



Land & Property
Management Authority
Crown Lands



NSW

CROWN LANDS DIVISION PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Richmond River Foreshore Reserve Woodburn

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Acknowledgments.

Based on original document prepared by GeoLink

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1 INTRODUCTION

Richmond Valley Council has prepared a Plan of Management for several parcels of Crown Land on the Richmond River foreshore located at Woodburn. The Plan of Management is a component of a wider planning program for improvements to the Woodburn Village Centre. This includes the Landscape Master Plan prepared for the Woodburn Village Centre in July 2003.

1.1 WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT?

A Plan of Management is a document that provides a framework for the management of a land resource.

The Plan of Management for the Crown Land along the Richmond River foreshore at Woodburn is based on an analysis of the land and on the community values and visions associated with the reserve areas identified through workshops relating to the preparation of the Landscape Master Plan for the wider village centre. Management objectives have been developed to protect the values identified and assist in achieving the visions of the community. The Management objectives are realised through the implementation of the Action Plan set out in this Plan and are subject to regular review and revision to ensure that the evolving needs and views of the community are catered for in the short and long term.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

The purpose of this Plan of Management is to:

- Guide the future use, development and management of the Richmond River Foreshore Reserves, Woodburn;
- Provide a Plan which integrates with Council's overall strategic direction and open space and recreational land management program;
- Guide the Trusts programs and community volunteer activities on the Reserves;
- Provide appropriate and affordable management actions to improve the reserve areas in accordance with the needs of the community;
- Maintain the environmental character of the reserve areas;
- Consolidate a number of neighbouring reserves in order to simplify administration and improve integration in reserve management; and
- Meet the requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH MASTER PLAN.

A Landscape Master Plan has been prepared for the main street of Woodburn (Refer to Appendix 7.4). The Landscape Master Plan extends beyond the foreshore Crown reserve areas to areas such as the Woodburn Main Street and road reserves. The Landscape Master Plan aims to improve the integration between the Crown reserves and main street via landscaping themes and works.

The Landscape Master Plan compliments and accompanies the Plan of Management for the Woodburn Foreshore. This Plan of Management and the Master Plan are designed to be consistent so that the implementation of the Master Plan will lead to the achievement of certain management objectives in the Plan of Management. The Master Plan provides a visual and spatial representation of management actions to assist in their implementation. Improvements to the reserve in accordance with the Plan of Management and Master Plan will provide for improved access, facilities, site usage, safety and site recognition.

The Landscape Master Plan was developed based on the broad community vision for the site outlined in this plan and on discussions held with Council staff. As such, this Plan of Management and the Master Plan seeks to improve the range of recreational facilities available within the Crown reserve area to allow for continued and improved use of the site. Improvements to the reserve are designed to be consistent with the existing natural, social and economic values of the locality.

The Plan of Management and Master Plan seek to achieve the community's aspirations for the area by promoting a riverside theme throughout the reserves and providing an enhanced natural environment and infrastructure/facilities to facilitate activities.

1.4 REVIEW

This Plan should be reviewed at least every five years to ensure that it remains relevant and useful. Implementation of the action plan is to be monitored on an annual basis. Where the Plan of Management is modified or reviewed the Master Plan should be reviewed as well.

1.5 ABBREVIATIONS & GLOSSARY

Abbreviations.

CEDSP	Woodburn Works Townlife Development Program Community Economic Development Strategic Plan 2002.
DIPNR	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.
RVC	Richmond Valley Council.
RRLEP	Richmond River LEP 1992.
LPMA	Land and Property Management Authority

Glossary

Action	A practical, achievable and measurable thing to be done to implement a management strategy.
Basis for Management	A section of the Plan of Management that identifies the role of the reserve, the legislative and policy framework, existing conditions and values, and issues relating to the subject land.
Council	Richmond Valley Council.
Desired outcomes	Fundamental expectations on which to base decisions. Also known as goals, aims and objectives.
Guiding principles or management principles	Foundations or rules that guide how the subject land should be managed.
Issues	Problems and opportunities relating to management of the subject land. Issues may be a point of conflict between stakeholders or may impact on the land itself.
Management area	Identifiable precincts or units of land based on natural, economic or social factors, or a combination of these factors.
Management strategy	A policy or direction that assists in guiding actions to address issues.

Master Plan – Landscape Master Plan for the Woodburn main street.

Performance measure A means of measuring or assessing performance in achieving specific actions.

The Plan Plan of Management – Richmond Riverbank Foreshore Reserve, Woodburn.

Priority The importance of a management action in terms of the implementation of the Plan of Management. 'High' priority actions may need to be implemented immediately while 'low' priority or 'ongoing' actions may be implemented later or over time.

Role The function of the subject land within the public land system. How a Crown reserve fits into the local or regional Crown reserve system.

Strategy A statement of how to achieve a desired outcome.

Values The qualities of Crown or community land that are significant, special or important, and that we wish to protect or enhance.

Vision Short, over-riding statement that encapsulates the ideal to be achieved.

2 MANAGEMENT AREA

2.1 LAND DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

The land to which this plan applies is located on the foreshore of the Richmond River within the village of Woodburn. It is located on the southern bank of the Richmond River, generally north and west of the Pacific Highway, between Coraki Road and Alfred Street. The reserves form part of the Woodburn Village Centre. While the reserves are not contiguous, they are geographically close and form part of the foreshore reserve area at Woodburn. Therefore, they are being considered together for the purposes of a specific Plan of Management.

The Woodburn Foreshore reserve consists of land parcels scattered along a 660 m section of the southern embankment of the Richmond River, and of Rocky Mouth Creek at Woodburn. The majority of the land parcels are located in central Woodburn, adjacent to the Woodburn Village Centre and residential areas. This group of reserves is bound to the north by the Richmond River and to the south by the Pacific Highway (River Street).

Two of the reserves (Lot 7046 DP 1024027 and Lot 701 DP 92611) are located approximately 100 m and 300 m from the centrally located reserves, and are bounded by the Pacific Highway (Uralba Street) and by the Richmond River and Rocky Mouth Creek respectively. These reserves are located adjacent to residential areas of Woodburn.

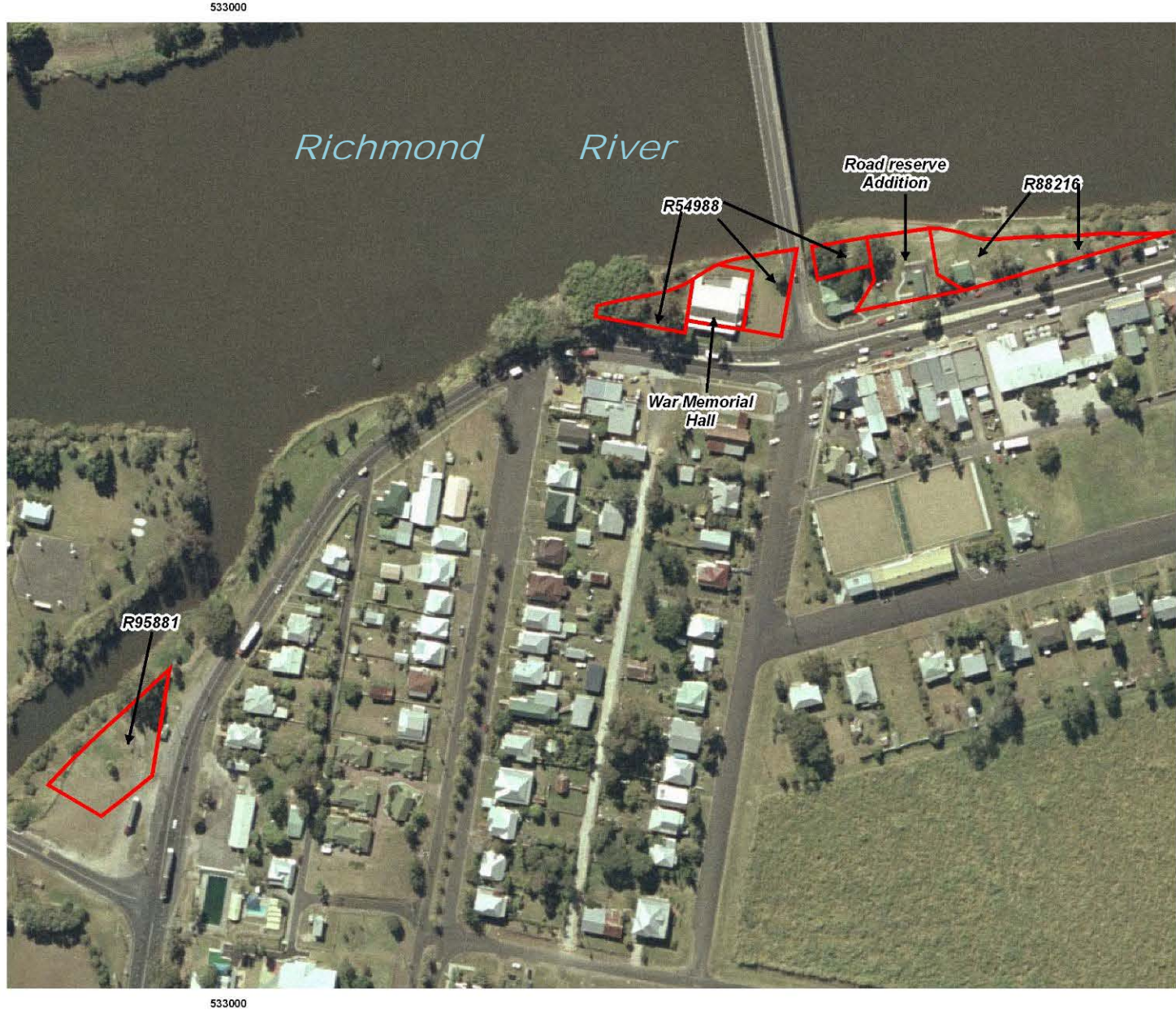
The Richmond River is the local government boundary, with the Shire of Lismore City located on the northern bank of the river. Woodburn Foreshore Reserve comprises four differing land status distributed over 6 individual parcels of land.

Richmond Valley Council's management interest in the lands varies between being appointed as a trust manager under the Crown Lands Acts 1989 to management devolving upon Council under the Local Government Act 1993. Table 1 provides specific land status and management details of the lands. The land to which the plan applies is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

The locality consists of low density residential areas and the Woodburn Village Centre comprising a commercial strip along the Pacific Highway (River Street). Other land uses in the locality include a school, service station, boat ramp, and constructed beach and community halls.

The reserve areas form an important open space and recreational resource within Woodburn. These areas already contain a range of facilities refer Appendix 7.2. The most northerly reserve comprises part of the Woodburn Memorial Park, which is a major landmark feature of the Woodburn Village Centre. The park contains boat mooring facilities, a public toilet, picnic tables, seating, a beach, barbeque facilities and a small memorial garden. This area is a popular picnic destination and provides a convenient and attractive rest-stop for travellers on the Pacific Highway. This arrangement benefits businesses in the Woodburn Village Centre in attracting trade to the area.

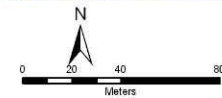
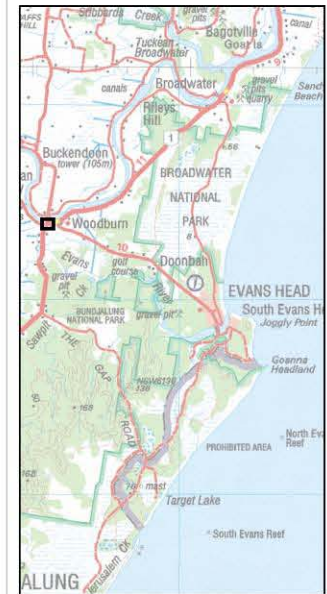
The mid-section of the reserves contains passive open space, the C.W.A Hall and the War Memorial Hall. The western section is largely vegetated, overgrown with weeds and only partially accessible. The area contains informal parking areas, a toilet block and a boat launching ramp restricted for use by the State Emergency Service. A helicopter landing area is located immediately to the south of the western extremity of the reserves.



Richmond River Foreshore Reserve Woodburn

Legend

 Plan_Area



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2.1.1 LAND PARCELS TO WHICH THIS PLAN APPLIES

Table 1 Land Parcels to Which This Plan Applies		
Land Status	Real Property Description	Management.
Reserve 54988 for Public recreation notified 25 th November 1921	Lot 406 DP 755624 – 685 m ² Lot 7042 DP 1024028 – 886 m ² Lot 7043 DP 1024028 – 420 m ²	Council appointed as Corporate Manager of the Woodburn (R54988) River Bank Park Reserve Trust on 27 May 1983.
Reserve 88216 for Public Recreation notified 30 th April 1971	Lot 7045 DP 1024027 – 1728 m ²	Management devolves on Council under section 48 of the LGA 89.
Reserve 95881 for Public Recreation notified 2 nd April 1982	Lot 701 DP 92611 – 1890 m ²	Council appointed as Corporate Manager of the Woodburn Rocky Mouth Creek Boat Ramp (R95881) Reserve Trust on 2 April 1982.
Dedication 540084 for War Memorial notified 6 th April 1950	Lot 456 DP 755624 – 809 m ²	Council appointed as Corporate Manager of the Woodburn War Memorial Hall (D540084) reserve Trust on 27 May 1983.
Unformed road reserve between Lot 7045 DP 1024027 and lots 7043 DP 1024028, lot 208 DP 755624		The road reserve is to be closed with the area included within the foreshores reserve.

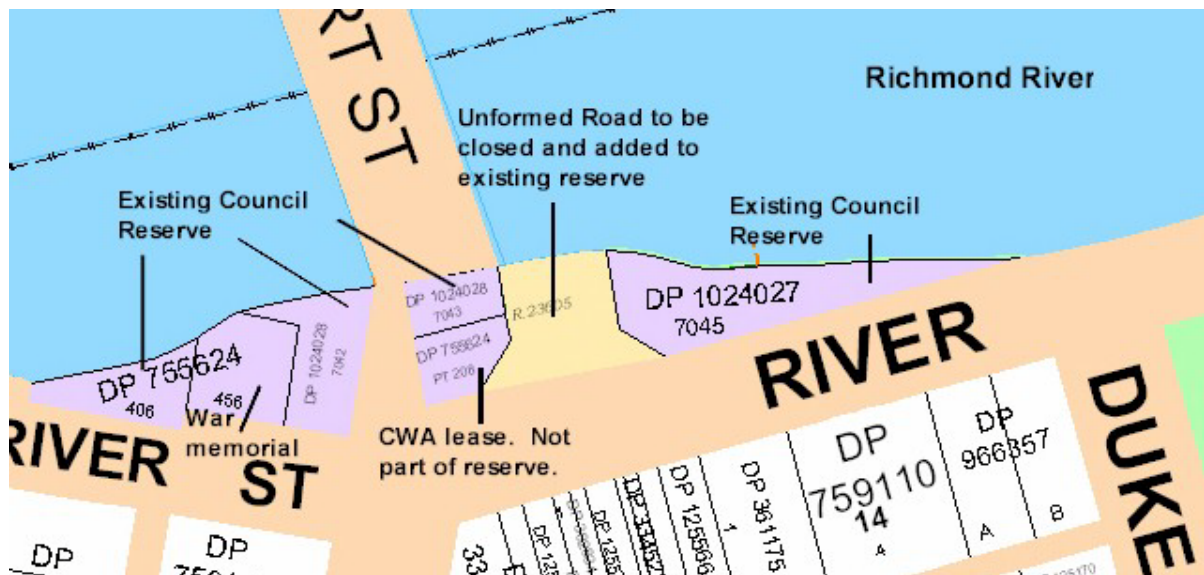


Figure 1 Land to which this Plan Applies : Lot 406, 456 DP 755624, Lots 7042, 7043 DP 1024028, Lot 7045 DP 1024027

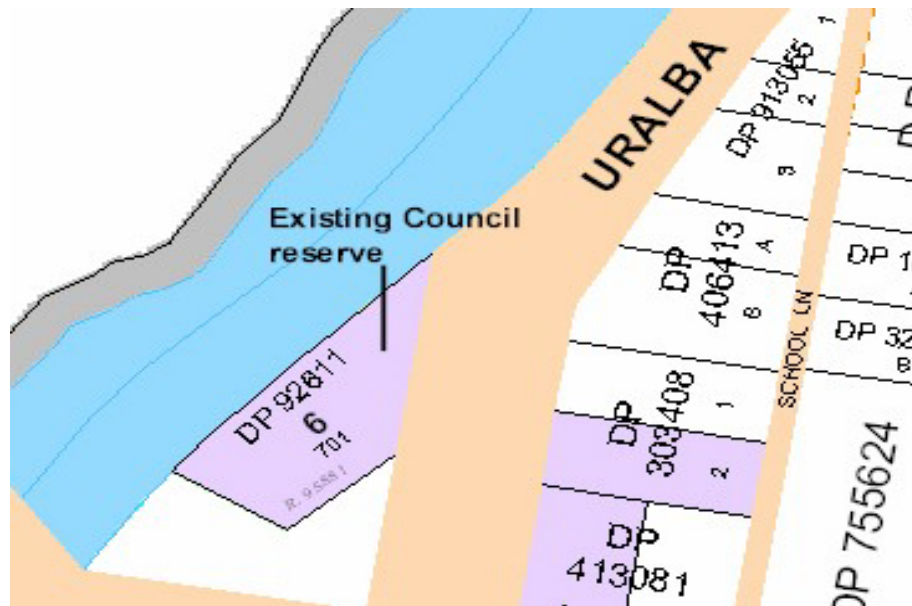


Figure 2 Land to which this plan applies : Lot 701 DP 92611

2.1.2 ADJOINING LAND TO WHICH THIS PLAN IS RELEVANT.

There are a number of land parcels which, although not part of the council Trust managed reserves, may be influenced by this plan of management. These include:-

- Lot 208 DP 755624 adjoins the reserve area managed by council; this land is unreserved land which is not under Council trust management. The land is administered by the Land and Property Management Authority (LPMA). The Country Women’s Association holds the land under the tenure of a special lease. There may be some opportunities for some coordination of landscaping actions between the two bodies.
- Unformed road reserve between Lot 7045 DP 1024027 and lots 7043 DP 1024028, lot 208 DP 755624; As indicated earlier it is the Trusts intention to close this road reserve and include it within the foreshore’s reserve.
- River St Road Reserve; These road reserves adjoin the foreshores reserve. They form a barrier between the road and the Richmond River. There may be opportunities to integrate works such as stream bank rehabilitation and landscaping in with the road reserve.
- The Pacific Highway; The Pacific Highway immediately adjoins the reserves area. The through traffic of the Pacific Highway plays an important role in the reserve. A steady stream of commuters utilise the facilities of the reserve. The proximity of the highway to the reserves also present specific risk issues to users of the facilities.
- The Woodburn Main Street; The economic centre of Woodburn lies opposite the reserve area. The reserves and there facilities attract passing traffic to stop in Woodburn. In this manner the reserves assists the local economy of Woodburn. The integration between the reserves and the Woodburn main street has been undertaken through the preparation of the Landscape Master Plan for the reserves and surrounding areas.
- SES Facilities; An SES building lies adjacent to the reserves Lot 701 DP 92611. The SES plays an important role in the use of the reserve. This is primarily through a helicopter landing pad located on Lot 701 DP 92611. The integration between the SES facilities and the reserve is identified in this plan and the Landscape Master Plan. This includes the upgrading of facilities such as car parking and the boat ramp.

- The Richmond River; The Richmond River immediately adjoins the reserves covered by this plan. The Richmond River provides key recreational opportunities, such as swimming, fishing and boating, which have direct impact on the reserves and facilities provided.

2.2 ZONING

Land parcels to which The Plan applies are predominantly zoned 2(v) Village Zone under the Richmond River Local Environmental Plan 1992.

The objectives of the 2(v) zone are:

- (a) to retain the essential character of rural and coastal villages;
- (b) to provide for development of a full range of village activities that are compatible with the character and amenity of the village; and
- (c) to set aside, by means of a development control plan, specific areas within this zone for varying uses and intensities of uses.

While the objectives of the 1(a) zone are:

- (a) to enable agricultural activities and extractive industries to be carried out in rural areas;
- (b) to ensure prime agricultural land is available for a broad range of agricultural activities;
- (c) to protect prime agricultural land from fragmentation to ensure its long-term agricultural viability;
- (d) to ensure that any development does not create undue demand for the provision of public amenities or services;
- (e) to control development that may restrict the function of or create traffic hazards along main or arterial roads; and
- (f) to protect the visual amenity of this rural zone.

2.3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 112 of the Crown Lands Act 1989. A range of legislation, policies and other planning instruments are relevant to the management of the Reserve and have been considered in the formulation of the PoM. The management implications of these are detailed in the following;

2.3.1 PRINCIPLES OF CROWN LAND MANAGEMENT

Crown Lands Act 1989.

Crown reserves in New South Wales are subject to the general land management objectives and provisions of the Crown Lands Act 1989 particularly the reserve management provisions of Part 5.

The principles of Crown Land Management, as defined in Section 11 – Crown Lands Act 1989, prescribe the basis for the management and administration of Crown land. They are:

- a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land,
- b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible,
- c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged,
- d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged,
- e) that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and

- f) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

The proposed use, development and management practices of a reserve must conform with the notified public purpose of the reserve. The Act and associated departmental policies encourage the appropriate commercial use of reserved Crown Land. The provision of caravan parks and camping grounds is an established feature of many public recreation reserves in New South Wales.

It should be noted that the Act requires that the proceeds of reserved Crown land be spent on the management of reserved Crown land. Any revenue generated from the Woodburn Foreshore Reserve will contribute to the funds required for the ongoing management of the Reserve.

2.3.2 STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY (INFRASTRUCTURE) 2007

SEPP (Infrastructure) was introduced on 1 January 2008 to simplify planning processes applying to the provision of infrastructure throughout NSW. The SEPP consolidates and updates 20 previous State planning instruments and amends a large number of local, regional and State instruments. Key provisions include;

1. Additional uses being permitted on certain State land (including some classes of Crown land) which would otherwise be prohibited under an LEP.
2. Exempt development categories for public authorities. Categories relevant to Crown reserves include access ramps, bush fire protection, car parks, fencing, landscaping, lighting, signage and boundary adjustments
3. Infrastructure planning provisions, including works and activities on Crown land, such as emergency services facilities, bushfire hazard reduction, parks and public reserves, flood mitigation works, port, wharf and boating facilities, waterway or foreshore management activities, etc
4. Consultation requirements when undertaking development subject to the SEPP
5. Development for any purpose may be carried out without consent on a Crown reserve by or on behalf of the appointed trustee where the development relates to the implementation of a plan of management adopted under the Crown lands Act 1989.
6. The SEPP does not remove any existing requirements to obtain relevant approvals under other legislation such as : National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974, Rural Fires Act 1997 etc

2.3.3 NSW STATE PLAN

In November 2006 the NSW Government released the State Plan for the next 10 years. This plan of management makes relevant contributions to the following State Plan priorities;

Building harmonious communities

- more harmonious communities through public participation in social activities and reserve management

Delivering better services

- provision of appropriate facilities on Crown reserves
- healthier communities through increased participation in recreational activities

Practical environmental solutions

- improved environmental outcomes for natural resources

enhanced opportunities for people to use Crown reserves and recreational facilities

Table 2: Management implications from relevant legislation and planning instruments.

Instrument:	Principal Agency:	Purpose:	Application:
FEDERAL:			
Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Environment Australia	Regulates the assessment and approval of activities which have a significant impact on 'matters of national environmental significance', activities by Commonwealth government agencies anywhere in the world, and activities by any person on Commonwealth land. Protects biodiversity by creating and regulating protected areas such as World Heritage properties and National Parks. Outlines the listing and management of threatened species and ecological communities.	
National Coastal Action Plan 1993	Commonwealth Resource Assessment Commission	Fair and equitable public and commercial use of coastal resources which maintains public access, coastal areas and features, biological diversity, water quality and recognises indigenous interests.	
National Ecotourism Strategy 1993	Federal Dept. of Tourism	Develop and promote the sustainable delivery of eco-tourism products.	
STATE:			
Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979.	DoP	Assess the environmental, social, and economic impact of proposed developments and plans.	Environmental planning instruments including Local Environment Plans (LEP), Regional Environment Plans (REP), and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP). Environmental impact assessment procedures.
National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974	DECC	Management of National Parks, protection of flora and fauna. Protection of aboriginal sites.	Permits and/or licences required for damage to aboriginal sites, holding of native fauna, removing flora.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	DECC	Ensure developers consider threatened species and their habitat in the planning process.	A licence to "harm" or "pick" a threatened species is required from the Director General where development impacts on a threatened species, population or ecological community or damages their habitat.
Crown Lands Act 1989	LPMA	Principle legislation in the management of Crown lands and provides important guidance for suitability assessment.	Outlines that Crown Land is managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Details the Principles for Crown Land Management and outlines the POM process.
Soil Conservation Act 1938	DECC	Protects sensitive areas from tree removal. Prevention of land degradation and erosion.	Permit required to remove trees within 20m of the banks of a prescribed stream and in other designated protected areas.
Local Government Act 1993	Local Government	Allow local government to undertake a range of functions and responsibilities.	Allows opportunities for works such as drainage, removal of obstructions, erosion control, protection of roads.
Rural Fires Act 1997	Rural Fire Service, Local Government Authorities	Outlines responsibilities of landholders in terms of minimising fire hazard and controlling fires on their properties.	All fire ignitions to be suppressed or at least prevented from spreading from one land tenure to another. Landholders must implement fuel hazard reduction programs as per their local Fire Management Plan or direction from the Bushfire Management

Table 2: Management implications from relevant legislation and planning instruments.

Instrument:	Principal Agency:	Purpose:	Application:
			Committee.
Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1999	DECC	To conserve native vegetation in NSW	Controls the clearing of native vegetation and protects habitats and threatened species. Clearing for fire suppression exempt.
Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003	Catchment Management Authority	Implement Total Catchment Management (TCM)	Catchment Management Authority co-ordinate policies, programs and activities as they relate to TCM.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	Overhaul of EPA legislation including the Clean Air, Clean Waters, Noise Control and other Act.	Provides for the protection of air and water quality and outlines enforcement and penalties.
Coastal Planning and Management in NSW 1991	NSW Standing Committee on State Development	Pro-active planning to ensure ecologically sustainable coastal development with public participation and effective coordination between government agencies.	
NSW Coastal Policy 1990	NSW Government	Manage coastal and foreshore areas to ensure environmental protection, community access and minimal impact on ecosystems and other values.	
State Strategy for Natural Resource Management in NSW 1992	NSW Total Catchment Management	Vision: for everyone to understand and act to achieve sustainable natural resource management while maintaining quality of life both now and in the future.	
State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 14 (Coastal Wetlands)	DECC, Local Government Authorities	Protect major coastal wetlands Refers to wetland maps at DUAP. Most are zoned for environmental protection by local councils. Sets out procedures for processing development applications.	
SEPP 2007 (Infrastructure)	Government Authorities	SEPP (Infrastructure) was introduced on 1 January 2007 to simplify planning processes applying to the provision of infrastructure throughout NSW.	
SEPP 26 (Littoral Rainforests)	DECC, Local Government Authorities	Protect littoral rainforest vegetation. Refers to littoral rainforest maps at DUAP. Provides for 100m wide buffer zones around each area. Sets out procedures for processing development applications.	
SEPP 44 (Koala Habitat Protection)	DECC, Local Government Authorities	Protect Koala habitat. Applies to local government areas where Koalas are known to occur. Requires studies to accompany Development Applications eg if certain Koala food trees are present.	
SEPP 46 (Protection and Management of Native Vegetation)	DECC	Prevent inappropriate native vegetation clearance. Refers to all native vegetation, except native grasslands, for which regional grassland plans have been prepared. Permits needed to clear areas greater than 2 ha with a Vegetation Management Plan to be prepared by the proponent. Urban areas excluded from this policy.	
SEPP 71 (Coastal Protection)	DECC	Protects the NSW coast from over development and pollution. Protects public access to beaches and foreshores. Major developments (eg over 13m high) and high risk developments (eg near sensitive rainforest or wetland environments) will be considered by PlanningNSW rather than local councils.	

Table 2: Management implications from relevant legislation and planning instruments.

Instrument:	Principal Agency:	Purpose:	Application:
Coastal Crown Lands Policy 1989	LPMA	Retain, conserve and maintain coastal Crown Lands and their intrinsic, environmental, and cultural qualities in public ownership. Maintain public access, rehabilitate lands where necessary, and acquire further significant coastal lands for future public use.	
NSW Open Space Strategy 1992	NSW Government	Planning for open space and facilities which is equitable, ensures public access and protects significant features.	
NSW Biodiversity Conservation Goals and Strategies (1992)	DECC	Conserving biodiversity in perpetuity through managing threats, increasing knowledge and understanding and developing community awareness and support.	
LOCAL:			
North Coast Crown Reserves Management Strategy 1994	LPMA	Provides focus for the future direction of the administration and management of the Crown Reserves system on the North Coast.	
North Coast Coastal Urban Planning Strategy 1993	DECC	Identify, reserve and manage the conservation, environmental and cultural significance of lands of the North Coast while providing for increasing recreational use. Promotion of eco-tourism and environmentally sensitive employment.	
North Coast Region Tourism Development Strategy 1987	Tourism NSW	Develop the tourism potential of national parks, state forests, state recreation areas, crown reserves, rivers, dams, waterways. Preserve coastal holiday villages and their capability to service a growing tourism industry. Upgrade existing caravan parks.	
Northern Rivers Regional Economic Development Strategy Plan	Northern Rivers Regional Development Board	Develop a local industry which caters for domestic tourism via development of facilities with a focus on the middle and lower ends of the market rather than on high priced international style resort development.	
Conservation Strategy for the North Coast 1993	North Coast Environment Council.	Vision: 'Clean air, water and soils and a safe place to live work and play'. Understand, protect and care for the remaining natural environment.	
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	Richmond Valley Council	The main means of development control with zoning maps and a written instrument categorising developments as either permissible or prohibited.	
North Coast Regional Environment Plan (REP)	Local Councils within the North Coast region.	Deals with issue relating to the North Coast region as a whole allowing for a regional approach to matters such as environmental protection and the provision of service corridors.	
Development Control Plan No 5 Acid Sulfate Soils	Richmond Valley Council	This Shire-wide Plan provides controls for development being undertaken on land affected or potentially affected by Acid Sulphate Soils. The plan applies to works within reserves when the proposed works will involve excavation deeper than 1 metre below the natural ground surface and/or works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered to any point beyond 1 metre below natural surface.	
Development Control Plan No 6 Acid Sulfate Soils	Richmond Valley Council	This Shire-wide Plan describes development that is permissible without development consent (exempt) and development that if undertaken or constructed within the specified requirements and standards may be done without development consent (complying). Some minor works proposed in the reserve may be considered exempt or complying.	

Table 2: Management implications from relevant legislation and planning instruments.

Instrument:	Principal Agency:	Purpose:	Application:
Development Control Plan No 8 Development Standards	Richmond Valley Council	This Shire-wide Plan sets out various development, building and engineering standards. It may apply to certain development proposed in the reserves.	
Richmond Valley Council Landscaping Guidelines.	Richmond Valley Council	These guidelines apply to landscaping undertaken in villages throughout the Shire including Woodburn.	

North Coast Crown Reserves Management Strategy 1994.

The North Coast Crown Reserves Management Strategy (NCCRMS) guides the future direction of the administration of the Crown reserves System on the North Coast of NSW. The area encompassed by the strategy stretches between Hastings Shire in the south, the Queensland border to the north, and the Great Dividing Range to the west. Within this region, a significant amount of land, including approximately 65% of the coastline, is protected in Crown reserves. Over 1500 of these reserves are managed by the community, mostly through local councils, with administration and support from the Department of Lands.

The Strategy builds on the Principles of Crown Land Management, as detailed above, and aims to provide an improved management approach that recognises and protects the intrinsic values of the land and its natural, cultural and social resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The vision for the Crown Reserve System is :

“To protect and enhance the natural and cultural values of NSW Crown Reserves providing a wide range of opportunities for the recreational, social and economic well being of our community.”

The goals of the Strategy are based on a state-wide suite of management principles for the Crown Reserves System that will be achieved through:

- 1) recognising, protecting and enhancing the conservation, social and economic values of reserves;
- 2) undertaking an inventory and classifying reserves and their values as being of local, regional , state or national significance;
- 3) linking reserves in a management strategy which encourages an integrated Crown Reserves system;
- 4) managing and caring for reserves within a regional management framework;
- 5) fostering cooperative management and care of reserves by the community, users and visitors;
- 6) helping to establish and protect regional open space in conjunction with open space managed by other agencies;
- 7) encouraging excellence in reserves management by providing guidelines, standards and incentives for Trusts to achieve this goal;
- 8) achieving a high degree of self reliance in funding management action;
- 9) encouraging ecologically sustainable development, sensitive eco-tourism and ethical business practices;
- 10) promoting reserves in a manner which educates and inspires reserve users, visitors and managers to understand and appreciate reserve values;
- 11) adopting an evaluation process which encourages feedback and review.

Underlying the Strategy is recognition that:

- the key is the magnetism of Crown Reserves and their values;
- the involvement of local people leads to greater community awareness;
- the commitment of community energy needs to be matched by government support;
- the importance of the reserve system is increased when linked to other land management systems;

The future lies in cooperative action and mutual support in reserve care

2.4 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This Plan of Management was prepared based on a community consultation program designed to identify the community's long term visions and aspirations for the wider Woodburn Village Centre and determine the issues of importance relevant to the reserve areas. Community visions, aspirations and issues were identified through two community workshops, which built on the "*Woodburn Works Townlife Development Program Community Economic Development Strategic Plan*" (CEDSP) prepared by the Woodburn community in association with Council in September 2002.

The first workshop, held on 5 May 2003, was designed primarily to assist in formulating the community's ideas, visions and aspirations for the site into a Landscape Master Plan for the village centre. The second workshop, held on 16 June 2003, involved presentation of the final draft Landscape Master Plan and draft Plan of Management. The aim of this workshop was to ensure that all issues were appropriately addressed and that the community's vision for the site was reflected in the Landscape Master Plan and Plan of Management.

The consultation program also involved discussions with representatives from Richmond Valley Council.

Based on community consultation undertaken the Woodburn Foreshore Reserves are desired to be improved and/or used for:

- general community and visitor recreation, both active and passive;
- regional festival activities;
- activities and works associated with the installation or maintenance of public utilities; and
- other uses approved by the Trust and consistent with achieving the Management Objectives of the Plan of Management.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION.

On adoption of the PoM by the minister, it is incumbent on the Woodburn Reserve Trust to implement the PoM pursuant to Section 114 – Crown Lands Act 1989. The Trust may not allow any operations or development that is not permitted by the PoM.

Alteration of the adopted PoM may be undertaken under section 115 of the Act and may be required after a period of five years to keep abreast of government policy, to cater for the changing expectations and requirements of the community and to ensure the PoM remains useful and relevant.

Richmond Valley Council as Trust manager will be primarily responsible for the implementation of the Plan of Management given the scope of works involved. However, the community may assist in the implementation of the Plan through volunteer work. In particular, community groups would provide valuable assistance through revegetation, weed management projects, provision of community facilities and the ongoing maintenance of the reserves. Council could support such community groups with technical advice, practical support such as rubbish removal, plant supply, tools and materials and through funding. LPMA may also provide additional support and technical assistance.

The community will also have an important overarching role in the continued monitoring and revision of the Plan. The Plan will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the evolving needs and views of the community are addressed in the short and long term. Through this process, the community will have the opportunity to guide the implementation of the Plan to assist in achieving the community vision for the Woodburn Foreshore Reserve.

Appendix 7.2 provides a list of measures that are specific to each reserve lot to assist with implementation.

2.6 ACCOUNTABILITY.

The Crown Lands Regulation (2006) sets out the accountability of a reserve Trust detailing income, expenditure, assets, liabilities and improvements on the reserve as well as details of any leases of licenses granted by the trust. Where a council is reserve Trust manager, the regulation requires that it keep records that enable dissection of all monetary details in respect of the revenue received from the reserve, details of improvements of all leases and licenses.

2.7 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT.

Issues to be considered by the Reserve Trust when deciding whether a particular land use or development is appropriate include:

- The compatibility of the proposal with the notified purpose of the reserve;
- The impact on the existing use of the reserve;
- The compatibility with the Vision and Management Principles established for the reserve;
- The need for the proposal and whether it will promote and be ancillary to the use and enjoyment of the reserve, as distinct from satisfying a requirement generated by an adjoining property or by an un-associated community need;
- The advantage and benefit that the development would bring to the normal reserve user;
- The management responsibility and public availability of the development to reserve users;
- The need for a lease and its draft terms, conditions and rental that would apply;
- The intent of the North Coast Crown Reserves Management Strategy;
- NSW State Government Planning instruments;
- Richmond Valley Council development policies and planning instruments.

3 VALUES

From the consultation undertaken, it is apparent that the Richmond River Foreshore Reserves at Woodburn have a number of important values for the community. These relate to their principle functions as a recreational area for the local community and as an attractive rest stop for passing trade. The values of the reserves identified through community consultation are:

3.1.1 RECREATION

The reserves provide numerous opportunities for a range of active and passive recreation and sporting pursuits for locals and tourists. They serve a wide range of water and park related activities including swimming, fishing, boating and water skiing, picnicking, walking, and site seeing. The recreational values of the reserves are significant to the Woodburn area and are highly valued by the community.

The constructed beach provides a focal point for skiers in the area. The Boat ramp located on the opposite side of the river (within the boundaries of Lismore City Council) is used as a launching facility. The constructed beach within the reserves is used as a skier pickup, drop off and exchange point.

The reserve is used extensively by motorists on the Pacific Highway. The reserve provides an important passive recreation rest area for Pacific Highway through traffic.

3.1.2 SOCIAL

The use of the Woodburn foreshore reserves for social gatherings and recreation contributes to the identity and well being of the community and it is therefore important that they are conserved for community uses. Further, the scenic and aesthetic qualities of the Woodburn foreshore reserves are significant as they provide opportunities to relax from urban pressures.

The reserve is used extensively by Pacific Highway through traffic. Woodburn is one of the most highly visited location on the North Coast NSW due it location on the Pacific Highway. The provision of public amenities, passive recreation, and the use of the reserve as a break stop provide important functions to Pacific Highway motorists. The reserve is also used by heavy vehicles as a stopover point.

The reserve is used for emergency services. An emergency helicopter pad is located on Lot 701 DP 92611. The reserves provide a major social function in offering facilities to emergency services vehicles and functions.

3.1.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The reserves contribute to the riverside identity of Woodburn village. An important drawcard for passing traffic using the Pacific Highway is the 'stop and rest' image of the town and the foreshore reserves are integral to this image. Several memorials to war have strong cultural value to the community and are important links to the past. The foreshore reserve is also the historical location of the ferry across the river.

3.1.4 NATURAL AND CONSERVATION

There are some small patches of riparian vegetation on the foreshore reserves. Riparian vegetation plays a vital role in maintain the ecological health of a water body. This is achieved through a variety of mechanisms. Riparian vegetation provides habitat transport corridors for Australian species, provides habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species, and improves water quality by treating overland flow (runoff, stormwater) removing sediment and nutrients.

The riparian condition of the Richmond is generally very poor. The reserves contain some limited riparian condition. The value and significance of this vegetation is not known. A flora and fauna assessment should be undertaken on the reserve to determine the significance of the vegetation.

Apart from the riparian vegetation there are palms and eucalypts intermittently through the reserve surrounded by lawn areas. These are likely to have very low nature and conservation values attached to them. Despite the above the presence of vegetation on the reserves is valued by the community. They contribute to the scenic qualities of the reserves.

3.1.5 SCENIC

The environment in and around the Woodburn foreshore reserves is characterised by the interface between the Richmond River, the foreshore, buildings of cultural significance, the Pacific Highway and the Woodburn Village Centre. The natural and cultural aspects of the foreshore area combine to create high scenic values in the area.

3.1.6 EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC

The interface between riverine and land environments provides opportunities for discovery and learning. Wetlands, the river, the foreshore and town centre provide several different environments in close proximity.

3.1.7 ECONOMIC.

Due to the reserves values as a stopover point for Pacific Highway traffic it provides and important economic function to the community of Woodburn. By offering passive recreation, public amenities and car parking, the reserve encourages through traffic to stop. Shops on the main street of Woodburn, located directly opposite the reserve, profit from these users of the reserve.

4 ISSUES.

4.1 RESERVE CONSOLIDATION AND LAND TENURE.

One of the main objectives of the Plan of Management is to simplify reserves and neighbouring land management issues.

The Woodburn foreshore Reserve area is perceived by the community and physically managed by the Trust as a homogenous reserve, although in reality there are 3 different public recreation reserves and 1 war memorial dedication. Reserves 54988 & 95881 and War Memorial Hall Dedication are controlled by separate trusts, for which Council is the appointed manager. Reserve 88216 devolves on Council under Section 48 of the Local Government Act 1993. Each trust must keep individual records for each reserve, must apply separately for funding and may only spend received funding on the particular reserve for which it is allocated. Funds cannot be transferred between each trust without the consent of the Minister. The placement of the 3 Public Recreation Reserves and the Dedication under a single reserve trust will facilitate improved administrative management of the lands.

Land tenure is in issue. A presently unformed road reserve lies between Lot 7043 DP 10240128 and Lot 7045 DP 1024027. This parcel of land is used as part of the recreation reserve and facilities are located on the structure. The helicopter pad is also located partially on a road reserve. Given that these parcels of land are used as parts of the reserve it is logical to close relevant sections to incorporate them into the reserve.

4.2 RISK MANAGEMENT.

Due to the wide range of facilities and activities available on the reserves, the management of risk is an important consideration of reserves management. Risk management for the reserves includes risks to users of facilities, and risks to the facilities as a result of natural hazards such as floods.

A risk management strategy needs to be derived for the reserve.

4.3 OTHER

Other issues identified through the CEDSP and the community consultation program undertaken for the Woodburn village centre improvements include:

- Pedestrian and vehicular access;
- Tourism;
- Level of Facilities;
- Landscaping;
- Signage;
- Riverbank improvements;
- Lighting;
- Youth facilities;
- River events;
- Land use conflict;
- Views;
- Safety;
- History; and
- Natural environment.

5 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

5.1 VISION.

The preparation of this Plan of Management has been guided by the visions and aspirations of the local community as conveyed in the CEDSP and subsequent consultation. The community's vision for the village is as follows:

Woodburn is a progressive riverside community that encourages people to stop, rest and play.

This vision has been extended into the following mission statement:

To utilise community resources and effort, to improve the economic development, physical design and marketing of events in the community of Woodburn.

The vision and mission statement provide a direction and foundation for the values and management objectives of this Plan. In relation to the foreshore reserves, based on consultation regarding the reserves and immediate area (i.e. riverside and commercial area), the community's aspiration for the area is:

To continue to use the Woodburn foreshore reserves as multi-functional recreation areas.

These community aspirations form the basis of this Plan.

5.2 MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following principles establish the broad direction the Reserve Trust will follow in protecting and enhancing the values of the Reserve to achieve the Vision.

5.3 ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan is divided into several components to provide a clear guide to the relationships between the reserve values, management objectives and the means of achieving the management objectives, as follows:

Table 3 Action Plan Components	
COMPONENT	DEFINITION
Value	Reserve values identified.
Management Objective	Objectives developed to guide the management of the reserves. They are intended to support the preservation and enhancement of the reserve values.
Performance Target	Quantitative Targets that are set to achieve Management Objectives
Means of Achievement	More detailed steps needed to meet the Performance Target
Performance Indicator	Quantifiable measure that may be used to assess the extent to which a Performance Target has been met
Priority	Each Performance Target is provided with a timeframe to demonstrate priority. (High – complete within 1-2 years, Medium – complete within 2 to 5 years, Low – complete in 5 years or more as resources become available)
Cost	A broad estimate for planning purposes, subject to detailed design. (Very Low (LL) < \$20,000, Low (L) \$20,000 - \$50,000), Medium (M) \$50,000 to \$100,000, High (H) \$100,000 to \$250,000, Very High (HH) > \$250,000)

Table 4 Action Plan : Recreation
(To be read in conjunction with Landscape Master Plan)

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Provide and maintain a satisfactory standard and amount of parkland for the enjoyment of local community and visitors.	Maintained or increased quantum of recreational space. Provision of a range of facilities for use by residents and visitors.	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgraded playground ▪ Additional picnic shelters ▪ Extended pathway network ▪ Deck platforms ▪ Terraced seating/amphitheatre ▪ Landscaping ▪ Lighting 	Construction and implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan	High	High
Optimise use of the reserves.	Increased usage by local community and tourists.	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgraded playground ▪ Additional picnic shelters ▪ Extended pathway network ▪ Deck platforms ▪ Terraced seating/amphitheatre ▪ Landscaping ▪ Lighting ▪ Upgrade boat ramp for canoe access 	Construction and implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan	High	High
Ensure that the reserves are kept in a condition suitable for the healthy, safe and enjoyable use by the community and maintained in an aesthetically pleasing manner.	Facilities recognised by the community as well maintained and clean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that grass areas are kept mown and access ways are kept clear of vegetation ▪ Ensure that picnic tables are kept clean ▪ Ensure that all lighting is kept operational ▪ Ensure rubbish bins are not allowed to overflow 	Turf length between 35mm and 60mm, litter and debris free environment, clean picnic tables, prompt replacement of broken lighting, bins are emptied before reaching capacity	High	Low (on a per annum basis)
Ensure that the infrastructure and facilities in the reserves are able to withstand a 1 in 100 year flood event or those facilities can be replaced at minimal cost.	Minimal asset losses within the reserve area due to flood impacts.	Provide facilities in accordance with those shown on the Master Plan Flood tolerant materials and facilities to be utilised for all future site improvements	Asset losses due to flood events and replacement costs.	High and ongoing	Very Low (major costs borne through other actions. Small additional cost for flood tolerant design)

Table 5 Action Plan : Social

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Provide facilities to encourage the general public to utilise the reserves as a regular meeting area.	Provision of additional and improved community facilities. Retain buildings and places that function as community meeting places.	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan, including: Upgraded playground Additional picnic shelters Extended pathway network Deck platforms Terraced seating/amphitheatre Landscaping Lighting Review community needs for indoor meeting places Assess adequacy of existing facilities/halls Develop plan to meet needs.	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan. Development of a plan for the use of community meeting places in the reserves.	Medium	Medium - High
Maintain and improve community facilities and accessibility within the reserves.	Provision of additional and improved community facilities. Provision of a fully accessible pathway along the foreshore.	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgraded playground ▪ Additional picnic shelters ▪ Extended pathway network ▪ Deck platforms ▪ Terraced seating/amphitheatre ▪ Landscaping ▪ Lighting ▪ Car parking 	Implementation of relevant components of the Master Plan.	High	High
Increase tourist usage of the reserves.	Increased numbers of tourists using the reserves. Well established identity as a riverside resting place for travellers.	Implement initiatives in Master Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgraded playground ▪ Additional picnic shelters ▪ Extended pathway network ▪ Deck platforms ▪ Terraced seating/amphitheatre ▪ Landscaping ▪ Lighting 	Construction of Master Plan works and facilities Tourist numbers	High	High
Increase the availability of emergency service access to the river.	Boat ramp suitable for emergency SES access.	Upgrade the boat ramp to allow emergency SES access if required	Boat ramp on lot upgraded.	Low	Low

Table 6 Action Plan : Cultural

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Ensure that the Riverside identity of Woodburn is maintained and embellished.	Well established identity as a riverside reserve.	Convey river themes through the implementation of the Master Plan.	Construction of river theme Master Plan works	High	Medium
Maintain and improve existing war memorials and plaques.	Recognisable memorial area with memorials in good condition.	Install signage/ plaques/ pathways in memorial area in Lot 7045 (easternmost reserve). Regular maintenance of memorial area.	Maintenance of cenotaph and plaques. Installation of additional memorials	Low	Very Low
Protect existing significant vegetation within the reserves (e.g. rows of Canary Island Date Palms).	Preservation or relocation of all existing significant vegetation except those that present a hazard to human safety	No removal of significant vegetation from the reserves except where they are hazard to human safety. Protect significant trees and their root zones during construction works.	No removal of significant vegetation from the reserves. Protection measures implemented during construction works	Ongoing	Very Low

Table 7 Action Plan : Nature and Conservation

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Reduction in biological contamination (weeds) in the reserves and immediate vicinity..	Reduced area of weed infestation.	Map existing weed coverage's within the reserve and place on GIS system. Remove existing weeds in riverside vegetated areas and implement on-going maintenance program	Extent of weed infestation - GIS mapping of weed types and extent of coverage	Medium	Very low
	No new introduced weeds with reserve.	Monitor new planting on reserves to ensure only endemic species are used.	Species list	High	Very Low
		Monitor works on site and prevent the use of hay bales (which are a carrier for weed seed) for erosion and protection works, temporary seats of other.	No hay bales used.	High	Very Low
		Monitor aquatic weeds in the region and provide education signage at the boat ramp for any species of aquatic weed species which may be transferred by water borne craft	Signage in place where relevant.		
Maintain and enhance the existing natural environment.	Protection of key natural assets on the reserves.	Undertaken Flora and Fauna Assessment to identify key nature attributes of the reserves for protection and enhancement. Place findings onto GIS system.	Photographic benchmarking. GIS mapping – maintenance or increase in area of identified natural/conservation features of site.	Medium	Very Low
		Protect existing areas of riverbank vegetation where physical works not required.	Photographic benchmarking. GIS mapping.		
		Undertake a program of rehabilitation for degraded vegetated areas including riverbanks where not to be retained by physical works.	Photographic benchmarking. GIS mapping.		

Table 7 Action Plan : Nature and Conservation

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
		Monitor new plantings to ensure that species selected are endemic species.	Species list of new plantings.		

Table 8 Action Plan : Economic

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Increase stop over traffic at the reserve and improve integration with the main street of Woodburn.					Very Low
Utilise economic resources of reserve.	Increased income				Low

Table 9 Action Plan : General

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
Improve the efficiency of reserves management	Reserves consolidated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidate the foreshore reserves into one reserve to improve the efficiency of management and reduce administration. 	Reserves consolidated.	High	Very Low
	Road included within reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close the unformed road between lot 7043 DP 1024028 and lot 7045 DP 1024027. ▪ Include the road into the reserve when closed. 	Road closed and incorporated into reserve	High	Very Low
Manage the reserves in accordance with relevant legislation	Compliance with the Local Government Act 1993, in relation to the preparation and implementation of a Plan of Management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that management decisions accord with the Plan of Management 	Decisions are supported by Plan of Management	High and ongoing	Very Low
Pursue government funding for works proposed within the reserve.	Funding available to assist in the implementation of this Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply for funding. ▪ Regularly identify and review funding opportunities. 	Level of external funding received.	High	Low
Provide a safe area for recreational activities.	Appropriate uses are accommodated within the reserves and do not conflict with uses outside the reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Master Plan which accommodates a range of recreational uses, whilst providing delineation between the various land and water based activities. 	Establishment of precinct areas for particular recreational activities.	Low	Very Low (a product of other actions)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erect signage highlighting areas to be used for fishing, swimming and boating. 	Completion of Master Plan works and initiatives.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erect signage identifying hazards as appropriate. 	Signage in place		

Table 9 Action Plan : General

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	Actions / Means of Achievement	Performance Indicators	Priority	Cost
	No incidents or injury as a result of responsible usage of the reserves and facilities.	▪ Implement risk management strategies.	Incidents.	High	Medium
		▪ Undertake a condition assessment of assets on the reserves.	Condition assessment undertaken.	Medium.	Low
Maximise lifespan of asset on site.	Optimised asset maintenance program	▪ Undertake a condition assessment of assets on the reserves.	Condition assessment undertaken.	Medium.	Low
		▪ Develop a corrective maintenance and refurbishment program for assets on site.	Program developed.	Low	Low

6 REFERENCES

- Commonwealth Government (1992) National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development.
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- National Parks & Wildlife Service (1992) NSW Draft Biodiversity Conservation Goals and Strategies. NSW NPWS Hurstville.
- North Coast Environment Council (1993) Conservation Strategy for the North Coast.
- NSW Department of Planning (1993) North Coast Draft Coastal Urban Planning Strategy.
- NSW Government (1990) NSW Coastal Policy – NSW Coast, Government Printer Sydney.
- NSW Government (1992) State Strategy for Natural Resource Management in NSW.

7 APPENDICES.

7.1 APPENDIX : EXISTING FACILITIES ON SITE.



Figure 3 Children's Playground, Community Technology Centre and Amenities Block.



Figure 4 Amenity Block Showing Vicinity to Highway.



Figure 5 Bus Shelter, Gazebo and Car Park.



Figure 6 External Amenity Block Shower.



Figure 7 Typical Gazebo and Picnic table.



Figure 8 Memorial



Figure 9 Jetty Safety Sign requiring replacement (Blank sign).



Figure 10 Jetty Showing Submerged Tree



Figure 11 Picnic Table surrounded by Palms



Figure 12 Riverbank reserve access showing sudden, steep drop into river.



Figure 13 Existing Helicopter Pad Access way and Car Park at intersection of Pacific Highway, Woodburn to Coraki Rd.



Figure 14 Constructed Beach. Tyre protection located at far end of beach.



Figure 15 Helicopter Pad and warning sign.



Figure 16 Foreshore showing walkway, picnic table and palms.



Figure 17 Boat Ramp at Lot 701 DP 92611.



Figure 18 Conflicting signs at Boat Ramp at Lot 701 DP 92611. "Public Boat ramp" and "No Vehicle Usage."

7.2 SUMMARY OF ASSETS

The following table provides a brief review of assets within the reserve area and immediate surrounds. The condition assessment of the assets is based on a brief visual scan. A detailed asset assessment is required.

Table 10 Asset Preliminary Condition Assessment.

Rating	Meaning
1	Excellent. The asset is brand new. No maintenance is required. The asset fulfils its intended function.
2	Good. The asset is not brand new but is in good condition. No maintenance is required. The asset fulfils its intended function.
3	Fair. The asset is in a working condition. Minor maintenance may be required or maintenance on non essential components which will not impact on performance (eg new paint job). The asset can meet its intended function.
4	Poor. The asset requires major maintenance on essential components. It may be hazardous if utilised for its intended function or operate very poorly.
5	Very Poor. The asset requires replacement. It cannot fulfil its intended function. It is a liability.

Table 11 Asset Condition Summary				
Reserve No.	Real Property Description	Facilities	Condition Assessment	Comments
R. 88216	Lot 7045 DP 1024027 NOTE some assets are also located on the unformed road reserve. Some (such as the bus shelter) may also be located whole or in part on the Pacific Highway road reserve.	Picnic Tables.	2	Refer Figure 7.
		BBQ	3	Minor tidying up (aesthetics).
		Picnic Gazebos	2	Refer Figure 7.
		Footpath / walkway	2	Footpath is generally in good condition. Refer Figure 16
		Cenotaph (memorial).	2	Refer Figure 8.
		Toilet block.	2	Refer Figure 3 and Figure 4
		Jetty - General.	4	Submerged tree's in the immediate vicinity of the jetty. Safety signage is inadequate (see below). No obvious issues with functionality of jetty for boat mooring or structure integrity.
		Jetty - Safety signage.	5	Signage has been erased. New signage is required.
		Amphitheatre.	2	
		Plaques.	2	
		Artificial beach.	3	Minor tidying up (aesthetics). Grass growing on top areas of beach. Tyres should be replaced with more natural erosion control such as revegetation programs.
		External Shower	2	Refer Figure 6
		Tree's.	2	Tree's appear to be healthy and in good shape. A maintenance program will be required to manage risk of falling branches.
		Children's playground equipment.	2	Refer Figure 3
		Community Technology Centre Building.	2	Inside of the building has not been inspected.
		Existing bollards	2	Refer Figure 3.
Bus Shelter	2	Refer Figure 5.		
Car parking				

Table 11 Asset Condition Summary				
Reserve No.	Real Property Description	Facilities	Condition Assessment	Comments
R. 54988	Lot 7043 DP 1024028	Picnic Tables.	2	
		BBQ	3	Minor tidying up (aesthetics).
		Picnic Gazebos	2	
R. 54988	Lot 7042 DP 1024028	Nil.		
R. 54008	Lot 456 DP 755624	Memorial Hall.		
R. 54988	Lot 406 DP 755624	Informal car parking.		
R 95881	Lot 701 DP 92611	Limited access boat ramp.	4	The boat ramp is in very poor condition. Refer Figure 17
		Informal car parking.	3	The car park is unsealed and would be a source of sediment. Refer Figure 13
		Toilet block.	3	
		Picnic facilities		

Table 12 Action Plan Summary

Reserve No.	Real Property Description	Existing Facilities	Proposed Facilities/Works
Entire Site			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake flora and fauna assessment of reserves to determine significance of vegetation
R. 88216	Lot 7045 DP 1024027	Picnic facilities. Cenotaph. Toilet block. Jetty. Amphitheatre. Plaques. Artificial beach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove and replace existing picnic facilities. ▪ Additional sculptures/ plaques. ▪ Fishing platforms. ▪ Upgrade existing jetty. ▪ Upgrade lighting Upgrade promenade. ▪ Amphitheatre. ▪ Observation tower. ▪ Riverbank improvements. ▪ Retain cenotaph, toilet block, and existing plaques.
R. 54988	Lot 7043 DP 1024028	Picnic facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove and replace existing picnic facilities. ▪ Promenade. ▪ Lighting. ▪ Riverbank improvements.
R. 54988	Lot 7042 DP 1024028	Nil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picnic facilities. ▪ Promenade. ▪ Lighting. ▪ Riverbank improvements.
R. 54008	Lot 456 DP 755624	Memorial Hall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promenade. ▪ Retain Memorial Hall.
R. 54988	Lot 406 DP 755624	Informal car parking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconfigure and formalise car parking. ▪ Promenade. ▪ Picnic facilities. ▪ Lighting. ▪ Riverbank improvements.
R 95881	Lot 701 DP 92611	Limited access boat ramp. Informal car parking. Toilet block. Picnic facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formalised car and boat trailer parking. ▪ Upgraded ramp for canoe and emergency SES access. ▪ New picnic facilities. ▪ Retain existing toilet block

7.3 RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN



Risk Management Plan

Richmond River Foreshore Reserve

Woodburn

Document Information

Version #	Doc Notes	Reviewed By.	Prepared by	Approved by	Date
1	1 st draft preparation of template	L Bonner	J Flockton	R Medhurst	December 2005
2	Minor Amendments	M McKenzie	M McKenzie	R Medhurst	March 2007



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1 Introduction

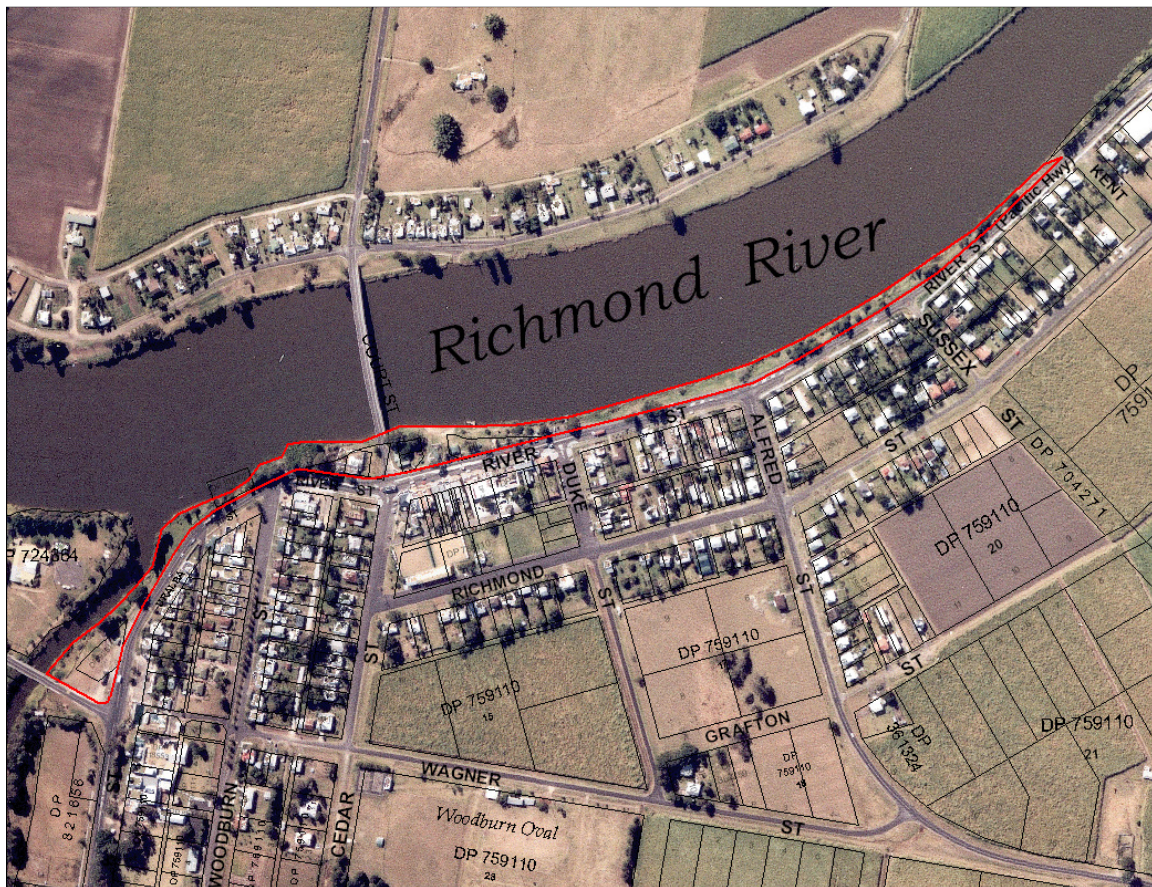
Richmond Valley Council has not previously prepared Risk Management Plans for council reserves, this plan is the first of its type and once complete it is intended to be used for other council owned reserves, parks and other land. This Risk Management Plan is a component of a Plan of management for the Richmond Riverside Reserve at Woodburn and is part of a wider planning program for improvements to , including a Landscape Master Plan, which was prepared by GeoLINK.

1.1 What is a Risk Management Plan

Risk Management Plans are used to firstly to assess and categorise the existing potential hazards and associated risks, associated with the public areas owned and managed by Richmond Valley Council. Secondly, consider the future risks at a location, including the risks which may occur following the completion of planned new work. Thirdly, Prepare possible solutions for the risks, including preferred options. And finally prepare an Action Plan which will implement the preferred solutions. The end result is intended to be a safer environment for the public to enjoy and a greatly reduced risk for the Council

1.2 Location

This Risk Management Plan Relates to the Richmond Riverside Reserve at Woodburn. The Reserve is located on the Richmond riverbank in Woodburn, between the Pacific Highway or River Street and the Richmond River. The location plan below shows it location in Red.





The reserve is aimed at providing a recreational facility for the local community and tourists who visit the area, currently the reserve has a small jetty which is used by local and visiting boats, some picnic tables and barbeques, a sandy swimming area, a boat ramp and a tourist information building.

As part of the Woodburn Townlife Program, the Woodburn Riverside Reserve is planned to be improved and/or used for:

- general community and visitor recreation, both active and passive;
- festival activities;



- activities and works associated with the installation or maintenance of public utilities; and
- other uses approved by Council and consistent with achieving the Management Objectives of the Plan of Management.

The Woodburn Townlife program will provide more detail on the proposed works.

Land uses that will be permitted in the reserve are primarily determined in Richmond River Local Environmental Plan 1992. The above land uses and activities reflect the community's aspirations for the reserve. Land uses within the reserve must also be consistent with the purpose of the covering reservation. (Richmond Riverside Reserve, Woodburn – Plan of Management 2005)

1.3 Objectives.

The objectives of this plan are to assess the existing risks at the reserve and also assess the risk which will occur following the completion of the Woodburn Townlife development program. Once the risks have been assessed and controlled an action plan will be prepared and included as part of the Townlife development program.

This management plan outlines the procedures for the identification of hazards that exist within a council asset and the development of controls and procedures to minimise, to an acceptable level, the risks arising from these hazards. Due to its suitability, this system has therefore been adopted for use in assessing safety risks at RVC public reserves.

The process of hazard identification and risk control involves three stages:

1. Hazard identification,
2. Risk assessment and ranking,
3. Risk control development and alteration works where required,
4. Development of an action plan to administer the controls or alteration works.

Risk assessment and ranking is performed using AS/NZS 4360:1999 – Risk Management Matrix.

Typical control measure may include:

- Hazard removal;
- General safety signage and Hazard specific safety signage;
- Site specific safety measure; and
- New work or alterations to existing infrastructure.

1.4 Abbreviations and Glossary

CEDSP	Woodburn Townlife Development Program Community Economic Development Strategic Plan 2002.
RVC	Richmond Valley Council.
Hazard	Something which may cause harm or damage to persons or objects.
Risk	Chance of danger, loss or injury



Risk Assessment	To assess the likelihood and severity of the danger, loss or risk.
Risk Management	Consider and implement methods to reduce, control or eliminate the risks.
Action	A practical, achievable and measurable thing to be done to implement a management strategy.
Basis for Management	A section of the Plan of Management that identifies the role of the reserve, the legislative and policy framework, existing conditions and values, and issues relating to the subject land.
Council	Richmond Valley Council.
Desired outcomes	Fundamental expectations on which to base decisions. Also known as goals, aims and objectives.
Issues	Problems and opportunities relating to management of the subject land. Issues may be a point of conflict between stakeholders or may impact on the land itself.
Management area	Identifiable precincts or units of land based on natural, economic or social factors, or a combination of these factors.
Management strategy	A policy or direction that assists in guiding actions to address issues.
Master Plan – Landscape Master Plan for the Woodburn main street.	
Performance measure	A means of measuring or assessing performance in achieving specific actions.
The Plan	Plan of Management – Richmond Riverbank Reserve, Woodburn.
Priority	The importance of a management action in terms of the implementation of the Plan of Management. ‘High’ priority actions may need to be implemented immediately while ‘low’ priority or ‘ongoing’ actions may be implemented later or over time.
Role	The function of the subject land within the public land system. How a Crown reserve fits into the local or regional Crown reserve system.
Strategy	A statement of how to achieve a desired outcome.
Values	The qualities of Crown or community land that are significant, special or important, and that we wish to protect or enhance.
Vision	Short, over-riding statement that encapsulates the ideal to be achieved.



2 Stakeholders

The key stakeholders who will be effected by this plan are; RVC, the local community, local business and tourists.

All stakeholders will be involved with this process and allowed to make comment when the plan is put out for public display. All stakeholders will be advised of the public display prior to the document being displayed.

2.1 RISK IDENTIFICATION

2.1.1 Step 1: Identify Facilities

The first step in this process is to establish a full and detailed inventory of all facilities that Council owns or operates and facilities that may have been trusted to Council to care and manage.

This report considers only the Richmond Riverside Reserve at Woodburn, and only those areas of the reserve that are accessible to the public. This includes all aspects of this reserve as follows:

- Bush regeneration areas (regenerating bushland)
- Forested areas (native bushland)
- Cleared grassed areas
- Walking tracks
- Stairs
- Picnic tables
- Garden beds
- Boardwalks
- Amenities building including toilets and covered seating areas
- Playground equipment
- Access roads
- Barbecues
- Interpretive signage.

The public use of these areas/facilities has been considered as part of the risk assessment process completed for the Richmond Riverside Reserve at Woodburn. A series of control measures must be identified to address the identified hazard / associated risk; these typically consist of the following measures:

- General safety signage
- Hazard specific safety signage
- Addressed through asset management
- Subject to specific risk assessment processes
- Safety advice contained in the brochure issued to all visitors to the park
- Site specific safety measure adopted.



2.1.2 Step 2: Risk Evaluation

The collection of information and data from the identification process needs to be evaluated. Risk evaluation is the process of analysing the identified items and placing them into categories by assessing the probability and severity of the nominated hazards, processes or facilities, they will then be given a Risk Rating.

2.1.3 Step 3: Risk Control

Risk control is the technique employed by Council to deal with the hazard as identified and analysed. The four basic techniques generally adopted include:

- Remove the hazard
- Reduce the hazard
- Prevent access to the hazard
- Use Signage / Safety equipment to advise of the hazard

Obviously, the objective for Council is to, where possible, remove the risks. Generally, this is not practicable at many facilities where there is no full time supervision. Play equipment and other infrastructure may be maintained to the appropriate standard, but Council may still carry a level of liability if an injury occurs. However, there will be circumstances where Council is not in a position to eliminate the risk (eg. Swimming in a river), and so erecting a sign to control peoples behavior adopts the technique of using the signs as remote supervision to reduce the risk.

It is important that all practical steps are taken to manage risks. Any process used in the determination of the type of sign to be erected, the location of the sign and the number of the signs must be systematic, repeatable and based on factual data, before it can be used as the basis for the selection criteria.



3 Risk Assessment

The following table should be used in conjunction with the AS/NZS 4360:1999 – Risk Management Matrix which is detailed in section 3.1.

RICHMOND VALLEY COUNCIL RISK MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT FORM								
THE RISKS ASSESSED IN THIS FORM ARE THE RISKS FOUND ON THE DAY OF INSPECTION - RISK WHICH MAY ARISE FOLLOWING THE ASSESSMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ASSESSED								
INSPECTION DATE:			PERSONS COMPLETING ASSESSMENT:					
REFERENCE NUMBER	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	RISK DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	CONTROL 1	CONTROL 2	CONTROL 3
	Children's Playground equipment	Fall from playground equipment	Likely	Major (eg Broken arm)	3	Playground equipment utilises bark chips as control measures to reduce the impact of falls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Vehicle Collision. Neighbouring Pacific Highway through traffic or parking cars).	Unlikely	Extreme (death, serious injury).	2	Some bollards in place on the roadside to control access. These are not consistent 60 km/hr speed zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence off completely the Children's' playground area as per the Coraki playground. Control and restrict direct access from the reserve to the highway. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Place "children" crossing / playing signs on both entries. Provide "look left" signs as warning to pedestrians. Reduce speed to 50 km/hr. Separate the car parking areas from the Pacific Highway with pit lane type car park. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
	Jetty	Diving / Jumping, Accidental Fall. A partially submerged tree is in the immediate vicinity of the jetty during inspection	Unlikely	Extreme (Spinal injury, drowning)		Safety sign cannot be read and requires replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide "no diving" safety sign. Provide "submerged hazard" safety sign. Fence off jetty sides to restrict immediate access to water. Remove submerged tree. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate.	
	Constructed Beach (Lot 7045, DP 1024027).	Pedestrian (swimmer) collision with powered boat.	Unlikely	Extreme (Propeller injuries, drowning)		Tyre controls in place in immediate vicinity of the beach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide "no swimming" signs in vicinity of boat ramp. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Erosion due to boat	Likely	Major.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a boating 	



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		wake. Beach drop off/pick up point for skiers.		Erosion control works.			study to look at impacts of recreational boat use. 7. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate.	
	Boat Ramp Lot 701 DP 92611	Boat Launching and navigation. Boat ramp is in very poor condition	Likely	Minor Damage to boat		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor. Conflicting signage confuses the boat ramp i.e a sign which reads "Public Boat Ramp" whilst right next to a sign which reads "no vehicle access" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the "Public Boat Ramp" sign presently on the ramp Upgrade ramp and convert into canoe access as per the Master Plan. 	
	Footpaths within reserve.	Use of footpath within reserves.	Likely	Minor Trip and fall.		Undertake review of trip hazards etc at yearly basis.		
	River Bank (Interface between Reserve and River)	Fall. Riverbank sides have sudden drop off	Unlikely	Extreme (drowning)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence off riverbank sides in steep areas to restrict immediate access to water. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Erosion due to boat wake.	Unlikely Erosion has occurred near the constructed beach areas.	Major. Erosion control works.		Erosion controls in place near the constructed beach – Tyre. Erosion controls in place in some areas of the reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate riverbank for erosion areas and implement corrective works as required. Undertake a boating study to look at impacts of recreational boat use. 8. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Diving / Jumping	Unlikely	Extreme (Spinal injury, drowning)			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide "no diving" safety sign. Provide "submerged hazard" safety sign. Fence off riverbank sides to restrict immediate access to water. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
	Pacific Highway Immediately Adjacent to Reserves. .	Pedestrian collision with vehicle (Pacific Highway, Car park)	Unlikely	Extreme (Death, serious injury)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 km/hr speed zone. Bollards control access in some areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence off completely the Children's' playground area as per the Coraki playground. Control and restrict direct access from the reserve to the highway. 	



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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Place "children" crossing / playing signs on both entries. ▪ Provide "look left" signs as warning to pedestrians. ▪ Reduce speed to 50 km/hr in the vicinity of the reserves. ▪ Separate the car parking areas from the Pacific Highway with pit lane type car park. ▪ Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Vehicle collision (car parking) with through traffic	Unlikely	Extreme (Death, serious injury)		60 km/hr speed zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formalise car parking as per Master Plan. 9. Reduce speed to 50 km/hr in the vicinity of the reserves. 10. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
	Flood	Assets – inundation during flood.	Unlikely	Extreme (Amenity block, CTC, playground equipment etc)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council flood policy for structural works which place structures above the 1in 100 year flood level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilise construction material which are flood resistant and/or cheap to replace. 	
		Public users of reserves	Unlikely (Flooding). Very Unlikely (Flash Flooding)	Extreme (drowning)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood warning system in place. ▪ Emergency services. ▪ No stormwater is diverted to reserves which would result in flash flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
	Swimming	Pedestrian (swimmer) collision with powered boat.	Unlikely	Extreme (Propeller injuries, drowning)		No controls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide "no swimming" signs in vicinity of boat ramp. 	
		Swimming	Unlikely	Extreme (drowning)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No controls. (2) May arise due to a range of factors outside the reasonable control of the Trust. Weeds, submerged hazards, boats and diving may contribute to the risk of drowning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide "submerged hazard" signs in vicinity of jetty. ▪ Provide "no swimming" signs in vicinity of boat ramp. 12. Provide "no diving" signs in vicinity of jetty. 13. Monitor the presence of recreational weeds such as Cabomba which may increase risk to swimmers. 	



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							14. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate.	
	Reserve Operations and Maintenance	Workplace Health and Safety :- general. Typical activities may include mowing, weed control, repairs, cleaning.	Dependent on activity	Dependent on activity.		RVC Operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council WH&S system External Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractual arrangements. Volunteers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unknown 	RVC 4 (Prioritised low for purpose of this risk assessment as WH&S is dealt with by separate risk mgt process). External Unknown Volunteers Unknown	RVC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council has a WH&S system in place to manage workplace health and safety risks. ▪ Monitor and review incidents and amend councils Workplace Health and Safety system as appropriate. External Contracts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure contracts for operations and maintenance by external parties include clauses in relation to Workplace Health and Safety. Volunteers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determine the nature and extent of works, if any, undertaken by volunteers on the site. Implement risk management strategy as appropriate.
		Spill (Chemical, hydrocarbon etc)	Unlikely	Significant Fine by regulatory agency. Fish kill		RVC Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training system in place for chemical operators. ▪ Licensed use of specific weed control agents. External Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractual arrangements. 	RVC 4 External Unknown	RVC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure only properly trained, licensed operators, are utilised for weed control. ▪ Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. ▪ Spill kits available to work crews. External Contracts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure contracts for operations and maintenance by external parties include clauses in relation to environment controls.
	Tree's.	Tree's in reserve.	Unlikely	Extreme (disability, death from falling limbs)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance Program in place. ▪ Some of the seating is located poorly and directly under tree's such as palms which are prone to losing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct regular inspection of tree's with specific reference to palms and implement maintenance as required. ▪ Move park benches away from palms. 	



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						limbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide gazebo structures to protect picnic areas from falling debris. Replace problem tree's (eg palms) with Australian species less likely to produce falling limb hazards. Provide a fenced area to separate palms from users of the reserves. 	
		Tree's in reserve.	Unlikely	Minor. Car damage form falling limbs		There is a wide degree of separation between car parking areas and tree's on site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new tree plantings are of Australian species which have reduced risk of branch fall. Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
		Tree's in reserve.	Unlikely	Major Climbing tree's and fall.		15. A large number of the tree's, such as the palms, are not conducive to climbing. This limits the probability of this event occurring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) Provide a fence or other deterrent around trees. (6) Provide "Do Not Climb" signs around tree's. (7) Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
	Helicopter Pad and Neighbouring Reserve Area	Helicopter. Landing and Take off.	Unlikely	Extreme Crash of helicopter into neighbouring areas.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helicopter pad has a cleared pathway area around it (the river) for crash landings. The opposite bank contains large sections of farm land suitable for crash landing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate alternate sites for helicopter landing facility on outskirts of Woodburn. 	
			Unlikely	Extreme. Collision with pedestrian on landing pad.		Helicopter pad is delineated through a fence and has a warning sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and review incidents and amend risk management strategies as appropriate. 	
			Unlikely	Significant. Flying debris causing injury, crash			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (8) Provide a buffer, whether fence or other, between the pad and roadways to capture any flying debris. 	
		Helicopter. Refuelling	Unlikely	Significant. Spill into waterway. Large quantities of aeronautical fuel used for refuelling operations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuelling handled by third party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (9) Provide a shallow earth bund around the helicopter landing area between the landing pad and the river. 	
			Unlikely	Significant Fire / explosion		(10)There is a degree of space / buffer between	(11)Monitor and review incidents and amend risk	



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				of fuel.		the landing pad and neighbouring properties which would isolate a fuel fire depending on the volumes of fuel on site.	management strategies as appropriate.	
		Helicopter pad Vehicular Access	Unlikely	Extreme Car crash. One access way is located on an intersection in a dangerous location and not conforming to council policy		16. No controls. A safer access way at a suitable distance from major intersections is provided which can be utilised.	17. Close the unsafe access way on the intersection.	



3.1 AS/NZS 4360:1999 – Risk Management Matrix

The following tables, describe how the risks are quantified in the previous table.

Table E1 – Qualitative Measures of Consequence or Impact

Level	Descriptor	Description
1	Insignificant	No injuries, low financial loss
2	Minor	First aid treatment, on-site release immediately contained, medium financial loss
3	Moderate	Medical treatment required, on-site release contained with outside assistance, high financial loss
4	Major	Extensive injuries, loss of production capability, off-site release with no detrimental effects, major financial loss
5	Catastrophic	Death, toxic release off-site with detrimental effect, huge financial loss

Table E2 – Qualitative Measures of Likelihood

Level	Descriptor	Description
A	Almost certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
B	Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances
C	Possible	Might occur at some time
D	Unlikely	Could occur at some time
E	Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances

Table E3 – Qualitative Risk Analysis Matrix – Level of Risk

Likelihood	Consequences				
	1 (insignificant)	2 (minor)	3 (moderate)	4 (major)	5 (catastrophic)
A (almost certain)	H	H	E	E	E
B (likely)	M	H	H	E	E
C (moderate)	L	L	M	H	E
D (unlikely)	L	L	M	H	E
E (rare)	L	L	M	H	H

Grey shaded area = *unacceptable risk* Clear area = *acceptable risk*

Legend

E	Extreme risk; immediate action required
H	High risk; senior management attention required
M	Moderate risk; management responsibility must be specified
L	Low risk; manage by routine procedures



5 References

- . (Richmond Riverside Reserve, Woodburn – Plan of Management 2005)