development areas.

Outcomes

- Specific guidelines which have been created to locate development within West Dapto without putting people and property at flood risk.
- Residential developable areas that are located outside of the 1% AEP flood extents and elevated using a freeboard of 500mm plus a predetermined climate change factor, based on a detailed catchment wide flood investigation for the post development (ultimate) flooding scenario.
- Floor levels for all residential habitable buildings are set at or above the post development flood planning level corresponding to the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard plus a pre-determined climate change factor.
- Specific roads (shown in **Figure**) are designed to connect urban development and provide safe vehicular flood access to higher ground in times of flood up to and including the 1% AEP event plus a pre-determined climate change factor, or where feasible the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event.
- Identification of potential flood risks to people and property in West Dapto through the undertaking of a detailed Floodplain Risk Management Study.

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- Sheltered refuge areas are incorporated into building designs, with the floor level of the refuge set above the PMF where applicable to protect occupants from extreme floods.

Principle 6 - Protect water quality of surface and groundwater from urban development and avoid any adverse effects on water quality to downstream watercourses and Lake Illawarra.

Objectives

- Enhance the long-term environmental protection of the receiving waters and Lake Illawarra.
- Manage stormwater quality using a combination of at-source and regional systems, rather than single scale systems where possible.
- Incorporate best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and proven innovative solutions to ensure there is no adverse impact on water quality discharging from the site or to natural streams.
- Utilise higher stormwater quality targets through best practice stormwater treatment systems, as proposed by the stormwater risk management framework being developed for the Lake Illawarra catchment.
- Prioritise stormwater quality management strategies to meet load reduction targets for nitrogen, the limiting nutrient for water quality issues in the receiving waters.
- Manage stormwater in accordance with the Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program.

Outcomes

- The use of appropriate WSUD measures both at the source of subdivision runoff and at a regional scale to minimise the water quality impacts downstream.
- The use of a treatment train approach including systems such as bio-retention, swales, wetlands and raingardens which exceed current stormwater quality targets.
- No reduction in water quality in Lake Illawarra related to stormwater arriving from the release area.
- A water quality monitoring system that monitors the effectiveness of stormwater treatment systems within the urban release area, the quality of water entering receiving waters and agreed systems and processes for addressing any inadequate water quality issues.
- Stormwater quality reduction targets are verified through focussed monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities.
- The flood risk to existing development is not increased.

Principle 7 - Integrate stormwater management into the natural and urban land form in an unobtrusive way.

Objectives

- Manage the flow of stormwater from the urban release area using both natural and artificial drainage networks to a formal point of discharge.
- Integrate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) into roads, landscape, and open space only where practical to collect and treat runoff prior to discharge into receiving waters and Lake Illawarra.
- Identify, manage and enhance the function of existing watercourses and natural trunk drainage paths where possible.
- Make provision in the Neighbourhood Planning phase of the urban release area for adequate proportion of land that serves stormwater management functions.
- Minimise the use of 'hard engineered' stormwater infrastructure. If this type of infrastructure is necessary, avoid locating 'hard engineering' stormwater infrastructure within existing vegetation or riparian corridors where possible.
- Ensure stormwater systems are safely integrated with parks, conservation areas and riparian buffers in a visually appealing way to achieve quality environmental and social outcomes.
- Promote the community acceptance of places which integrate stormwater systems with the environment.

Outcomes

- A network of interconnected multi-functional drainage corridors within West Dapto which act as watercourses, floodways, flora and fauna habitat and water quality treatment areas.

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- Stormwater treatment systems which are integrated within public open spaces and streetscapes to enhance visual and public amenity.
- Online stormwater basins only where environmental impacts are minimised, and development benefits maximised.
- Artificial drainage infrastructure which has been designed and landscaped to mimic natural ponds and waterways, and also provides public amenity.
- Places which are safe, visually appealing and encourage active and passive uses by the community.
- Places that provide access to and awareness of the total stormwater system for the community.
- Native vegetation used within stormwater management infrastructure.
- Road corridors located above the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) which have incorporated WSUD measures.

Principle 8 - Provide efficient and sustainable stormwater infrastructure for the urban release area.

Objectives

- Develop regional stormwater management solutions in combination with at-source based systems where possible.
- Ensure that the stormwater infrastructure is practical, cost effective and maintainable, with preference given to options achieving the maximum benefit-cost ratio over their lifecycle.
- Ensure stormwater infrastructure is designed to remain viable for the long term and under the widest range of probable climate futures.
- Ensure that lifetime maintenance costs are factored into decision making processes and strategies are in place to ensure adequate maintenance over the life of the system.
- Incorporate best practice stormwater management principles and strategies in developments, including monitoring regimes that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the system.
- Discourage interim stormwater management solutions unless it can be replaced with an ultimate strategic solution.
- Ensure that stormwater management systems applied within West Dapto achieve aesthetic, recreational, environmental and economic benefits and avoid introducing social risks;
- Achieve a uniform standard of stormwater drainage design for all urban developments.
- Increase public convenience and public safety as well as protection of property.
- Ensure stormwater infrastructure is designed with consideration to blockage and maintenance access.

Outcomes

- The overall number of stormwater systems is tailored for the neighbourhood and regional zones to detain or retain as much of the catchment runoff as possible.
- Infrastructure such as swales, basins, wetlands and gross pollutant traps which have been designed with consideration to maximum functionality and longevity, minimal construction and ongoing maintenance costs, infrequent maintenance periods and low potential for attracting mosquitos and algal blooms.
- Stormwater infrastructure such as trunk drainage and basins that are designed to fit within the existing topography, with minimal impact upon the environment.
- Reduced capital costs due to implementation of soft engineering treatments.
- Installation of stormwater infrastructure which has been designed with consideration to climate change in a practical, sustainable and cost-effective manner.
- Stormwater infrastructure designed and constructed with consideration to the ultimate strategic stormwater plan for West Dapto.

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Principle 9 - Preserve the natural environment and enhance where possible in keeping with stormwater quantity and quality management objectives and targets.

Objectives

- Protect and enhance the habitat value of the surrounding environment and downstream waterways, by controlling water quality and water quantity.
- Improve key riparian corridors and ensure the ecological values of the creek systems are enhanced without flooding impact on existing development.
- Protect and enhance where possible natural watercourses, riparian corridors and wetlands.
- Minimise the disturbance to the natural landform and existing vegetation.
- Reduce the impacts typically associated with urbanisation on receiving waterways and wetlands, including a reduction in streamflow erosion potential.
- Adopt the treatment of all watercourse corridors including widths according to the Riparian land management chapter in the Wollongong DCP.
- Maintain riparian connectivity of key category 1 watercourses by using pierced deck structures where road crossings are proposed.
- Minimise the number of road crossings across category 2 watercourses to preserve riparian connectivity.
- Minimise the edge effects at the riparian corridor/urban interface by providing a suitable riparian corridor width and integrated transition at the urban and riparian interface (for example, perimeter roads with houses fronting, gentle batters if needed, otherwise avoid batters and retaining walls).
- Protect and rehabilitate existing waterways into 'living' waterways.
- Enhance urban areas by applying Councils 'Urban Greening Strategy'.
- Enhance the appeal of the natural environment to the community by introducing adjacent open spaces.

Outcomes

- Key watercourses within development neighbourhoods which have been enhanced with natural bed stability and sympathetic re-vegetation to minimise erosion and promote habitat without causing adverse impacts to surrounding urban development in times of flood.
- Watercourses protected by providing a buffer of natural vegetation to urban development.
- Urban development which has minimal disturbance to soils and vegetation by maintaining the natural landform.
- Waterways that are rehabilitated and provide fish habitat, pools and riffles and adequate riparian buffers in line with best practice.
- Appropriate monitoring systems in place to demonstrate the habitat value of downstream waterways is being protected including agreed systems and processes to manage stormwater quality and/or quantity if the habitat values are shown not to be protected.
- Community open space areas located adjacent to riparian buffers that provide a natural visual backdrop.
- Clear connectivity between riparian corridors, residential areas and roads by avoiding steep batters and retaining walls or opaque fences.
- Community access to selected waterways.

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Principle 10 - Promote liveability and amenity for the community by using water in all environments.

Objectives

- Promote the community acceptance of places which integrate stormwater systems with the environment.
- Protect and rehabilitate existing waterways into 'living' waterways.
- Locate communal open space adjacent to natural and artificial waterways.

Outcomes

- Places which are safe, visually appealing and encourage active passive use by the community.
- Places that provide access to and awareness of the total stormwater system for the community.
- Waterways that are rehabilitated and provide fish habitat, pools and riffles and adequate riparian buffers. in line with best practice.
- Safe community access to selected waterways.

Other General requirements

1. A water cycle management report is to be submitted with development applications for subdivision in accordance with the currently adopted Water Cycle Management Study and Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan for the urban release area. The report must address water cycle management, water quality management, watercourse and corridor management, conservation and rehabilitation of aquatic habitat, and floodplain management.
2. Land that remains below the 1% AEP flood level for the post development flooding scenario as approved by the consent authority is not suitable for residential development. The post development flooding scenario refers to the ultimate development scenario inclusive of a fully developed catchment across the urban release area, riparian corridor enhancement and floodplain management works (e.g. basins).
3. Subdivision of land is not to create any additional flood affected residential allotments. A flood affected allotment is defined as being wholly or partly below the Flood Planning Level (FPL) (i.e. the 1% AEP flood level plus a freeboard of 500mm) or the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) – whichever is the greater.
4. There is to be no net increase in fill within the floodplain.
5. There is to be no filling or development located within the high flood risk areas.
6. Compensatory excavation may be used to offset fill; however, the compensatory excavation must be taken from an adjacent area of similar flood function that is lower in the floodplain (i.e. at a lower AEP inundation extent) than the proposed fill areas. Cut and fill drawings and volume calculations must be supplied to Council.
7. Filling of individual sites within the floodplain in isolation without consideration of the cumulative effects is not permitted unless the floodplain risk management plan (FRMP) for the catchment has been adopted which allows filling to occur. Where no FRMP is applicable, any proposal to fill a site must be accompanied by an analysis of the effect on flood levels of similar filling of developable sites in the area.
8. Any development and/or filling proposed within the floodplain shall be commensurate with the land use, flood risk, flood hazard and hydraulic category.
9. Enhanced riparian corridors cannot be used to offset any floodplain storage in the flood modelling.
10. The minimum habitable floor level of buildings to be set at the post development flood planning level (FPL) - (i.e. the 1% AEP flood level based on the post development flooding scenario plus a freeboard of 500mm plus a predetermined climate change factor). *Note: the allowance for climate change is determined from the current and relevant Flood Risk Management Study and Plan.*
11. Subdivisions are to be designed according to Water Sensitive Urban Design principles. Development applications are to include a detailed statement indicating how the proposed design complies with these principles. Refer to Chapter E15: Water Sensitive Urban Design.

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12. Detention basins created offline to watercourses are required as necessary where peak flows are predicted to increase. Consideration will be given to proposals for larger basins that serve multiple precincts and sub-catchments or other innovative design. The location of basins needs to be agreed to by adjoining land owners as part the Neighbourhood Plan. Where a basin is on an adjoining property, owner's consent and the creation of an easement is required.
13. Developments shall be demonstrated to have reliable access in a 1% AEP event to Council's designated flood reliable roads within the West Dapto Release Area.
14. Development Proposals shall consider flood events larger than the 1% AEP event.
15. The Lake Illawarra Risk Based Framework water quality targets shall be used as a minimum for all water quality modelling. Note: This general requirement is subject to the outcome of the Office of Environment and Heritage (now Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) Project: *Applying the OEH / EPA Risk Based Framework in the Lake Illawarra Catchment*.
16. Refer to Chapter E13: Floodplain Management and Chapter E14: Stormwater Management and Chapter E15: Water Sensitive Urban Design for additional controls relating to floodplain and stormwater management.

8 CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

8.1 Environment conservation

In adopting the concept of ecologically sustainable development (ESD, see DCP Chapter A2), regionally significant releases, such as the West Dapto Urban Release Area, present opportunities to preserve remanent vegetation and enhance its ecological connectivity (structural and functional). This section identifies the strategic environmental priorities to guide planning and development of the West Dapto Release Area integrating conservation priorities with opportunity for a future West Dapto Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (BCS) and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Structure Plan (BCSSP).

A BCS provides opportunity for Council to achieve biodiversity certification (bio certification) in a coordinated approach for the whole release area, improving the overall conservation outcomes beyond what would be achievable developing site by site. Council will continue to work closely with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and the Environment, Energy and Science Group to achieve this strategic outcome. The principles should also be used to guide site by site considerations.

Principle 1: Prioritise areas that offer high environmental value for conservation

Consider information that identifies areas of threatened ecological communities or stands of habitat greater than 4ha (considered to present high environmental value in terms of habitat size and area) and avoid impacts as a result of land use changes to these areas.

Principle 2: Connectivity of habitat areas

Connecting patches of habitat that have high biodiversity value will provide opportunity for ecological migration over time as well as opportunity for improvement to habitat quality and values. These are more commonly known as biodiversity corridors providing strategic connection of larger and better condition patches of vegetation either by re-establishing continuous native vegetation cover in one or more strata over an alignment or designing stepping stones of habitat that traverse local corridors recognised in planning instruments and studies.

Principle 3: Protect Environmental Values

Community values of environmental function in a landscape are aided by planning and providing complementary land uses alongside conservation sites to assist in improving and protecting the ecological function of the site and enhancing its resilience.

Secure areas that present high environmental value as areas for conservation and long term management (ideally through a bio certification process).

Main development interfaces with the escarpment on the western edge of the release area are considered environmentally sensitive and zones reflect E2 Environmental Conservation. Environmental Conservation land will form a transitional development edge with lower densities of development adjacent to these areas. Increased opportunity for planting will be accommodated to complement the wooded slopes and riparian corridors.

Development interfaces with the predominantly west-east running riparian corridors which are where revegetation and ongoing management is required, or will be, zoned E3 Environmental Management.

Environmentally sensitive design and siting will be required for development in the E4 Environmental Living zone.

Refer to Chapter E17: Preservation and Management of Trees and Vegetation, Chapter E18: Threatened Species, Chapter E23: Riparian Land Management.

8.2 Heritage conservation

Understanding and conserving the heritage values of the West Dapto presents an opportunity to enrich the social values of the release area and to promote cultural understanding of our shared heritage.

The Australian Heritage Commission (2000) states the aim of both natural and cultural heritage conservation is to retain the significance of place and in the case of West Dapto the natural and cultural heritage values are deeply entwined and cannot be separated. (Australian Government, Department of Environment and Energy, 2017). Impacts to heritage significance are a key consideration for development of the release area at each planning stage. Land use changes should retain, integrate and enhance heritage values. The principles for West Dapto aim to promote heritage conservation and meaningful consideration of the significance of place to ensure future development enhances the heritage values of West Dapto.

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Principle 1: Prioritise the Conservation of Heritage Items and sites of Aboriginal Heritage Significance

Local Heritage items listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009, sites of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage significance as well as areas of potential archaeological significance should be retained and conserved within new development areas and appropriate curtilages and visual settings established. Development planning should account for the significance of sites and places and their visual relationships to each other or key landforms and key sites that contribute to the historic setting or cultural significance of newly developing neighbourhoods should be retained.

Principle 2: Respect the Cultural Landscape

The West Dapto Urban Release Area has a rich and diverse history of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal occupation. The area retains a range of key landscape elements, landforms, natural features such as creeks and ridgelines, important views and visual connections, and historic road and transport corridors that are important and unique aspects of the local area. The elements contribute to the character and significance of West Dapto through connection to Dreaming stories and by telling the stories of the area. Proposed development should be guided by an understanding of, and respect for significant features of the natural landform and historic setting. This will assist new communities in understanding and appreciating the unique visual and physical connections between places and features, within and outside of their development areas.

Views and Vistas

Generally, land in the release area around and above the 50-60m contours is considered of High Scenic Quality. Development within these areas must be sympathetic to that visual quality as the ability of the area to absorb change is low.

Principle 3: Embed Local History and Character in New Communities

Developments should strive to feature historic sites and places of significance within development areas to provide a unique sense of identity and character for developing neighbourhoods. The adaptation and re-use of historic buildings in an appropriate manner, conserving and integrating them into new developments, is encouraged. The retention and integration of significant Aboriginal sites as well as significant trees and landforms into natural area reserves, parks and as conservation areas is also encouraged. The use of historically relevant street names, integration of interpretation and the celebration of aspects of a site's Indigenous and post settlement history, are encouraged to ensure that the rich history of the area is celebrated and recognisable in the identity of developing communities.

Other Requirements

Developers must complete various **heritage studies** to understand the significance of Indigenous and European heritage sites and the potential impacts of the proposed development. These studies determine further conservation management requirements and approval needs.

Neighbourhoods will include visual character and cultural landscapes and ensure:

1. Design of subdivision patterns and road layouts are to have regard to the retention of view corridors and vistas through, and to, areas of high scenic quality.
2. Primary street planting is to be undertaken and established prior to the commencement of individual lot development or housing construction to minimise the visual impacts of proposed development.
3. A **visual impact assessment** is to be prepared by the applicant and submitted with any development application in areas of high scenic quality (at or above 50-60m contours). The visual impact assessment is to assess any potential impact to the visual quality and how the design will respond to this. The assessment will include recommendations for the development design. The development application will demonstrate how the visual quality of the visual catchment will be protected and incorporated through design responses.
4. An **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report** (ACHAR) is to be prepared for any proposed development where, or if:
 - the site has been identified having moderate to high archaeological potential or cultural significance.
 - an Aboriginal site or object has been recorded in the vicinity.
 - an area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) has been identified through a Due Diligence Assessment or other study undertaken on the site.

The recommendations of the ACHAR should inform the development outcomes.

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Wollongong LEP 2009 identifies a number of heritage items within the West Dapto Release Area. In addition to the statutory controls contained under the LEP the Wollongong DCP 2009 contains requirements in relation to these items.

1. Refer to Chapter E10: Aboriginal Heritage and Clause 5.10 of the Wollongong LEP 2009 for specific controls relating to Aboriginal Heritage.
2. Refer to Chapter E11: Heritage Conservation, Clause 5.10 of the Wollongong LEP 2009, The NSW Heritage Act 1977 and The Burra Charter.

8.3 Riparian Corridors

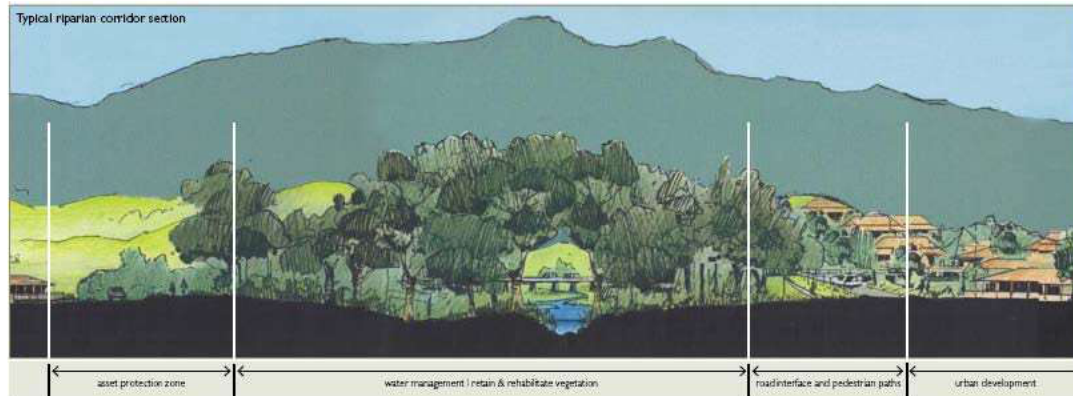


Figure 9. Typical riparian corridor cross section

West Dapto is dissected by fast flowing creeks and extensive areas of flood prone land, and riparian corridors. These areas offer an opportunity for recreation, visual separation and conservation. The corridors will result in significant amounts of open space creating wider landscapes within easy reach of all parts of the new development areas, meaning walking, cycling, recreation and nature will form a part of daily life. These riparian corridors have been, or will be, zoned for environmental protection. Limited development is allowed in these areas.

The riparian corridors will link the escarpment to Lake Illawarra through the release area. They will be vegetated with avenues of intensive planting and water management running through the urban street pattern to create a connected web of open space. This will encourage walking and create a sense of nature interacting with urbanity (see cross section in **Figure 9**).

Land between the watercourse and the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood extent can either be:

1. retained in private ownership and used for grazing, recreational activities or other permissible uses, or
2. dedicated at no cost to Council, for use as bushland, agricultural or recreational purposes. There are no development contributions off-set for the dedication or transfer of this land.

Controls:

1. Neighbourhood Plans will identify proposed land uses and ownership of the riparian land.
2. Riparian corridors are to be revegetated to instate a healthy ecological structure and function and to enhance resilience to flooding and improving water quality.
3. Refer to Chapter E23: Riparian Land Management for controls relating to riparian lands.

9 OPEN SPACE PRINCIPLES

This section establishes the open space principles for the West Dapto Urban Release Area. This section should also be read in conjunction with Community and Education Facilities principles and at a landscape structure level, will contribute to delivering against the Urban Greening Strategy. An overarching framework with four inter-related principles is designed to achieve the open space objectives for the West Dapto Urban Release Area. Open spaces need to be considered places that are designed responding to principles to ensure they provide for a resilient community.

There are more details regarding Council's specific requirements for each open space facility and subdivision requirements provided in the **West Dapto Open Space Design Manual and the West Dapto Open Space Technical Manual**.

Principle 1: Functionality

- Open space needs to be of an appropriate size and flexible footprint for multiple functions and uses (Hierarchy of facilities).
- Open space and recreation outcomes are not compromised by other competing functional elements. For example, flooding and water management, traffic and road infrastructure, cultural heritage and biodiversity.

Principle 2: Accessibility

- Walkable distances from residential areas, universal design principles used for facilities with a focus on 'play' and diverse experience (resident catchments).
- There is a well-distributed network of accessible (in both location and design), attractive and useable public open spaces and natural areas within the existing and future neighbourhoods of West Dapto.

Principle 3: Connectivity, movement and flow

- Open space must be connected spaces with shared paths and trails linking to other facilities or places of interest, including centres, heritage sites (if not sensitive), riparian areas, natural areas, employment centres, transport nodes, community facilities and the like.
- The open space areas are highly connected to create a network of open spaces with a range of functions to complement the existing landscape features and provide opportunities for ecological connectivity.

Principle 4: Value and amenity

- Future uses complement and add to existing values – for example, open space may present opportunities to preserve remanent vegetation or support the regrowth of bushland vegetation. Land uses must not have conflicting outcomes – for example, an active play facility may jeopardise a threatened ecological community, water management may restrict active use, etc.).
- That public open space and natural areas will provide opportunity for interaction filling a variety of recreational, sporting, play, and meeting the physical and social needs of the community.

9.1 Hierarchy and catchments

Based on the principles of functionality, accessibility, connectivity and values, there are some guides to the level of open space based on size and characteristics of projected population and its recreational needs categorises relevant population catchment distances for each level of open space provision (hierarchy) and how it generally relates to size requirements in the future urban and residential areas based on NSW Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government (2010).

It is important to emphasise that any benchmark standards cannot be used as a 'one size fits all' assessment tool. Through analysis of local context and community needs, these standards can and should be varied if based on sound evidence.

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Table 1. Open space provision standards (based on NSW Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government (2010) and the Elton Report (2007) recommendations).

Function and service	Size	Catchment radius (distance)
Local Passive	0.5-2 ha	400-600m
Local Active	1-2 ha	400-600m
Neighbourhood Passive	2-4 ha	2km
Neighbourhood Active	3-5 ha	2km
District Active	5-8 ha	Southern ward of LGA
City wide Active	8 + ha	Facility to serve the whole LGA

Note: If stormwater infrastructure is proposed to be co-located with open space the general size requirements in **Table 1** should be considered with reference to Council's **West Dapto Open Space Design Manual**.

The relationship can also be understood in catchments for community populations. **Figure 10** shows proposed open space catchments of West Dapto (based on methods established in NSW Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government, 2010). These catchments are indicative and are shown for illustration purposes only to guide how location of facilities will be planned to be located within a walkable catchment. In the release areas open space network, open space will need to be provided at all hierarchy and catchment levels.

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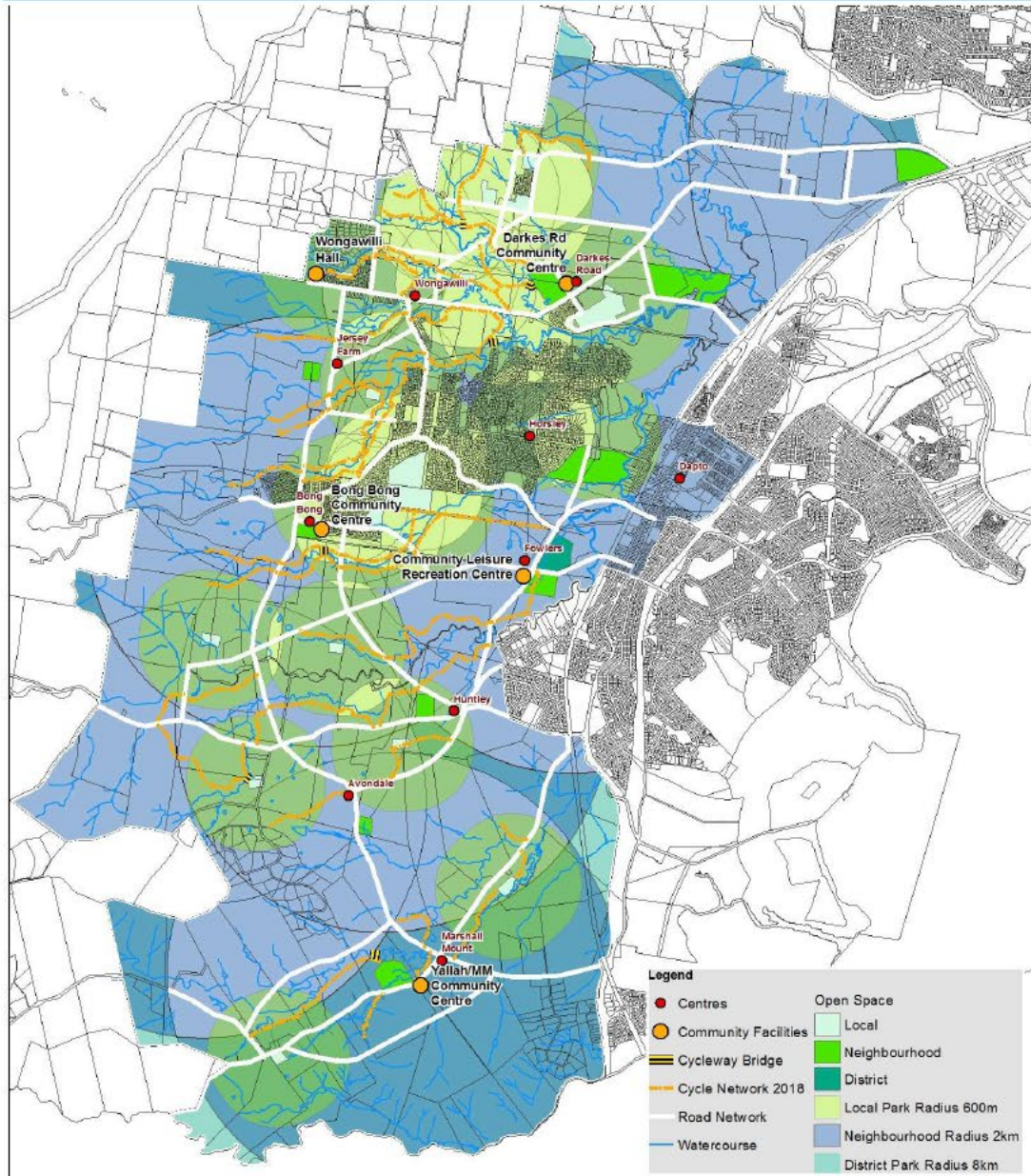


Figure 10. Planning for open space in West Dapto Urban Release Area

10 COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION PRINCIPLES

Community facilities are an increasingly important component of local service provision across a range of areas in the public and private sector. For example, there is a clear trend in public health and alternative education to use local community facilities for regular and specialist community services rather than develop individual facilities. Council understands this increases the importance of flexible design, location and efficiencies to be achieved by these facilities for them to make the best contribution to community outcomes.



Figure 11. Community hub concept – co-location, joint use and multi-purpose centres

Principle 1: Healthy, diverse and resilient

Community facilities contribute to quality of life to support healthy, diverse and resilient community.

Principle 2: Efficient

Making efficient use of resources through shared or co-located facilities and multiple use agreements (multi-purpose community hubs) with flexible design that can respond, expand and adapt as needs change.

Principle 3: Safety, security and adding to civic identity and sense of place

Promote safety, security and provide focal points adding to civic identity and sense of place through clustering community facilities.

Principle 4: Self-sufficient and resilient community

Community facilities provide opportunity for self-sufficiency to build capacity and social capital and to actively contribute to community resilience.

Principle 5: Vibrant and accessible

Placing facilities in convenient, central locations, adjacent to open space promotes access and contributes to the vibrancy of the development and allows for overflow activities such as children's play.

Principle 6: Equitable

Provide equitable access for all sections of the population, through the distribution, design and policies of facilities.

Principle 7: Diversity

Community facilities promote diversity and encourage people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds to participate in the social and economic life of the community.

Principle 8: Viable and sustainable

Developing sustainable funding, ownership, governance, management and maintenance arrangements, including private partnership arrangements where community benefit is achieved.

Principle 9: Coordination

Council will work with the State Government and non-government schools sector to promote best-practice education outcomes for the community of West Dapto. This will include sharing data and integrating asset solutions, such as opportunity for shared and joint-use facilities.

Planning for the provision of education is important for West Dapto's growing community. In NSW, the Department of Education provides funds and regulates education services for NSW students from early childhood to secondary school. The Department of Education provided previous support for the six primary schools and two high schools based on the projected housing provision and related future population estimates.

Figure 12 shows some indicative school locations within the release area.

The distribution of schools in the release area ideally would be spread across the residential areas of the five stages. There would be two new primary schools in the vicinities of Darkes Road/West Dapto Road and Wongawilli Village.

In Stage 3 of the release area, a new secondary school close to Bong Bong Town Centre will be supported by three primary schools; potentially Jersey Farm - Robins Creek (Bong Bong Primary School on **Figure 12**, Bong Bong/Cleveland (Stage 3 Primary School on **Figure 12**) and Avondale/Mooreland (Stage 4 Primary School in **Figure 12**).

A third secondary school potentially located in Calderwood Urban Release Area has been approved and will service a primary school in Marshall Mount area (shown in **Figure 12** as Yallah Primary School) as well as the required primary schools in Calderwood.

A special needs school should be either co-located with or separate to a mainstream school in the release area.

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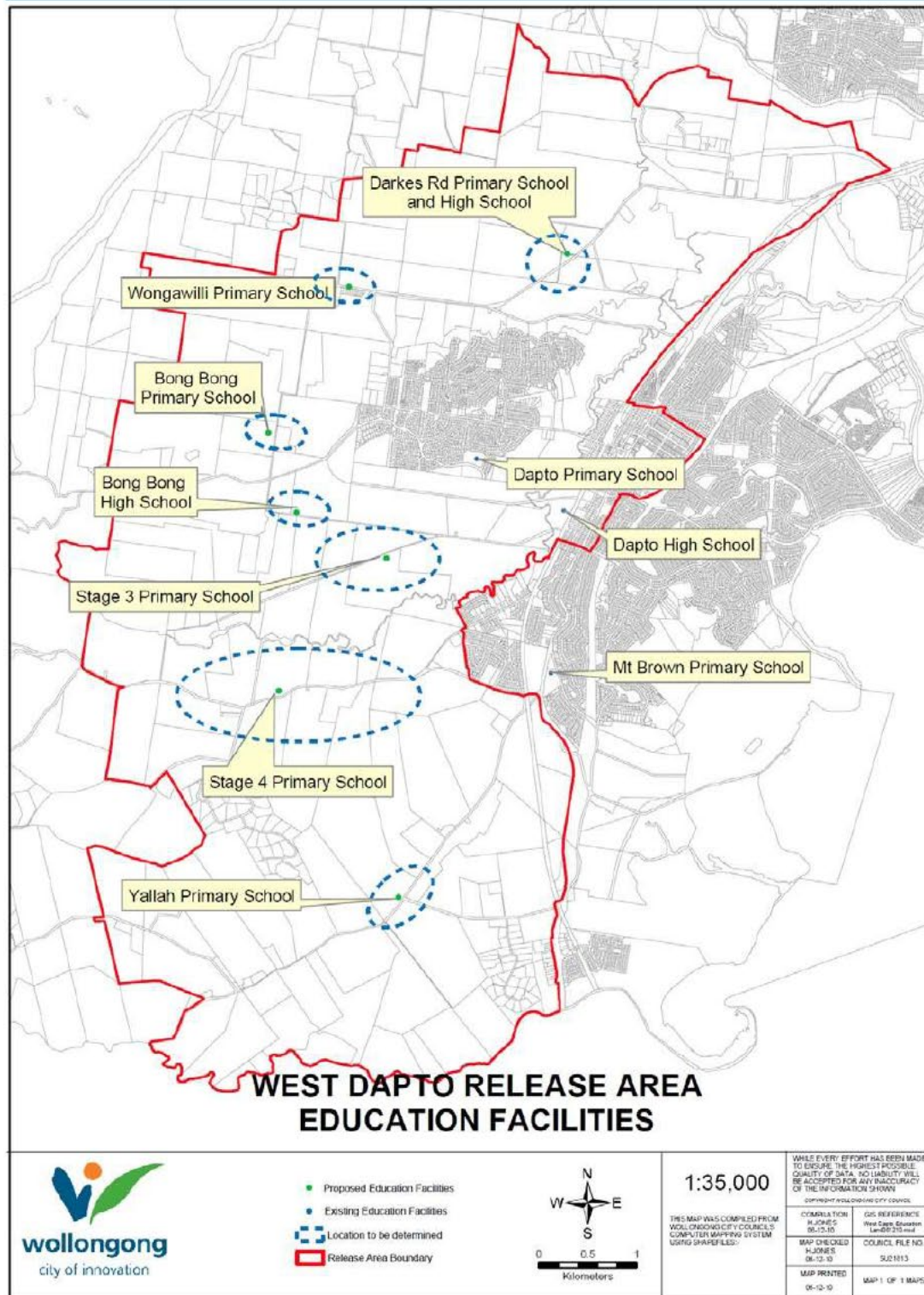


Figure 12. Potential school locations (Council to work with NSW Department of Education)

11 TOWN CENTRE PRINCIPLES

As a new release area, there is an opportunity to ensure that the ideal treatments are made to establish sustainable, appealing and functional residential living as well as commercial and light industrial areas providing employment, social and cultural opportunities with sufficient flexibility to cater for the future populations needs. As with other previous principles the town centre principles should not be considered in isolation.

The town centres of West Dapto will fill diverse roles, functions and mixed uses. The key objective of town centre principles is to help identify centre locations, function and existence. Configurations will reflect the town centre hierarchy with a focus on pedestrian priority. Supported with a decision process (zoning, neighbourhood planning, etc.), appropriate locations will promote the social and economic functions and outcomes sympathetic to character and 'place'.

There are three principles, Hierarchy (**Figure 13**), Movement sensitive and Identity and diversity, each to be considered in planning of town centres to meet the objectives for West Dapto Release Area.

Council also expects the town and village centres of West Dapto to be:

1. Master planned with the plan responding to the release areas planning principles.
2. Subdivision design modelled for walkability with plans that demonstrate public and employment base have easy access to active and public transport.

Principle 1: Hierarchy

Hierarchy provides a basis for which to establish functions, order, and visions as well as allowing the protection of these. Hierarchy is not the only way to understand or to set direction in planning for centres, we understand that the centres are also a connected network, which can support each other in an interlocking way.

Each level of the hierarchy represents the size and general characteristics of the centres commercial, retail and business roles (see **Figure 13**). The Hierarchy reinforces role and function, supports the Wollongong City Centre and higher order centres and provides certainty for investment decisions. Hierarchy reinforces character and identity as well as provides direction around appropriate residential density sympathetic to community facilities and service locations.

Requirements for development in Business zones must comply with contents of the DCP Chapter B4: development in Business Zones. B4 outlines the Hierarchy for the LGA as well as other studies or assessments needed to support development applications.

Regional Centres

Wollongong Local Government Area has two major regional centres Warrawong and Dapto. It forms and important commercial and business centre role in Wollongong LGA.

A series of new centres will be located close to Dapto's existing urban landscape. Supporting Dapto's development as a regional centre will be an important consideration in the planning of new town and village centres. These lower order centres must be sensitive to the levels of hierarchy to maintain existing functions and minimising any negative impact on the hierarchy.

Town Centres

There are three town centres planned for the urban release area. The objective of the town centres is to ensure that development in the Darkes Road (1), Bong Bong (2) and Marshall Mount (3) town centres contribute to the creation of retail, business, commercial, and community hubs that act as public transport nodes and provide significant local employment opportunities.

Major town centres (~15,000m²) are planned within the central western (Bong Bong Road) and the southern (Marshall Mount) parts of the release area. A local town centre is planned in the northern (Darkes Road) area. These are intended to create local retail, business, commercial and community hubs providing significant local employment opportunities. They will need to complement rather than compete with the higher order major regional centre of Dapto.

Council expects the town centres of West Dapto to be master planned demonstrating how the plan responds to these planning principles.

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Village Centres

The West Dapto further review of release area centres and controls (Urbacity, 2014) noted the role of Villages, as a lower order centre, is to “provide convenient alternative to the supermarket based town centres for daily goods and services with a focus on amenity for housing density and improved public transport use”.

Village and local centres will develop localised business opportunities at key places and intersections where bus stops, community facilities and local open space come together to create an urban focal point for the local community. Small villages are proposed ~2,500 m2 of floor space and accommodate a 1,000-1,500m2 supermarket and variety shops.

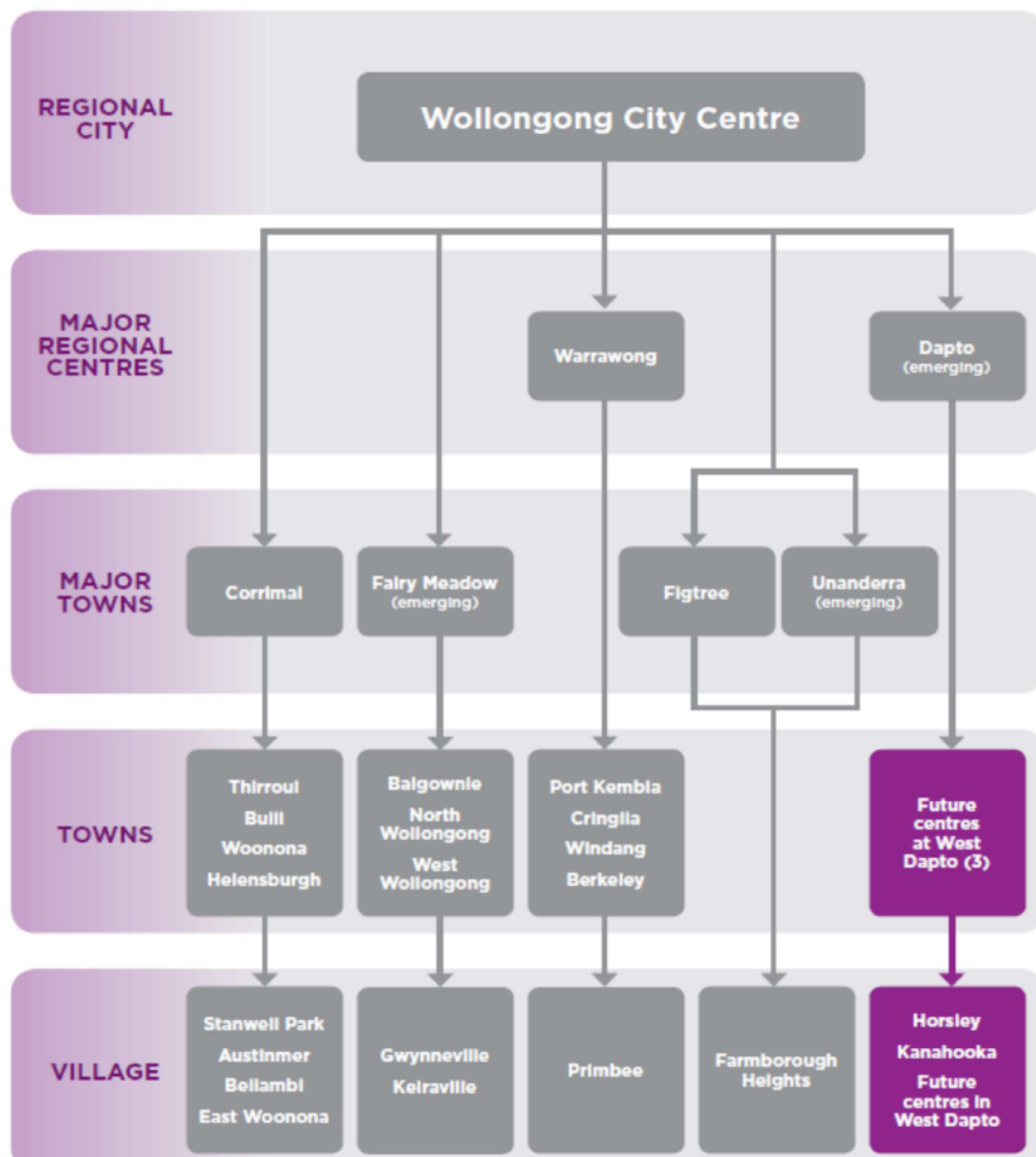


Figure 13. Wollongong Town Centres Hierarchy

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Principle 2: Movement sensitive

The town centres of West Dapto are expected to facilitate social contact, employment, and living needs in a sustainable manner. That is, the town centres will be located to promote active transport, public transport and healthy lifestyles. Living within 400-800m of a mix of destinations is consistently associated with higher levels of active transport in adults and older adults (Heart Foundation, 2017).

Movement sensitive means movement (accessibility, location, etc.) will be a key consideration for co-location of a mix of destinations (or land uses) within a centre. Centres will provide a location for activity, attraction, service for people to walk or cycle to. A focal point and community hub and transport node within the neighbourhood that allows for multiple activities to be undertaken and different daily needs (i.e. live, work, play) to be met in the one location.

Centres must also be supported and surrounded by a network of connected streets, paths and cycle ways, providing and promoting opportunities for active transport, and convenient access to public transport rather than private vehicles. The network will link open space works with Open Space and Recreation principles.

Neighbourhood Plans must consider their interface with adjoining areas and their ability to develop. The Plans must consider how different land use parcels such as centres are linked by the road network and pedestrian / cycle paths within and between different residential neighbourhoods.

Principle 3: Diversity and identity

Centres are vital to the social fabric of a neighbourhood and will facilitate a diverse range of activities by prioritising places and spaces where people of all ages can gather, meet friends and family and engage in social activities.

A vision that encourages diversity and shapes and reflects a centre's character is especially important for new centres. Centres will be diverse from each other (through hierarchy, features and visions). The vision can be understood as capitalising on existing features of heritage, environment (vegetation, topography, etc.) contributing to a new theme expressing the centre's role in the new urban residential landscape. In other words, a vision and purpose for people to create from, understanding that activity, physical setting and meaning come together to create a 'sense of place' framed by the built forms that provide a variety of building types.

The town centres will have a variety of building typologies with urban characteristics such as increased height, minimal or zero street setbacks and street level awnings and verandahs. The public domain is intended to reflect an urban character, with high quality hard and soft landscaping and paved footpaths with advanced planting of shade trees. Parking will be at the rear of blocks and underground as well as good on street provision of kerbside parking – building setbacks to accommodate front parking lots will not be permissible, as these detract from the street qualities sought in these centres.

Other Chapters of Wollongong DCP 2009 containing development controls relating to the developments within the town and village centres include:

1. Chapter B3 – Mixed Use Development for specific controls relating mixed use developments.
2. Chapter B4 – Development in Business Zones for specific controls relating to business and town centre developments.

11.1 Town centre development controls

Development in the West Dapto Town Centres is to comply with the following development controls:

1. Establish a strong urban form that clearly distinguishes the centre or local node from surrounding areas.
2. Taller buildings of 4-6 storeys are encouraged in the town centre core. Lower scale buildings up to 3 storeys in height should surround and support the core.
3. The street wall height should have a 2-3 storey building form.
4. Zero building setbacks on main streets. Other streets are generally to have a setback of between 0 – 2.5m.

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5. Side and rear building setbacks are as follows:

Setback	Distance
Side	Zero
Rear	Zero where lot adjoins allotment zoned B2 Local Centre or 5-6m where lot adjoins allotment with any residential zone.

6. Civic public spaces designed to encourage social interaction with paved areas, outdoor seating and urban green spaces are encouraged to balance the indoor building provisions.
7. Shared parking facilities are encouraged, accessed from laneways of minor streets. Parking lots and parking areas should not be visible from the streets, allowing the built form to define the urban function.

11.2 Village centre development controls

Development in the West Dapto Village Centres is to comply with the following development controls:

1. Building setbacks can be either street aligned (zero) or setback up to 5m to create commercial forecourts or residential courts to the street.
2. Varied building setbacks are encouraged to create an informal organic character.
3. Building heights of up to 2 storeys are encouraged to create an urban village character with upper floor uses including small scale commercial and residential developments.
4. Parking to be provided at the rear of buildings in the form of rear laneways and parking areas accessed from the rear laneways / car courts.
5. All shops should address and be entered from the major street where possible, or the secondary street.
6. Community congregation areas to be north facing and take advantage of escarpment views where possible.
7. Street parking to be maximised around villages.
8. Parking lots and parking areas are generally not to be visible from the main collector roads, allowing the built form to define the urban function.

12 EMPLOYMENT PRINCIPLES

Five of the Seven Employment Principles in the West Dapto Vision 2018 intend to guide the development and creation of sustainable employment outcomes for the West Dapto Urban Release Area.

The creation of employment opportunities within and near West Dapto allows people to work close to where they live and can reduce the overall traffic generated by the development.

The Structure Plan (**Figure 2**) shows the main employment area, in the northern end of the release area at Kembala Grange, in purple. The land is mostly zoned for light and heavy industrial land uses. There are some limited areas of light industrial land arranged in an enterprise corridor north and south of the Dapto Regional Centre, and some west of the M1 and along Yallah Road, Yallah to provide additional local employment opportunities.

Other Considerations

1. Wollongong Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plans, and Advantage Wollongong, Invest Wollongong.
2. Chapter B5 Industrial Development for controls relating to development on industrial lands.

Principle 1: Support local sustainable and accessible employment

- 1.1 Support a variety of employment opportunities accessible to the whole community.
- 1.2 Employment containment to reduce commuting out of the release area and region.
- 1.3 Local access to higher order (career generating) employment opportunities.
- 1.4 Encourage high density employment opportunities within walking distance of existing or proposed public transport services.
- 1.5 Encourage employment area developments adjoining the structural road network to take advantage of accessibility and exposure.

Principle 2: Attract, facilitate and support industries, enterprises and business to locate in West Dapto (this principle is supported by Council, Business Chambers and other organisations as required).

Principle 3: Ensure Town and Village centre employment outcomes are prioritised

- 3.1 Town and village centres are to ensure planning decisions (such as master plans and spatial arrangements) support and prioritise employment outcomes.
- 3.2 Encourage professional service type jobs and roles that are beyond the normal retail type jobs normally expected in new urban release areas.

Principle 4: Protect existing employment land

- 4.1 Maintain existing zoned employment land within the release area to ensure a supply is maintained over time and is available for employment generating opportunities.
- 4.2 Create a strategy to enable appropriate interim uses of employment areas that also allows for gradual intensification over time.
- 4.3 Support the preservation of large lots and clusters of light and heavy industrial land and ensure business parks are not located within light industrial zones.

Principle 5: Take advantage of and encourage employment innovations

- 5.1 Planning decisions to anticipate, be responsive to and cater for innovative employment solutions.

Principle 6: Improve employment opportunities and ensure a high standard

- 6.1 Ensure developments are considerate of their context and are compatible with residential and sensitive land uses as well as conservation outcomes of the urban release area.
- 6.2 Apply a merit-based approach when assessing employment generating activities.
- 6.3 Encourage development for employment which provides a range of goods and services without adversely affecting the amenity, health or safety of any adjoining area.

13 HOUSING PRINCIPLES

Any specific controls for Neighbourhood Plans must consider the ability to develop adjoining areas including linkages to those areas.

The Housing Principles should be read in conjunction with Council's LGA-wide Housing Policy setting, which is updated from time to time to ensure we are addressing the challenges of a changing housing environment.

These principles should be considered in conjunction with all other planning principles as they all contribute to achieving the vision for the West Dapto Release Area and ultimately sustainable housing outcomes.

"The communities will be healthy, sustainable and resilient and will have access to diverse housing choice and active or passive open space accessible by walkways, cycle ways and public transport."

Urban Residential Density Distribution

The intention for West Dapto's urban structure is to provide varying housing densities with increased densities located around town and village centres, and community hubs. Targeting the delivery of medium residential densities in the release area encourages population diversity, makes public transport more viable and supports the sustainability of the town and village centres. A range of housing types are to be provided to ensure that the housing needs of all household types are met. A diverse demographic profile will help ensure a sustainable and vibrant community in the long term.

The areas of lower residential density (R2 Low Density Residential zone) should provide an average of 13 dwellings per hectare and then in later stages 15 dwellings per hectare. In the more sensitive areas, such as the "transition" areas shown on the structure plan (**Figure 2**). Council proposes densities around 5 to 10 dwellings per hectare to enable the protection of environmental values and minimise visual impacts. The areas of medium residential density (R3 Medium Density Residential zone) should provide an average of 20 to 25 dwellings per hectare. Density measures such as Gross Density help inform and set targets at a precinct level (based on Landcom, 2011, Residential Density guide and supporting charts, (**Figure 15**). Net density (**Figure 14**) will show if the desired mix and ultimate (finished development) housing is being achieved. These are not site by site or zone controls as the aim is for diversity. They help to inform infrastructure planning, and to understand the intensity of built forms and population.

Principle 1: Encourage housing diversity

Diversity can be delivered through different products at different stages of planning by promoting and providing a range of density and lot size and shapes to offer a range of choice to better meet changing community needs.

Mixture of density low to high, single dwellings, dual occupancy, town houses and apartments in appropriate locations should all be considered in neighbourhood planning and subdivision design stages.

Promote increased densities and innovative design types close to town and village centres and transport infrastructure where possible.

A variety of lot sizes and dimensions must be provided to achieve diversity in products to suit a range of household structures and to meet the density targets relating to the residential zones (Refer to **Figure 14**).

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Reference chart | Residential density and planning controls

TYPICAL FSR & LOT AREAS FOR HOUSE TYPES



Figure 14. Net Residential Density Chart (Landcom, 2011).

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Reference chart | Gross residential density

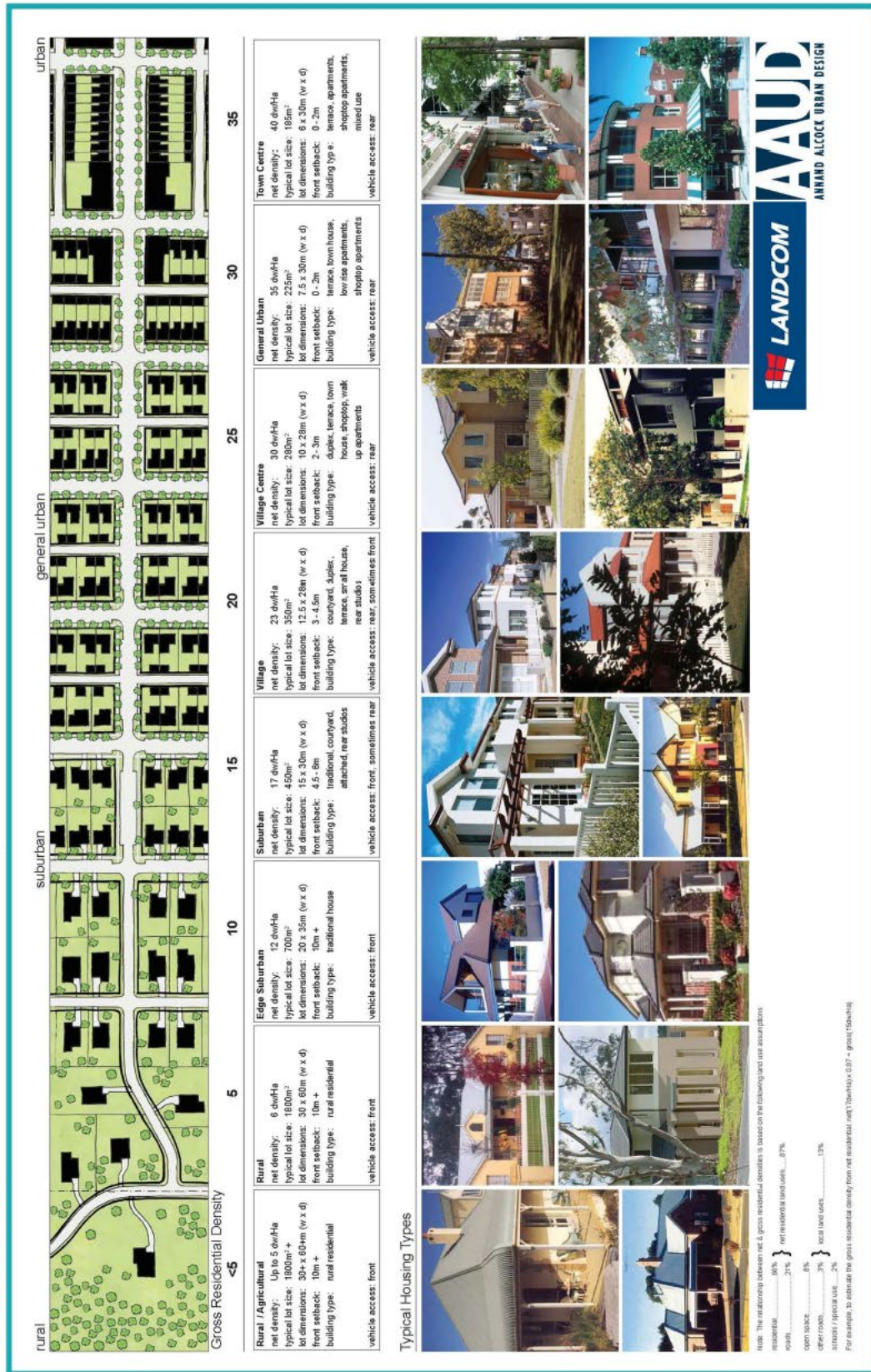


Figure 15. Gross Residential Density (Landcom, 2011)

Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 – for adoption October 2021

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Principle 2: Promote housing affordability

Residential neighbourhoods cater for a variety of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Promoting housing mixture is one tool that provides opportunity for more affordable housing options and reduces housing stress.

Principle 3: Establish sustainable, energy efficient, appealing and functional residential living

- 1 Seek to promote design excellence in housing provision and neighbourhood planning.
- 2 Target an increased use and uptake of renewable energy through housing and neighbourhood design.
- 3 Target smart design solutions for housing with passive heating/cooling (housing placement in lots, responsive floor plans), light coloured roofing and light paving or ground covering materials (both reduces ambient air temperatures in the neighbourhoods and roof cavity temperatures).
- 4 Lots must have the appropriate area and dimensions for the siting of dwellings, canopy trees and other vegetation, private outdoor open space, rainwater tank, and vehicular access and on-site parking.

Principle 4: Creating local amenity and a sense of place

Design safe, healthy and active neighbourhoods with interactive interfaces between residences, the streets and surrounds. It is about ensuring there is visual connection between housing and the streets, parks and activity areas they are adjoining or interfacing with.

Encouraging and supporting housing design that responds to place. Creating site responsive built form and lot layouts that consider existing features and landscape context, natural land form and surrounding land uses.

Manage housing growth to protect and promote the conservation values that contribute to concepts of 'place' in West Dapto.

1. Lot size and layout must respond to the physical characteristics of the land, such as slope and existing significant vegetation, and site constraints including bush fire risk.
2. Lot design is to facilitate housing fronting onto creek line corridors and other areas of public open space, to incorporate these spaces into the living environment, facilitate surveillance, and prevent isolation and degradation of these spaces.

Principle 5: Housing transition to the Illawarra Escarpment

Reduce housing density on the fringe of the urban release area to provide delineation to the housed urban areas and a buffer to the escarpment and important environmental features.

14 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

Neighbourhood Planning is a progressive step between the West Dapto Structure Plan, the urban zoning process, and a development application for subdivision. It allows issues to be considered on a neighbourhood or catchment scale. A Neighbourhood Plan must be adopted into this Development Control Plan before Council determines a development application for land within the West Dapto Urban Release Area (WDURA). Neighbourhood Planning is the preferred approach of Council to meet the requirements of Clauses 6.1(2) and 6.2(2) of the WLEP 2009. Council acknowledges that a concept development application can also satisfy this obligation when proposed at a Neighbourhood scale (**Figure 17**).

Neighbourhood Planning is intended to:

- ensure adjoining land owners jointly (or on behalf of another) consider common constraints and design issues.
- provide a means to work through issues such as transport access and the staging of development.
- allow Council and other agencies to better align infrastructure planning and delivery to where development is occurring or is ready to occur.
- achieve efficiencies of shared infrastructure requirements delivered at a Neighbourhood scale to allow for shared servicing, shared cost/contribution and efficient ongoing maintenance (for example water management).
- set urban density targets at an appropriate scale that supports town and village centre development.
- align neighbourhood boundaries with ownership/cadastre and water sub-catchments reflecting the existing environmental setting.
- identify and protect environmental and heritage conservation areas.
- manage the interface between urban development and adjoining land uses.
- provide guidance for the preparation of a development application for land contained within the Neighbourhood Plan.

Draft Neighbourhood Plans will be exhibited as proposed amendments to this chapter. After exhibition of a draft and adoption of a final Neighbourhood Plan into this chapter, development applications for lots within the defined area of the Neighbourhood Plan can be lodged. A development application within a defined Neighbourhood (**Figure 17**) will not be accepted unless there is an adopted Neighbourhood Plan.

Development applications must align with any relevant Neighbourhood Plan, identified Sequencing or Staging Plans. A development application can be lodged on behalf of many land owners, if the owner's consent is provided for each affected lot. Any proposed variation to an agreed Neighbourhood Plan will require justification and will be considered on merit. Council may require the agreement of adjoining owners for variations to an adopted Neighbourhood Plan on or near property boundaries particularly where variations to an adopted Neighbourhood Plan arise as a result of a development application. The variation needs to be adopted before the development application is determined, or at the next opportunity.

14.1 Neighbourhood Plan Requirements

Neighbourhood Plans are required to:

- support and reflect the West Dapto Vision 2018 Planning Principles and Structure Plan.
- confirm the developable areas within the defined Neighbourhoods outlined in **Figure 17**. Council will also consider proposals to consolidate neighbourhoods.
- supplement the previous information prepared to support rezoning of West Dapto. For example, information prepared by Council in 2007 did not have sufficient resources or site access to allow detailed consideration of every property in the WDURA.
You can request copies of the studies from Council's Urban Release or Customer Service teams (The West Dapto Aboriginal Heritage Study is not a public document).
- consider all potential constraints holistically, mitigate impacts, or propose solutions to managing constraints on a neighbourhood or catchment scale, rather than property by property.
- define the desired future character for the neighbourhood.
- plan the development sequence for all lots within a neighbourhood to ensure adjoining land owners consider each other's proposals, concepts and development timeframes (planning through any access issues, etc).

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- encourage the integration of development sites, development sequencing and economies of scale (eg opportunities for efficiencies through shared infrastructure, integrated outcomes with well-considered interfaces between land uses). Avoid exclusion of adjoining lots that may result in development isolation or disjointed development outcomes.
- provide more detailed neighbourhood specific information such as future residential density, proposed landform, open space functions, conservation areas, water management structures and neighbourhood transport network. The specific information shall be guided by the West Dapto Structure Plan, the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan and other relevant sections of this DCP chapter (for example 6.1 The Road Network).
- ensure that the impact of earthworks on the natural topography, landform and vegetation is minimised.
- ensure sufficient space is provided in a neighbourhood plan for water management, open space and any other land uses, or infrastructure required (considering the Principles in the West Dapto Vision 2018) to support safe and sustainable communities.
- ensure interfaces between land uses and delivery of large infrastructure is well coordinated within and with adjacent neighbourhoods.
- identify additional specific information that is required to be addressed at a future development application stage.

14.2 Pathways to Neighbourhood Planning

There are two options for neighbourhood planning in the West Dapto Urban Release Area:

- Preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (lodged with or without a Planning Proposal), or
- Lodging a Concept Development Application (CDA).

In West Dapto, the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan has traditionally been pursued and is Council's preferred option, however the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* also identifies CDAs as an option.

14.2.1 Pre-lodgement and Lodgement Pathway

The following steps apply to all draft Neighbourhood Plans and Concept Development Applications:

- a. **Optional Pre-meeting** Discuss the site with Council staff to gauge the general acceptability of the overall proposal. Council will consider the current Sequencing Plan, Staging Plan and planned infrastructure delivery. This discussion is offered to support a holistic approach to planning and to streamline the process.
- b. **Mandatory Pre-lodgement meeting** held with the applicant and representatives from relevant Council Divisions to discuss the preliminary neighbourhood plan proposal. Detailed notes from the meeting will generally be given to the applicant within 10 business days. All pre-lodgement advice will include as a minimum reference to the matters to be addressed in a Neighbourhood Plan or CDA (Section 14.2.3 below). A fee may be payable to Council subject to Council's Fees and Charges.
- c. Applicant refines their proposal, guided by the pre-lodgement notes.
- d. **Lodgement:** The draft neighbourhood plan or concept development proposal is lodged with Council, accompanied by the applicable assessment fee. The application must also include the completed lodgement checklist, confirming that the necessary information accompanies the application.
- e. Council will process the application within 14 days. If an application is incomplete or inadequate it will be rejected. If this occurs, Council will return the rejected application to the applicant, with a letter outlining the reasons for rejection.

14.2.2 Neighbourhood Planning Assessment Pathway

The following steps apply only to Neighbourhood Plans:

- a. **Assessment period:** If an application is accepted, the draft neighbourhood plan's assessment period will begin. A Council officer will seek expert advice from various internal staff. Together, they will review the proposal to decide if it is supportable or if more information is required. Council staff are generally given 21 days to provide referral comments.

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If more information is needed, a request for information (RFI) will be sent to the applicant. The applicant's response must be made, in full to Council, within 21 days. When the new information is received, it will be reviewed to determine its completeness. The new information will be re-referred to Council staff for review and comments. The assessment period should include only one RFI.

A report to Council will be prepared, at the end of the assessment period, recommending that the proposal be:

- I. **Exhibited.** This will occur if the draft plan is considered generally supportable to progress. Any outstanding RFI issues that can be resolved post exhibition would also be detailed in the Council report.
- II. **Rejected.** If significant outstanding issues remain unresolved after the RFI process, a recommendation to reject the draft plan will be made. If it is rejected, it cannot progress further, and the applicant will be notified.

An alternate resolution may also be made by the Council.

Where a Neighbourhood Plan is lodged with a concurrent Planning Proposal the Planning Proposal will be subject to Local Planning Panel review before the report to Council for exhibition is prepared.

- b. **Exhibition:** If the proposal is supported by Council for exhibition, the draft Neighbourhood Plan will be exhibited for a minimum 28 days. External referral agencies will be directly notified of the proposal and given copies of the draft plan with the relevant supporting documents.
- c. **Post-exhibition period:** Council will review all submissions received at the end of the exhibition period. An RFI will be forwarded to the applicant, if required, to allow the resolution of any issues raised.

A report to Council will be prepared at the end of the post exhibition period, outlining any issues raised in submissions. The report will recommend adoption of the proposal, or rejection. An alternate resolution may also be recommended by the Council. If the proposal is rejected, it will not progress any further, and the applicant will be notified. Council staff will be available to discuss the reasons for an application's rejection, where necessary.

14.2.3 Concept Development Applications Assessment (CDA) Pathway

Division 4.4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979* sets out the statutory requirements for making concept development applications. Section 4.23 of the EP&A Act 1979 provides that a concept development application can satisfy the requirement that a DCP must be prepared before land can be developed, as required by Part 6 of WLEP 2009. Therefore, Council can consider a CDA as an alternative to a Neighbourhood Plan.

A CDA sets out concept proposals for the development of a site, similar to a Neighbourhood Plan. Detailed proposals for the site or for separate parts of the site are to be the subject of a subsequent development application, or applications. These subsequent applications must be consistent with the original consent.

A concept development application must also:

- demonstrate consistency with the West Dapto Vision 2018 and all relevant chapters of Wollongong DCP 2009.
- be proposed at a Neighbourhood scale consistent with the defined Neighbourhood applying to the land, or larger, as shown in **Figure 17** Defined Neighbourhoods.
- be compliant with the relevant planning controls, or where there are non-compliances these are either minor or satisfactorily justified.

The following steps apply only to CDAs:

- a. **Exhibition:** If the proposal is supported for exhibition, the CDA will be exhibited for a minimum 28 days in accordance with Council's Community Participation Plan.

External referral agencies will be directly notified of the proposal.

- b. **Assessment period:** Council will collaborate with internal specialist staff to review the proposal to decide if the proposal is supportable, or if more information is required.

If more information is needed, a request for additional information will be sent to the applicant. An applicant's response must be made, in full to Council, within 21 days. When the information is received, it will be reviewed to determine its completeness.

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- c. **Post-exhibition period:** Council will review all submissions received, including agency submissions, at the end of the exhibition period. An RFI will be forwarded to the applicant, if required, to allow the resolution of any issues raised.

A report to Council will be prepared, at the end of the post-exhibition period, recommending adoption of the proposal into this chapter of the DCP, or rejection. An alternate resolution may also be recommended by the Council. If the proposal is rejected, it will not progress any further, and the applicant will be notified.

- d. **Determination:** Following the end of the assessment period, Council staff, where possible under delegations, will determine the CDA.

- e. **Post determination:** In the event that a CDA has been approved in accordance with Section 4.23 of the EP&A Act 1979 and is deemed to have satisfied the requirements of Part 6 of WLEP 2009, Council can consider that approval as an alternative to a Neighbourhood Plan. The Concept Approval shall be adopted into this chapter of the DCP as soon as practical.

See **Figure 16** below:

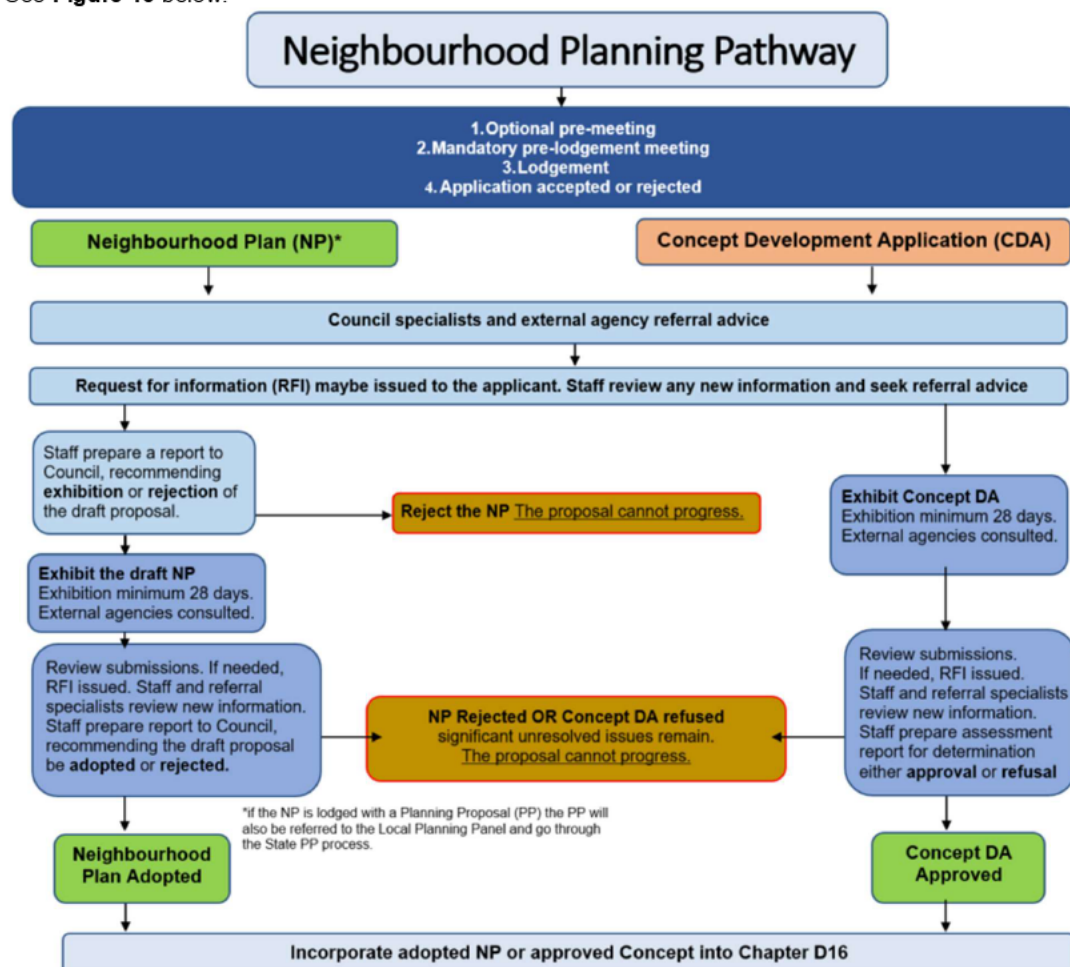


Figure 16. Neighbourhood Planning Pathways flowchart

14.3 Matters to be Addressed in Neighbourhood Planning Applications

An application for a Neighbourhood Plan must include:

1. Site location and description, and general land capability assessment, addressing existing issues such as:
 - Wollongong LEP 2009 provisions (including Zoning, Minimum Lot Size, FSR, Building Height, Flooding, Heritage, Acid Sulfate Soils, riparian corridors, etc)
 - other relevant legislation

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- the setting within West Dapto, for example the proximity to commercial centres, main roads, community services
 - flooding and bush fire constraints
 - topography, known geotechnical constraints, known contamination constraints
 - biodiversity (EECs, bushland, significant trees, habitat)
 - heritage - historical land use, heritage sites, including Indigenous Heritage cultural issues and visual character
 - existing road network
 - available utilities, services and existing easements
 - need for community and recreation facilities
 - noise impacts (e.g. from main roads, industrial areas, or public and private railways).
2. A concept Neighbourhood Plan and supporting documentation, showing the proposed:
- land use areas including, but not limited to, residential, retail, employment, recreation and conservation areas
 - road layout and hierarchy
 - indicative dwelling density (**Figure 15**) and yield
 - public transport, bicycle and pedestrian routes demonstrating walkability
 - drainage management concept plan based on modelling (water quantity, quality, and flood behaviour) inclusive of indicative locations and sizing of infrastructure
- Note – where a drainage/water quality solution is developed at a catchment or neighbourhood level, Council will consider acquisition where the agreed detention basin site is consistent with the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan
- buffers to heritage items or other proposed heritage conservation management measures
 - riparian corridors, buffers and proposed future uses
 - location of schools, community facilities, recreation facilities and parks, including any proposed public land
 - conceptual Bulk Earthworks Plan is required. The Bulk Earthworks Plan shall also demonstrate the feasibility of the drainage (stormwater) infrastructure and road layout plans. Justification will be required where there are changes to the existing landform.
3. In collaboration with Council advice, a staging or sequencing plan supporting the concept Neighbourhood Plan showing:
- all existing site boundaries within the neighbourhood, and
 - proposed development staging within the planned area, taking into consideration delivery of essential infrastructure, access and logical progression as a development front.
4. Submission in electronic and PDF form.
- All the above data layers are required to be presented in electronic form. The electronic Neighbourhood Plan package will include either a set of Shapefiles, a Geodatabase or set of CAD files or be provided in another form as required by Council. The applicant shall also seek advice regarding Council's specific naming conventions, coordinate system and metadata requirements prior to lodgement of the Neighbourhood Plan.
 - Council also requires the Neighbourhood Plan and supporting plans (staging, infrastructure plan, etc) to be provided in PDF form.

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Defined Neighbourhoods in West Dapto Urban Release Area

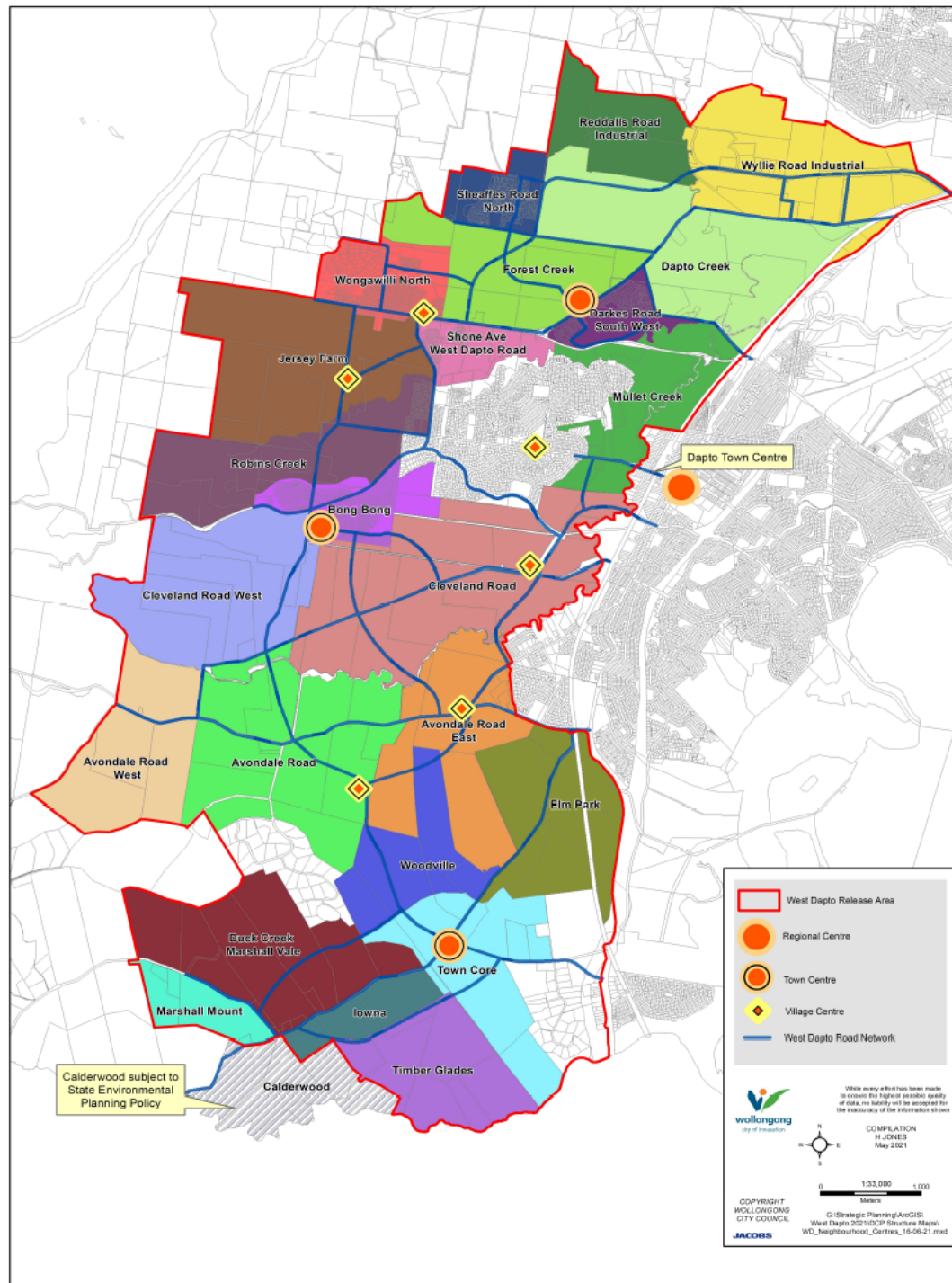


Figure 17. Defined Neighbourhoods in West Dapto Urban Release Area.

The transport network displayed in Figure 17 is correct as at the time of adoption and represents the overall transport structure depicted through the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan. The West Dapto Development Contributions Plan provides additional information relating to infrastructure requirements and should be read in conjunction with the Wollongong DCP 2009 Chapter - for example, apportionment, infrastructure costed in the plan, and infrastructure not included in the plan. The West Dapto Development Contributions Plan is available on Council's website.

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14.4 Transitional Arrangements

Council recognises that the WDURA is an active release area where much development has already occurred, and new neighbourhoods are forming. Council also recognises that new Neighbourhoods, as shown in **Figure 17** Defined Neighbourhoods in West Dapto Urban Release Area, will be developed over time.

All existing adopted Neighbourhood Plans in Section 14 remain the guiding step between the West Dapto Structure Plan and Development Applications. A Neighbourhood Plan is repealed by an amendment to this chapter (Chapter D16: West Dapto Urban Release Area) where the guiding function of that Neighbourhood Plan is replaced by a subsequent adopted Neighbourhood Plan. Where a Neighbourhood Plan is under assessment or pre-lodgement meetings have been held, those applications can continue (these are listed within the Council Business Paper of 18 October 2021).

In the event that a Concept Development Application has been approved in accordance with Section 4.23 of the EP&A Act and is deemed to have satisfied the requirements of Part 6 of WLEP 2009, Council can consider that approval as an alternative to a Neighbourhood Plan. The Concept Approval shall be adopted into this chapter of the DCP as soon as practical.

All Neighbourhood Planning applications lodged after 31 December 2021 must reflect **Figure 17** Defined Neighbourhoods unless they are subject to the transitional arrangements outlined in this Section.

14.5 Adopted Neighbourhood Plans

Section 14.5 outlines all neighbourhood plans that have been adopted into the DCP for the purposes of this Part.

All adopted Neighbourhood Plans remain in force until such time as they are superseded by a subsequent Neighbourhood Plan. In some circumstances, adopted Neighbourhood Plans represent part of the larger defined neighbourhood shown in **Figure 17**.

The table below lists adopted Neighbourhood Plans and identifies how these relate to Defined Neighbourhoods depicted in **Figure 17**.

Defined Neighbourhood (Figure 17)	Neighbourhood Plans adopted before 1 October 2021 These form part of the Defined Neighbourhood area.	Submitted by	Adoption Date
Bong Bong	14.3.1. Bong Bong East and North	Stockland	14 Dec 2010
Bong Bong	14.3.2. Bong Bong Town Centre	Vinta Group / Bong Bong Town Centre	14 Dec 2010
Wongawilli north	14.3.3. Wongawilli north	Cardno Forbes Rigby and Jones Flint and Pike.	26 Nov 2012
Jersey Farm	14.3.5 Shone Avenue south	KF Williams	26 Jul 2011
Reddalls Road Industrial and Solar Radio Station	14.3.6 Reddalls Road Industrial	Beadnell	9 Dec 2013
Sheaffes Road North	14.3.7 Sheaffes Road North	SMEC Urban	8 Apr 2013
Darkes Road South West	14.3.8 Darkes Road South West	Don Fox Planning	24 Mar 2014
Avondale Road West	14.3.9 Avondale Road North, Huntley	Urbis	3 Aug 2015
Shone Avenue West Dapto Road	14.3.10 Shone Avenue / West Dapto Road	KF Williams	24 Aug 2015
Stream Hill	14.3.11 West Dapto Road / Sheaffes Road (south)	Watts Consulting for Wollongong City Council	19 Oct 2015
Cleveland Road West	14.3.12 Bong Bong South	Stockland	19 Nov 2018
Robins Creek	14.3.13 Hayes Lane and Iredell Road	Cardno	6 Apr 2020 & 2 Aug 2021
Woodville, Elm Park, Duck Creek Marshall Vale, Town Core, Iowna, Timber Glades	14.3.14 Stage 5 Yallah, Marshall Mount future neighbourhood precincts	Neighbourhoods yet to be planned.	9 Dec 2019

14.5.1 Bong Bong East and North



Figure 18. Neighbourhood Plan 1 - Bong Bong East and North

The following variations to development controls have been accepted:

Chapter B1 Residential Development - Section 4.5 Front setbacks – controls 1 and 2 are replaced with:

1. The following setback requirements apply from the primary street frontage to the front façade of the building:
 - (a) Front building line: 4.5m minimum setback, except for garages which must be setback at least 5.5m from the property boundary on the primary road.
 - (b) Articulation zone: An articulation zone up to a maximum of 1.5m measured from the foremost edge of the building line may be incorporated within the front setback zone. The following building elements are permitted in the articulation zone:
 - i) an entry feature or portico
 - ii) a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah
 - iii) a window box treatment
 - iv) a bay window or similar feature
 - v) an awning or other feature over a window
 - vi) a sun shading feature.
 - (c) A building element must not extend above the eave gutter line, other than a pitched roof to an entry feature or portico that has the same pitch as the roof on the dwelling house.
 - (d) The maximum area of all building elements within the articulation zone, other than a building element listed in (v) or (vi) above, must not be more than twenty five percent of the area of the articulation zone, measured through the horizontal plane of the elements.
2. For corner allotments a 2m minimum setback requirement applies from the secondary street frontage to the façade of the building.

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Chapter B1 Residential Development - Section 4.6 Side and rear setbacks – controls 1 to 3 are replaced with:

1. A dwelling house and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to the dwelling house with a building height at any point up to 3.8m on an allotment with an area greater than or equal to 450m² must have a setback from a side boundary of at least 900mm. This control does not apply to a secondary street frontage.
2. Any part of a dwelling house that has a building height in excess of 3.8m and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to a dwelling house on an allotment with an area greater than or equal to 450m² must have a setback from a side boundary of at least the sum of 900mm and an amount that is equal to one quarter of the additional building height above 3.8m. This control does not apply to a secondary street frontage.

Note - A two storey dwelling house may have its ground floor component (up to 3.8m in height) setback 900mm from the side boundary with the second storey setback further as required by the formula in (2).

A dwelling house that is part two storey and part single storey may have the single storey portion of the dwelling house (up to 3.8m) setback 900mm from the side boundary and the two storey portion of the dwelling house setback further as required by the formula in (2).

3. On an allotment with an area less than 450m² and a lot width 10m or less, where an easement for access and maintenance as well as driveway crossing locations (which are located so as not to adversely impact on-street parking capacity) are provided on title, a zero side setback may be applied to one side for the single storey component of the dwelling. The two storey component of the dwelling is to be setback further as required by the formula in (2). This control does not apply to a secondary street frontage.

The following additional controls to apply:

1. A dwelling house and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to the dwelling house with a building height at any point up to 3.8m must have a setback from the rear boundary of at least 3m.
2. A dwelling house with a building height of more than 3.8m and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to the dwelling house must have a setback from the rear boundary of at least 3m, plus an amount that is equal to three times the additional building height above 3.8m up to a maximum setback of 8m.
3. Despite (6) and (7), an allotment that has a rear boundary with a laneway may have a building line that abuts that boundary for up to 50 per cent of the length of that boundary.

Chapter B2 Residential Subdivision – Section 13 Cut and Fill land reshaping works – does not apply to master planning of land and precinct subdivision applications.

14.5.2 Bong Bong Town Centre

In the area where Bong Bong Road adjoins the north-south arterial route a new district town centre is to be established, based on a north-south orientated main street (see **Figure 18** Bong Bong East and North Neighbourhood Plan). The Bong Bong Town Centre is to be the primary town centre in the release area. The Bong Bong Town Centre is to be a supermarket based centre with a range of shops and would accommodate around 15,000m² of retail floor space.

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14.5.3 Wongawilli – North

Wongawilli North will provide a mix of housing densities from large lot housing towards the escarpment and becoming denser towards the east and surrounding the village centre. The riparian corridor will create some structural form for passive recreation and active transport links along shared paths between the residential pockets.

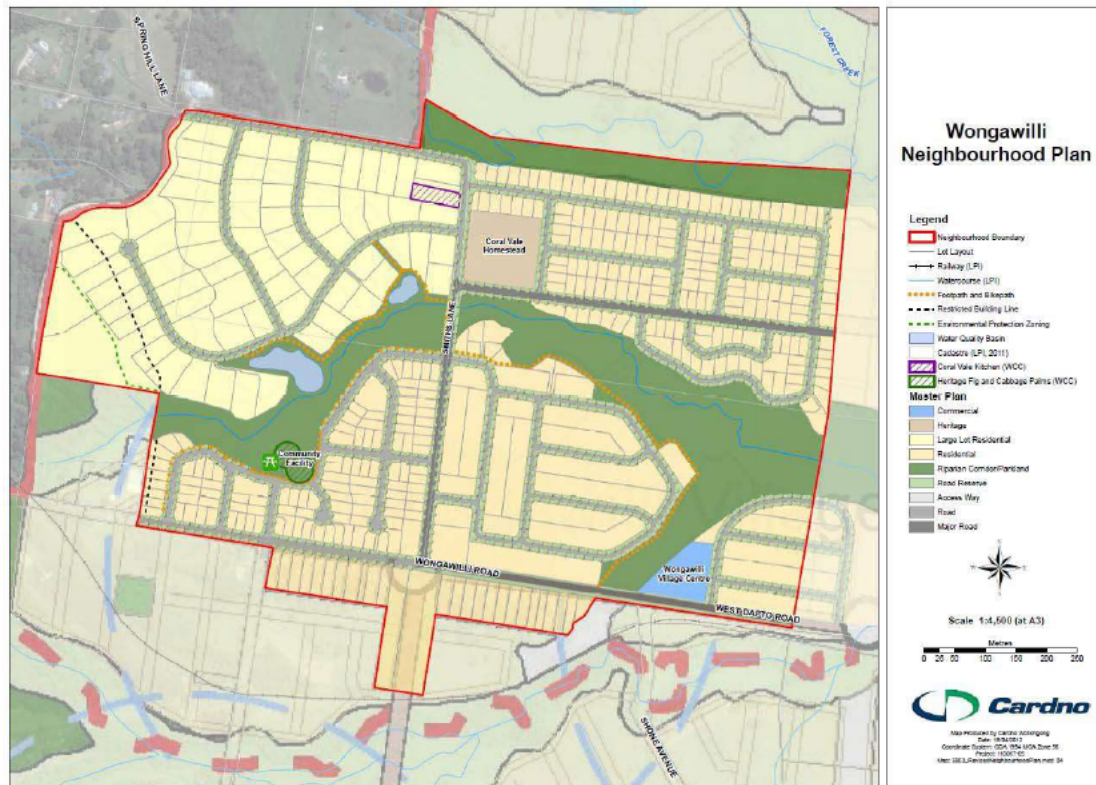


Figure 19. Wongawilli North Neighbourhood Plan

The following modified and additional controls to apply:

1. Minimum lot width fronting Wongawilli Road and Smiths Lane of 15m;
2. Minimum front building line setback of 4.5m for all lots fronting Wongawilli Road and Smiths Lane;
3. The maximum length of cul-de-sacs that provide access to lots fronting Wongawilli Road Should not exceed 130m;
4. For lots with a dual road frontage:
 - (a) Wongawilli Road and Smiths Lane is considered to be the primary road frontage and the internal unnamed road is considered to be the secondary road frontage and the rear of the lots;
 - (b) All dwellings must face, address and activate the primary road frontage of Wongawilli Road and Smiths Lane;
 - (c) Carports or garages must be located and accessed from the secondary road frontage rear of the lots;
 - (d) Minimum rear setbacks are to remain in accordance with Chapter B1, garages and carports are to have a minimum rear setback of 5.5m in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 20**;
 - (e) Fencing and landscaping treatment of the secondary road frontage is in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 20**. Examples of Articulated fencing include, but are not limited to:
 - i) Masonry to 1.2m high with open type lattice or slats above with masonry elements no wider than 150mm;
 - ii) Timber Lap and Cap;
 - iii) Colorbond solid to 1.2m with Colorbond lattice style top sections.

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5. For lots backing onto or adjoining the Rural Fire Service (RFS) property:
- Dwelling house, secondary dwelling and any habitable areas must be setback at least 10m from the rear or common property boundary that adjoins the RFS property.
 - Outbuildings and garages must be setback at least 5m from the rear of common boundary that adjoins the RFS property.

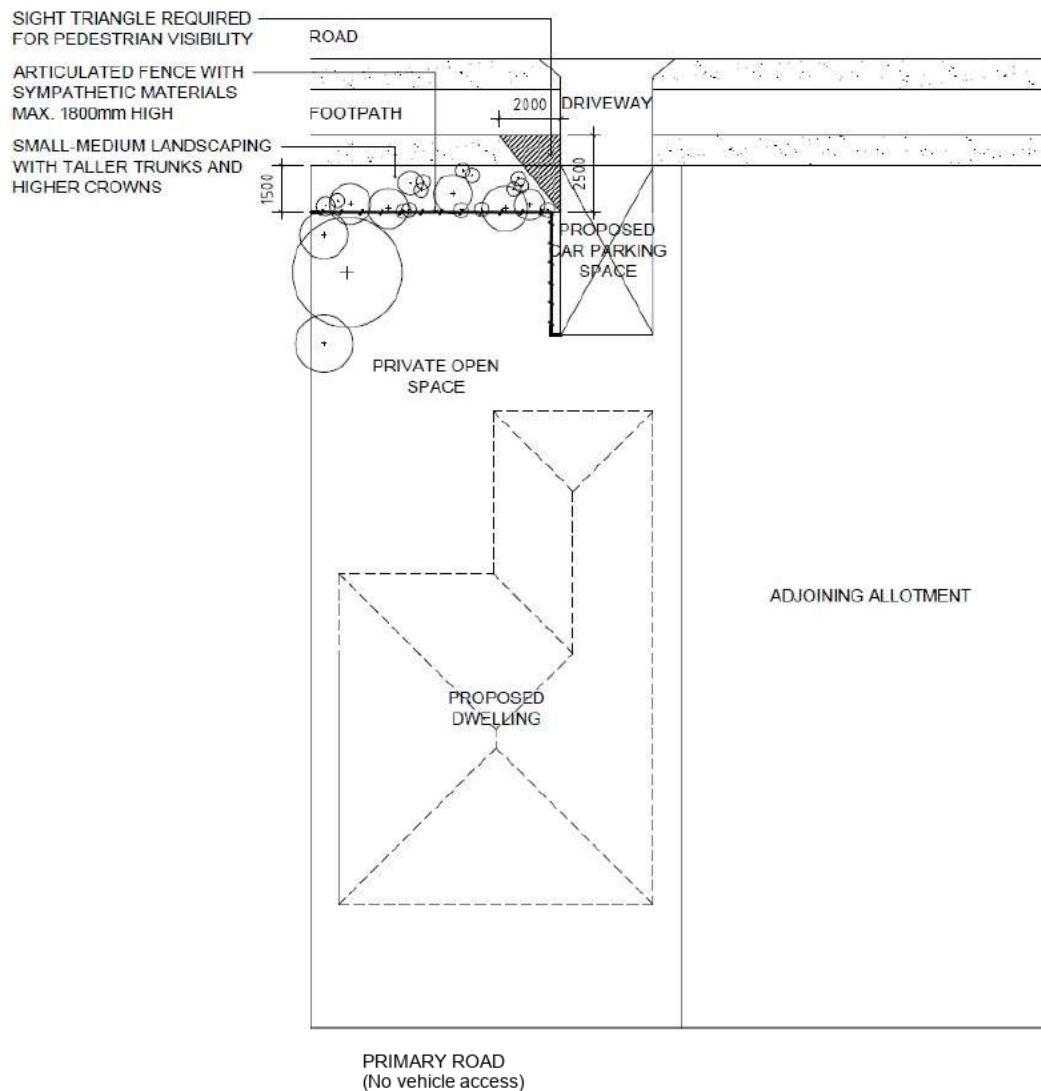


Figure 20. Dual frontage property secondary frontage treatment

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Wongawilli Village centre will provide a small convenience centre with a small grocer and some mixed retail shops. The centre will be designed focusing on activating the interface with the riparian boundary and its West Dapto Road frontage. Parking will be included in the village design with street parking along the secondary street and a parking lot area provided along the north, generally not visible from West Dapto Road, allowing built form to perform a clear street defining urban function. The village form will be guided by the concept design presented in **Figure 21**.



Figure 21. Wongawilli Village Centre – Conceptual design

14.5.4 Wongawilli Mine Spur Rail line

It is anticipated that the Wongawilli Mine will continue to operate for the next 30 years, or longer. Coal is transported from the mine to Port Kembla via the rail network. Future urban development should be designed to recognise the continued use of the rail spur line and include measure to mitigate noise and other potential impacts. Division 15 of SEPP Infrastructure 2007 applies to development near the spur line.

Objectives:

- (a) To facilitate the transport of coal from Wongawilli Mine to Port Kembla by rail transport.
- (b) To minimise rail noise, vibration and other impacts on dwellings near the rail spur line.

Controls:

1. Development Applications for subdivision and dwelling houses within the rail buffer area (Refer to **Figure 22**), must satisfy the requirements of SEPP Infrastructure Division 15, and are to include:
 - a. sound attenuation measures that achieve a maximum of 35dBA within the dwelling.
 - b. consideration of vibration impacts and include mitigation measures.

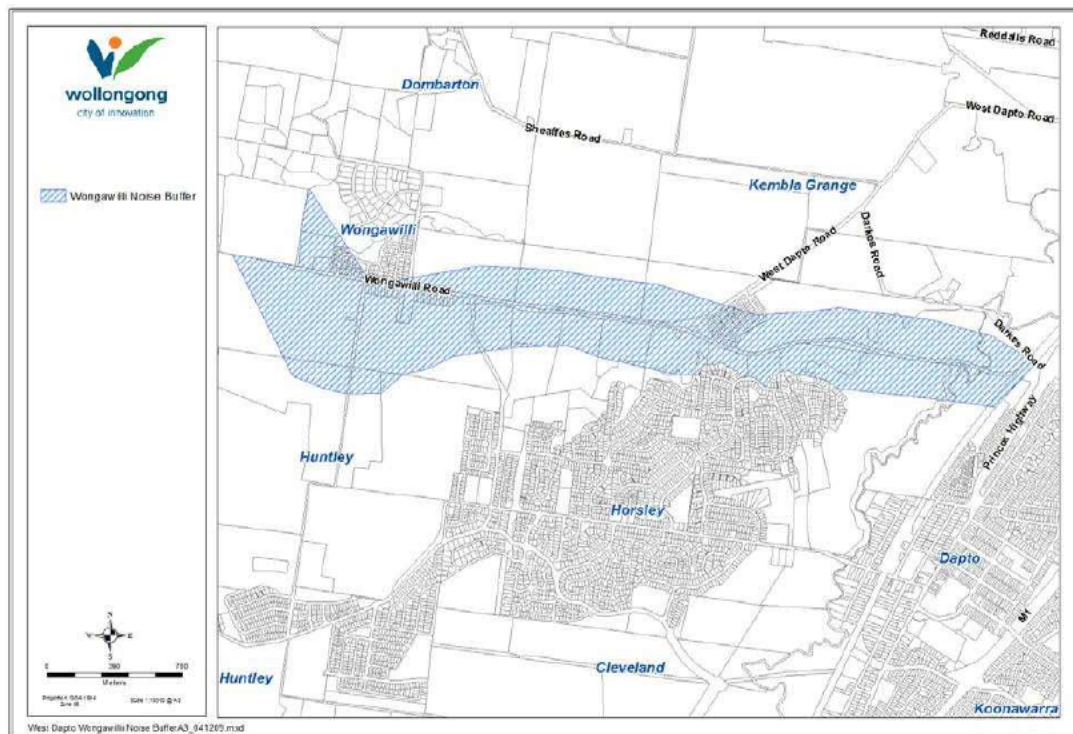


Figure 22. Wongawilli rail noise area

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14.5.5 Shone Avenue - South

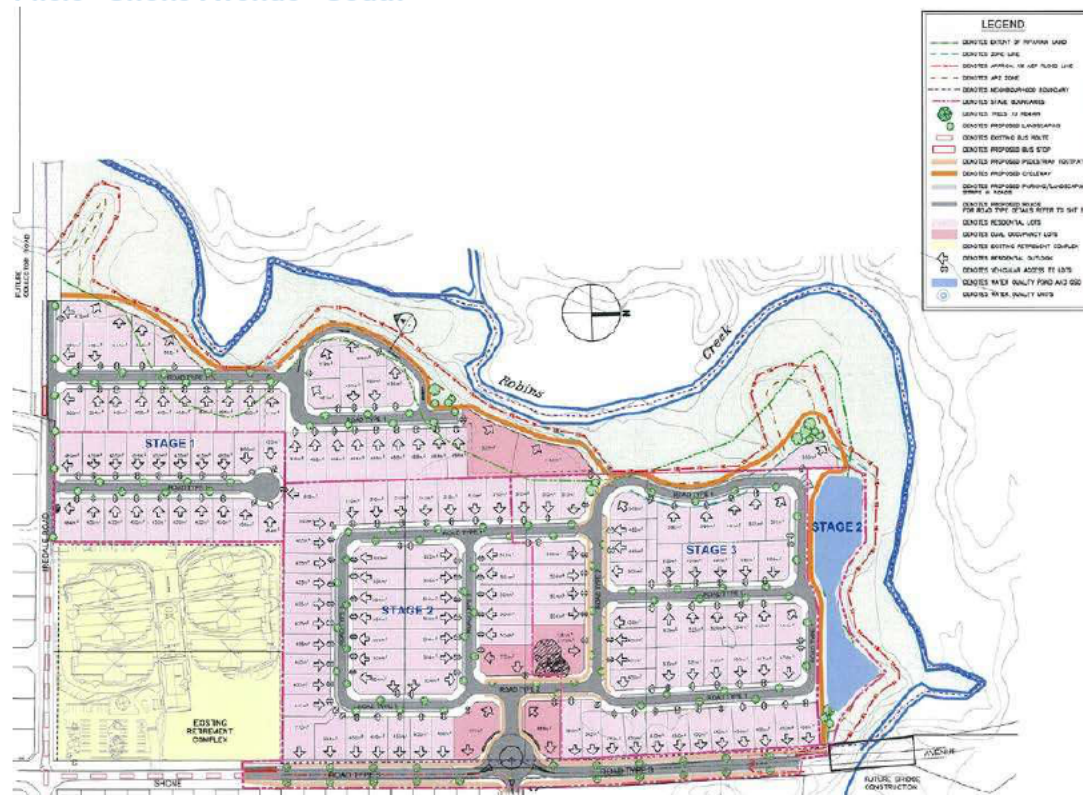


Figure 23. Shone Avenue South Neighbourhood Plan

The following modified and additional controls to apply:

1. For lots with a dual road frontage:
 - (a) Shone Avenue and Iredell Road are considered to be the primary road frontage and the internal unnamed road is considered to be the secondary road frontage and the rear of the lots;
 - (b) all dwellings must face, address and activate the primary road frontage of Shone Avenue and Iredell Road;
 - (c) carports or garages must be located and accessed from the secondary road frontage rear of the lots;
 - (d) minimum rear setbacks are to remain in accordance with Chapter B1, garages and carports are to have a minimum rear setback of 5.5m in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 24**;
 - (e) fencing and landscaping treatment of the secondary road frontage is in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 24**. Examples of Articulated fencing include, but are not limited to:
 - i) Masonry to 1.2m high with open type lattice or slats above with masonry elements no wider than 150mm;
 - ii) Timber Lap and Cap;
 - iii) Colorbond solid to 1.2m with Colorbond lattice style top sections.

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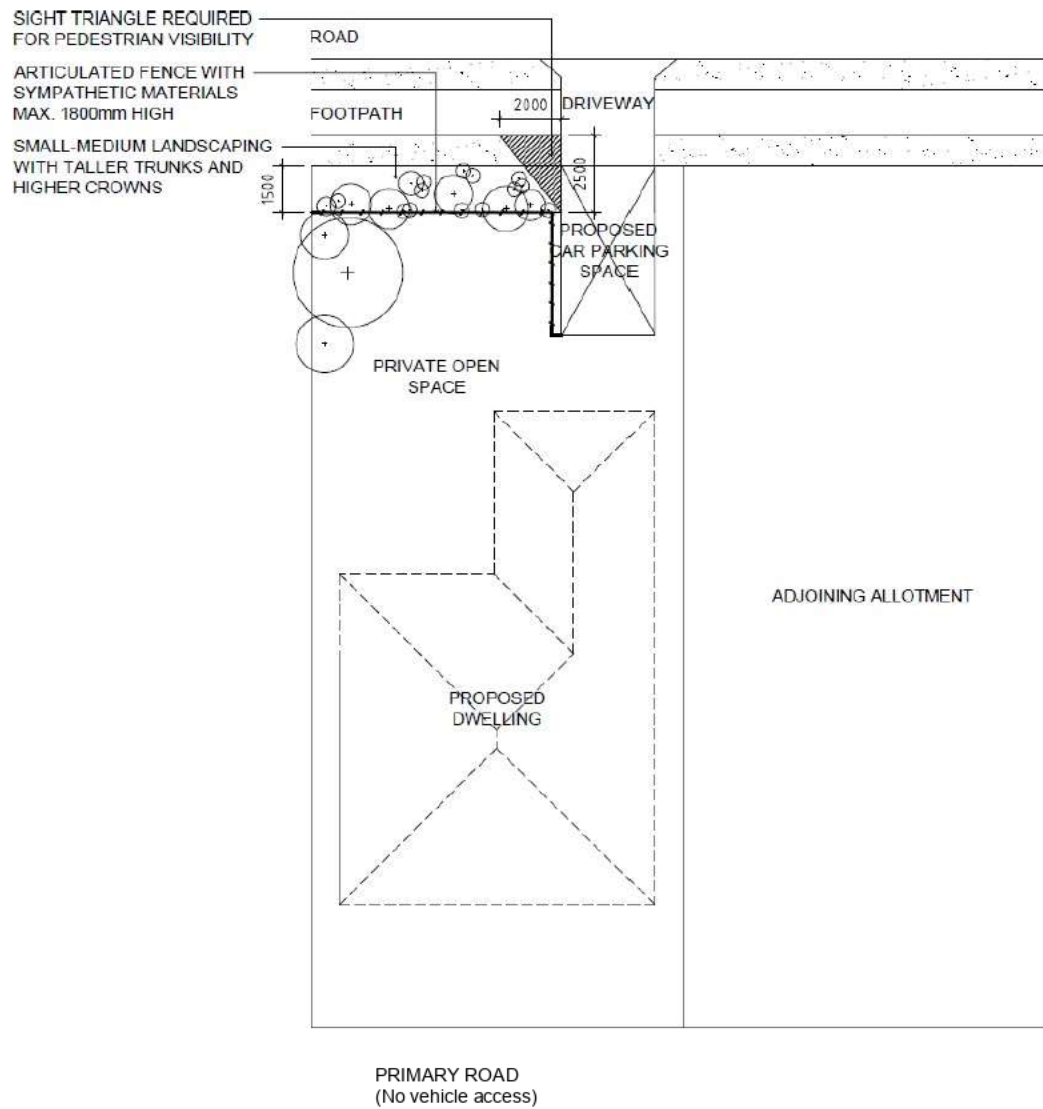


Figure 24. Dual frontage property secondary frontage treatment

14.5.6 Reddalls Road Industrial



Figure 25. Reddalls Road Industrial Neighbourhood Plan

The following additional controls to apply:

1. The proposed cycleway must have adequate passive surveillance to ensure safety by design.
2. Indicative future bus stop locations should be identified and shown on road types capable of handling bus routes. A minimum number of stops should be located in a manner to ensure that the majority of lots are within 400m of a bus stop.
3. Any proposed development of the neighbourhood will require the applicant upgrading the relevant section of Reddalls Road to a standard that is suitable for the normal range of Heavy vehicles at no cost to Council. These upgrade works would also include any required intersection treatment to Reddalls Road and the new proposed Access Road as well as any necessary road safety works.

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14.5.7 Sheaffes Road North



Figure 26. Sheaffes Road North Neighbourhood Plan

The following modified and additional controls to apply:

1. For lots with a dual road frontage:
 - (a) Sheaffes Road and Paynes Road are considered to be the primary road frontage and the internal unnamed road is considered to be the secondary road frontage and the rear of the lots;
 - (b) All dwellings must face, address and activate the primary road frontage of Sheaffes Road and Paynes Road;
 - (c) Carports or garages must be located and accessed from the secondary road frontage rear of the lots;
 - (d) Minimum rear setbacks are to remain in accordance with Chapter B1, garages and carports are to have a minimum rear setback of 5.5m in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 27**;
 - (e) Fencing and landscaping treatment of the secondary road frontage is in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure 27**. Examples of articulated fencing include, but are not limited to:
 - i) Masonry to 1.2m high with open type lattice or slats above with masonry elements no wider than 150mm.
 - ii) Timber Lap and Cap;
 - iii) Colorbond solid to 1.2m with Colorbond lattice style top sections.

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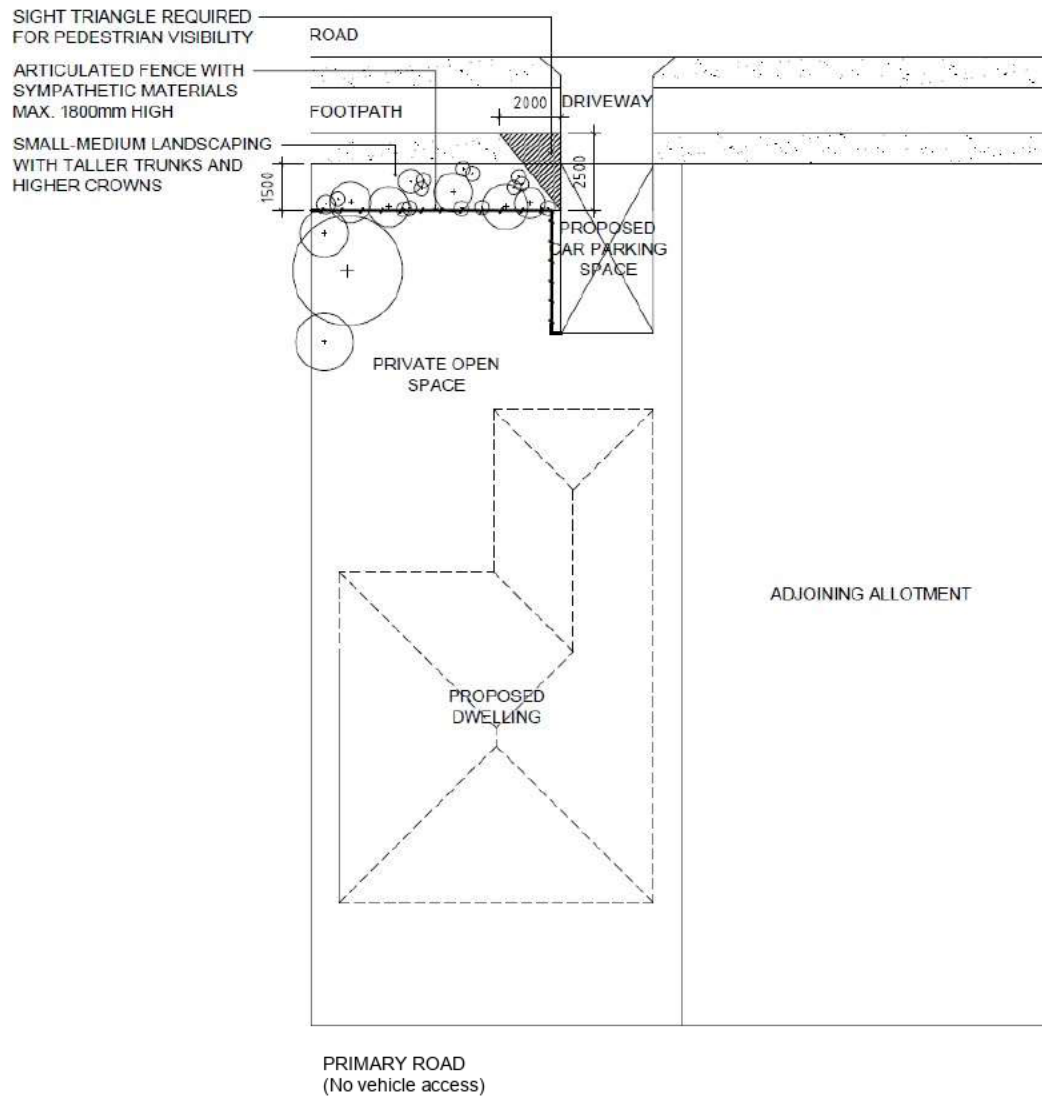


Figure 27. Dual frontage property secondary frontage treatment

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14.5.8 Darkes Road South West

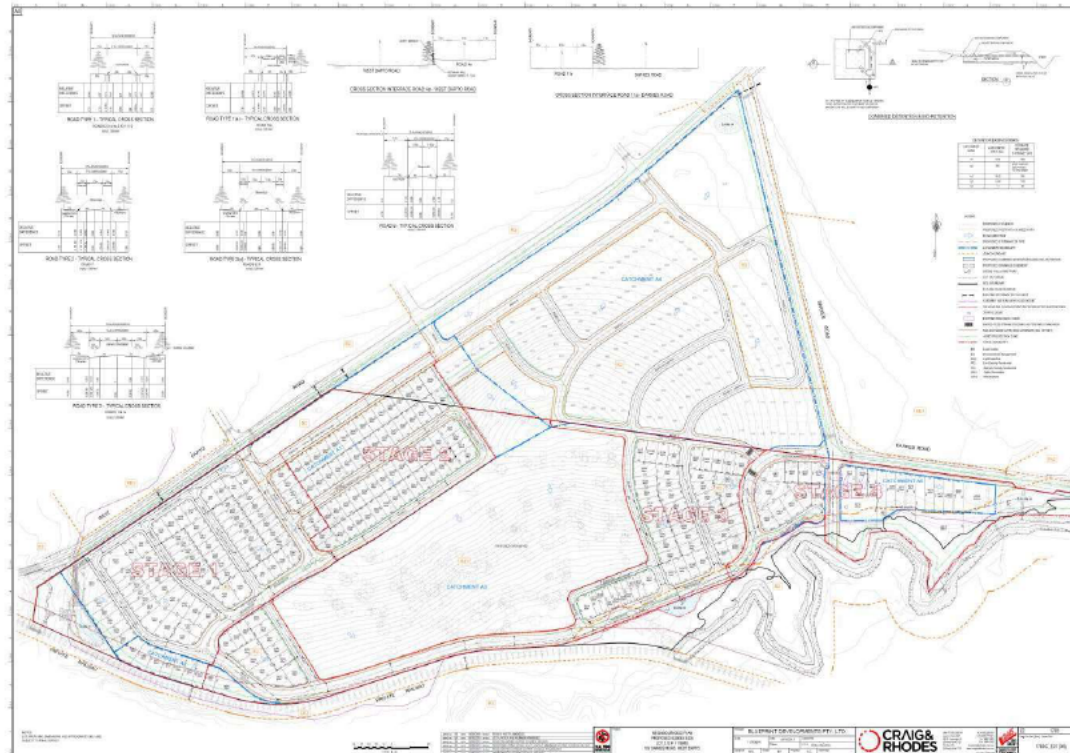


Figure 28. Darkes Road South West Neighbourhood Plan

The following modified and additional controls to apply:

1. Lot width, depth and aspect are to be in accordance with **Figure** above and are not required to comply with Chapter B2 Section 6 Subdivision Lot Layout – Aspect & Solar Access Orientation as well as Section 8 Lot Width & Depth Requirements. The relevant issues have been considered and the lot layout and details shown are considered acceptable. Should the lot layout depart substantially from that shown then compliance with Chapter B2 is required unless variation is sought in accordance with Chapter A1.
2. On an allotment with an area less than 450m² and a lot width 10m or less, where an easement for access and maintenance as well as driveway crossing locations (which are located so as not to adversely impact on-street parking capacity) are provided on title, a zero side setback may be applied to one side for the single storey component of the dwelling. The two storey component of the dwelling is to be setback further as required by the formula in (2). This control does not apply to a secondary street frontage.
3. For lots with a dual road frontage:
 - (a) West Dapto Road and Darkes Road is considered to be the primary road frontage and the internal unnamed road is considered to be the secondary road frontage and the rear of the lots;
 - (b) All dwellings must face, address and activate the primary road frontage of West Dapto Road and Darkes Road;
 - (c) Carports or garages must be located and accessed from the secondary road frontage rear of the lots;
 - (d) Minimum rear setbacks are to remain in accordance with Chapter B1, garages and carports are to have a minimum rear setback of 5.5m in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure** below;

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- (e) Fencing and landscaping treatment of the secondary road frontage is in accordance with the principles shown in **Figure** . Examples of articulated fencing include, but are not limited to:
- Masonry to 1.2m high with open type lattice or slats above with masonry elements no wider than 150mm;
 - Timber Lap and Cap;
 - Colorbond solid to 1.2m with Colorbond lattice style top sections.

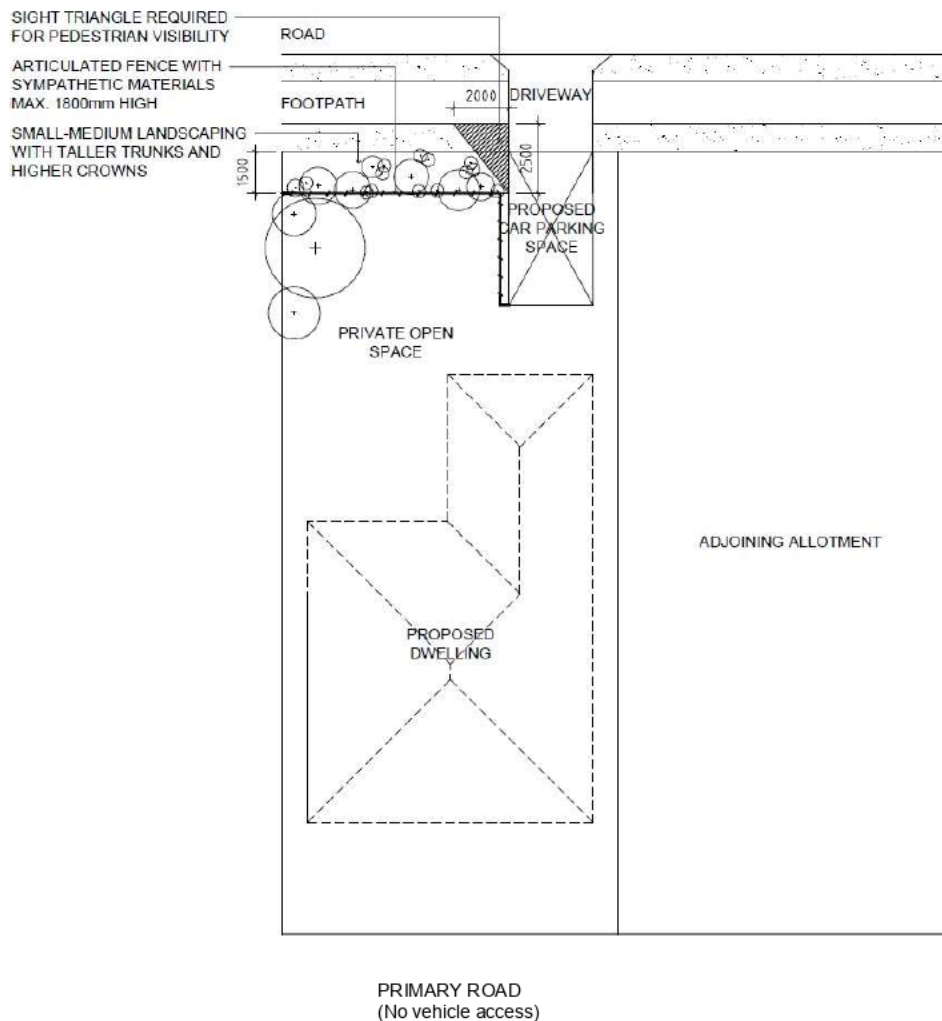


Figure 29. Dual frontage property secondary frontage treatment

- For all development applications outside of the area denoted as Stage 1:
 - An Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is to be undertaken in accordance with the Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 Chapter E10.
 - Additional archaeological investigations are required to be undertaken to the previously recorded archaeological sites and three (3) potential archaeological deposits (PADs) identified. This work is required in order to better determine the significance and extents of these areas.
 - In-principle support for the intended mitigation or Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) proposals is to be gained from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) prior to the determination of the associated development application.
 - Further consultation with Local Aboriginal Groups is to be undertaken within the assessment of any future Development Applications.

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- (e) Consideration of the impacts of the proposal on identified Non-Indigenous Archaeological Deposits located on the site during the preparation of the Heritage reports and which are subject to Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.
 - (f) Conservation planning related to any retained structures or features on the site (e.g. The Silo and gardens).
 - (g) Interpretation planning relating to the history and heritage significance of the development area.
2. Bush Fire Matters
- (a) Certain construction standards apply for development on Bush Fire Prone Land. The applicable Construction Standards for proposed development are to reflect the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) as identified at **Figure 30** below.
 - (b) Given that the site is identified as Bush Fire Prone Land, when a development application for subdivision is made, the development will require a Bush Fire Safety Authority to be issued by the NSW RFS under Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997. The RFS has indicated that it is likely that by condition of the Bush Fire Safety Authority, restriction on the titles of the lots requiring the provision and maintenance of the necessary APZ's will be required.

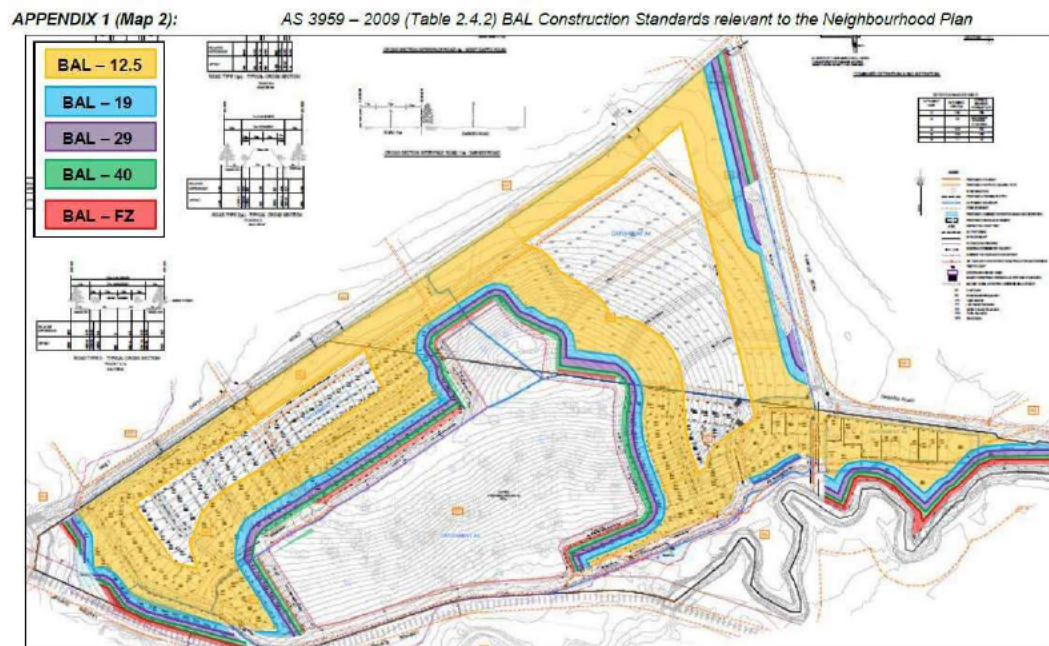


Figure 30. BAL Construction Standards relevant to the Neighbourhood Plan

1. Access
 - (a) An appropriate access track is to be provided to the Detention Basin A1 to facilitate sufficient maintenance access for Council.
 - (b) Appropriate access is also to be provided to the Wongawilli Rail Spur Line from the Detention Basin A1 and from Road 01.
 - (c) The final form of the access track is to be determined in conjunction with Council Engineering Officers within the assessment of future Development Applications. Hardstand access will be required.
2. There may be scope to amend the current Council Drainage Acquisition Maps to reflect more up to date flood mapping of the area. This is to be further investigated within future Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPAs) and assessment of development applications.

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans

Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

Examples of articulated fencing include, but are not limited to:

- i) Masonry to 1.2m high with open type lattice or slats above with masonry elements no wider than 150mm;
- ii) Timber Lap and Cap
- iii) Colorbond solid to 1.2m with Colorbond lattice style top sections.

NB. Fences in bush fire prone areas shall be of a metal or masonry construction only.

- (h) Any gates associated with the secondary street fence should open inwards and not obstruct the road reserve.
 - (i) Where garage door openings face the secondary road, they shall be a maximum of 50% of the width of the dwelling. Refer to Chapter B1: Residential Development for other car parking and access controls.
2. For lots backing onto West Dapto Road:
- (a) An acoustic building exclusion zone of 25m applies along the length of the rail corridor to reflect Noise Report recommendations.
 - (b) A sound wall is to be erected by the developer along the length of the rail corridor, as indicated in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans
Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

14.5.11 West Dapto Road / Sheaffes Road (south)

Along West Dapto Road a town centre (large local town centre) is to be established to the west. The town centre will interface with large neighbourhood open space provisions that will cater for active organised sporting needs. The town centre will perform an important role in the provision of public transport, as a node with active transport facilities will meet with the public transport network. The core part will contain the primary retail and commercial functions and be surrounded by some business and medium density housing. It is envisaged that this centre would accommodate around 7,500m² of retail floor space to support the employment land.

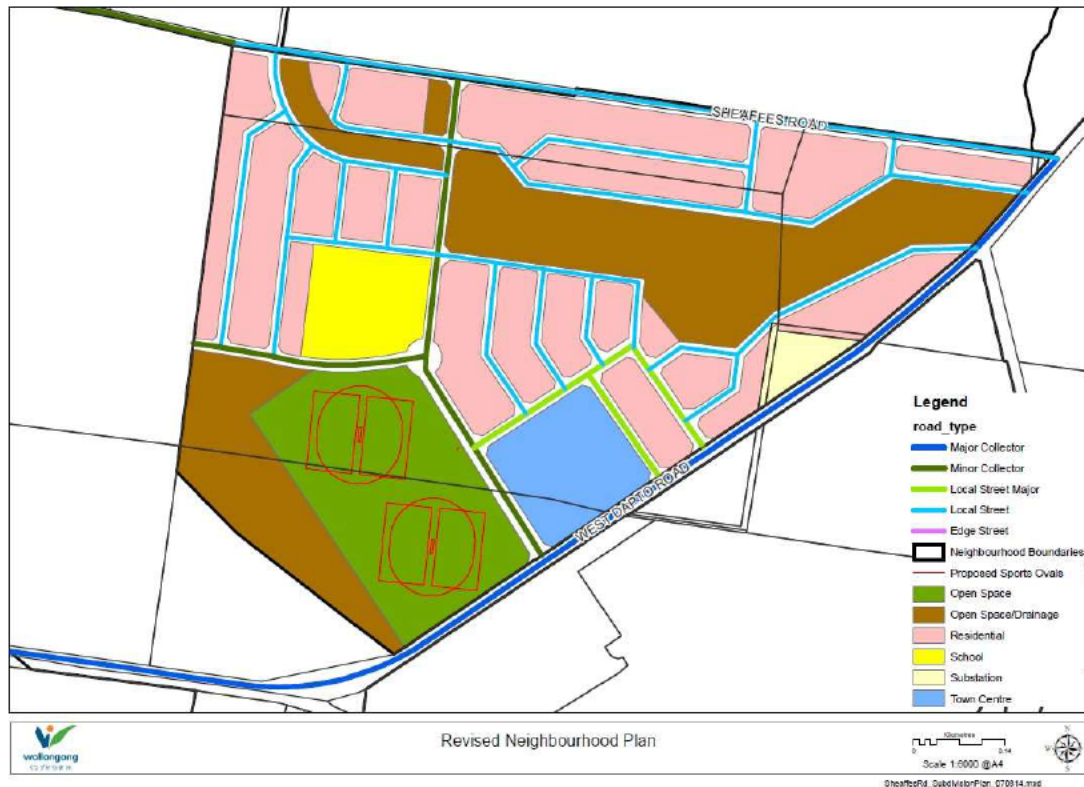


Figure 33. West Dapto Road / Sheaffes Road (south) Neighbourhood Plan

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans
Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

14.5.12 Bong Bong South



Figure 34. Bong Bong South Neighbourhood Plan

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans
Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

14.5.13 Hayes Lane and Iredell Road



Figure 35a. Hayes Lane and Iredell Road Neighbourhood Plan

1. The future subdivision of the land should be generally in accordance with Figures 35a and 35b.
2. Future residential development on the land shall be in accordance with Chapter B1, except where variations or additional controls are identified below.
3. A development application for subdivision shall demonstrate the manner in which it is compatible with the current and likely future orderly and economic development of adjoining lands including:
 - Connectivity to pedestrian, cycling and public road networks
 - Earthworks, retaining walls and future cut/fill requirements
 - Stormwater management including any necessary works on adjoining land
 - A construction management plan maintaining connections to all essential services and public road network during and post-construction
 - Management of Asset Protection Zones and connectivity to public roads for bushfire emergency and evacuation
4. Minimum setback of four metres from primary road frontage, except for garages which must be setback at least five metres from the property boundary on the primary road.
5. Minimum setback of two metres from a secondary road on a corner lot.
6. For lots with more than one road frontage, the primary frontage is that which is adjacent to the road with the widest reserve width [internal roads/laneway are considered to be the secondary road frontage and the rear of the lots].
 - All dwellings must face, address and activate the primary road frontage
 - Car ports, garages and on-site parking must not be located within the setback to the primary frontage and not be accessed from the primary frontage.

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans

Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

- Fencing and retaining walls fronting controlled access roads are to present a consistent streetscape and should be constructed prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate to ensure consistency of materials, construction and delivery.

7. Residential development on lots less than 300sqm must be developed as Integrated Housing.
8. If developed in an integrated manner, a zero side setback will be considered for attached dwellings.
9. Fencing and landscaping treatment of a road frontage that is not the primary road frontage must ensure that clear lines of sight are maintained for motorists and pedestrians and ensure the design achieves passive surveillance. Any fence will be required to be well designed and landscaped. The maximum fence height is 1.8 metres of which a maximum 1.5m from the ground is solid form and elements above 1.5m are open form. Any gates should open so as not to obstruct the road reserve.

These fencing requirements are to be included as a Restriction-as-to-user on the title of affected lots.

10. Fencing to 'Access Denied' primary frontages (as shown in the Neighbourhood Plan) shall be constructed prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate. Where retaining walls are required they are to be constructed in stepped design of masonry blocks or Council-approved equivalent and fencing as indicated in the Neighbourhood Plan and DCP controls.

These fencing requirements are to be included as a Restriction-as-to-user on the title of affected lots.

11. Where rear or side boundary fences adjoin land to be dedicated as open space, fences are to be of a design and materials which allow for passive surveillance between the private lot and the open space.

These fencing requirements are to be included as a Restriction-as-to-user on the title of affected lots.

12. Where garage door openings face the secondary road they shall be a maximum of 50% of the width of the dwelling façade.

13. Western lots inclusive of transmission easement should have rural, timber style fences fronting the new road.

14. Parts of the site are identified as bushfire prone land. Certain construction standards apply for development on Bushfire Prone Land. The applicable Construction Standards for proposed development are to reflect the applicable Bushfire Attack Level (BAL). The BAL will be finalised at DA stage.

15. The north and south edges of the Neighbourhood Plan interface with existing vegetation. This requires the provision of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) in accordance with Rural Fire Service (RFS) requirements. There is sufficient space within each development site fronting the riparian and woodland areas to ensure the provision of an APZ. The final location of any required APZ will be identified at the DA design stage.

16. Design of local parks must integrate with the proposed OSD. The design and relationship will be finalised as a part of the subdivision DA.

Part D – Locality Based DCPs / Precinct Plans
Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area

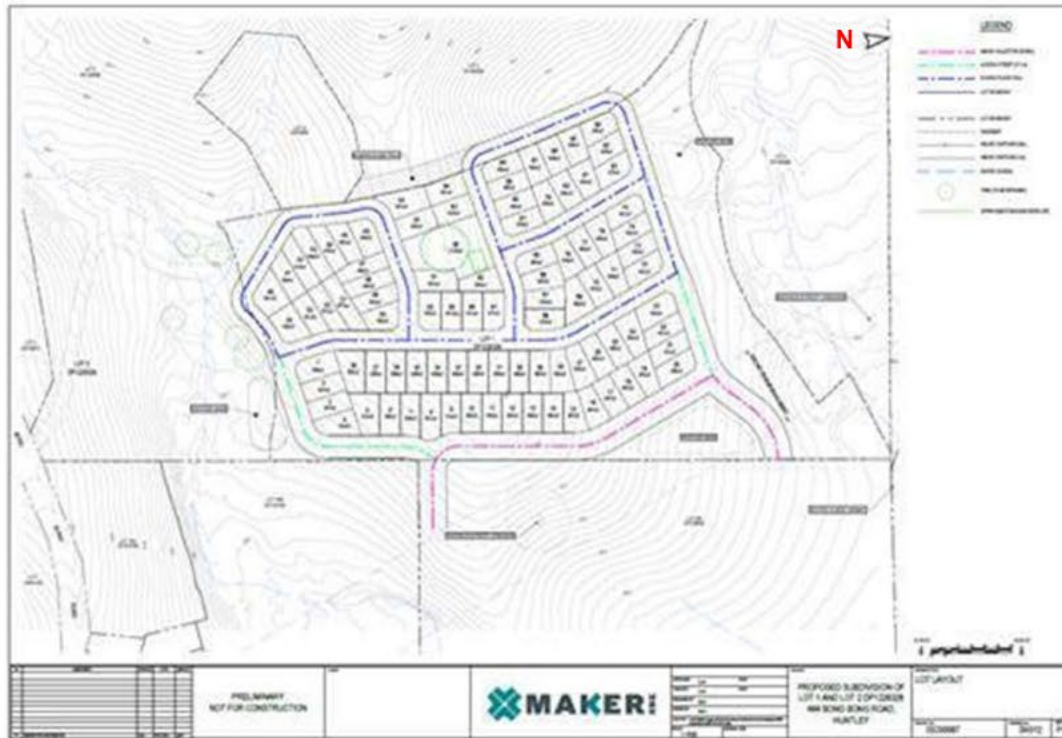


Figure 35b. Hayes Lane and Iredell Road Neighbourhood Plan – western area

- 17.1. The future subdivision of the land should be generally in accordance with Figures 35a and 35b.
- 17.2. Future residential development on the land shall be in accordance with Chapter B1.

14.5.14 Stage 5 – Yallah / Marshall Mount

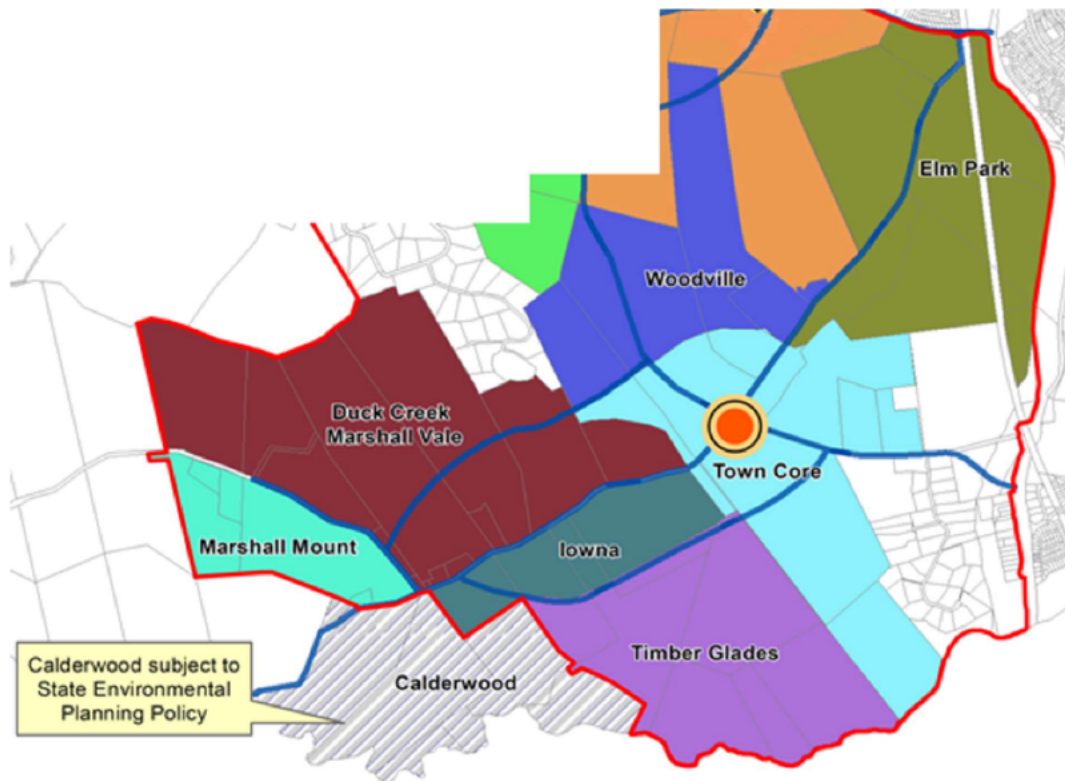


Figure 36. Boundaries of future Neighbourhoods in Stage 5 to be planned.

There are a number of defined neighbourhoods that make up Stage 5 Yallah/Marshall Mount. During the rezoning process, visions and strategic decisions were made to provide strategic level structure to future development in the area (see Page 8 summary of structure). The Neighbourhood plans will all be required to deliver against the strategic intents established during these processes. Applicants planning in Stage 5 can contact Council to obtain a copy of the Yallah-Marshall Mount Vision Statement (Council reference: Z14/418278).

Marshall Mount Town Centre

The new village centre will be focussed around the intersection of Yallah Road and Marshall Mount Road on lower lying land adjacent to Duck Creek. The vision proposes that the focal point of the new community will be in this neighbourhood. Other developable land near this central intersection will be available for development for a mixture of housing types, with densities ranging from 50-75 dwellings per hectare near the village centre, with 20-30 dwellings per hectare further away. The vision needs to achieve these higher densities to create a critical mass of population within a walkable catchment of the proposed village centre to assist in economic viability of the centre and reduced car dependence.

There are opportunities for smaller lot housing and terraces to take advantage of future public transport routes along Marshall Mount Road. Duck Creek provides opportunities for passive open space and walking and cycling tracks, but also includes land with significant flood hazard and is not suitable for development. The corner of Marshall Mount Road and North Marshall Mount Road contains heritage items, including a community hall, which provides opportunities for a community focus around this point. There is flat land, which may have potential for a school and playing fields adjacent to the proposed Village Centre. Land further from the main public transport routes will be for low density residential and rural-residential development.

The steeper slopes and more timbered areas provide a scenic green backdrop to the Duck Creek valley and provide a bushland link along the ridgelines from the escarpment to Lake Illawarra.

15 Matters to be addressed in Development Applications

This chapter applies to development applications in the West Dapto Urban Release Area.

Documentation accompanying a development application for subdivision will also have to provide more detailed site specific information and specialist reports, addressing issues such as:

- Detailed site survey prepared by a registered surveyor.
- Development plans – lot layout, earthworks, detailed road designs, landscape plans, subdivision stages (if any) (Chapters B1, B2, B3, B4, D16 and E19).
- Flora and fauna assessment and future management (Chapter E18).
- Riparian land management (Chapter E23).
- Drainage/flooding/water quality modelling, WSUD (Chapters E13, E14, and E15).
- Soil erosion and sediment control (Chapter E22).
- Land contamination assessment (Chapter E20).
- Bushfire management (Chapter E16).
- Traffic assessment (Chapter E3).
- Aboriginal Heritage assessment (Chapters E10 and E11).
- Noise assessment (where relevant) (Infrastructure SEPP).
- Pedestrian and bicycle routes, including accessibility for persons living with a disability (Chapter E1).
- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (Chapter E2), etc.

The documentation accompanying a development application for a dwelling house on a newly subdivided lot should address Parts A and B1 (dwelling houses) of this DCP and any variations to the generic controls under this chapter (e.g. the standard setbacks in individual neighbourhoods may have been varied).

An application for a dwelling house can also be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of SEPP Exempt and Complying Development, which can be assessed by Council or a Private Certifier.

ITEM 6 WEST DAPTO URBAN RELEASE AREA BIODIVERSITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATION

Council has been collaborating with the NSW Government to introduce a Biodiversity Certification Strategy for the West Dapto Urban Release Area (WDURA).

The policy direction which envisaged outcomes for biodiversity conservation and streamlined biodiversity impact assessment was included in the Illawarra Regional Strategy: 2006-31, Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2015 and reconfirmed as a commitment to biodiversity incomes in the recently released Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2041.

The underlying principle of 'improve or maintain biodiversity values' of biodiversity certification has been adopted into Council's West Dapto Vision 2018 and Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009, Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area.

Council submitted an initiating application to the former Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) with the required supporting studies for biodiversity certification of WDURA in August 2019. Since lodgement work has continued to address technical issues and determine the funding mechanism to support implementation of the scheme.

In mid-2021 'West Dapto Biodiversity' was included in the Special Infrastructure Contribution – Illawarra Shoalhaven Ministerial Determination, for a cost of \$20 million to be collected through a per lot levy. Council was subsequently advised to proceed with a revised application with updated supporting studies for further adequacy review. This is the final step to advance to public exhibition and potential conferral of biodiversity certification by Ministerial Order.

This report recommends that Council advance the proposed biodiversity certification of WDURA via formal exhibition and lodgement of the final application.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 Council endorse lodgement of the final application and supporting documents for biodiversity certification of the West Dapto Urban Release Area to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Biodiversity and Conservation Division
- 2 Subject to concurrence from NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Biodiversity and Conservation Division, Council coordinate public exhibition of the biodiversity certification application and supporting documents for a minimum period of 30 days
- 3 Following the exhibition period, Council prepare an engagement report addressing the submissions received and forward the engagement report to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Biodiversity and Conservation Division for consideration and recommendations for conferral of biodiversity certification by Ministerial Order
- 4 The General Manager be delegated authority to sign all necessary Agreements and associated documents to finalise any conferral of biodiversity certification for the West Dapto Urban Release Area.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 West Dapto Urban Release Area Biodiversity Certification Overview
- 2 Biodiversity Certification Assessment Area Land Use Types

BACKGROUND

Biodiversity certification is a mechanism to integrate planning for biodiversity conservation with planning for proposed land development, primarily associated with urban development.

The underlying principle of biodiversity certification is an 'improve or maintain' outcome for biodiversity values through a range of conservation measures including facilitation of long-term protection and management of areas of high biodiversity value.

Biodiversity certification provides a process for planning authorities to assess the biodiversity values of land as part of the strategic planning process where the following are identified -

- Areas of high biodiversity value to be protected from development.
- Areas of lower biodiversity value, including cleared land, that are preferable for development.
- Conservation measures to offset impacts to biodiversity values.

In summary, following conferral, biodiversity certification of an area -

- Provides certainty for planning authorities and landholders about the likely impacts and conservation measures required to offset those impacts.
- Requires offsets to be located within the assessment area, or nearby locality as far as possible, as opposed to elsewhere in a Region or the State.
- Is anticipated to translate to economic benefit from a more streamlined environmental assessment and approval process and the encouragement of investment.
- Is expected to provide economic savings for developers, reducing the cost of environmental assessment related to development applications.

In a regional policy context, the proposed biodiversity certification of the WDURA has a genesis in the Illawarra Regional Strategy: 2006-31 and has continued as an inter-Governmental initiative and is an outcome envisaged through several of the strategies of the Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2041. In addition, biodiversity certification of the WDURA is embedded in Wollongong City Council policy and planning guidelines.

Community consultation, extensive Government interagency liaison and collaboration, scoping studies, feasibility assessments, detailed field surveys, data analysis and conservation cost estimating according to the NSW Government formal assessment methodology, have evolved over a considerable period.

Progression of key stages of the biodiversity certification initiative has been supported by Council resolutions on 30 May 2013 and 23 June 2014.

Council submitted an initiating application, the required supporting studies, and a draft Biodiversity Certification Strategy for the biodiversity certification of WDURA in August 2019. At this time due to the progress of development in WDURA Stages 1 and 2, OEH advised Council to focus on Stages 3, 4 and 5 for biodiversity certification (Attachment 1).

Consistent with the NSW Government formal assessment methodology, the draft Biodiversity Certification Strategy proposed a per lot levy to fund the proposed conservation measures.

Following an adequacy review of the initiating application and supporting documents by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Biodiversity and Conservation Division (formerly OEH), Council Officers were advised of the need for further work on technical and planning related issues, including -

- Certainty of the inclusion of the proposed per lot levy for areas to be biodiversity certified by the NSW Government into a Special Instructure Contribution scheme.
- The requirement for an amended matrix of conservation measures, with an increased emphasis on conservation of existing biodiversity values in the locality, focusing on high conservation value native vegetation and habitats.

- Increased certainty of Council commitments to the timing of the implementation of conservation measures and planning related matters including future amendments to the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* (WLEP 2009) in support of the biodiversity certification.
- In principle support by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Local and Regional Planning (DPIE – LRP) of future proposed amendments to the WLEP 2009 in support of biodiversity certification.

In close consultation with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Biodiversity and Conservation Division (DPIE – BCD), Council Officers commenced work in early 2021 focusing on technical aspects for revised supporting studies and the draft Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. Importantly, consensus was reached on the relative weighing of a mix of conservation measures required to achieve an 'improve or maintain' outcome for biodiversity values, which in summary are –

- Land use planning provisions that will involve future amendments to the WLEP 2009. These are otherwise known as planning instrument credits and do not have a monetary value.
- The purchase and retirement of both ecosystem and species credits through the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme and funded by a per lot levy.
- Intensified management of biodiversity values at six (6) Council reserves (Attachment 1) for an envisaged in perpetuity timeframe, funded by a per lot levy.

Consultation has also continued with DPIE on the planning and funding matters which required refinement and certainty to support Council's application for biodiversity certification of the WDURA. The process of amending WLEP2009 will be subject to conferral of biodiversity certification for the WDURA and a separate report to Council to initiate amendments to the planning instrument.

Recent milestones in this continuing work are -

- An agreed approach with DPIE – BCD on the matrix of conservation measures which form the foundation of biodiversity impact offsets for biodiversity certified land in WDURA Stages 3, 4 and 5.
- An agreed framework with DPIE – BCD for a revised draft Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.
- The inclusion of 'West Dapto Biodiversity' in the Special Infrastructure Contribution – Illawarra Shoalhaven (SIC) Ministerial Determination of the May 2021, for a cost of \$20 million to be collected through a per lot levy.
- Written support from State agencies for future WLEP 2009 amendments and proposed timing for biodiversity certification of Stages 3, 4 and 5 of the WDURA.
- Written advice received 29 September 2021 of a funding amount approved by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces under the State Voluntary Planning Agreement Program for \$2.48 million to secure initial conservation measures should biodiversity certification be conferred.

Based on progress of the key milestones above, Council Officers have been advised by DPIE – BCD to lodge a revised application, supporting studies and Biodiversity Certification Strategy for further adequacy review. Following receipt of concurrence from DPIE – BCD, the following actions must be undertaken to proceed with the biodiversity certification process -

- The application, supporting studies and Biodiversity Certification Strategy must be publicly exhibited for a minimum of thirty days.
- Following public exhibition, Council will be required to prepare a report summarising any submissions received and the responses to them. Changes to the Biodiversity Certification Strategy can be made based on the submissions received provided that an 'improve or maintain' outcome is still achieved.
- The final biodiversity certification application, Biodiversity Certification Strategy, supporting documents and report of submissions during public exhibition will then be submitted to DPIE – BCD.

- After considering advice from DPIE – BCD, the determining Minister will either confer biodiversity certification on the specified land in the WDURA or refuse to confer biodiversity certification.
- If the decision is made to confer biodiversity certification on the specified land, this will occur through a Ministerial Order published in the NSW Government Gazette. If the decision is to refuse biodiversity certification, the Minister will advise Council in a letter.

PROPOSAL

At its meeting on 23 June 2014, Council considered a report on West Dapto Urban Release Area – Biodiversity Certification Conservation Strategy and resolved -

- 1 *A conservation strategy to support the West Dapto Urban Release Area Biodiversity Certification application be prepared.*
- 2 *Formal negotiations commence with landholders to confirm their interest in being a party to the biodiversity certification application, with a view to entering a BioBanking agreement if the application and levy mechanism are successful.*
- 3 *Council liaise with NSW Department of Planning and Environment to refine costs and secure a levy mechanism that will ensure the collection of sufficient funds to implement the conservation strategy in the West Dapto Urban Release Area.*

Consistent with the resolution Council staff submitted an initiating application and the required supporting studies for the biodiversity certification of the WDURA in August 2019 and these have been reviewed for adequacy by DPIE – BCD. The draft Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report and Conservation Strategy forms the basis of Council's application and includes -

- Details of the assessment methodology.
- The environmental assessment results and proposed biodiversity conservation strategy.
- Mapped details of the proposed land not subject to this biodiversity certification application (e.g retained land), land identified for development and land nominated for conservation measures (Attachment 2).
- Demonstration of an improve or maintain outcome for biodiversity conservation.
- Details of the credit accounting and timing of conservation measures.

Refinement of the initiating application is ongoing in terms of the conservation measures, mapping, credit calculation and levy estimates. These updates are being considered in collaboration with DPIE – BCD. The public release of this documentation is subject to concurrence being received from DPIE – BCD and a formal exhibition process. For these reasons, the exhibition package of documents is not able to be included with this report. However, the core elements and application of those elements will be as described within this report.

A core element of the proposed Biodiversity Certification Strategy is the restoration and management of six existing natural area reserves with five reserves in the WDURA and one in close proximity acting as 'stepping-stone' in a local biodiversity corridor from the escarpment to Lake Illawarra (Attachment 1).

The proposed biodiversity certification levy and its management have been modelled to provide funding for these on-ground conservation measures as well as the retirement of both ecosystem and species credits through the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

Following the outcomes of the public exhibition process a post exhibition Submissions Report will be prepared along with the final application and supporting studies to DPIE – BCD who will make a recommendation to the Minister regarding conferral of biodiversity certification by Ministerial Order.

Subject to formal concurrence from DPIE – BCD, it is therefore recommended Council publicly exhibit a revised draft application for biodiversity certification of the WDURA, supporting studies and final draft Biodiversity Certification Strategy for 30 days. It's envisaged that should Council support the recommendations public exhibition will commence before the end of the 2021 calendar year.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The proposed biodiversity certification of the WDURA has been articulated in the community consultation exhibited drafts of the following regional and local strategic planning documents -

- Illawarra Regional Strategy 2006-31.
- Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2015.
- Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2036 – Implementation Plan 2017-2019.
- Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2041.
- West Dapto Vision and Structure Plan.
- Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009, Chapter D16: West Dapto Release Area.
- Our Wollongong 2028 - Community Strategic Plan.
- Council Delivery Programs and Operational Plans.

Consultation with DPIE – BCD, DPIE – LRP and other State agency divisions has been ongoing with site visits and various meetings of all parties in the period of 2012-21. In addition, updates on progress have been provided to -

- Wollongong City Council West Dapto Review Committee.
- West Dapto Steering Committee and Coordination Group.
- Regional and local development sector forums.
- The Lake Illawarra Estuary Management Committee.

The 30-day minimum public exhibition of the revised application for biodiversity certification of the WDURA, supporting studies and final draft Biodiversity Certification Strategy requires the following according to the NSW Government biodiversity certification method -

- Publication in a newspaper circulating generally throughout NSW.
- Publication on the Council's website.
- Invitation to the public to make submissions, specifying a closing date for submissions.
- Make available copies of the application and draft Biodiversity Certification Strategy at Councils Administration building on Burelli Street, Wollongong and its website for the duration of the submissions period.

In addition to the above, other explanatory documents summarising the process and methodology for biodiversity certification will be made publicly available to accompany the mandatory exhibition documents.

Submissions received during the public exhibition period will be considered, responded to, and reported on in a post exhibition Submission Report.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2028 Objective 'Our natural environment, waterways and terrestrial areas are protected, managed and improved' under the Community Goal 'We value and protect our environment'. It specifically delivers on the following –

Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2021-22
Strategy	4 Year Action	Operational Plan Actions
1.1.1 The community is actively involved in the expansion and improvement of our green corridors and other natural areas connecting the escarpment to the sea	1.1.1.2 Projects and programs that achieve enhancement of the natural environment and escarpment are developed and implemented	Action 1 - Continue to pursue biodiversity certification of the West Dapto Urban Release Area including offsetting provisions

RISK MANAGEMENT

Council has been advised by DPIE – BCD to finalise and resubmit the application and supporting documents for biodiversity certification for the WDURA with the view to proceeding to the next key phase of public exhibition.

Whilst the objective of conferral of biodiversity certification for Stages 3, 4 and 5 of the WDURA is not guaranteed, advancement to this next phase has involved risk mitigation through an iterative process in accordance with the NSW Government assessment methodology and consultation with DPIE – BCD and DPIE – LRP.

Although there will be some risks for Council should biodiversity certification for Stages 3, 4 and 5 of the WDURA be conferred, the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy that will guide the implementation of the scheme aspires to mitigate this risk via -

- Development of a framework for financial management.
- Development and delivery of a monitoring and reporting program for key aspects of the initiative including planning and conservation outcomes.
- An implementation review undertaken every five (5) years, in consultation with DPIE – BCD, as opposed to what would normally be a fifteen-year review cycle.
- Adaptive management in acknowledgment of the cyclic nature of national and global economies and ecological systems.

Broadly it's considered Council has the expertise and systems to manage and mitigate any future risks for the in-perpetuity operational timeframe of the project, however sufficient resources will need to be allocated to ensure this.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There will be on going financial implications as part of Council's commitment to the biodiversity certification of the WDURA. In summary, key aspects will be -

- An anticipated benefit to Council staff resourcing through a more streamlined environmental assessment and approval process for development proposals in the WDURA.
- Resourcing the implementation of actions in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy primarily through allocation of staff time and this will involve a range of internal stakeholder teams on a need's basis.
- The proposed Biodiversity Conservation Strategy commits to a five-yearly review of the continuing actions in collaboration with DPIE – BCD, potentially other DPIE groups and may require the services of specialised accredited ecological consultants.
- Repayment of up-front funding from the NSW Government for initial conservation measures. It's proposed the repayment will be through funds collected from the biodiversity certification levy enabled through the SIC.

- Through the biodiversity certification levy, funding for restoration and management of biodiversity values for six existing Council natural area reserves with five in the WDURA and one in close proximity acting as 'stepping-stone' in a local biodiversity corridor. The proposed biodiversity certification levy and its management have been modelled to provide funding for these reserves in perpetuity.

In addition to the financial implications highlighted above for Council it is considered -

- The intensification of natural area management actions in the six Council reserves from levy funding will provide employment opportunities to local ecological restoration contractors.
- Council has more influence over investment in biodiversity values in the locality, the LGA and region than might otherwise occur if offsetting impacts to biodiversity values for future development in the WDURA were assessed on a site-by-site basis under the current NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme. In the instance of the latter, there is potential that biodiversity offsets could be secured elsewhere in NSW through offset payment to the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust.
- There is likely to be economic savings for developers, due to the elimination of protracted consultation on biodiversity impacts, reducing the cost of environmental assessment related to development applications and a probability of cost saving for offsetting measures over the projected timeframe for development in Stages 3, 4 and 5 of the WDURA. On the latter, Council analysis of -
 - Biodiversity offsets for a subdivision in the WDURA in 2016 indicate the cost to the developer on a per Lot basis was six times greater than the current per Lot proposed biodiversity certification levy amount
 - The Wilton Growth Area proposed SIC projects a total cost of more than \$60 million for biodiversity certification, to be delivered as part of the broader Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan, compared with the projected \$20 million for biodiversity certification of the WDURA in the SIC I-S. In further comparison, the WDURA biodiversity certification per Lot levy for future biodiversity certified land in the WDURA Stages 3, 4 and 5, is less than half of the likely per dwelling levy for the Wilton Growth Area biodiversity certification.

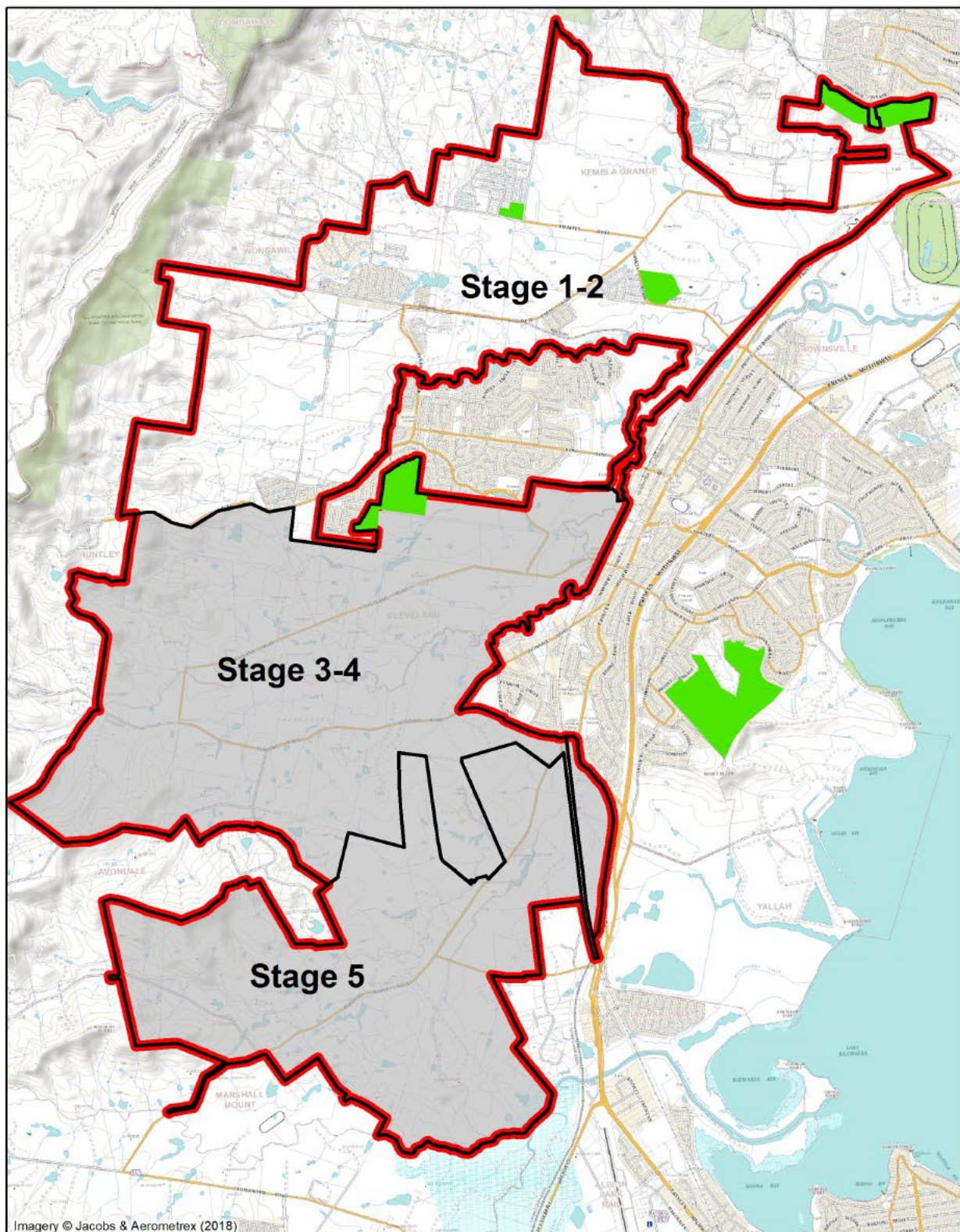
CONCLUSION

Council has been collaborating with the NSW Government to pursue biodiversity certification for the WDURA with the initiative also embedded in regional and local policy.

Based on strengthen commitment in 2021 by the NSW Government to support the planning aspects and funding framework, Council has been advised by to DPIE – BCD to finalise and resubmit the application and supporting documents for biodiversity certification for the WDURA. It's envisaged that following further adequacy review by DPIE – BCD, the application and supporting documents can proceed to public exhibition for a minimum of 30 days.

Following public exhibition, review of submissions and a preparation of a submissions report, the proposal will be considered for conferral by Ministerial Order. Should biodiversity certification be conferred, Council will commence the implementation of a Biodiversity Conservation Strategy for an in-perpetuity timeframe.

This report recommends resubmission of Council's draft application and supporting documents for biodiversity certification for the WDURA to DPIE – BCD for concurrence prior to proceeding to public exhibition for a minimum period of 30 days. Following the exhibition process and consideration of submissions it is further recommended that, Council support the submission of the finalised application and supporting documents for biodiversity certification of the West Dapto Urban Release Area to the DPIE – BCD with the objective of achieving conferral for biodiversity certification for the WDURA.



Legend

- Biodiversity Certification Assessment Area
- West Dapto Urban Release Area Stages
- Biodiversity Certification - Impacts and Offset Area
- Council Reserve - Intensified Conservation Works

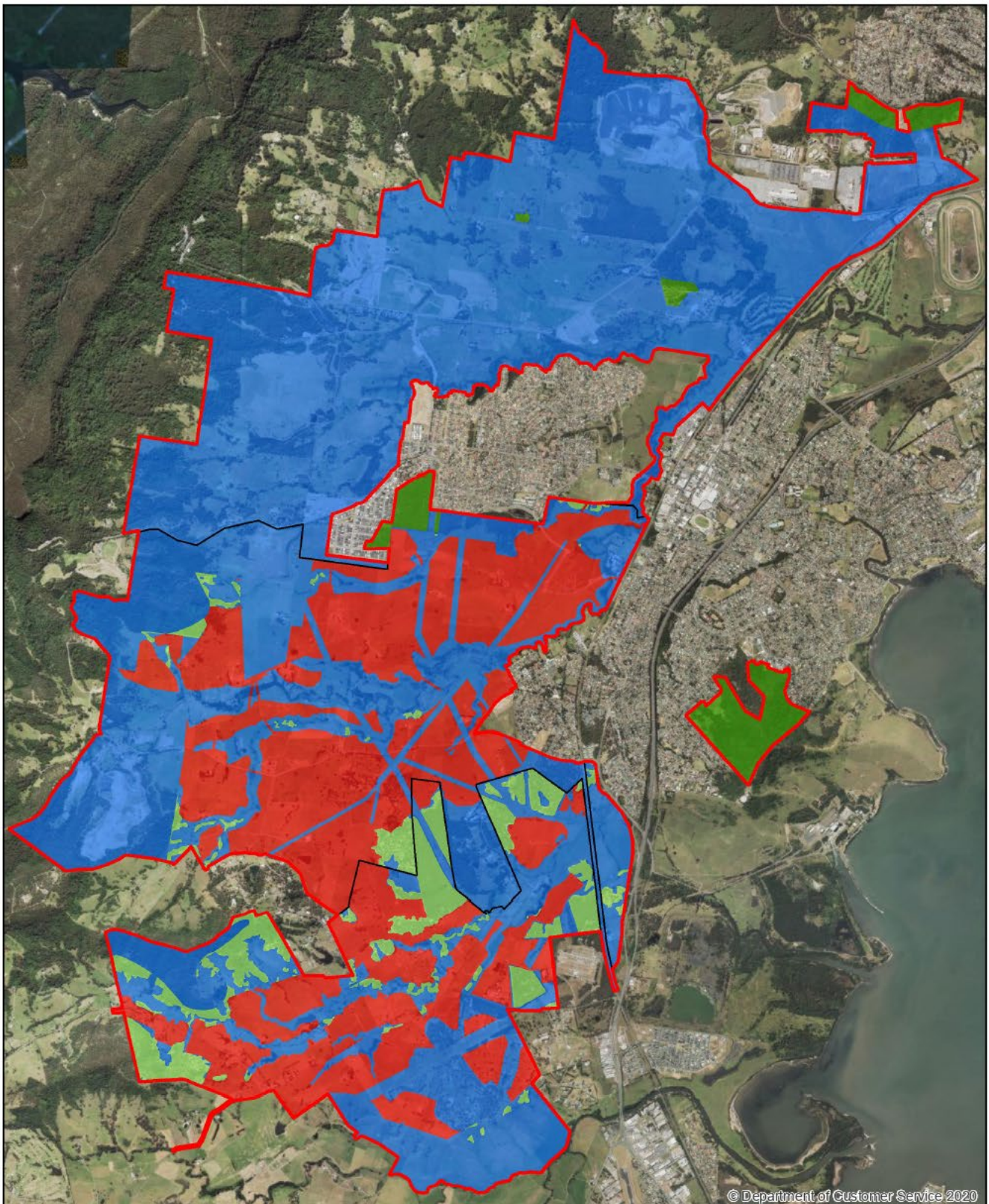


GIS ref.: gie01040-08 Overview

Printed: 7/10/2021

Scale 1:50,000





Legend

 Biodiversity Certification Assessment Area

 Stages

Biodiversity Certification Assessment Area Land Use Types

Land proposed for biodiversity certification (future development)

Land proposed for conservation measures (intensified conservation works – WCC reserves)

Land proposed for conservation measures (planning instrument)

Retained land

Date produced: 7 October 2021
Projection: GDA 94 MGA Zone 56

0 0.5 1
Kms




ecoplanning
ecology | planning | offsets

ITEM 7 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN

Wollongong City Council is one of 26 Councils in Australia to commit to greenhouse gas reduction through the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM). Under the GCoM initiative, Council is required to undertake a series of actions to respond to the risks and opportunities presented by climate change. The development of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) represents the final step in our initial commitment to the GCoM.

A draft CCAP has been prepared for the Wollongong LGA. The draft CCAP outlines the key hazards and corresponding risks associated with climate changes that are locked into the system based on current and past emissions and recommended actions for Council to prepare for and respond to these risks.

It is recommended that the draft CCAP be placed on public exhibition and the results of the public exhibition process be reported to Council for consideration at a future meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 The draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Attachment 1) be placed on public exhibition for community feedback.
- 2 The Climate Change Risk Assessment for Wollongong (Attachment 2) be noted and provided for viewing as part of exhibition of the draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan.
- 3 Following public exhibition, a further report to Council be provided detailing the submissions received and recommendations relating to finalisation of the draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- 2 Climate Change Risk Assessment for Wollongong
- 3 Table of Key Actions and Estimated Costings for Delivery 2022-2026

BACKGROUND

In 2017, Council joined the GCoM initiative which is an international alliance of cities and local governments with a shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low emission, resilient society. The GCoM initiative commits Council to respond to the risks and opportunities presented by climate change. This program has a clear set of milestones that participating councils need to complete to meet. These milestones are presented in Table 1, along with Council's completion status.

Table 1 – GCoM compliance framework for Wollongong City Council

Milestone	Status
Register commitment	Completed
Complete an emissions inventory	Completed
Complete a climate change hazards assessment	Completed
Adopt a science-derived emissions reduction target for the LGA	Completed
Complete a climate change vulnerability assessment	Completed
Develop climate change mitigation (emissions reduction) plan	Completed
Develop climate change adaptation plan	Draft

The key elements of the GCoM initiative relate to preparedness in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate change **mitigation** is the reduction of carbon emissions contributing to global warming. Climate change **adaptation** is adapting to the climate changes that are locked into the system based on current and past emissions and planning for dealing with likely climate futures.

As Table 1 suggests development of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan is the last remaining milestone for Council to confirm its initial commitment to the GCoM.

Response to Climate Change

The most urgent priority for Council in addressing climate change is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This is necessary to minimise the climate challenge we face in the future. In 2019, Council declared a state of climate emergency that requires urgent action by all levels of government. Council has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050 for the City of Wollongong. Council also set a target of net zero emissions by 2030 for its own operations. Council adopted an initial Climate Change Mitigation Plan in 2020, which prescribes actions to contribute towards achievement of these targets.

It is recognised that alongside reducing our emissions, Council needs to plan and prepare for climate change impacts from existing and likely future atmospheric greenhouse gas levels. This is the focus of climate change adaptation.

Key Climate Predictions

The likely climate changes and impacts for Wollongong, as a result of greenhouse gas emissions, include -

- More high temperature days and warmer nights – our community will need to manage increased heat waves and longer warm periods, placing stress on people, plants and animals.
- Increased bushfire risk from hot dry periods and a reduction in the season available for safe backburning
- More drought, but also higher intensity storms leading to challenges to store water for irrigation, and to manage deluge events and flooding.
- Increased coastal erosion and flooding as the sea level rises and storm intensity increases.

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 2009

In 2009, Wollongong Council, along with Shellharbour and Kiama Council produced a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP). The project was funded through the Local Adaptations Pathway Program and utilised the same risk-management based approach as the current draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP).

Climate change scenarios considered in the 2009 study were for 2050 and 2070. More recent scenarios developed by the NSW Government have focussed on 2030 and 2070 for their projections and involve more recent predictions of climate impacts. It is important to note that climate change predictions have been broadly consistent over many years and the 2009 CCASAP has proven to be a strong starting point for this current draft CCAP.

The 2009 CCASAP identified climate change adaptation actions such as our Coastal Zone Management Plan and Flood Risk Management Plans being prepared with consideration of climate projections.

Climate Change Risk Assessment

Council has developed a Climate Change Risk Assessment (Attachment 2) as the first component in developing an adaptation plan. The Climate Change Risk Assessment was prepared by BMT Commercial Australia Pty Ltd to meet the requirements of the GCoM hazard assessment and vulnerability assessment. Wollongong Council utilises an Enterprise-wide risk management framework consistent with ISO 31000:2009 – Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. This project worked

with our Risk Management team in developing and integrating the climate change risk assessment with our framework.

Climatic hazards resulting from climate change were identified as -

- Heat
- Flooding
- Bushfire
- Storms
- Drought
- Storm tide inundation
- Sea level rise and tidal inundation.

The risk assessment identified areas and assets at high or extreme risk from these hazards. These results were then used to inform development of a climate change adaptation plan.

PROPOSAL

As part of our commitment to the GCoM, Council must adopt a climate change adaptation plan. Council staff have collaborated with consultants Presync to prepare a draft Wollongong Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021 (CCAP), see Attachment 1 to this report.

The draft CCAP outlines the key hazards and corresponding risks likely to face Wollongong as a result of climate change over the course of this century and what actions Council will take to prepare and respond to these risks. Changes in climate will be experienced as more severe and more frequent versions of hazards that we are currently familiar with such as flooding, storms, heat waves and coastal erosion.

The draft CCAP has been developed to review and update our adaptation actions from the CCASAP, to establish a contemporary range of actions built on a science-based risk assessment to help reduce and manage the impact on our assets, promote and plan for our ability to deliver services and support our community to adjust to a changing climate.

It is based on the most up-to-date and relevant climate science for our region and takes a pathways approach to adaptation. This is where risks are identified and planned for over the long-term, even if they are related to future climate conditions that have not eventuated yet. Many of the adaptation actions proposed in the draft CCAP build on work that Council is already undertaking to manage the risks associated with climate-related hazards.

The draft CCAP identifies actions to be integrated into Council's Community Strategic Planning cycle and refers to the associated supporting documents to ensure climate adaptation is integrated into council planning rather than being a separate approach. The consultative approach used to develop the draft CCAP is key to its ongoing success as many adaptations are subtle adjustments to existing approaches to delivering services to the community.

Key Adaptation Actions

The draft CCAP has identified 72 actions in total, with 26 of these expected to be delivered in the next Community Strategic Plan period of 2022-2026. Many of these actions are focused on continuing work already underway in managing the risks of hazards such as flooding, bushfire and coastal erosion. Key actions emerging from the draft CCAP are -

- Emergency and Bushfire Management
 - Coordination of emergency response through Illawarra Local Emergency Management Committee
 - Bushfire hazard reduction for Council land and supporting FiReady volunteers

- Council communications and clean up response
- Floodplain management to avoid the most severe impacts of flooding
 - Ensuring planning controls avoid locating development in high flood risk areas, or control for the risk of flooding
 - Maintaining infrastructure to manage flood waters
 - Communicating the risk of flooding
- Coastal management to minimise the impacts of rising sea levels and more intense storms
 - Ensuring planning controls avoid locating development in areas of high risk of coastal erosion, or managing these risks
 - Planning and building appropriate infrastructure to meet the needs of the community on a coastline affected by rising sea levels and coastal storms
 - Communicating the risk of coastal erosion and flooding
- Urban Greening to increase the resilience of the city to heat
 - Planting of appropriate shade trees to cool the city
 - Maintenance of vegetation in urban areas to contribute to reduced temperatures and provide habitat for animals

The timeframes for delivery of actions are -

- Short-term 2021-2030
- Medium-term 2030-2050
- Long-term 2050-2070

These timeframes are longer than those used in most Council supporting documents due to the gradual and on-going nature of changes to the climate. The plan allows for actions to be introduced into our business planning as required based on how our region is experiencing climate change over the next 50 years.

It is recommended that Council endorse the draft CCAP, as attached to this report, to be placed on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days, with the expectation that a final version will be presented to the newly elected Council in early 2022.

The exhibition will involve the distribution and promotion of a summary document as an alternative for community members who would like to understand the CCAP and its purpose without reading the full draft report and risk assessment. Feedback will be encouraged on the draft CCAP in order that the actions best reflect the priorities of the community as well as the function of Council.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The draft CCAP and associated Risk Assessment have been developed based on significant internal engagement of staff from across Council. The Climate Change Risk Assessment was informed by workshops with executive staff and Council officers from all divisions of Council along with presentations to Senior Managers Group and divisional team meetings.

The draft CCAP consultation began with one-on-one meetings with staff and a cross-divisional workshop. Due to COVID19 restrictions a series of online / remote workshops have been conducted with staff focusing on buildings, facilities and assets and strategic planning and development planning.

Draft actions and the draft CCAP have been distributed to relevant senior managers and follow up meetings conducted to refine actions and achieve support.

The level of public expectation on Council to be managing climate impacts has grown and it is recommended that the current draft CCAP be publicly exhibited to meet the requirements of our GCoM

commitment and to support our Climate Emergency Declaration. It is proposed that during public exhibition, engagement activities will occur with specific stakeholder groups and broad community engagement through online engagement tools, to be promoted through newspapers, social media and radio.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 goal “We Value and Protect Our Environment”. It specifically delivers on the following –

Community Strategic Plan Strategy	Delivery Program 2018-2022 4 Year Action	Operational Plan 2021-22 Annual Deliverables
1.5.1 Participate in the Global Covenant of Mayors and set emissions reduction targets for the LGA	1.5.1.1 Set an emissions reduction target and carry out actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the Global Covenant of Mayors	Complete a Climate Change Vulnerability assessment Develop a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The impacts of climate change will affect vulnerable communities, infrastructure and asset viability and management, biodiversity and water availability. Implementation of the actions in the draft CCAP will mean that Council and the City of Wollongong is preparing to adapt to the climate changes that are locked into the system based on current and past global carbon emissions.

The draft CCAP will directly support Council’s August 2019 Climate Emergency Declaration and commitments under the GCoM program.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The draft CCAP has been prepared based on the guidelines of AdaptNSW Guide to Climate Change Risk Assessment for NSW Local Government.

There will be significant environmental and social risks associated with not responding to the threat of climate change. Council is the owner of significant assets including roads, bridges, coastal infrastructure, buildings and facilities that will be affected by the impacts of climate change and the health and wellbeing of our community, and future generations, will also be affected by the impacts of climate change.

There is a reputational risk if Council does not adopt a plan to adapt to climate change following the recent Climate Emergency Declaration. Council will also be non-compliant with the GCoM requirements and will need to reconsider its commitment to the GCoM.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Draft actions have been reviewed by relevant staff within Council responsible for implementation. Any additional budget required for implementation of adaptation actions will require an approved business proposal. The financial implications for the actions scheduled for delivery in the 2022-2026 period are provided in Attachment 3 as an initial estimate and may vary once further scoping work has been completed. Adaptation actions related to the longer timeframes considered in the plan will be reviewed in subsequent versions of the CCAP and Community Strategic Plan reporting periods.

CONCLUSION

The draft CCAP has been developed in consultation with internal staff and reflects current understanding of risks to Council operations from existing and projected climate changes. Adoption of the CCAP constitutes the last remaining milestone for Council to confirm its initial commitment to the GCoM and supports Council’s Climate Emergency Declaration.

The draft CCAP outlines actions for delivery over the next 50 years in order for Council to prepare and respond to the risks resulting from climatic changes that are locked into the system based on current and past greenhouse gas emissions. The pathways approach allows this document to be updated to reflect our experience of climate change as it affects our local community.

This report recommends that the draft CCAP be placed on public exhibition to provide the opportunity for community feedback prior to the draft document being reported to Council for finalisation.

Climate Change

Adaptation Plan

Draft : September 2021



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Executive Summary

Our climate is changing. Although Wollongong City Council and other levels of government, industry and communities around the world are acting to reduce their greenhouse gas emission, some changes are already locked into the climate system and are impacting our lives. The CSIRO informs us that Australia's climate has warmed on average by 1.44°C since national records began in 1910. This is leading to a range of changes including an increase in the frequency of extreme heat events, changes to rainfall patterns, an increase in extreme fire weather (catastrophic bushfires), rising sea levels and ocean acidification. These climate hazards mean that we must adapt our buildings and infrastructure and services to ensure that we can continue to provide Councils services for our community. This Climate Adaptation Plan sets out how we will do that.

Wollongong City Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and we are taking strong action to back up this declaration, through both mitigation (cutting our greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (preparing for the changes that are already locked into the climate system). Council has joined the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which commits us to prepare this Adaptation Plan, to accompany our Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020-2022. The approach outlined in this plan builds on the climate adaptation work Council has been undertaking since its first climate adaptation plan was produced in 2009.

As climate change is projected to occur throughout this century, Council is taking a long-term and staged approach to adaptation. This will be achieved by adopting a pathway of adaptation for coming decades that will inform detailed actions in our delivery program. It will be updated as science and technologies develop in response to the climate challenge. To do this, Council has analysed the climate risks specific to the Wollongong Local Government Area to help us understand what is projected to happen and when. A risk assessment of projected impacts to Council infrastructure,



services and activities was then undertaken with Council staff, to identify risks and what we can do to manage them. This process also identified many opportunities where Council can act to reduce climate impacts whilst helping create improvements and benefits for the community.

The adaptation actions identified in this plan have been set out in response to each group of climate hazards:

- Heat
- Flooding
- Bushfire
- Storms
- Drought
- Storm tide inundation
- Sea level rise and tidal inundation

The timeframes for delivery of actions are:

- Community Strategic Plan 2022-2026
- Short-term 2021-2030
- Medium-term 2030-2050
- Long-term 2050-2070

These timeframes are longer than those used in most Council supporting documents due to the gradual and on-going nature of changes to the climate.

Following public exhibition and endorsement by Council, the adaptation pathway outlined in this plan will be integrated into Council's Integrated Planning & Reporting framework of plans and documents.

Climate change is a complex topic. This Plan is written in plain English, that aims to be easy to understand. When technical terms and concepts are used, we have included break out boxes to explain and define key details. There is also a glossary of terms at the end of the Plan.

1. Introduction and purpose

1.1 Council must adapt with our community

The science is compelling

The science behind our understanding of climate change is compelling. In the latest State of the Climate report the CSIRO and the Bureau of Meteorology have documented that we have experienced “continued warming of Australia’s climate, an increase in extreme fire weather and length of the fire season, declining rainfall in the southeast and southwest of the continent, and rising sea levels”.

The risks are real

To prepare for the risks that this continued change in our climate presents we must be informed to understand the likely risks. This includes physical risks such as:

- Storm-tide inundation
- Sea-level rise and tidal inundation
- Erosion
- Flooding
- Heat and increased temperature
- Bushfire

Our response is informed and long-term

Council is taking an informed, long-term approach to addressing the risks and adapting to the projected changes. Climate change is expected to occur throughout this century, so we will take staged actions in response to issues as they occur.

Council will continue to factor climate change considerations into our planning and decision making. New assets and buildings will be designed to be resilient to projected climatic conditions. Much of our infrastructure will be renewed during the normal course of Council operations, so when the time comes, consideration will be given to climate-adapted designs and materials. Some challenges are going to be difficult, such as protecting our coastline from rising sea level and inevitable erosion and inundation. Some adaptations will enhance our quality of life, while addressing climate challenges. Improved tree canopy cover can help manage urban heat whilst increasing local beauty and improving biodiversity. Improvements to water harvesting and storage can increase the usability and beauty of public spaces. The need to improve buildings to withstand extreme weather may improve the overall design quality of community assets.



Lived experience:

In the summer of 2019/20, bushfires burnt large areas of the Shoalhaven, south of Wollongong. Several staff from Wollongong City Council contributed to supporting communities affected by the fires. A crew of council arborists were responsible for making it safe for residents to return to their properties where the fire had burnt vegetation next to the access road for their property. Paul Smith, one of the arborists involved in the work commented "for some of the residents, they were driving past us on their way to see what was left of their property for the first time since the fire. It was heart-breaking to see."

Refugee perspective:

Extreme weather events can be particularly harrowing for members of the community that are not familiar with the local climate, such as refugees. The University of Wollongong has developed a co-learning disaster resilience toolkit to help support refugees to find safety when faced with environmental challenges which will be more likely with climate change. See www.preventionweb.net/files/57379_colearningdisasterresiliencetoolkit.pdf

Difficult challenges:

Managing the implications of climate change and sea level rise is a challenge that requires longer term planning. The Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) has identified coastal hazards associated with 2030, 2050 and 2100 and sets out the measures to minimise their impact. Council is now in the process of updating the CZMP into a Coastal Management Program for the Open Coast. Council is well placed to undertake this work given it recently developed a Coastal Management Plan for Lake Illawarra in partnership with Shellharbour City Council.

1.2 Projected climate change

Council has used the NSW Government's AdaptNSW climate change reports and data to inform our climate change risk assessment and this Adaptation Plan. A strength of the AdaptNSW information is that it provides locally specific information and projections. So, as well as accessing climate science on the global and national trends, we have been able to focus on the likely changes and impacts for our region.

Figure 1 sets out the projected changes for our region in the near future (left column 2020-2039) and far future (right column 2060-2079) timeframes.






2020-2039	2060-2079
PROJECTED TEMPERATURE CHANGES 2020-2039	
 Maximum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 0.4-0.9°C	Maximum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 1.6-2.3°C
 Minimum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 0.4-0.7°C	Minimum temperatures are projected to increase in the near future by 1.5-2.4°C
 The number of hot days will increase	The number of cold nights will decrease
PROJECTED RAINFALL CHANGES 2020-2039	
 Rainfall is projected to decrease in winter	Rainfall is projected to increase in summer and autumn
PROJECTED FOREST FIRE DANGER INDEX (FFDI) 2020-2039	
 Average fire weather is projected to increase in spring	Severe fire weather is projected to increase in summer and spring in the far future

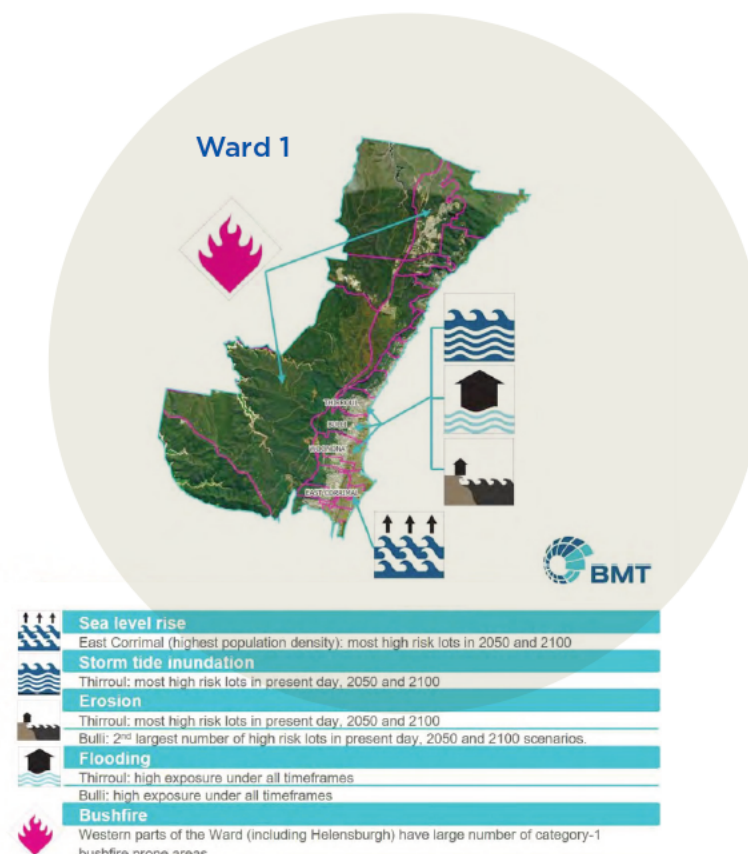
FIGURE 1: Projected climate changes in Illawarra region from AdaptNSW, Illawarra Climate Change Snapshot

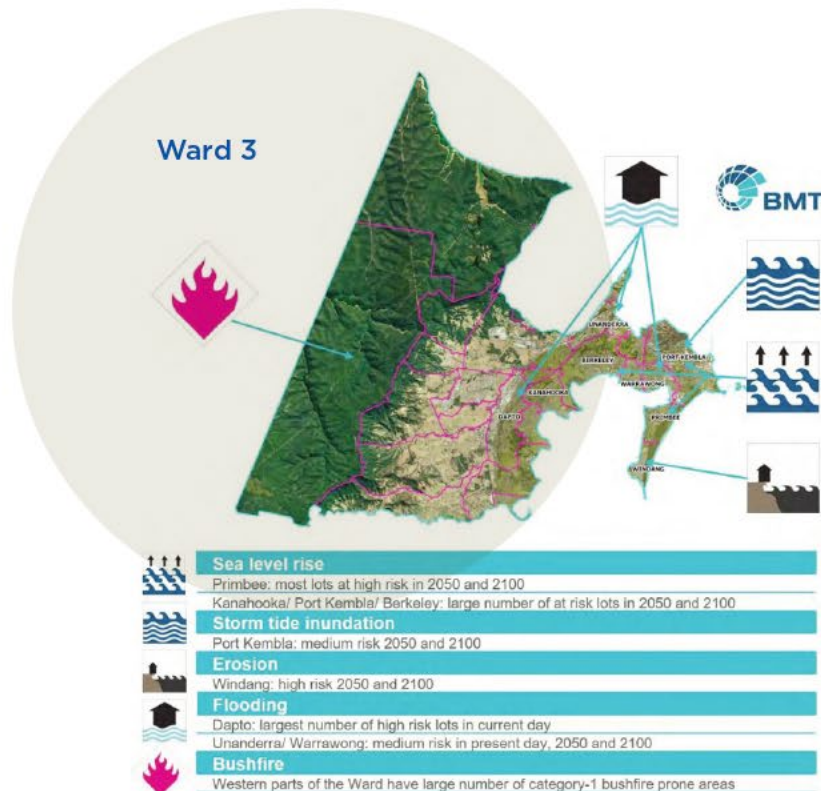
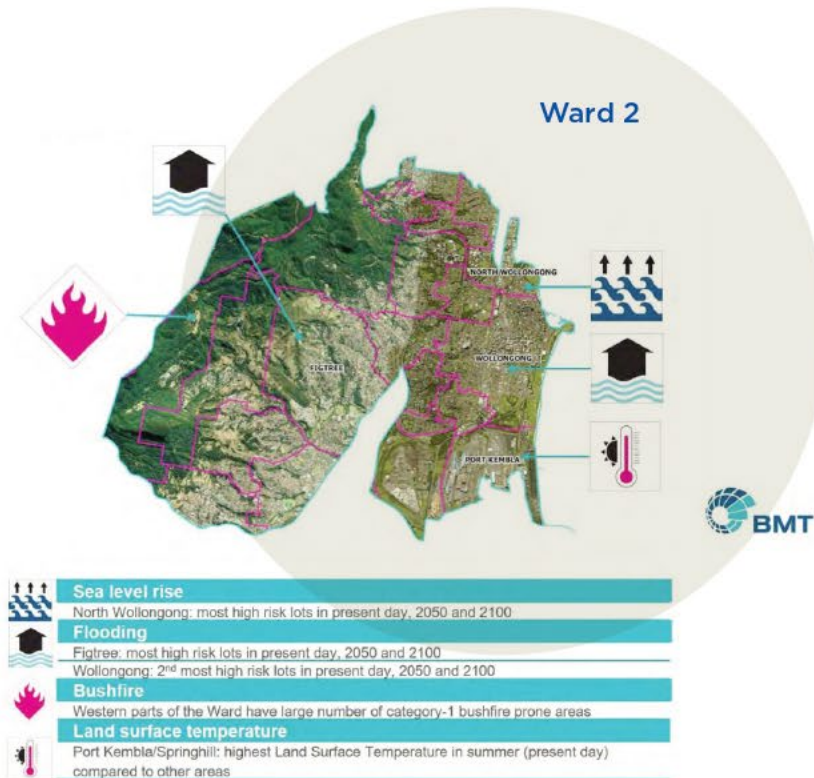
Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

This plan is informed by the Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong (CCRAW) undertaken for Council by BMT Commercial Australia in February 2021. The CCRAW examined Council's hazard mapping for storm-tide inundation, sea level rise, erosion and flooding as it related to projected conditions for present day, 2050 and 2100. It also considered the issues of increased heat and bushfire severity for the Wollongong LGA.

The CCRAW examined likely impacts on land parcels, network assets such as roads, bridges, stormwater networks and cycle pathways.

A summary of the physical risks was mapped across each Ward of the Wollongong local government area. Figures 2-4 summarise the projected impacts for each ward through to the end of this century.





1.3 Scope of the Plan

Adaptation vs Mitigation

Responding to climate change involves both reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and being prepared to adapt to any unavoidable impacts of climate change as they are realised (adaptation). This plan is focusing on how we plan to adapt to projected changes in climate. A separate Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020-2022 (CCMP) has been prepared to address how Council and the community will cut our greenhouse gas emissions to minimise our contribution to manmade climate change. A second CCMP will be forthcoming. There are often synergies and co-benefits of actions for both mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. As Council continues to review and advance its planning and activities these synergies will be identified and pursued.

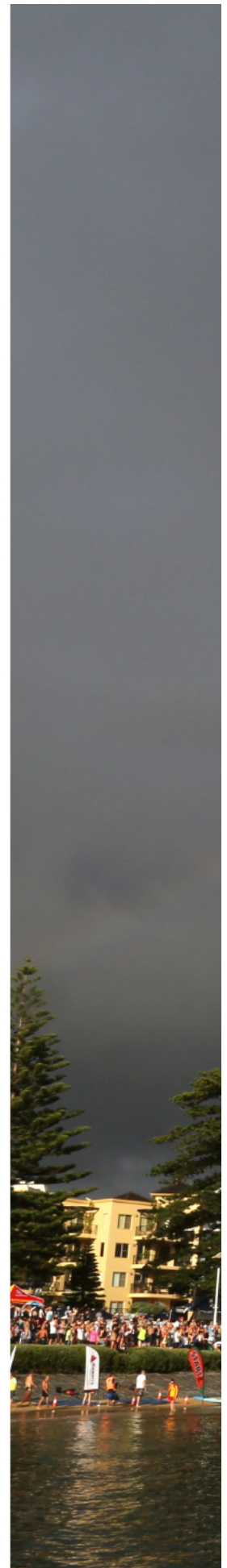
Role of local government

Climate change adaptation and mitigation is the responsibility of all spheres of government as well as businesses, the community and individuals. While Council recognises that local government has an important role in both mitigation and adaptation, it is also important to recognise that many strategies for adaptation are outside the statutory responsibility and influence of local government. Council's responsibilities relate to maintaining existing Council assets and services while it is viable and safe to do so and to ensure that climate change is factored into the planning and design of all relevant decisions, strategies and plans. We must also communicate openly with our community to help residents and businesses understand coming changes and how we can all best adapt.

1.4 Objectives of the Plan

The overarching objectives of the Plan are to:

1. Demonstrate leadership in climate change adaptation planning and action.
2. Identify and understand the risks to council infrastructure, services and operations.
3. Acknowledge the work that Council is already doing to adapt to climate change.
4. Set out what Council can do in coming years and decades to prepare for and adapt to climate change.





2. Context

2.1 International, Australia and New South Wales context

Climate change was formally recognised globally at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. In 2015, a global commitment by countries was agreed at the 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris. The Paris Agreement includes a global commitment to limit global temperature rise to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the rise to 1.5 degrees and a commitment to achieve net-zero emissions, globally, by the second half of the century.

The Sustainable Development Goals is a global strategy agreed by the United Nations General Assembly, and contains 17 goals for 2015-2030, including the following goals directly relevant to climate change mitigation and adaptation (United Nations, 2020) (Figure 5).



FIGURE 5: Sustainable Development Goals directly relevant to climate change, United Nations 2021.

2.2 Wollongong City Council context

Council's Planning Framework

Our Wollongong 2028 is the Council's Community Strategic Plan. Our Wollongong 2028 includes a community vision and goals and guides Council's work. Climate change is highlighted as a key challenge for our future. This Plan contributes to multiple goals, objectives, strategies and actions from the Our Wollongong 2028, and specifically addresses the Strategy 1.2.2 'Government and community work together to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on our environment and future generations'.



Sustainable Wollongong: A Climate Healthy City Strategy

The Sustainable Wollongong: A Climate Healthy City Strategy outlines Council's commitment to environmental sustainability for both Council operations and our community and identifies pathways to create a sustainable, greener, healthier, cooler and more liveable City. The Strategy is an overarching document that brings together the many environmental programs that we are implementing across our City and Council's operations. The priority areas and goals of the Strategy are:

- **Priority Area:** A city whose council shows leadership
Goal: Environmental and climate leadership underpins Council decision-making and service delivery which inspires the same in others
- **Priority Area:** A city that works together
Goal: Together we protect our environment, reduce emissions and increase our resilience to climate change
- **Priority Area:** A low emissions city
Goal: We will achieve net zero emissions by 2030 for Council operations, and together we will achieve net zero emissions by 2050 for the city
- **Priority Area:** A city in harmony with our environment
Goal: Our ecosystems and waterways are enhanced, our urban areas are cooler and greener and our community is connected to our natural environment
- **Priority Area:** A low waste city
Goal: Our community only take what they need, reuse and recycle what they can and are aware of the resources that they consume
- **Priority Area:** A climate and water resilient city
Goal: Our infrastructure and community can adapt to a changing climate and water is valued as a vital natural resource

This Adaptation Plan falls within the suite of documents that underpin the Strategy, and the actions within this Plan aim to deliver on many of the goals of the Strategy.

Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) for Climate and Energy

The GCoM is an international alliance of cities and local governments with a shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low emission, resilient society. The GCoM merges the Compact of Mayors and the EU based Covenant of Mayors, with 9,209 cities around the world having committed to date.

The GCoM commits Council to undertake certain actions to respond to the risks and opportunities presented by climate change. The GCoM provides a structured framework for compliance. Key steps in the GCoM framework are:

- Public commitment to addressing climate change
- Undertake an emissions inventory
- Undertake a climate change hazard assessment
- Adopt science-derived emissions reduction target for the local government area





- Undertake a climate change vulnerability assessment
- Develop a climate change mitigation plan to reduce emissions
- Develop a climate change adaptation plan to manage unavoidable impacts of climate change

Council has completed the above steps other than the Climate Change Adaptation Plan. This plan represents the last milestone in the series of commitments outlined in the GCoM framework. It is important to note that mitigation and adaptation plans are intended to be reviewed and updated to ensure they are current and responsive to the latest climate science and social responses.

As a signatory to the GCoM, Council has committed to preparing this Adaptation Plan and the accompanying Climate Change Mitigation Plan. This Plan represents the last step in the series of commitments outlined in the GCoM framework. As part of the Plan, we are required to establish adaptation and mitigation targets and report against them.

One of the strengths of the GCoM organisation is that it requires its signatories to report on progress against their stated goals. By holding its members to account, the GCoM is able to drive climate action in the cities of the world through mutual support and accountability. Wollongong welcomes the opportunity to be part of this global climate action by committing to the targets set out in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Wollongong City Council targets for the Global Covenant of Mayors

TARGET	DUE DATE	STATUS
1 Community endorsement of this Adaptation Plan	2021	Draft
2 Inclusion of climate change adaptation in the revised CSP	2022	Yet to start
3 Implementation of short-term actions	2022-2030	Yet to start

It is important to note that mitigation and adaptation plans are intended to be reviewed and updated to ensure they are current and responsive to the latest climate science and social responses.

Climate Emergency

In 2019, Council declared we are in a state of climate emergency that requires urgent action by all levels of government. Council has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050 for the City of Wollongong. Council also recognised the significance of its own contribution to the City's emissions and the need to demonstrate leadership, and so set a target of net zero emissions by 2030 for its own operations. Council has developed a Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020-2022 which describes the initial actions on our journey towards net zero emissions. A new CCMP is currently under development.

2.3 Council is already acting on climate adaptation

Adaptation - work to date

Much work has already been done to help Council and our community adapt to the changing climate. Here are the key steps we have taken so far:

- Council undertook our first comprehensive climate change risk assessment and adaptation plan in 2009.
- Soon after the first climate change adaptation plan was developed, Council began undertaking a coastal zone hazard assessment and management study, which was used to inform the development of the Coastal Zone Management Plan, finalised in 2017.
- Council integrated climate change projections related to increased rainfall intensity into floodplain risk assessments. Sea-level rise implications were also considered where relevant.
- Council developed a strategic asset management framework in 2011 to ensure that assets are managed systematically. This approach allows climate change to be integrated into asset planning over time.
- In partnership with Shellharbour and Kiama Councils, Wollongong Council developed a Biodiversity Strategy that considered climate change impacts on local ecosystems.
- Council undertakes natural area restoration and supports volunteers through Bushcare, Dunecare and FiReady programs to increase the resilience of natural areas.
- We have prepared and continue to deliver on strategic programs, incorporating climate change adaptation, including:
 - Urban Greening Strategy – Council has planted more than 5,000 new street trees and other plants to renew our urban forest and cool our urban environments.
 - Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program (CMP) – in partnership with Shellharbour Council, relevant State Government Agencies, and residents, Council identified key values to be preserved and enhanced in and around Lake Illawarra. The CMP prescribes 39 actions for delivery over the next 10 years to protect and enhance the lake, its ecosystem and associated assets.
 - Coastal Zone Management Plan – Council has undertaken dune management works and estuary opening activities. Coastal hazards are considered in assessment of development and changes in beach and dunes are monitored over time.
- In 2021, we refreshed our climate change risk assessment by commissioning a detailed risk assessment of our assets, operations and key community services. This Adaptation Plan communicates how we will respond to these identified risks in the coming years.



Interdependency - working with others

Like many other areas of policy, climate change cannot be addressed by Council alone. We actively work with others to coordinate the delivery of services and to maintain our LGA. All levels of government, the Australian Government, the NSW Government and Wollongong City Council, have responsibilities, and all must collaborate to ensure the long-term wellbeing of our community. Council has defined powers and responsibilities, but many issues lie outside the limits of Council control yet remain important to us.

The community looks to Council to lead the way in addressing climate change impacts. To see results, Council often needs to work with government authorities and the community. Council contributes to a broad range of areas impacted by the changing climate such as the management of emergencies, bushfires, fresh water supply, mine operations, road and transport planning, heritage, biodiversity, pests and weeds, community development and economic development.

Council has a Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO) and several key staff that work with emergency authorities in a coordination role with State Emergency Service, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Rural Fire Service, Police and Ambulance as well as many other organisations in delivering local responses to emergencies such as bushfires, flooding and storms.

When issues lie outside Council control, we can act as an advocate, an enabler, an educator and a broker. The diagram in Figure 6 below shows Council's spheres of influence and helps to set out what we control, influence and what remains a concern even though outside our control.

We are staying connected with councils around the world, through our participation in the Global Covenant of Mayors, and in Australia through the Cities Power Partnership, Sustainability Advantage program and Climate Emergency Australia to learn from what others are doing.

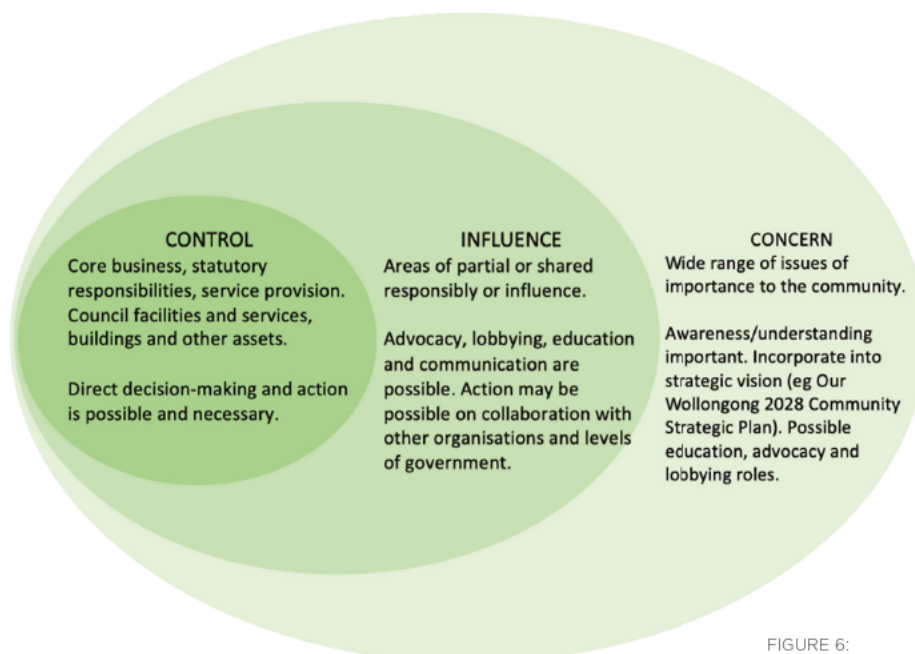


FIGURE 6:
Council's spheres of influence,
adapted from a similar diagram used by the
City of Sydney in its Sustainable Sydney 2030 Vision.

Emission reductions in Wollongong

Council's current operational emissions are shown in Figure 7. We have set 2030 as the target by which time we will reach zero-emissions. See the Climate Change Mitigation Plan for 2020-2022 for full details.

FIGURE 7: Wollongong Council operational emission in baseline year 2017-18, total 139,404 tCO₂-e

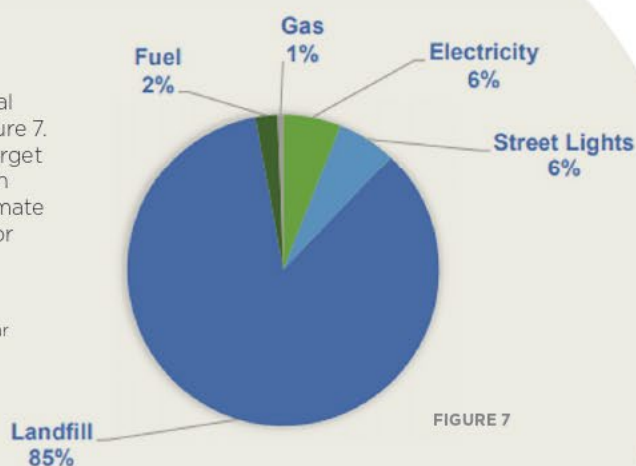


FIGURE 7

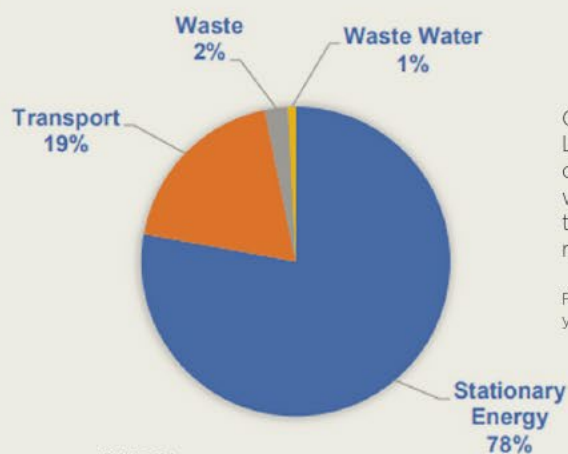


FIGURE 8

GHG emission for the whole LGA are shown in Figure 8. In consultation with the community, we have set 2050 as the target for the whole of Wollongong to reach net zero emissions.

FIGURE 8: Wollongong LGA emission in baseline year 2016-17, total 3,091,346 tCO₂-e

SOURCE: https://wollongong.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0014/121343/Climate-Change-Mitigation-Plan-2020.PDF

CASE STUDIES:

What are other councils doing to adapt to climate change?



International example: Basel, Switzerland

Population 198,000

The city of Basel has promoted the development of green roofs to increase the thermal performance of buildings, reduce runoff and flooding, increase biodiversity and absorb carbon dioxide. The program subsidises the cost of creating a green roof to be competitive with a traditional roof and is supported by regulations requiring green roofs to be constructed in newly developed flat roof structures.

SOURCE: https://www.stadtgaertnerei.bs.ch/dam/jcr:daa3ff5e-1ce1-470e-9fd1-90de422d6c36/Stadtgaertnerei_Flachdachbegr%C3%BChung_2020.pdf



Australian example: Greater Geelong

The 2020 Environment Strategy includes the following actions related to climate adaptation:

- Increase tree canopy cover in urban Greater Geelong to 25 per cent by 2045, with an interim target of 20 percent by 2030.
- Develop an urban ecology plan by 2025.
- Develop an integrated water management strategy and waterway management plan by 2025.
- Plant one million new trees in Greater Geelong by 2030.
- Establish and maintain parkland areas within 400 metres of all households.
- Develop and implement a sustainable food policy to support community food production by 2023.
- Improve landscape planning controls to support desired urban greening outcomes by 2024.
- Complete urban heatwave vulnerability modelling and identify priority urban greening sites by 2023.

City of Greater Geelong.
The greenway Project, Council worked in partnership with community groups to plant 60,000 trees and direct seed 2 hectares of native grasses.

SOURCE: <https://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/environment/documents/item/Bd854cb968cc72e.aspx>





3. Climate risks and adaptation actions

3.1 What are climate risks?

The risks resulting from climate change are generally broken into two main categories, physical risks and transition risks. The primary focus of Council's adaptation response is the management of physical risks associate with climate change, however, where possible, Council will encourage the most positive transition pathways towards a zero-carbon emission future for the City.

Physical risks

Physical risks refer to the impacts of climate hazards. These are further broken down into events known as shocks, which refer to acute events such as flooding, storms, extreme heat and bushfires, and stresses which refer to gradual and sustained changes over time such as rising sea-level, drought and habitat loss. Most of the climate change risks that Council and our community face are physical risks and these are the primary focus of our adaptation response.

There are many physical risks facing Council and our LGA resulting from the climate hazards projected to increase with climate change. This section of our plan explains the risks identified for the Wollongong LGA during Council's risk assessment process. It also sets out what actions we plan to take over time. As mentioned earlier, this is all about planning for the long term, so the risk assessment uses the best available climate science to look into the future, so that we are prepared.

Transition risks

Transition risks relate to how we transform our economy from one reliant on burning coal, petroleum and gas, to one where we get energy from the sun, wind and other sustainable sources. Much of this transition is outside the control or influence of Council, but we consider it in the context of climate adaptation as it is linked to our response to a changing climate.

For Council, and the Wollongong community, we need to plan for some assets no longer being useable because they run on old fuel sources, or some land uses no longer being an option due to sea level rise and flooding. Other potential transition risks include changes in insurance premiums due to the increased likelihood of extreme weather events and shrinking markets for carbon-intensive materials and products, such as conventionally made steel and the coal exported from Port Kembla.

Industries and businesses that are currently reliant on fossil fuels will lose market share and fall short of increasing global regulations aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions unless they transition rapidly to renewable energy-based business models. The impacts of the carbon transition will be felt in industries such as coal mining, conventional steel manufacturing and diesel-dependent transport systems and are likely to extend into related infrastructure and service providers. This transition is likely to impact Council and our local community as some economic activity faces these transition risks. However, such a significant economic change brings with it many opportunities for innovation and alternative materials and services.

Council will work with businesses in our region to support the planning of the transition to the zero-carbon economy. This is a complex challenge and one that can only be addressed in collaboration with business, other levels of government, the education sector and the community.

Opportunities

The transition to a low carbon economy will also bring many opportunities. Working collaboratively with other levels of government, community, businesses and centres of innovation like the University of Wollongong will support innovation and opportunities that will inevitably come from such a significant change.

A recent example of such opportunities is the planned Hydrogen Hub for Port Kembla. The first steps have been taken to establish The Port Kembla hydrogen mobility facility³ with further investment planned to harness existing local infrastructure. It is likely that with global efforts to transition to renewable energy, combined with the industrial focus of the Wollongong LGA, we will be at the forefront of applying new technology solutions.

Many of the initial opportunities are to be found at the overlap of climate mitigation and adaptation, such as the implementation of Council's Urban Greening Strategy. This will help reduce the urban heat island effect, will help sequester carbon emissions and also increase natural beauty, amenity and habitat for local biodiversity.

Further examples of opportunities include:

- Further extension of the Urban Greening Strategy to facilitate community members/ organisations that want to plant suitable trees in verges and other designated public spaces and private land.

³ www.investregional.nsw.gov.au/news/first-steps-towards-port-kemblas-hydrogen-hub/

- Recycled water offers a huge opportunity for Council and the community to enjoy a recurrent source of non-potable water for irrigation (and other non-drinking uses) that is not weather-dependent. This would have to be investigated in collaboration with Sydney Water as set out in Section 3.2.
- On-site renewable electricity such as solar PV and eventually battery storage will help both reduce carbon emission and increase local resilience (assuming systems are appropriately wired to enable islanded operation).
- Working with University of Wollongong to trial technology or processes that solve climate-related challenges. This could lead to local investment, employment and problem solving.
- Council will look for opportunities to feed adaptation and mitigation measures into the three-year rolling review and annual inspection protocol of all Council-owned buildings. For instance, looking to improve thermal performance, adequacy of roofing, thermal comfort and energy efficiency.

Risk assessment process

To build our understanding of climate change risks and opportunities, Council has undertaken a thorough assessment of the risks that we face and must address with our community. This work started in 2009 and was reviewed and updated in 2021 through technical studies based on the latest climate science and planning from the NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) and its AdaptNSW climate information service. This is underpinned by the NSW and ACT Regional Climate Model (NARCIIM), a NSW Government-led partnership that provides high resolution climate change projections across NSW. By using the AdaptNSW resources, our climate risk assessment is based on consistent science used by other councils and government agencies throughout the state.

The technical analysis in our risk assessment used a geographical information systems-based (GIS) approach to identify where in the Wollongong local government area (LGA) and when physical risks are most likely to occur. This analysis fed into a risk assessment workshop and adaptation planning sessions with staff from across Council. Staff considered how the projected impacts could affect council operations, assets, people and our community. We then developed adaptation actions to help manage the risks and to make the most of potential opportunities that a changing climate may create.

Adaptation and uncertainty

Council is working hard to reduce and eventually eliminate our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that contribute to climate change. Despite our efforts and those of governments, communities and businesses around the world, some changes have already been locked into the global climate system which are already impacting our lives. The changes are projected to continue and will likely increase, meaning that we must adapt to climate changes.

The scientific investigation of the global climate system is based on observations and predictive models. The models used to make projections cannot predict the future. Rather, they give us a picture of what the future is likely to look like, depending on the global efforts to cut GHG emissions and the many complex interactions of natural systems. We then base our long-term adaptation pathway on this picture. The pathway sets our direction and estimated timeframes, without having to commit to details that will be worked out as projects become implemented to address issues. A pathway approach also gives us the flexibility to adjust our planning as new information becomes available.

Planning for a high carbon emissions future

The approach taken in this plan is consistent with many levels of government planning that use a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). This has been chosen because despite the commitments made in the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, global emissions continue to increase. Depending on global efforts towards achieving net zero emissions, lower emission scenarios may be used for adaptation planning in the future.

What is an emission scenario?

Emission Scenarios are used to model greenhouse gas emission over time and examine the likely impact of different levels of carbon emissions on our climate. They are used in climate change analysis, including climate modelling and the assessment of impacts, adaptation and mitigations (IPCC 2000).

Selecting a suitable emission scenario is an important decision when assessing potential climate change risks. The risk assessment on which this plan is based uses the projections from the NARCIIM model, which in turn applies a high emissions scenario. This scenario assumes that the global population and economy will continue to grow with the same rate of greenhouse gas emission (primarily from fossil fuel use and land clearing), which would result in warming by approximately 3.4°C by 2100.

Figure 9 below shows the projected temperature increases for four modelled emission scenarios. Current global GHG emissions are tracking along the red line (high-emission scenario). Council and many other organisations are striving to cut our own greenhouse gas emissions, but we must plan for the likelihood that further climate change will occur in addition to changes that have already been locked into the global climate system.

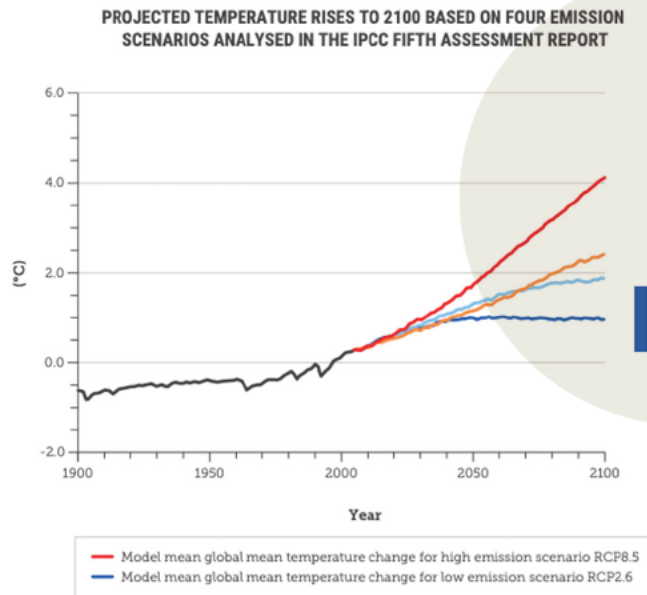


FIGURE 9: This Climate Council⁴ graph shows us: Projected temperature rises to 2100 based on four emission scenarios analysed in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Key: Dark blue: RCP2.6; light blue: RCP4.5; orange: RCP6.0; red: RCP8.5. Source: Collins et al. 2013.

IPCC refers to the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

3.2 Key climate hazards and associated adaptation pathways

3.2.1 Heat

The hazards

The climate of the Wollongong area is warming and projected to increase during this century. The maximum temperature is projected to increase by up to 0.4-0.9°C by 2039 and by up to 1.6 to 2.3°C by 2079⁵. We can expect an increase in periods of extreme heat and that these are projected to occur more frequently and last longer than in the past.

We take extreme heat seriously as it can cause health problems (heat stress and related illness, respiratory problems, increased hospital admissions). It also puts vital infrastructure such as the electricity system under strain.

Fortunately, our coastal location is a natural advantage for Wollongong due to the coastal breeze and beaches that offer respite from the heat of summer, but this may not be sufficient protection from extreme heat events. Many in our community are not able to access respite during heat events due to poor quality housing, mobility challenges or lack of income to support air-conditioning or other controls.

⁴ <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/aim-high-go-fast-why-emissions-must-plummet-climate-council-report-210421.pdf>

⁵ <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/Climate-projections-for-NSW/Climate-projections-for-your-region/Illawarra-Climate-Change-Downloads>

In recent years, Wollongong's beaches have become increasingly popular for daytrip visitors from greater Sydney. This increase in visitor numbers is leading to challenges for residents and Council. Problems include increased traffic on Lawrence Hargrave Drive, full parking areas near beaches and facilities, overuse of public toilets, garbage bins and shelters, as well as increased swimming outside of patrolled areas of beach. This is an additional challenge to address at the same time as climate change impacts such as coastal erosion are putting our beaches and coastal facilities at increased risk.

The Risks

An increase in the maximum temperature is likely to mean:

- Extreme heat events are expected to increase in severity, frequency and length.
- Physical and natural assets as well as staff and the community will be under increased stress leading to increased chance of accidents and failures.
- Increased pressure on biodiversity in our natural areas with a corresponding impact on amenity and ecosystem function.
- Increased demand on resources such as water and energy.
- Impacts on community health and safety, particularly vulnerable people, pets and livestock.
- Increased stress on native animals and plants.
- Increased demand on some Council services such as our pools, beaches, ocean pools, libraries, leisure centres, community centres and community transport.
- An increase in the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect, where heat is trapped in built up areas when hard surfaces such as roads and buildings absorb heat and retain it long after natural areas have cooled down. This is mostly an issue in the south of the LGA.

Adaptation Pathway

We must plan for an increase in the number of hot days and work with our community to reduce the risks to our health and wellbeing.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Continue to consider the impact of heat on council services and the community as part of ongoing strategic planning.

- Strategic land use planning must ensure adequate new greenspace is provided as part of land releases and protect riparian corridors from urban development.
- Summertime outdoor event planning will need to include extreme heat contingences such as shading, water stations, alternative date provisions and communication strategies.
- Strategic consideration should be given to planting programs in Council open spaces (transitional landscapes) to reduce urban heat and increase biodiversity and amenity.
- Review maintenance requirements for urban greening plantings - increased watering may be required to support recently planted vegetation.
- Undertake a review of existing hardstand surfaces in urban areas and identify opportunities to de-pave unnecessary hardstands (car parks / paved surfaces) and / or prioritise the use of permeable treatments.
- Work with government and community stakeholders to promote the care and safety of animals during heat events.
- Consider future heat scenarios in the design of new building assets to be able to support employees and community, e.g. air conditioning and environmental controls and suitable power supply.
- Investigate road surface treatment options to increase performance in hot weather.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Strategic and statutory planning to consider open space, land use and design requirements to address heat.
- Future-proof building assets to be able to support employees and community, e.g. air conditioners and environmental controls and suitable power supply.
- Work with local business and communities to help understand and manage the impacts of increased extreme heat events.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Review Council's infrastructure, buildings and facilities and services to assess their performance in the changing climate.
- Work with local business and communities to help understand and manage the impacts of increased extreme heat events.



Priority Actions			
ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Further investigation of heat in the Wollongong area to understand this issue further and develop appropriate heat management strategies including city design, shade, construction materials and cooling infrastructure.	City Strategy Team	2022-2026	Climate Change Adaptation Plan Wollongong Development Control Plan
Council will contribute to communicating how heat can be dangerous to health and how to best deal with it.	Community Cultural and Economic Development	2022-2026	Sustainable Events Guidelines
Assess the suitability of Council facilities to be utilised for respite centres on hot days. This may include provisions for adequate water and food, power supply and potentially use of recycled water and appropriate landscaping to provide shade.	Library and Community Services	2022-2026	Places for People: Wollongong Social Infrastructure Planning Framework 2018-2028
Plan for the potential cost impacts of overlapping or more frequent heat events.	Library and Community Services	2022-2026	Business Planning
Develop and implement a transitional landscape program aimed at increasing shade cover in passive open space precincts across all Parks and Reserves in the LGA	Open Space and Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy
In partnership with Land Management Agencies and other Botanic Gardens, develop translocation programs for threatened Illawarra flora susceptible to mean temperature increase.	Open Space and Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy
Establish trial plantings of native tree species suited to predicted future climate for suitability and use in streets and parks	Open Space and Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy



3.2.2 Flooding

The hazard

The rainfall pattern in the Wollongong region ordinarily features a high level of natural variability. Climate change is likely to exacerbate this with a projected decrease of rain in winter and increased deluge events over summer. This means that we must prepare for more floods, which are likely to impact private property, council assets and cause danger to residents and visitors and disruption.

Wollongong has a history of significant flooding that has led to a high level of floodplain management planning incorporating climate change predictions.

The risks

- Increased flooding due to climate change will impact council assets, private property and cause disruption.
- Increased risk of landslip in geotechnically vulnerable areas
- Minor flood events impacts include:
 - Temporary inundation affecting roads and public spaces
 - Loss of access to sports fields and open spaces
 - Pipes/culverts exceeding capacity
 - Deposition of sand or silt on pathways and roads
 - Increased transport of plastic waste into natural areas and ocean
- Major flood event impacts include:
 - Major roads made inaccessible
 - Homes inundated
 - Increased risks of isolation of residents
 - Loss of life
 - Contamination of floodwaters from contaminated sites and sewer overflow discharge points
 - Blocked water/floodways
 - Damage to assets and public spaces
 - Expensive clean up
 - Un-budgeted costs

Adaptation pathway

We must plan for the likelihood of more floods and increased severity of flooding.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Continue to take a precautionary approach in terms of planning for floods.
- Continue to plan for the strategic management of assets such as stormwater networks; watercourses, pipes, culverts, gross pollutant traps (GPTs) with consideration of increased future rainfall intensity.
- Review the location of emergency response centres to ensure they are protected from hazards such as bushfire and flooding.
- Design new Council assets for flood conditions expected to occur during their design life.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Continue to plan for the cost of post-flood clean up and recovery.
- Consider managed retreat if a defensive approach to flood risk management is not feasible.
- Review the ability of Council to fund flood mitigation with limited resources.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Review Council's infrastructure, buildings and facilities and services to assess their performance in the changing rainfall and flood patterns.
- Work with local business and communities to help understand and manage the impacts of changing rainfall and flood patterns.

Priority Actions

ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Continue managing flood risk through floodplain risk management plans, incorporating climate predictions.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans
Continue and monitor maintenance schedules to reduce the risk of drainage network blockages.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Stormwater Asset Management Plans
Ensure new developments consider climate change projections including rainfall intensity and sea level rise.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans
Undertake community education to increase awareness of the dangers of floodwaters and precautions to minimize risks to people and property.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans

3.2.3 Bushfire

The hazards

Climate change is causing an increase in the weather conditions that contribute to bushfires. Hotter summers, drier winters and reduced periods when hazard reduction burning is possible, all contribute to the increased risk of bushfire. The direct risk from fire, poor air quality and disruption to transport and infrastructure are all likely impacts from bushfires in and near the Wollongong LGA.

Approximately half of the Wollongong LGA is bushland on steep gradients, making it particularly susceptible to bushfire hazard.

Council will continue to play a central role in emergency management via our Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO) responsibilities. This means that in times of major emergencies we support the Rural Fire Service (RFS), the State Emergency Service (SES), NSW Fire and Rescue, Ambulance and Police services

The risks

- Danger to people and property directly exposed to bushfires.
- Health risks for Council staff and community members involved in outdoor work, travel and outside training and activities due to poor air quality from bushfire smoke.
- Inter-council volunteering/secondment to meet increased demand on resources during emergency periods resulting in service delays and disruption.
- Increased asset management needs to meet higher fire protection standards for Council assets such as power and telecommunications infrastructure, fire trails, buildings and facilities.
- Loss of tourism during and immediately after bushfires which may take time to return to full volume due to loss of natural beauty and perception of safety risk.
- Increased frequency of catastrophic bushfire events resulting in loss of resilience of the natural environment to recover fully.
- Bushfires may impact on aged care facilities, which poses a risk to vulnerable residents and staff.
- Increased injury and death of native plants and animals.
- Increased maintenance costs associated with managing bushfire risk in natural areas.

- Long-term disruption of natural systems from exposure to severe fire.
- Schools and childcare centres may need to close due to bushfire and air quality risks, which could cause disruption for Council and local business staff who have childcare responsibilities and may not be able to work.
- Damage to transport network from bushfires could cause major disruption to the community, businesses and Council's ability to deliver services.
- Greater reliance upon evacuation centres.

Adaptation pathway

Changes to fire weather and bushfire conditions means that we must plan ahead to ensure that the Wollongong community and its properties are safe and prepared for bushfire emergencies.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Continue to implement the Planning for Bushfire Protection recommendations of the NSW Government.
- Review strategic land use planning to ensure developments located in bushfire hazard zones are appropriately protected.
- Plan for inter-council volunteering and resource re-deployment in the event of large-scale bushfires.
- Consider requirements for managing injured wildlife following fires.
- Identify and promote places of refuge for the community.
- Undertake training of staff in emergency management.
- Consider biodiversity implications of changing fire dynamics.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Ongoing community awareness and preparedness planning for bushfires and other extreme events.
- Improved biodiversity management alongside bushfire management.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Re-evaluate and update plans and actions needed to respond to bushfire risks.



ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Review work health and safety policies to ensure they address outdoor working risks during bushfire events and risks associated with smoke pollution.	Human Resources	2022	Work Health and Safety Plans
Review Council's response to manage air pollution for Council buildings and facilities.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	2022-2024	Building and Facilities Asset Management Plans
Work with the NSW Rural Fire Service to update the region's Bushfire Risk Assessment to include climate projections.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan
Engage with First Nations traditional owners on cultural land management and burning and how it might be incorporated as part of the regional bushfire management approach.	Open Space and Environmental Services	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan
Review bushfire risk and emergency management plans for Council operational or leased buildings.	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan
Proactively maintain fire trails and other bushfire related infrastructure to be fire ready e.g. hazard reduction.	City Works	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

3.2.4 Storms

The hazards

Storms are a normal part of the weather pattern for Wollongong, but climate change is likely to increase the occurrence and severity of storms. This could cause damage to private property and to Council assets and place pressure on service delivery causing additional impacts on the community. Storms are associated with very high-speed winds, intense rainfall, lightning strikes, large ocean swells and increased ocean levels from the effect of low-pressure weather systems.

Storms will exacerbate the risk of floods addressed in Section 3.3 above.

The risks

- Increased coastal erosion and flooding due to storms.
- More frequent storms will increase recovery costs.
- Stormwater management assets including dams, detention basins, channels and creeks will come under extra pressure and may need repairs following storms.
- Increase requirement for Emergency Operations Centre staffing.
- Damage to council and private property, roads and transport systems due to falling branches and trees, wind and water.
- Power blackouts leading to disruption of response efforts, lost revenue for businesses and inconvenience.

Adaptation pathway

We must plan for an increase in storm events so that Council and our community are prepared and can quickly respond, then return to normal.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Emergency plans to be reviewed for consideration of likely future coastal hazards.
- Consider coastal management as part of the Illawarra Local Emergency Management Committee.
- Review Dam Safety Emergency Plans – consider climate change and dam sensors.
- Further funding for dealing with major emergencies is required in addition to existing emergency funding.
- Continue risk based maintenance program for public trees.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Ongoing community awareness and preparedness planning for storms and extreme weather events.
- Ongoing review of adequacy of infrastructure to cope with storm events.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Re-evaluate and update plans and actions needed to respond to storms and extreme weather events.



Priority Actions			
ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Prepare and implement an Open Coast Coastal Management Program.	City Strategy Team	2022-2026	Coastal Zone Management Plan
Review Work Health and Safety provisions to address the increased likelihood of storm and extreme weather events and the safety and operational impacts this could have on staff.	Human Resources	2022	Work Health and Safety Plans
Recovery plans from emergencies are to be developed in partnership with communities and other relevant service providers.	Library and Community Services	2022-2024	Coastal Zone Management Plan
Identify Council's business continuity plans (BCPs) and review and updated as required to address increase the likelihood of storm and extreme weather events.	Governance and Customer Service	2022-2024	Business continuity plans



3.2.5 Drought

The hazard

Climate change is leading to changes in the rainfall patterns throughout Australia. In our region, we can expect reduced winter rainfall and increased periods of drought (as well as the increase in the risk of deluges and flooding as set out in Section 3.2.2 above).

The risks

- Water restrictions are likely to be introduced when extreme drought conditions occur. This will result in reduced water availability for gardens and open space areas causing reduced scenic and social amenity that will impact leisure time and recreational activities.
- Hardening of playing fields and surfaces may lead to reduced access for physical activities and leisure.
- Lack of rainfall and restricted water availability for irrigation will lead to the reduced cooling from public green space will contribute to the urban heat island effect.
- Drought periods also lead to the degradation of natural areas which will impact local biodiversity and can impact physical and mental health of residents.

Adaptation pathway

We must plan for increased periods of drought and reduced winter rainfall.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Council will consult with Sydney Water to investigate augmentation of the existing recycled water systems in the LGA. Capture, treatment and distribution would provide an ongoing supply of non-potable water that is not dependent on rainfall.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Review water cycle management and planning, green space management and biodiversity management noting the latest climate change science and information.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Review water cycle management and planning, green space management and biodiversity management noting the latest climate change science and information.

Priority Actions

ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Council will review the water efficiency of its operations including detecting leaks in water supply (for Council managed section of water network).	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Asset Management Plans
Council to consider rainwater, sewerage mining/ recycling and stormwater harvesting and usage, in particular to support irrigation for sports fields.	Property and Recreation	2022-2026	Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy



3.2.6 Sea-level rise

The hazards

Climate change is leading to increased sea-levels. This is leading to an increased risk of Storm-tide inundation (STI) and tidal inundation (TI) due to rising sea levels. Tidal inundation is where high tides inundate areas that are normally above the high tide level due to rising sea levels. When a coastal storm leads to a temporary increased sea-level and this combines with tidal inundation, it is referred to as storm-tide inundation (STI). The rate of sea-level rise is expected to increase over the next 80 years and the severity of coastal storms is also expected to increase due to a warming ocean.

The characteristic of this hazard is that areas near water such as the edge of Lake Illawarra, or coastal areas of Wollongong will experience more extensive and more regular inundation which is likely to impact Council assets, public spaces and the community such as rock pools, caravan parks, stormwater assets. This is likely to be a recurring risk.

Sea-level rise (SLR) is likely to become a chronic risk, meaning that it will become an ongoing situation as the world's oceans expand.

STI, TI and SLR present significant challenges to Council and our community due to our coastal location and the number of properties, facilities, assets, infrastructure and public spaces in exposed areas along our foreshore.

The risks

- SLR and STI will cause erosion of beaches which will impact amenity and access.
- Erosion is also likely to damage assets and infrastructure along the coastal fringe, such as roads, cycleways, car parks, parks, surf clubs, stormwater assets, ocean pools, jetties and harbours.
- Increased coastal erosion is likely to expose and damage cultural heritage such as middens.
- Biodiversity impacts are also expected with likely salt march destruction and mangrove incursion and ong-term changes will occur to coastal plant communities from changing exposure to salt water.
- SLR and STI are likely to cause occasional loss of access to some areas and could pose safety risks to the community.
- SLR is projected to cause permanent loss of access and damage to exposed areas of the coast.
- The groundwater level may be impacted by STI and SLR and saltwater intrusion may reduce the longevity of some coastal assets. This could impact low-lying infrastructure on the LGA.

Priority Actions			
ACTION	PART OF COUNCIL	TIMING	STRATEGY/PLAN IMPACTED
Prepare and implement an Open Coast Coastal Management Program.	City Strategy Team	2022-2026	Coastal Zone Management Plan
Review Work Health and Safety provisions to address the increased likelihood of storm and extreme weather events and the safety and operational impacts this could have on staff.	Human Resources	2022	Work Health and Safety Plans
Recovery plans from emergencies are to be developed in partnership with communities and other relevant service providers.	Library and Community Services	2022-2024	Coastal Zone Management Plan
Identify Council's business continuity plans (BCPs) and review and update as required to address increase the likelihood of storm and extreme weather events.	Governance and Customer Service	2022-2024	Business continuity plans

Adaptation pathway

STI, TI and SLR present long-term on-going challenges for Council and our community and there will be difficult choices to be made.

- Identification of the key locations of risk (see BMT GIS-based risk assessment).

- Continue to implement Lake Illawarra CMP actions related to tidal inundation.

Short-Term 2021-2030

- Council to work with relevant agencies, and the community, to prepare a Coastal Management Program (CMP) for the Open Coast in accordance with the NSW Coastal Management Framework, to set out the long-term strategy for co-ordinated management of land within the coastal zone to meet local needs. The CMP will address risks of coastal hazards such as beach erosion, shoreline recession, coastal lake or watercourse entrance instability, coastal inundation, coastal cliff or slope instability, tidal inundation, and erosion and inundation of foreshores caused by tidal waters and the action of waves, including the interaction of those waters with catchment floodwaters. The CMP will define specific actions to address:

- Climate change projections relating to SLR and STI being considered in the development of policies and regulations related to coastal management.

- Better coordination of responses to storm events, both within council and with other relevant government agencies, including update of the Emergency Action Sub Plan.

- Options for management of infrastructure and assets at risk.

- Review of existing planning controls to assess their adequacy to protect properties and infrastructure under threat from coastal erosion and inundation.

- Multi-cultural communication strategies to connect with communities vulnerable to coastal processes.

- Consider smart cities LoRaWan network for monitoring SLR, STI and TI.

Medium-Term 2030-2050

- Continued monitoring of climate science and local sea level rise studies to adjust Council's response as required.

- Work with the community to understand the risks and management options.

Long-Term 2050-2070

- Long-term monitoring of impacts and adjustments to Council's response.

4. Implementation & accountability

The City of Wollongong's approach to climate change is based on the best available science, which we have evaluated to determine what the risks and opportunities mean for the Council and our community. Taking adaptation actions across our planning and decision-making based upon these findings is crucial to our success.

Integrated Planning and Reporting

The Community Strategic Plan (CSP) is the overarching document that guides what Council will do in the coming decade. It is developed in consultation with our community on a four yearly basis and is the centre piece of Council's Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) process. And so, at the next revision opportunity we will align the CSP with the pathways approach in this Plan.

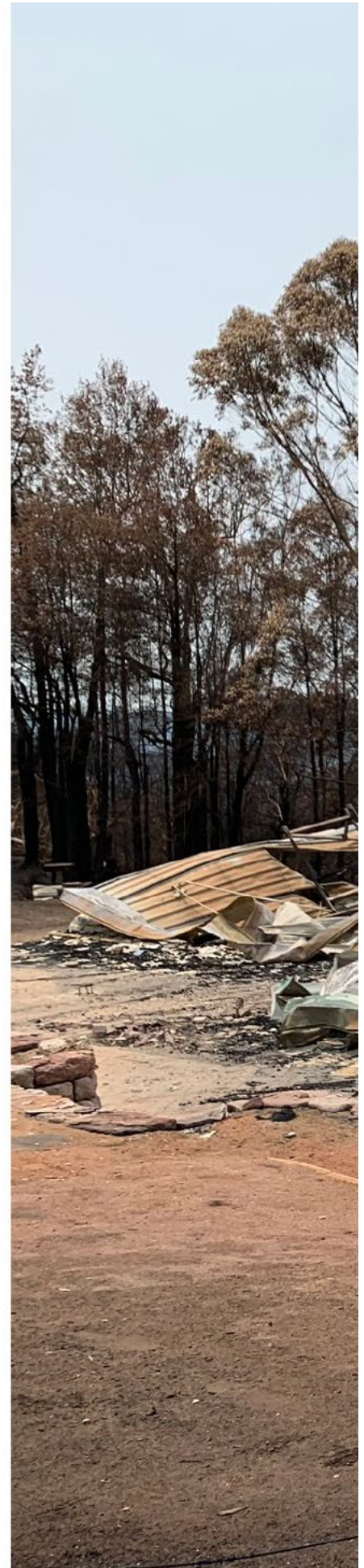
Just as safety considerations are embedded in everything that Council does, climate must also now be considered. This means that whenever a Council officer makes a decision, they must consider if climate is likely to have an impact. For instance, when designing a piece of infrastructure, buying new equipment, planning an event, maintaining and repairing existing buildings and infrastructure it will be important to consider the climate change dimension of the decision.

The strategic plans set out in the CSP then guide Council's business planning process which gain greater details as the delivery plan for each year is prepared. This series of plans applies to all areas of council activity (explained in Section 1.3 and 2.2). The final stage of the IP&R framework is to communicate what we have done each year. Council reports on the progress and implementation actions as part of the Annual Report and in specific Climate Change information when appropriate.

On-going review

The cycle of review and updating the CSP then starts again. This aligns well with the ongoing review of climate science, which continues to evolve as the global scientific community continues to refine its understanding of our complex climate system through the IPCC Assessment Reports.

In the mid- to long-term, Council will monitor the latest climate change science, NSW and federal policies and regulations to understand what they mean for Wollongong and to keep the action plan up to date.





5. Glossary

Term	Definition
Adaptation	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects (IPCC 2013).
Carbon neutral & Net-zero emission	Carbon neutrality, or having net-zero emissions, refers to achieving net-zero carbon dioxide emissions by balancing carbon emissions reductions and carbon removal (sequestration).
Climate change scenario	A coherent, plausible but often simplified description of a possible future state of the climate as influenced by climate change. It is not a prediction about the future, but rather it provides a means of understanding the potential impacts of climate change.
Emissions scenario	Emission Scenarios are a tool with which to analyse how driving forces may influence future greenhouse gas emission outcomes and to assess the associated uncertainties. They are used in climate change analysis, including climate modelling and the assessment of impacts, adaptation and mitigations (IPCC 2000).
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of terrestrial radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. Water vapour (H ₂ O), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), methane (CH ₄) and ozone (O ₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.
Interdependent risks	Risks (and solutions) that are dependent on other organisations, systems and infrastructure.
Liability risk	Risks for those associated with and responsible for contributing to, or not acting to address, climate change risks.
Mitigation	Climate change mitigation includes action we take globally, nationally and individually to limit changes caused in the global climate by human activities. Mitigation activities are designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase the amounts of greenhouse gases removed from the atmosphere by greenhouse sinks (AdaptNSW).
NARClIM	The NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling (NARClIM) initiative provides an ensemble of robust regional climate projections for south-eastern Australia that can be used by the NSW and ACT community to plan for the range of likely future changes in climate. It can be accessed via the AdaptNSW website.
Paris Agreement	At the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties ('COP21') to the UNFCCC (see definition below) held in Paris in 2015, the world agreed to a global goal to limit average temperature increases to 'well below 2oC' and pursue efforts to keep warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. A total of 176 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement, including Australia, which officially did so on 10 November 2016. All signatory countries are to set emissions reduction targets from 2020 and review their targets every five years to build ambition over time, informed by a global stocktake.
Physical risk	The impact of climate hazards, both shocks such as flooding, extreme heat and bushfires, and stresses such as drought and habitat loss.

Term	Definition
Resilience	Ability of an organisation to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover.
Risk management process	The systemic application of policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communication, consultation, establishing the context and assessing, treating, monitoring, reviewing, recording and reporting risk (Treasury NSW 2015).
Shocks	Acute events with direct impacts, such as extreme heat, bushfires and floods.
Scope 1 emissions	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, ie fuels burnt on site and manufacturing process emission
Scope 2 emissions	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, ie emission shipped in via electricity.
Scope 3 emissions	All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions, supply chain and embodied carbon
Stresses	Chronic phenomenon with longer-term and drawn out impact, such as drought and changes in habitat.
Transition risk	The disruptive changes that will occur in the transition to the low carbon economy, eg stranded assets, changes to regulations, obtaining insurance, shrinking markets.
Urban Heat	A general term that refers to high temperatures in urban areas that pose a risk to our communities and infrastructure.
Urban Heat Island	The tendency of cities to be much warmer than their rural counterparts. Urban surfaces such as roads and roofs absorb, hold, and re-radiate heat; raising the temperature in our urban areas. Human activities such as traffic, industry, and electricity usage also generate heat that adds to the urban heat island effect.
Vulnerability	The degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity and its adaptive capacity.

A further, more detailed glossary of climate change terms is available from the CSIRO at: www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/en/support-and-guidance/glossary/#A



6. References and further reading

Wollongong City Council's other climate change policy documents:

- Our Wollongong 2028; Community Strategic Plan
- Sustainable Wollongong 2030; A Climate Healthy City Strategy
- Wollongong City Council Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020
- Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- Climate Emergency Declaration

There is a significant body of material that communities and councils can draw upon when assessing and responding to climate change risks. Some useful reference points include:

- The NSW Government AdaptNSW portal provides many resources for communities, government and business, specific to local regions.
- NARClIM climate model
- CSIRO; State of the Climate 2020 report
- The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, number 13 Climate Action, sets out a series of targets around climate mitigation and adaptation. There is likely to be alignment between the Council's other priorities and the SDGs, which provide a broad and deep set of goals to guide human development.
- The Climate Council
- Climate Emergency Declaration
- Climate Change Risk Assessment for Wollongong 2021, BMT Commercial Pty Ltd





Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong

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<p>BMT Commercial Australia Pty Ltd Level 5, 348 Edward Street Brisbane Qld 4000 Australia PO Box 203, Spring Hill 4004</p> <p>Tel: + 61 7 3831 6744 Fax: + 61 7 3832 3627</p> <p>ABN 54 010 830 421</p> <p>www.bmt.org</p>	Document:	R.A10186.001.05.RiskAssessment.docx
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	Project Manager:	Dr Fahim Tonmoy
	Author:	Brianna Heeley, Dr Fahim Tonmoy and Dr David Rissik
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Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Executive Summary

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Executive Summary

An assessment of the risks to natural and built assets from hazards that are likely to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change was undertaken for Wollongong Council. This report summarises the key findings of that assessment.

The assessment considered assets that were identified as being exposed to storm-tide inundation (STI), sea level rise (SLR), erosion, and flooding for the present climate, 2050 and 2100. Exposure to bushfire and heatwaves were also considered in a broad assessment. Within hazard areas there were a mixture of assets owned by Council, other Government agencies and private entities. The risk assessment was undertaken utilising mapping of land parcels, network assets (including roads, bridges, stormwater and cycle pathways), and other nominated assets of interest such as childcare facilities, important buildings, natural areas with high ecological value and heritage sites.

Assets assessed as being at high or extreme risk from coastal hazards, flooding and bushfire are described for the three Council Wards within the Wollongong local government area (LGA). Typically, climate change factors such as increased rainfall, and sea level rise will increase flood risk and primarily affect central Wollongong (Ward-2). Sea level rise is likely to lead to the largest numbers of assets exposed to high or extreme risk across the Wollongong area, particularly on the open coastline of the northern suburbs (Ward-1). Erosion will also lead to high to extreme risk across coastal areas, primarily in the north of the LGA (Ward-1). Inland regions will be most affected by flooding and bushfire. The risk from storm-tide and flooding events on land parcels has been assessed as either low or medium, largely due to the short-term nature of any inundation impacts.

Important assets in urbanised areas include properties and buildings (both council and non-council), stormwater infrastructure, roads and public spaces. It is important to note that even though a hazard may be identified as affecting a particular site there may not be direct impacts on any important assets on that site. As the hazard mapping does not assess assets within parcels, the risk assessment has been conducted on the basis that any impact on the site has the potential to affect the asset within that parcel.

The risk information relating to coastal hazards and flooding is described for each of the three wards in the council and further information about bushfire, heat and heat waves is provided. A brief analysis of the demography of the Wollongong LGA was provided which supports understanding of the adaptive capacity and vulnerability of the community.

Ward-1 (North Wollongong)

Ward-1 is expected to experience the majority of high to extreme risk from coastal hazards. This is due to the proximity of urban development to the coastline.

Flooding risk within Ward-1 mainly affects residential lots (medium to high risk). SLR is expected to cause the highest risk (high to extreme) to residential lots in 2100. Environmental and tourism lots will also be impacted by SLR. Recreation and open space areas within Ward-1 will be most at risk due to erosion.

The majority of road length potentially at high to extreme risk is located within Ward-1. These high risk roads include: Carters Lane, Pioneer Road, Blackall Street, Squires Way and Elliots Road. Ward-1 has the largest length of roads found to be at high-risk to erosion as roads are constructed close to beachfronts. With regard

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to the hazard of erosion, notable roads at risk include: Trinity Row (major collector road in Bulli), Henley Road (minor local road in Thirroul) and Lawrence Hargrave Drive (sub-arterial road in Austinmer).

Some stormwater pipes and culverts in Ward-1 were found to be at medium to low risk to SLR with Towradgi, North Wollongong, Fairy Meadow and East Corrimal having the largest length of stormwater pipes at risk for SLR in 2100. North Wollongong has the largest length of culvert at risk for SLR in 2100.

The only educational facility at risk within Ward-1 is the University of Wollongong Eastern Campus (innovation campus), which has an extreme SLR risk from 2050. Twelve surf lifesaving clubs within Ward-1 are expected to have high to extreme risk from erosion by 2100. The only community facilities at risk in Ward-1 are Thirroul Baptist Church and Coledale Caravan Camping Ground which are at risk to erosion and sea level rise respectively.

Ward-2 (Central Wollongong)

The hazard affecting the largest number of lots within Ward-2 is flooding. While sea level risk and erosion may result in extreme risk for a small number of lots, the majority of high risk lots were associated with flooding. Across all three timeframes, Ward-2 will have the largest number of residential lots at risk to flooding in the Wollongong LGA, with Figtree and Wollongong being the most impacted suburbs. Commercial lots in North Wollongong and Wollongong will potentially have the largest impact of sea level rise in the study area.

Ward-2 has a relatively large area of industrial zoned land and by 2100 almost 45 lots are expected to have high or extreme risk from sea level rise. The majority of these lots are located within North Wollongong and Port Kembla. The hazard affecting the most infrastructure within Ward-2 is SLR, with Wollongong, North Wollongong, Port Kembla and Unanderra being at the most extreme risk. While the port area in Port Kembla is exposed to SLR, erosion, STI and flooding, SLR is expected to be the most significant risk. Currently, the port is under minimal risk to SLR but by 2050 the majority of the area will be at extreme risk. However, our assessment does not consider any existing risk treatment options such as sea walls or flood levies.

Within Ward-2, among other hazards, flooding is expected to cause the majority of risk to roads, with medium risk to Memorial drive (sub-arterial) at Unanderra.

When considering stormwater assets, stormwater pipes were found to be impacted by SLR within Ward-2, with only a small number of pipes and culverts impacted compared to the other two wards.

For other community assets, Port Kembla water police is expected to have extreme risk from SLR and two surf lifesaving clubs also have high to extreme erosion risk.

The waste management facilities Coniston STP and Central Depot are both rated extreme sea level rise risk and high flooding risk in 2100.

Ward-3 (South Wollongong)

In comparison to the other two wards, Ward-3 is expected to have the least number of lots at risk from climate change hazards. This assessment is based on current lot distribution and does not consider future subdivision associated with the development of West Dapto. This is partly related to the lower levels of urban development in the southern suburbs of Wollongong as well as the landscape which is generally further from the coast and the steep slopes of the Illawarra Escarpment. This study has not assessed proposed development associated with the urban release area of West Dapto.

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Flooding accounts for the largest area of hazard in this ward, while SLR and erosion accounts for the majority of high to extreme risk associated with climate change. Both flooding and SLR are expected to cause risk to residential zoned lots within this ward.

Out of the three wards, Ward-3 has the largest number of recreational and open space areas at high to extreme risk due to SLR. The majority of these areas are either zoned natural waterways or public recreation. Sea level rise will also have the largest impact on environmental zoned lots within Ward-3. The majority of high priority environmental areas (Environmental Priority 1) at high or extreme risk due to sea level rise are located within Ward-3, predominantly within Kanahooka.

Flooding is expected to mainly impact roads within Ward-3, with a small section of Lakeside Drive (major collector road) at high risk to sea level rise in 2100. A small length of stormwater pipe may have medium risk to sea level rise in 2100, with only creek reaches at risk before 2100.

Two boat ramps (Windang and Warrawong) may have high risk in 2050 and extreme risk by 2100.

Two electricity stations will experience extreme risk from sea level rise by 2100. Flooding is expected to cause high risk to six waste management lots by 2050.

A single aged care facility is rated as high risk in 2100 and one childcare facility is rated as high risk for flooding in 2050.

Temperature and heatwaves

NARCLiM climate projections for the Illawarra region suggest that the region is expected to experience an increase in all temperature variables (average, maximum and minimum). An increase in maximum temperatures may impact human health and the functioning of assets and services. The urban heat island effect may also exacerbate this increase in temperature causing higher illness and mortality, with the areas in Ward-3 and part of Ward-2 found to experience relatively higher land surface temperatures. Due to the high percentage of people aged over 65 (generally more vulnerable to heat stress), the suburbs of Kanahooka, Balgownie - Tarrawanna – Fernhill and Port Kembla – Spring Hill are expected to be more vulnerable to increased temperatures.

Demographic analysis

The adaptive capacity of the Wollongong community to respond to the hazards associated with climate change is partly related to the demography of the areas most affected by hazards. Where populations have higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage or high levels of infants or older residents, climate change hazards may lead to more severe outcomes and control measures may be more difficult to implement than in areas with more resilient demographic characteristics.

In this study, areas with the highest observed land surface temperatures were also found to have the lowest index of relative socio-economic disadvantage. These areas included Port Kembla, Springhill and Unanderra. Kanahooka and Unanderra have a combination of high land surface temperatures and a high number of people aged over 65.

Areas with a higher SLR risk were also found to have a lower index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSD). Suburbs with both SLR risk and a low IRSD index were observed in Port Kembla, Berkeley and North Wollongong. Areas with a low IRSD index were also found to be impacted by catchment flooding, including Port Kembla, Mount Kembla and Figtree.

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Results of this risk assessment will be used in the development of adaption solutions for identified at-risk areas and assets.

Ward 1

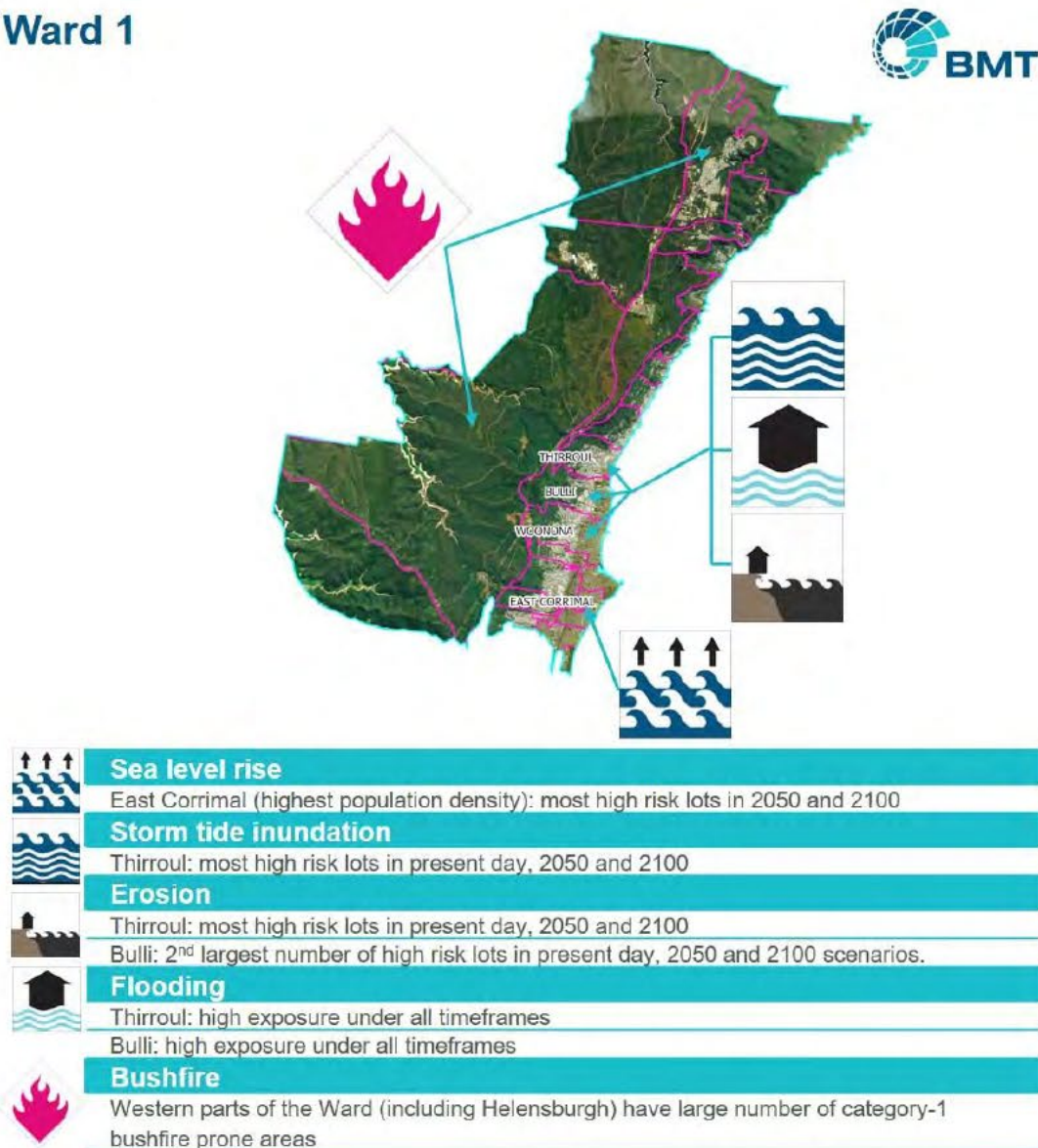


Figure 1 Summary of hazard risk in Ward-1

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Ward 2

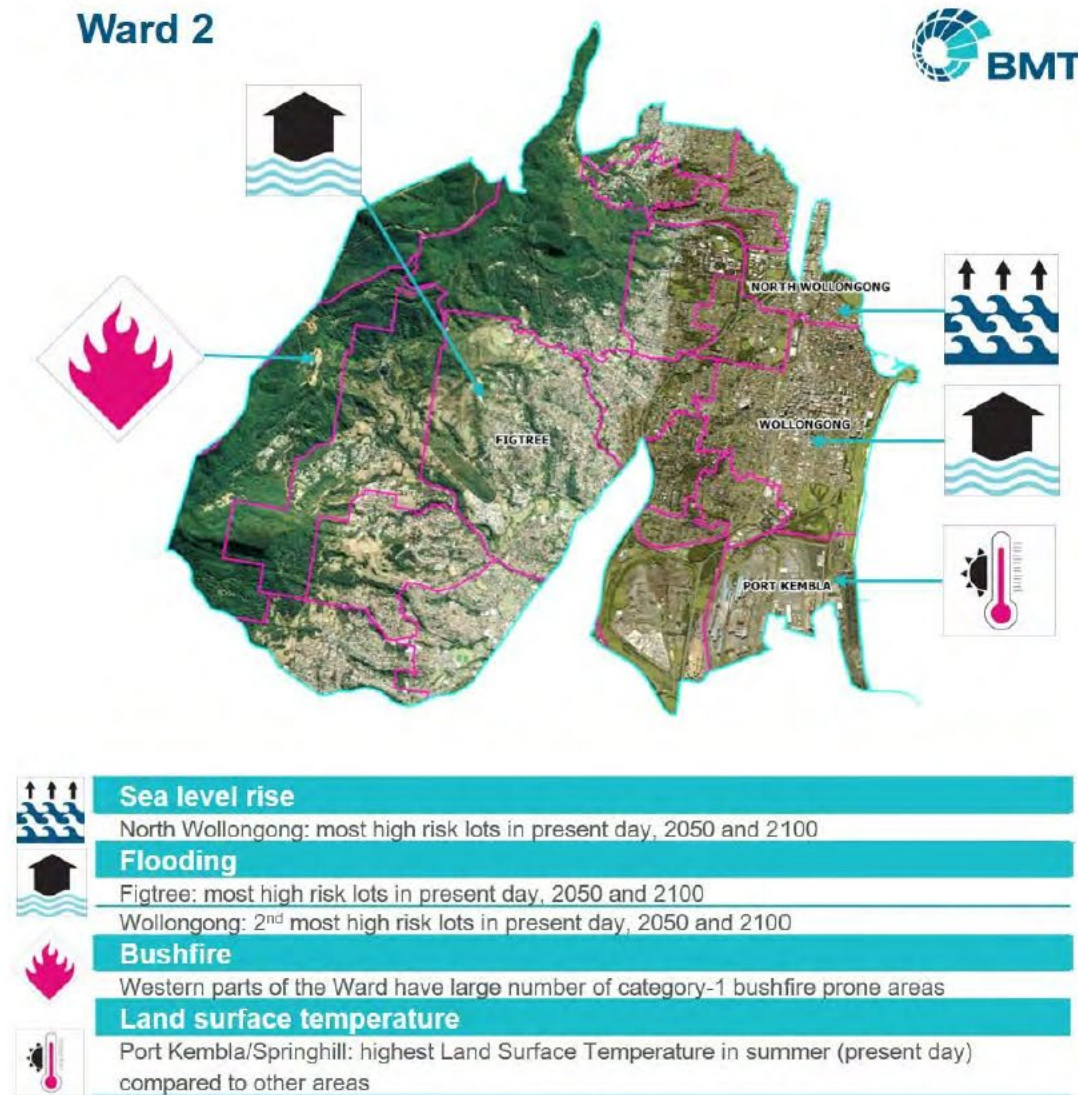


Figure 2 Summary of climate change risk in Ward-2

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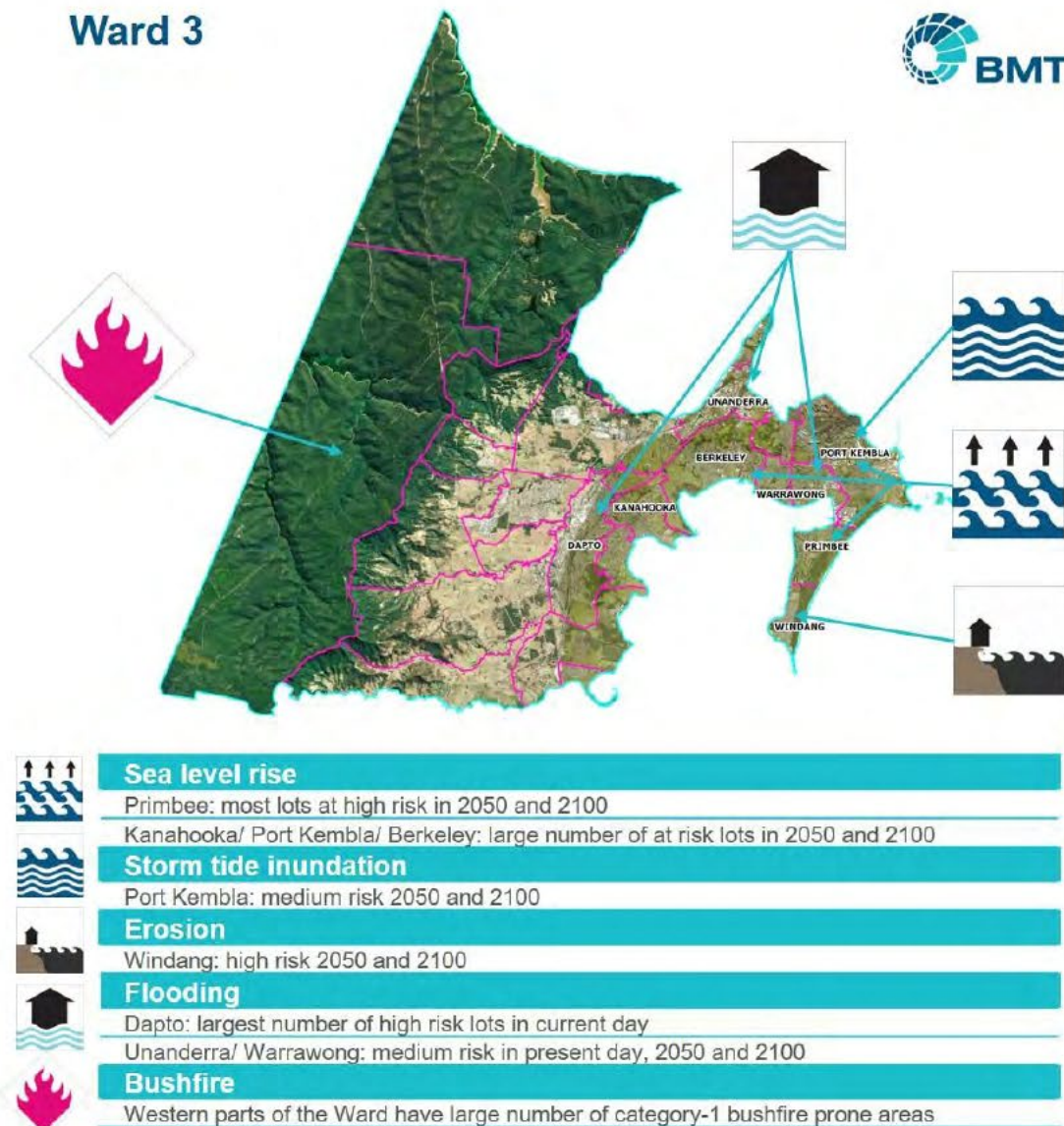


Figure 3 Summary of climate change risk in Ward-3

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Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Introduction

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The climate of New South Wales (NSW) including the Wollongong Council area is changing and is likely to continue to change over the coming decades. Changes include increases in average temperatures resulting in increased risk of heatwaves and bushfires, changes to rainfall patterns, and increased sea-levels leading to inundation and erosion on the coastal margin and estuaries. Changes to seasonal weather patterns are also likely to occur. These changes in climate have the potential to have direct or indirect effects on Wollongong communities and the assets, infrastructure and services that support them (Figure 2-1).

In 2009, Wollongong Council prepared a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP), in partnership with Shellharbour and Kiama Councils with funding from the Australian Government's Local Adaptation Pathways Program. The CCASAP was these Councils' first step on their climate change adaptation journey and entailed a strategic 'first pass' of the adaptation and risk assessment process.

A decade on, the review and comprehensive update of Wollongong Council's CCASAP enables Council to redevelop the Plan in the context of new information that has become available in Australia and globally, and to integrate the numerous Council hazard studies, activities and programs that have been started or undertaken over this period. This supports the principle that risk assessment processes should be ongoing and iterative, where climate change risks are re-analysed and re-evaluated as treatment actions are implemented, and when climate change impacts are manifest and new information regarding impacts becomes available. The new Climate Change Adaptation Plan will build on existing information and will enable Council to move forward with confidence, ensuring Council has undertaken internal and external engagement and collaboration and the consideration of new data and the application of the recently endorsed climate risk assessment guidelines for NSW Local government (DPIE 2019).

The overall aim of this project is to build on existing climate adaptation works in Wollongong and develop a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan in the light of existing new climate information and hazard data within the Wollongong Council area. The new Climate Change Adaptation Plan will ensure a clear understanding of Council's highest priorities for investment in adapting to climate related impacts and effectively capturing and implementing these through Council's Integrated Planning & Reporting (IP&R) framework with integration of Council's established enterprise-wide risk management framework.

The overall aims of this project include:

- Reviewing existing relevant reports (including 2009 Climate Change Adaptation and Action Plan) and climate change datasets (utilising latest scientific evidence and best available information) to identify most serious climate change hazards likely to affect the Wollongong LGA in the near, medium and long-term;
- Analysing collected information along with consultation of relevant stakeholders to assess risks of assets and services to climate change;

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Introduction

- Developing adaptation options for critical climate change risks in consultation with council stakeholders; and
- Developing an implementation strategy for the adaptation plan.

At this stage BMT is contracted to conduct the initial two objectives and these are discussed in this report.

1.2 Purpose of the report

The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an overview of existing climate change projections and information on hazard studies that consider climate change for the Wollongong area
- Present the climate change risk assessment method used in this study
- Present risk assessment results highlighting at-risk assets and areas.

2 Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change

This section compiles climate change and sea level rise projections from existing studies in Wollongong as well as regional scale climate change datasets from different scientific sources.

Climate change and sea level rise data was collected from:

- NSW State Government;
- NARCLiM;
- Wollongong Coastal Zone Study (CZS) (Cardno 2010); and
- CoastAdapt.

Among these datasets, NARCLiM provides dynamically downscaled projections for the Illawarra region. NARCLiM projections were developed using 12 regional climate models, run using a single, representative emissions scenario namely, the IPCC high emissions scenario A2. The 12 models were run for three time periods: 1990 to 2009 (base), 2020 to 2039 (near future), and 2060 to 2079 (far future). In general, dynamically downscaled climate projections provide better spatial representation of topographies in the model producing more realistic local spatial variation of future projections and supporting a better analysis of risks.

As this study uses existing hazard maps, it is limited by the climate change and sea level rise assumptions of these existing studies. Climate change and sea level rise projections, used in existing flood and coastal hazard studies conducted in Wollongong, were compiled and added in this section. They include ocean inundation for 2010, 2050 and 2100 for a 1% AEP storm event which was sourced from the Wollongong CZS (Cardno 2010). Coastal erosion projections for the time horizons of 2010, 2050 and 2100 were also utilised (Cardno 2010). No SLR inundation data sets were available from any existing studies by the Wollongong Council. However, BMT sourced an existing SLR dataset developed by NSW DPIE for evaluating SLR impacts in selected estuaries of NSW. This dataset is used for assessing SLR risk for the Wollongong estuarine areas.

Bushfire hazard layers were sourced from an existing Wollongong Council study. This identified high bushfire prone areas, moderate bushfire prone areas and buffer areas for bushfire hazards. It is important to note that no climate change considerations were included in this map. At the stage of this analysis, no state level bushfire mapping products are available which include climate change considerations.

Sections 2.1 to 2.4 below provide a broad summary of climate change and sea level rise projections for the Illawarra region.

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Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change

Projected changes

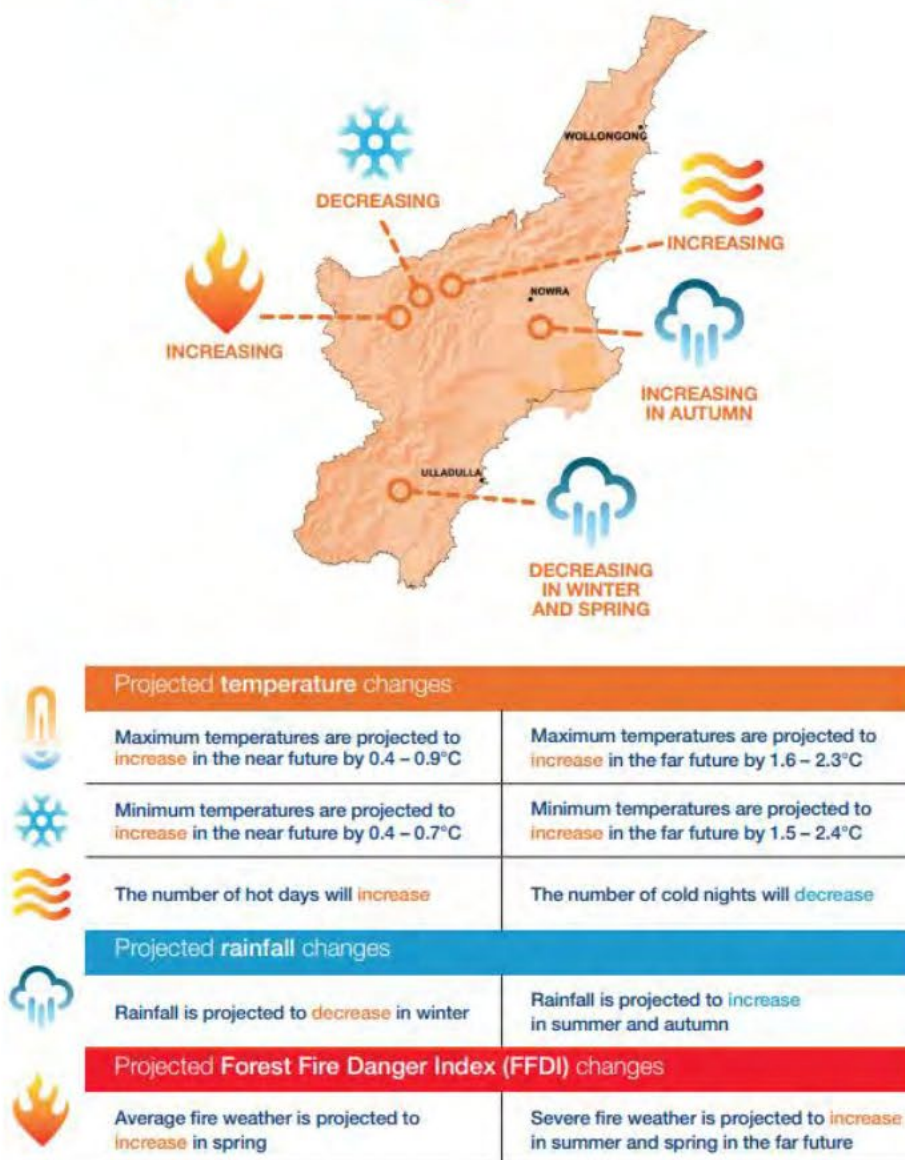


Figure 2-1 NARcliM climate change projection snapshot for the area

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Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change

2.1 Temperature

Table 2-1 Climate change projections for temperature in Wollongong

Projections	Climate Projections
Extreme hot days	<p>Annual number of days with maximum temperature >35 °C (source: NARCIIM)</p> <p>Currently the Illawarra Region experiences an average of 10–20 days above 35°C each year</p> <p><i>Near-term 2020-2039</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-5 more days above 35°C (high emission scenario RCP 8.5) <p><i>Longer-term 2060-2079</i></p> <p>5-10 more days above 35°C (high emission scenario RCP 8.5)</p>
Annual average temperature	<p>NARCIIM projections (2015)</p> <p>Increase in mean temperature:</p> <div> <p>a) Average air temperature</p> </div> <p>(2030 yellow; 2070 red). The thin grey lines are the individual models. There are 12 thin lines for each bar. The thick line is the average of all 12 models for the region. The length of the bar shows the spread of the 12</p>

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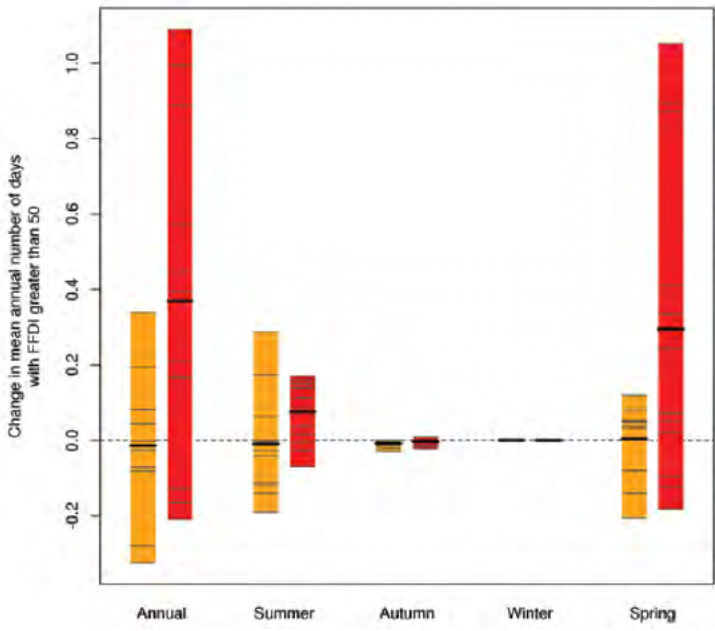
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Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change

Projections	Climate Projections
	model values for the region. Each line is the average for the region. They do not represent a single location in the region.

2.2 Severe forest fire danger index

Table 2-2 Climate change projections for severe forest fire index in Wollongong

Projections	Climate Projections
Severe forest fire danger index	<p>NARClIM projections (2015)</p> <p>Change in mean annual number of days with FFDI > 50</p>  <p>2030 yellow; 2070 red. The thin grey lines are the individual models. There are 12 thin lines for each bar. The thick line is the average of all 12 models for the region. The length of the bar shows the spread of the 12 model values for the region. Each line is the average for the region. They do not represent a single location in the region.</p>

2.3 Rainfall

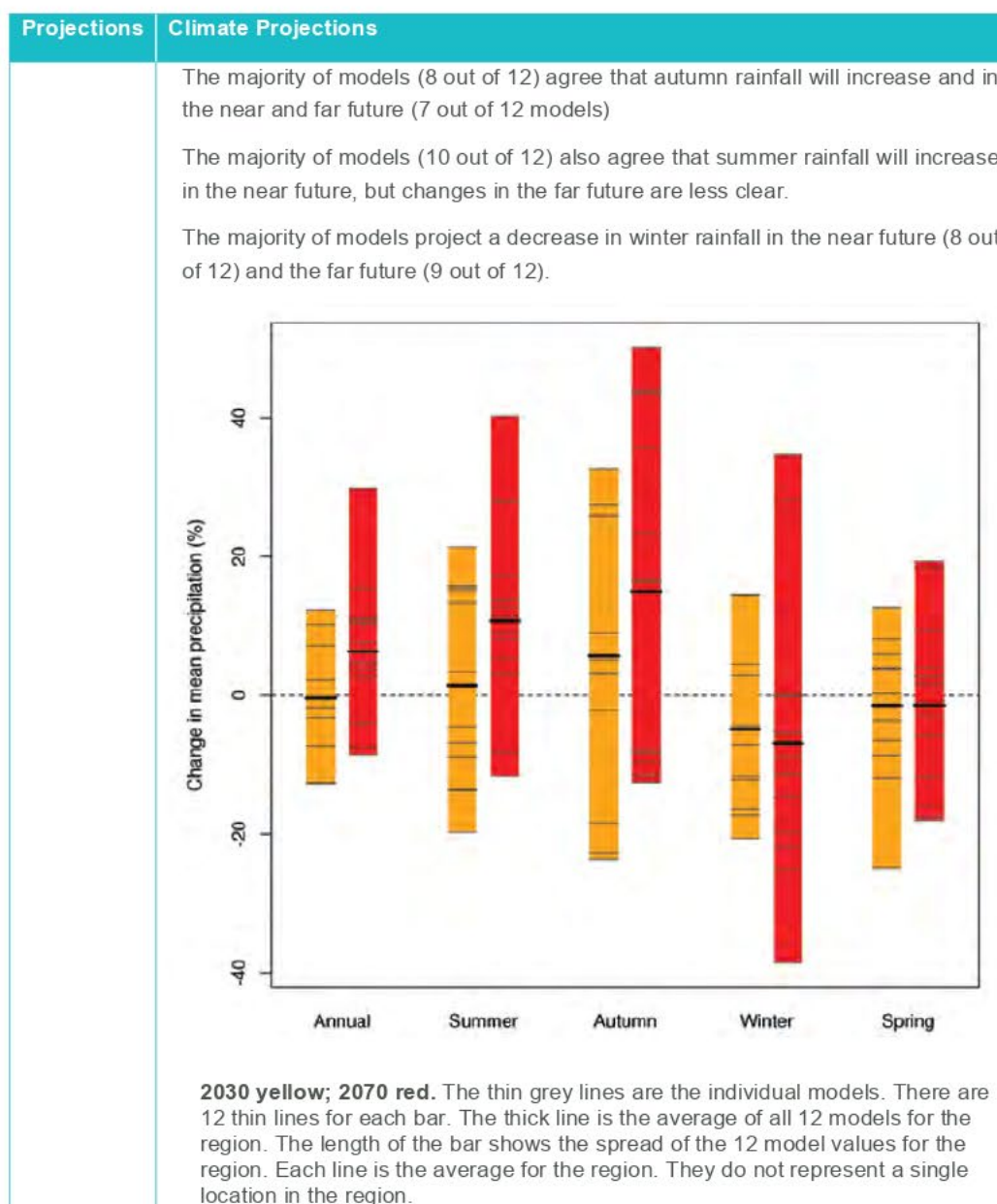
Table 2-3 Climate change projections for rainfall in Wollongong

Projections	Climate Projections
Change in mean rainfall	<p>NARClIM projections (2015)</p> <p>In the region the majority of models (7 out of 12) agree that spring rainfall will decrease in the near future (see figure below). Changes to spring rainfall in the far future are less clear.</p>

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Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change



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Review of climate change projections and existing hazard studies that consider climate change

2.4 Sea level rise

Table 2-4 Climate change projections for sea level rise in Wollongong (Source: CZMP study and CoastAdapt)

Projections	Climate Projections
Sea level rise	<p>The Wollongong Coastal Zone Study (Cardno, 2010) estimated 0.4 m sea level rise in 2050 and 0.9 m in 2100. This was "based on the sea level rise benchmarks that were set in the NSW Sea Level Rise Policy Statement which was in force at the time.</p> <p>CoastAdapt (2017) provides further updated SLR projections. See figure below</p> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observed data (Satellite) Very low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP2.6) Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5) High greenhouse gas scenario (RCP6.0) Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5) Solid lines show median sea-level rise relative to an average from 1986 to 2005 Dashed lines show allowances for each scenario Shaded areas show the likely range for each scenario

Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Historical Hazards in Wollongong

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3 Historical Hazards in Wollongong

3.1 Bushfire

The fire season for the Wollongong region typically starts in August and continues until the onset of summer rainfall (IBFRMP 2015). To reduce hazard potential, reduction burns are generally conducted between March and August.

Major sources of bushfire ignition in the area include:

- Lightning;
- Arson;
- Car dumping/burning;
- Electrical power line sparking;
- Escapes from legal burning; and
- Illegal burning.

3.1.1 1968 bushfire

New South Wales experienced a very dry winter and spring in 1968 followed by unseasonably hot August temperatures (King 2002). During October of 1968, a bushfire started on the escarpment in Wollongong near the township off Kembla Heights which in coming days spread to Unanderra, Figtree Heights, Mt Nebo, Figtree and Mt Keira (King 2002). A secondary fire also started north of Wollongong and spread through Bellambi, Russel Vale, Woonona and Bulli (King 2002). A third fire also started from a resident attempting to burn-off his property and a fourth fire also started near Cataract Dam (King 2002). This succession of fires caused a loss of 50 houses as well as damage to other assets including fencing (King 2002). This disaster caused no loss of life.

3.1.2 1980 Sydney-Wollongong bushfire

On the 3 November 1980 at approximately 5 am, firefighters responded to a fire incident near Waterfall, New South Wales. A fire tanker was trapped by the blaze, which had spread up from a nearby gully and was out of control. The five firefighters aboard the vehicle were subsequently killed (Collins 2006).

3.1.3 2019 bushfire

South-east Australia experienced unprecedented fires between September 2019 and January 2020. Major fires came within approximately 35km of Wollongong and led to severe smoke pollution (Witwer 2020). This resulted in high health impacts and costs especially in vulnerable people including asthmatics and the elderly. Significant fire fronts were burning to the west and to the south of the Wollongong.

Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Historical Hazards in Wollongong

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3.2 Floods

Wollongong has a narrow coastal strip that is intersected by relatively small catchments in the north, with a larger coastal plain in the south. Most catchments in the area are very steep and heavily forested in the upper reaches which then flow into areas of low to moderate residential and commercial areas on the coastal plain (Rigby et al. 2002). The steep nature of the escarpment causes a large amount of orographic rainfall which results in heavy rainfalls during storm events (Rigby et al. 2002). The steepness and short length of streams and catchments in the area make them sensitive to short duration, high intensity rainfall events (Rigby et al. 2002).

3.2.1 1984 flood

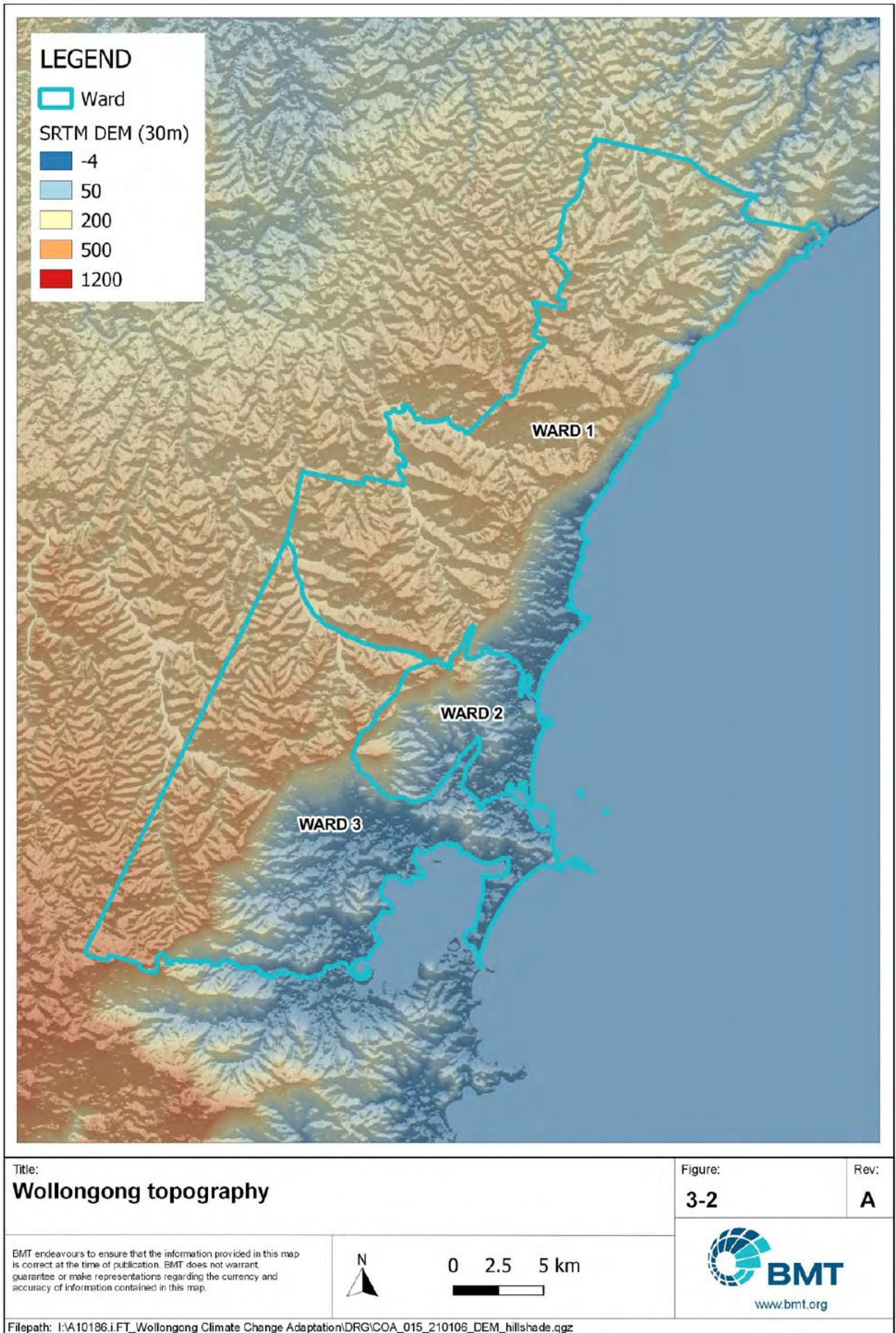
In 1984, a severe flood was experienced in the South of the Wollongong LGA, centred to the west of Lake Illawarra. At Wongawilli, 720 mm of rain was recorded in 12 hours, which equates to nearly double the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) rainfall (Bowsher & Maddocks 2003). Historical rainfall records were exceeded by 29% which led to the revision of the *Australian Probable Maximum Precipitation procedure for short duration storms*.

3.2.2 1998 flood

In 1998 a major flood event in Wollongong recorded 250 mm of rain within a 4-hour period which resulted in creek levels rising up to 1 m, in excess of the estimated 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) level of the time (Bowsher & Maddocks 2003). Areas of higher elevation along the escarpment experienced rainfall intensity exceeding the 100-year Average Recurrence Intervals (ARIs), with the lower portions of the catchment experiencing between 20 to 50-year ARIs (Rigby et al. 2002). Rainfall in previous days resulted in the catchment being saturated prior to the period of intense rainfall (Rigby et al. 2002). The severe flooding led to major disruption for several days with culverts and bridges being blocked by debris which diverted floodwaters to ill-defined overland flow paths in residential and commercial areas of the catchment (Rigby et al. 2002).



Figure 3-1 Motorists had to abandon their vehicles as the 1998 flooding hit Wollongong
(Source: ABC News)



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Historical Hazards in Wollongong

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The rainfall caused 47 landslips, many of which disrupted transport routes including the following roads major roads: Lawrence Hargrave Drive, Bulli Pass, Mt Ousley and Macquarie Pass (SES 2003). Coal stockpiles were also flooded and carried in overland flows with the inundation of many properties causing extreme damage and environmental harm (SES 2003).

This flood caused extensive property damage (approximately \$40M), impact to services and even a loss of life. Bigger flood events had been experienced previously by the Wollongong Council, but this flood caused a higher degree of loss (Lustig and Irish 2000). Lustig and Irish (2000) attribute the major flooding in 1998 to a lack of disaster management and planning including a combination of factors such as:

- The lack of alternative flow paths for when piped waterways become clogged;
- Alteration to natural drainage paths;
- Development too close to high velocity waterways;
- Infill of wetlands and swamps;
- Street drain design causing a fatality;
- Placement of retirement homes in areas that are prone to flooding; and
- State approval of development in hazardous areas.

As a result of this flood, Wollongong Council revised the Drainage Design Code (Lustig and Irish 2000).

4 Review of existing hazards layers and related studies

The following hazard layers were compiled and used in the risk assessment:

- Wollongong Coastal Zone Study (CZS) reduced foundation capacity area map (erosion prone area map) (2010, 2050, 2100);
- Wollongong CZS study ocean inundation extents from (2010, 2050 and 2100);
- Estuary inundation due to sea level rise from NSW DPIE;
- Flood modelling for Wollongong Catchments (present climate, 2050 and 2100); and
- Bushfire prone area map produced by Wollongong Council.

4.1 Review of previous relevant studies

Previous studies have been conducted that include climate change risk assessments are listed in Table 4-1. A broad-scale risk identification of assets within the area was conducted in 2010 to identify which assets were within hazard extents for sea level rise, erosion and wave inundation extent (Cardno 2010). A climate change risk assessment was conducted for various time horizons for assets at risk of tidal inundation (BMT WBM 2017). A risk assessment was also conducted by the Illawarra Bushfire Management Committee (2016) for all assets at risk of bushfire. However, this study did not include any climate change projections. Several studies have also recommended various adaptation options in response to climate change projections.

Review of existing studies revealed that the assessment of risk of different types of assets to hazards that are likely to be impacted by climate change (e.g., storm-tide inundation, coastal erosion and flooding) have not been conducted. Risk assessment for a broad range of assets has been completed for present day bushfire risk, however, aged care facilities and climate change projections are yet to be considered. AdaptNSW has also created a regional adaptation plan.

4.1.1 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 2009

In 2009, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP) was prepared in partnership with Shellharbour and Kiama Councils via the Australian Government Local Adaptation Pathways Program. The CCASP was Council's initial step on their climate change adaptation journey. It was a strategic 'first pass' of the adaptation and risk assessment process. It included a broad risk assessment using 2050 and 2070 scenarios to identify some broad risk statements that are relevant to council assets/functions/operations. This current project builds on this work and attempts to fill in the gaps and provide a more detailed assessment of risks. This includes utilising the findings of Council's internal review of the CCASAP.

A decade on, this review of climate change risks provides Council with an ideal opportunity to redevelop the Plan in the context of new information and the numerous Council activities and programs conducted over this period. This supports the principle that risk assessments are ongoing and iterative.

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Review of existing hazards layers and related studies

Table 4-1 Previous relevant hazard studies

Report title	Year	Major function	Summary
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (SKM 2009)	2009	Adaptation	<p>Strategy and action plan providing adaptation actions to address risks. Includes a broad risk assessment using 2050 and 2070 scenarios to identify some broad risk statements that are relevant to council assets/functions/operations.</p> <p>The climate change variables assessed were temperature, rainfall, evapotranspiration and sea level rise. A list of broad adaptation options is prioritised for planning and development; corporate and community services; environment and infrastructure. The risk assessment evaluated risk using a combination of likelihood and consequence for council functional areas.</p> <p>The risk assessment for bushfire included considerations of how future bushfire risk may impact parks and reserves, emergency service responses, power blackout frequency and agricultural productivity.</p>
Wollongong City Council Coastal Zone Study (Cardno 2010)	2010	First pass risk assessment	<p>This CZS includes beaches, dunes, headlands, bluffs, estuary entrances and nearshore waters. To assess coastal hazard magnitudes the following coastal processes were considered: water levels and wave climate (1% AEP and 20% AEP), wave run-up and overtopping, historical beach changes, storm demand (1% AEP) and geotechnical hazard. Coastal hazards that were assessed include: SLR (ocean inundation 1% AEP 2010, 2050 and 2100), rainfall, erosion (2010, 2050 and 2100), cliff wave run-up levels and wave inundation extents.</p> <p>Risk assessment included: cadastral parcels, public assets (roads, stormwater), heritage items, significant ecological features for storm erosion. Note this risk assessment only involved assessing whether assets were within hazard boundaries but did not derive a risk rating from likelihood and consequence values.</p>
Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (IBFRMP 2015)	2015	Risk Assessment	<p>This report used bush fire hazard to determine risks, consequences, and priority treatments for assets including: settlements, schools, community buildings, hospitals, energy lines, railways, fire stations, substations, sewerage (line and treatment plants), environmental values (flora and fauna), cultural sites, roads, waste disposal depots and recreation facilities. This assessment only considered current climate conditions.</p>
Illawarra Local Emergency Management Plan (ILEMC 2017)	2017	Management plan	<p>EMPLAN gives suggestions for preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. This plan includes information on climate projections, land use zoning, dwelling types, demographic information, major transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, rail, airport, ports/harbours) and occupations. A hazard assessment has also been done to identify potential hazards and name agencies that are responsible for responding.</p>

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Review of existing hazards layers and related studies

Report title	Year	Major function	Summary
Wollongong Coastal Zone Management Plan: Implementation Action Plan (BMT 2017)	2017	Risk assessment	<p>This CZMP involved a risk assessment that included risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. Erosion, coastal inundation, flooding and geotechnical hazards were considered.</p> <p>The coastal risk was calculated using the combination of risk and likelihood, which was then used to determine the priority of risks so that high priority risks could be treated as part of the CZMP.</p> <p>The recommended coastal management strategies related to: beach management; cycleways; development controls; heritage; infrastructure; assets and boat harbours; monitoring, ocean pools; private land; roadways and parking; recreational facilities; seawalls and training walls; surf clubs and public buildings, further studies and plans, stormwater, vegetation and habitats; and whole of Council options. These management strategies included actions, priority ratings, triggers, responsibilities, costs and preceding options.</p>
Shoalhaven and Illawarra Enabling Regional Adaptation (OEI 2019)	2019	Adaptation	<p>This report details key regional vulnerabilities to climate change: satellite settlements, transport, emergency management, energy, food, industrial transformation and water. The outcome of the report was the creation of change models and priority pathways for these systems.</p>
Lake Illawarra Coastal Management Program (BMT 2019)	2019	Adaptation	<p>This CMP covers time the timeframes of 2019-2029, 2040-2050, 2070-2100+.</p> <p>Coastal vulnerability assessments include storm event inundation (2010, 2050 and 2100) and tidal inundation modelling (2040, 2070 and 2100).</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement as part of the CMP collected perceptions of values for the lake (water quality, wildlife etc) and gave these a present future and far future risk rating. Management strategies were then recommended for the prioritised threats which included a Multi-Criteria Analysis and threat mitigation score. This information was then collated into a strategy implementation plan and a business plan.</p>
Lake Illawarra Information Synthesis Report (BMT 2019)	2019	Summary and future work	<p>This synthesis report is a supporting document to the Coastal Management Program report. This report combines information from a variety of documents on the physical characteristics, climate, geology and geomorphology, management, hydrodynamics, water quality, ecology, catchment influences, climate change and summary of estuary health for Lake Illawarra. This information is then used to identify research gaps for future work and identify key threats.</p>

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Review of existing hazards layers and related studies

Report title	Year	Major function	Summary
Lake Illawarra Community Uses, Values, Threats and Opportunities (BMT 2019)	2019	Risk assessment	<p>This values report is a supporting document to the Coastal Management Program report. This report summaries the uses and values of the Lake including foreshore access, water quality, aquatic vegetation, fishing (commercial and recreational), tourism, bushland and foreshore vegetation, aesthetic value, water sports, foreshore activities and cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European). Threats to the Lake were then identified and prioritised using a risk-based framework (likelihood and consequence) for present, future and far future timeframes.</p> <p>A risk register was also developed for tidal inundation in 2016, 2040, 2070 and 2100 for carparks, community buildings, footpaths, open spaces, natural areas, recreational clubs, coastal wetlands, Endangered Ecological Communities, National Parks, bridges, railways, roads, heritage items, existing development (commercial/industrial/residential), rural land, tourist parks, potable water, sewer, stormwater, training walls, boat ramp and waterways.</p>
Illawarra South Coast Regional Emergency Management Plan	2019	Disaster risk management	<p>This is a regional scale emergency management plan which provides broader level information on emergency management for the region. The plan describes the arrangements at Regional level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans</p>

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4.2 Catchment Flood Studies

Twelve catchment flood studies have been conducted in Wollongong with consideration of climate change (CC) and sea level rise (SLR). Although CC and SLR considerations vary across studies, in general, the following considerations are observed:

- 0.4 m SLR and 20% increase in rainfall intensity. These are equivalent to a 2050 climate change scenario; and
- 0.9 m SLR and 20% increase in rainfall intensity. These are equivalent to a 2100 scenario.

Study specific CC and SLR considerations are provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Climate change projections considered in Wollongong flood studies.

Catchment	1% AEP	20% Increase in Rainfall Intensity	0.4m SLR (2050)	0.9m SLR (2100)
Allans Creek (2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collins Creek (2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brooks Creek (2018)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Duck Creek (2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kully Bay (2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnegang Creek (2019)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairy and Cabbage Tree Creeks (2009) *Allowance made for elevated ocean levels, but no clear indication of SLR scenarios	✓	x	x	x
Hewitts Creek (2019)	✓	✓ (only for 0.9m scenario)	✓	✓
Towradgi Creek (2019)	✓	✓ (only for 0.9m scenario)	✓	✓
Mullet Creek (2018)	✓	✓	x	x
Wollongong City (2019) *Includes PMF "Design" Blockage	✓	x	✓	✓

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Catchment	1% AEP	20% Increase in Rainfall Intensity	0.55m SLR (2050)	0.91m SLR (2100)
Lake Illawarra (2012)	✓	✓ (for 0.55 SLR)	✓	✓

4.3 Limitations

This risk assessment was conducted using existing hazard data generated through previous studies and any limitations of those data will influence this risk assessment. We identified limitations in data availability and data quality which are listed below.

4.3.1 Flood data layers

Catchment flood modelling for Wollongong was conducted as a series of separate projects by different consultants at several points in time. Therefore, modelling assumptions and scenario analysis between these studies are not always constant (Table 4-2). Flooding data limitations include the following:

- 2100 scenarios are not available for Mullet creek.
- Availability of the modelled blockage scenarios were not consistent across catchments. Where available, risk blockage scenarios were used for analysis in this study.
- Velocity grids were unavailable for the Brooks Creek (2050 and 2100), Hewitts Creek (2050 and 2100). Accordingly, the time horizons from these catchments were excluded from the risk assessment.
- There were minor inconsistencies in the flood data across different time horizons. For example, for some areas in Brooks Creek, Wollongong City and Fairy / Cabbage Creek Catchments flood water depths were higher in the present-day scenario compared to 2050 and 2100. Reduction of water depth of 0.1m or less between present and future climate was considered within the error range of modelling and data processing. In consultation with Council's floodplain engineers, for a small number of lots where flood water depth was found to be decreasing more than 0.1m in future flooding scenarios, a present-day depth is retained for future timeframes. Similarly, for lots where depth in 2100 is smaller than 2050, depth of 2050 is used as 2100 depth.

4.3.2 Sea level rise data layers

Council has not yet mapped sea level rise (SLR) inundation along the length of its coastline. The Coastal Zone Study (CZS) conducted in 2010 mapped inundation for storm-tide events considering SLR and extent of potential erosion hazards considering SLR. However, this study did not investigate the inundation hazard from SLR alone. To overcome this limitation, BMT obtained a data set from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) where SLR inundation hazards have been studied in selected estuaries of NSW. This dataset is used for understanding SLR risks along estuarine areas of Wollongong. It should be noted that due to unavailability of SLR hazard layers along the open coast, SLR risks to open coast were not assessed. Instead, risk assessment of open coast areas is focused on storm-tide inundation and erosion hazards.

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4.3.3 Storm-tide inundation (STI)

Coastal Zone Study (CZS), conducted in 2010, mapped inundation for storm-tide events considering SLR. This data is used for the STI risk assessment. This dataset was composed of a) inundation extent (showing areas where STI inundation can be expected for 1% AEP event) and b) depths of inundation. A storm-tide inundation depth grid was not available for Lake Illawarra and therefore was unable to be considered as part of the STI risk assessment.

4.3.4 Bushfire

Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (IBFRMP 2015) identified bush fire risk prone areas, prioritised assets that are most at risk including settlements, schools, community buildings, hospitals, energy lines, railway, fire stations, ambulance stations, substations, sewerage, environmental values (flora and fauna), cultural sites, roads, waste disposal depot and recreation. This assessment only considered current climate conditions. The GIS data layer with identified at-risk assets from this study (IBFRMP 2015) was not available at the stage of this assessment. To overcome this, we have used Council's bushfire prone area mapping and associated categories to identify land parcels that are located within these areas. This allowed us to report on bushfire exposure under current day climates.

5 Climate Change Risk Assessment Methodology

The detailed methodology is presented below. A workflow diagram, presented in Figure 5-1, illustrates the interactions between the various study task components.

5.1 General approach

The risk assessment framework is a robust methodology for dealing with outcomes that are uncertain or based on limited data, or, for impacts with uncertain timeframes. Uncertainties associated with future climate change present huge challenges to organisations such as local governments and the wider community, who need to consider and manage future risks. Decisions made today are likely to have ramifications for up to 100 years or longer (depending on the asset), so consideration of an extended timeframe is essential, even though risks may not manifest for several decades.

The use of a risk-based approach to manage climate change is a requirement of most state guidelines in Australia and accords with current international best practice for natural resource management. The Australian Standard for identifying and managing risks is *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines* and this standard has been used to develop the risk assessment framework for this project. The 2011 Guide to Climate Change Risk Assessment for NSW Local Government framework and guideline, was reviewed and updated in 2019 and a new set of guidelines was released the same year by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). This guide also aimed to assist local councils to manage climate change risks to their assets and services and to help them prioritise actions for decision-making, adaptation planning, budgeting and community engagement. This framework is based on the ISO31000:2018 standard and is consistent with AS 5334:2013. Therefore, general approach of risk assessment used in this study is consistent with NSW DPIE method. Described below and presented schematically in Figure 5-1 are the steps involved in a risk assessment (adapted from AS ISO 31000:2018) which is also consistent with NSW DPIE climate change risk assessment guideline.

- **Establish the Context** – decisions were made about hazards, climate change scenarios and timeframes to be considered in the risk assessment.
- **Identify the Hazards and Vulnerability** – six hazards related to climate change are considered, sea level rise, storm-tide inundation, erosion, catchment flooding, increased heat, bushfire. Hazards maps were collected from previous existing studies (no new hazard modelling was conducted in this study).
- **Analyse the Risks** – this involves considering the **likelihood** and **consequence** of the identified risks, to determine the overall level of risk. This includes the need to identify:
 - the **likelihood** of risks - the likelihood is based on the following climate change scenario-based planning horizons: now, 2050, and 2100.
 - the **consequence** of the risks will relate largely to the effect that a hazard has on assets that are of value (i.e. economic, community or environmental values) to Council.

The **type** of impact (e.g. short-term inundation compared with long term recession of land) is also considered when assessing the consequence of the different coastal hazards. It is both the likelihood and consequence of coastal risks combined that determines the level of risk.

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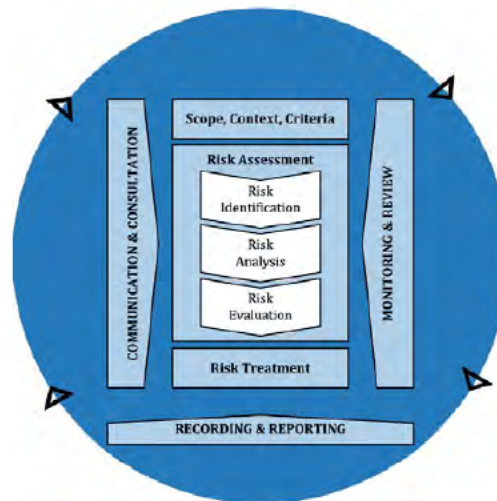


Figure 5-1 Overview of risk management process as described by ISO31000:2018.

5.2 Wollongong specific approach

The risk assessment approach has been designed to:

- Accommodate uncertainty that is inherent in climate change risk assessment;
- Offer a decision-making framework to develop actions even when there is little data or high uncertainty;
- Meet *ASNZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines* and *NSW DPIE climate change risk management guideline*;
- Provide a process that supports incorporating improved data and risk knowledge over time;
- Focus effort and resources towards those aspects / areas at greatest risk (i.e. a risk-based prioritisation process); and
- Align with Council's Enterprise Risk Framework to provide consistent risk discussion and reporting across the organisation.

In accordance with leading practice in risk management, the process as represented in the following sections will need to be iterative over time and in the future may involve revisiting or revising on occasion in response to feedback from stakeholders and the consultation process, or as more detailed assessments are completed.

5.3 Overview of risk assessment workflow

Our risk assessment approach has separated the risk assessment process of network infrastructure such as roads and stormwater assets from other non-linear public assets (e.g. council buildings, library, hospitals etc.), natural assets (beach, foreshore, parks etc.) and residential and commercial assets (business centres).

A brief snapshot of the method is shown in Figure 5-2 and a detailed methodology for the risk assessment is provided in the subsequent sections.

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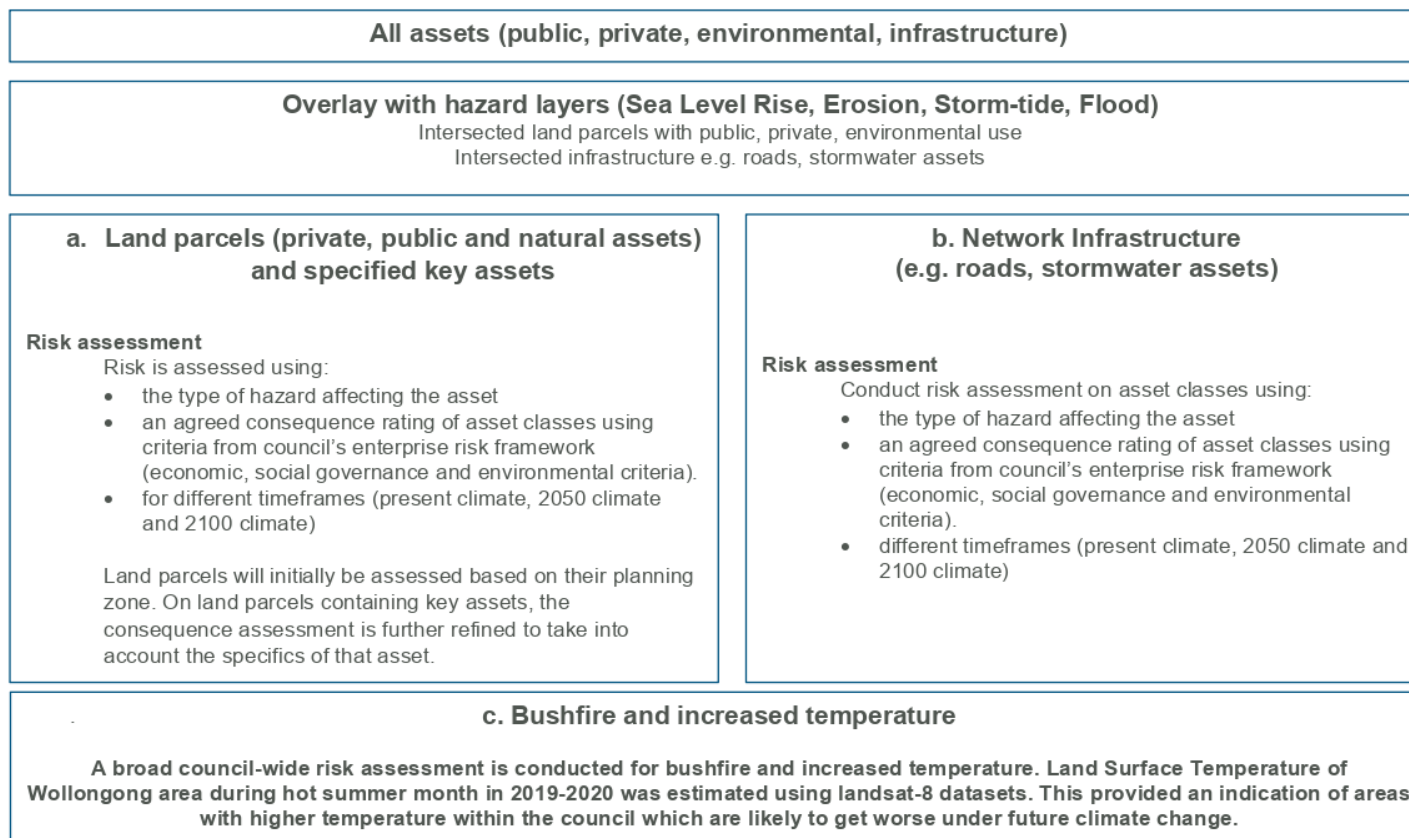


Figure 5-2 Snapshot of method workflow. Box 'a' shows the risk assessment process for land parcels. Box 'b' shows the risk assessment process for network infrastructure. Box 'c' shows the risk assessment process of bushfire and increased temperature

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5.3.1 Analysis of risk likelihood

The likelihood scale used for the risk assessment reflects a changing climate in which the likelihood of a hazard occurring increases over time as sea levels rise and temperature increases. The three climate futures nominally aligned to timeframes of present, 2050 and 2100 have been assessed separately for each asset, enabling temporal changes in risk profiles to be determined.

The probability of a particular hazard occurring in any given year is referred to using terminology such as return period, Average Recurrence Interval (ARI), or Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). In its simplest form, a 1 in 100-year ARI refers to a hazard event of a magnitude that it would only be statistically likely to occur once every 100 years. It does not mean that it will only happen once every 100 years – storm occurrence can sometimes be clustered in a series of large storm events over a relatively short period of time, followed by a prolonged period of inactivity. The equivalent of 1 in 100-year ARI is 1% AEP, which reflects that there is a 1% chance of occurrence during a given year.

There is significant uncertainty associated with the magnitude and timing of the effects of sea level rise on coastal hazards. The risk assessment framework provides for areas of risk to be identified and for monitoring over time. Once certain agreed trigger levels are realised this will trigger the implementation of a different suite of management/adaptation responses. It is expected that over time climate change models will be improved, and uncertainty will be reduced, and this improved understanding can be used to underpin updated risk assessments.

Based on this approach, and to align with Council's risk framework set out in the Enterprise Risk Framework, the likelihood/probability of a hazard occurring is described in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Likelihood descriptors

Likelihood	Council Corporate Risk Definitions	Adopted Definitions in this study
Almost Certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could happen at anytime • Is expected to occur in most circumstances • Occurs annually or more frequently 	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances and/or once a year or more frequently
Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will probably occur in most circumstances • Has occurred several times in the past (in my career) • Might occur in a 2-3 year timeframe 	The event will probably occur in most circumstances as the event has occurred several times or more in the past
Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has occurred once in the past at Council • Might occur under prevailing circumstances • Might occur in a 5 year timeframe 	The event might occur sometime, has occurred at least once in the past and may occur again.
Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could occur at sometime at Council • Could happen but unlikely • Might occur in a 10 year timeframe 	The event could occur at some time, however, there is a history of infrequent and isolated occurrence.

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Likelihood	Council Corporate Risk Definitions	Adopted Definitions in this study
Rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May occur in exceptional circumstances Heard of something like this happening elsewhere Could happen but probably never will 	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances and may not have occurred within recorded history.

Likelihood of storm-tide inundation, sea level rise and flooding

Generally, a hazard such as a water level that may occur rarely now (e.g. 1 in 100-year ARI) is expected to occur more frequently in the future. This can be demonstrated by mapping a hazard extent and reassessing the likelihood of impact at a specific asset or location over progressive timeframes (e.g. 2050, 2100).

For example, under present day conditions, there may be a 1% (1 in 100) chance of breaching a certain water level during the year, however, by 2050, this may have increased to a 5% (1 in 20) chance, while by 2100 it may have increased further to a 20% (1 in 5) chance of occurrence. Similarly, as the number of hot days (days over 35 degrees Celsius) increases in future, the likelihood of prolonged heatwaves will increase.

In such cases, the spatial extents of the 1 in 100-year ARI hazard increases over time but the likelihood of a hazard with that ARI occurring at each timeframe is consistent. Table 5-2 illustrates this approach for the Wollongong region and reflects the level of hazard information available for the region (i.e. only the 1 in 100-year ARI mapping is available for future climate scenarios). Importantly, sea levels are projected to continue rising well beyond the current planning horizon of 2100, emphasising the need for long-term adaptation pathways that accommodate future climate conditions.

Table 5-2 Example of increasing likelihood of hazards over time with rising sea levels

Probability	At Present Day	At 2050	At 2100
Almost Certain			1% AEP at Present day SL
Likely			1% AEP including 2050 SLR
Possible		1% AEP at Present day SL	1% AEP including 2070 SLR
Unlikely	1% AEP at Present day SL	1% AEP including 2050 SLR	1% AEP including 2100 SLR
Rare	1% AEP including 2050 SLR	1% AEP including 2070 SLR	

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For the Wollongong assessment, the 1% AEP storm-tide hazard and catchment flood have been assigned a likelihood of “Unlikely” at each planning climate on the basis that there is a 1% chance that 1% AEP water level will be reached in a given year and 10% chance within a 10 year period. Using an approximate design life of local government assets of 30 years, this equates to a 26% chance of exceedance within the design life. This aligns with the definition of “Unlikely” under Council’s corporate risk framework.

On the other hand, highest astronomical tide (HAT) and HAT+SLR values have been assigned a likelihood scale of “Likely”. HAT has a statistical recurrence of 1 in 18.6 years and an 80% chance of exceedance within the design life.

Likelihood of erosion

Areas within each mapped erosion extent (seaward of each erosion hazard line), are considered at risk of erosion within that time horizon. However, these extents do not provide a precise likelihood of occurrence which makes it difficult to apply in risk assessment. In order to deal with this issue, the proxy likelihood scale shown in Table 5-3 has been developed to show the potential for breaching an erosion extent with present climate. Note that this does not represent a statistical calculation of likelihood, but instead provides a broad interpretation of the likelihood of breaching a given erosion hazard extent under current circumstances. The erosion hazard extents may change in future due to updates or changes in sea level rise projections, the dynamic nature of the coast, or both. These likelihood ratings will therefore need to be revisited in future updates to align with the planning climates adopted at that time.

Table 5-3 Proxy likelihood ratings for erosion

Proxy likelihood scale	Area within erosion hazard extent
Almost Certain	Areas seaward of present-day erosion hazard extent
Likely	Areas between present day and 2050 erosion hazard extent
Possible	Areas between the 2050 and 2070 erosion hazard extent
Unlikely	Areas within the 2100 erosion hazard extent
Rare	Areas landward of 2100 erosion hazard extent

5.3.2 Analysis of consequence criteria

Table 5-4 describes the adopted coastal hazard consequences for the Wollongong assessment. The consequences consider impacts on the community (people), council (property, finance and governance) and the environment should a hazard occur. It considers the spatial scale of impact e.g. % of community impacted, and temporal impact e.g. whether an impact is temporary or permanent. These consequences are based on those defined in Council’s Enterprise Risk Manual. Assigning consequence scales in the assessment of risk is done qualitatively as quantitative data for all consequence descriptors are not available.

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Table 5-4 Risk evaluation criteria and associated consequence scales

Consequence	Social	Economic	Environmental	Governance
	People	Property & Finance	Environment	Reputation
Catastrophic	Widespread permanent impacts on community and individual liveability, public safety, access, inclusion, city pride, health and well-being Death or total permanent disability	Widespread repair needed to damaged properties across the region, resulting in significant impairment of the local economy > \$15 million; Massive financial loss	Catastrophic event (e.g. habitat destruction) with national impact (e.g. endangered species) for more than one year	Appointment of Administrator Major State or National media coverage 1,000 + complaints Financial loss or fraud >\$500,000
Major	Major permanent or widespread medium-term impacts on community and individual liveability, public safety, access, inclusion, city pride, health and well-being Critical injury resulting in long-term partial disability	Major repairs needed to damaged properties across the region, resulting in disruption of the local economy > \$5 million - \$15 million; Major financial loss	Major event (e.g. creek contamination) with regional impact (e.g. lake, escarpment) for more than one year	External Agency Inquiry with adverse finding Significant regional media coverage 50 – 1,000 complaints Financial loss or fraud > \$50,000 - \$500,000
Moderate	Minor long term or major short-term impacts on community and individual liveability, public safety, access, inclusion, city pride, health and well-being Very serious injury, e.g. broken arm, leg, wrist, etc which could result in hospitalisation and/or greater than 7 days off work	Repairs needed to damaged properties within the region, resulting in disruption of the local economy > \$100,000 - \$5 million; High financial loss	Major event (e.g. creek contamination) with regional impact (e.g. lake, escarpment) for between one month and one year	External Agency request for clarification Regional & suburban media coverage 20 – 50 complaints Financial loss or fraud > \$5,000 - \$50,000
Minor	Short to medium term impacts on community and individual liveability, public safety, access, inclusion, city pride, health and well-being Minor injury, e.g. strain, sprain, gash, etc resulting in between 1-7 days off work	Minor repairs needed to damaged properties within the region, resulting in minor disruption of the local economy > \$10,000 - \$100,000; Minor financial loss	Minor event (e.g. 20lt oil spill) with localised impact (e.g. street, precinct) for less than month	Suburban media coverage 10 – 20 complaints Financial loss or fraud > \$1,000 - \$5,000
Insignificant	Localised, short term impacts on community and individual liveability, public safety, access, inclusion, city pride, health and well-being Minor injury, e.g. cuts, abrasions, etc requiring first-aid and/or resulting in less than 1 day off work	Minimal to no repairs needed to damaged properties within the region, with minimal repair costs < \$10,000; Low financial loss	Negligible event (e.g. noise pollution) with localised impact (e.g. street, precinct) for less than month	Media enquiry / Letter to the Editor 0 – 10 complaints Financial loss or fraud < \$1,000

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5.3.3 Risk matrix

Aligning with Council's Enterprise Risk Manual (ERM), Table 5-5 provides the resultant risk matrix for the combined likelihood and consequence of a hazard occurring. Note that this is an adaptation of Council's ERM. Subsequent to the risk assessment, the risk categories have been mapped spatially to illustrate the risk per hazard for each asset assessed.

Table 5-5 Adopted risk matrix (adaptation of Council's ERM risk matrix)

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Note that risk ratings are reported for each hazard across each planning climate. This provides an insight on how the nature of the hazard and resulting risk changes over time, which is essential for developing appropriate adaptation responses.

5.3.4 Prioritising treatment

Determining which risks to treat is informed by Council and the community's tolerance to risk. In most cases, it would be expected that "Low" risks can simply be monitored, while "High" or "Extreme" risks require more immediate action and/or monitoring through setting of trigger levels. The risk tolerance scale in Table 5-6 outlines how the risk categories may be interpreted or acted upon.

Table 5-6 Risk tolerance scale

Risk Level	Action Required	Tolerance
Extreme	Immediate action recommended to eliminate or reduce risk. Intolerable without treatment or understanding of residual risk.	Intolerable unless the risk is accepted provided residual risk level is understood
High	Immediate action required; Eliminate or reduce risk; or accept risk provided residual risk level is understood	Intolerable without treatment or understanding of residual risk.
Medium	Reduce risk; or accept risk provided residual risk level understood	Tolerable with continual review
Low	Accept the risk; Manage by routine procedure	Acceptable with periodic review

5.4 Hazard inputs

The following hazards were considered in this analysis:

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- Erosion Prone Area (EPA): 2010, 2050 and 2100 considering a SLR of 0.4 m and 0.9 m;
- Inundation due to Sea level rise (SLR): 2010, 0.5 m (2050) and 1 m (2100). (note this hazard information was acquired from NSW state government study therefore has a different SLR projections compared the council study);
- Storm-tide inundation (STI): 1% annual exceedance probability event: 2010, 2050 and 2100;
- Bushfire prone area (present day climate);
- Flooding: 1% Annual Exceedance Probability event: present day, 2050 (+0.4 m SLR) and 2100 (+0.9 m SLR));
- Increased temperature and heatwaves; and
- Geotechnical hazards in the erosion prone areas: present day only.

Hazards	Input datasets
Erosion Prone Area	Areas at risk of erosion are based on the extent of reduced foundation capacity (RFC) modelled by Cardno (2010) for the time frames of 2010, 2050 and 2100. The zone of RFC includes the area landward of an erosion scarp that may compromise the structure or foundation of adjacent build assets. Risks of erosion is also informed by the Geotechnical hazard layer (i.e. areas that are intersected by both EPA and geotechnical hazard layer has higher risks compared to areas which are intersected by EPA only).
Sea level rise	Sea level rise risks in the estuarine areas for the time horizons of present day, 2050 (~0.5 m SLR) and 2100 (~1 m SLR) were analysed using datasets developed by NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).
Storm-tide inundation	Storm-tide inundation is the wave overtopping and run-up and was considered for a peak high storm-tide in a 1% AEP event. Storm-tide inundation was analysed for the time frames 2010, 2050 and 2100. Inundation extents and depths were sourced from Cardno (2010) study.
Flooding	Catchment flooding was analysed using data from 12 individual catchment studies conducted by Council. Where available, flooding risk assessment considering climate change included the time horizons of present day, 2050 and 2100 for a 1% AEP event.
Bushfire	A bushfire prone land map was developed by the Wollongong Council and approved by the NSW Rural Fire Service. This dataset only considers present day climate.
Increased temperature and heatwave	Temperature projections from NARCLIM are used for future temperature and heatwave projections. In addition, Land Surface Temperature of Wollongong area during a hot summer month in 2019-2020 was estimated using Landsat-8 datasets. This provided an indication of areas with higher temperature than average within the LGA which are likely to get worse under future climate change.

5.5 Risk assessment process

5.5.1 General

This assessment used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify the assets within the mapped coastal hazard extents. The extent of the coastal hazards may be affected by the accuracy

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of the modelling and mapping of coastal hazards, and some impacts are small enough to be within the order of accuracy of the modelling and mapping.

Council planning zones and asset layers were sourced from Council. A list of these layers that were utilised is provided in Appendix A.

Inundation depths for buildings have not been assessed as this requires building footprints (including for private buildings) and floor levels which have not been provided.

It must be recognised that many network assets involving pipe networks will be identified as being within inundation hazard extents. These assets may be buried or exposed, and the asset data layers provided often do not include this level of detail. The GIS analysis assumes that these assets are on the surface and additional impacts may occur to buried assets outside of mapped hazard extents. Detailed hydraulic modelling of inundation has not been conducted. Hydraulic modelling of inundation processes is highly complex and sensitive to the quality of data inputs available. These models are generally highly sophisticated and costly, both in terms of data acquisition and modelling time.

Within the hazard area there are a mixture of assets owned by either Council, other Government agencies or private entities.

Broadly, the following asset groups were identified:

- Land parcels – covering all land, regardless of tenure, land use and ownership.
- Network assets – these are generally interconnected assets that service extensive areas or populations and may rely heavily on the operation of specific elements for overall network function (i.e. interdependent). Network assets include roads, bridges, stormwater and cycle pathways. Note that water and sewerage infrastructure, electricity supply, communication networks and coastal protection structure data was not available and therefore these could not be assessed.
- Other assets – these are assets that have importance to the local community based on information provided by Council. They may include assets such as childcare facilities, important buildings, natural areas with high ecological value and heritage sites.

An assessment of each individual asset in the Wollongong City Council is not practical, therefore this assessment is focussed on key assets or groups of assets at a scale that ultimately will support identification of climate related risk and adaptation options.

5.5.2 Land parcels

An assessment of the exposure of all land parcels in the region (i.e. the cadastre) has been conducted for all assessed hazards under all planning climates using GIS processes. The usage of the land has been inferred from the planning zone. Parcels have been grouped as residential, commercial, recreation/open space and other.

While most of the land use zone descriptions are self-explanatory, descriptions of the following zones¹ are provided to assist understanding of the types of development they contain:

¹ Paraphrased from LEP practice note on standard zones: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Practice-notes/preparing-LEPs-using-the-standard-instrument-standard-zones-2011-03-10.pdf>

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- Enterprise Corridor: commercial or industrial land adjacent to major roads excluding general retail activities.
- Environmental Living: land with environmental or aesthetic values combined with low density residential usage.
- Primary Production: includes agriculture, livestock, forestry and mining.
- Private Recreation: includes range of recreational areas on land that is privately owned or managed including areas that are open to the public or require memberships such as golf clubs, tennis centres and speedways.
- Special Activities: land uses that cannot be incorporated into other zones, such as research facilities or international sporting facilities.

5.5.3 Network assets

In addition to the general assessment of all land parcels, other assets were identified for focussed assessment. These assets included Council and non-Council assets such as roads, bridges, stormwater infrastructure and pathways.

All asset types identified as impacted in this reporting are subject to the risk assessment process.

5.6 Risk assessment of land parcels

This section describes the risk assessment process for private, commercial, public and natural assets using land parcels. The process for network infrastructure (such as roads and stormwater assets) is described in section 5.7.

Important assets assessed in urbanised areas include properties, buildings and public spaces. It is important to note that even though a hazard may be identified as affecting a particular site, there may not be impacts directly on important assets on that site. As the hazard mapping is relatively high level, the risk assessment has been conducted on the basis that any impact on the site has the potential to impact on important site assets.

The risk level is a function of likelihood and consequence:

$$Risk = f(Likelihood, Consequence) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 1}$$

In the context of the assessment, 'likelihood' refers to the probability of a hazard threshold (e.g. water level) being exceeded. Consequence refers to what happens to the system if that hazard event occurs.

Consequence ratings of a given land parcel are also influenced by the hazard extent on the parcel (e.g. depth and velocity of water during a flood event). For example, a land parcel with higher depth and velocity of water will have higher consequence rating. Therefore, the risk rating is then a function of the likelihood of the hazard event and the expected consequence considering hazard extents.

$$R_i = f(NCI_i, L_i) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation 2}$$

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R_i is the risk rating applied to a land parcel i , L_i is the likelihood of the hazard event, NCI_i is the Normalised Consequence Index considering hazard exposure and the perceived consequence of the asset damage.

For example, to apply Equation 2 for inundation hazards, the water depth over land parcels for different storm-tide events e.g., 1% AEP and for future sea level rise was used to determine hazard level and it was combined with the perceived consequence of the asset class to determine a risk rating for the land parcel. See section 5.6.3 for further details on determination of consequence.

5.6.1 Determining hazard levels for water related hazards

The hazard scale of the model is based on general flood hazard vulnerability curves provided in the "Supporting document for the implementation of Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook 7 Managing the Floodplain: A Guide to Best Practice in Flood Risk Management in Australia (AIDR 2017)". See Figure 5-3.

Hazard is defined as a function of depth of flooding and velocity of flood water.

$$H_i = D_i * V_i \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

Here H_i is the hazard index of the land parcel i which is determined by the depth of flood on land parcel (D_i) and the velocity of the flood water V_i .

Equation 3 was used for determining hazard levels for catchment flood hazards.

On the other hand, velocity of water is relatively low for SLR and STI (assumed to be less than 1m/s) as it is in the estuarine area which does not have significant wave action. At under 1m/s velocity, the hazard curves are almost linear (Figure 5-3), therefore velocity action is assumed to be insignificant (for SLR and STI hazards V_i is assumed to be equal to 1 in equation 3 and H_i is dominated by depth of water on the parcel D_i).

5.6.2 Determining hazard levels for erosion hazards

If an asset or land parcel was intersected by the erosion hazard line, it was considered as exposed to erosion risk and included in the risk assessment. The geotechnical hazard layer which shows areas at high risk to landslip was used in the analysis. Assets exposed to erosion hazard and intersected by the geotechnical hazard layer were considered at higher risk compared to assets that are outside the geotechnical hazard layer. If part of a land parcel was intersected by the erosion line, the whole parcel was considered as exposed. This approach is justified due to unavailability of building footprint data. For extreme risk land parcels, further analysis should be done using building footprint and/or infrastructure layout within the land parcel to refine these risk ratings.

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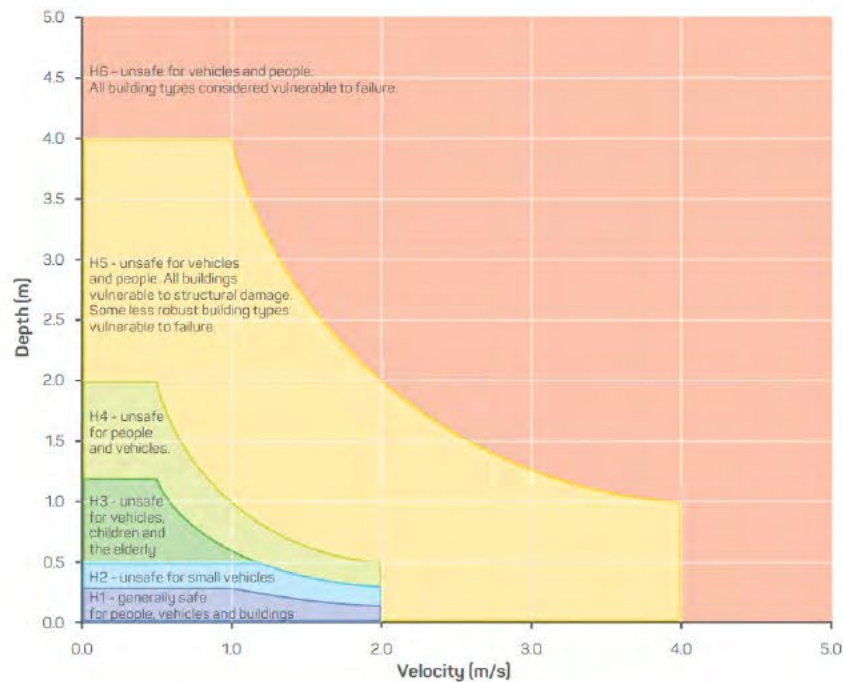


Figure 5-3 General Flood Hazard Vulnerability Curves (Source: Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook 7 Managing the Floodplain: A Guide to Best Practice in Flood Risk Management in Australia (AIDR 2017))

5.6.3 Determining consequence

The consequence of a hazard is investigated further to consider the social, governance, environmental and economic/financial consequences. This is consistent with Council's Enterprise strategic risk framework. Two workshops were conducted with council stakeholders to inform the consequence ratings. Based on workshop discussions, a consequence rating was put forward to council for review which was further refined by Council stakeholders and adopted for the analysis.

For each asset type consequence of asset damage from a given hazard is considered under four risk evaluation criteria (Table 5-4) and maximum of the four was adopted as the consequence rating of the asset type under a given hazard. This resulted in two separate sets of consequence ratings, one for hazards that are temporary in nature (catchment flood, storm-tide inundation) and the other set is for hazards that are gradual and can result in permanent land loss (sea level rise, erosion).

Table 5-7 shows adopted consequence rating for storm-tide inundation and catchment flood and Table 5-8 shows adopted consequence ratings for erosion and sea level rise. It should be noted that adopted consequence ratings reflect the consequence of the asset-damage to council's business and operation NOT to the consequence of the asset owner (i.e. consequence of affected businesses or household). For example, consequence of an ambulance facility damage to a storm-tide hazard is considered by council stakeholders as minor because of this asset is owned by NSW Ambulance and have limited impact of such damage to council's business and operation. Therefore, use of risk

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rating generated from this analysis by external agencies such as NSW Ambulances should be done with caution.

Table 5-7 Consequence rating for storm-tide inundation and catchment flood (applied across all time frames)

Land use	Consequence rating for STI and catchment flood
Aged Care	Moderate
Ambulance	Moderate
Boat ramp	Minor
Business Park	Minor
Childcare facilities	Moderate
Commercial Core	Moderate
Community Facilities (churches, libraries etc.)	Moderate
Education	Moderate
Electricity	Moderate
Enterprise Corridor	Moderate
Environmental priority 1*	Minor
Environmental priority 2*	Minor
Fire Station	Moderate
General Industrial	Minor
Heavy Industrial	Minor
Heritage	Minor
Hospital	Moderate
Industrial	Minor
Infrastructure	Moderate
Jetty	Minor
Light Industrial	Minor
Local Centre	Minor
Mixed Use	Minor
Neighbourhood Centre	Moderate
Park	Minor
Police	Moderate
Rock Pool	Minor
Port	Minor
Primary Production Small Lots	Minor
Private Recreation	Minor
Public Recreation	Minor

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Land use	Consequence rating for STI and catchment flood
Residential	Major
Rural	Minor
Rural Landscape	Minor
SLSC	Minor
Special Activities	Minor
Tourism	Minor
Transport	Moderate
Waste management	Major

*Environmental land uses and zones were split into two categories: environmental priority one and environmental priority two. Priority one areas were designated based on the data provided by Council in the National Parks conservation assessment layer. The remaining environmental zones of environmental management / conservation were assigned priority two.

Table 5-8 Consequence rating for SLR and erosion (applied across all timeframes)

Land use	Consequence rating for SLR and erosion
Aged Care	Major
Ambulance	Major
Boat ramp	Moderate
Business Park	Major
Childcare facilities	Major
Commercial Core	Major
Community Facilities (churches, libraries etc.)	Moderate
Education	Moderate
Electricity	Moderate
Enterprise Corridor	Major
Environmental priority 1*	Moderate
Environmental priority 2*	Moderate
Fire Station	Major
General Industrial	Moderate
Heavy Industrial	Moderate
Heritage	Moderate
Hospital	Major
Industrial	Moderate
Infrastructure	Major
Jetty	Moderate
Light Industrial	Moderate
Local Centre	Major

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Land use	Consequence rating for SLR and erosion
Mixed Use	Major
Neighbourhood Centre	Major
Park	Minor
Police	Moderate
Rock Pool	Moderate
Port	Moderate
Primary Production Small Lots	Moderate
Private Recreation	Minor
Public Recreation	Moderate
Residential	Major
Rural	Minor
Rural Landscape	Minor
SLSC	Major
Special Activities	Moderate
Tourism	Moderate
Transport	Major
Waste management	Major

*Environmental land use and zones were split into two categories: environmental priority one and environmental priority two. Priority one areas were designated based on the data provided by Council in the National Parks conservation assessment layer. The remaining environmental zones of environmental management / conservation were assigned priority two.

5.7 Risk assessment of network infrastructure

The risk assessment for network infrastructure was conducted separately to that of land parcels, using the process described in this section. Network assets included roads, stormwater infrastructure and pathways.

Similar to the approach used for identifying land parcels at risk of climate change hazards, GIS mapping of network infrastructure was overlaid with the hazard layers for the three climate projection scenarios of present day, 2050 and 2100. The risk exposure of infrastructure identified within the hazard extents was then further assessed for how vulnerable or critical the asset was for the community and Council.

5.7.1 Risk assessment process

The risk to an asset is a function of the likelihood of a given hazard occurring and the potential consequence of the asset being impacted by that hazard. In this study, consequence was determined by the extent of the asset within a particular hazard zone (e.g., water depth on asset, presence of the asset in the hazard zone etc.), the vulnerability of the asset class and the criticality of the asset class.

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The generic vulnerability of the asset class was determined based on previous climate change risk assessments and in discussion with asset managers during the Council workshops conducted as part of this study. Note that vulnerability of an asset class is different across different hazards. For example, vulnerability of an asset to erosion is assumed as "high" as erosion can cause destabilisation of the structure of the asset leading to physical disintegration and damage. On the other hand, vulnerability of different asset classes to inundation (storm-tide and sea level rise) is determined by the degree of damage a water ingress to the asset can cause.

The risk assessment process was also informed by the criticality of the asset (i.e., the more critical an asset is, the more consequence it can cause if disrupted). Criticality of asset classes was determined in consultation with asset managers in the workshop.

Final consequence ratings were determined by combining vulnerability and criticality information. For example, a highly vulnerable asset with low criticality will have less consequence compared to a highly vulnerable asset with high criticality. In the section below, vulnerability and criticality of different asset classes are described in further detail.

5.7.2 Vulnerability of network infrastructure

In order to understand the vulnerability of network infrastructure (roads, stormwater and pathways), an operational definition of asset vulnerability, developed by Tonmoy and El-Zein (2018) and shown in Table 5-9 was used. This operational definition tailors the IPCC framework of vulnerability to understand the vulnerability of network assets. As data for the indicators listed in Table 5-9 were not available for every asset subclass, the best available information was used to inform the assessment.

Table 5-9 Definitions of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to be applied to Wollongong assets

Information Type	Definition	Example of indicators
Exposure	Extent to which an asset is exposed to hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the asset is located in the hazard zone
Sensitivity	<p>Extent to which the well-being of the community or users of the public infrastructure is likely to suffer because of disruption to the service</p> <p>Extent to which the structure, usage, operation etc. of the asset is likely to be affected by hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criticality of the asset subclass Construction material Age of the asset
Adaptive capacity	Extent and speed with which asset management authorities can repair damaged assets and restore disrupted services to users or offer substitute services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to maintain desired level of service Ease of replacement of the asset

Exposure indicators: The presence or absence of the asset subclass within the hazard area is the primary exposure indicator.

Sensitivity indicators: The criticality of the asset (importance of the asset subclass to maintain continuous operation) is the primary sensitivity indicator. The more critical an asset subclass is, the

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more sensitive it is to climate change impacts as disruption to its service is likely to affect the community. The construction material and age of the asset can also indicate sensitivity. Another indicator is the possible reduction in 'remaining useful life' of assets for each asset class, assuming no adaptation measures are implemented (refer Figure 5-4). The IPWEA guideline "Climate Change Impacts on the Useful Life of Infrastructure (practice note 12.1 2018)" as well as other scientific literature on this topic (see Figure 5-4 for example) was used to inform this where appropriate.

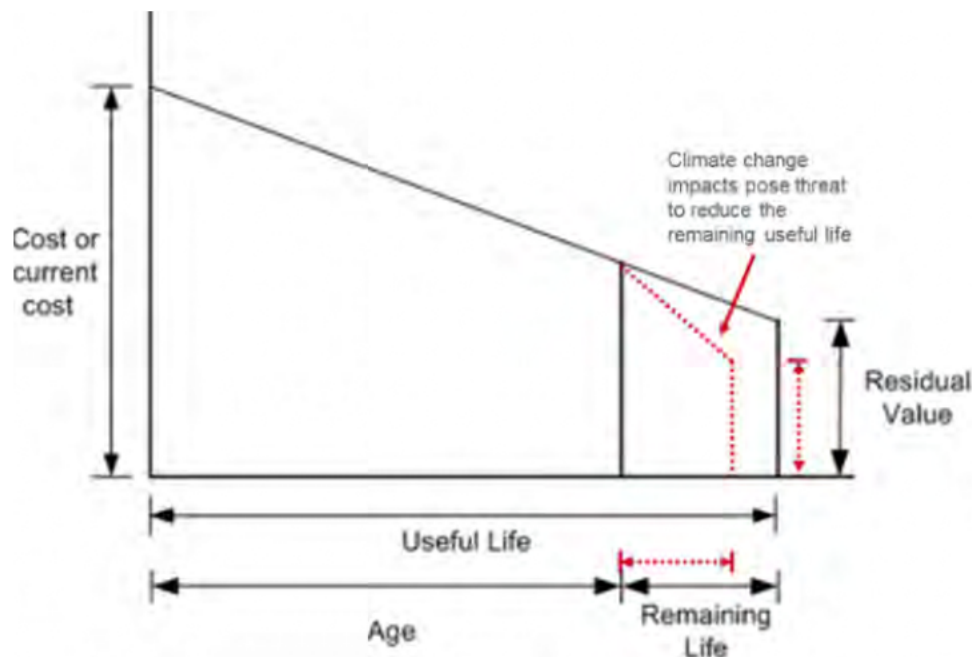


Figure 5-4 Implications of climate change on asset management. Red dotted lines show potential reduction of useful life and residual value of assets because of climate change. (Source: IPWEA practice note 12.1: Impacts of climate change on useful life of assets).

Adaptive capacity indicators: In order to inform the adaptive capacity of the asset subclasses it is important to understand the organisational capacity to maintain the desired level of service. Each asset has a designed 'capacity' and a pre-determined 'level of service' which asset managers seek to meet to satisfy community expectations (although this is not explicitly defined for every type of asset). However, hazards can affect the performance of the 'at-risk' asset, leading to a reduction in its expected level of service. This information has been refined through direct discussions with asset managers.

It is important to note that in this study we are not developing any hydrodynamic flow models to investigate how an asset might be functionally impacted due to coastal hazards such as SLR, storm-tide, flooding and erosion. Rather, we are using an indicator-based approach where we are using different proxy indicators to have a broad understanding of their vulnerability to coastal hazards. Therefore, vulnerability ratings used in this study are indicating relative vulnerability (how vulnerable one asset is compared to other assets), not an absolute vulnerability (how vulnerable an asset is under a certain system condition).

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5.7.3 Asset criticality

The fundamental approach to the risk assessment of network infrastructure is similar to that utilised in this study for land parcel assets. The same likelihood, consequence and risk evaluation scales described in section 5.6.3 have been used for assessing the risk to network infrastructure. However, the consequence of infrastructure disruption varies across infrastructure types. This has been considered through a vulnerability adjusted “criticality” score. Note that NSW State Government has developed a Critical State Infrastructure list which indicates assets that are critical from State point of view. However, this climate change risk assessment study defines asset criticality from a local point of view that is specific to Wollongong Council.

Roads

Roads play a critical role in the community and disruption to the road network has wider consequences to people’s lives, the local economy and emergency management during disasters. To understand economic consequences, the cost of physical damage to roads was estimated using an approximate new road construction cost of \$5.1 million AUD per lane kilometre (Bureau of Infrastructure 2017). Social and community consequence is determined by the road classification (i.e., how important the road is in terms of its traffic volume).

Table 5-10 shows the road classes of the road dataset provided by Council. Note that the criticality of roads increases with a decrease in road category number.

For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that there is no environmental consequence of road damage.

Both state and local roads were included in the risk assessment.

Table 5-10 Road classification and their importance (criticality of roads increases with decrease in road category number)

Type of road	Road category*	Criticality
Arterial	1	Very High
Sub arterial	2	High
Major collector road	3	Moderate
Minor collector road	4	Moderate
Major local road	5	Minor
Minor local road	6	Minor
Private road	7	Minor
Unclassified	8	Minor

Note: lower numbers indicate higher road importance.

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Stormwater infrastructure

Drainage subclasses provided by Council's asset mapping were included in the risk assessment. These subclasses consisted of pipes, culverts, open channels and creek reaches. Although impacts of hazards on groundwater are not included in this assessment, in general, pipes and culverts are more susceptible to sea level rise impacts as increases in the groundwater table can put upward pressure on these linear and often rigid assets, leading to potential structural damage. In comparison, open drains are less susceptible to sea level rise impacts in terms of physical damage, although they can convey sea water into upstream areas during higher tides. The consequence of this asset damage was estimated using the criticality of an asset in stormwater management. As an example, culverts play a critical role to support transport as well as the stormwater system, therefore these have been identified as most critical (Table 5-11).

Table 5-11 Storm water drainage asset types and their criticality

Asset type	Criticality
Culvert	Very high
Pipes	High
Open channels / creek reaches	Moderate

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6 Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Stakeholder mapping

To inform the risk assessment, a number of relevant stakeholders were consulted. Main purpose of these consultations was to extract expert local knowledge about council assets (both built and natural assets) and operations. Discussions in the workshops contributed to the determination of potential consequence of an asset failure (i.e., broad consequence if the asset is impacted by climate change hazards). Table 6-1 lists internal Council stakeholders that provided important input in this project.

Table 6-1 Key council stakeholders that were consulted

Key Area
Waste management - asset managers
Roads and transport - asset managers
Emergency management
Governance and Risk
Open space and environmental services
City Strategy
Finance and procurement
Community, cultural and economic development
Property and recreation
Libraries and community services

6.2 Consultation process

Two stakeholder workshops were designed and conducted in collaboration with the Wollongong Council project team.

The first workshop was with senior executives and main objective of this workshop was to communicate major climate change related hazards for the council and extract information which will support the more detailed risk assessment process.

The second workshop was conducted with stakeholders from different divisions within the council. This was comprised of an introductory plenary session with all participants during which preliminary findings of risk assessment was presented and the objective of the workshop was discussed. This was followed by 5 mini-workshops with 5 different stakeholder groups. Each mini workshop discussion covered risk assessment of the assets that are relevant to the group. Discussion included local knowledge on existing hazards, consequence of damage of different at-risk assets and contingency plans.

Each mini workshop was one hour long and included following participants.

- Mini-workshop-1 (finance, governance and procurement)

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- Mini-workshop-2 (property, libraries and community services)
- Mini-workshop-3 (planning, open spaces and environment)
- Mini-workshop-4 (waste and emergency management)
- Mini-workshop-5 (transport, project delivery and stormwater).

6.3 Use of consultation information in risk assessment

Notes taken at each mini workshop were further analysed to determine consequence of damage of different types of assets for different types of hazards. These consequence scales were presented to the Council project team and were further refined using their input. See section 5.6.3 for more details on determination of consequence. Table 5-7 and Table 5-8 present final adopted consequence rating for this study.

Discussions in mini workshops also helped identify some gaps in the preliminary risk assessment. For example, discussion revealed that childcare centres owned by the Council should be included in the risk assessment.

Discussion also revealed that risks to estuarine areas due to SLR induced tidal inundation is important for Council. Although SLR was considered in the determination of storm-tide and erosion hazard, existing council studies did not have any data layer for SLR induced tidal inundation hazard. To overcome this challenge, BMT coordinated with NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) and collected relevant state level dataset which was then used in the risk assessment.

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7 Risk Assessment Results

Important assets assessed in urbanised areas include properties and buildings, stormwater infrastructure, roads and public spaces. It is important to note that even though a hazard may be identified as affecting a particular site, there may not be impacts directly on important assets on that site. As the hazard mapping is relatively high level, the risk assessment has been conducted on the basis that any impact on the site has the potential to impact on important site assets. It is acknowledged that where impacts affect just the periphery of a site that the overall risk to the land parcel is expected to be overstated.

Risk assessment results of storm-tide inundation (STI), sea level rise (SLR), erosion and catchment flooding are presented and discussed in section 7.1 to 7.5. Risks to heat and increased temperature and bushfire are presented and discussed in section 7.6 and 7.7 respectively. Section 7.9 presents a broad demographic analysis in the context of risk assessment results.

Risk assessment results are primarily summarised in terms of the Council Ward areas. This was chosen as it broadly describes three distinct topographies in Wollongong. Ward-1 covers the northern suburbs of Wollongong, Ward-2 covers central part of Wollongong including Port Kembla and Ward-3 covers areas in the south Wollongong including areas around Lake Illawarra (Figure 7-1).

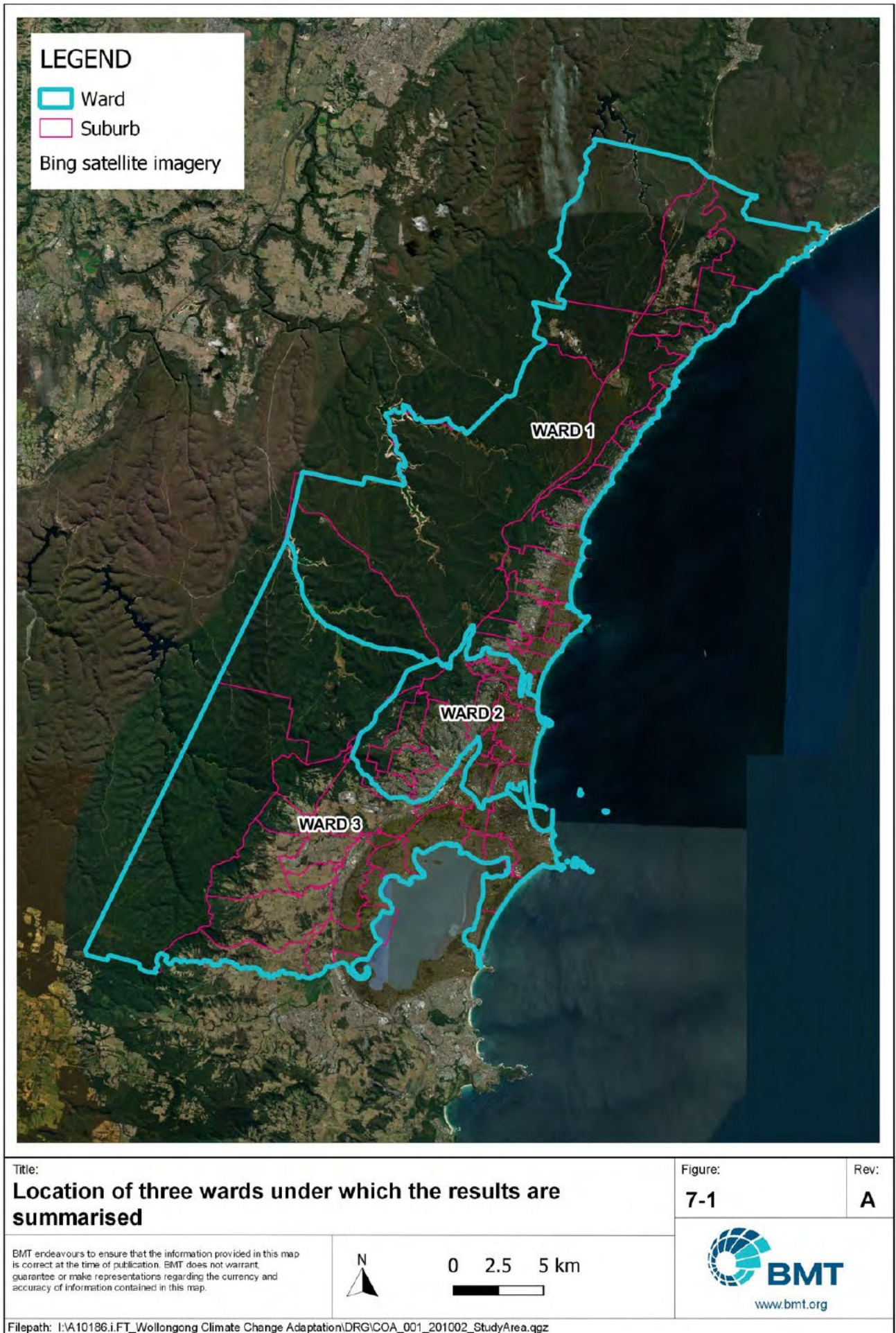
7.1 Land use

7.1.1 General

The assessment of risk for land parcels has been conducted on the basis that any inundation or erosion of the parcel interferes with the use of the parcel for that purpose. This is a conservative assessment as no filtering has been applied to remove parcels identified as affected by only shallow water depths or with small extents in the hazard area. This approach is justified as each parcel will be unique in terms of the footprint of built or natural assets relative to the hazard area. It is acknowledged that where impacts affect just the periphery of a site that the overall risk to the land parcel is expected to be overstated. Further refinement of the risk assessment assumptions for land parcels should be aligned with updated hydrodynamic modelling and building footprint which is more appropriate for a fine scale assessment of impacts. City-wide scale mapping of the risk assessment results based on planning zones is contained in Appendix B.

Land parcels (lots) impacted by STI predominantly have a low to medium risk rating due to the very short-term nature of any inundation impacts. A 1% STI event has a likelihood rating of unlikely. The number of lots exposed to STI is expected to gradually increase over time (Figure 7-2). Ward-1 (North Wollongong) has a significantly larger number of land parcels impacted by STI compared to the other two wards.

Risk ratings for lots within the SLR inundation extent are typically high to extreme as the permanent inundation of the lot may significantly impact its function (Figure 7-4). Also, the SLR predictions have a high probability of being realised in a predictable and consistent manner as opposed to flooding or STI which are more stochastic in nature. The lots at risk to SLR steadily increase through time. Ward-1 (northern Wollongong) has a significantly larger number of land parcels impacted by SLR compared to the other two wards.



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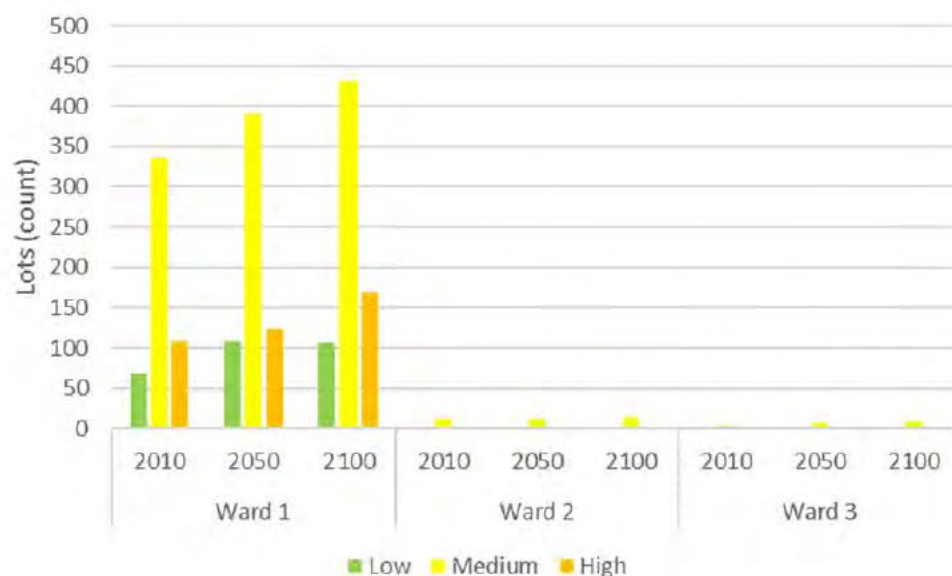


Figure 7-2 Total number of lots at low, medium and high risk to STI in 2010, 2050 and 2100.

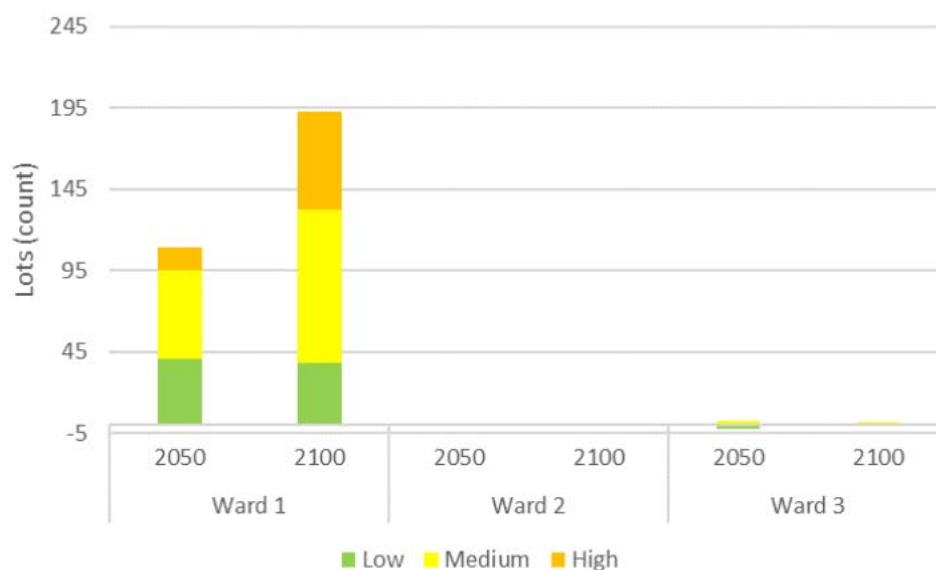


Figure 7-3 Additional lots that are at risk to STI under future climate change scenarios (i.e., difference between present day and 2050/2100 scenarios).

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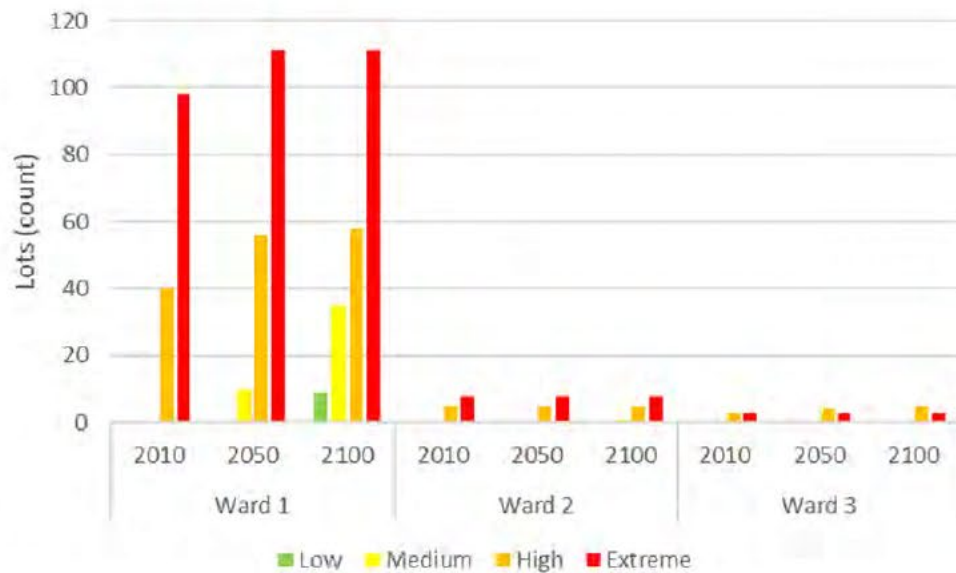


Figure 7-4 Total number of lots at low, medium and high risk to SLR in 2010, 2050 and 2100

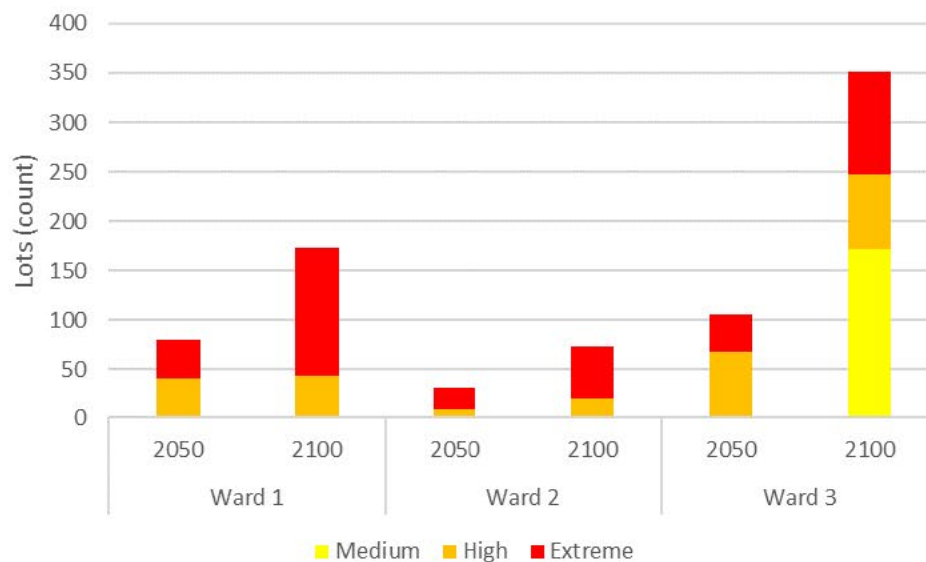


Figure 7-5 Additional lots that are at risk to SLR under future climate change scenarios (i.e., difference between present day and 2050/2100 scenarios).

Risk ratings for lots within the erosion extent are typically high to extreme as the permanent loss of land due to erosion will likely significantly impact the function of assets within the lot. Ward-1 (northern Wollongong) has a significantly higher number of lots at risk to erosion in comparison to the other two wards.

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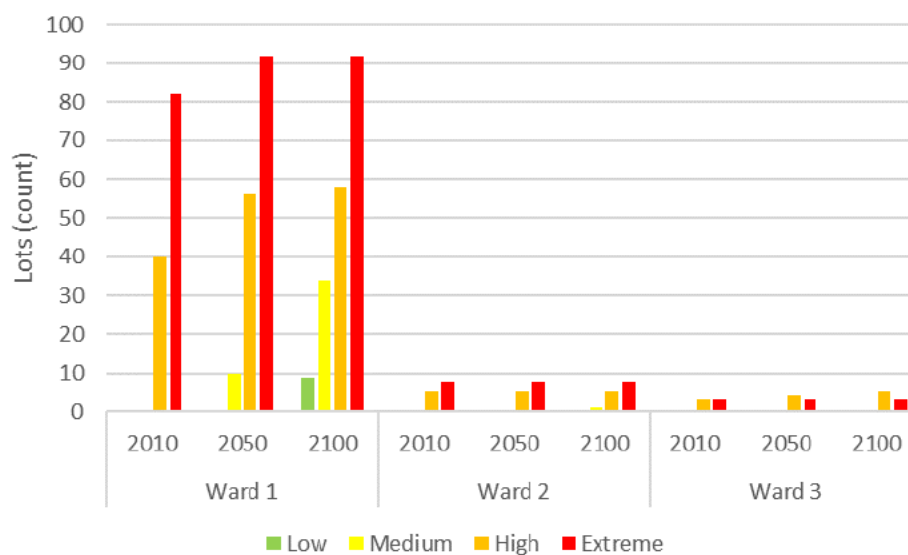


Figure 7-6 Total number of lots at low, medium and high risk to erosion in 2010, 2050 and 2100

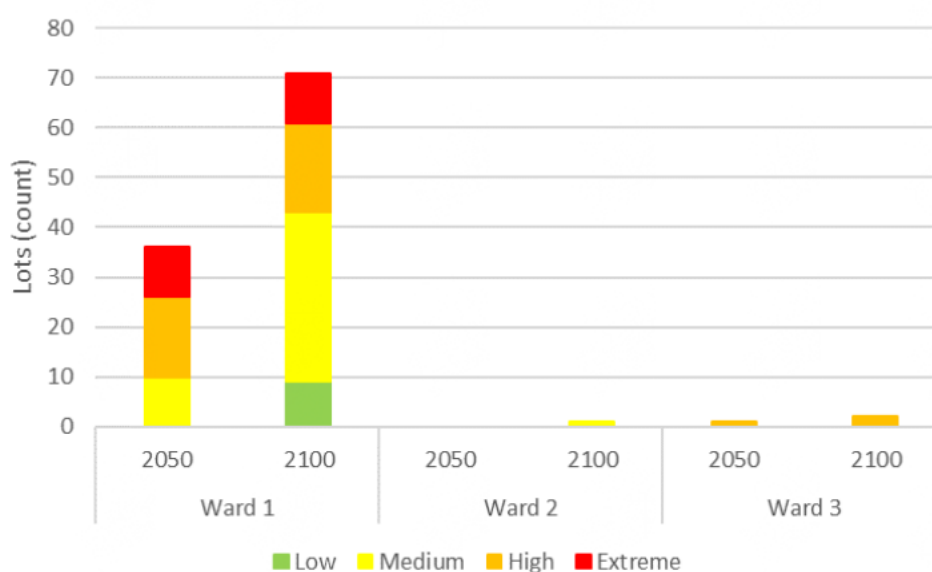


Figure 7-7 Additional lots that are at risk to erosion under future climate change scenarios (i.e., difference between present day and 2050/2100 scenarios).

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Figure 7-8 Count of lots at low, medium and high risk as a result of flooding (1% AEP) in 2010, 2050 and 2100*. *This only include data for catchments that had flood scenarios for all timeframes.



Figure 7-9 Additional lots that are at risk to flooding under future climate change scenarios (i.e., difference between present day and 2050/2100 scenarios).

Risk ratings for 1%AEP flooding considering climate change are predominately low to medium with some lots found to be high in Wards 1 and 2. Ward-2 had the largest number of lots found to be at risk across all risk levels, despite the Ward accounting for a smaller area of the Wollongong LGA than Wards 1 and 3 (Figure 7-8). However, population and lot density are also much greater in this area. Note that due to unavailability of velocity grids for 2050 and 2100, flood data for Brooks Creek and Hewitts Creek were not included in the risk assessment (see section 4.3 for more details). However, a present-day risk assessment was conducted for these two catchments (Figure 7-11).

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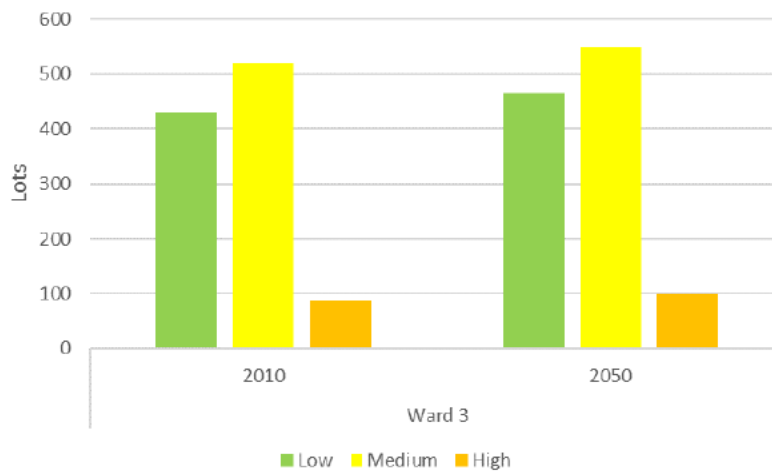


Figure 7-10 Lots at risk to flooding (1% AEP) for Mullet Creek. **This catchment did not have 2100 flood scenarios.*

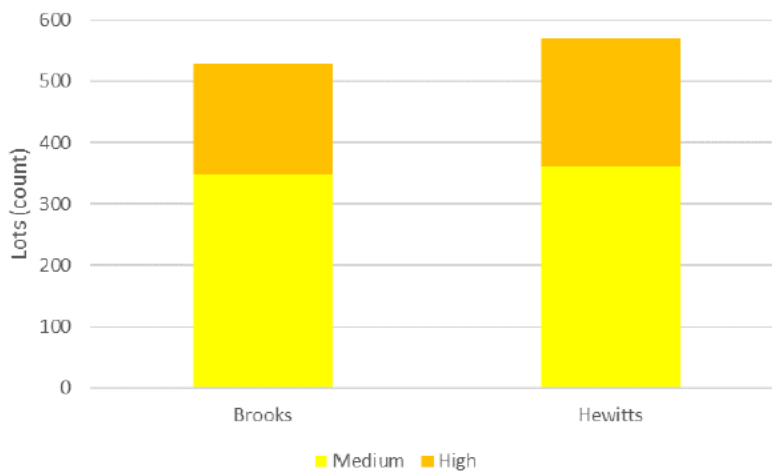


Figure 7-11 Lots at risk to flooding (1% AEP) in Brooks Creek and Hewitts Creek Catchments in 2010.

Figure 7-12 shows the distribution of risk ratings across different types of land ownership (council, private and state government). Land ownership data was provided by council and is based on an interpretation of ownership records on Council's land information system.

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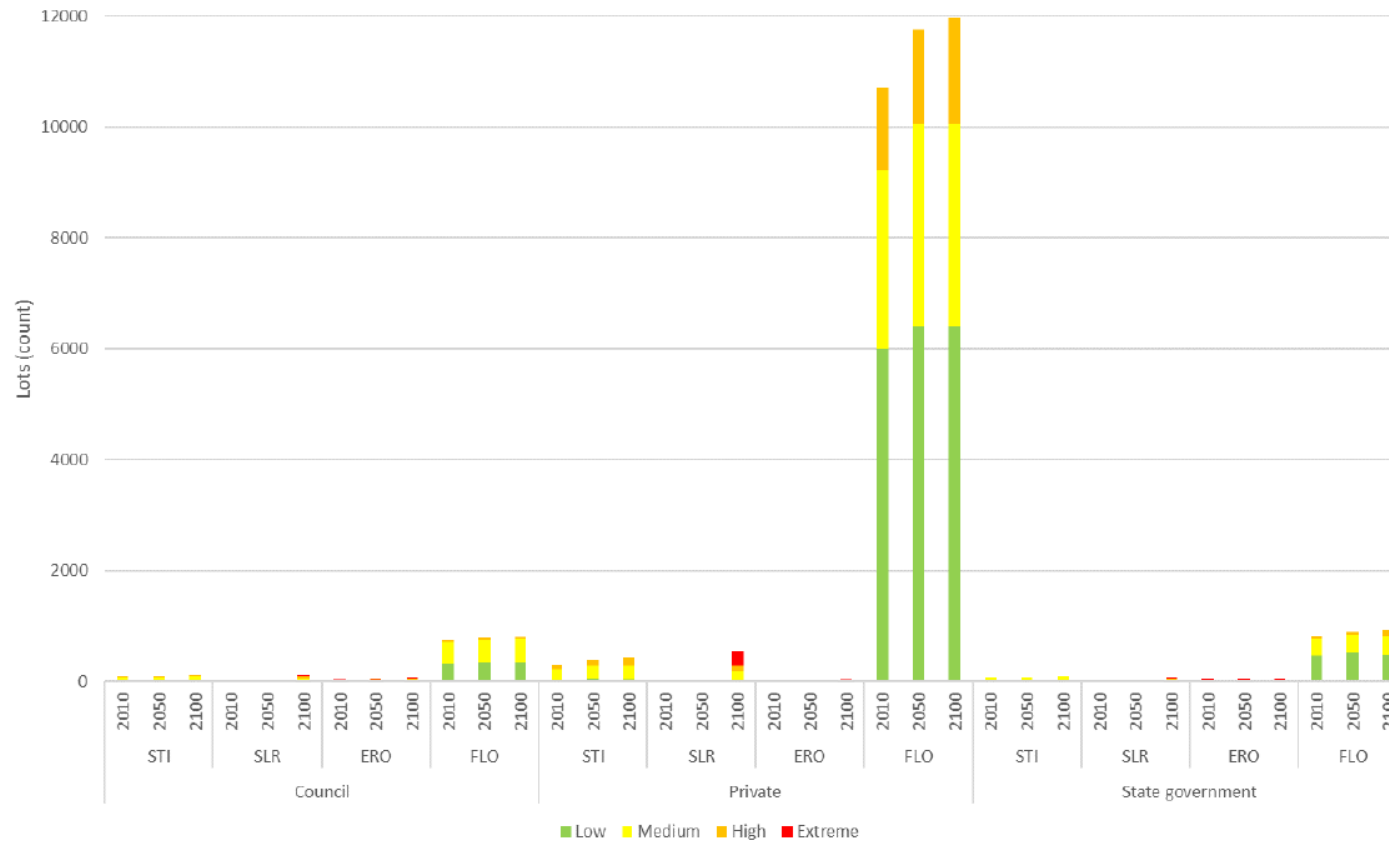


Figure 7-12 Number of lots at low, medium, high and extreme risk from storm-tide inundation (STI), sea level rise (SLR), erosion (ERO) and flooding (FLO) in Council, State Government and private ownership.

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7.2 Land parcels

7.2.1 Residential

Residential lots included in this section encompass the following zones: low density residential, medium density residential, environmental living, general residential and large lot residential.

Residential lots are affected by all coastal hazards (Figure 7-13). East Corrimal (Ward-1) has the highest number (160) of residential lots at risk to SLR in 2100 (33% of all affected residential lots in Wollongong to SLR in 2100). Out of these, 133 lots are at extreme or high risk to SLR. Other suburbs with a high number of affected residential lots are Primbee (Ward-3) and Towradgi (Ward-1).

In terms of STI, Thirroul (Ward-1) has the largest number of residential lots at risk in year 2100. Woonona has the highest number of residential lots at risk from erosion in 2100.

Flooding will cause high to extreme risk to residential lots through all time frames. Ward-2 has the largest number of residential parcels rated as high to extreme risk. Within Ward-2, Figtree is the suburb with the largest number of residential lots at high to extreme risk as a result of flooding in 2050 (Figure 7-15). The zone that will be most impacted by flooding in 2100 is low density residential.

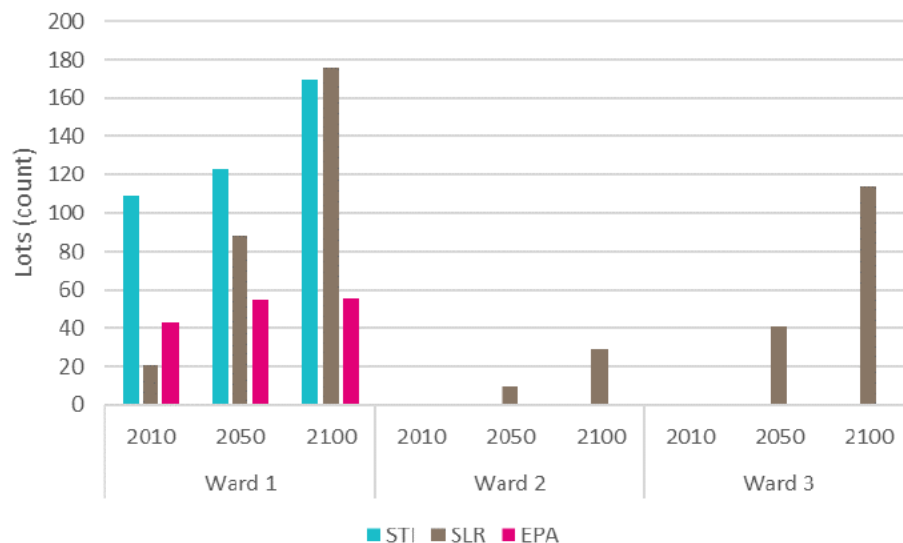


Figure 7-13 Total number of lots in the residential zone at high and extreme risk for all coastal hazards and timeframes.

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Figure 7-14 Overview of total number of lots at medium and high risk for flooding in all timeframes. * This excludes Mullet Creek, Brooks Creek and Hewitts Creek. See limitation section 4.3.1 for more details.

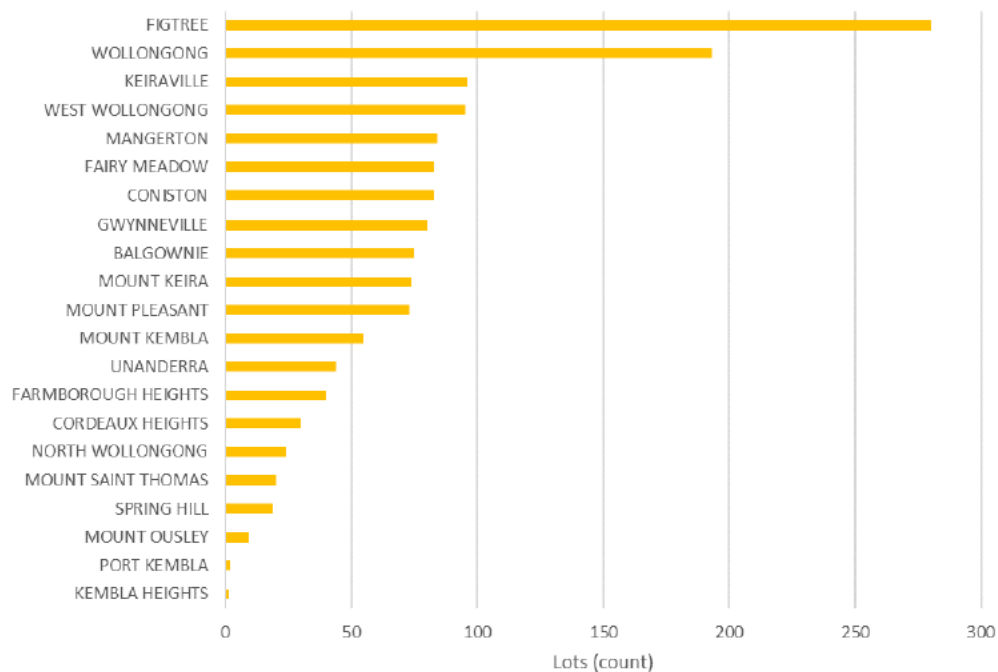


Figure 7-15 Count of residential lots at high risk of flooding per suburb in Ward-2 in 2050

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7.2.2 Commercial

Commercial lots are inclusive of the following zones: local centre, commercial core, enterprise corridor and business park. SLR poses the greatest risk to commercial zoned lots, with Ward-2 having the largest number of high risk lots (Figure 7-16). Within Ward-2, North Wollongong and Wollongong are the suburbs that contain all high to extreme risk commercial lots. Commercial lots at risk to SLR incrementally increases over time within Ward-2. At risk lots in Ward-3 is predominantly consistent through time horizons.

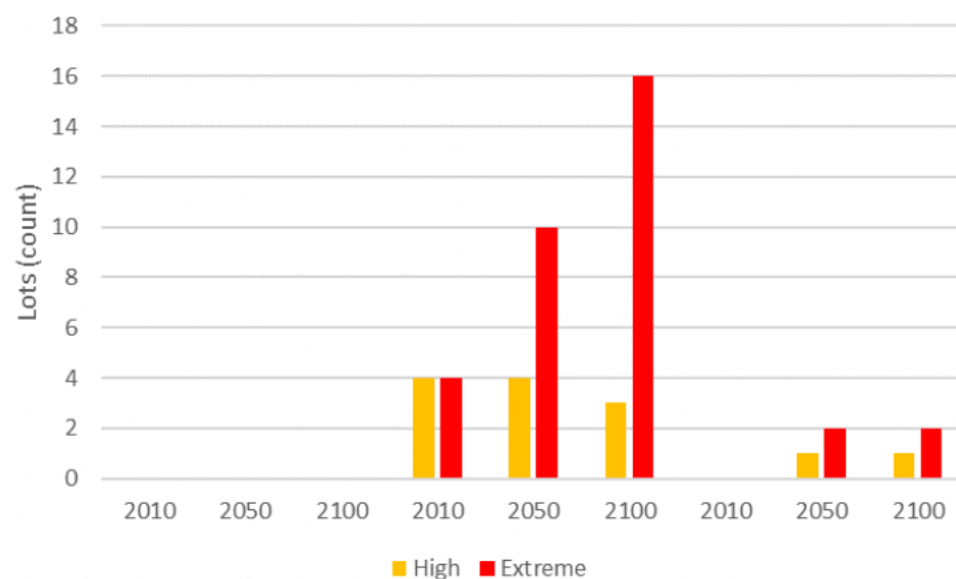


Figure 7-16 Count of high and extreme risk lots in commercial zones for all hazards and timeframes

7.2.3 Recreation and open space

Recreation and open space include the following zones: natural waterways, recreational waterways, public recreation and private recreation.

The coastal hazards of SLR and erosion pose risk to recreation and open space lots across all wards (Figure 7-17). Erosion causes the greatest risk (high to extreme) to recreation and open space lots within Ward-1. Within Ward-1, Thirroul and Bulli have the most at-risk lots for erosion (Figure 7-18).

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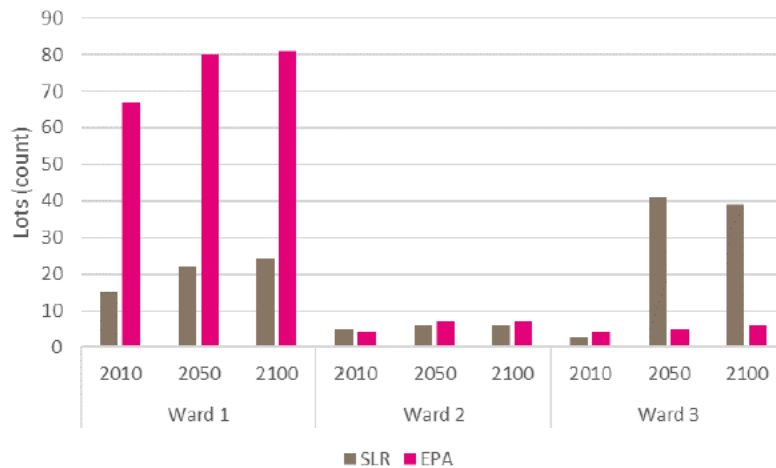


Figure 7-17 Count of high and extreme risk lots occurring on recreation and open space zones for all hazards and timeframes

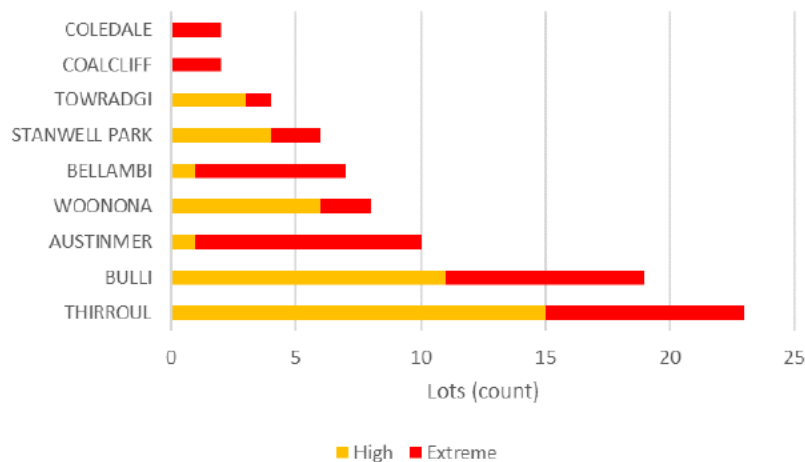


Figure 7-18 Count of high and extreme risk recreation and open space lots impacted by erosion per suburb in Ward-1 in 2100

7.2.4 Environment

Environmental land is inclusive of the following zones: Environmental Management, National Parks and Nature Reserves and Environmental Conservation. Both Ward-1 and 3 have environmental zoned lots at high to extreme risk for SLR and erosion (Figure 7-19). SLR is expected to cause the largest overall impact in Ward-1, with North Wollongong being the most affected suburb.

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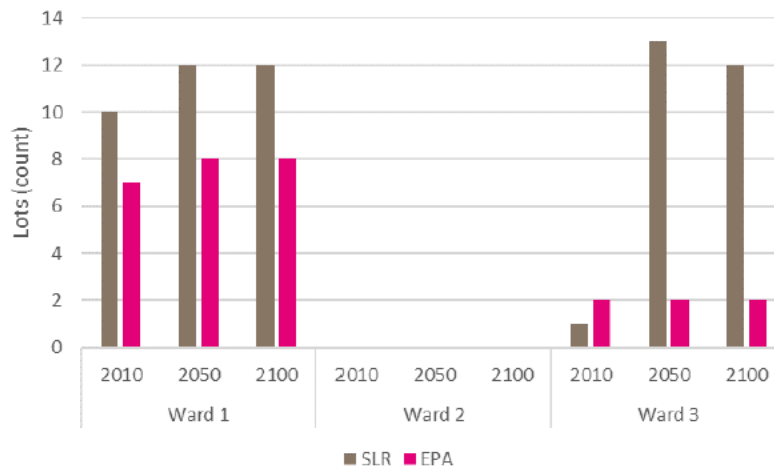


Figure 7-19 Count of high and extreme risk lots within environmental zones for all hazards and timeframes

7.2.5 Industry

Industrial land use includes the following zones: light industrial, heavy industrial, primary production, primary production small lots, working waterfront, general industrial and port.

SLR is the only hazard that causes high to extreme risk across the three wards. Ward-2 is expected to be the most impacted in terms of high and extreme risk. Within Ward-2, North Wollongong will have the largest number of industrial zoned lots at high to extreme risk.

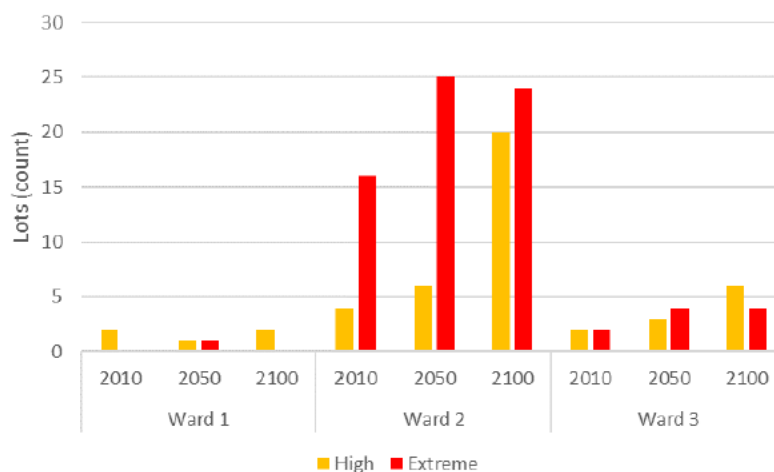


Figure 7-20 Count of high and extreme risk lots within industrial zones for all hazards and timeframes.

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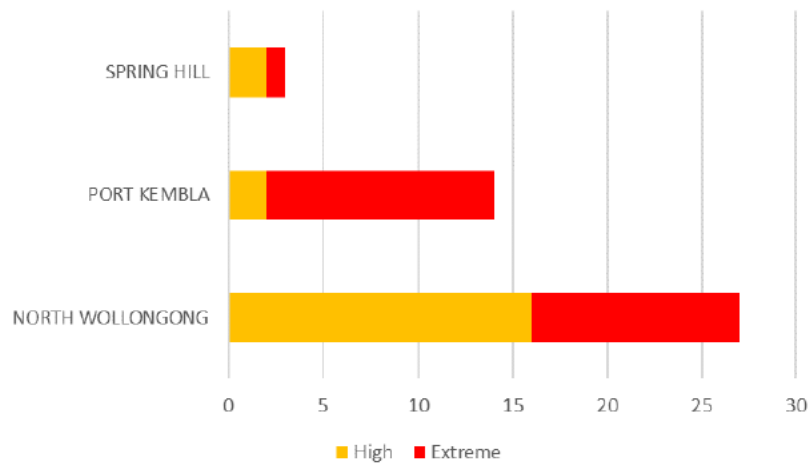


Figure 7-21 Count of high and extreme risk industrial lots impacted by SLR per suburb in Ward-2 in 2100

7.2.6 Community

Community land use includes the neighbourhood centre zone.

There are no neighbourhood centre zoned lots rated as high risk for any of the hazards. There are 11 lots rated as medium risk for flooding by 2100.

7.2.7 Tourism

Tourism lots will only experience high to extreme risk within Ward-1 to SLR and erosion (Figure 7-22). Within Ward-1, Fairy Meadow will have the largest number of lots at risk (Figure 7-23).

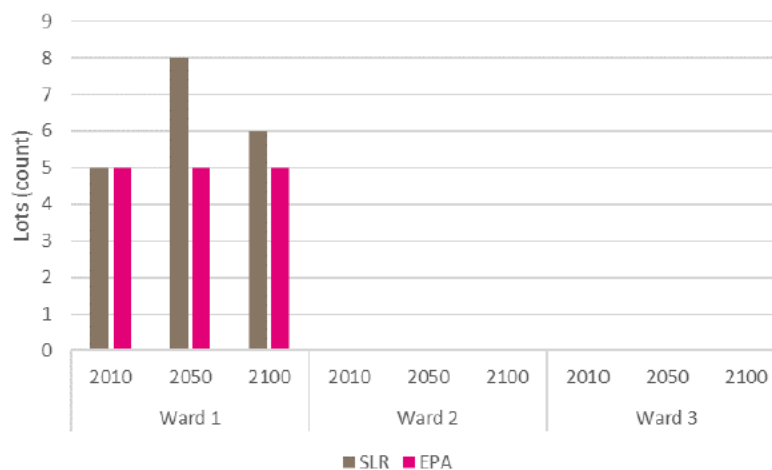


Figure 7-22 Count of high and extreme risk lots within tourism zones for all hazards and timeframes

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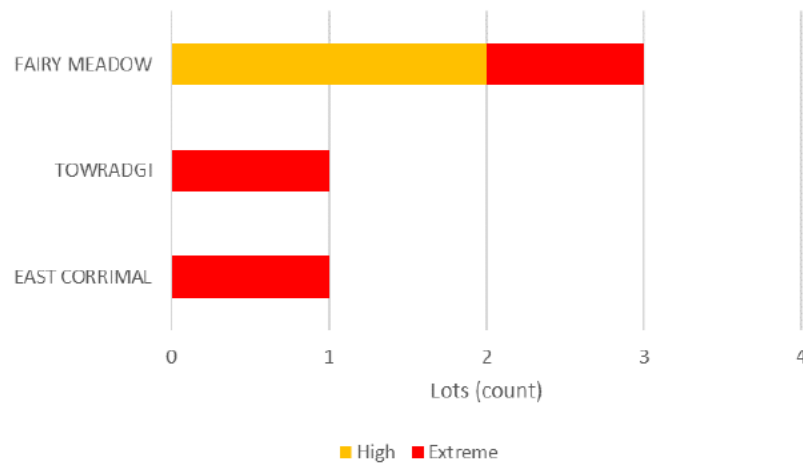


Figure 7-23 Count of high and extreme risk industrial lots impacted by SLR per suburb in Ward-1 in 2100

7.2.8 Infrastructure

Infrastructure zoned lots experience high to extreme risk for all wards in all timeframes (Figure 7-24). The infrastructure zone encapsulates a variety of land uses including sewerage treatment plants, beaches and parks. SLR will cause the largest number of high to extreme risk to lots within Ward-2. The suburb of Wollongong has the largest number of extreme risk infrastructure lots within Ward-2 (Figure 7-25).

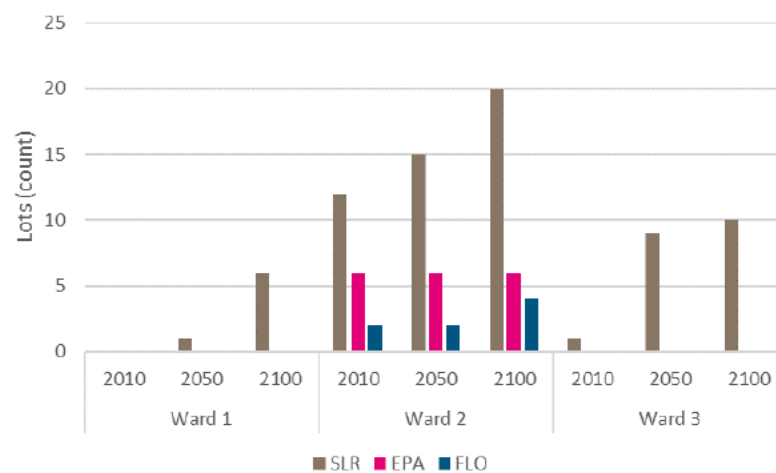


Figure 7-24 Count of high and extreme risk lots within infrastructure zones for all hazards and timeframes

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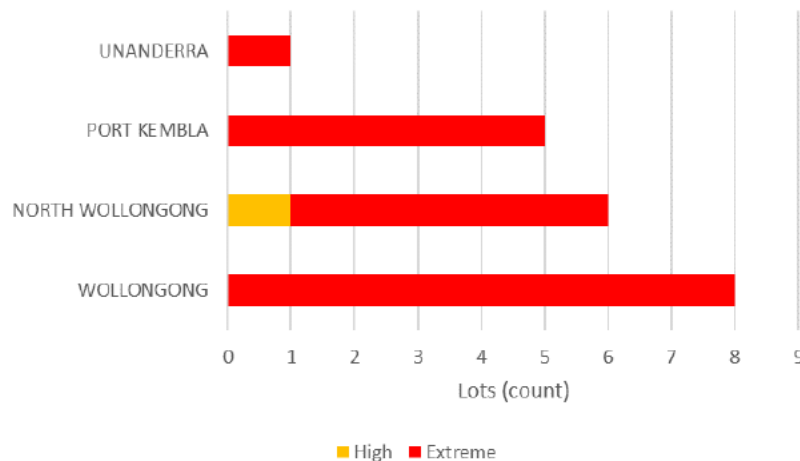


Figure 7-25 Count of high and extreme risk infrastructure lots impacted by SLR per suburb in Ward-2 in 2100. *Note North Wollongong is in both Ward-1 and 2.

7.2.9 Mixed use

There are no mixed use zoned lots rated as high or extreme risk for any of the hazards or any timeframes. There are 32 Mixed Use lots rated as medium risk for flooding by 2100.

7.2.10 Special activities

There is one special activities lot rated as high risk for any time frame.

7.2.11 Rural landscape

A number of rural lots were rated at medium risk from flooding by 2100 in both Ward-2 and Ward-3 (10 and 26 respectively).

7.3 Network assets

7.3.1 Stormwater assets

Within Ward-1, Towradgi, North Wollongong, Fairy Meadow and East Corrimal have the largest length of stormwater pipes at risk in 2100 for SLR, while North Wollongong has the largest length of culverts at risk in 2100 for SLR (Figure 7-26).

Some pipes in the northern suburbs are at extreme risk to erosion in the year 2100, this includes suburbs such as Woonona, Thirroul and Austinmer.

A number of culverts in Austinmer (Ward-1) are at extreme risk to erosion in 2100.

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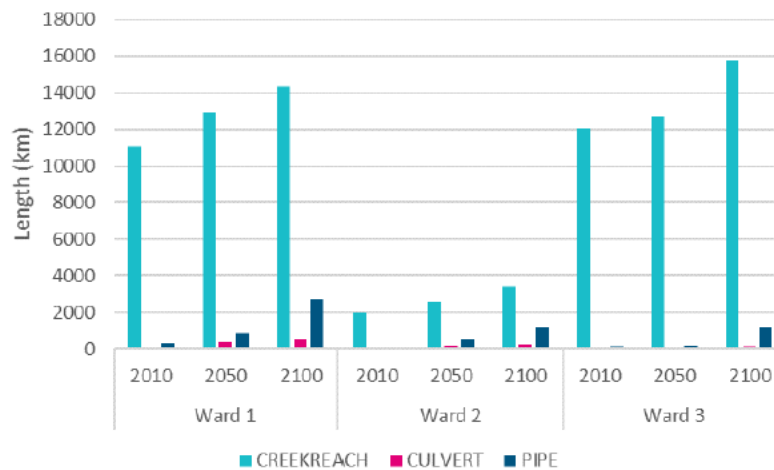


Figure 7-26 Length of stormwater pipe with medium risk for SLR, showing asset type. Note creek reach refers to a section of creek.

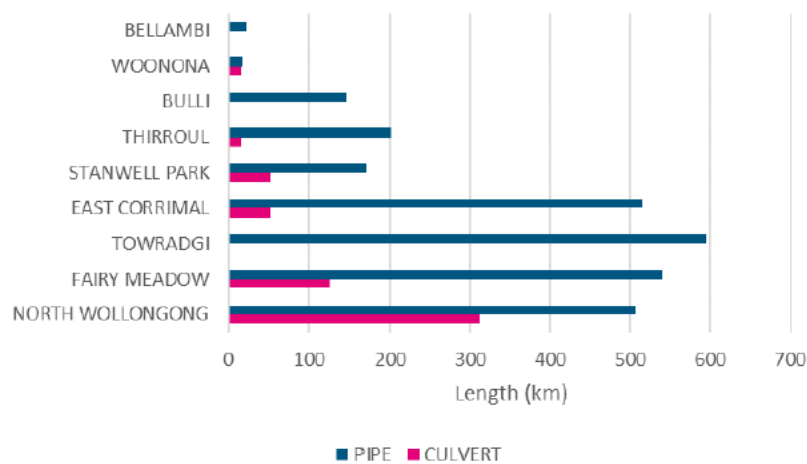


Figure 7-27 Length of pipes and culverts at medium risk due to SLR for Ward-1 suburbs in 2100

7.3.2 Roads

Of the hazards considered in this study, flooding is expected to impact the largest length of road however, as this is a temporary hazard SLR is expected to pose the largest risk (Figure 7-28).

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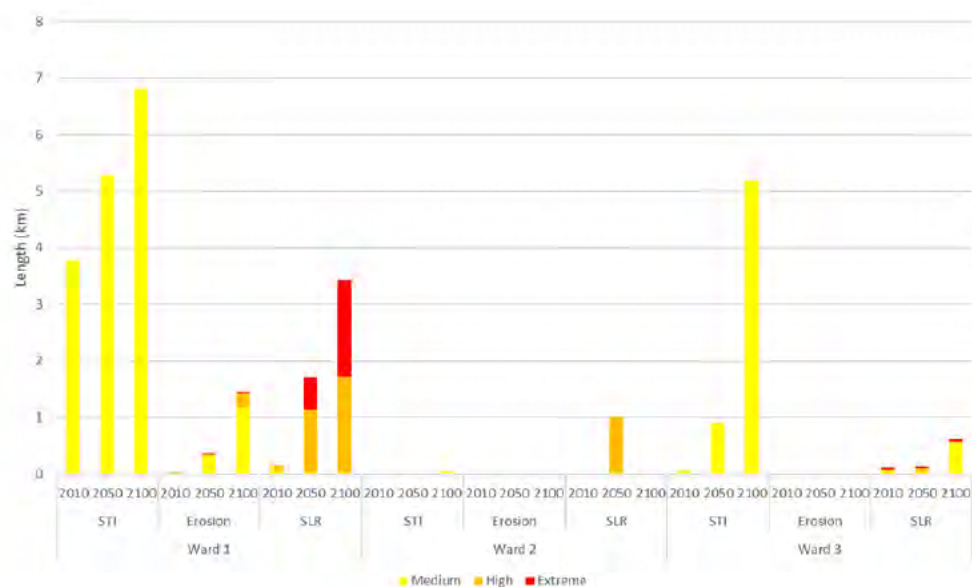


Figure 7-28 Length of road at medium, high and extreme risk for all hazards and timeframes

SLR is expected to lead to extreme risk to roads by 2100, mostly within Ward-1, with a small length located in Ward-3. The majority of the road at extreme risk is arterial roads followed by sub arterial roads. It should be noted that the sections of road found to be at extreme risk due to SLR in 2100 may not be impacted, as these lengths of road appear to be raised. The high-risk roads in 2100 are located within Ward-1 (Carters Lane, Pioneer Road, Blackall Street, Squires Way and Elliots Road) and Ward-3 (Lakeside Drive) all of which are classified as major critical roads. The extreme risk roads in 2100 are in Ward-2 (Flinders Street north) and Ward-3 (F6 Freeway (north B)) and are sub-arterial and arterial roads respectively. SLR risk increases in Ward-1 substantially between each hazard horizon.

Ward-1 has the largest length of high-risk roads at risk to erosion as there are a number of roads constructed close to beachfronts. Erosion risk increases substantially between 2050 and 2100. Under erosion hazard, notable roads at risk include Trinity Row (major collector road in Bulli), Henley Road (minor local road in Thirroul) and Lawrence Hargrave Drive (sub arterial road in Austinmer).

Among all hazards, flooding affects the largest length of roads, however; due to the temporary nature of flooding, the majority of the roads are classified low to medium risk. Several roads are at risk between Bulli (Ward-1) and Unanderra (Ward-2), notable ones include M1 Princess motorway (arterial) and Memorial drive (sub arterial) at Unanderra.

Like catchment flooding, the majority of roads at risk to STI are rated medium risk due to the temporary nature of the hazard. The majority of medium risk roads are located in Bulli and Thirroul (Ward-1).

7.3.3 Pathways

Paths are exposed to hazards across the study area, however, flooding has will impact the largest length of paths across all wards.

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7.3.4 Bridges

Bridges are exposed to catchment flooding, SLR and STI in all three wards (Figure 7-29). Ward-1 has the most bridges exposed to STI and Ward-2 has the largest number of bridges exposed to flood hazards. Note that bridge height data were not available and therefore risk assessments only considered whether bridges were located within the extent of hazards. A further detailed study would need to be conducted to determine whether inundation will overtop the bridges.

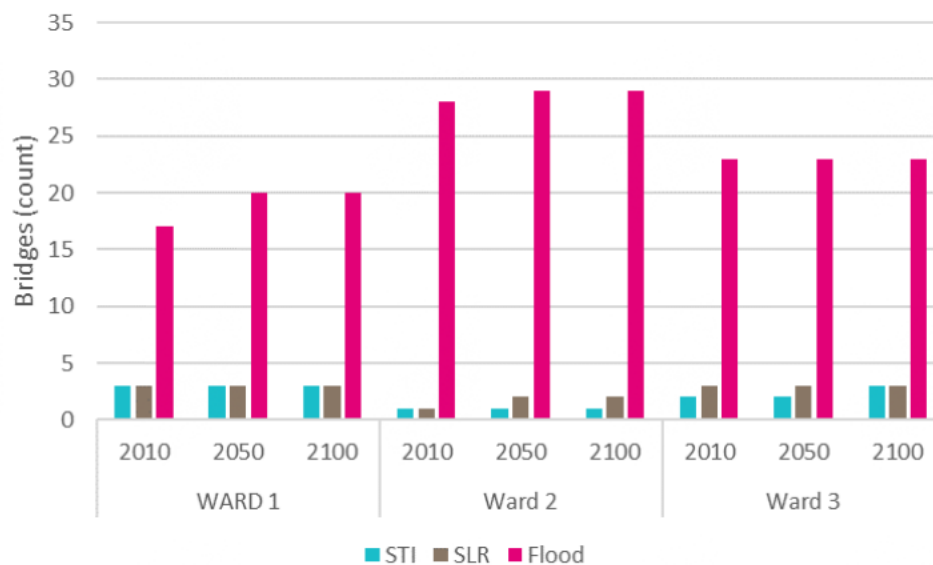


Figure 7-29 Count of bridges at medium risk to STI and SLR

7.4 Foreshore assets

7.4.1 Boat ramps

Boat ramps are typically exposed to all assessed hazards. Erosion and sea level rise are the only two hazards that will cause high or extreme risk to boat ramps. Bellambi boat ramp (Ward-1) has extreme risk for all erosion time horizons. Windang (which is already facing erosion risk) and Warrawong are impacted by SLR, with high risk in 2050 and extreme risk in 2100.

7.4.2 Jetties

Port Kembla Jetty is exposed to SLR and flooding, with extreme risk in all SLR time horizons for both hazards.

7.4.3 Rock pools

Rocks pools are exposed to coastal hazards and flooding, however, only erosion poses a high or extreme risk to these assets at all timeframes (Figure 7-30).

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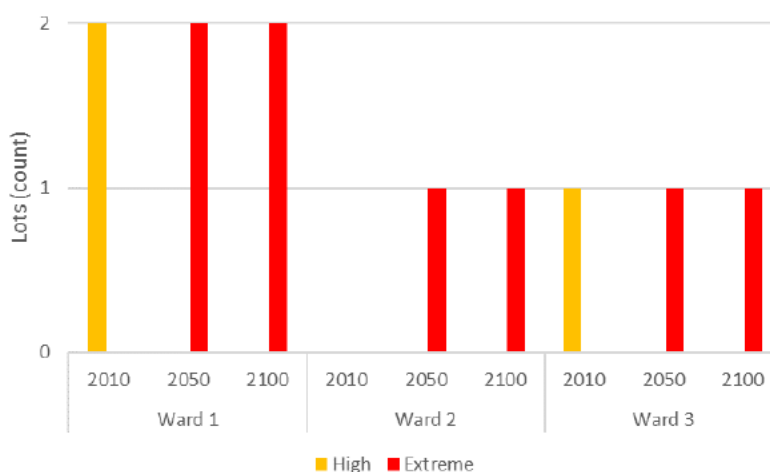


Figure 7-30 Count of high and extreme risk rock pools within the wards for all hazards and horizons.

7.5 Other assets

7.5.1 Emergency services

Port Kembla Water Police (Ward-2) is the only emergency services asset at high to extreme risk and is rated extreme risk for all SLR time horizons.

7.5.2 Education facilities

The University of Wollongong Eastern Campus (Ward-2) is rated as extreme risk due to SLR for 2050 and 2100. No other education facilities are rated high or extreme risk for any hazards.

7.5.3 Lifeguard facilities

Surf Life Saving Clubs (SLSCs) are at high to extreme risk from SLR and erosion across all wards (Figure 7-31). Ward-1 has the largest number of SLSCs at risk, with Bulli and Bellambi (Ward-1) both having two at risk in 2100.

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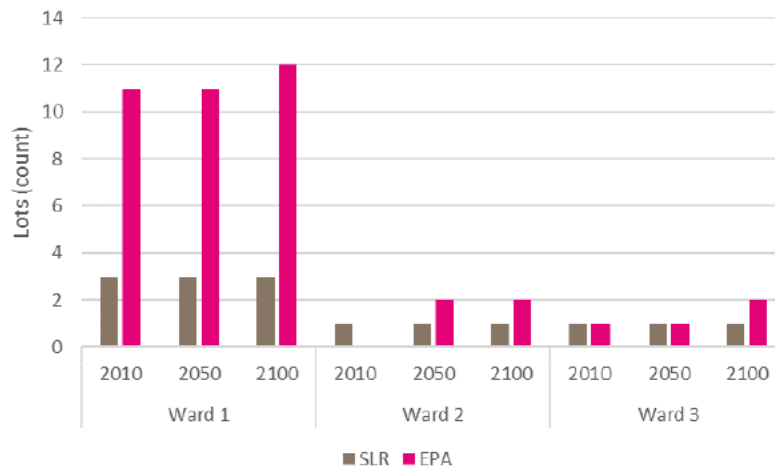


Figure 7-31 Count of high and extreme risk lots with Surf Lifesaving Clubs for all hazards and timeframes

7.5.4 Railway stations

A selection of railway stations were found to be exposed to both flooding and SLR through to 2100 (Figure 7-32). Three railway stations are at extreme risk for SLR. These railway stations are in North Wollongong (Ward-2), Port Kembla (Ward-2) and East Corrimal (Ward-1). Thirteen railway stations are at medium risk in 2050, this includes the stations in the following suburbs: North Wollongong, Dapto, Wollongong, Port Kembla (2), Coniston, Unanderra (2), Towradgi, East Corrimal, Woonona, Bellambi and Bulli.

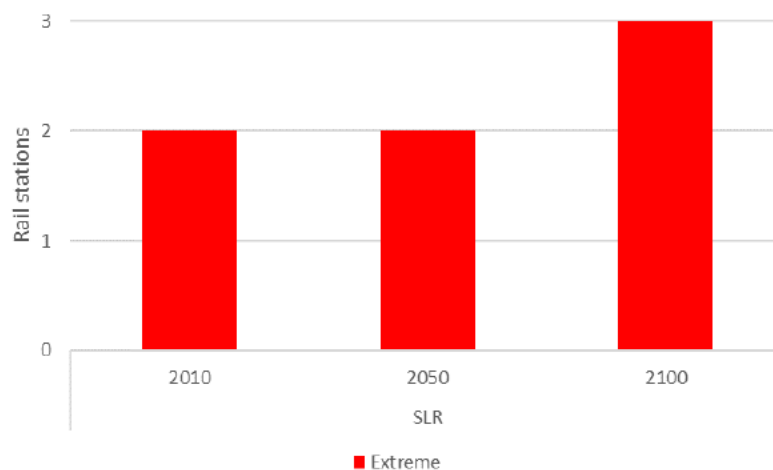


Figure 7-32 Count of railways stations at risk for SLR

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7.5.5 Community facilities

Thirroul Baptist (Ward-1) is rated extreme risk through all erosion horizons while Coledale Caravan Camping Ground (Ward-1) is rated extreme risk for 2050 and 2100.

7.5.6 Electricity stations

The lots containing the Energy Australia Tallawarra Power Station (Ward-3) both have high risk to SLR in present climate increasing to extreme risk in 2050 and 2100.

7.5.7 Environmental priority one

High priority environmental areas such as conservation areas are exposed to SLR, STI and flooding. SLR is the only hazard that is anticipated to cause high or extreme risk to these areas (Figure 7-33). Ward-3 has the largest number of high priority environmental area lots at high to extreme risk.

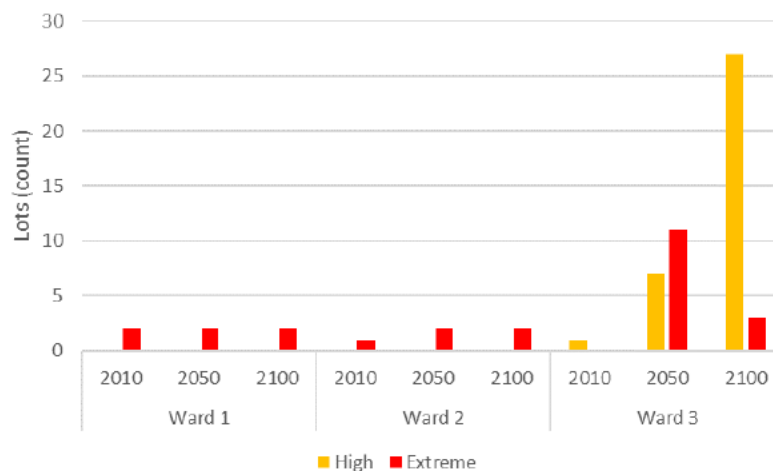


Figure 7-33 Environmental priority one lots at high or extreme risk for SLR

7.5.8 Waste management

Some waste management facilities in Ward-2 and Ward-3 are at high risk (Figure 7-34). This includes a range of facilities including depots and sewage treatment plants. All of the high-risk waste management facilities within Ward-3 are located in Kembla Grange.

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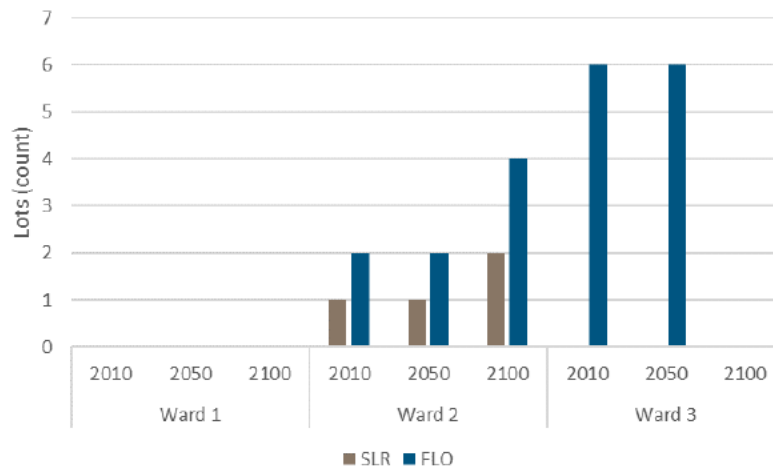


Figure 7-34 Count of high risk lots where waste management facilities occur for all hazards and timeframes. Note due to the flooding limitations noted in Section 4.3, there was no for the affected facilities in Ward-3 for 2100.

7.5.9 Heritage sites

Heritage sites are at high to severe risk across all wards for SLR (Figure 7-35). Within Ward-2, in 2100, four heritage sites are subject to extreme risk. One heritage site is located in North Wollongong (Ward-2) and the other three are located within Wollongong (Ward-2).

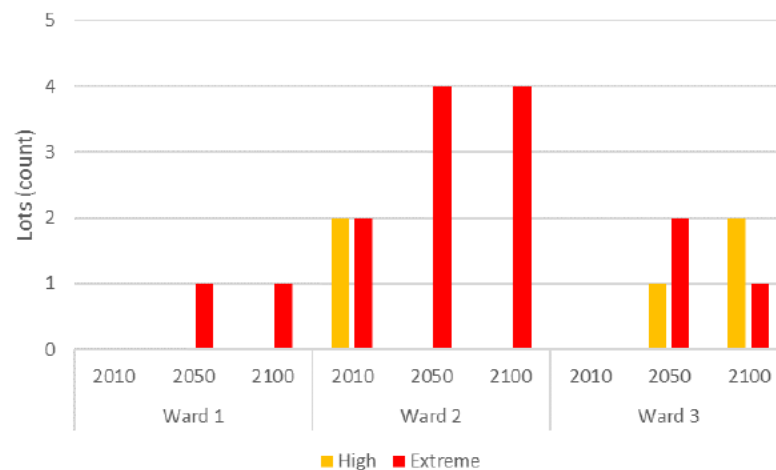


Figure 7-35 Count of high risk lots containing heritage items for SLR

7.5.10 Aged care

One aged care facility is rated as high risk in 2100 in Ward-3. No other aged care facilities were rated high to extreme risks.

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7.5.11 Childcare

Two childcare centres within Ward-1 and Ward-2 and one in Ward-3 are at medium risk to flooding for all time horizons. Four childcare centres are close to bushfire prone areas, these include:

- Bulli community pre-school;
- Bulli pre-school;
- Ball's Paddock childrens centre;
- Stanwell park childrens centre; and
- Helensburgh pre-school.

7.5.12 Coastal pools

Four coastal pools are rated as extreme erosion risk for all time horizons. These pools are located in Port Kembla (Ward-3), Woonona (Ward-1), North Wollongong (Ward-2) and Thirroul (Ward-1).

7.5.13 Port

While the port area in Port Kembla (Ward-2) is exposed to SLR, erosion, STI and flooding, SLR is expected to cause the most risk. Currently, the port is under minimal risk to SLR, but by 2050 the majority of the area will be at extreme risk. However, it should be noted that existing protection measures are not considered and these results should be refined once these are available.

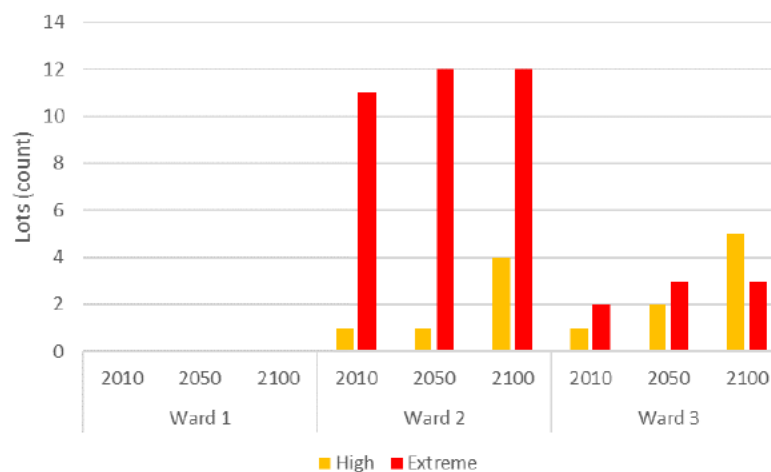


Figure 7-36 Count of lots at high and extreme risk for port areas for SLR

7.5.14 Aboriginal heritage sites

Aboriginal heritage sites that are close to the coast, especially in low lying areas, are likely to be impacted by erosion and sea level rise.

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7.6 Risks to increased temperature and heatwaves

7.6.1 Future projections for Wollongong

NARClIM climate projections for the Illawarra region suggest that the region is expected to experience an increase in all temperature variables (average, maximum and minimum). Maximum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.7°C in the near future (2040) and by 1.9°C in the far future (2070). Spring will experience the greatest changes in maximum temperatures with maximum temperatures increasing by 2.2°C around 2070 (Figure 7-37). Increased maximum temperatures are known to impact human health through heat stress and increasing the numbers of heatwave events.

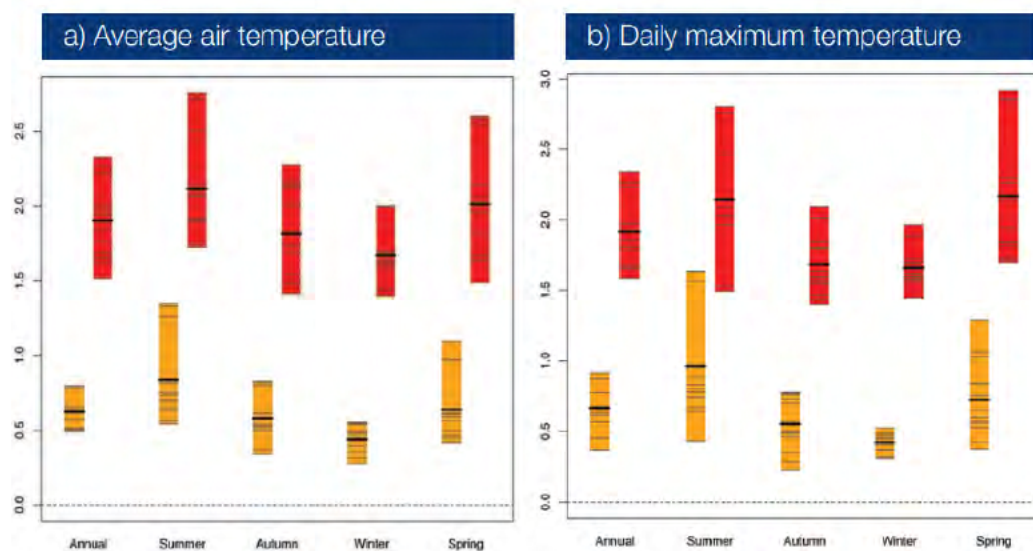


Figure 7-37 Projected air temperature changes for the Illawarra Region, annually and by season (2030 yellow; 2070 red): a) average, b) daily maximum (Source NARClIM)

Minimum temperatures are projected to increase by 0.6°C in the near future (2040) and by 2°C in the far future (2070) (Figure 7-38). Increased overnight temperatures (minimum temperatures) can have a considerable effect on human health.

Annual number of days with maximum temperature >35°C (source: NARClIM)

Currently the Illawarra Region experiences an average of 10–20 days above 35°C each year. In near-term (2020-2039) 1-5 more days above 35°C (high emission scenario RCP 8.5) are expected. In the longer-term (2060-2079 this number can go up to 5-10 more days above 35°C (high emission scenario RCP 8.5).

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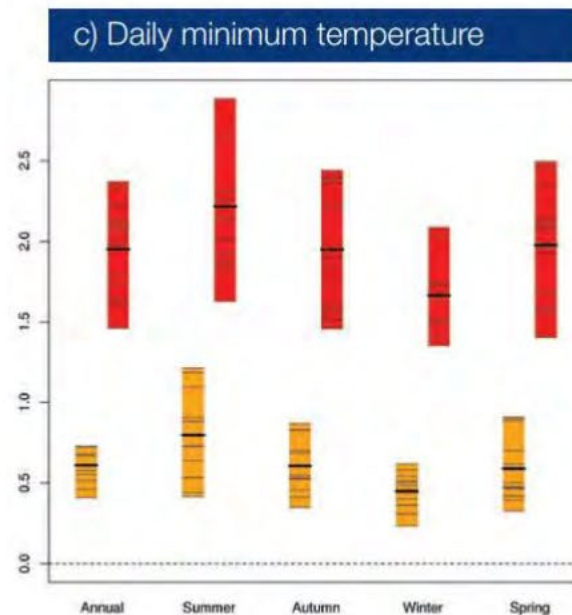


Figure 7-38 Projected air temperature changes for the Illawarra Region, annually and by season (2030 yellow; 2070 red): c) daily minimum (Source NARClIM)

7.6.2 Urban heat islands (UHI)

Urban built-up areas are prone to the UHI effect, meaning that temperatures in these areas are generally higher than in the rural and natural areas that surround them. The extent of these differences varies with weather conditions, season and time of day, often being most marked during the night. During heatwave events, temperatures in highly built-up areas can be particularly high since the weather conditions associated with such events – e.g. low wind speeds and cloud-free conditions – also favour the development of the UHI effect (Figure 7-39). The UHI benefits urban residents in winter but can increase the likelihood of heat-related illness and death in summer.

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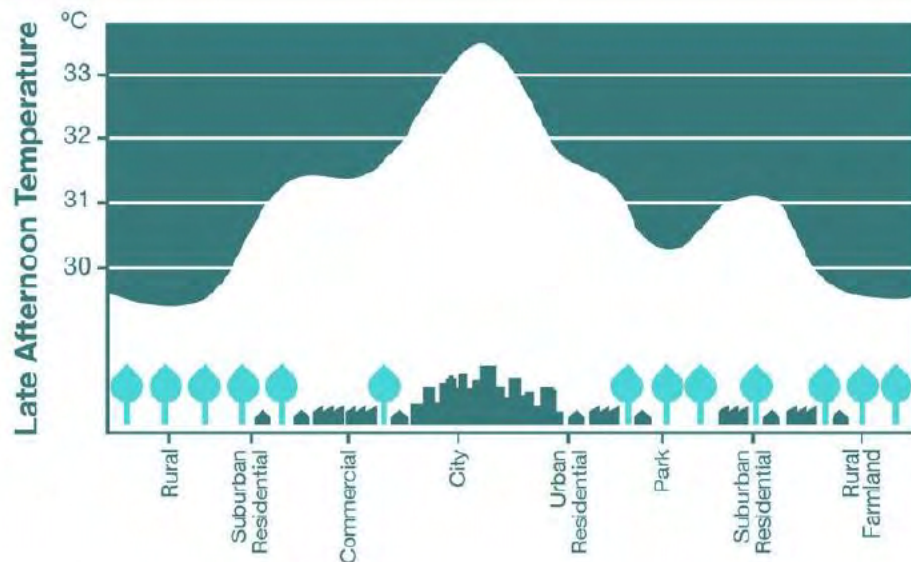


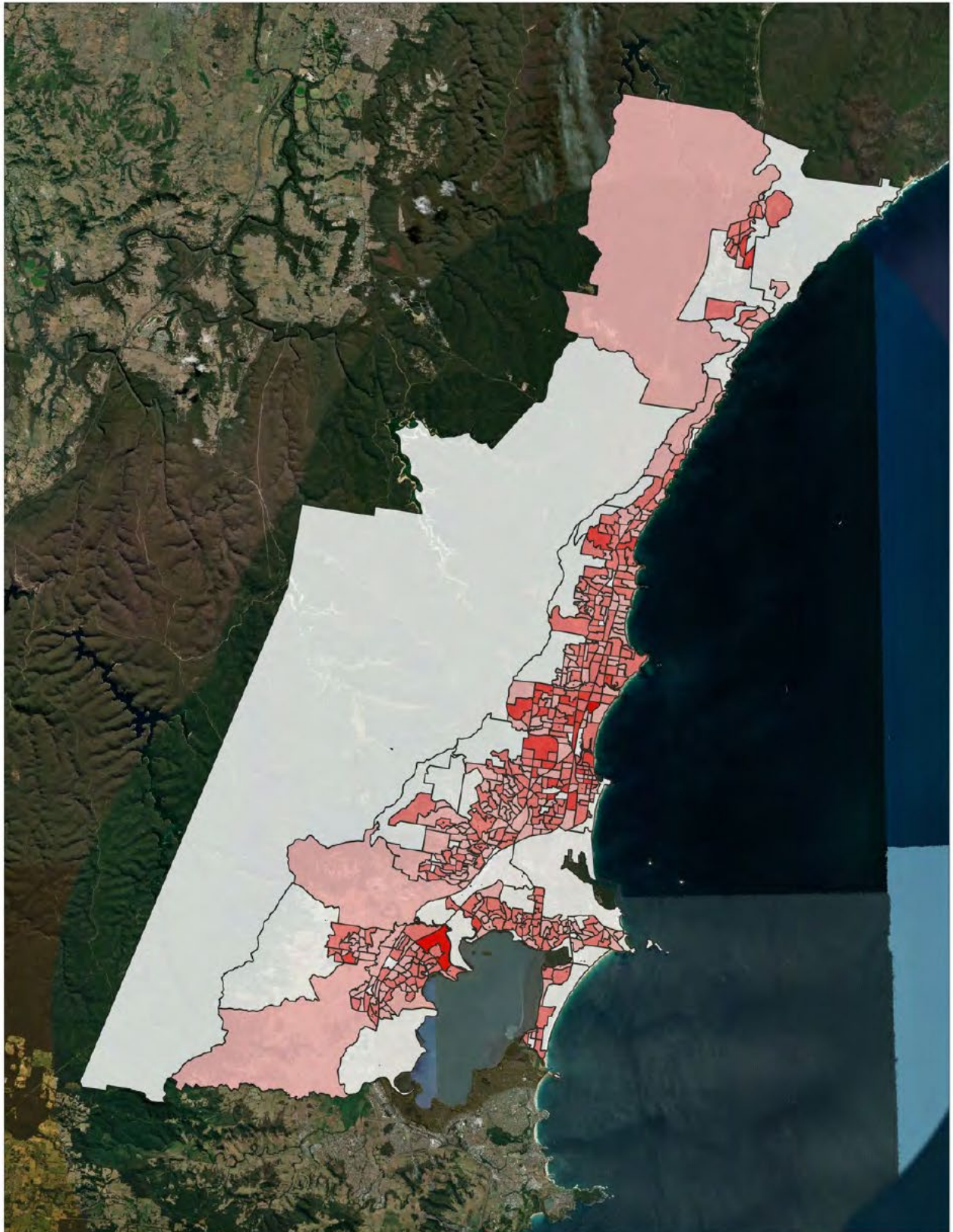
Figure 7-39 Schematic representation of UHI.



Importantly, climate change is likely to increase heatwave frequency and intensity across NSW including Wollongong. UHI can amplify these temperatures with associated significant impacts on households and businesses, especially during summer heatwaves. These impacts may include impacts on health and wellbeing, but also financial impacts as a result of the cost of electricity for air-conditioning.

7.6.3 Potential UHI hotspots in Wollongong

From analysis of Landsat 8 data between 1st October 2019 to 31st January 2020, a land surface temperature (LST) map was produced for Wollongong area (Figure 7-40). This shows that areas around the port and some areas near Unanderra and Fairy Meadow have higher LST compared to other areas in Wollongong. Note, this does not include any climate change considerations and shows areas that are generally hot in summer. Further detailed heat mapping should be conducted to understand to what extent climate change can exacerbate these UHI hot spots.

Currently the Illawarra Region experiences an average of 10–20 days above 35°C each year. Under a high emission scenario, in near-term (2020-2039), 1-5 more days above 35°C are expected. During such circumstances, these areas with higher LST can be hotter than other areas and can lead to different types of risks to communities and assets. Further detailed investigation of UHIs in the Wollongong area is recommended to understand this issue further and develop appropriate heat management strategies.



<p>Title:</p> <p>Population density of Wollongong</p>		<p>Figure:</p> <p>7-40</p>	<p>Rev:</p> <p>A</p>
<p>BMT endeavours to ensure that the information provided in this map is correct at the time of publication. BMT does not warrant, guarantee or make representations regarding the currency and accuracy of information contained in this map.</p>		 <p>BMT</p> <p>www.bmt.org</p>	
<p>Filepath: I:\A10186.i\FT_Wollongong Climate Change Adaptation\DRG\COA_012_210106_population_density.qgz</p>		<p>N</p> <p>0 2.5 5 km</p> 	

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7.6.4 Potential heat related risks to Wollongong

Increased maximum temperature along with increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves can pose risks to Wollongong. These can be classified into three categories,

- risks to human health and wellbeing;
- risks to infrastructure and assets; and
- risks to economy.

In the section below, these risks are discussed further.

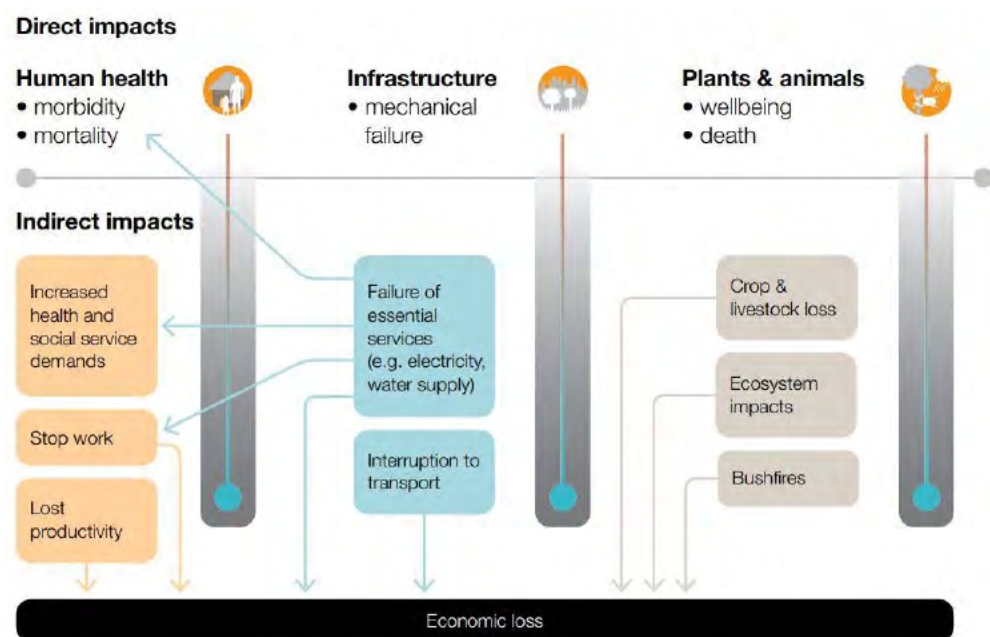


Figure 7-41 Schematic diagram showing the direct and indirect impacts of extreme heat.
Source: NCCARF

7.6.4.1 Risks to human health and wellbeing

Extreme heat, especially when it occurs over several consecutive days in the form of a heatwave, increases hospital admissions, emergency department visits, ambulance call-outs and mortality (Vaneckova 2008, Vaneckova, Beggs et al. 2010). The people most affected tend to be older and to have underlying chronic health conditions such as cardiovascular or respiratory disease (Bambrick, Dear et al. 2008). They are also more likely to be poor or socially isolated and to be undertaking physical work outdoors and in non-air-conditioned environments. Young children are also at increased risk (Xu, Etzel et al. 2012). It is not only how high the daytime maximum temperatures reach that matters for health, but also for how long they are high. The worst heatwaves in terms of health outcomes are those where the night-time minimum temperatures do not drop sufficiently to provide relief from the high daytime temperatures. Heat builds up over a period of days, and people who are less well able to regulate their body temperature because of age or underlying disease may become ill (Vaneckova and Bambrick 2013).

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Climate change is making heatwaves worse in terms of their impacts on people, property, communities, and the environment. Over the past 100 years, heatwaves have caused more deaths in Australia than any other natural hazard.

In general, people living closest to the sea may be somewhat protected from the effects of extreme heat, relative to those further inland, as the ocean moderates the higher temperatures, and cooler sea breezes are more accessible. However, suburbs with higher % of elderly population are at higher risk. Specifically, suburbs with higher LST and higher % of elderly populations are more at risk (e.g. Kanahooka, Fernhill, Port Kembla, Dapto, Fairy Meadow, Horsley). Table 7-1 shows the distribution of people aged 65 years and over as per 2016 census (Source: ABS). Figure 7-40 shows LST across different suburbs. Suburbs marked in pink colour in Table 7-1 have higher LST compared to surrounding areas.

Lack of air-conditioning systems at schools can result in the suspension of the school day if temperatures exceed localised thresholds.

Table 7-1 Distribution of people aged 65 years and over as per 2016 census (Source: ABS). Suburbs marked in pink colour have higher LST compared to surrounding areas.

Area	Number	Percent %
Windang - Primbee	1,243	29.2
Kanahooka	1,580	28.5
Unanderra - Kembla Grange	1,395	23.3
Balgownie - Tarrawanna - Fernhill	1,972	23.0
Warrawong	1,061	22.3
Port Kembla - Spring Hill	1,038	20.8
Corrimal	1,356	20.8
Dapto - Brownsville	2,286	20.2
Towradgi	613	19.5
Lake Heights	751	19.2
Wollongong City	11,958	19.2
Figtree	2,154	19.1
Mount Ousley - Mount Pleasant	550	19.0
Woonona - Russell Vale	2,581	18.9
Wollongong	3,323	18.1
Fairy Meadow	1,344	18.0
Berkeley	1,290	17.0
Cringila	359	16.6
Stanwell Park - Stanwell Tops - Coalcliff and surrounds	364	16.4
Austinmer	419	16.4
Thirroul	990	16.3

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Area	Number	Percent %
Coniston - Mount Saint Thomas	615	16.2
Bellambi	640	16.0
Farmborough Heights	638	15.4
Koonawarra	554	15.3
East Corrimal	513	15.2
Keiraville - Mount Keira	793	14.9
Mangerton	402	14.3
West Wollongong	695	14.2
Wombarra - Coledale - Scarborough - Clifton	332	13.6
Rural Balance	432	13.1
Bulli	772	12.7
Gwynneville	326	11.1
North Wollongong	290	10.9
Cordeaux Heights - Mount Kembla - Kembla Heights	630	10.9
Horsley	870	10.6
Helensburgh - Lilyvale - Otford	660	9.9

7.6.4.2 Risks to assets and infrastructure

Increased temperature and heatwaves can impact assets and infrastructure through different means. These include:

- material deterioration resulting in increased maintenance costs, reduction in remaining useful life of assets; and
- increased demand of certain services during peak heatwaves resulting in putting additional stress on the infrastructure system.

The mechanisms of temperature and heatwave impacts on infrastructure are discussed further in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Risks to Wollongong infrastructure

Type of infrastructure	Potential risks
Power supply	<p>Although power supply is not the direct responsibility of council, there is a significant dependency of council services on a reliable power supply. Operational demand for power supply generally increases during heatwaves, and this is likely to further increase as heatwaves become more frequent and intense.</p> <p>Transformers are less efficient when temperatures are elevated and where cooling systems have failed, they may cut off supply, resulting in localised outages.</p>

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Type of infrastructure	Potential risks
	Generators without solar shielding have less capacity to generate when above optimal operating temperatures. Coupled with increased demand from air-conditioning use in the community, it is expected that generator effectiveness will be significantly reduced during a significant heatwave event.
Transport	<p>Sustained periods of intense heat result in damage to the road and rail network and increasing frequency and duration of heatwaves are expected to exacerbate this damage. For example, pavement binding begins to fail between 40°C and 45°C which can result in road closures and increased maintenance costs to council. Maintenance and response crews may not work in extreme temperatures due to work health and safety protocols. This could potentially delay restoration of services where disruption occurs.</p> <p>Elevated temperatures and temperature fluctuations can cause damage to concrete structures such as long span older bridges which are not designed to withstand higher temperatures and temperature fluctuations. These issues need to be further investigated on a case-by-case basis with an asset condition report and a remaining useful life assessment.</p> <p>Buckling of rail lines can occur in extreme temperatures, resulting in service cancellations or speed reductions for public transport and freight services. Although rail network is not council's responsibility, disruption to this service can impact Wollongong's economy and community.</p>
Water and sewerage	<p>Sustained elevated temperatures may damage older elements of the infrastructure, with an increased likelihood of water mains failure during sustained heatwave events.</p> <p>There is a higher risk of contamination within infrastructure such as reservoirs and bores through increased rates of bacterial growth, such as blue-green algae. This can pose a risk to human health not only through ingestion but also through direct contact with water. Although Sydney Water is responsible for these assets, their failure will impact council services and the community.</p>

7.6.4.3 Risks to economy and finances

Impacts from individual severe and extreme heatwaves that persist over a broad area can result in major power outages, significant stresses and strains on services organisations, and a loss of general productivity. Consequently, these individual events can lead to major financial losses for the community. However, in areas where the impact and disruption from a severe to extreme heatwave is more localised, it is expected that economic losses will be less severe (moderate) and confined to the short term.

Where the heatwave leads to extended periods of disruption and greater impacts to infrastructure, it is expected that recovery costs for damage to infrastructure and non-supply periods will be high.

Under the current projected future climate, it is expected that heatwave events will result in longer periods and a greater extent (geographic) of economic loss due to the disruption caused by increasing frequency and intensity of events.

The growing need for infrastructure and community resilience programs that seek to adapt to the current projected future climate, will put increasing pressure on operational budgets, particularly where this has not been accounted for in forward estimates, and where mitigation funding streams are limited.

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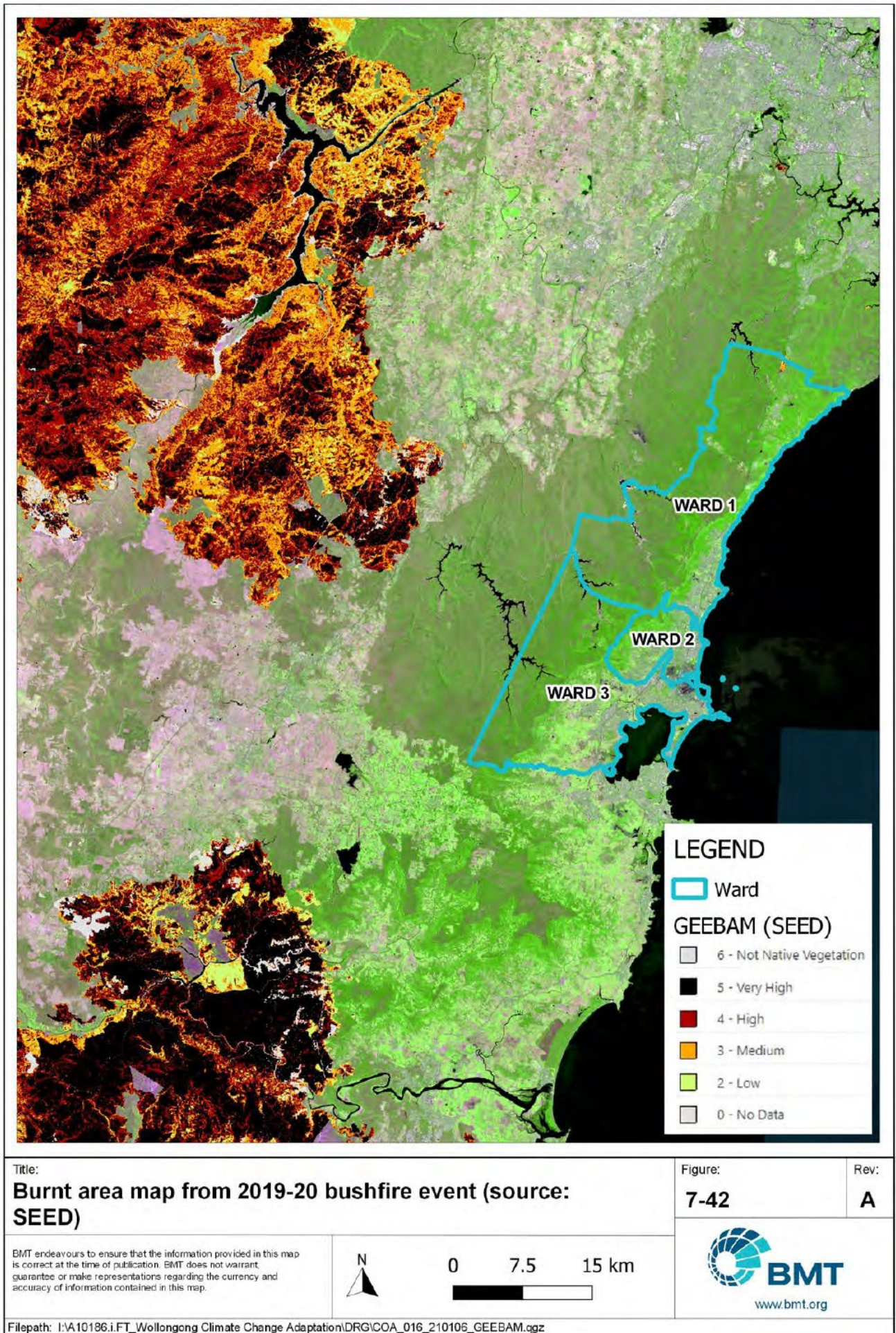
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There is expected to be increased demand on emergency services, frontline services and community and social services, with requirements for extended hours of operation and some impact to normal servicing provisions. This is likely to cause delays in service during the period of immediate effect of heatwave events and add to financial impacts beyond normal budgeted operations for responding agencies.

7.7 Bushfire risks

The 2019-20 bushfires in New South Wales (NSW) have been unprecedented in their extent and intensity. As of 28 January 2020, the fires in NSW had burnt 5.3 million hectares (6.7% of the State), including 2.7 million hectares in national parks (37% of the State's National Park estate). Figure 7-42 shows the burnt area map near to Wollongong Council. The Wollongong Local Government Area was not burnt by a major fire, but the fire to the west of Wollongong came to within 15km of the LGA boundary and the southern fire was within 35km of residents.

Illawarra Bushfire Risk Management Plan (2015) (BFRMP), prepared by the Illawarra Bushfire Management Committee, is a strategic document that identifies community assets at risk and sets out a five-year program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to reduce the risk of bush fire to the assets. Treatments may include such things as hazard reduction burning, grazing, community education, fire trail maintenance and establishing community FiReady groups. This document provides maps of identified assets that are at risk to bushfire. However, this is limited to current climate only. Our analysis builds on this and other existing resources such as bushfire prone areas mapping by NSW RFS (2015) (further discussed in the later section).



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7.7.1 Forest fire danger index (FFDI)

Current trend

The risk of bushfire in any given region depends on four 'switches' (NARClIM 2015). There needs to be enough vegetation (fuel), the fuel needs to be dry enough to burn, the weather needs to be favourable for fire to spread, and there needs to be an ignition source. All four of these switches must be on for a fire to occur.

The Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) is used in NSW to quantify fire weather. The FFDI combines observations of temperature, humidity and wind speed with an estimate of the fuel state. Long-term observations of FFDI come from daily measurements of temperature, rainfall, humidity and wind speed at only a small number of weather stations in Australia, with 17 stations located in NSW and the ACT. FFDI estimates are available for one station in Nowra where the annual average FFDI over the period 1990–2009 was 5.2. The highest average FFDI occurs in spring and the lowest in autumn and winter.

Fire weather is classified as 'severe' when the FFDI is above 50, and most of the property loss from major fires in Australia has occurred when the FFDI exceeded 50. FFDI values below 12 indicate low to moderate fire weather, 12–25 high, 25–49 very high, 50–74 severe, 75–99 extreme and above 100 catastrophic. Severe fire weather conditions are estimated to occur on average one day per year at Nowra, and are more likely to occur in summer and spring. It is important to note that depending on broader climatic conditions, many years of low FFDI may occur followed by several years of higher than average FFDI.

Future projections

The Illawarra region is projected to experience an increase in average and severe fire weather in the near future (2040) and the far future (2070) (NARClIM 2015). Increases in severe fire weather are projected mainly in spring and summer in the far future. These changes are relatively small in magnitude—up to 1 more day per year (Figure 7-43 and Figure 7-44) but they are projected in prescribed burning periods (spring Figure 7-45) and peak fire risk season (summer Figure 7-46).

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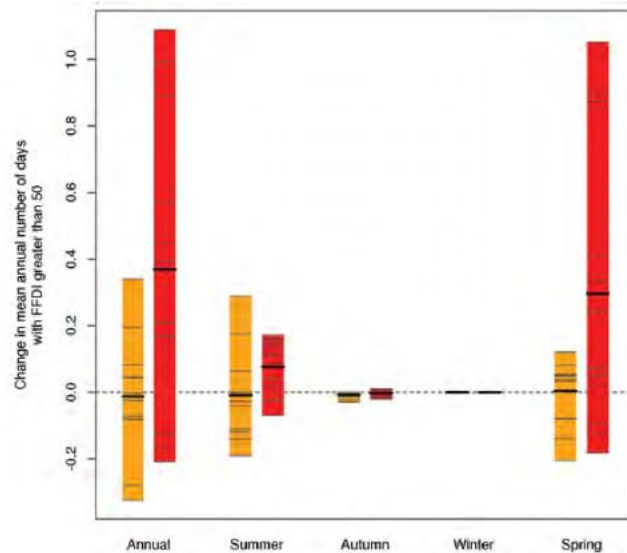


Figure 7-43 Projected changes in average annual number of days with a forest fire danger index (FFDI) greater than 50 for the Illawarra Region, annually and by season (2030 yellow; 2070 red). Source NARCIIM

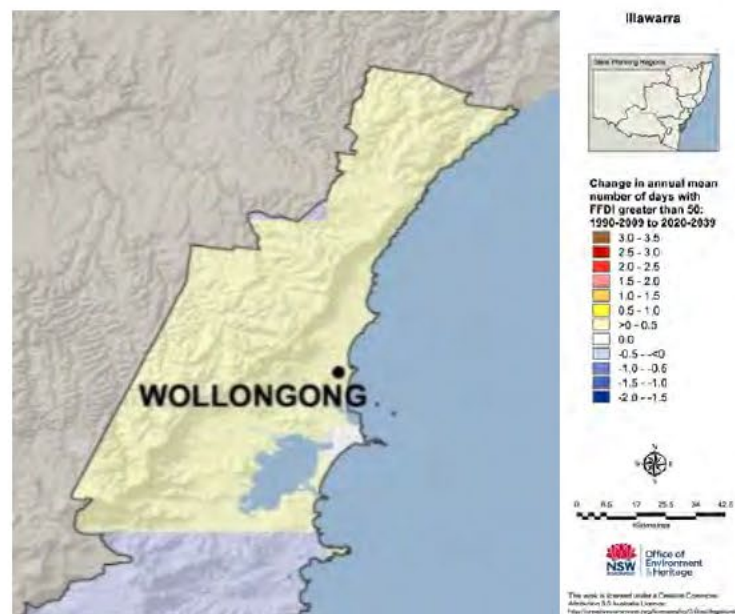


Figure 7-44 Change in annual average number of days with FFDI greater than 50. High emission scenario in 2040 (Source: NARCIIM)

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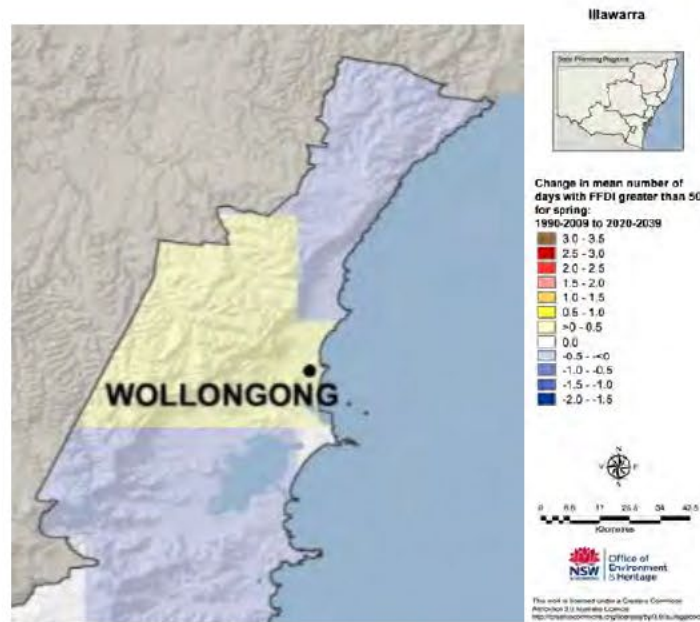


Figure 7-45 Change in average number of days with FFDI greater than 50 in Spring. High emission scenario in 2040 (Source: NARCIIM)

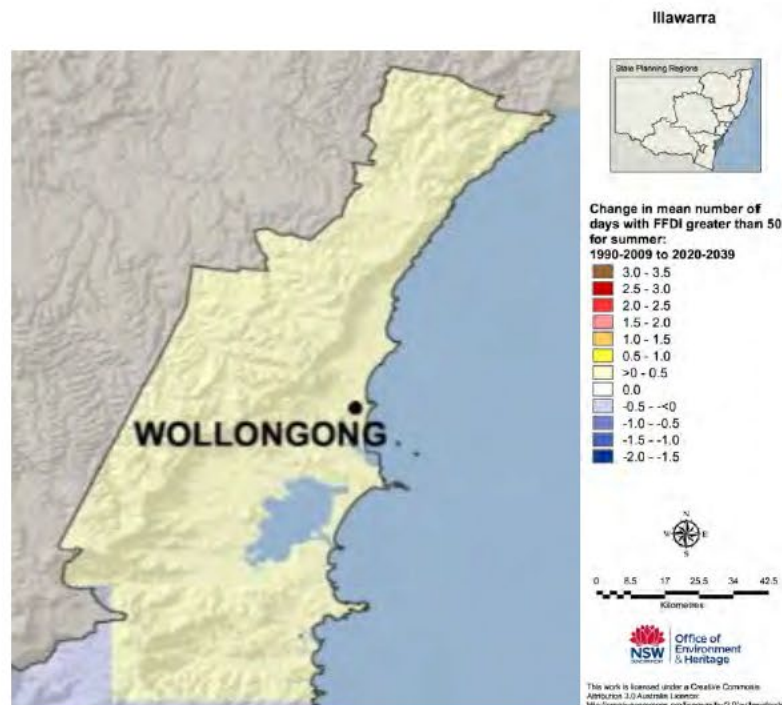


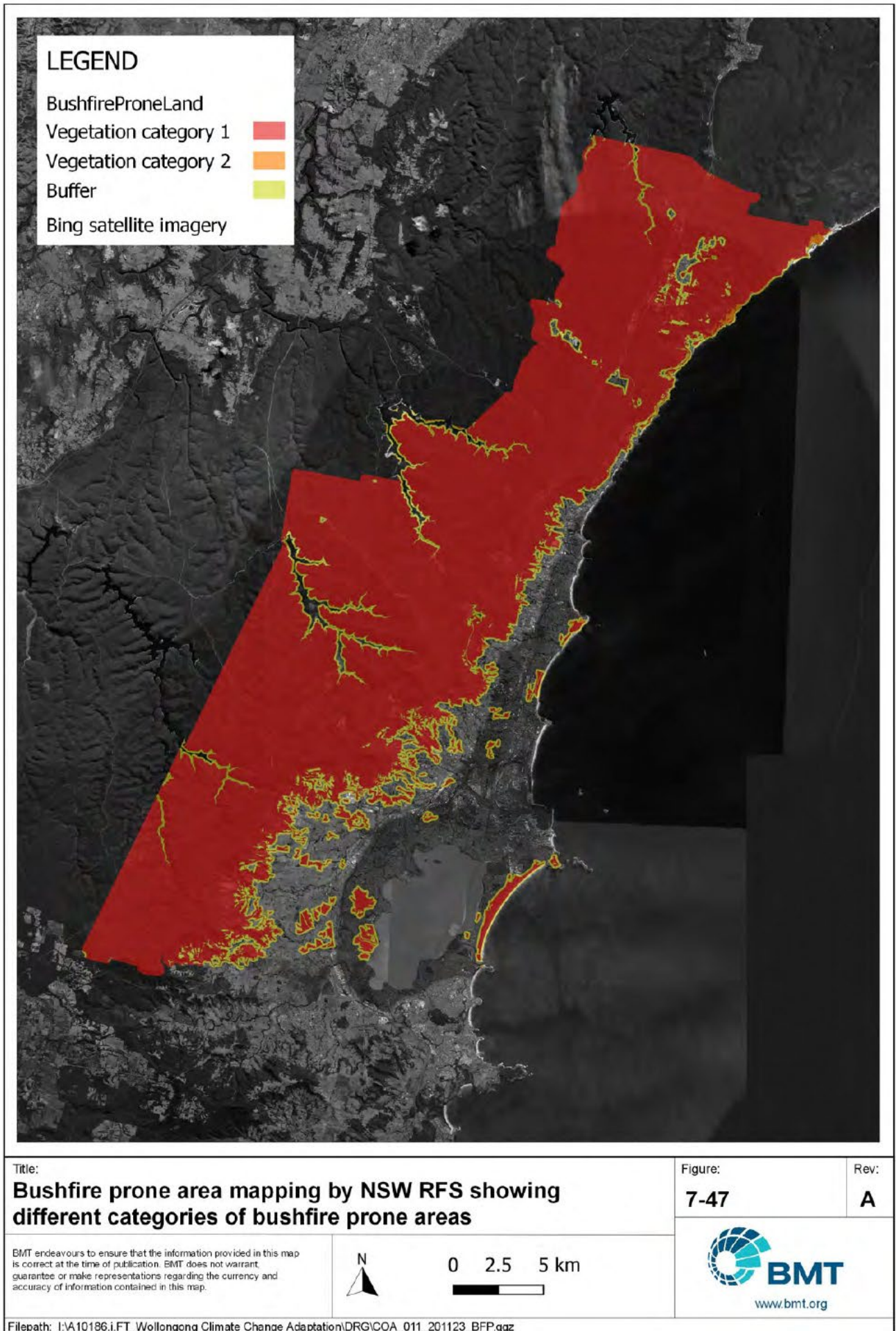
Figure 7-46 Change in average number of days with FFDI greater than 50 in Summer. High emission scenario in 2040 (Source: NARCIIM)

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7.7.2 Bushfire prone areas in Wollongong

In 2015, the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) released Bushfire Prone Land Mapping (NSW_RFS 2015) which identifies bushfire prone areas across NSW including Wollongong. This dataset is used for identifying land parcels (lots) that are at risk of bushfire under current climate. However, it is important to note that this dataset is for current day only and does not take climate change into considerations. However, as described in the earlier section that days with extreme FFDI index is likely to increase in the Wollongong region, bushfire prone areas under current day climate will be at higher risk under future climate. Therefore, identifying current day bushfire prone areas will allow prioritising adaptation decisions.



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Three types of vegetation categories are identified in the RFS bushfire mapping which shows different degrees of bushfire risks.

Vegetation category 1

Vegetation category 1 is considered to be the highest risk for bush fire. It is represented as red on the bush fire prone land map and given a 100m buffer. This vegetation category has the highest combustibility and likelihood of forming fully developed fires including heavy ember production.

Vegetation category 1 consists of: Areas of forest, woodlands, heaths (tall and short), forested wetlands and timber plantations.

Vegetation category 2

Vegetation category 2 is considered to be a lower bush fire risk than category 1 but higher than the excluded areas. It is represented as light orange on a bush fire prone land map. This vegetation category has lower combustibility and/or limited potential fire size due to the vegetation area shape and size, land geography and management practices.

Vegetation category 2 consists of: rainforests and lower risk vegetation parcels. These vegetation parcels represent a lower bush fire risk to surrounding development and consist of: Remnant vegetation; Land with ongoing land management practices that actively reduces bush fire risk.

Vegetation category 3

Vegetation category 3 consists of a buffer of vegetation category 1 and 2 areas.

Northern Wollongong has the most lots affected by vegetation category-1 with the suburb of Helensburgh most affected. Figtree, Farnborough Heights and Cordeaux Heights are most affected to the west of Wollongong.

Figure 7-50 shows the distribution of different types of land use in Helensburgh (most exposed suburb) that are located within the category-1 bushfire prone areas. More than 50 residential lots are located under this category.

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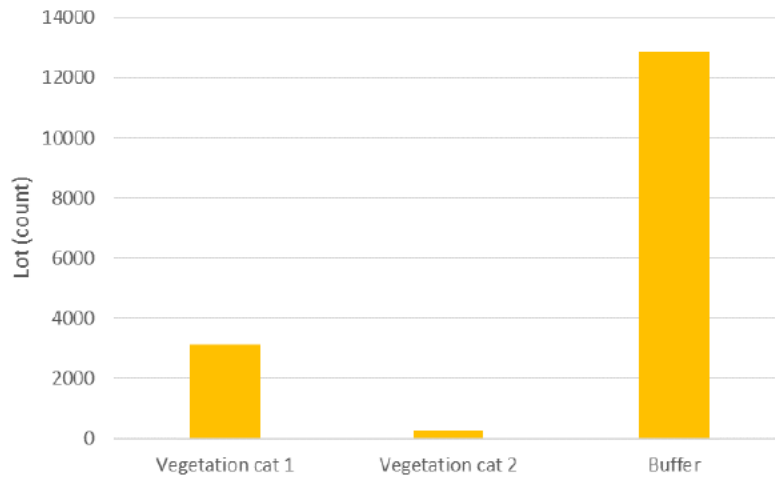


Figure 7-48 Lots within bushfire prone area, note that vegetation Category 1 is the most hazardous, followed by vegetation category 2 and buffer areas.

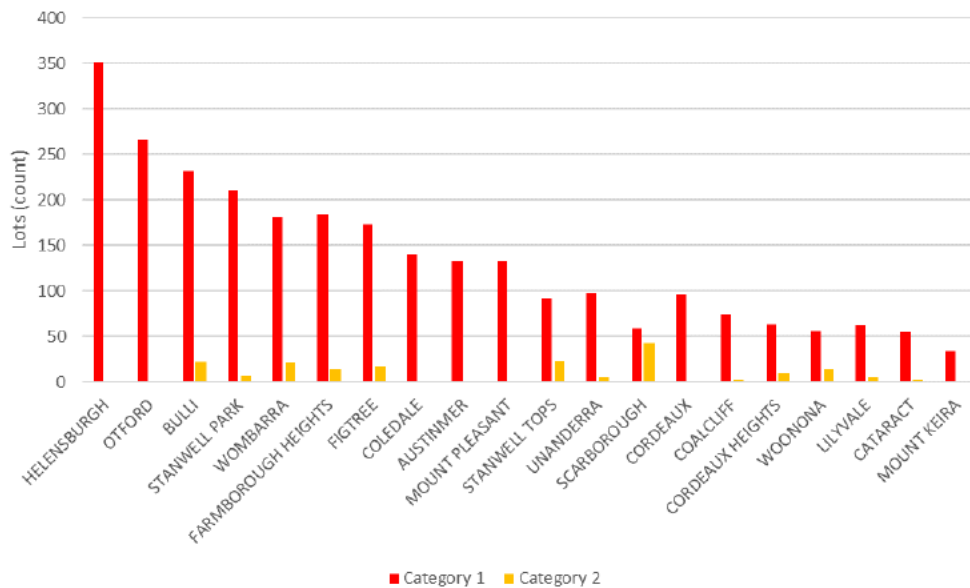


Figure 7-49 Bushfire exposure across the top 20 most impacted suburbs

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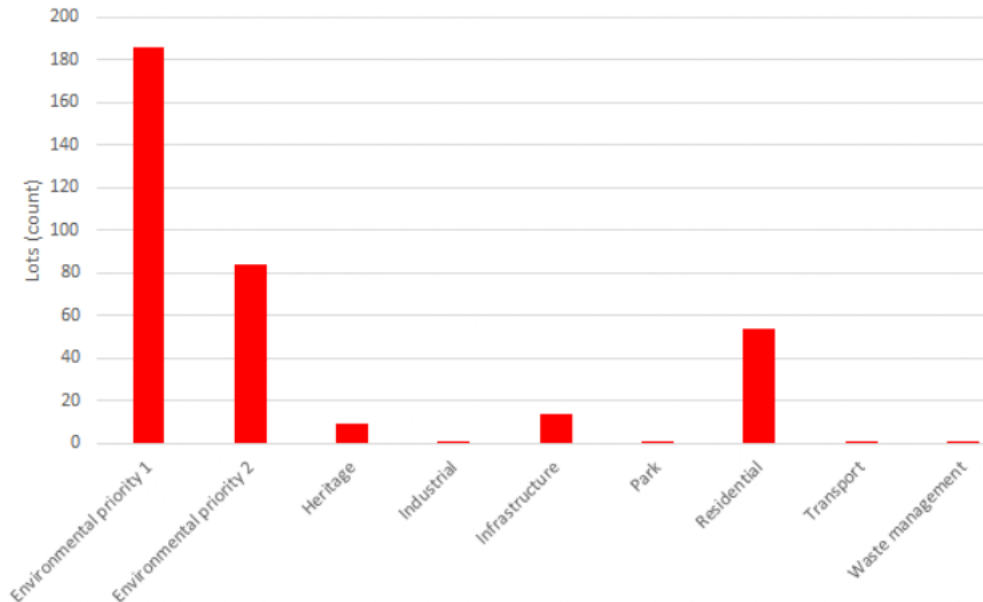


Figure 7-50 Distribution of lot types in the most exposed suburb of Helensburgh

7.8 Risks to hail and wind

Hailstorms can lead to heavy property and crop destruction across the region. Some of the most common claims from hailstorms are vehicle damages and roofing damages. Hail can cause serious dents, shatter windows, and cause water damages. The Illawarra region is affected by three hail-producing thunderstorms per year on average. These storms are more common in the north of the region. The hail season lasts from August to March, with the highest frequency between November and February. Further development of climatic models is required for projections of future frequency and intensity of hail storms (Department of Environment 2010).

High winds associated with thunderstorms can lead to damage to built assets including roof. Illawarra region are associated with a number of climatic systems including East Coast Lows (ECLs), severe thunderstorms, ex-tropical cyclones, and frontal systems. Changes to frequency of ECLs uncertain. Historically ECLs are a dominant source of high winds for the Illawarra region with an average of 10 systems per year, and 3–5 of these have severe coastal impacts. They generally occur between autumn and spring and are most frequent in winter. Changes in the frequency and intensity of ECLs due to climate change are unknown (Department of Environment 2010).

Thunderstorms with severe winds affect the Illawarra region approximately once each year, usually in the period between November and March, and can produce wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater. Projections of wind speeds associated with severe thunderstorms out to 2050 are currently unavailable, as these weather events are not adequately covered by climate models. The incidence of ex-tropical cyclones producing severe winds in the Illawarra is virtually nil, and projected changes are largely unknown. Studies have concluded that no significant change is likely in overall tropical cyclone numbers out to 2050, but there could be an increase in the proportion of systems in

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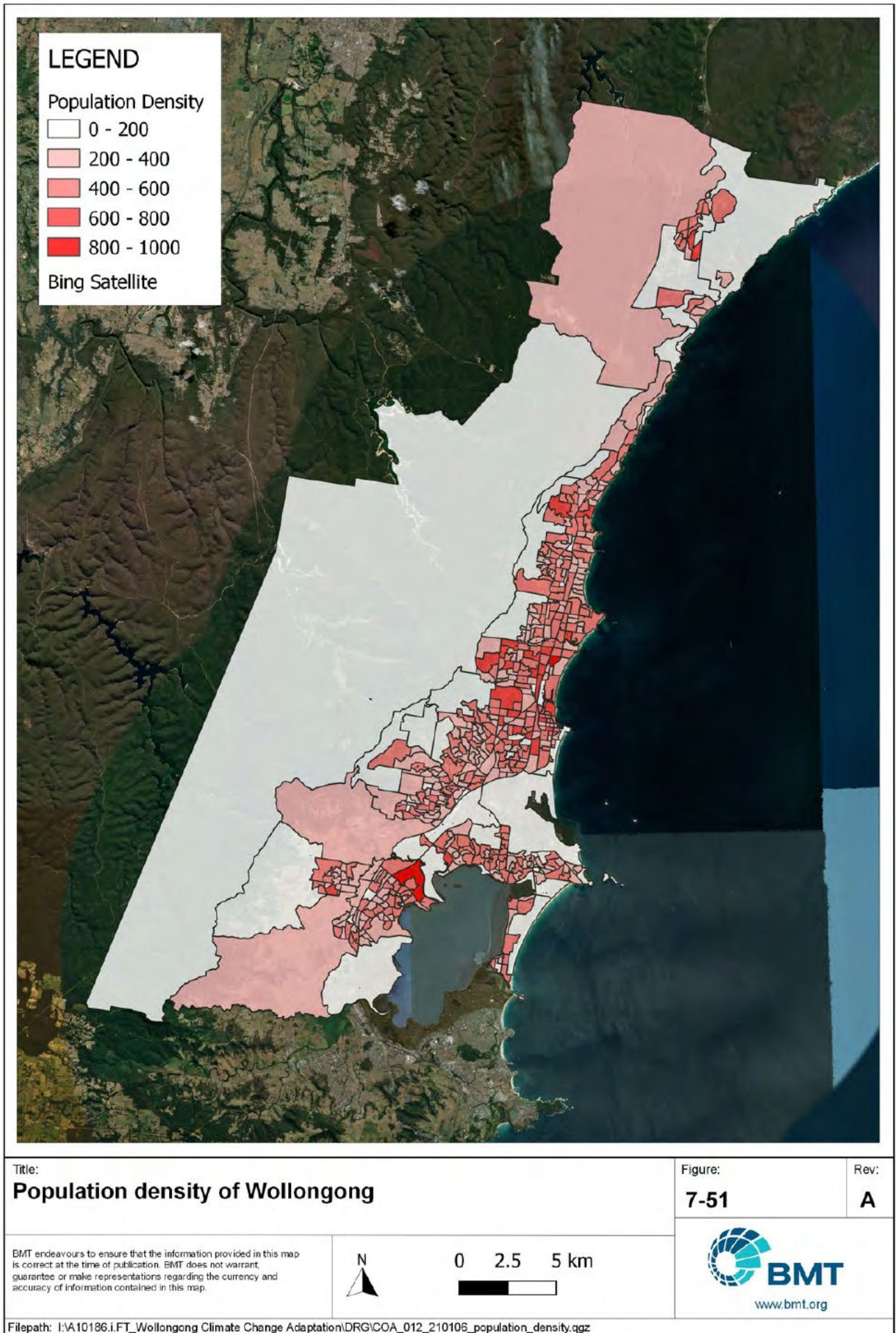
categories 3–5, depending on changes in sea surface temperatures (SST) and upper atmosphere circulation. The incidence of gales and frontal systems is currently low to moderate, and some projected changes indicate a likely decline in the frequency of westerly gales as the winter westerly belt moves south. However, further development of daily wind speed modelling is required to improve the level of confidence for extreme wind speed projections (Department of Environment 2010).

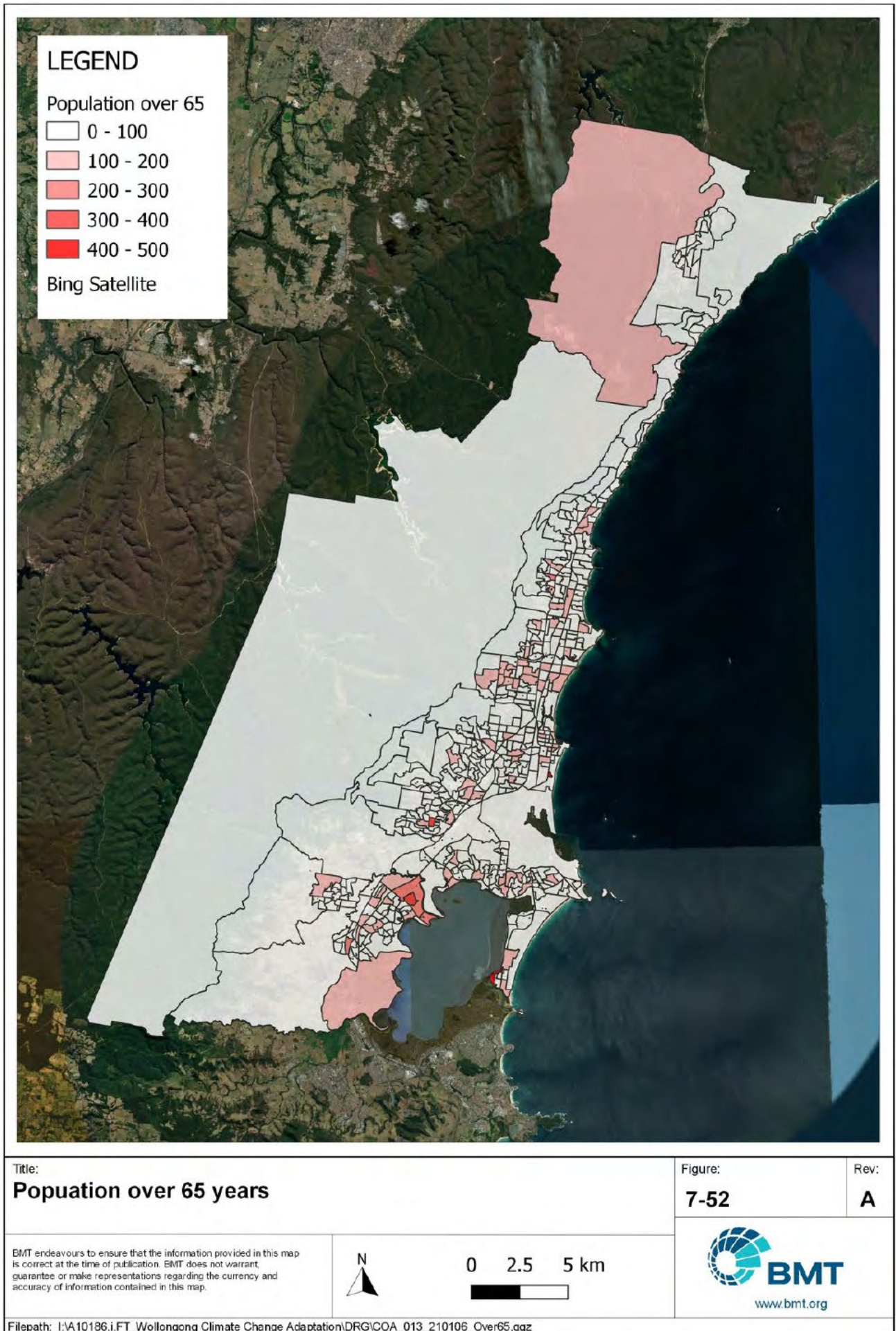
7.9 A broad demographic analysis

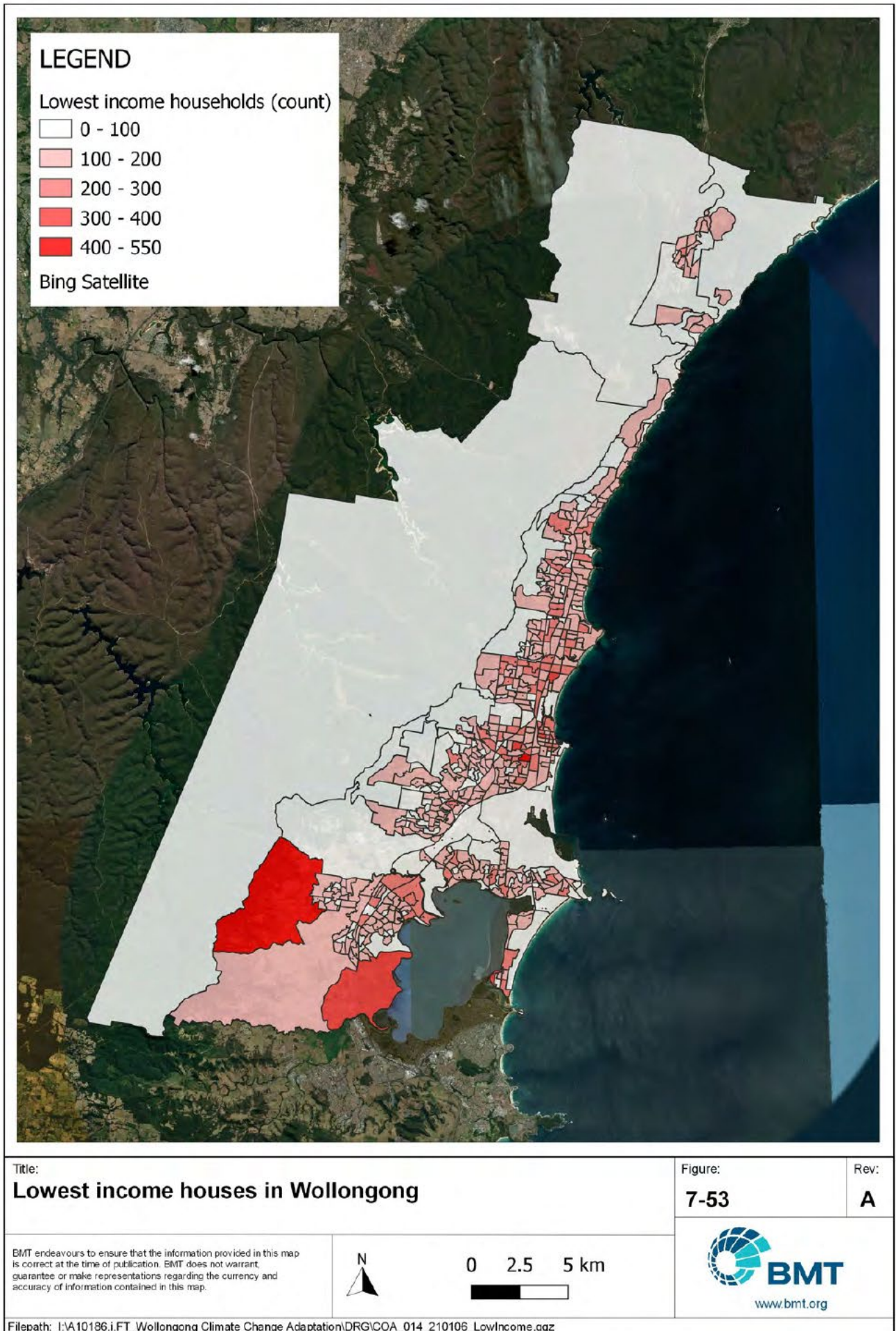
Wollongong had a population of approximately 200,000 in 2016, which was a five percent increase from the previous census in 2011. Residents are mainly located in low-lying coastal areas and are relatively evenly distributed across the three wards (Figure 7-51). The population numbers are relatively equal across the three wards (Figure 7-51). The highest density areas include Wollongong City (Ward-2), Mangerton (Ward-2) and East Corrimal (Ward-1).

Within the Wollongong area, the population aged over 65 is dispersed across the region with some concentrated densities in Darkes Forest (Ward-1), Wingdang – Primbee (Ward-3) and Kanahooka (Ward-3). Following the overall population trend, the majority of the population over 65 are located within the low-lying coastal areas (Figure 7-52).

A household income of less than \$650 per week before tax is considered low income and is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. Low-income households within Wollongong are predominantly concentrated in the coastal strip between Bulli (Ward-1) and Windang (Ward-3) (Figure 7-53). The top three areas of low-income households are Warrawong (Ward-3), Bellambi (Ward-1) and Cringila (Ward-3).







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The socio-economic profile of an area will also influence the amount of risk that a hazard poses to a region. Demographics that are particularly vulnerable are those with a greater socio-economic disadvantage or a larger proportion of the population over the age of 65 (McMichael, Wilkinson et al. 2008). This vulnerability relates to multiple factors including lower access to financial resources to respond and recover from hazard impacts, increased chance of being less mobile and more likelihood of disability or impairment.

To conduct the demographic analysis, the Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas (SEIFA) was used for the measure Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) was used. The IRSD summarises a range of demographic information regarding the economic and social conditions of households and populations within an area. Unlike some of the other SEIFA indexes, IRSD includes only relative disadvantage. Typically, a lower IRSD score relates to greater disadvantage which could be a result of an area having many households with low income, many people with low qualifications and many low skilled occupants. As part of this demographic analysis the IRSD was overlaid with both the temperature and SLR risk maps to determine areas of highest vulnerability. Age profiles of areas (focusing on number of people aged over 65 years) were also overlaid with the heat maps as older populations are more vulnerable to increased mortality as a result of heat stress.

Generally, the areas with the highest average temperature were also the areas that had the lowest IRSD scores. This is particularly evident in Port Kembla, Springhill and Unanderra which have the highest temperature and lowest IRSD scores (Figure 7-54). These areas have a low population and are dominated by industrial and infrastructure zones.

Areas that have a high number of people over the age of 65 and are also recording higher temperatures include Kanahooka and an area within Unanderra (Figure 7-54). To further understand the impacts of heat it is recommended that a detailed heat study be conducted.

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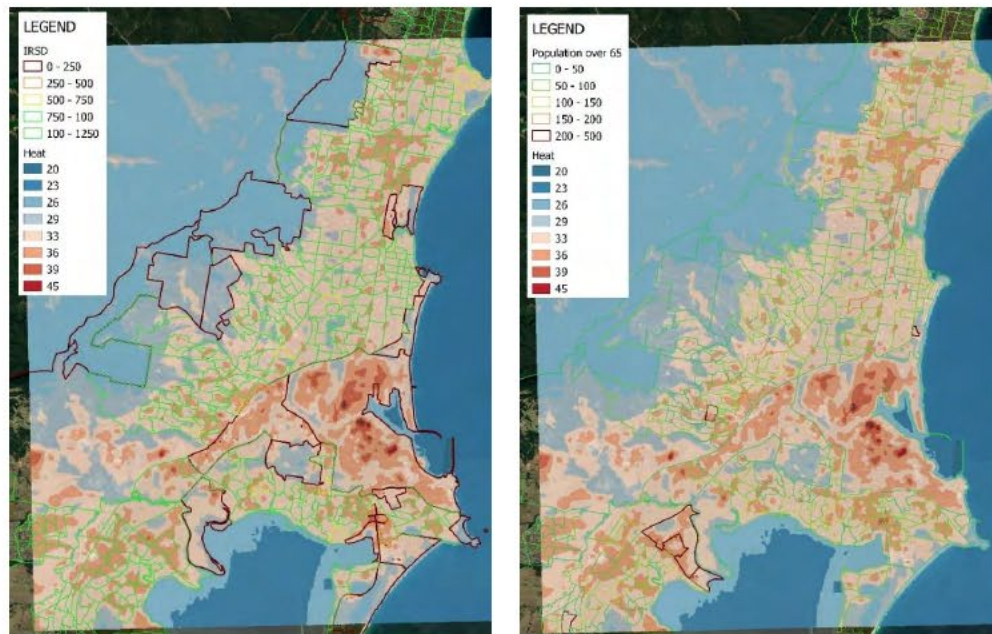


Figure 7-54 Heat map overlaid with IRSD (left) and heat and population over 65 years. Dark colour outline of an SA1 is indicating higher number of disadvantage population in that SA1. Lighter colour (green shed) outline of an SA1 is indicating lower number of disadvantage population in that SA1.

Some areas that had a higher SLR risk were typically observed to have a lower IRSD score. This is observed in Port Kembla, Berkeley and North Wollongong.

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Ward 1

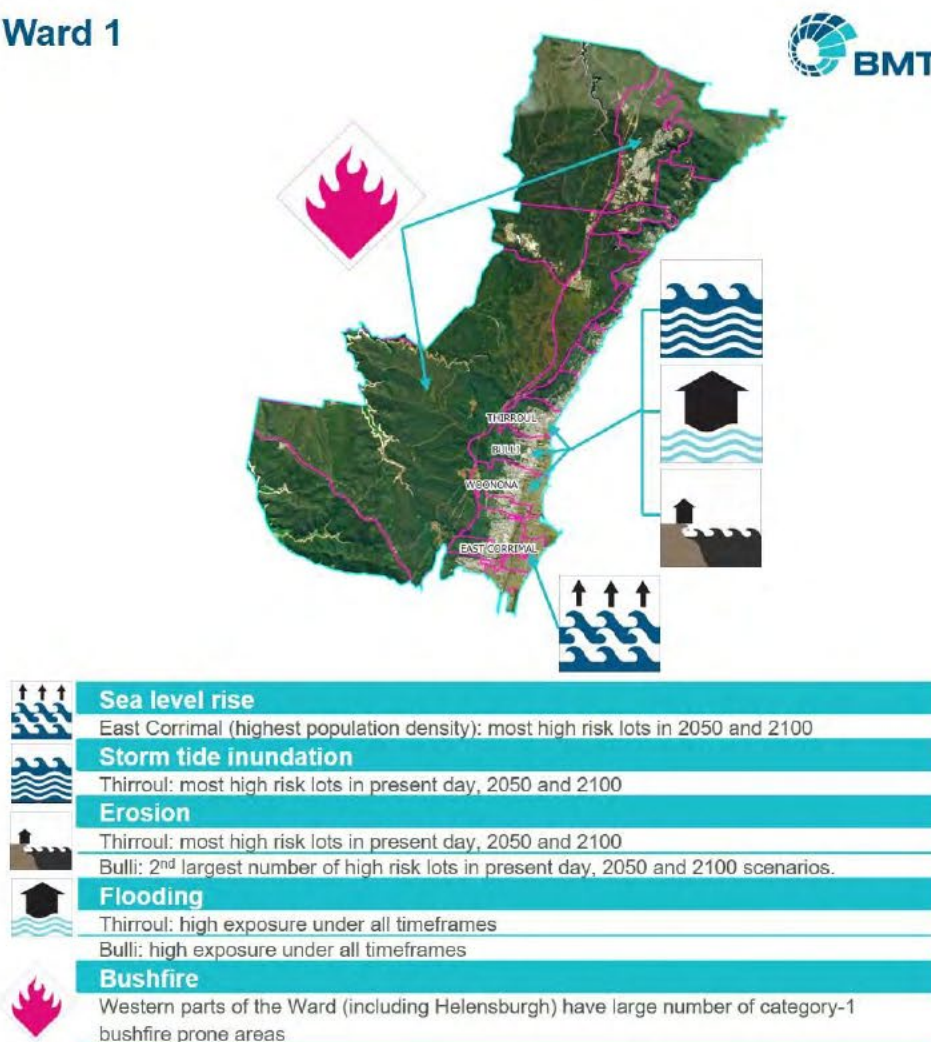


Figure 7-55 Ward-1 risk assessment result snapshot.

Ward-1 is expected to experience the majority of high to extreme risk as a result of coastal hazards. This is predominantly in the eastern areas which are also exposed to flooding. The western areas of the ward have a large amount of bushfire prone area.

Thirroul has the largest number of High-risk lots to STI and EPA under present day, 2050 and 2100 scenarios. Thirroul also has high exposure to catchment flooding under all timeframes.

Bulli has the 2nd largest number of High-risk lots from EPA risk under present day, 2050 and 2100 scenarios. Bulli also has high exposure to catchment flooding under all timeframes.

East Corrimal (the most population dense suburb on Wollongong) has the largest number of high risks lots from SLR under 2050 and 2100 scenarios. IRDS score of this suburb is low to moderate suggesting presence of disadvantaged population (Figure 7-55).

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Woonona has the largest number of High-risk lots from flooding risk under present day, 2050 and 2100 scenario.

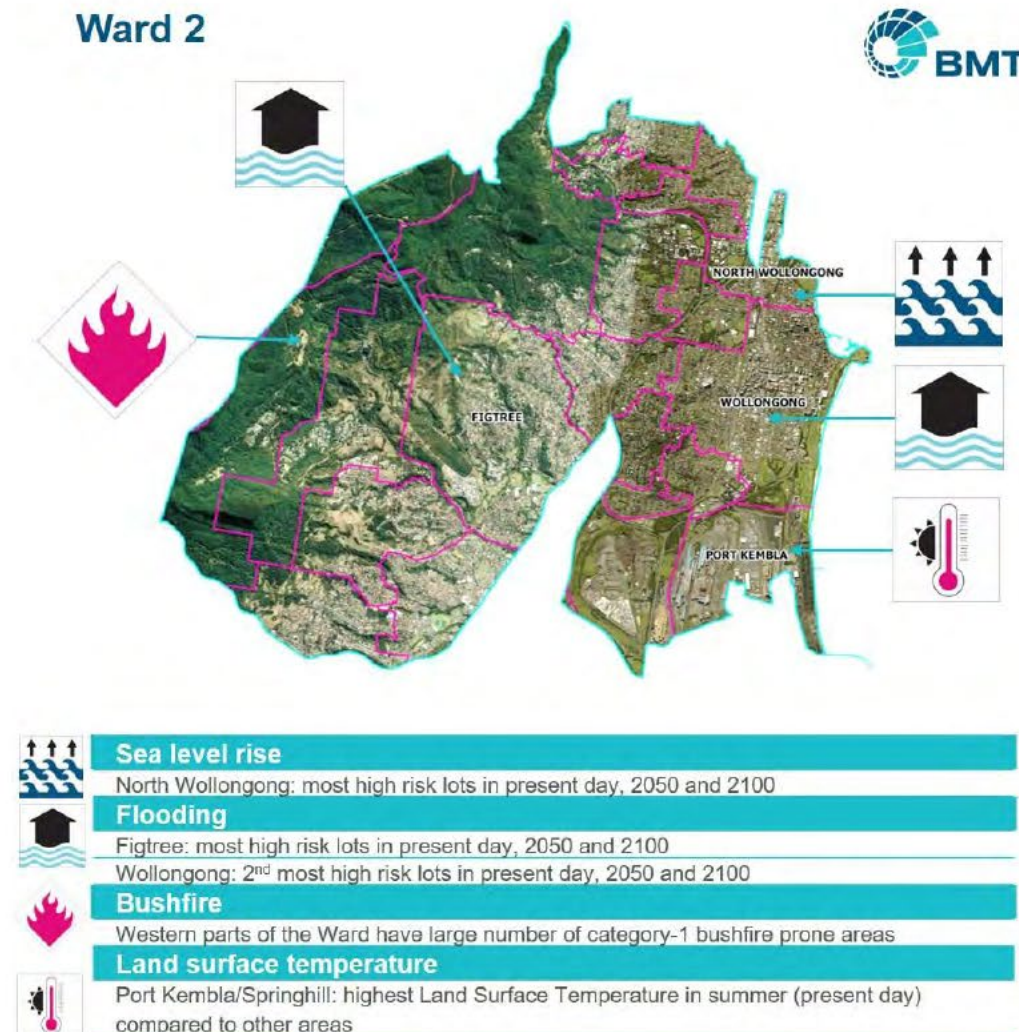


Figure 7-56 Ward-2 risk assessment result snapshot.

The hazard affecting the largest number of lots within Ward-2 is flooding. While sea level risk and erosion may result in extreme risk for a small number of lots, the majority of high risk lots were associated with flooding risk.

Flooding (1% AEP) is expected to impact a large area of Wollongong as the development is predominantly within the low-lying coastal strip. A large majority of the areas with a low IRSD index will be impacted by flooding, notable suburbs include Port Kembla, Mount Kembla and Figtree (Figure 7-56).

North Wollongong has the largest number of High-risk lots to SLR under present day, 2050 and 2100 scenarios. The suburb also coincides with lower IRDS score suggesting presence of disadvantaged

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population. Land surface temperature in Port Kembla and Springhill during summer days is higher compared to other areas. Figtree has the largest number of high-risk lots from flooding risk under present day, 2050 and 2100 scenario. Some areas in this suburb also coincides with low to moderate IRDS score suggesting presence of disadvantaged population.

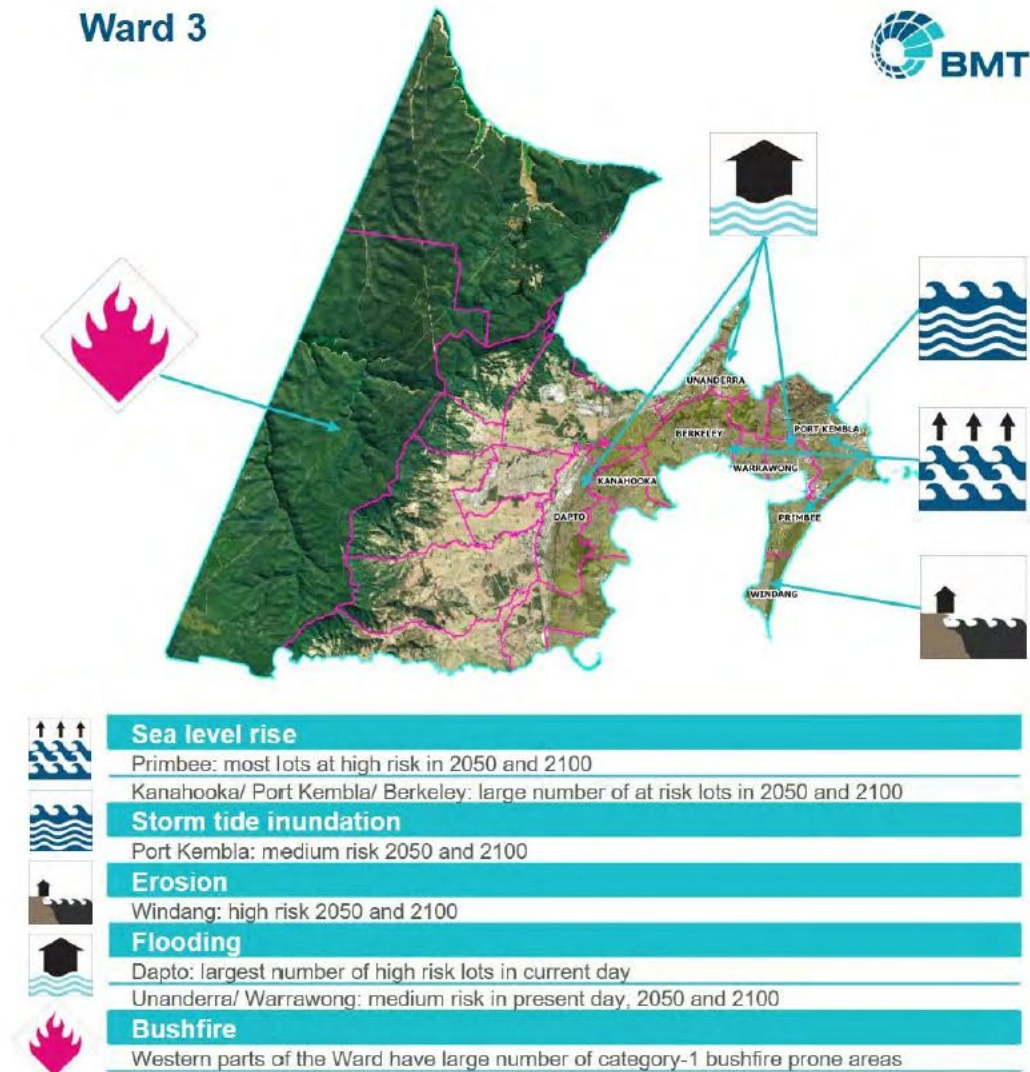


Figure 7-57 Ward-3 risk assessment result snapshot.

In comparison to the other two wards, Ward-3 is expected to have the least number of lots at risk from climate change hazards. Flooding accounts for the largest area of hazard in this ward, while sea level rise and erosion accounts for the majority of high to extreme risk areas.

Port Kembla has medium risk to STI and SLR at 2050 and 2100 and High risk to SLR in 2050 and 2100. This suburb also coincides with lower IRDS score suggesting presence of disadvantaged population (Figure 7-57).

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Kanahooka has the 2nd largest number of high-risk lots to SLR at 2050 and 2100. The suburb also has relatively higher land surface temperature in summer days and relatively large population over 65 years. Some areas in Berkeley suburb coincide with high risk of SLR at 2100 and presence of disadvantaged population.

Dapto has the largest number of high-risk lots to flooding under current day (due to the unavailability of flood velocity grid under climate change scenarios, this study did not assess risk in the future timeframe for the Dapto area. However, it is likely that risk will increase under climate change). The suburb also coincides with lower IRSD score suggesting presence of disadvantaged population.

Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Conclusions and Recommendations

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8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The risk assessment has identified the land parcels and key Council and community assets at risk under the present and projected future climates. The assessment represents a high level, city-wide risk assessment that is intended to be used to inform preferred adaptation responses on a holistic level.

As the hazard mapping is relatively high-level, the risk assessment has been conducted on the basis that any impact on the site has the potential to affect the important site assets. The approach used in this risk assessment is an important improvement on the previous risk assessment conducted in 2009 as it uses available hazard data to inform the development of a consolidated climate change adaptation actions. Further detailed assessments will need to be conducted as the risk is updated over time.

The risk assessment has identified the areas of Wollongong that are most at risk from the impacts of future hazards. These include low-lying coastal areas in Ward-1 that are at risk from sea level rise events and properties in the extensive and heavily developed estuarine areas of the city that are at risk from flooding. Public infrastructure including parks, roads and stormwater networks are also at risk of damage within these hazard areas.

Extensive areas of conservation significance, particularly in Ward-1, are at high to extreme risk from sea level rise and bushfire.

Further refinement of the risk assessment assumptions for land parcels should be aligned with updated hydrodynamic modelling which is more appropriate for a fine scale assessment of impacts. It may also be beneficial to further refine the assigned risk for land in zones where land use differs from zoning categories, for example, residential uses in centre zones, or refinement of uses in special purposes or community facilities.

An understanding of the footprint of buildings on larger land parcels such as those in the special purposes or community facilities zones would also be of value to further refine the understanding of risk to these built assets.

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8.1 Next steps

Risk assessment results from this study will be used for prioritising adaptation options across the City. Task 3 and 4 of this study will be informed by these results. A summary of these two tasks are provided below.

<p>Task-3: Adaptation Action Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Using finds of risk assessment Identify key stakeholders for development and implementation of adaptation actions. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop preliminary and broad adaptation options for identified risks to support adaptation workshops <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake Executive Management adaptation workshop to identifying adaptation priorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake cross-divisional adaptation workshop to identify specific adaptation actions for prioritised risk areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Using workshop outcomes, develop specific adaptation goals and targets. This will include investigation of adaptation options that provide co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation
<p>Task-4: Climate Change Adaptation Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify key aspects of an implementation strategy to guide implementation of actions <input type="checkbox"/> Integrate actions with the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework including cost estimates and lead divisions within Council. <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Public Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake a briefing on the Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan for elected Councillors. <input type="checkbox"/> Make updates to the Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan if required based on Councillor feedback <input type="checkbox"/> Update and finalise Climate Change Adaptation Plan based on exhibition feedback

Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
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Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Council Asset Layer Review

A-1

Appendix A Council Asset Layer Review

Table A-1 Hazard layers

GIS Layer	Source	Layer Type	Description
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CSZ_RFC_2010	Council	Hazard	Erosion Hazard RFC 2010
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CSZ_RFC_2050	Council	Hazard	Erosion Hazard RFC 2050
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CSZ_RFC_2100	Council	Hazard	Erosion Hazard RFC 2100
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CZS_OI_2010	Council	Hazard	Ocean Inundation Extents for 2010 AEP1% STI
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CZS_OI_2050	Council	Hazard	Ocean Inundation Extents for 2050 AEP1% STI
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CZS_OI_2100	Council	Hazard	Ocean Inundation Extents for 2100 AEP1% STI
BushfireProneLand	Council	Hazard	Bushfire

Table A-2 Asset layers

GIS Layer	Source	Layer Type	Description
Asset_MAPPING_Building_pt	Council	Building	Council building points
planningdata_PLANNING_LEP2009_Heritage	Council	Community	Heritage sites
vectordata_MAPPING_PointsOfInterest	Council	Community	Community facilities, schools, aged care, hospitals, emergency services, caravan camping ground
planningdata_PLANNING_LEP2009_Heritage	Council	Community	Heritage sites
environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_NP_Habitat	Council	Environment	Fauna habitat
EcologicalCommunities_of_National EnvironmentalSignificance	DOEE	Environment	Ecological communities of national environmental significance

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Council Asset Layer Review

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GIS Layer	Source	Layer Type	Description
Environmentdata_ENVIRONMENT_CoastalSEPP_CoastalWetland	Council	Environment	Coastal wetland
vectordata_MAPPING_Catchment	Council	Hydrology	Catchment boundaries
Assetdata_MAPPING_OpenSpace_po	Council	Open space	Parks, sports ground, natural areas, cemetery
planningdata_PLANNING_LEP2009_Zoning	Council	Planning	Land use zones
Vectordata_MAPPING_Cadastre	Council	Planning	Cadastre
Assetdata_MAPPING_Stormwater_pl	Council	Stormwater	Stormwater pipes
Assetdata_MAPPING_Stormwater_po	Council	Stormwater	Various - dam wall, weir etc
Assetdata_MAPPING_Transport_pt	Council	Transport	Bridges, speedhumps, median, roundabout etc
vectordata_MAPPING_RoadCentreLine	Council	Transport	Roads including road type (arterial etc)
Assetdata_MAPPING_Transport_po	Council	Transport	Carparks
planningdata_PLANNING_ContaminatedLand Planningdata_PLANNING_ContaminatedLandAct	Council	Waste	Contaminated land
AgedCare	BMT	Community	All aged care facilities in the area
Waste	BMT	Waste	Waste management facilities including recycling centres and WTP
Coastal Pools	BMT	Recreation	All coastal swimming pools
Wastewater Infrastructure	BMT	Waste	Wastewater Infrastructure (STP etc)
Council Land	BMT	Planning	Council Land
Electricity Systems	BMT	Electricity	Electricity Station
Caravan Parks	BMT	Recreation	Caravan Parks

Climate Change Risk Assessment of Wollongong
Risk Maps

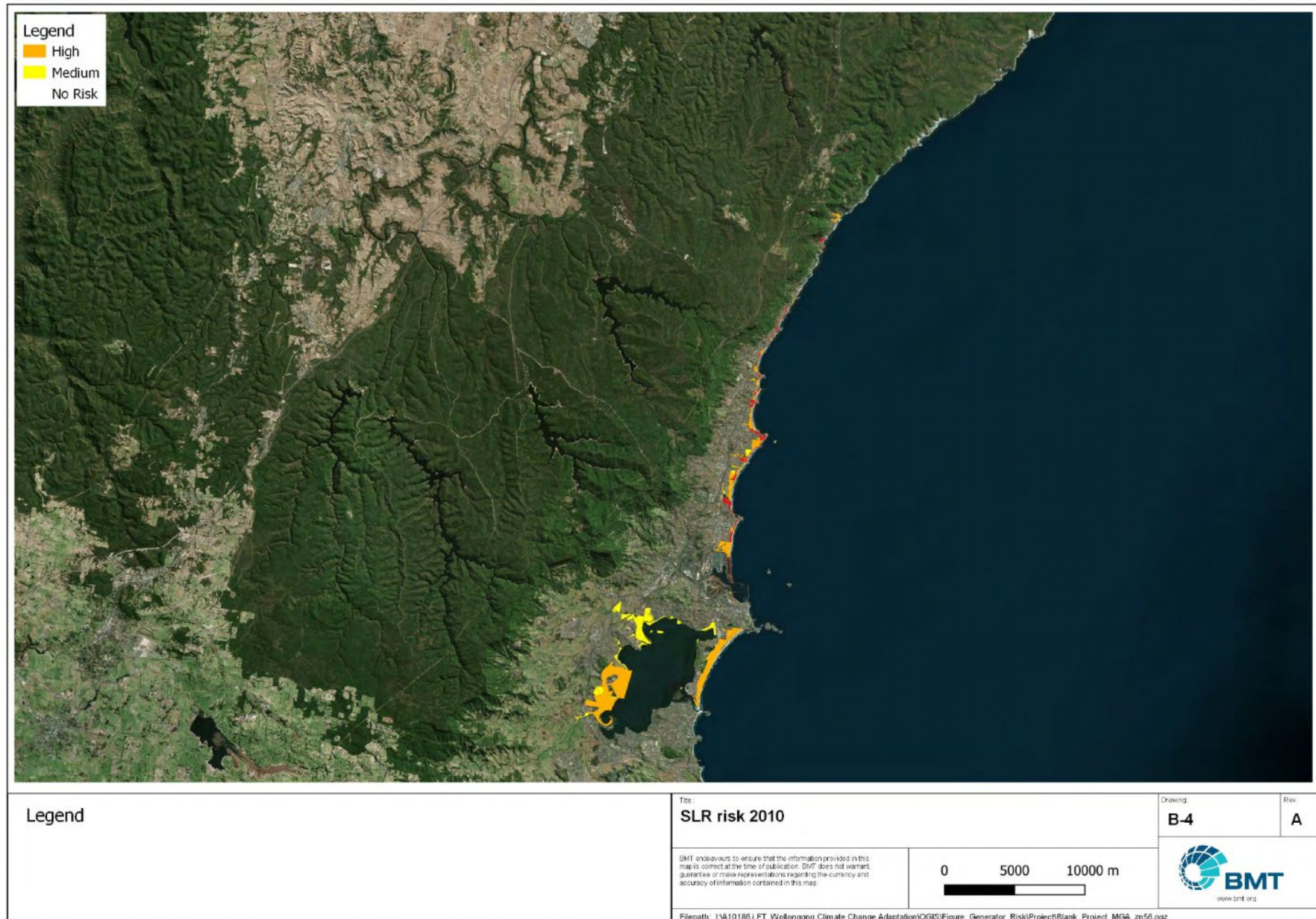
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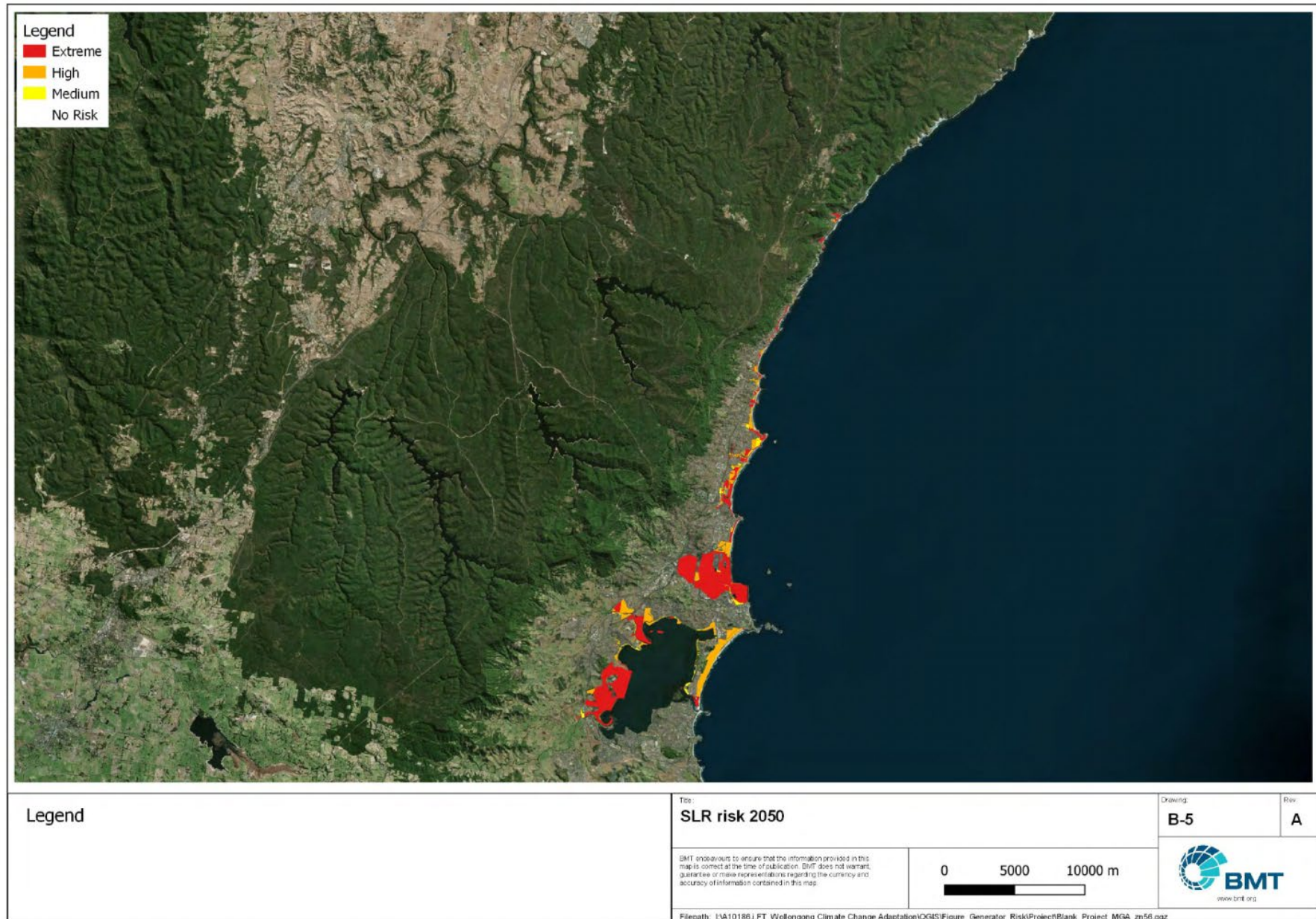
Appendix B Risk Maps

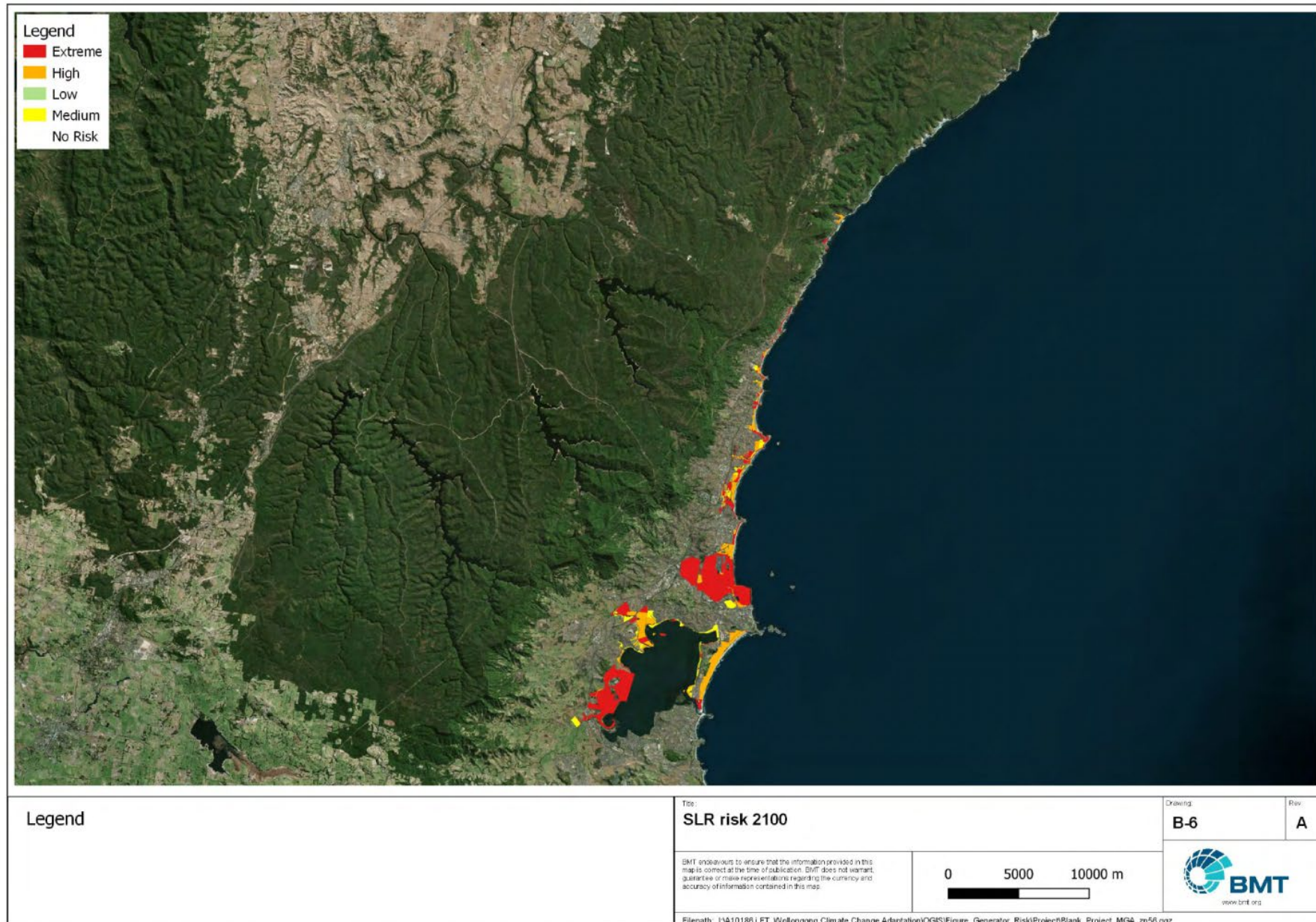


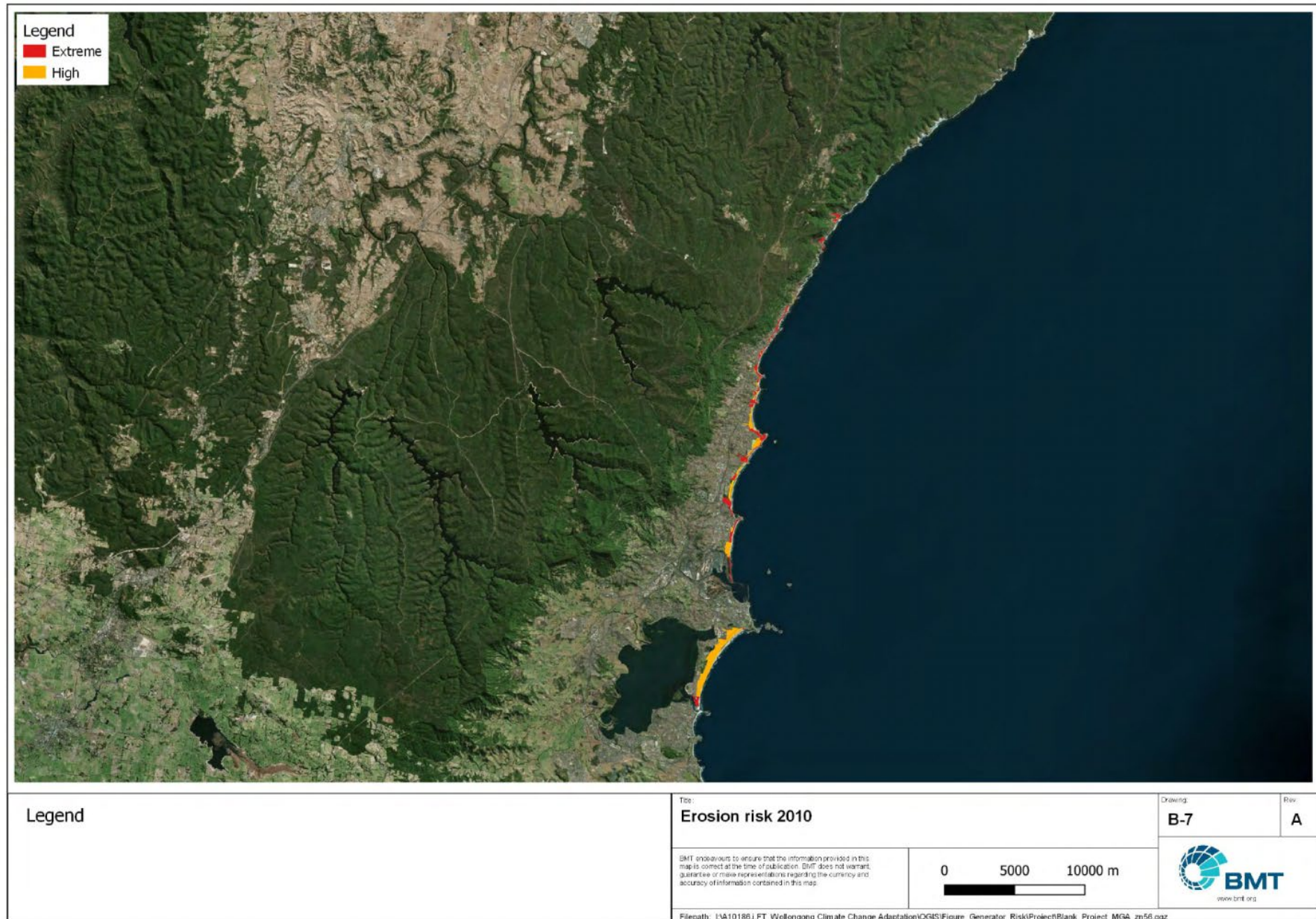




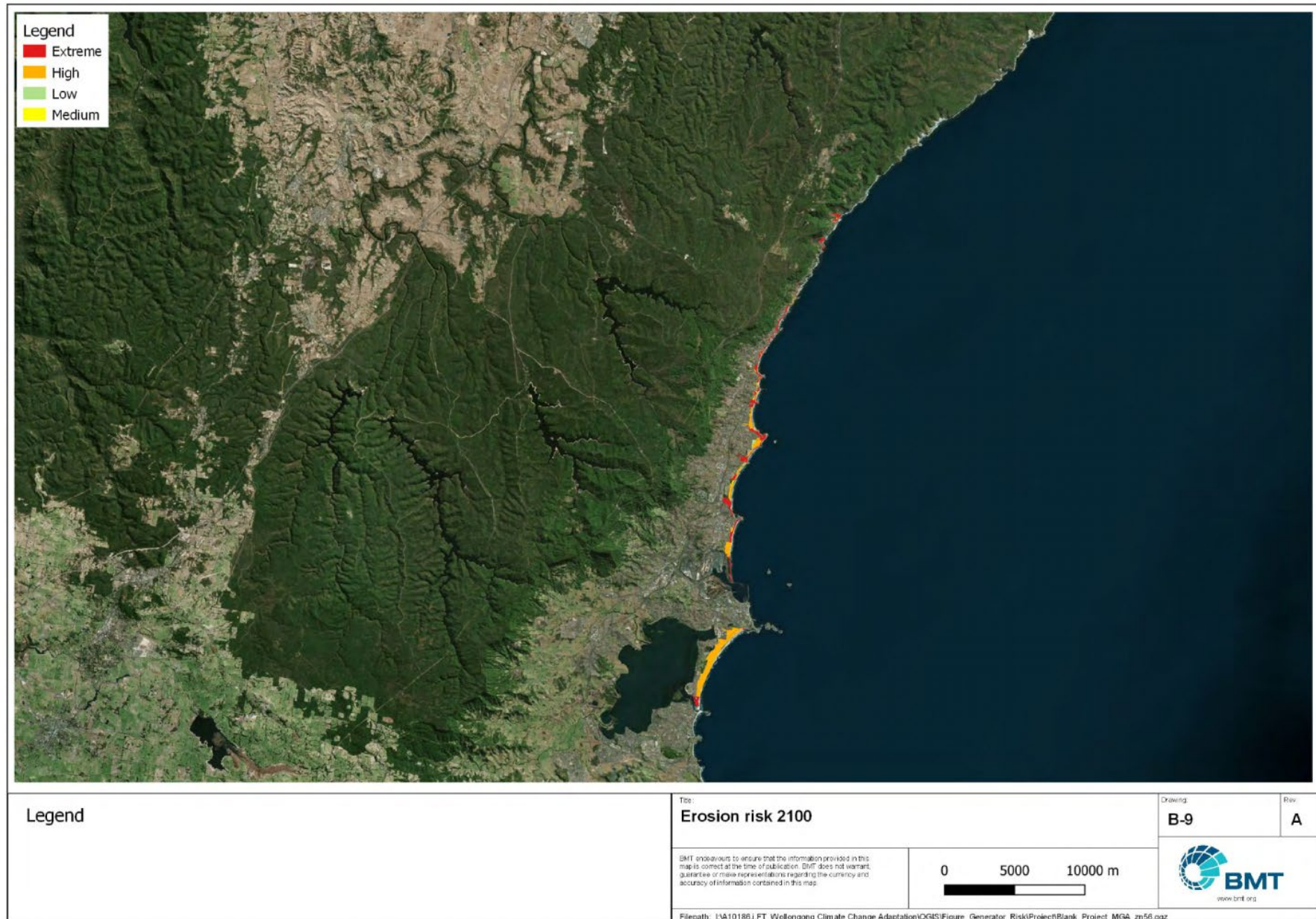


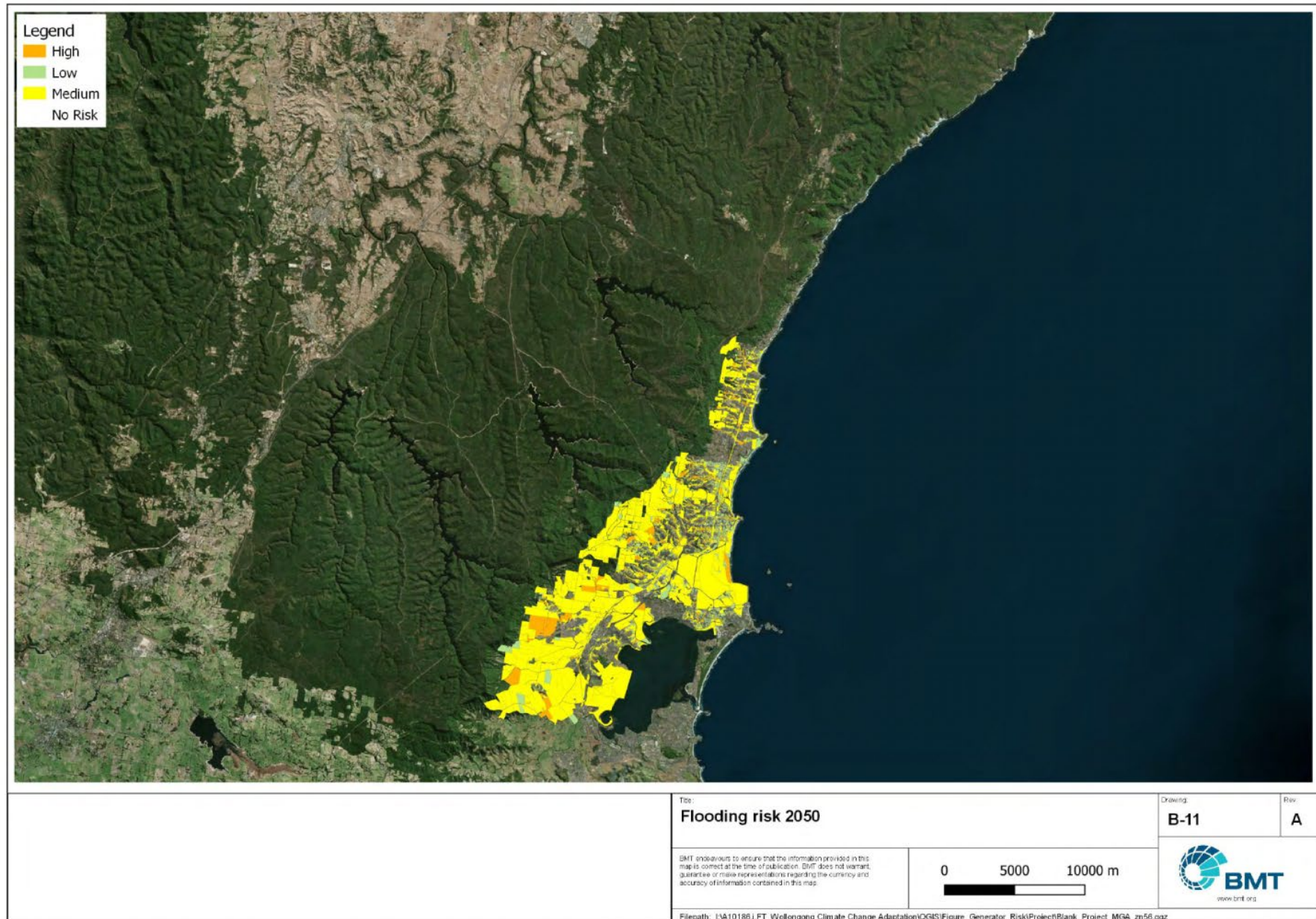


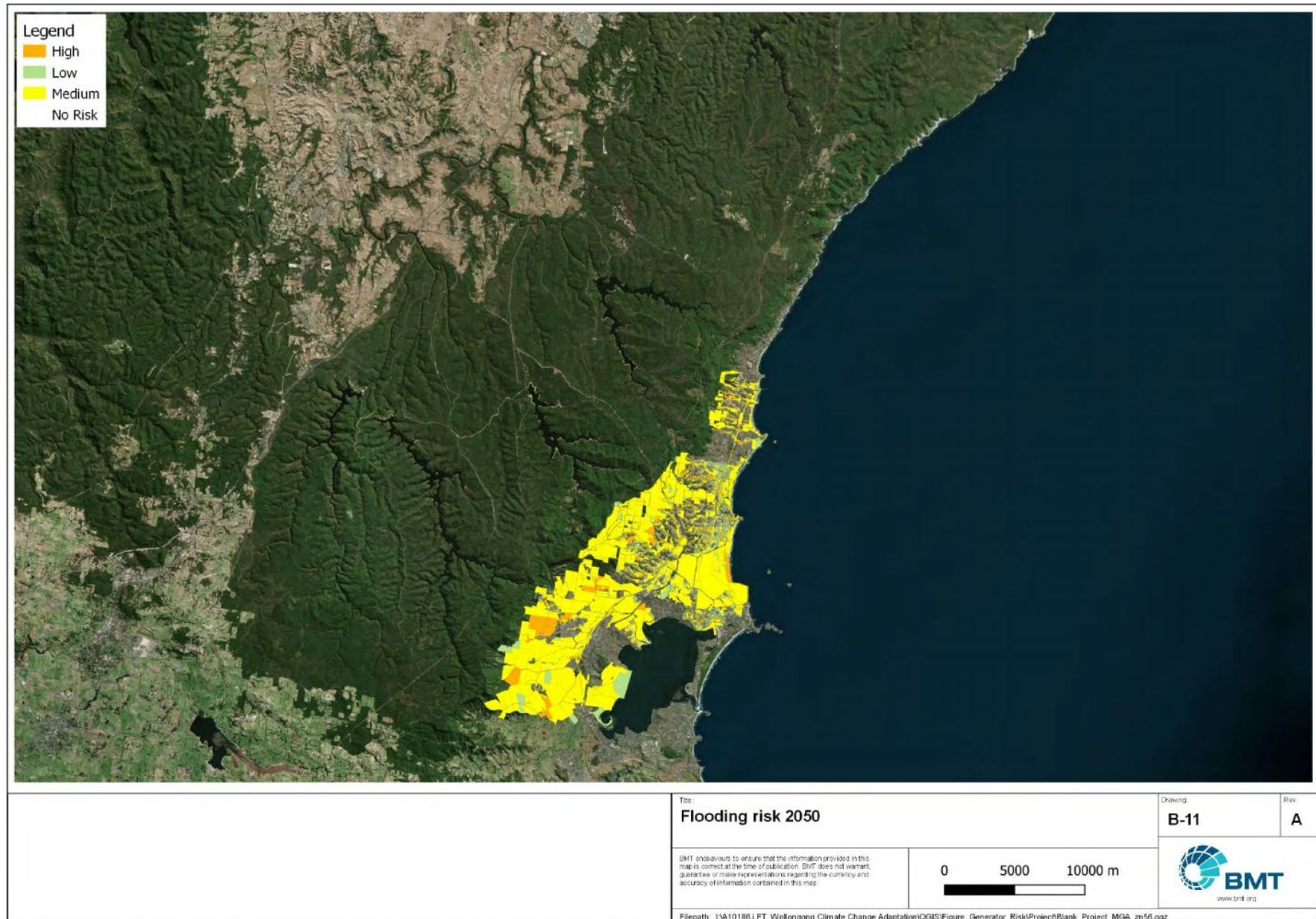


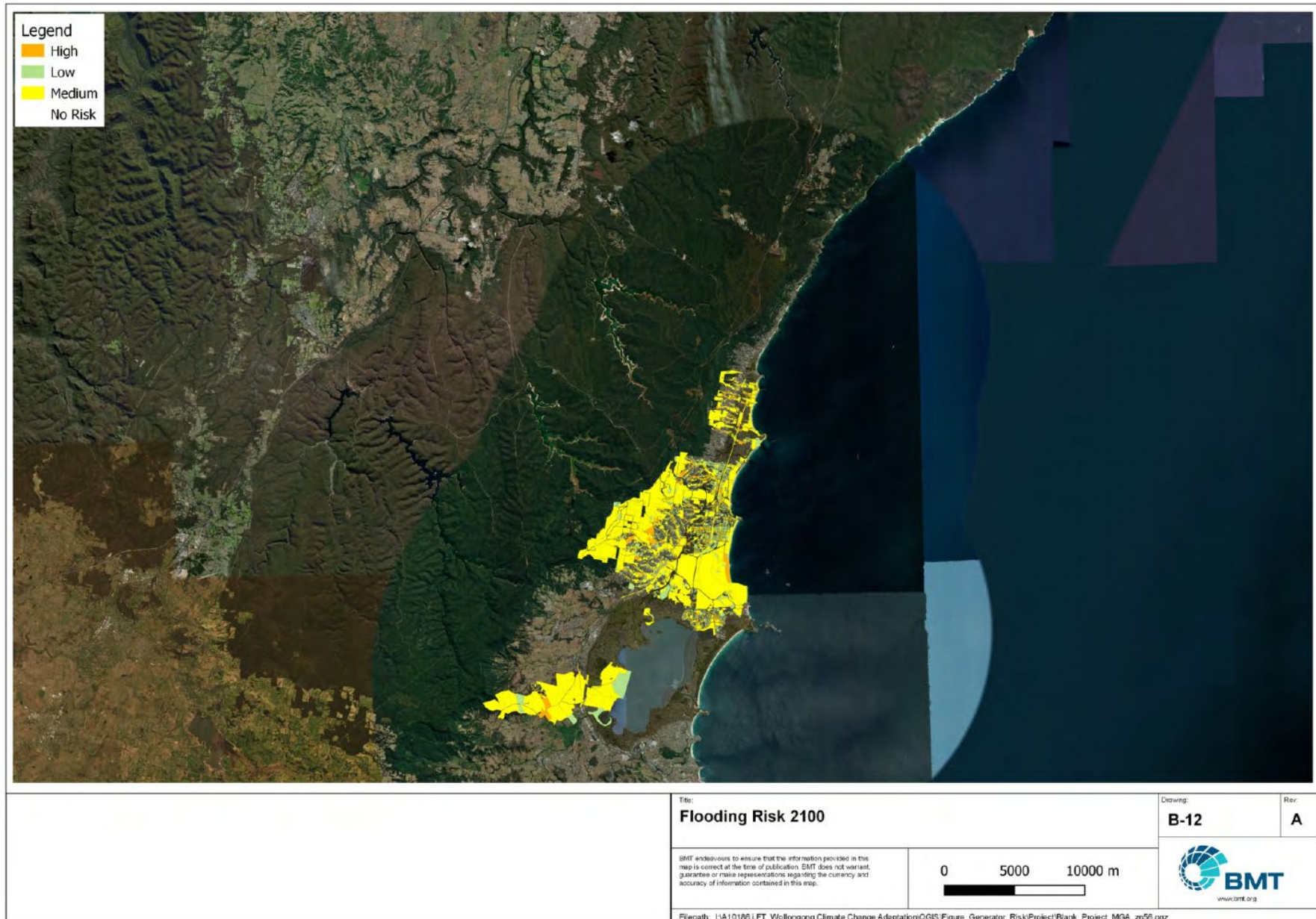






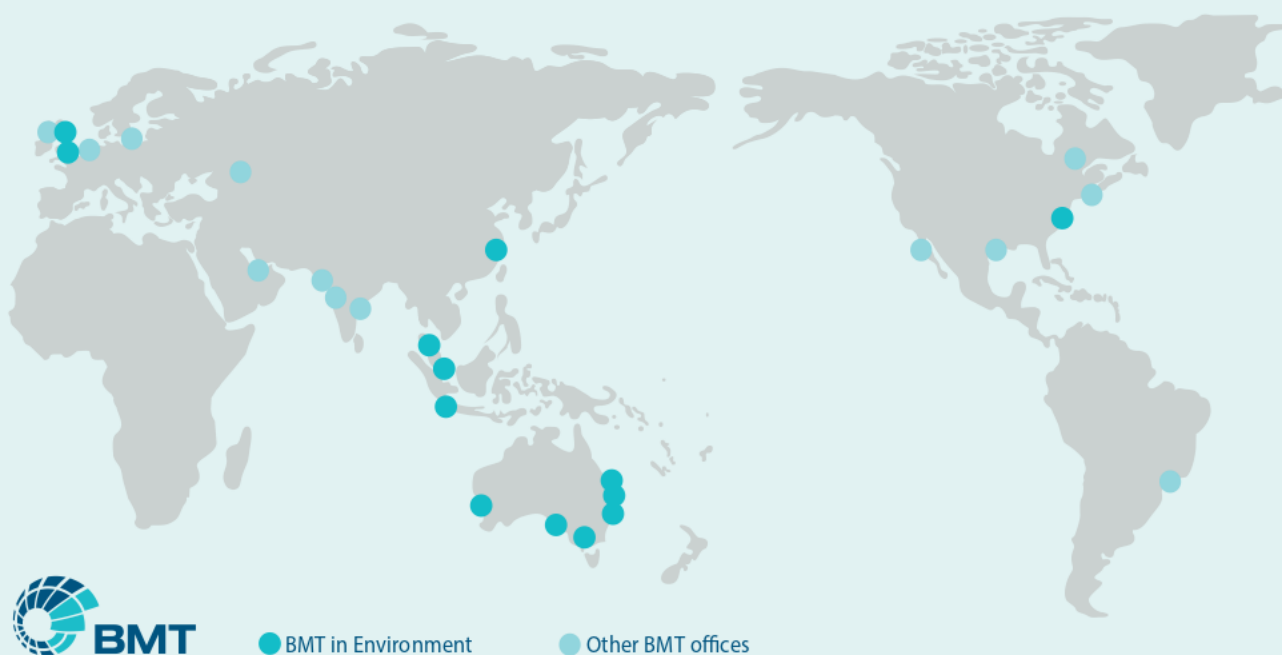






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Brisbane

Level 5, 348 Edward Street
Brisbane Queensland 4000
PO Box 203 Spring Hill Queensland 4004
Australia
Tel +61 7 3831 6744
Fax +61 7 3832 3627
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

Melbourne

Level 5, 99 King Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000
Australia
Tel +61 3 8620 6100
Fax +61 3 8620 6105
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

Newcastle

126 Belford Street
Broadmeadow New South Wales 2292
PO Box 266 Broadmeadow
New South Wales 2292
Australia
Tel +61 2 4940 8882
Fax +61 2 4940 8887
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

Adelaide

5 Hackney Road
Hackney Adelaide South Australia 5069
Australia
Tel +61 8 8614 3400
Email info@bmttdt.com.au

Northern Rivers

Suite 5
20 Byron Street
Bangalow New South Wales 2479
Australia
Tel +61 2 6687 0466
Fax +61 2 6687 0422
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

Sydney

Suite G2, 13-15 Smail Street
Ultimo Sydney New South Wales 2007
Australia
Tel +61 2 8960 7755
Fax +61 2 8960 7745
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

Perth

Level 4
20 Parkland Road
Osborne Park Western Australia 6017
PO Box 2305 Churchlands Western Australia 6018
Australia
Tel +61 8 6163 4900
Email environment@bmtglobal.com

London

Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street
Westminster
London, SW1E 6SQ
UK
Tel +44 (0) 20 8090 1566
Email environment.uk@bmtglobal.com

Leeds

Platform
New Station Street
Leeds, LS1 4JB
UK
Tel: +44 (0) 113 328 2366
Email environment.uk@bmtglobal.com

Aberdeen

11 Bon Accord Crescent
Aberdeen, AB11 6DE
UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1224 414 200
Email environment.uk@bmtglobal.com

Asia Pacific

Indonesia Office
Perkantoran Hijau Arkadia
Tower C, P Floor
Jl: T.B. Simatupang Kav.88
Jakarta, 12520
Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 782 7639
Email asiapacific@bmtglobal.com

Arlington

2900 South Quincy Street, Suite 210
Arlington, VA 22206
United States
Tel: +1 703 920 7070
Email inquiries@dandp.com

Table of Key Actions & Estimated Costings for Delivery 2022 – 2026

Action Description	Lead Section	Timing	Strategy/Plan impacted	Cost Estimate
Further investigation of heat in the Wollongong area to understand this issue and develop appropriate heat management strategies including city design, shade, construction materials and cooling infrastructure.	City Strategy	2022-2026	Wollongong Development Control Plan	\$120,000
Council will contribute to communicating how heat can be dangerous to health and how to best deal with it.	Community Cultural + Economic Development	2022-2026	Sustainable Events Guidelines	\$20,000
Assess the suitability of Council facilities to be utilised for respite centres on hot days. This may include provisions for adequate water and food, power supply and potentially use of recycled water and appropriate landscaping to provide shade.	Library + Community Services	2022-2026	Places for People: Wollongong Social Infrastructure Planning Framework 2018-2028	Existing Resources
Plan for the potential cost impacts of overlapping or more frequent heat events.	Library + Community Services	2022-2026	Business Planning	Existing Resources
Develop and implement a transitional landscape program aimed at increasing shade cover in passive open space precincts across all Parks and Reserves in the LGA	Open Space + Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy	\$40,000
In partnership with Land Management Agencies and other Botanic Gardens, develop translocation programs for threatened Illawarra flora susceptible to mean temperature increase.	Open Space + Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy	Existing Resources
Establish trial plantings of native tree species suited to predicted future climate for suitability and use in streets and parks	Open Space + Environmental Services	2022-2026	Urban Greening Strategy	\$12,000
Continue managing flood risk through floodplain risk management plans, incorporating climate predictions.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans	Existing Resources
Continue and monitor maintenance schedules to reduce the risk of drainage network blockages.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	Ongoing	Stormwater Asset Management Plans	Existing Resources

Action Description	Lead Section	Timing	Strategy/Plan impacted	Cost Estimate
Ensure new developments consider climate change projections including rainfall intensity and sea level rise.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans Development Control Plan	Existing Resources
Undertake community education to increase awareness of the dangers of floodwaters and precautions to minimize risks to people and property.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	Ongoing	Catchment based floodplain risk management plans	\$50,000
Review work health and safety policies to ensure they address outdoor working risks during bushfire events and risks associated with smoke pollution.	Human Resources	2022	Work Health and Safety Plans	Existing Resources
Review Council's response to manage air pollution associated with bushfire smoke for Council buildings and facilities.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	2022-2024	Building and Facilities Asset Management Plans	Existing Resources
Work with the NSW Rural Fire Service to update the region's Bushfire Risk Assessment to include climate projections.	Infrastructure Strategy + Planning	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Existing Resources
Engage with First Nations traditional owners on cultural land management and burning and how it might be incorporated as part of the regional bushfire management approach.	Open Space + Environmental Services	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Existing Resources
Review bushfire risk and emergency management plans for Council operational or leased buildings.	Property + Recreation	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Existing Resources
Proactively maintain fire trails and other bushfire related infrastructure to be fire ready eg hazard reduction.	City Works	2022-2024	Illawarra Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Existing Resources
Prepare and implement an Open Coast Coastal Management Program.	City Strategy	2022-2026	Coastal Zone Management Plan	Existing Resources
Review Work Health and Safety provisions to address the increased likelihood of storm and extreme weather events and the safety and operational impacts this could have on staff.	Human Resources	2022	Work Health and Safety Plans	Existing Resources
Recovery plans from emergencies are to be developed in partnership with communities and other relevant service providers.	Library + Community Services	2022-2024	Coastal Zone Management Plan or Emergency Management	\$100,000

Action Description	Lead Section	Timing	Strategy/Plan impacted	Cost Estimate
Identify Council's business continuity plans (BCPs) and review and updated as required to address increase the likelihood of storm and extreme weather events.	Governance + Customer Service	2022-2024	Business continuity plans	Existing Resources
Council will review the water efficiency of its operations including detecting leaks in water supply (for council managed section of water network).	Infrastructure Strategy and Planning	Ongoing	Asset Management Plans	\$45,000
Council to consider rainwater, sewerage mining/recycling and stormwater harvesting and usage, in particular to support irrigation for sports fields.	Property + Recreation	2022-2026	Sportsground and Sporting Facilities Strategy	\$500,000
Council to work with relevant agencies, and the community, to prepare a Coastal Management Program	City Strategy	2022-2026	Coastal Zone Management Plan	Existing Resources
Council to prepare a program of education and engagement to improve community understanding of SLR and STI impacts and risks.	City Strategy	2022-2026	Coastal Zone Management Plan	\$100,000

ITEM 8

TENDER T1000012 (T21/25) - WEST DAPTO ROAD UPGRADE STAGE 1 - (WATER SERVICES RELOCATION)

West Dapto Road upgrade from Shone Avenue, Wongawilli to Rainbird Drive, Kembla Grange includes road widening, pavement, kerb and drainage works, improved access during flooding, traffic signals, upgrade to rail crossing, new shared pathways, and a pedestrian bridge.

The relocation of two (2) water mains is required as part of the first stage of works to the upgrade to West Dapto Road.

This report recommends acceptance of a tender for the relocation of two (2) water mains in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 In accordance with clause 178(1)(a) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, Council accept the tender of Cadifern Civil, in the sum of \$757,615.50, excluding GST.
- 2 Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to finalise and execute the contract and any other documentation required to give effect to this resolution.
- 3 Council grant authority for the use of the Common Seal of Council on the contract and any other documentation, should it be required, to give effect to this resolution.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Glenn Whittaker, Manager Project Delivery

Authorised by: Joanne Page, Director Infrastructure + Works - Connectivity Assets + Liveable City (Acting)

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Locality Plan

BACKGROUND

The upgrade of West Dapto Road is part of Council's plans to meet the changing needs of current and future residents of the West Dapto area over the next 50-years. Over the past 10-years, Council has invested more than \$100 million in researching, designing, upgrading, and building new roads, bridges, paths and stormwater structures in West Dapto.

Council has a long-term commitment to extend this upgrade along the whole length of West Dapto Road as outlined in the West Dapto Development Contributions Plan (2020). The upgrade of West Dapto Road east of Rainbird Drive, Kembla Grange will form part of a separate project.

The West Dapto Road upgrade between Shone Avenue, Wongawilli and Rainbird Drive, Kembla Grange includes:

- road, pavement and drainage works
- improved access during flooding
- boom gates and flashing gates at the Shone Avenue rail crossing
- new shared pathways and a pedestrian bridge
- new traffic signals

This scope of works for this Tender includes the relocation of two water mains in preparation for the first stage of civil works commencing in 2022. The complexity of this project is reflected in the tendered prices and includes:

- Size of the mains (one being 450mm diameter) and the interaction of other services in the road corridor
- Requirement to stage the works to maintain 2-way traffic flow wherever possible
- Requirement to construct additional road formation to allow mains to be laid
- Night works across Shone Avenue to minimise disruption to the local community

Tenders were invited for this project by the open tender method with a close of tenders of 10.00 am on 24 August 2021.

Six (6) tenders were received by the close of tenders and all tenders have been scrutinised and assessed by a Tender Assessment Panel constituted in accordance with Council's Procurement Policies and Procedures and comprising representatives of the Project Delivery, Infrastructure Strategy and Planning and Governance and Customer Service Divisions.

The Tender Assessment Panel assessed all tenders in accordance with the following assessment criteria and weightings as set out in the formal tender documents:

Mandatory Criteria

- 1 Satisfactory references from referees for previous projects of similar size and scope.
- 2 Financial assessment acceptable to Council which demonstrates the tenderer's financial capacity to undertake the works.
- 3 Tenderer has as a minimum a third party accredited WHS Management System that complies with AS-NZS4801:2001 or ISO45001:2018 and is certified by a JAZ-ANZ accredited company or accredited by a NSW Government Agency.
- 4 Tenderers must hold W1 and W2 capability with Sydney Water (a requirement of Sydney Water to carry out works on their assets).

Assessable Criteria

- 1 Cost to Council – 40%
- 2 Appreciation of scope of works and construction methodology – 20%
- 3 Experience and satisfactory performance in undertaking projects of similar size, scope and risk profile, including staff qualifications and experience - 20%
- 4 Project Schedule – 5%
- 5 Workplace Health and Safety Management System and Environmental Management Policies and Procedures – 5%
- 6 Demonstrated strengthening of local economic capacity – 10%

The mandatory assessment criteria have been met by the recommended tenderer.

The Tender Assessment Panel utilised a weighted scoring method for the assessment of tenders which allocates a numerical score out of 5 in relation to the level of compliance offered by the tenders to each of the assessment criteria as specified in the tender documentation. The method then takes into account pre-determined weightings for each of the assessment criteria which provides for a total score out of 5 to be calculated for each tender. The tender with the highest total score is considered to be the tender that best meets the requirements of the tender documentation in providing best value to Council. Table 1 below summarises the results of the tender assessment and the ranking of tenders.

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF TENDER ASSESSMENT

Name of Tenderer	Ranking
Cadifern Civil	1
UTILSTRA Pty Ltd	2
Killard Infrastructure Pty Ltd	3
MMA Civil Contractors	4
Glennos Constructions Pty Ltd	5
Mid-West Excavations Pty Ltd	NON-CONFORMING

PROPOSAL

Council should authorise the engagement of Cadifern Civil to carry out the relocation of two water mains on West Dapto Road in accordance with the scope of works and technical specifications developed for the project.

The recommended tenderer has satisfied the Tender Assessment Panel that it is capable of undertaking the works to Council's standards and in accordance with the technical specification.

An acceptable financial capability assessment has been received in relation to the recommended tenderer.

Referees nominated by the recommended tenderer have been contacted by the Tender Assessment Panel and expressed satisfaction with the standard of work and methods of operation undertaken on their behalf.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 1 Members of the Tender Assessment Panel
- 2 Nominated Referees

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 goal 6 "We have affordable and accessible transport". It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan	Delivery Program 2018-2022	Operational Plan 2021-22
Strategy	4 Year Action	Operational Plan Actions
6.1.3 Effective and integrated regional transport, with a focus on road, bus, rail and freight movement (including the port of Port Kembla)	6.1.3.1 Plan and implement an integrated and sustainable transport network	Council to work with key agencies and partners to progress the provision of an effective and integrated regional transport network

RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk in accepting the recommendation of this report is considered low on the basis that the tender process has fully complied with Council's Procurement Policies and Procedures and the Local Government Act 1993.

The risk of the project works is considered medium based upon Council's risk assessment matrix and appropriate risk management strategies will be implemented.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The following sustainability implications have been considered:

- Sourcing of construction materials from within close proximity to the site where possible
- Stockpiling of site excavated materials for reuse in future works packages where possible

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It is proposed that the total project be funded from the following source/s as identified in the Operational Plan –

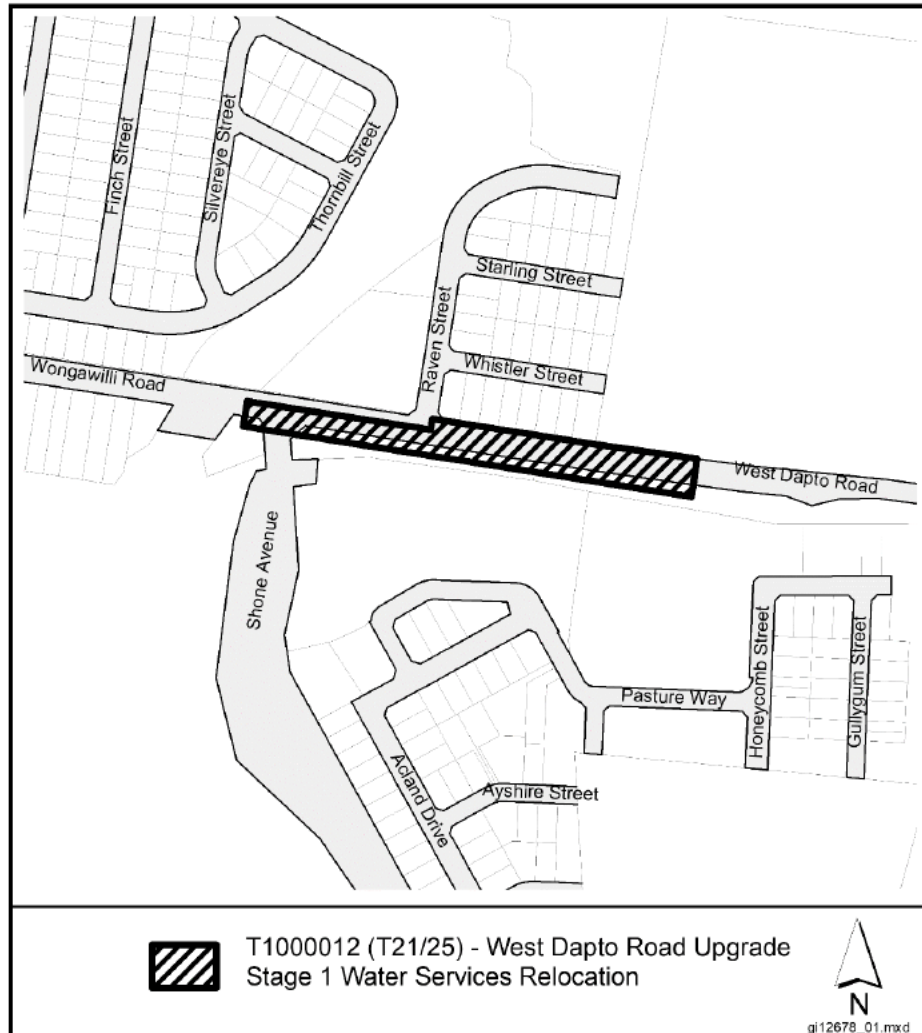
2021/22 Capital Budget

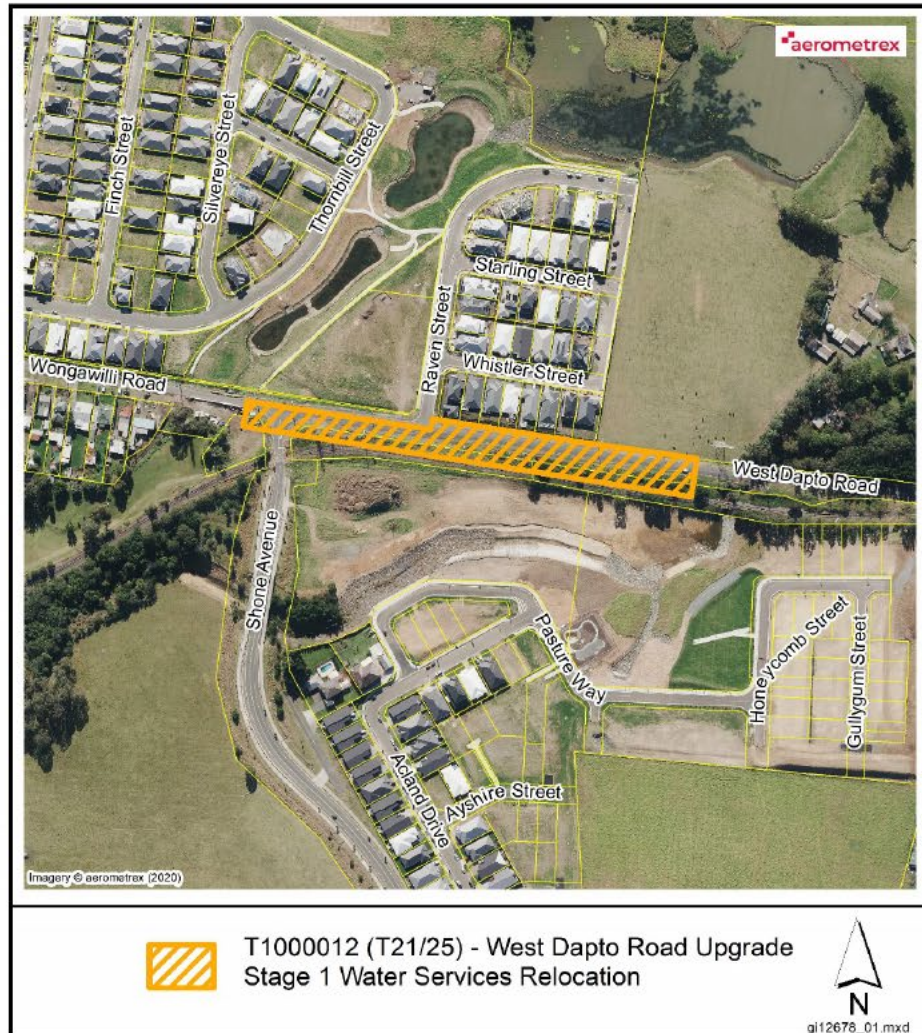
The construction of the project is fully funded by grant funding under the following program:

- NSW Government Restart - NSW Housing Acceleration Fund (HAF)

CONCLUSION

Cadifern Civil has submitted an acceptable tender for these works and Council should endorse the recommendations of this report.





ITEM 9

ANNUAL TABLING OF RETURNS OF DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS - 2020 TO 2021

The *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Code)* requires the General Manager to table all Annual Returns of Disclosure of Pecuniary Interests and Other Matters (the return) lodged by the prescribed due date of 30 September 2021 at the first Council meeting after that date.

RECOMMENDATION

Council note the tabling of the Annual Returns of Disclosure of Pecuniary Interests and Other Matters as required by Clause 4.26 of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW*.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Todd Hopwood, Manager Governance + Customer Service
Authorised by: Renee Campbell, Director Corporate Services - Connected + Engaged City

ATTACHMENTS

There are no attachments for this report

BACKGROUND

Council Officers forwarded the Office of Local Government guidelines and designated forms for the completion of returns to all relevant Councillors, staff and designated persons outlining their responsibilities to complete the return for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 in order to comply with the provisions of the *Model Code*.

All designated persons must lodge their return with the General Manager by 30 September each year. Council has identified 104 designated persons and as at the date of this report one (1) return remains outstanding due to the officer being on extended leave. A Register of these returns will be tabled at the meeting in accordance with the *Model Code of Conduct*. Due to the attendance of Councillors at this meeting, being by electronic means, separate access to the Register, by electronic means, will be provided to Councillors if required.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 goal under the objective 4.3 *our local Council has the trust of the community*.

It specifically delivers on core business activities as detailed in the Governance and Administration Service Plan 2021-22.

ITEM 10 AUGUST 2021 FINANCIALS

The financial results for August 2021 compared to phased budget are favourable across the three key performance indicators. The Operating Result [pre-capital] is a favourable variance of \$2.7M, the Funds Available from Operations is favourable by \$0.9M and the Funds Result has a favourable variance of \$4.4M.

The operating and funds results are being negatively impacted by the COVID-19 health restrictions that have reduced operations and revenue across a range of services for July and August 2021.

The Statement of Financial Position at the end of the period indicates that there is enough cash to support external restrictions.

Council has expended \$9.9M on its capital works program representing 9% of the annual budget. The year to date budget for the same period was \$12.4M.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 The financials be received and noted.
- 2 Council endorse the proposed changes to the Capital Budget for August 2021 including the reallocation of \$0.8M from capital to operating.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Brian Jenkins, Chief Financial Officer

Authorised by: Renee Campbell, Director Corporate Services - Connected + Engaged City

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Financial Statements – August 2021
- 2 Capital Project Report – August 2021

BACKGROUND

This report presents the Financial Performance of the organisation for August 2021. The below table provides a summary of the organisation's overall financial results for the year.

FORECAST POSITION	Original Budget	YTD Forecast	YTD Actual	Variation
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
KEY MOVEMENTS	1-Jul	27-Aug	27-Aug	
Operating Revenue	281.9	43.9	43.7	(0.3)
Operating Costs	(291.1)	(47.1)	(44.1)	3.0
Operating Result [Pre Capital]	(9.2)	(3.2)	(0.5)	2.7
Capital Grants & Contributions	32.1	4.9	4.1	(0.8)
Operating Result	22.9	1.7	3.6	1.9
Funds Available from Operations	58.5	7.7	8.6	0.9
Capital Works	107.1	12.4	9.9	2.6
Contributed Assets	8.4	-	-	-
Transfer to Restricted Cash	1.9	0.3	0.3	-
Borrowings Repaid	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Funded from:				
- Operational Funds	58.5	7.7	8.6	0.8
- Other Funding	54.6	3.3	3.8	0.5
Total Funds Surplus/(Deficit)	(9.7)	(2.6)	1.8	4.4

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The August 2021 Operating Result [pre-capital] deficit of \$0.5M is a favourable variance of \$2.7M compared to the phased budget deficit of \$3.2M. This favourable variance is mainly related to lower levels of expenditure on funded projects (\$1.2M), centralised studies/plans (\$0.7M) and other services offset by the negative impact of the COVID-19 lockdown on a number of operational areas.

The Operating Result of \$3.6M is a favourable variance of \$1.9M compared to phased budget. This includes the net variation above as well as a lower level of capital grants and contributions of \$0.8M.

The Funds Available from Operations indicates a favourable variation of \$0.9M. This result excludes non-cash variations and transfers to and from Restricted Assets but includes the variation in cash payments for Employee Entitlements. This result best represents the operational budget variations that impact our funding position and current financial capacity.

The current budget was adopted by Council in late June, prior to the significant escalation of the COVID-19 crisis into the new financial year. Council has already made provision for actions that are being implemented to support our ratepayers, community and businesses through the difficulties currently being experienced. Council is also aware that health restrictions will significantly impact Council's operations during the year. While the depth and breadth of impacts continue to evolve, experiences of the past periods provide reasonable insight to make provisions for the future based on refined assumptions. Council will consider variations to its budget required to reflect COVID-19 impacts at the September Quarterly Review. It is anticipated at this stage that the additional measures being introduced to support others, as well as the direct impacts on Council's revenue and expenses will be able to be managed within Council's existing capacity. Council achieved a budget savings in 2020-2021 of \$15.6M that allowed repayment of internal borrowings and additional cash holdings of \$10.6M (held as restricted assets) that will be available to address current COVID-19 costs.

At the end of August, the Capital Works Program had an expenditure of \$9.9M compared to a phased budget of \$12.4M. The August capital report recommends an increase to the program of \$2.7M of fully funded works and a reduction of \$0.8M that is being transferred from capital to operating. Due to changes in Information Management Technology services away from physical assets and towards cloud-based solutions, \$0.6M is proposed to be transferred from the capital program to the operational budget to reflect and support the commitment to recurrent payments of services. An additional \$0.2M is proposed to be transferred to the operational budget to support the critical asset requirements through the building fire safety compliance program. The outcome of this program may require additional capital works on Council buildings to ensure compliance with the fire safety requirements in future periods.

The Total Funds result as at 27 August 2021 is a favourable variance of \$4.4M compared to phased budget. This includes the favourable variance in the capital works program of \$2.5M.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash, Investments & Available Funds

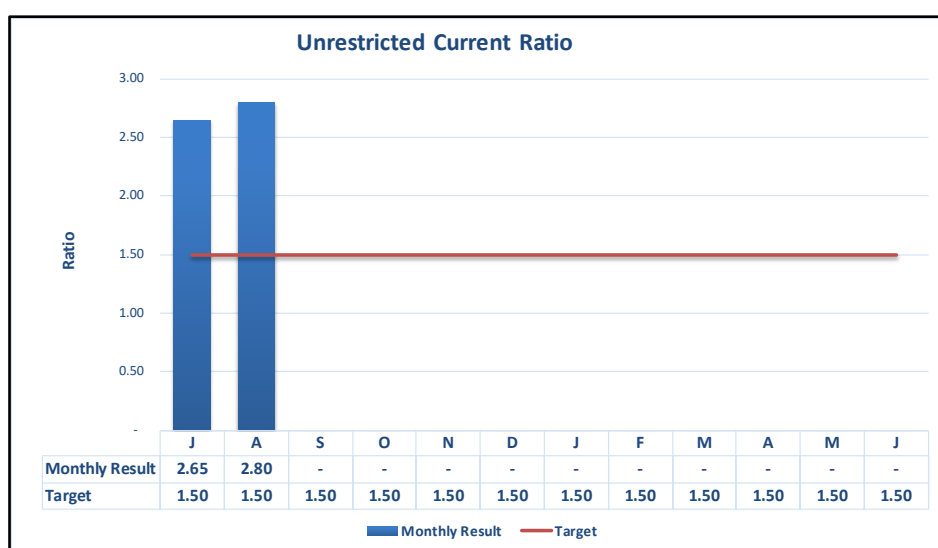
Council's cash and investments increased during August 2021 to holdings of \$176.8M compared to \$155.5M at the end of July 2021. The variation year on year does reflect the improved cashflow from rates due to the later instalment date in 2020-2021 (30 September). A significant portion of these funds are subject to restriction meaning they can only be utilised for specific purposes. As a result, Council's true available cash position is more accurately depicted by considering available funds that are uncommitted and not subject to restriction.

CASH, INVESTMENTS & AVAILABLE FUNDS			
	Actual 2020/21 \$M	Original Budget 2021/22 \$M	Actual YTD August 2021 \$M
Total Cash and Investments	172.0	105.4	176.8
Less Restrictions:			
External	78.1	59.9	78.5
Internal	70.7	41.7	70.7
CivicRisk Investment	2.7		3.2
Total Restrictions	151.5	101.6	152.4
Available Cash	20.5	3.8	24.3
Adjusted for :			
Payables	(28.2)	(26.2)	(16.8)
Receivables	21.9	24.5	8.7
Other	9.3	10.9	8.8
Net Payables & Receivables	2.9	9.2	0.7
Available Funds	23.4	13.0	25.1

External restrictions are funds that must be spent for a specific purpose and cannot be used by Council for general operations. Internal restrictions are funds that Council has determined will be used for a specific future purpose, although Council may vary that use by resolution of Council. Further details on the internal and external restrictions can be found in the Cash Flow Statement (Attachment 1).

The level of cash and investments in Council's available funds position is above the Financial Strategy target range of 3.5% to 5.5% of operational revenue (pre-capital). The increase in cash and investments is in line with cash flows related to the first rates instalment for the year. Although an extension has been provided on the payment of rates due to COVID-19, there has been a higher than anticipated level of rates income received.

The Unrestricted Current Ratio measures the Council's liquidity position or ability to meet short term obligations as they fall due. The below graph reflects Council's performance against the Local Government benchmark of greater than 1.5 times.



Borrowings

Council continues to have financial strength in its low level of borrowing. The Debt Service Cover Ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease

payments. Council's Debt Service Cover Ratio as at August 2021 exceeds the Local Government benchmark of greater than two times.

Council's Financial Strategy includes provision for additional borrowing in the future and Council will consider borrowing opportunities from time to time to bring forward the completion of capital projects where immediate funding is not available.

Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment

The Statement of Financial Position shows that \$2.69B of assets (written down value) are controlled and managed by Council for the community as at 27 August 2021. Council has expended \$9.9M on its capital works program representing 9% of the annual budget. The year to date budget for the same period was \$12.4M.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal '*We are a connected and engaged community*'. It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan Strategy	Delivery Program 2018-2022 4 Year Action	Operational Plan 2021-2022 Operational Plan Actions
4.3.2 Resources (finance, technology, assets and people) are effectively managed to ensure long term financial sustainability	4.3.2.1 Effective and transparent financial management systems are in place	Monitor and review achievement of Financial Strategy
		Continuous budget management is in place, controlled and reported
		Provide accurate and timely financial reports monthly, quarterly and via the annual statement

CONCLUSION

The financial result at the end of August is positive across the three key performance indicators.

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL					
1 July 2021 to 27 August 2021					
	Original Budget \$'000	Current Budget \$'000	YTD Budget \$'000	Actual YTD \$'000	Variance \$'000
Income Statement					
Income From Continuing Operations					
Revenue:					
Rates and Annual Charges	215,858	215,858	34,304	34,445	140
User Charges and Fees	31,493	30,689	4,578	3,206	(1,372)
Interest and Investment Revenues	3,167	3,017	493	360	(133)
Other Revenues	5,737	5,737	627	1,604	977
Rental Income	6,326	6,260	983	865	(118)
Grants & Contributions provided for Operating Purposes	19,325	19,325	2,929	2,853	(76)
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	32,091	32,091	4,920	4,165	(754)
Profit/Loss on Disposal of Assets	0	0	0	256	256
Total Income from Continuing Operations	313,998	312,978	48,834	47,755	(1,080)
Expenses From Continuing Operations					
Employee Costs	144,255	144,255	22,990	23,046	(56)
Borrowing Costs	1,954	1,954	311	86	224
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	101,873	101,873	16,259	13,837	2,422
Depreciation, Amortisation + Impairment	64,652	64,652	10,982	10,116	866
Internal Charges (labour)	(19,309)	(19,309)	(3,068)	(2,612)	(456)
Internal Charges (not labour)	(2,339)	(2,339)	(372)	(356)	(16)
Total Expenses From Continuing Operations	291,087	291,087	47,102	44,117	2,985
Operating Result	22,911	21,891	1,732	3,637	1,905
Operating Result [pre capital]	(9,180)	(10,200)	(3,187)	(528)	2,659
Funding Statement					
Net Operating Result for the Year	22,911	21,891	1,732	3,637	1,905
Add back :					
- Non-cash Operating Transactions	81,892	81,892	13,773	12,492	(1,281)
- Restricted cash used for operations	15,807	16,827	2,674	1,445	(1,228)
- Income transferred to Restricted Cash	(48,130)	(48,130)	(8,011)	(6,645)	1,366
- Payment of Accrued Leave Entitlements	(14,018)	(14,018)	(2,464)	(2,313)	151
Funds Available from Operations	58,462	58,462	7,704	8,618	914
Borrowings repaid	(5,482)	(5,482)	(871)	(417)	454
Advances (made by) / repaid to Council	0	0	0	0	0
Operational Funds Available for Capital Budget	52,980	52,980	6,833	8,200	1,368
CAPITAL BUDGET					
Assets Acquired	(107,093)	(109,405)	(12,446)	(9,895)	2,551
Contributed Assets	(8,358)	(8,358)	0	0	(0)
Transfers to Restricted Cash	(1,854)	(1,854)	(295)	(295)	0
Funded From :-					
- Operational Funds	52,980	52,980	6,833	8,200	1,368
- Sale of Assets	1,854	1,854	31	331	300
- Internally Restricted Cash	8,675	8,755	668	452	(216)
- Borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
- Capital Grants	20,069	21,760	1,528	1,850	321
- Developer Contributions (Section 94)	13,035	13,576	1,094	1,159	65
- Other Externally Restricted Cash	0	0	0	1	1
- Other Capital Contributions	10,958	10,958	5	7	2
TOTAL FUNDS SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	(9,735)	(9,735)	(2,581)	1,810	4,391

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL		
as at 27 August 2021		
	YTD Actual 2021/22 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000
Statement of Financial Position		
Current Assets		
Cash Assets	69,090	53,920
Investment Securities	92,499	103,334
Receivables	8,711	21,859
Inventories	486	463
Current Contract Assets	4,251	4,707
Other	10,535	6,682
Assets classified as held for sale	111	111
Total Current Assets	185,683	191,076
Non-Current Assets		
Non Current Cash Assets	12,000	12,000
Non Current Investment Securities	3,199	3,199
Non-Current Inventories	5,972	5,972
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,690,016	2,690,088
Investment Properties	4,600	4,600
Intangible Assets	140	152
Right-Of-Use Assets	1,411	1,471
Total Non-Current Assets	2,717,338	2,717,482
TOTAL ASSETS	2,903,021	2,908,558
Current Liabilities		
Current Payables	16,813	28,222
Current Contract Liabilities	10,493	8,177
Current Lease Liabilities	307	377
Current Provisions payable < 12 months	14,423	14,015
Current Provisions payable > 12 months	45,373	45,373
Current Interest Bearing Liabilities	5,497	5,497
Total Current Liabilities	92,906	101,662
Non-Current Liabilities		
Non Current Interest Bearing Liabilities	6,525	6,942
N/C Lease Liabilities	1,194	1,194
Non Current Provisions	39,314	39,314
Total Non-Current Liabilities	47,033	47,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES	139,939	149,113
NET ASSETS	2,763,082	2,759,445
Equity		
Accumulated Surplus	1,394,138	1,392,527
Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,223,744	1,223,744
Restricted Assets	145,199	143,174
TOTAL EQUITY	2,763,082	2,759,445

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
as at 27 August 2021		
	YTD Actual 2021/22 \$ '000	Actual 2020/21 \$ '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts:		
Rates & Annual Charges	43,304	214,468
User Charges & Fees	7,229	30,198
Interest & Interest Received	595	2,269
Grants & Contributions	6,297	58,978
Bonds, deposits and retention amounts received	-	755
Other	5,517	24,061
Payments:		
Employee Benefits & On-costs	(20,099)	(125,163)
Materials & Contracts	(14,246)	(87,653)
Borrowing Costs	(87)	(691)
Bonds, deposits and retention amounts refunded	-	(2,637)
Other	(6,327)	(20,275)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	22,183	94,309
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts:		
Sale of Investments	11,016	56,040
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	331	1,531
Payments:		
Purchase of Investments	(362)	(69,745)
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(17,509)	(78,658)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(6,526)	(90,832)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments:		
Repayment of Borrowings & Advances	(417)	(5,260)
Repayment of Finance Lease Liabilities	(70)	(348)
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	(487)	(5,608)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	15,170	(2,131)
plus: Cash & Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	53,920	56,051
plus: Investments on hand - end of year	107,698	118,533
Cash & Cash Equivalents and Investments - year to date	176,788	172,453

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
as at 27 August 2021		
	YTD Actual 2021/22 \$ '000	Actual 2020/21 \$ '000
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents and Investments - year to date	176,788	172,453
Attributable to:		
External Restrictions (refer below)	78,511	78,088
Internal Restrictions (refer below)	70,735	70,676
Unrestricted	27,542	23,689
Total External Restrictions	78,511	78,088
External Restrictions		
Developer Contributions	39,331	38,719
RMS Contributions	186	115
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants	9,080	9,687
Special Rates Levy Wollongong Mall	342	282
Special Rates Levy Wollongong City Centre	69	59
Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme	277	277
Unexpended Loans	964	965
Domestic Waste Management	10,752	10,746
Private Subsidies	5,444	5,420
Housing Affordability	9,641	9,640
Stormwater Management Service Charge	2,425	2,178
Total External Restrictions	78,511	78,088
Internal Restrictions		
Property Investment Fund	9,389	9,388
Strategic Projects	45,969	46,558
Sports Priority Program	993	943
Car Parking Strategy	1,110	1,051
MacCabe Park Development	1,614	1,590
Darcy Wentworth Park	171	171
Garbage Disposal Facility	3,737	3,415
West Dapto Development Additional Rates	7,143	6,951
Southern Phone Natural Areas	173	173
Lake Illawarra Estuary Management Fund	436	436
Total Internal Restrictions	70,735	70,676

Manager Project Delivery Division Commentary on August 2021 Capital Budget Report

On 29 June 2021, Council approved a Capital budget for 2021-2022 of \$107.1M that was increased to \$109.4M through the July capital review process. As at the end of August 2021, the approved Capital Budget is proposed to increase by a further \$1.9M bringing this to \$111.3M primarily from the introduction of additional funding for both new and existing projects that are supported by the following funding:

- State and Federal Government Safer Roads Programs
- Federal Government COVID-19 Stimulus Local Roads & Community Infrastructure (LR&CI) Funding Program
- State Government Resources for Regions funding
- State Government Greater Cities Sports Facility funding
- State Government Restart NSW grant funding
- Developer contributions

Council achieved expenditure at the end of August 2021 of \$9.9M compared to the most recently adjusted phased budget expenditure of \$9.9M and an original phased budget of \$13.3M. A review of the expenditure compared to phased budget has identified that the majority of this delay in achieving phased expenditure is due to:

- Impact of the two week shutdown of construction sites during the month of July due to COVID-19 related public health orders.

Program	Major Points of change to Capital Budget
Traffic Facilities	Remove grant from Federal Government (administered by NSW Government) Safer Roads and Pedestrian Safety Around Schools funding program for recently introduced project and replace it with Strategic Projects Reserve funding.
Roadworks	Reallocate City Wide Developer Contributions funding from Recreation Facilities Program to the Roadworks program for Factory Road, Unanderra, road upgrade project to support new Criterium Track project. Introduce Federal Government Black Safer Roads (Blackspots) Funding for existing project
West Dapto	Introduce remaining Resources for Regions Funding for Wongawilli Road/culvert Upgrade project.
Footpaths	Reallocate City Wide Developer Contributions funding from Recreation Facilities Program to the Footpaths Program for Factory Road, Unanderra, new shareway project, to support new Criterium Track project. Introduce Local Roads and Community Infrastructure funding for existing project. Introduce Public Spaces Legacy funding for new project.
Cycle/Shared Paths	Introduce (substitute) Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Funding for existing project and remove City Wide Developer Contributions funding. Introduce Wollongong 2022 Legacy partnership Funding for shared path network signposting project. Reduce the amount of Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Funding for existing project.

Program	Major Points of change to Capital Budget
Administration Buildings	<p>Reallocate budget from Administration Building's Capital budget to Operational Budget - Community Buildings Maintenance.</p> <p>Reallocate budget from Administration Buildings Program to Community Buildings program.</p>
Community Buildings	<p>Reallocate budget from Administration Buildings Program to Community Buildings Program.</p> <p>Reallocate budget from Community Buildings Program to Recreation Facilities Program</p>
Tourist Parks – Upgrades and Renewal	Reallocate budget from Tourist Parks – Upgrades and Renewal Program to Crematorium/Cemetery – Upgrades and Renewal Program
Crematorium/Cemetery – Upgrades and Renewal	Reallocate budget from Tourist Parks – Upgrades and Renewal program to Crematorium/Cemetery – Upgrades and Renewal Program.
Recreation Facilities	<p>Reallocate City Wide Developer Contributions from Recreation Facilities program to both Roadworks program and to Footpaths program for new projects to support Lindsay Mayne Park Criterium track project.</p> <p>Introduce Fed Govt. Saluting Their Service funding for public art/war memorial project at Hill 60.</p> <p>Reallocate budget from Capital Budget Contingency to Recreation Facilities for a new project.</p>
Sporting Facilities	<p>Introduce additional Sports Priority Reserve funding for new projects.</p> <p>Introduce two separate grants from Greater Cities Sports Facilities Funding program for existing projects at Beaton Park Tennis club and Fred Finch Park Netball courts.</p>
Treated Water Pools	Introduce funding from South 32 for shade structure at Western Suburbs Pool
Information Technology	Transfer budget out of Capital Budget for transfer to Operational projects.
Land Acquisitions	<p>Introduce Restart NSW for land purchase related to the completed Fowlers Rd to Fairwater Drive bridge and road extension.</p> <p>Introduce City Wide Developer Contributions funding as a deposit for potential land purchase at 51-53 Walker Street, Helensburgh</p>
Capital Project Contingency	Reallocate budget to multiple program areas as detailed above.

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORT							
as at the period ended 27 August 2021							
ASSET CLASS PROGRAMME	\$'000		\$'000		YTD EXPENDITURE	\$'000	
	CURRENT BUDGET		WORKING BUDGET			VARIATION	
	EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING	EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING		EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING
Roads And Related Assets							
Traffic Facilities	3,383	(2,708)	3,353	(2,678)	133	(30)	30
Public Transport Facilities	335	0	335	0	21	(0)	0
Roadworks	14,090	(4,300)	14,280	(4,490)	1,808	190	(190)
Bridges, Boardwalks and Jetties	2,272	(217)	2,272	(217)	360	(0)	0
TOTAL Roads And Related Assets	20,080	(7,225)	20,240	(7,385)	2,322	160	(160)
West Dapto							
West Dapto Infrastructure Expansion	8,095	(8,095)	8,298	(8,298)	765	203	(203)
TOTAL West Dapto	8,095	(8,095)	8,298	(8,298)	765	203	(203)
Footpaths And Cycleways							
Footpaths	13,268	(7,530)	13,533	(8,045)	1,169	265	(515)
Cycle/Shared Paths	8,284	(6,226)	7,966	(5,646)	670	(318)	580
Commercial Centre Upgrades - Footpaths and Cycleway	4,080	(820)	4,080	(820)	272	0	0
TOTAL Footpaths And Cycleways	25,632	(14,576)	25,579	(14,511)	2,111	(53)	65
Carparks							
Carpark Construction/Formalising	485	(325)	485	(325)	73	0	0
Carpark Reconstruction or Upgrading	1,250	0	1,250	0	263	0	0
TOTAL Carparks	1,735	(325)	1,735	(325)	335	0	0
Stormwater And Floodplain Management							
Floodplain Management	2,595	(566)	2,595	(566)	72	(0)	0
Stormwater Management	5,670	0	5,670	0	414	(0)	0
Stormwater Treatment Devices	55	0	55	0	0	(0)	0
TOTAL Stormwater And Floodplain Mar	8,320	(566)	8,320	(566)	486	(0)	0
Buildings							
Cultural Centres (IPAC, Gallery, Townhall)	700	0	700	0	106	0	0
Administration Buildings	3,035	0	2,745	0	274	(290)	0
Community Buildings	13,115	(2,783)	13,195	(2,783)	1,641	80	(0)
Public Facilities (Shelters, Toilets etc.)	440	(30)	440	(30)	20	(0)	0
TOTAL Buildings	17,290	(2,813)	17,080	(2,813)	2,041	(210)	(0)
Commercial Operations							
Tourist Park - Upgrades and Renewal	1,420	0	1,405	0	37	(15)	0
Crematorium/Cemetery - Upgrades and Renewal	115	0	130	0	9	15	0
Leisure Centres & RVGC	180	0	180	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Commercial Operations	1,715	0	1,715	0	46	(0)	0

CAPITAL PROJECT REPORT							
as at the period ended 27 August 2021							
ASSET CLASS PROGRAMME	\$'000		\$'000		YTD EXPENDITURE	\$'000	
	CURRENT BUDGET		WORKING BUDGET			VARIATION	
	EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING	EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING		EXPENDITURE	OTHER FUNDING
Parks Gardens And Sportfields							
Play Facilities	1,888	(843)	1,888	(843)	12	0	0
Recreation Facilities	4,743	(4,205)	4,453	(3,825)	431	(290)	380
Sporting Facilities	3,227	(2,620)	5,286	(4,679)	225	2,059	(2,059)
TOTAL Parks Gardens And Sportfields	9,858	(7,668)	11,627	(9,347)	668	1,769	(1,679)
Beaches And Pools							
Beach Facilities	750	(500)	750	(500)	8	(0)	(0)
Rock/Tidal Pools	350	0	350	0	13	0	0
Treated Water Pools	2,770	0	2,802	(32)	183	32	(32)
TOTAL Beaches And Pools	3,870	(500)	3,902	(532)	205	32	(32)
Natural Areas							
Natural Area Management and Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Facilities							
Whytes Gully New Cells	2,255	(2,255)	2,255	(2,255)	95	(0)	(0)
TOTAL Waste Facilities	2,255	(2,255)	2,255	(2,255)	95	(0)	(0)
Fleet							
Motor Vehicles	1,830	(979)	1,830	(979)	57	0	0
TOTAL Fleet	1,830	(979)	1,830	(979)	57	0	0
Plant And Equipment							
Mobile Plant (trucks, backhoes etc.)	4,200	(905)	4,200	(905)	363	(0)	0
TOTAL Plant And Equipment	4,200	(905)	4,200	(905)	363	(0)	0
Information Technology							
Information Technology	1,650	0	1,050	0	137	(600)	0
TOTAL Information Technology	1,650	0	1,050	0	137	(600)	0
Library Books							
Library Books	1,283	0	1,283	0	261	(0)	0
TOTAL Library Books	1,283	0	1,283	0	261	(0)	0
Public Art							
Art Gallery Acquisitions	137	0	137	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Public Art	137	0	137	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisitions							
Land Acquisitions	250	(250)	918	(918)	0	668	(668)
TOTAL Land Acquisitions	250	(250)	918	(918)	0	668	(668)
Non-Project Allocations							
Capital Project Contingency	1,205	0	1,113	0	0	(92)	0
TOTAL Non-Project Allocations	1,205	0	1,113	0	0	(92)	0
GRAND TOTAL	109,405	(46,157)	111,282	(48,834)	9,895	1,877	(2,677)

ITEM 11 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT - AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 2021

This report provides an overview of Council's investment portfolio performance for the months of August and September 2021.

Council's average weighted return for August 2021 was 0.07% which was above the benchmark return of 0.00%. Council had a negative return of 0.04% for September 2021 due to negative valuations of the TCorp funds and Floating Rate Notes reflecting the continuing volatility in the market. The remainder of Council's portfolio continues to provide a high degree of credit quality and liquidity, but historically low interest returns.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Council receive the Statement of Investment for August and September 2021.
- 2 Council note a variation to the Investment Strategy target to increase the institutional exposure applicable to the NAB up to 40% for the period to July to December 2021.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Brian Jenkins, Chief Financial Officer

Authorised by: Renee Campbell, Director Corporate Services - Connected + Engaged City

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Statement of Investment - August and September 2021
- 2 Investment Income Compared to Budget 2020-2021

BACKGROUND

Council is required to invest its surplus funds in accordance with the Ministerial Investment Order and Office of Local Government guidelines. The Order reflects a conservative approach and restricts the investment types available to Council. In compliance with the Order and Office of Local Government guidelines, Council adopted an Investment Policy on 10 December 2018. The Investment Policy provides a framework for the credit quality, institutional diversification and maturity constraints Council's portfolio can be exposed to. Council's investment portfolio was controlled by Council's Finance Division during the period to ensure compliance with the Investment Policy. Council's Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee's (ARIC) role of overseer provides for the review of Council's Investment Policy and the Management Investment Strategy.

Council's Responsible Accounting Officer is required to sign the complying Statement of Investment contained within the report, certifying that all investments were made in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government Regulation 2005.

Council's investment holdings as at 27 August 2021 were \$176,195,398 (Statement of Investment attached) [28 August 2020 \$144,586,159], and as at 24 September 2021 were \$187,277,949 (Statement of Investment attached) [25 September 2020 \$145,776,471]. These figures include Council's interest in CivicRisk Mutual Ltd recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2021.

Council's average weighted return for August 2021 was 0.07% which was above the benchmark return of 0.00%. Council's average weighted return for September 2021 was negative 0.04% which was below the benchmark return of 0.00%. This result was primarily due to the negative marked to market valuation of the aggregated Floating Rate Notes and the NSW TCorp Hourglass facilities. The remainder of Council's portfolio continues to provide a high degree of credit quality and liquidity and historically low interest returns. The global markets are still experiencing unprecedented turmoil and volatility in the wake of COVID-19 and may still provide uncertainty for the foreseeable future.

At 24 September 2021, year to date interest and investment revenue of \$254,696 was recognised compared to the year to date budget of \$624,263. While there remains a high level of volatility and valuations are expected to move up and down during the year it is now considered that the budgeted returns from investments will require adjustment at the September Quarterly Review.

Council's 18 floating rate notes had a net increase in value of \$13,887 for August 2021 and a net decrease in value of \$71,459 for September 2021.

Council holds two Mortgaged Backed Securities (MBS) that recorded a net decrease in value of \$1,089 for August 2021 and a net increase in value of \$1,355 for September 2021. The market value of this security takes into account the extended term of the security along with the limited liquidity and the coupon margin reflects pre-Global Financial Crisis (GFC) pricing. While the maturity dates are outside Council's control, the investment advisors had previously indicated capital is not at risk at that stage and recommended a hold strategy due to the illiquid nature of the investment.

Council has two investment holdings under the NSW TCorp Hour Glass Facility: the Long-Term Growth Facility and the NSW TCorpIM Cash Fund. The Long-Term Growth recorded a net increase in value of \$46,975 in August and a net decrease of \$55,818 in September. The Cash Fund recorded a net increase in value of \$195 in August 2021 and a net decrease of \$6,254 in September. The fluctuation in the Long-Term Growth Facility is a reflection of the current share market volatility both domestically and internationally and is diversified across a number of different asset classes that have differing risk and return characteristics. The TCorp Cash Fund generally provides relatively stable returns over extended time periods with low potential for capital loss while maintaining high levels of liquidity, similar to an at call account, and only invests in Australian cash and fixed interests. The current environment of historically low interest rates and credit spreads mean the future returns for the funds will, as a result, be lower.

At their September 2021 meeting, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) maintained the official cash rate at the record low of 0.10%. The RBA will continue to assess the outlook and adjust policy as needed to foster sustainable growth in demand and inflation outcomes consistent with the inflation target over time.

The current Investment Policy sets a 40% maximum exposure limit to individual institutions within the AAA category. This limit is currently considered to include funds held within the NAB (Council's banker) savings account that is used daily to hold cash. Through the banking services contract with the NAB, that includes a fixed margin over the current cash rate, this account is providing a better return than alternate short to medium term investments available to Council. At the end of August 2021, the exposure to NAB was 31.15%, which was above the 25% target set in the Investment Strategy but within Investment Policy requirements. The NAB savings account is currently providing a better return than the TCorp Cash Fund and is currently the best option available for surplus cash.

It is proposed that Council operate above the targeted institutional exposure described in the current Investment Strategy for NAB to take advantage of the returns that can be achieved through the NAB savings account. The longer-term impact of the economic environment on this measure will be considered in the preparation of the Investment Strategy for January to June 2022.

The current investment portfolio complies with Council's Investment Policy which was endorsed by Council on 10 December 2018. Council's Responsible Accounting Officer has signed the Statement of Investment contained within the report, certifying all investments were made in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government Regulation 2005.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal '*We are a connected and engaged community*'. It specifically delivers on the following:

Community Strategic Plan Strategy	Delivery Program 2018-2022 4 Year Action	Operational Plan 2021-2022 Operational Plan Actions
4.3.2 Resources (finance, technology, assets and people) are effectively managed to ensure long term financial sustainability	4.3.2.1 Effective and transparent financial management systems are in place	Monitor and review achievement of Financial Strategy
		Continuous budget management is in place, controlled and reported
		Provide accurate and timely financial reports monthly, quarterly and via the annual statement

CONCLUSION

The investments for August recorded an average weighted return above the annualised Bloomberg Bank Bill Index Benchmark, and in September 2021 recorded a negative return due to downward valuations reflecting the continuing volatility in the market. The portfolio performed unfavourably when compared to the year to date budget and will require adjustment at the September Quarterly Review.

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT 27 August 2021							
DIRECT INVESTMENTS							
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Security	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest / Coupon Rate
NAB General Fund	A1+	-	2,121,613	General A/c	27/08/2021	27/08/2021	
NAB Professional Maximiser	A1+	-	48,165,232	Prof Fund A/c	27/08/2021	27/08/2021	0.50%
Members Equity Bank Ltd	S&P ST A2	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	25/03/2021	21/09/2021	0.45%
Members Equity Bank Ltd	S&P ST A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	19/10/2021	0.50%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moodys A3	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	25/09/2020	25/11/2021	0.80%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	4,000,000	4,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	26/11/2021	0.54%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	2/12/2019	2/12/2021	0.91%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moodys ST P-2	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	25/03/2021	20/12/2021	0.40%
Members Equity Bank Ltd	S&P ST A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	0.50%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moodys A3	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	25/09/2020	25/01/2022	0.80%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	4,000,000	4,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	25/01/2022	0.55%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	25/03/2021	18/02/2022	0.40%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	28/05/2021	22/02/2022	0.36%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	22/04/2022	0.50%
IMB Ltd	Moodys ST P-2	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	28/04/2021	28/04/2022	0.35%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	28/05/2021	27/05/2022	0.39%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	25/11/2022	0.56%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	23/12/2022	0.52%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	22/12/2023	0.60%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	6/03/2019	6/03/2024	1.02%
Total			106,286,846				

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT 27 August 2021 continued							
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Bond and Floating Rate Note Securities

DIRECT INVESTMENTS							
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Security	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest / Coupon Rate
Credit Union Australia Ltd	S&P BBB	1,200,000	1,203,780	FRN	6/09/2018	6/09/2021	1.27%
AMP Bank Ltd	S&P BBB	1,500,000	1,503,795	FRN	10/09/2018	10/09/2021	1.10%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	1,500,000	1,502,730	FRN	16/11/2018	25/10/2021	0.76%
Credit Union Australia Ltd	Moodys Baa1	1,000,000	1,008,950	FRN	4/03/2019	4/03/2022	1.26%
AMP Bank Ltd	S&P BBB	3,000,000	3,007,500	FRN	30/03/2017	30/03/2022	1.08%
Suncorp Bank	S&P A+	1,500,000	1,513,290	FRN	30/08/2017	16/08/2022	0.99%
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	Moodys A3	3,000,000	3,027,510	FRN	12/12/2019	12/09/2022	0.87%
Bank Australia Limited	S&P BBB	4,000,000	4,040,080	FRN	2/12/2019	2/12/2022	0.93%
ANZ Banking Group Ltd	S&P AA-	1,000,000	1,014,220	FRN	9/05/2018	9/05/2023	0.92%
National Australia Bank Ltd	S&P AA-	3,000,000	3,055,230	FRN	26/09/2018	26/09/2023	0.96%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	1,500,000	1,527,660	FRN	16/11/2018	16/11/2023	0.97%
ANZ Banking Group Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,045,000	FRN	6/12/2018	6/12/2023	1.06%
National Australia Bank Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,044,820	FRN	19/06/2019	19/06/2024	0.95%
Macquarie Bank	Moodys A2	2,000,000	2,029,320	FRN	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	0.85%
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	Moodys A3	1,700,000	1,704,335	FRN	2/12/2020	2/12/2025	0.55%
Macquarie Bank	S&P A+	5,000,000	5,009,650	FRN	9/12/2020	9/12/2025	0.50%
Suncorp Bank	S&P A+	2,100,000	2,103,759	FRN	24/02/2021	24/02/2026	0.46%
Newcastle Permanent Building Society Ltd	S&P BBB	5,000,000	5,022,950	FRN	4/03/2021	4/03/2026	0.66%
Teachers Mutual Bank Ltd	Moodys Baa1	1,100,000	1,103,564	FRN	16/06/2021	16/06/2026	0.70%
Emerald Reverse Mortgage Trust	S&P A	500,971	400,802	MBS	17/07/2006	21/08/2051	0.46%
Emerald Reverse Mortgage Trust	S&P A	2,000,000	1,300,160	MBS	17/07/2006	21/08/2056	0.76%
Total			45,169,105				

Managed Funds & Other

MANAGED FUNDS						
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Purchase Date	Monthly	FYTD (Actual)
TcorpIM Cash Fund Facility	N/A	18,210,183	18,210,183	28/06/2019	0.00%	0.01%
Tcorp Long Term Growth Facility Trust	N/A		3,330,265	13/06/2007	1.87%	3.84%
Total			21,540,448			

Membership interest in Investment Body	Fair Value of Holding \$
CivicaRisk Mutual Limited	3,199,000

TOTAL INVESTMENTS **\$ 176,195,398**

* The maturity date provided is the weighted-average life of the security. This is the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of security's issuance until each dollar is repaid based on an actuarial assessment. Assessments are carried out on a regular basis which can potentially extend the life of the investment. Current assessments anticipate an extension of life of the investment.

This is to certify that all of the above investments have been placed in accordance with the Act, the regulations and Council's Investment Policies.

Brian Jenkins
RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT 24 September 2021							
DIRECT INVESTMENTS							
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Security	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest / Coupon Rate
NAB General Fund	A1+	-	2,039,114	General A/c	24/09/2021	24/09/2021	
NAB Professional Maximiser	A1+	-	38,412,457	Prof Fund A/c	24/09/2021	24/09/2021	0.50%
Members Equity Bank Ltd	S&P ST A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	19/10/2021	0.50%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moody's A3	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	25/09/2020	25/11/2021	0.80%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	4,000,000	4,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	26/11/2021	0.54%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	2/12/2019	2/12/2021	0.89%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moody's ST P-2	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	25/03/2021	20/12/2021	0.40%
Members Equity Bank Ltd	S&P ST A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	0.50%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	Moody's A3	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	25/09/2020	25/01/2022	0.80%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	4,000,000	4,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	25/01/2022	0.55%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	25/03/2021	18/02/2022	0.40%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	28/05/2021	22/02/2022	0.36%
BNK Banking Corporation Ltd t/as Goldfields Money	Unrated ST UR	250,000	250,000	T/Deposit	16/09/2021	16/03/2022	0.75%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	22/04/2022	0.50%
IMB Ltd	Moody's ST P-2	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	28/04/2021	28/04/2022	0.35%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P ST A1+	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	28/05/2021	27/05/2022	0.39%
Arab Bank Australia Ltd	Unrated ST UR	250,000	250,000	T/Deposit	16/09/2021	16/06/2022	0.65%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	3,000,000	3,000,000	T/Deposit	26/11/2020	25/11/2022	0.56%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	23/12/2022	0.52%
Judo Bank	S&P BBB-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	17/09/2021	18/09/2023	0.95%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	5,000,000	5,000,000	T/Deposit	23/12/2020	22/12/2023	0.60%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	6/03/2019	6/03/2024	1.01%
Judo Bank	S&P BBB-	2,000,000	2,000,000	T/Deposit	17/09/2021	17/09/2024	1.20%
Total			95,951,571				

WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT 24 September 2021 continued							
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Bond and Floating Rate Note Securities

DIRECT INVESTMENTS							
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Security	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Interest / Coupon Rate
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	1,500,000	1,502,775	FRN	16/11/2018	25/10/2021	0.76%
Credit Union Australia Ltd	Moody's Baa1	1,000,000	1,005,780	FRN	4/03/2019	4/03/2022	1.24%
AMP Bank Ltd	S&P BBB	3,000,000	3,009,810	FRN	30/03/2017	30/03/2022	1.08%
Suncorp Bank	S&P A+	1,500,000	1,513,395	FRN	30/08/2017	16/08/2022	0.99%
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	Moody's A3	3,000,000	3,021,390	FRN	12/12/2019	12/09/2022	0.86%
Bank Australia Limited	S&P BBB	4,000,000	4,029,240	FRN	2/12/2019	2/12/2022	0.91%
ANZ Banking Group Ltd	S&P AA-	1,000,000	1,013,480	FRN	9/05/2018	9/05/2023	0.92%
National Australia Bank Ltd	S&P AA-	3,000,000	3,051,900	FRN	26/09/2018	26/09/2023	0.96%
Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	S&P AA-	1,500,000	1,526,205	FRN	16/11/2018	16/11/2023	0.97%
ANZ Banking Group Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,037,340	FRN	6/12/2018	6/12/2023	1.04%
National Australia Bank Ltd	S&P AA-	2,000,000	2,036,560	FRN	19/06/2019	19/06/2024	0.93%
Macquarie Bank	Moody's A2	2,000,000	2,028,620	FRN	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	0.85%
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	Moody's A3	1,700,000	1,701,938	FRN	2/12/2020	2/12/2025	0.53%
Macquarie Bank	S&P A+	5,000,000	5,003,050	FRN	9/12/2020	9/12/2025	0.49%
Suncorp Bank	S&P A+	2,100,000	2,101,722	FRN	24/02/2021	24/02/2026	0.46%
Newcastle Permanent Building Society Ltd	S&P BBB	5,000,000	5,014,500	FRN	4/03/2021	4/03/2026	0.64%
Teachers Mutual Bank Ltd	Moody's Baa1	1,100,000	1,102,167	FRN	16/06/2021	16/06/2026	0.69%
Suncorp Bank	Moody's A1	3,750,000	3,746,813	FRN	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	0.49%
Emerald Reverse Mortgage Trust	S&P A	500,971	400,977	MBS	17/07/2006	21/08/2051	0.46%
Emerald Reverse Mortgage Trust	S&P A	2,000,000	1,301,340	MBS	17/07/2006	21/08/2056	0.76%
Total			46,149,002				

Managed Funds & Other

MANAGED FUNDS						
Investment Body	Rating	Purchase Price \$	Fair Value of Holding \$	Purchase Date	Monthly	FYTD (Actual)
Tcorp M Cash Fund Facility	N/A	38,203,929	38,203,929	28/06/2019		
Tcorp Long Term Growth Facility Trust	N/A		3,774,447	13/06/2007		
Total			41,978,377			

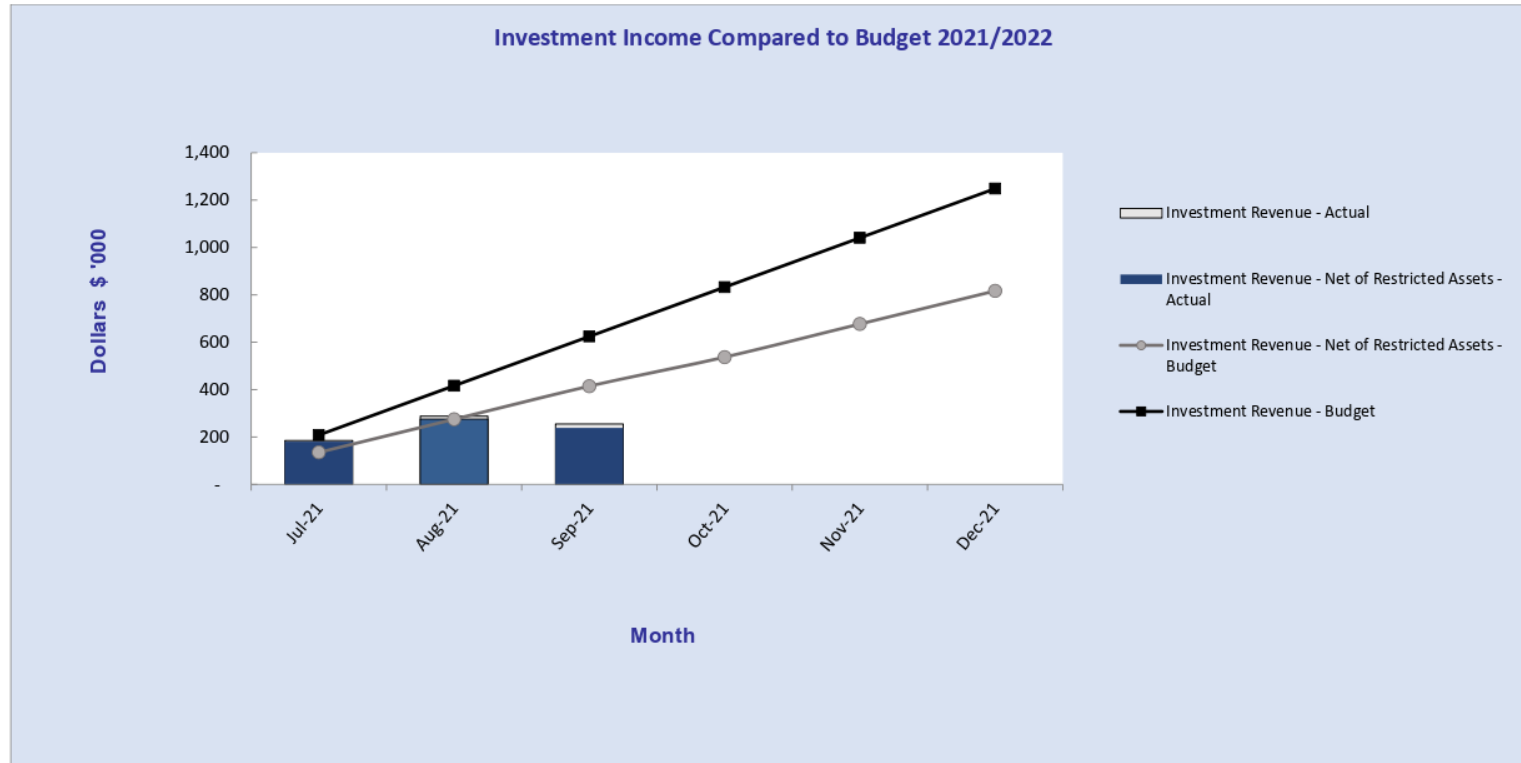
Membership interest in Investment Body	Fair Value of Holding \$
CivicRisk Mutual Limited	3,199,000

TOTAL INVESTMENTS **\$ 187,277,949**

* The maturity date provided is the weighted-average life of the security. This is the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of security's issuance until each dollar is repaid based on an actuarial assessment. Assessments are carried out on a regular basis which can potentially extend the life of the investment. Current assessments anticipate an extension of life of the investment.

This is to certify that all of the above investments have been placed in accordance with the Act, the regulations and Council's Investment Policies.

Brian Jenkins
RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



ITEM 12

CITY OF WOLLONGONG TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MINUTES OF MEETING HELD 14 SEPTEMBER 2021

The City of Wollongong Traffic Committee meeting was held on 14 September 2021. The items in Sections 2, 4 to 6 of the Traffic Committee Minutes are to be adopted by Council through delegated authority. The items listed in Section 3 of the Traffic Committee Minutes are the object of this report and are recommended to Council for approval for temporary Regulation of Traffic on public roads for works or events by independent parties.

RECOMMENDATION

In accordance with the powers delegated to Council, the Minutes and Recommendations of the Wollongong Traffic Committee meeting held on 14 September 2021 in relation to Regulation of Traffic be adopted.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Trish McClure, Manager Infrastructure Strategy + Planning
Authorised by: Joanne Page, Director Infrastructure + Works - Connectivity Assets + Liveable City (Acting)

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Coastal Classic Trail Run TCP
- 2 Belmore Street Wollongong TCP

1. OTFORD – STATION, BEAUMONT AND FANSHAWE ROADS – COASTAL CLASSIC 30KM TRAIL RUN

BACKGROUND

The event organisers for the annual Coastal Classic Trail Run have applied to close Station, Beaumont and Fanshawe Roads, Otford. This event was previously proposed for Saturday 4 September 2021 and considered by the Traffic Committee at its meeting on 1 June 2021. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the event organisers have postponed this event, with the proposed new date being Saturday 4 December 2021 between 7.30am and 3.00pm. The event will start at Otford Public School and arrangements have been made for participants to register at the school as in previous years. Based on previous years' experience, the organisers have a good relationship with the Otford community and this event will have minimal effect on the wider community in terms of the road network.

The organisers are also arranging for permission to cross Lady Wakehurst Drive under traffic control, from Transport for NSW. Runners will be released every 5 seconds and the crossing of Lady Wakehurst Drive can be managed on a hold and release pattern.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The submitted Traffic Control Plan of closures of Station, Beaumont and Fanshawe Roads be approved subject to [Council's Standard Conditions for Road Closures](#) and approval from TfNSW to cross Lady Wakehurst Drive.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Consultation with affected property owners is a condition of approval for this event.

2. WOLLONGONG – BEMORE STREET – CLOSURE BETWEEN RAILWAY PARADE AND VICTORIA STREET

BACKGROUND

Three construction companies working on large projects in Belmore Street have approached Council to close Belmore Street between Railway Parade and Victoria Street. The reason for the closure is to reduce the risk to the general public created by having three construction sites in close proximity. Local access is still allowed for residents, businesses and their visitors by way of traffic control.

The applicant is proposing to close the road with limited access for six (6) months, with the possibility of extension. Council is supportive, however, internal staff will monitor this closure to ensure the safety of road users and the general public – or the closure may be revoked.

The proposal is to close Belmore Street between Railway Parade and Victoria Street, Wollongong, with limited access from 19 October 2021 to 19 April 2022. This is subject to periodic reviews by our Traffic and Construction Compliance team, to ensure safe work is being carried out in accordance with the TMP, Traffic Control Plan and regulations. Additionally, the applicant must ensure residents and businesses needs are met during the closure, to minimise the effect of the closure.

This item was discussed at the previous Traffic Committee meeting and was on hold pending updated detour and after-hours traffic control plans. This updated information is attached.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The submitted Traffic Control Plans for Belmore Street between Railway Parade and Victoria Street, Wollongong, be approved subject to [Council's Standard Conditions for Road Closures](#) and the removal of two (2) u-turn detour signs.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The applicant has already consulted with all residents and businesses along this street and provided evidence. They have had only one concern from a business, which has since been addressed.

This representative has guaranteed that there will always be one point of contact from the three companies, should there be any issues in the future.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong 2028 Goal "We have affordable and accessible transport". It specifically delivers on core business activities as detailed in the Service Plan 2020-21.

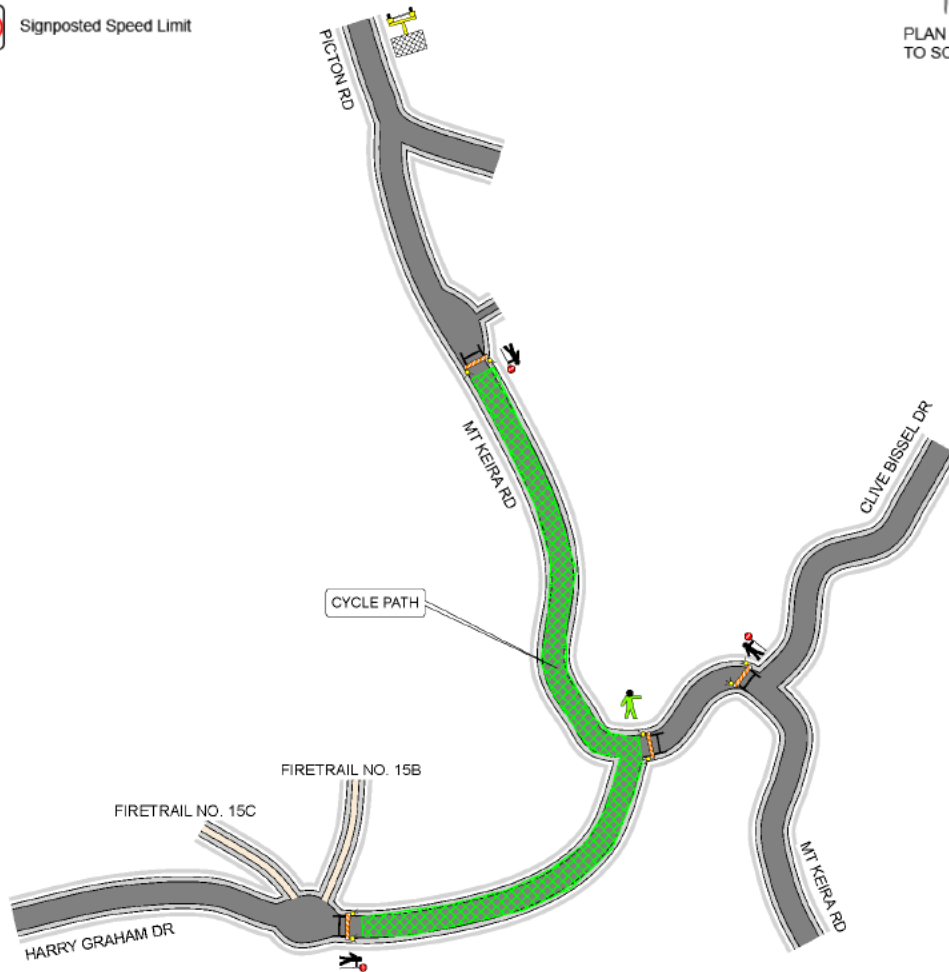
Coastal Classic Trail Run - Page 1 of 4

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

Appendix C – Traffic Control Plans (TCP's)



TCP AS230821-01 Rev.01



Note 1:
Traffic control signage and devices shall be installed by suitably qualified and ticketed, RMS authorised personnel only. All signs and equipment shall COMPLY Australian Standard AS1742.3:2019 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3: Traffic Control for Works on Roads.

Implemented By:
Amended By:
Ticket #:
Date:
Signature:

TCP #:	Client:	Description of the works:	Date	Rev	Comments	Drawn By:
AS-230821-01	Wollongong Cycle Club	Wollongong Cycle Club require planned road closures of Harry Graham Drive and part of Mount Keira Road during scheduled road cycling race events.	15/07/20	00	Initial Design	Allan Smith
	Road Name: Harry Graham Drive & Mount Keira Road	This TCS shows the overall road closure and location of the extremities of the road closure.	23/08/21	01	Annual Review	TCT 0003467
	Suburb: Mount Keira			02		Checked By: Steven Murray
						TCT 0070603

TMP – V1.0

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Coastal Classic Trail Run - Page 2 of 4

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN



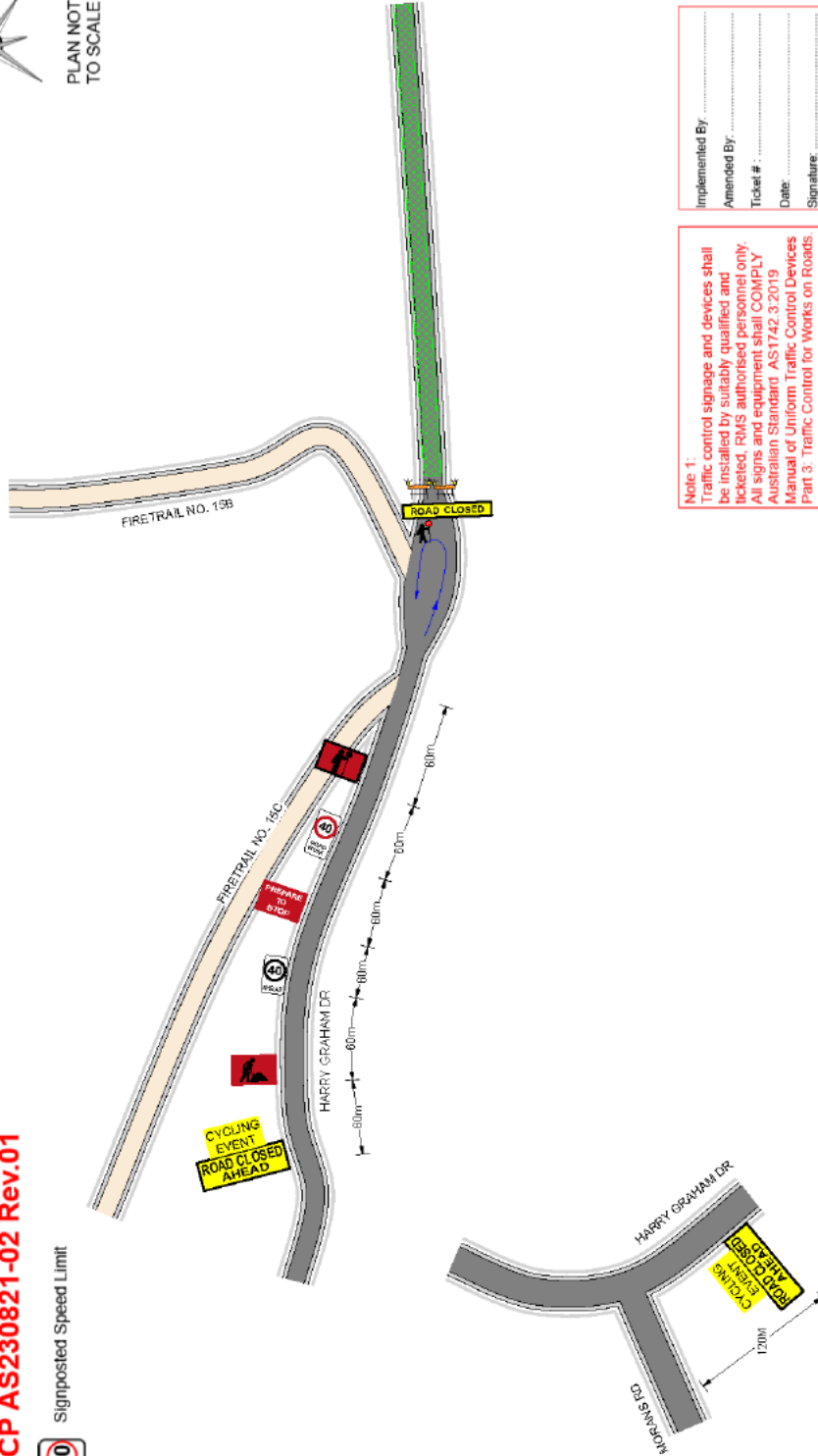
TCP AS230821-02 Rev.01



Signposted Speed Limit



PLAN NOT
TO SCALE



Implemented By:
Amended By:
Ticket #:
Date:
Signature:

Note 1:
Traffic control signage and devices shall be installed by suitably qualified and ticketed, RMS authorised personnel only. All signs and equipment shall COMPLY Australian Standard AS1742.3.2019 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3: Traffic Control for Works on Roads.

TCP #:	Client:	Description of the works:	Date	Rev	Comments
AS-230821-02	Wollongong Cycle Club	Wollongong Cycle Club require planned road closures of Harry Graham Drive and part of Mount Keira Road during scheduled road cycling race events. This TGS shows the road closure point and advance warning signage approaching the closure on Harry Graham Dr, Mount Kembla.	15/07/20	00	Initial Design
	Road Name: Harry Graham Drive		23/08/21	01	Annual Review
	Suburb: Mount Kembla			02	

Drawn By:
Allan Smith
TCT 0003407

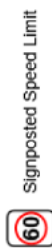
Checked By: Steven Murray
TCT 0070603

Coastal Classic Trail Run - Page 3 of 4

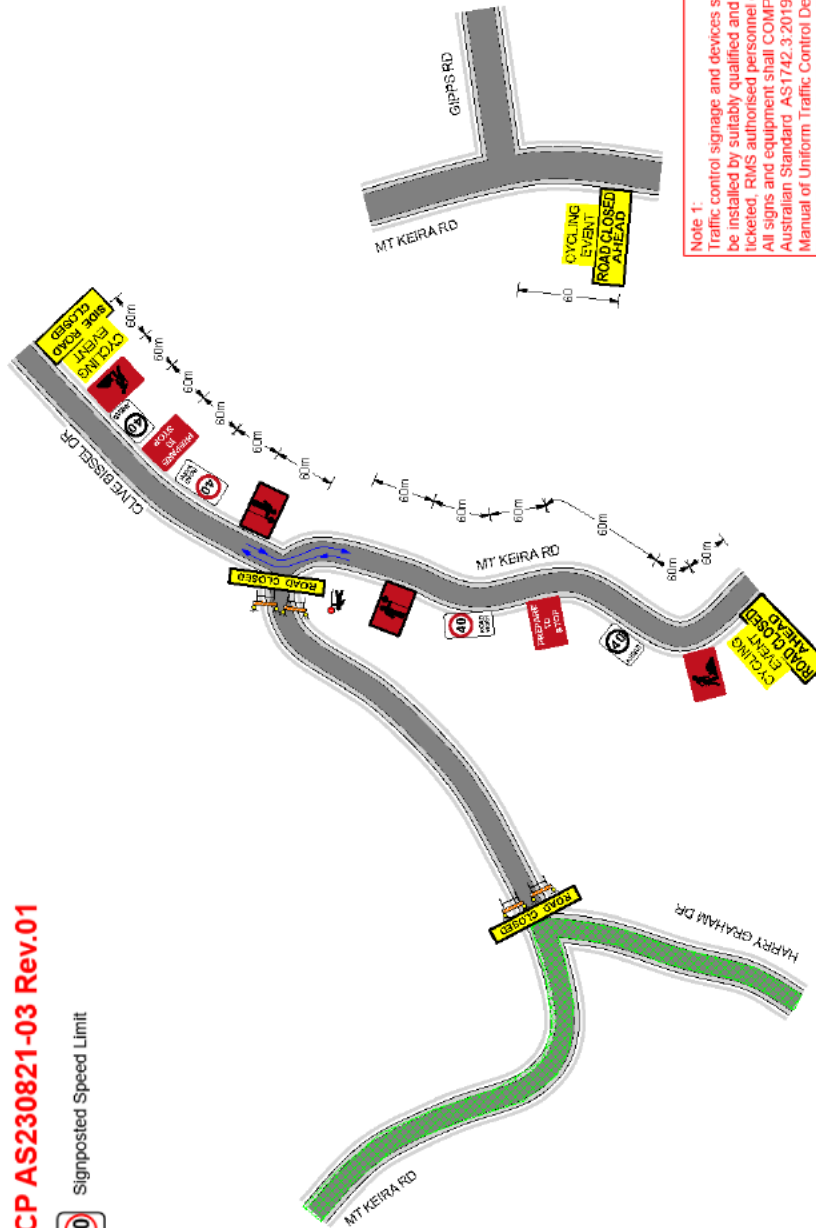
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN



TCP AS230821-03 Rev.01



Signposted Speed Limit



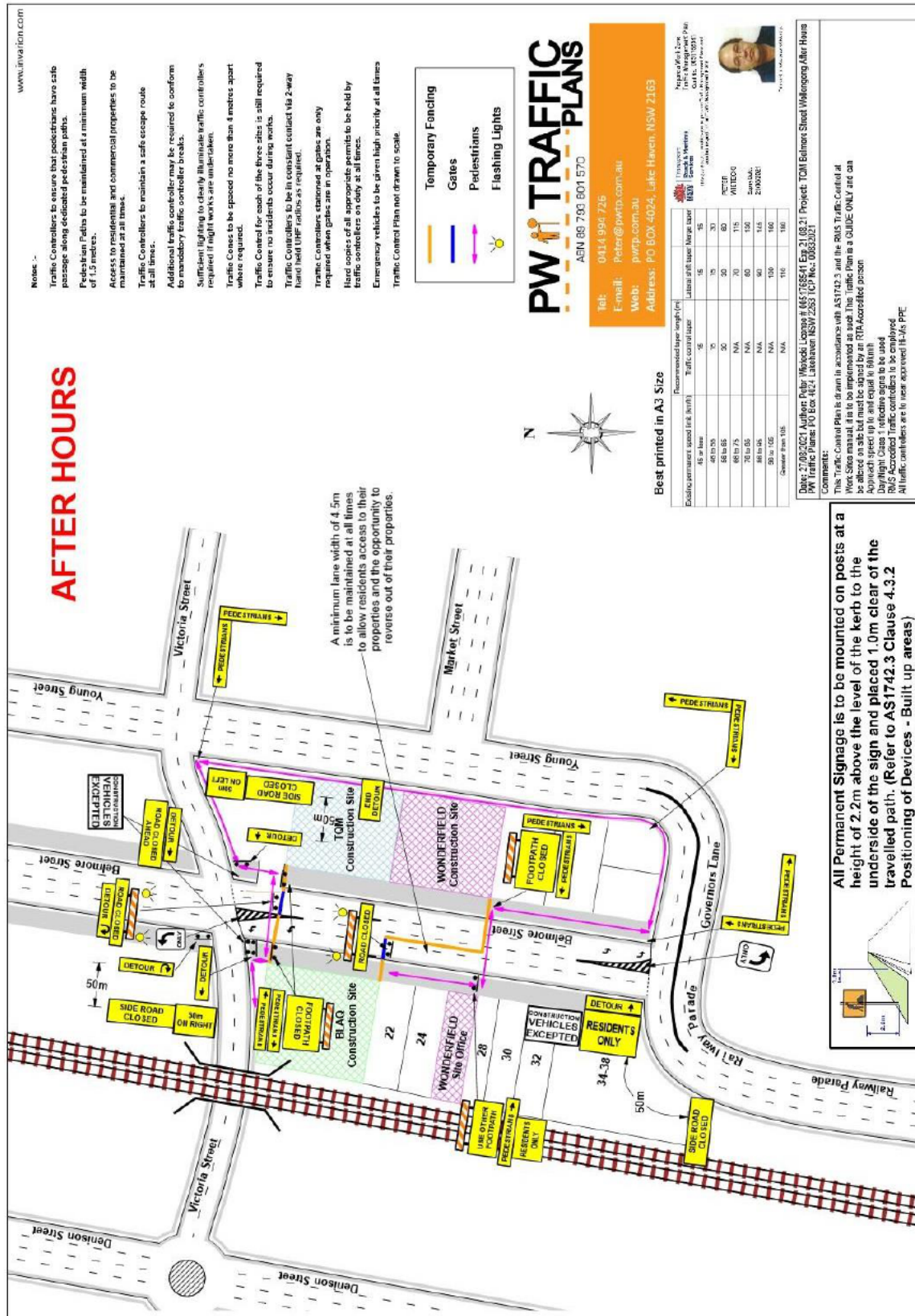
Implemented By:
Amended By:
Ticket #:
Date:
Signature:

Note 1:
Traffic control signage and devices shall be installed by suitably qualified and ticketed, RMS authorised personnel only. All signs and equipment shall COMPLY Australian Standard AS1742.3:2019 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3: Traffic Control for Works on Roads.

TCP #:	Client:	Wollongong Cycle Club	Description of the works:	Date	Rev	Comments
AS-230821-03	Road Name:	Mount Keira Road at Clive Bissell Drive	Wollongong Cycle Club require planned road closures of Harry Graham Drive and part of Mount Keira Road during scheduled road cycling race events. This TOS shows the road closure point and advance warning signage approaching the closure on Mount Keira Rd at Clive Bissell Dr, Mount Keira.	15/07/20	00	Initial Design
	Suburb:	Mount Keira		23/08/21	01	Annual Review
					02	

Drawn By: Allan Smith
TCT 0003407
Checked By: Steven Murray
TCT 0070603

Belmore Street Wollongong TCP - Page 2 of 3



PW TRAFFIC PLANS

Tel: 0415 934 726
E-mail: pw@pwtraffic.com.au
Web: www.pwtraffic.com.au
Address: PO Box 4024, Lake Haven, NSW 2518

Project No: 2102
Client: [Redacted]
Date: 2021-02-21

Author: Peter Weirald License # 005178541 Exp: 21.02.21 Project: TCU/Seamless Street Wollongong Detours
PW Traffic Plans: PO Box 4024 Lake Haven NSW 2518 TCP No.: 01742021

Comments:
This Traffic Control Plan is drawn in accordance with AS 1742.3 and the RMS Traffic Control at Night Rules.
The plan must be signed by a COMET ONLY and can be altered on site but must be signed by an RTA Accredited person.
Approach speed up to and equal to 50km/h.
Day/Night Class I reflective signs to be used.
RTS Accredited Traffic controllers to be employed.
All traffic controllers are to wear approved Hi Vis PPE.

Legend:
Construction Vehicle Ingress
Construction Vehicle Egress

Scale:
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

North Arrow

Best printed in A3 Size

ITEM 13 NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR MITHRA COX - OCEANX OFFSHORE WIND FARM

Councillor Mithra Cox has submitted the following Notice of Motion –

“I formally move that Council –

- 1 Welcome the announcement from renewable energy company OceanX that they intend to build a large offshore wind farm off the Illawarra coast.
- 2 Write to OceanX, inviting them to brief Council on their plans, specifically -
 - a What further regulatory framework and approvals are required, given that this is a new industry based offshore and offshore wind has required special federal legislation to enable approval at the federal level
 - b What the onshore land use requirements will be
 - c What types of jobs will be created and how many
 - d What the estimated size of the windfarm will be and what the timeframe for construction will be.”

Background provided by Councillor Cox:

Oceanex Energy was set up last year by the founders of Star of the South, the company behind the massive 2GW project off the coast of Gippsland in Victoria that is likely to be the country's first offshore wind farm. Star of the South has been waiting several years for the federal government to introduce legislation to enable an approvals process for offshore wind, because it is a new industry with no existing process for assessment and approval. This legislation was finally introduced into Parliament on September 3rd this year and is expected to be passed by the end of the year.

Oceanex has flagged plans for 7.5GW of floating wind projects at various locations off the coast of New South Wales, including the Illawarra, with feasibility studies already underway.

The offshore wind farms would be located around 30km out to sea, and float on the ocean surface rather than being built onto the ocean floor. This technology allows the turbines to be further out to sea, where the wind is stronger and more constant, and where there is less visual impact from the shore.

The International Energy Agency has identified offshore wind as key to the transition away from coal, because the wind resources offshore are constant and predictable and wind farms can be built at a very large scale. The coastline off the Illawarra has been identified as one of the locations with very constant and reliable wind resources. The proposed wind farm in Gippsland represents about 20% of Victoria's energy needs. The Illawarra proposal is likely to be of a similar scale.

More information can be found via the following links:

<https://reneweconomy.com.au/oceanex-eyes-massive-10gw-of-offshore-and-floating-wind-farms-in-australia/>

<https://theconversation.com/australias-first-offshore-wind-farm-bill-was-a-long-time-coming-but-here-are-4-reasons-its-not-up-to-scratch-yet-167196>

ITEM 14

NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR JANICE KERSHAW - INVESTIGATION INTO THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNITY BATTERIES

Councillor Janice Kershaw has submitted the following Notice of Motion –

“I formally move that Council –

- 1 Liaise with Endeavour Energy to investigate how we can participate in the demonstration of Community Batteries which is planned to commence in early 2022.
- 2 Discuss with Endeavour Energy how we can assist the local community to be a part of the demonstration program.
- 3 Consider the use of Council land as locations for the Community Batteries if required if the program continues and expands.
- 4 Contact Bankstown Council to obtain feedback on their involvement and outcomes thus far in the trial being conducted by Ausgrid.”

Background provided by Councillor Janice Kershaw:

Batteries that store solar power range in size from large-scale like the one in South Australia, to the smaller in-house ones. In between these two are Community Batteries.

Community Batteries are large sized battery units that allow for shared storage. It allows multiple households in a certain area to ‘share’ a storage system for the excess energy generated by their solar panels for use later in the evening, when demand on the electricity network is high.

The initiative allows residents to store their excess solar power without having to spend thousands of dollars on the upfront cost of an individual battery.

Community Batteries work out cheaper for our residents, better for the community and the environment.

Ausgrid has already began a trial on the use of Community Batteries, with one installed in the Bankstown Council area in April.

Endeavour Energy is starting a demonstration of Community Batteries in 2022.