



## Appendix 5: Summary of existing strategies, policies and plans

Within each section of this appendix, the various international and national strategies and plans are presented first, followed by State, regional and locally relevant documents. The major sections are as follows:

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### 1 Biodiversity

#### International Convention on Biological Diversity 1992

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Commonwealth of Australia

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, a total of 150 government leaders signed the International Convention on Biological Diversity which is dedicated to promote sustainable development. Under the Convention, signatory Parties are required to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to integrate these into broader national plans for environment and development. The Convention establishes three main goals: 1) the conservation of biological diversity, 2) the sustainable use of its components, and 3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.

**Further info:**

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/treaties/1993/32.html>

#### World Heritage Convention 1972

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to identify, protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage of world significance for present and future generations. Australia has 17 World Heritage Sites, one of which is located within the Region (i.e. Gondwana Rainforests of Australia).

**Further info:**



<http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

## National Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plan 2004–2007

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Department of the Environment and Heritage

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

### Brief description:

In 2001, a review of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity identified the need to develop a plan to minimise the potential impacts of human-induced climate change on biological diversity. In response to this, the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation specified a target to develop a National Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plan. The Plan aims to focus efforts on minimising the impacts of climate change on species, communities and ecosystems as well as help coordinate activities in various jurisdictions. The actions contained in the Climate Change Action Plan are aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, and promote in situ conservation to facilitate natural adaptation, rather than the use of high-cost interventions such as translocation and captive breeding. Key strategies include promoting ecological connectivity to aid migration and dispersal of species, protecting refuges and creating specific management zones around important habitats.

### Further info:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/nbccap/>

## National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity 1996

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

### Brief description:

As a signatory party of the International Convention on Biological Diversity, Australia was required to develop a strategy and plan to protect the nation's biodiversity. The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity was produced in 1996 and later supplemented with a set of objectives and targets for nine priority biodiversity outcomes for the Australian Government, states and territories to achieve. The objectives are as follows:

- Identify important biological diversity components and threatening processes.
- Manage biological diversity on a regional basis, using natural boundaries to facilitate the integration of conservation and production-oriented management.
- Improve the standards of management and protection of Australia's biological diversity by encouraging the implementation of integrated management techniques.
- Establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas covering Australia's biological diversity.
- Strengthen off-reserve conservation of biological diversity.
- Ensure the maintenance of, and where necessary strengthen, existing arrangements to conserve Australia's native wildlife.
- Enable Australia's species and ecological communities threatened with extinction to survive and thrive in their natural habitats and to retain their genetic diversity and potential for evolutionary development, and prevent additional species and ecological communities from becoming threatened.



- Recognise and ensure the continuity of the contribution of the ethnobiological knowledge of Australia's Indigenous peoples to the conservation of Australia's biological diversity.
- To complement in situ measures, establish and maintain facilities for ex situ research into and conservation of plants, animals and micro-organisms.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001–2005 (Commonwealth of Australia 2001) augments the national strategy and sets objectives and targets for ten priority outcomes for the Australian Government, states and territories to achieve.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/strategy/index.html>

## Great Eastern Ranges Initiative

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** DECCW  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)

**Brief description:**

The Great Eastern Ranges Initiative (formerly the Alps to Atherton Initiative) is a national conservation project intended to connect and conserve ecosystems through the Great Dividing Range, escarpment and associated ranges from the Australian Alps in Victoria to Atherton in Queensland. The initiative extends over 2800 km along the east coast of Australia covering 14 of Australia's 85 bioregions, the catchments of 63 of Australia's easterly and southerly river basins as well as a variety of ecosystem types, and flora and fauna species.

The initiative has been identified as a national conservation project and was endorsed by Queensland, NSW, Victoria, ACT and Australian governments. The NSW Government has initiated the project and has made a commitment to achieving connectivity across the NSW part of the corridor by: 1) providing financial support and assistance to organisations, communities and individuals participating in conservation activities, 2) effective communication with the community, and 3) engaging stakeholders to donate time and resources to the project.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservationprograms/index.htm>

## NSW Biodiversity Banking and Offsets Scheme 2008

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** DECC  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Amendment (Biodiversity Banking) Bill 2006* inserts a new Part 7A in the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) to enable a biodiversity banking and offsets scheme. Biobanking enables landowners to enter into a biobanking agreement with the Minister to establish a biobank site. Landowners can obtain biodiversity credits from their biobank sites by implementing management actions to improve biodiversity values on the site. Biodiversity credits collected can be traded or purchased to offset impacts of a proposed development. Biobanking agreements are registered on the title of the land and the agreements are binding in perpetuity for current and future landowners.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biobanking/biobankframework.htm>



## NSW Biodiversity Certification

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** DECCW

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

In NSW, biodiversity certification enables the Minister for Climate Change and the Environment to certify environmental planning instruments if they provide for the maintenance of, or overall improvement in, biodiversity values. Certification can 'switch off' the need for threatened species assessment under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act), providing more certainty for local government, development applicants and other stakeholders.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biocertification/notcert.htm>

## NSW Biodiversity Strategy 1999–2003

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** State of NSW and DECC

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The first NSW Biodiversity Strategy was released by the NSW Government in 1999. It created a framework for a range of government agencies to work together over a period of four years to conserve biodiversity in NSW. The Strategy enabled government, local communities, researchers and industry to work together to increase our knowledge and capacity to conserve biodiversity across NSW (NSW Government 2008).

A revised NSW Strategy is currently being developed to build on the outcomes and progress achieved by the original. Reflecting recent developments in conservation planning and delivery of large-scale conservation programs, the revised strategy establishes targets, goals and a vision for delivery on 5-year, 20-year and 100-year timeframes respectively. Central to the approach proposed is the development of a series of 'biome-scale' regional conservation initiatives for the major land-use zones of NSW. These zones have experienced broadly similar landuse histories and face similar terrestrial biodiversity conservation threats and opportunities. They therefore provide a useful scale to identify ways in which existing conservation programs and investments might be more effectively targeted, more cost effective and better coordinated. Regional Conservation Initiatives are proposed as a model to review the contributions of relevant policies, programs and investments might be more effectively targeted, more cost effective and better coordinated. Regional Conservation Initiatives are proposed as a model to review the contributions of relevant policies, programs and institutional arrangements to biodiversity outcomes, informed by the best available technical understanding of biodiversity issues and conservation needs. In doing so, they will:

- Link existing efforts by agencies, Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs), non-government organisations, private individuals and others so that they contribute to priorities for connectivity within and between regions.
- Establish large-scale collaborative programs to support the essential ecological processes needed for adaptation of native biodiversity to climate change.
- Provide guidance to agencies, industry, CMAs and others on how to consider large-scale ecological processes and threats in similar landscapes as part of a wider coordinated effort.
- Track progress in uptake of agreed action commitments and identify opportunities for improved efficiency and cost-effectiveness in addressing common objectives and priorities.
- Integrate and align the programs run by the State Government (including CMAs), local government and the non-government sector.



Efforts are already underway to implement key aspects of a framework for large-scale conservation efforts involving NSW. For example, the NSW, Queensland, Victorian and Commonwealth government have agreed to the concept of a Great Eastern Ranges Initiative, with NSW allocating \$7 million to the initiative over three years.

Similarly, the Northern Rivers Regional Biodiversity Management Plan is consistent with the model proposed for Regional Conservation Initiatives, providing detailed analysis and prioritisation of biodiversity assets, values and threats at scales smaller than 'biome-scale'.

It is envisaged that the new Strategy will encompass terrestrial, aquatic and marine biodiversity and deliver priorities for conservation defined on a region-by-region basis (NSW Government 2008).

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/nswbiostrategy.htm>

## Fire management strategies for NSW National Parks and Wildlife estate

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** National Parks & Wildlife

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

Fire management strategies are prepared in accordance with plans of management for reserves managed by National Parks and Wildlife Service. The strategies are designed to safeguard human life and property; promote the conservation of biodiversity; and protect Aboriginal and European historic sites.

**Further info:**

<http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Fire+management+plans+by+doctype>

## Plans of management for NSW National Park and Wildlife estate

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** National Parks & Wildlife

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* requires that a plan of management be prepared for each reserve managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. A plan of management is a legal document that outlines how a reserve will be managed. It details the values of the reserve, management objectives and management strategies.

**Further info:**

<http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Park+management+plans+by+title>

## Byron Biodiversity Conservation Management Strategy 2004

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Byron Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Byron Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Byron Biodiversity Conservation Management Strategy provides a long-term approach to guide development and provide a basis for on-ground work and investment. The aims of the Strategy are:

- Identify, protect and enhance Byron Shire's native biodiversity by educating the community about biodiversity issues and values.



- Protect, restore and maintain ecosystems and ecological processes by delivery on-ground works and planning controls.

**Further info:**

<http://www.byron.nsw.gov.au/Biodiversity/Strategy.aspx>

## Coffs Harbour Biodiversity Action Strategy 2002

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Responsible party:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Brief description:**

Coffs Harbour Biodiversity Action Strategy provides a brief overview of biodiversity in Coffs Harbour and identifies a range of actions that will be undertaken to conserve it.

**Further info:**

<http://www.coffsharbour.nsw.gov.au/www/html/1165-environmental-action-strategies.asp>

## Greater Taree Environmental Management Plan 2006

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Greater Taree City Council

**Responsible party:** Greater Taree City Council

**Brief description:**

Greater Taree Environmental Management Plan provides a strategic framework to address key environmental issues that have been prioritised via consultation with council staff and the community. The following natural resource management issues were identified for Greater Taree Local Government Area: loss of biodiversity; population growth; impact from development; degradation, loss and fragmentation of native vegetation and wildlife habitat; soil degradation; and acid drainage from exposed acid sulphate soils.

**Further info:**

[http://www.gtcc.nsw.gov.au/webcomm/page/page.asp?Page\\_Id=1123&h=0](http://www.gtcc.nsw.gov.au/webcomm/page/page.asp?Page_Id=1123&h=0)

## Tweed Vegetation Management Strategy 2004

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Kingston, MB, Turnbull, JW & Hall PW

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

The aims of the Tweed Vegetation Management Plan are as follows:

- To promote the protection of native vegetation and wildlife habitat of high conservation value, social or cultural significance.
- To encourage and promote rehabilitation and management of native vegetation in Tweed Shire.
- To promote the protection and management of soil and water resources.
- To recognise the social and economic impacts of managing vegetation.
- To promote and encourage partnerships between the community and governments through consultation and participation.



- To establish and promote a framework for the implementation, continued development and monitoring of vegetation management and planning measures.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/YourEnvironment/VegMgtHome.aspx>

## 2 Migratory species

### China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1986

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) is a bilateral agreement formed with the governments of Australia and China relating to the conservation of migratory birds. The agreement requires both parties to protect birds that migrate between the two countries.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/waterbirds/bilateral.html#jambacamba>

### Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The Convention (also known as the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Signatory parties of which Australia became a member in 1991 are responsible for protecting migratory species listed in the Convention as being threatened with extinction as well as their habitats and migratory paths from obtrusive barriers.

**Further info:**

<http://www.cms.int/about/intro.htm>

### East Asian – Australasian Flyway 2006

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway aims to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitat in the flyway zone by promoting international cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/waterbirds/flyway-partnership/index.html>





## Japan–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1974

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The governments of Australia and Japan signed a bilateral agreement in 1974 to conserve birds that migrate between the two countries. The agreement also requires both parties to protect and conserve important migratory bird habitat, exchange information and build cooperative relationships.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/waterbirds/bilateral.html#jambacamba>

## Republic of Korea – Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

Republic of Korea – Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) is an agreement between the governments of Australia and the Republic of Korea to protect birds that migrate between the two countries and the habitat of these birds.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/waterbirds/bilateral.html#jambacamba>

# 3 Natural resource management targets

## NSW State Plan - Natural Resources Commission 2006–2015

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Premier's Department

**Responsible party:** NSW Government

**Brief description:**

The Natural Resource Commission is an independent body that was established under the *Natural Resources Commission Act 2003*. The Commission has established a series of resource condition targets to achieve a resilient ecologically sustainable environment that functions at a range of landscape scales and supports environmental, economic, social and cultural community values. The targets cover the themes of biodiversity and native vegetation, water, land and community. While the biodiversity and native vegetation theme is directly relevant to this Plan, the other statewide targets indirectly contribute to the management of biodiversity and are also listed below.

Biodiversity and Native Vegetation Theme

- By 2015 there is an increase in native vegetation extent and an improvement in native vegetation condition.
- By 2015, there is an increase in the number of sustainable populations of a range of native fauna species.
- By 2015 there is an increase in the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities.





- By 2015 there is a reduction in the impact of invasive species.

#### Water Theme

- By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of riverine ecosystems.
- By 2015 there is an improvement in the ability of groundwater systems to support groundwater-dependent ecosystems and designated beneficial uses.
- By 2015 there is no decline in the condition of marine waters and ecosystems.
- By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of important wetlands, and the extent of those wetlands is maintained.
- By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of estuaries and coastal lake ecosystems.

#### Land Theme

- By 2015 there is an improvement in soil condition.
- By 2015 there is an increase in the area of land that is managed within its capability.

#### Community Theme

- Natural resource decisions contribute to improving or maintaining economic sustainability and social wellbeing.
- There is an increase in the capacity of natural resource managers to contribute to regionally relevant natural resource management.

#### Further info:

<http://www.nsw.gov.au/stateplan/index.aspx?id=8f782cbd-0528-4077-9f40-75af9e4cc3e5>

## Northern Rivers Catchment Action Plan 2007

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Northern Rivers CMA

**Responsible party:** Northern Rivers CMA

#### Brief description:

The Northern Rivers Catchment Action Plan (CAP) is a statutory 10-year plan for delivery of natural resource management investment and outcomes across the Northern Rivers Region. The development of this strategic plan, required under the *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*, was brokered by the Northern Rivers CMA with input from the northern rivers community and stakeholders.

#### Further info:

[http://www.northern.cma.nsw.gov.au/region\\_catchment\\_action\\_plan.php](http://www.northern.cma.nsw.gov.au/region_catchment_action_plan.php)



## 4 Pests and weeds

### Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2007

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Department of the Environment and Water Resources  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The Australian Pest Animal Strategy is a national strategy to address the negative impacts caused by exotic vertebrate animals that have become pests in Australia, and to prevent the establishment of new exotic vertebrate pests.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/pest-animal-strategy.html>

### Australian Weeds Strategy 2006

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Department of the Environment and Water Resources  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The Australian Weed Strategy was developed to establish a consistent approach to control weeds that have been identified as having an undesirable impact on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets.

**Further info:**

<http://www.weeds.gov.au/publications/strategies/weed-strategy.html>



## Cane Toad Management Policy 2007

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** DECC

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The DECCW Cane Toad Management Policy is a NSW-wide policy that guides management of Cane Toads by DECCW. It includes a policy framework and procedural guidelines on management, potential partnerships, community awareness and operating procedures relating to cane toads.

## Draft NSW Invasive Species Plan 2007–2015

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** NSW Department of Primary Industries

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Industry and Investment

**Brief description:**

The Draft NSW Invasive Species Plan sets overall goals and directions for management of invasive weeds, vertebrate pests and invertebrate pests in NSW. It does this by providing a framework for cooperative management that aims to prevent new invasions, contain existing populations, and adaptively manage existing widespread invasive species. It specifies responsible parties for specific goals and identifies cross-agency mechanisms, communication and implementation procedures.

**Further info:**

<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds/projects/legislation/invasive-species-consultation>



## NSW wild Dog management plans

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Various

**Responsible party:** Several organisations

**Brief description:**

In NSW, wild Dog management plans are prepared by livestock health and pest authorities (formerly rural lands protection boards) in collaboration with DECCW, Department of Industry and Investment (Forests NSW) and other stakeholders. Management plans are prepared in accordance with the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998* and address the management of wild Dogs on private lands, conservation reserves and State forests. These plans also address the conservation of Dingoes in declared Dingo management areas on DECCW estate that are listed in Schedule 2 of the Act.

## Aquatic Noxious Weed Management Plan 1997

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Far North Coast Weeds

**Responsible party:** Far North Coast Weeds

**Brief description:**

This plan outlines a series of strategies to reduce the impact of aquatic noxious weeds on the environment within the Ballina, Byron, Copmanhurst, Kyogle, Lismore, Richmond Valley and Tweed local government areas.

**Further info:**

[http://www.fncw.nsw.gov.au/council\\_policies/aquatic\\_nw\\_management\\_plan.pdf](http://www.fncw.nsw.gov.au/council_policies/aquatic_nw_management_plan.pdf)

## Bell Miner Associated Dieback Strategy 2004

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Bell Miner Associated Dieback Working Group

**Responsible party:** Several organisations

**Brief description:**

The Bell Miner Associated Dieback Strategy is an agreed suite of actions designed to address prevention, control and remediation of dieback-affected and potentially affected forests across all land tenures in north-east NSW.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/BMADStrategy.pdf>



## Draft Far North Coast Weeds Management Plan 2008–2011

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Far North Coast Weeds

**Responsible party:** Far North Coast Weeds

**Brief description:**

The draft Far North Coast Weeds Management Plan (FNCW 2008) identifies the major activities of Far North Coast Weeds (business name of the Far North Coast County Council). These activities include the management of noxious weeds, many of which are also environmental weeds. The plan also identifies strategies to reduce the environmental effects of weed control undertaken by Far North Coast Weeds.

**Further info:**

<http://www.fncw.nsw.gov.au/cmst/fncw002/lp.asp?cat=9>

## Northern Branch Cane Toad Management Strategy

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** National Parks & Wildlife

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The National Parks and Wildlife Northern Branch Cane Toad Management Strategy is a guide to DECCW staff on the management of Cane Toads on DECCW estate in north-east NSW and implements the objectives of the DECCW Cane Toad policy. It contains actions to address management of Cane Toad populations already on DECCW estate and also those populations with the potential to invade DECCW estate.

## Northern Rivers Catchment Pest Animal Management Strategy 2008–2013

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Northern Rivers CMA

**Responsible party:** Northern Rivers CMA

**Brief description:**

This strategy provides an overview of pest animal species within the Northern Rivers CMA management area, their distribution and status, and their impacts on biodiversity (NRCMA 2008). The strategy aims to ensure that:

- New and/or emerging pest animal species are strategically managed to prevent their establishment and minimise their impacts to threatened species and high conservation value ecosystems.
- Established pest animal species are managed at all scales to reduce their long-term impacts on threatened species and high conservation value ecosystems.

## Draft Northern Rivers Invasive Plants Action Strategy 2008–2013

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Oakwood, M

**Responsible party:** Northern Rivers CMA

**Brief description:**

This strategy provides a strategic direction for the future management of weeds in the Northern Rivers CMA area by addressing specific catchment targets within the catchment action plan, as well



as providing weed authorities with specific actions for meeting requirements under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*. It aims to promote a coordinated approach to weed management across the Region through the use of a decision making system based on prioritisation of weed species and sites. The Strategy was prepared in collaboration with a number of Weed Advisory Committees, local and State government agencies and stakeholder consultation.

**Further info:**

<http://www.northcoastweeds.org.au/nr-weed-action-strategy.htm>

## DECCW regional pest management strategies

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** DECCW

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

DECCW has developed pest management strategies for a number of regions, including Northern Rivers, North Coast, Northern Tablelands and Mid North Coast. The overall objective of these strategies is to minimise adverse impacts of pests (both animals and plants) on biodiversity and other DECCW reserve values. Other objectives include the management of pests to minimise impacts on neighbours, increase community understanding of adverse impacts of threats, and the support of cooperative approaches in pest management. The strategy identifies the distribution of pest species on DECCW reserves within the relevant region, as well as detailing priorities for pest management programs as critical, high, medium or low priority. In addition, plans of management and specific pest management and rehabilitation plans are prepared for individual national parks and reserves. The NPWS Northern Rivers Region has also prepared a regional Bitou Bush management strategy.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds/RegionPestManagement.htm>

## Clarence Valley, Alamy Creek Catchment Aquatic Weeds Management Plan 2008

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Clarence Valley Council

**Responsible party:** Clarence Valley Council

**Brief description:**

Alamy Creek is a branch of the Clarence River which flows from Grafton to Lower Southgate. Aquatic weeds are a major problem for Alamy Creek and surrounding catchments thus a management plan was developed to:

- determine the responsibilities of all stakeholders within the catchment
- map the distribution of aquatic weeds
- investigate factors affecting the success of current weed control programs
- develop and implement appropriate control strategies
- monitor and review management strategies.

**Further info:**

[http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cmst/cvc009/view\\_doc.asp?id=4203&cat=221](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cmst/cvc009/view_doc.asp?id=4203&cat=221)



## 5 Strategic landuse planning

### Directions for the National Reserve System—A Partnership Approach 2005

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The National Reserve System represents the collective efforts of the states, territories, the Australian Government and non-government organisations to achieve an Australian system of protected areas as a major contribution to the conservation of our native biodiversity.

The Directions Statement was developed from work by the National Reserve System Action Plan Taskforce of the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, and formerly under the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.

The Directions Statement outlines a strategic national approach for making quantifiable progress towards the establishment and management of a comprehensive, adequate and representative terrestrial protected area system. It provides background information to assist in the understanding of the National Reserve System and the processes and actions required for its development.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/publications/nrs/directions.html>

<http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/publications/nrs/guidelines.html>

### NSW National Parks Establishment Plan 2008

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** DECC

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The National Parks Establishment Plan identifies priorities for building DECCW's terrestrial park and reserve system in each biogeographic region of NSW over the next ten years. It recognises that this will be part of a longer-term mission that may take up to 50 years to achieve.

In terms of the Northern Rivers Region, the Parks Establishment Plan recommends the fine-tuning of existing reserve boundaries along the coast and coastal ranges, where nearly 30% of the landscape is presently protected.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/protectedareas/npestabplan.htm>

### Draft Mid North Coast Regional Strategy 2006–2031

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Department of Planning

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Planning

**Brief description:**

The Mid North Coast Regional Strategy covers the coastline from Illuka in the north down to Hawks Nest in the south, and west to Dorrigo and Stroud. The Strategy aims to support sustainable growth of the region's population which is estimated to increase from 333 400 to 424 400 in 2031. The





Strategy addresses a range of issues including settlement and housing, economic development and employment growth, environment and natural resource use, impacts from natural hazards, cultural heritage, water supply and regional transport.

**Further info:**

[http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/pdf/draft\\_mncrs\\_document.pdf](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/pdf/draft_mncrs_document.pdf)

## NSW Far North Coast Regional Strategy 2006–2031

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Department of Planning

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Planning

**Brief description:**

This strategy provides the NSW Government's landuse strategy to guide local planning in the local government areas of Ballina, Byron, Kyogle, Lismore, Richmond Valley and Tweed between 2006 and 2031. The strategy:

- caters for 60 400 more people expected to be living in the region by 2031, with up to 51000 additional homes being needed
- protects coastal areas from increasing pressure from development
- locates future settlement around existing centres and towns
- promotes sustainable growth for inland areas
- supports 32 500 extra jobs through ensuring a sufficient supply of employment land. Industries will be attracted to well-located sites with ready access by road, rail and air to capital cities and ports.

**Further info:**

[http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/pdf/fncrs\\_strategy\\_fin.pdf](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/pdf/fncrs_strategy_fin.pdf)

## Settlement Planning Guidelines: Mid and Far North Coast Regional Strategies 2007

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Department of Planning

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Planning

**Brief description:**

The Settlement Planning Guidelines were developed to assist councils to prepare local growth management strategies to achieve outcomes and actions outlined in the Far North Coast and Mid North Coast Regional Strategies.

**Further info:**

[http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/settlementguide\\_north\\_aug07.pdf](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/settlementguide_north_aug07.pdf)



## Development control plans

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Local governments  
**Responsible party:** Local governments

**Brief description:**

A development control plan is a detailed guideline that illustrates the controls that apply to a particular type of development or in a particular area. These plans refine or supplement a regional environment plan or local environment plan and are made in accordance to the EPA Act.

**Further info:**

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_reg/epaar2000480/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/epaar2000480/)

## Local environment plans

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Local governments  
**Responsible party:** Local Governments

**Brief description:**

Local environment plans guide development at the local government level. They set appropriate zonings and zoning provisions for all land within a local government area, and provide criteria for landuse and development standards. Local environment plans are prepared by local councils and approved by the Minister for Planning after appropriate public exhibition and consultation.

**Further info:**

[http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\\_reg/epaar2000480/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/epaar2000480/)

# 6 Threatened species

## National recovery plans

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** Various  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The Australian Government is required to develop recovery plans for species, populations and ecological communities listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Under the EPBC Act, the Minister has the discretion to prepare single-species, multi-species, or regional recovery plans. In some cases, a species may be covered by a species-based plan and a regional plan at the same time, but the plans must not be inconsistent with each other. For those species which already have a national recovery plan, consideration may be given to revoking the single-species plans where a regional plan adequately addresses the threats and actions necessary to protect the species.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery.html>



## National threat abatement plans

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** Various  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

Under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, the Australian Government may decide to develop a threat abatement plan for a listed key threatening process. National threat abatement plans provide for research, management, and any other actions necessary to reduce the impact of a nationally listed key threatening process on native species and ecological communities. Implementing the plan should assist the long-term survival of affected species, populations or ecological communities.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/tap.html>

## DECCW Threatened Species Priorities Action Statement

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** DECCW  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The NSW Threatened Species Priorities Action Statement outlines the broad strategies and detailed priority actions in NSW that are required to promote the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; and manage key threatening processes.

**Further info:**

<http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/index.aspx>

## NSW Flying-fox Camp Management Policy 2007

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** DECC  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The NSW Flying-fox Camp Management Policy provides guidelines for conserving and managing flying-foxes and their camps. It applies to all flying-fox camps in NSW across public and privately owned land and helps stakeholders to understand their legal responsibilities in regard to flying-fox camps in NSW. It also provides guidelines to assist in forward planning, so conflicts caused by locating inappropriate landuses near flying-fox camps can be avoided or mitigated.

**Further info:**

[http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home\\_recovery.aspx](http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home_recovery.aspx)



## NSW recovery plans

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** DECCW  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

NSW recovery plans are documents that outline the conservation requirements and actions for species, populations and ecological communities listed as threatened under the TSC Act.

**Further info:**

[http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home\\_recovery.aspx](http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home_recovery.aspx)

## NSW threat abatement plans

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Contributes  
**Author:** DECCW  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

A threat abatement plan is a statutory document prepared in accordance with the TSC Act, for a key threatening process listed under the Act. The plans' principle aim is to reduce, abate or ameliorate the threat posed by threatening process to threatened species, populations and ecological communities, or those species which may become threatened as a result of a key threatening process. A threat abatement plan is typically a five-year plan that sets priorities and specifically targets impacts on threatened entities identified under the TSC Act.

**Further info:**

[http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home\\_recovery.aspx](http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/home_recovery.aspx)



## Border Ranges Rainforest Biodiversity Management Plan 2010

**Level:** Regional **Relevance:** Contributes

**Author:** DECCW

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, DECCW

**Brief description:**

The Border Ranges Rainforest Biodiversity Management Plan is a multi-species recovery plan that incorporates existing state and national recovery and threat abatement plans, as well as NSW Threatened Species Priorities Action Statement actions, to identify actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability for groups of listed threatened species. The geographic coverage of the Border Ranges Planning Area and the Northern Rivers Region overlap, and as such the Plans complement each other. The Border Ranges Plan addresses threatened entities that occur in the rainforest and related vegetation of the Planning Area.

## Coffs Harbour Koala Plan of Management 1999

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Responsible party:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Brief description:**

The Plan outlines specific objectives and actions to manage Koala habitat, Koala road risk, threats to Koalas from Dogs and fire, Koala health and welfare.

**Further info:**

<http://www.coffsharbour.nsw.gov.au/www/html/1164-koala-plan-of-management.asp?intSiteID=1>

## 7 Water, wetlands and estuaries

### Ramsar Convention 1971

**Level:** International **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:**

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The broad aim of the Ramsar Convention is to prevent the loss of wetlands and to develop conservation strategies that will conserve those that remain. The Convention covers a wide range of wetland types such as swamps and marshes, lakes and rivers, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs as well as human-made sites. Signatory parties are required to work towards the wise use of wetlands, to appoint representative, rare or unique wetlands to the Ramsar list, ensure effective management of Ramsar listed wetlands, and cooperate with international organisations to protect and conserve wetlands.

**Further info:**

<http://www.ramsar.org/>



## Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia 2001

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

### Brief description:

The Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia is a cooperative project involving the Australian and state and territory governments. It is coordinated by the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts and was first published in 1993. The Directory identifies nationally important wetlands and provides a substantial knowledge base of what defines wetlands, their variety and the flora and fauna species that depend on them. In addition, it contains information about their social and cultural values and some of the ecosystem services and benefits they provide. A wetland may be considered nationally important if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- It is a good example of a wetland type occurring within a biogeographic region in Australia.
- It is a wetland which plays an important ecological or hydrological role in the natural functioning of a major wetland system or complex.
- It is a wetland which is important as the habitat for animal taxa at a vulnerable stage in their life cycle, or provides a refuge when adverse conditions such as drought prevail.
- The wetland supports 1% or more of the national populations of any native plant or animal taxa.
- The wetland supports native plant or animal taxa or communities which are considered endangered or vulnerable at the national level.
- The wetland is of outstanding historical or cultural significance.

### Further info:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/environmental/wetlands/database/>

## Wetlands Policy 1997

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** Commonwealth Government of Australia  
**Responsible party:** Australian Government

### Brief description:

The principle aim of the Policy is to ensure the Australian Government's actions are consistent with those expected under the Ramsar Convention and, in particular, to promote the adoption of Ramsar's 'wise use' principles for managing wetlands. Wise use is defined as sustainable utilisation of wetlands for the benefit of humankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties in the ecosystem.

### Further info:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/water/publications/environmental/wetlands/policy.html>



## NSW Aquatic Management and Fish Conservation Policy & Guidelines 1999

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author:** NSW Fisheries  
**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Primary Industries  
**Brief description:**

This document aims to improve conservation and management of aquatic habitats in NSW. It is targeted at local and state government authorities, proponents of development, and individuals or organisations concerned with planning and management of aquatic resources, including conservation organisations (NSW Fisheries 1999). Some of the general policies for the conservation of fish, marine vegetation and aquatic habitats included in the policy are as follows:

- Impacts on fish and their aquatic habitats must be assessed in all development and planning procedures using a precautionary approach.
- Aquatic habitats must be protected when the habitat is important to maintain biodiversity at an ecosystem, species and genetic level, or is required to maintain harvestable fish populations.
- Habitats of protected or threatened fish must be provided special protection.
- Protected areas and critical fish habitats should be given priority consideration in the development of plans, in assessing impacts of developments, and in determining applications.
- Terrestrial areas adjoining freshwater, estuarine and coastal habitats should be carefully managed in order to minimise landuse impacts on these aquatic habitats.

**Further info:**

[http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/202691/Policyand-Guidelines-for-aquatic-habitat-management-and-fish-conservation-1999.pdf](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/202691/Policyand-Guidelines-for-aquatic-habitat-management-and-fish-conservation-1999.pdf)

## NSW Diffuse Source Water Pollution Strategy 2009

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports  
**Author :** DECCW  
**Responsibly party:** NSW Government, DECCW  
**Brief Description:**

Provides outcomes for reducing impacts of high nutrient and sediments loads. This Strategy provides an approach for determining state-wide priority problems and an agreed set of management actions to focus effort and investment.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/water/09085dswp.pdf>





## NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy 1993

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** NSW Water Resources Council

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Water and Energy

**Brief description:**

The NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy aims to encourage the sustainable management of the State's rivers, estuaries, wetlands and adjacent riverine plains. The overall objectives are to manage NSW rivers and estuaries in ways which:

- slow, halt or reverse the overall rate of degradation in their systems
- ensure the long-term sustainability of their essential biophysical function
- maintain the beneficial use of these resources.

**Further info:**

[http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/water/pdf/nsw\\_river\\_estuaries\\_policy.pdf](http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/water/pdf/nsw_river_estuaries_policy.pdf)

## NSW Wetland Management Policy 1996

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Department of Land and Water Conservation

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Water and Energy

**Brief description:**

The Wetland Management Policy is a component policy of the NSW State Rivers and Estuaries Policy. The main aim of the Wetland Policy is to ensure the ecologically sustainable use, management and conservation of wetlands in NSW for the benefit of present and future generations. The policy sets out to achieve the following:

- Halt, and where possible reverse, loss of wetland vegetation, declining water quality, declining natural productivity, loss of biological diversity, and declining natural flood mitigation.
- Encourage projects and activities which will restore the quality of the State's wetlands, such as: rehabilitating wetlands, re-establishing vegetation buffer zones around wetlands, and ensuring adequate water to restore wetland habitat.

**Further info:**

[http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/water/pdf/nsw\\_wetland\\_management\\_policy.pdf](http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/water/pdf/nsw_wetland_management_policy.pdf)

## NSW water sharing plans

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Department of Water and Energy

**Responsible party:** NSW Government, Department of Water and Energy

**Brief description:**

A water sharing plan is a legal document prepared under the *Water Management Act 2000*. Water sharing plans establish a set of rules aimed at informing water users when and how water will be available for extraction whilst also ensuring the protection and long-term sustainability of the State's rivers and aquifers. As of early 2009, a total of ten water sharing plans and one draft water sharing plan had been developed.

**Further info:**

<http://www.dwe.nsw.gov.au/water/plans.shtml>



## Belongil Creek Estuary Management Plan 2001

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Byron Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Byron Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Belongil Creek is located close to the town of Byron Bay. A plan was developed to protect and conserve Belongil Creek and manage the following issues: poor water quality, acid sulfate soils, point source pollution discharge, urban stormwater, entrance opening management, further residential and industrial developments, and the protection of riparian vegetation and aquatic habitats.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/belongil.shtml>

## Boyter's Lane Wetland Management Plan 2005

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Australian Wetlands

**Responsible party:** Kempsey Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Boyter's Lane Wetland is located in the lower Macleay River near the town of South West Rocks. The Boyter's Lane Wetland Management Plan outlines management options to protect and conserve the area's recreational and environmental attributes.

**Further info:**

<http://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/environment/rehabproj/boyterswetland.html>

## Camden Haven River Estuary Management Plan 2002

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Port Macquarie – Hasting Council

**Responsible party:** Port Macquarie – Hasting Council

**Brief description:**

The Camden Haven estuary is located near the towns of Laurieton, Dunbogan and North Haven. The management plan outlines short- and long-term strategies to protect and conserve Camden Haven River Estuary. The main management issues of the estuary include development and human impacts, water quality, bank erosion, aquatic primary production, recreation, and aquatic vegetation.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/camden.shtml>



## Cattai Wetland Plan of Management 2006

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** WetlandCare Australia

**Responsible party:** Greater Taree City Council

**Brief description:**

Cattai Creek, located near the town of Coopernook, is a branch of the Manning River. The Cattai Wetland Plan of Management aims to improve water quality, implement on-ground works and land management changes, and rehabilitate certain wetland ecosystems.

**Further info:**

[http://www.gtcc.nsw.gov.au/webcomm/Page/Page.asp?Page\\_Id=810](http://www.gtcc.nsw.gov.au/webcomm/Page/Page.asp?Page_Id=810)

## Clarence Estuary Management Plan 2003–2004

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Umwelt Environmental Consultants

**Responsible party:** Clarence Valley Council

**Brief description:**

The Clarence River and associated estuary and floodplain is the largest coastal river system in NSW. The Clarence Estuary Management Plan aims to integrate floodplain, riparian vegetation and floodgate management.

**Further info:**

[http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cmst/cvc009/view\\_doc.asp?id=3887&cat=176](http://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cmst/cvc009/view_doc.asp?id=3887&cat=176)

## Cobaki Broadwater Management Plan 1998

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Tweed Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Cobaki Broadwater is located approximately 2 km west of Tweed Heads. A management plan was developed for the estuary to protect and conserve its high scenic and ecological values.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Waterways/WatersOfTheTweedHome.aspx>

## Coffs Creek Estuary Management Plan

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Responsible party:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Brief description:**

Coffs Creek passes through the town of Coffs Harbour. A plan was developed to protect and conserve Coffs Creek for its environmental and recreational attributes.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/coffs.shtml>



## Corindi River Estuary Management Plan

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Responsible party:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Brief description:**

Corindi River is located near the town of Red Rock. An estuary management plan was developed to protect and conserve Corindi River.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/corindi.shtml>

## Evans Estuary Management Plan 2002

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Richmond Valley Council

**Responsible party:** Richmond Valley Council

**Brief description:**

Evans River is approximately 20 km in length with the town of Evans Head located at its mouth. The Evans Estuary Management Plan was developed to manage the following issues: sedimentation, riverbank erosion, acid sulfate soils, water quality, and rehabilitation of riparian vegetation.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/evans.shtml>

## Hastings River Estuary Management Plan 2001

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Port Macquarie – Hasting Council

**Responsible party:** Port Macquarie – Hasting Council

**Brief description:**

The Hastings River is located near the town of Port Macquarie, the estuary management plan only covers the coastal part of the Hastings River system. The key management issues of the estuary include: acid sulphate soils, bank erosion, riparian vegetation and conservation values, water quality, and tourist and recreational use.

**Further info:**

[http://www.hastings.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/hast\\_est\\_plan\\_overview.pdf](http://www.hastings.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/hast_est_plan_overview.pdf)

## Killick Creek Estuary 2006

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** WBM Oceanics Australia

**Responsible party:** Kempsey Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Killick Creek is located on the mid north coast of NSW near the town of Crescent Head. The Killick Creek Estuary strategy was prepared to protect and conserve the environmental, social and economic attributes of the estuary.

**Further info:**



[http://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/pdfs/documents/manplans\\_strategies/killickck/KillickEMS&P\\_final\\_intro.pdf](http://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/pdfs/documents/manplans_strategies/killickck/KillickEMS&P_final_intro.pdf)

### Lake Ainsworth, Lennox Head, Estuary Management Plan 1997

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Lake Ainsworth Management Committee

**Responsible party:** Ballina Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Lake Ainsworth is located at Lennox Head. The management plan for Lake Ainsworth contains actions to: conserve, maintain and rehabilitate the lake; provide for recreational needs; and encourage scientific research.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/ainsworth.shtml>

### Lake Cathie – Lake Innes Estuary Management Plan 1994

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Port Macquarie - Hastings Council

**Responsible party:** Port Macquarie - Hastings Council

**Brief description:**

Lake Cathie – Lake Innes is a moderately sized estuary 17 km south of Port Macquarie. The Lake Cathie – Lake Innes Estuary Management Plan was prepared by local community members, environmental groups and government authorities. The plan identifies management strategies to reduce adverse impacts on estuarine processes, improve water quality and habitat, as well as reduce the input of pollutants, silts and debris into Lakes Innes and Lake Cathie. There is also a Lake Cathie Opening Strategy.

**Further info:**

[http://www.hastings.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/lake\\_cath\\_lake\\_innes\\_est.pdf](http://www.hastings.nsw.gov.au/resources/documents/lake_cath_lake_innes_est.pdf)

### Nambucca River Estuary Management Plan 2008

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** WBM Pty Ltd

**Responsible party:** Nambucca Shire Council

**Brief description:**

The plan outlines strategies to manage the Nambucca River, which is situated on the mid north coast of NSW approximately 45 km south of Coffs Harbour. The plan has a series of overarching management objectives, including to:

- protect and enhance the existing uses and values of the estuary
- encourage waterway use that causes a minimum of environmental and social impact
- maintain and improve water quality within the estuary
- protect and enhance habitats
- consider the potential implications of sea level rise on the estuary
- protect areas of Aboriginal and European cultural heritage.



**Further info:**

<http://www.nambucca.nsw.gov.au/content/uploads/estuaryplan0408.pdf>

### **Terranora Broadwater Management Plan 1994**

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Tweed Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

Terranora Broadwater is located south-west of Tweed Heads. A management study of the Lower Tweed River identified that the area contained a variety of habitats and wildlife, scenic qualities and recreational opportunities that were under threat by an expanding population. A management plan was developed for Terranora Broadwater to protect its valuable attributes for present and future residents.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Waterways/WatersOfTheTweedHome.aspx>

### **Tweed Coast Estuary Management Plan—Cudgen, Cudgera and Mooball Creeks 2004–2008**

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Tweed Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

The Tweed Coast estuaries of Cudgen, Cudgera and Mooball Creeks are situated south of the Tweed River mouth. The management plan outlines strategies needed to maintain and enhance the protection and rehabilitation of environmental values, entrance management, recreational aspects and catchment management.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Waterways/WatersOfTheTweedHome.aspx>

### **Tweed River Estuary Bank Management Plan 2000**

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Tweed Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

The objective of the Tweed River Estuary Bank Management Plan is to provide an integrated approach to the following:

- identification of areas of current bank erosion and prioritise them in order of severity and impacts on the community
- identification of the main causes of bank movement at prioritised sites
- provision of management actions to prevent bank erosion.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Waterways/WatersOfTheTweedHome.aspx>



## Upper Tweed Estuary Management Plan 1996

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Tweed Shire Council

**Responsible party:** Tweed Shire Council

**Brief description:**

The Upper Tweed Estuary Management Plan aims to provide an integrated approach to protect and conserve the estuary's environmental, social and economic values. The management plan contains short- and long-term objectives, actions and performance measures.

**Further info:**

<http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au/Waterways/WatersOfTheTweedHome.aspx>

## Woolgoolga Lake Management Plan

**Level:** Local **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Responsible party:** Coffs Harbour City Council

**Brief description:**

Woolgoolga Lake is located near the town of Woolgoolga. A management plan to protect and conserve Woolgoolga Lake has been developed.

**Further info:**

<http://www.naturalresources.nsw.gov.au/estuaries/inventory/woolgoolga.shtml>

# 8 Coastal

## National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Framework and Implementation Plan 2006

**Level:** National **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council

**Responsible party:** Australian Government

**Brief description:**

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2007) states that the fundamental goal of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Australia is to 'maintain, restore or improve the quality of coastal ecosystems and societies they support'. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management addresses the following six priority areas:

- integration across the catchment–coast–ocean continuum
- land- and marine-based sources of pollution
- climate change
- pest plants and animals
- planning for population change
- capacity building.

**Further info:**

<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/iczm/index.html>





## NSW Coastal Policy: A Sustainable Future for the New South Wales Coast 1997

**Level:** State **Relevance:** Supports

**Author:** NSW Government

**Responsible party:** Several organisations

**Brief description:**

The principles of ecologically sustainable development provide the foundation for the NSW Coastal Policy. The Coastal Policy has nine goals, each underpinned by objectives that are to be achieved by strategic actions. Responsibilities for these actions have been appointed to appropriate government agencies, councils and other organisations. The goals of the Coastal Policy include:

- protect, rehabilitate and improve the natural environment
- recognise and accommodate natural processes and climate change
- protect and conserve cultural heritage
- promote ecologically sustainable development

**Further info:**

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/coastalpolicy.asp>