

DCP 14

TREE MANAGEMENT

(7.1.3 Continued)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Class
Long-leaf willow primrose	Ludwigia longifolia	5
Mexican feather grass	Nassella tenuissima	
Mexican poppy	Argemone mexicana	5
Miconia	Miconia species	1
Mimosa	Mimosa pigra	1
Mistflower *	Ageratina riparia	4
Mossman River grass	Cenchrus echinatus	5
Noogoora burrs *	Xanthium species	4
Onion grass (includes all romulea species and varieties except R. rosea var. australis) *	Romulea species	5
Oxalis (includes all Oxalis species and varieties except the native species O. chnodes, O. exilis, O. perannaris, O. radicata, O. rubens and O. thompsoniae) *	Oxalis species and varieties	5
Pampas grass *	Cortaderia species	4
Parthenium weed	Parthenium hysterophorus	1
Pond apple	Annona glabra	1
Prickly acacia	Acacia nilotica	1
Prickly pear	Cylindropuntia species	4
Prickly Pear *	Opuntia. Species except O. ficus indica	4
Red rice	Oryza rufipogon	5
Rhus tree *	Toxicodendron succedanea	4
Rubbervine	Cryptostegia grandiflora	1
Sagittaria *	Sagittaria platyphylla	5
Salvinia *	Salvinia molesta	3
Sand oat	Avena strigosa	5
Senegal tea plant	Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	1
Serrated tussock	Nassella trichotoma	4
Siam weed	Chromolaena odorata	1
Smooth-stemmed turnip	Brassica barrelieri subspecies oxyrrhina	5
Soldier thistle	Picnomon acama	5
Spiny burrgrass	Cenchrus incertus	4
Spiny burrgrass	Cenchrus longispinus	4
Spiny emex *	Emex australis	4
Spotted knapweed	Centaurea maculosa	1
St Johns wort *	Hypericum perforatum	4
Texas blueweed	Helianthus ciliaris	5
Water caltrop	Trapa species	1
Water hyacinth *	Eichhornia crassipes	4
Water lettuce	Pistia stratiotes	1
Water soldier	Stratiotes aloides	1
Willows (includes all Salix species except S. babylonica S. x reichardtii, S. x calodendron)	Salix species	5
Witchweed (includes all striga species except native species and Striga parviflora)	Striga species	1
Yellow burrhead	Limnocharis flava	1
Yellow nutgrass	Cyperus esculentus	5

7.2 Significant Species Schedule

Species having conservation significance are listed under one or more of the following headings. These lists are regularly updated and it is recommended that Council or, where relevant, the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) is to be contacted to determine the status of species proposed to be removed, harmed, picked, etc., prior to any works being undertaken.

- **Protected Native Plants (s.7.2.1)**, as contained in Schedule 13 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. These species may be picked or removed from private land or land controlled by Council with the consent of the owner, providing the action is not for commercial, scientific, conservation or educational purposes. Removal, harming or picking of these species for these purposes, or if the species is also listed as an *Endangered, Vulnerable Plant Species, Endangered Population or Ecological Community*, requires a licence to be obtained from the DECCW.
- **Threatened Plant Species, Populations and Ecological Communities (s7.2.2)**, as listed under Schedule 1 and 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. These species may not be removed, picked or harmed unless a licence to do so has been obtained from the DECCW.
- **Keystone Species (s7.2.3)**, identified by Wyong Council as having a critical relationship in providing food or habitat for native fauna. These species may not be removed unless Council consent has been obtained.
- **Species of Local Conservation Significance (s7.2.4)**, These species may not be removed unless Council consent has been obtained.
- **Trees of Cultural Significance (s7.2.5)** These species may not be removed unless Council consent has been obtained.

7.2.1 Protected Native Plants Contained in Schedule 13 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Part 1: Plant parts used in the cut-flower industry

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
Group 1	
(Group 1 of the Schedule is currently vacant)	
Group 2	
<i>Adiantum</i> spp.	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm (foliage only)
<i>Baekea linifolia</i>	Weeping Baekea
<i>Baekea virgata</i>	Twiggy Heath-myrtle, Tall Baekea
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Cassinia aureonitens</i>	Yellow Cassinia
<i>Caustis</i> spp., native to NSW	Curly Sedges, Old Man's Whiskers
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved Palm Lily
<i>Crowea exalata</i>	Crowea
<i>Crowea saligna</i>	Crowea
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	Hare's Foot Fern
<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	Lobed-leaved Hop Bush

(7.2.1, Part 1 - Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
<i>Eriostemon</i> spp. Native to NSW (unless listed under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>)	
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruited Saw Sedge
<i>Isopogon</i> spp. native to NSW	Drumsticks, Cone Bushes
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush
<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	Pink Kunzea
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree
<i>Leptospermum rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaf Tea-tree
<i>Livistona australis</i> (foliage only)	Cabbage Tree Palm, Fan Palm
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush
<i>Persoonia</i> spp. native to NSW (except <i>P. pinifolia</i> and all species listed under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>)	Geebungs
<i>Petrophile</i> spp. native to NSW	Conesticks
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i>	Scaly Phebalium
<i>Philothea</i> spp. native to NSW (except <i>P. obovalis</i> and all species listed under the <i>TSC Act 1995</i>)	philothecas
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>	Tall Mulla Mulla
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	Smoke Bush, Cotton Bush
<i>Pycnosorus</i> spp., native to NSW	Billy-buttons
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Tassel-rush
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp Heath
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Shiny Fan-fern, Umbrella Fern
<i>Swainsona formosa</i>	Sturt's Desert Pea
<i>Tmesipteris</i> spp.	Ferns
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.---foliage only	Grass Trees
<i>Xylomelum</i> spp., native to NSW	Woody Pear
Zamiaceae, native to NSW	Cycads
Group 3	
<i>Actinotus</i> spp., native to NSW (except <i>A. minor</i>)	Flannel Flower
<i>Boronia</i> spp., native to NSW	Boronias
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i> (foliage only)	Giant Lilies
<i>Eriostemon australasius</i>	Wax Flower
<i>Lycopodium</i> spp., native to NSW	Mountain Moss
<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaved Geebung
<i>Philothea obovalis</i>	Wax Flower
Group 4	
<i>Blandfordias</i> spp.	Christmas Bells
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i> (flowers only)	Giant Lily
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. (flowers only)	Grass Tree
Group 5	
<i>Boronia deanei</i>	Dean's Boronia
<i>Boronia umbellata</i>	Boronia
<i>Craspedia</i> spp., native to NSW	Billy Buttons
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	

(7.2.1.Part 1 - Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
<i>Doryanthes palmeri</i>	Spear Lily
<i>Grevillea longifolia</i>	Fern-leaf Grevillea
<i>Isopogon fletcheri</i>	
<i>Leptospermum spectabile</i>	
<i>Macrozamia johnsonii</i>	Cycad
<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> spp. <i>flexuosa</i>	Cycad
<i>Persoonia</i> spp.	Geebung
<i>Phebalium bifidum</i>	
<i>Phebalium glandulosum</i> spp.	
<i>eglandulosum</i>	
<i>Philothea ericifolia</i>	
<i>Philothea obovatifolia</i>	Native Daphne, Long-leaf Wax Flower
<i>Telopea</i> spp., native to NSW	Waratah
All other species of plant listed in Schedule 1, 1A or 2 to the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, unless otherwise listed in this Schedule	

Part 2: Whole Plants

All other species of plant included in the list of threatened species, as amended from time to time, established under section 178 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 of the Commonwealth and published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
Group 1	
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush
<i>Isopogon</i> spp.	Drumsticks
<i>Swainsona formosa</i>	Sturt's Desert Pea
Group 2	
<i>Telopea aspera</i>	Gibraltar Range Waratah
<i>Telopea mongaensis</i>	Monga Waratah, Braidwood Waratah
<i>Telopea oreades</i>	Gippsland Waratah
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	Waratah
<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine
Group 3	
<i>Arecaceae</i> , native to NSW	Palms
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Bird's-nest Fern
<i>Asplenium falcatum</i>	Fern
<i>Cyanthea</i> spp.	Tree Ferns
<i>Dicksonia</i> spp.	Tree Ferns
Orchidaceae, native to NSW	Orchids
<i>Platynerium</i> , native to NSW	Elk Horn and Stag Horn
<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.	Sphagnum Mosses
<i>Todea barbara</i>	King Fern
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.	Grass Trees
<i>Zamiaceae</i> , native to NSW	Cycads
Group 4	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak
<i>Pandanus</i> spp. native to NSW	Pandanus

7.2.2 Threatened Plant Species, Populations and Ecological Communities

The following is a list of endangered and vulnerable plant species (Schedule 1 and 2 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995) and endangered populations and ecological communities known to exist in Wyong Shire. Other listed species may occur in the Shire but have not been identified at this time. Reference should also be made to the schedules within the Act for the most recent listings by the Scientific Committee.

Vulnerable Species

Angophora inopina, a small tree to 8 metres tall, often multi-stemmed, found in open dry sclerophyll forest within the Wallarah catchment between Charmhaven and Wyee.

Astrotricha crassifolia, a shrub to 2.4m tall, broad stiff linear leaves covered by dense hairs. Upper surface is shiny and smooth or occasionally wrinkled, lower surface covered in brown hairs. Occurs in dry sclerophyll woodland on sandstone.

Baloskion longipes, a perennial grass-like herb. Flowering stems are up to 1.5m tall and circular in cross section. Commonly found in swamps or depressions in sandy alluvium, sometimes growing with sphagnum moss. Also occurs in swales within tall forest, and in Black Gum (*Eucalyptus aggregata*) Woodland.

Callistemon linearifolius, a shrub up to 2-4m tall with long and narrow lance shaped leaves. Flowers are clustered into the typical 'bottlebrush' Callistemons and are red in colour. Flowers in spring and grows in dry sclerophyll forest on the coast and adjacent ranges.

Cryptostylis hunteriana, an orchid in Precinct 4 and the Lake Haven area, at the southern limit of its population. Only identifiable during flowering (December to early February).

Darwinia glaucophylla, a prostrate spreading shrub. Leaves are blue-grey with a white bloom and often tinged with red-purple. Flowers are yellow-green when new, turning red in upper parts as flower matures. Occurs in sandy heath, scrub and woodlands. Often associated with sandstone rock platforms or near hanging swamps and friable sandstone shallow soils.

Diuris praecox, is an orchid that occurs on Munmorah Conglomerates.

Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens, an erect shrub, 50 - 180 cm high. Leaves are spreading and recurved above, ovate to heart-shaped, 7 - 21 mm long, 4.4 - 9 mm wide, with sharply pointed tips. Flowers are showy, 7 - 10 mm diam., covering much of the branchlets, white or sometimes pinkish. Fruit approximately 2 mm long. Found within grassy woodlands with strong shale soil influence.

Eucalyptus camfieldii, a mallee (multi-trunked, generally less than 5 metres high) growing in coastal sandy soil, populations recently identified at Norah Head, Charmhaven and Bateau Bay. Also includes *Eucalyptus camfieldii* x *Eucalyptus capitellata*.

Grevillia parviflora subsp. parviflora, a low spreading to erect shrub to 1.5m high. Leaves are narrow and flowers are white or pinkish. Occurs in light clayey soils in woodlands.

Maundia triglochoides, a perennial herb. Flowers in warmer months. Occurs in swamps or shallow freshwater on heavy clay. Is at its southern limit near Wyong

Melaleuca biconvexa, a shrub or small tree growing in moist swamp forests communities on Quaternary Alluvium soils along creek lines.

(7.2.2 Continued)

Rutidosia heterogama, small perennial herb within the daisy family with a woody base. Grows in heath on sandy soils and moist areas in open forest.

Syzygium paniculatum, a Lilly Pilly found in littoral and gallery rainforest on Quaternary Sands such as, North Entrance Peninsula, Canton Beach, the old pump station site at North Entrance, Munmorah State Recreation Area, Norah Head and the Ourimbah Creek Valley.

Tetratheca glandulosa, a purple flowering low shrub in heath or scrub on sandy or rocky soils (Kulnura area).

Tetratheca juncea, a low shrub, almost exclusively confined to the Munmorah Conglomerate sequence mainly on ridgetops in small, isolated and patchy populations in the north-east of the Shire.

Endangered Species

Acacia bynoeana, a low shrub found in heath and woodlands on sandy soils in the Kulnura plateau area and in some *Eucalyptus haemastoma* woodlands.

Caladenia tessellata, a ground orchid from dry forest and heath in coastal areas extending from Porters Creek to Munmorah State Recreation Area. Often only evident after fire in dense shrubbery. Only identifiable when flowering from late August to early November.

Caladenia porphyrea, a terrestrial herb orchid, growing singly or in small groups. Highly restricted geographic distribution. It has been recorded from 2 localities in the Wyong local government area approx. 2 km apart. At these locations it covers areas of 2 ha and 0.2ha respectively.

Chamaesyce psammogefon, a prostrate perennial herb found on foredunes and exposed headlands.

Corunastylis insignis, a terrestrial orchid with a single cylindrical leaf which encloses the flowering system. Flowers are dark purple. Located between Chain Valley Bay and Wyong. Grows in patches of Kangaroo grass amongst shrubs and hedges in heathland and forests. Associated with dry sclerophyll forests.
PREVIOUSLY GENOPLESIMUM INSIGNIS

Cynanchum elegans, a climber or twiner which can grow to 10m long with a stem thickness of 3.5cm with white flowers. Occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Can also be associated with other vegetation types including littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree *Leptospermum laevigatum* ~ Coastal Banksia *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis* aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum *Eucalyptus maculata* aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honey Myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* scrub to open scrub.

Diuris bracteata, an orchid with two linear leaves. Flowers are yellow with blackish markings. Located in dry sclerophyll woodlands with total number of individuals estimated at 50.

Eucalyptus pumila, is a small tree that grows in clumps and is found near Mangrove Mountain.

Genoplesium insignis, A terrestrial orchid with a solitary cylindrical leaf that encloses the flowering stem. Flowers are dark purple and approximately 5 mm in diameter. Recorded from four localities between Chain Valley Bay and Wyong in Wyong local government area. Grows in patches of *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass) amongst shrubs and sedges in heathland and forest. Flowering period is September to October.

(7.2.2 Continued)

Hibbertia procumbens, a prostrate spreading shrub with yellow flowers. Stems are smooth and mostly hairless, with leaves linear and having similar surfaces. Known populations occur within Banksia ericifolia–Angophora hispida–Allocasuarina distyla scrub/heath on skeletal sandy soils. May also be found associated with 'hanging swamp' vegetation communities on sandy deposits and in escarpment areas.

Prostanthera askania, a small shrub 2 metres high occurring in rainforests and gullies and only known to occur at Askania Park, Strickland State Forest, Niagara Park, Matcham Holgate and Berkeley Vale area.

Prostanthera junonis, a low spreading shrub 0.1m to 0.3m high. Only recorded in the Gosford/Wyong local government area. One population at Somersby and one at Kulnura, both growing on soils derived from Hawkesbury Sandstones.

Rulingia prostrata, a small prostrate shrub found in heath and dry sclerophyll forests mainly in gullies and along escarpments. Recorded in Ourimbah State Forest.

Senecio spathulatus, low growing smooth stemmed daisy often forming hummocks. Grows on primary dunes.

Critically Endangered Species

Thelymitra sp. 'Adorata', a hairless terrestrial herb, dying back annually to a tuberous rootstock. A single linear to linear-lanceolate leaf emerges from the ground in about May, dying off in late November. The flowering stem (usually emerging in September, with not all plants flowering in all years) is dark bluish-purple when seen from a distance. Individual flowers 15-27 mm across, pale to dark blue, opening in warm weather. Found in the area bounded by the towns of Wyong, Warnervale and Wyongah. Recorded populations occupy patches totalling less than 100 m². The geographical distribution is therefore very highly restricted.

Endangered Populations

Eucalyptus oblonga endangered population, consists of trees to 15m high, narrow leaved Stringybark. Occurs in Bateau Bay on coastal sands of the Norah Head Soil Landscape. Population consists of about 20 trees, and can sometimes be confused with *Eucalyptus camfieldii* which occurs in the same area. The population is at the eastern limit of the species' range.

Eucalyptus parramattensis subsp parramattensis endangered population, consists of approximately 1300 trees in the Wyong LGA and 10 in the Lake Macquarie LGA. The population is located at the north eastern limit of the range of the species.

Endangered Ecological Communities

Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, occurs in the intertidal zone on the shores of estuaries and lagoons, permanently or intermittently open to the sea, often a zone on the landward side of mangrove stands. Characteristic plants include *Baumea juncea*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Triglochin striata*, *Isolepis nodosa*, *Samolus repens*, *Selliera radicans*, *Suaeda australis* and *Zoysia macrantha*. Occasionally mangroves are scattered through the saltmarsh. Tall reeds may also occur, as well as salt pans.

(7.2.2 Continued)

Freshwater wetlands on coastal floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, occurs on silts, muds or humic loams in low-lying parts of floodplains, alluvial flats, depressions, drainage lines, backswamps, lagoons and lakes. May also occur in backbarrier landforms where floodplains adjoin coastal sandplains. Dominated by herbaceous plants and have very few woody species. The structure and composition of the community varies both spatially and temporally depending on water regime.

Littoral Rainforest in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, generally a closed forest, occurring on sand dunes and on soil derived from underlying rocks. The species of this community are predominantly rainforest species. Associated species including *Angophora costata*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*.

Low woodland with heathland on indurated sand at Norah Head, very open cover of trees up to 3 metres high with a mid to dense cover of shrubs, grasses, and grass like plants (e.g. rushes and sedges) up to 1 metre high. Dominant trees include *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and *Melaleuca sieberi*. The endangered *Eucalyptus camfieldii* is also present. Shrubs include *Banksia oblongifolia*, *Hakea dactyloides*, and *Allocasuarina distyla* plus others.

River-Flat Eucalypt forest on Coastal Floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, associated with silts, clay-loams and sandy loams, on periodically inundated alluvial flats, drainage lines and river terraces associated with coastal floodplains. Has a tall open tree layer of eucalypts, which may exceed 40 m in height, but can be shorter in regrowth stands or in lower quality sites. Composition of the tree stratum varies however, the most widespread and abundant dominant trees include *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum), *E. amplifolia* (cabbage gum), *Angophora floribunda* (rough-barked apple) and *A. subvelutina* (broad-leaved apple).

Swamp oak floodplain forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions, associated with grey-black clay-loams and sandy loams, where the groundwater is saline or sub-saline, on waterlogged or periodically inundated flats, drainage lines, lake margins and estuarine fringes associated with coastal floodplains. Has a dense to sparse tree layer in which *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak) is the dominant species. Other trees including *Acmena smithii* (lilly pilly), *Glochidion* spp. (cheese trees) and *Melaleuca* spp. (paperbarks). Understorey characterised by vines, *Parsonsia straminea*, *Geitonoplesium cymosum* and *Stephania japonica* var. *discolor*, a sparse cover of shrubs, and a continuous groundcover of forbs, sedges, grasses and leaf litter.

Swamp sclerophyll forest on coastal floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, and South East Corner bioregions, Associated with humic clay loams and sandy loams, on waterlogged or periodically inundated alluvial flats and drainage lines associated with coastal floodplains. Open to dense tree layer of eucalypts and paperbarks. Trees may exceed 25 m in height, but can be shorter in regrowth stands. Includes some areas of fernland and tall reedland or sedgeland, where trees are very sparse or absent. Widespread and abundant dominant trees include *Eucalyptus robusta* (swamp mahogany), *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (paperbark). Other trees may be scattered throughout at low abundance or may be locally common at few sites, including *Callistemon salignus* (sweet willow bottlebrush), *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak) and *Eucalyptus resinifera* subsp. *hemilampira* (red mahogany), *Livistona australis* (cabbage palm) and *Lophostemon suaveolens* (swamp turpentine).

Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, restricted to freshwater swamps in coastal areas. Occurs on sand dunes and low-nutrient sandplains along coastal areas. Species include sedges and aquatic plants such as *Baumea* species, *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Gahnia* species, *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *montevidensis* and *Persicaria* species.

(7.2.2 Continued)

Lowland Rainforest in NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregion, is a community of subtropical rainforest and some related, structurally complex forms of dry rainforest. In its relatively undisturbed state, it has a closed canopy, characterised by a high diversity of trees and a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Typically, the trees form three major strata: emergents, canopy and sub-canopy which, combined with variations in crown shapes and sizes results in an irregular canopy appearance. Includes palms, vines and vascular epiphytes.

7.2.3 Keystone Species

Keystone species are functionally important links in the wildlife food chain. These species are typically widespread and common in Wyong but clearing and fragmentation have significantly reduced the occurrence of some species (eg. Eucalyptus robusta and Eucalyptus tereticornis). Whilst the list below is not exhaustive, the species listed are considered the most important for retention.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Potential Schedule 1 or 2 Fauna
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> and other 'gum' producing <i>Acacia species</i>	Wattle	Squirrel Glider
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Wattle	Squirrel Glider
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	Glossy Black Cockatoo
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	Squirrel Glider
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Banksia	Squirrel Glider
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	Banksia	Squirrel Glider
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Banksia	Squirrel Glider
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Banksia	Squirrel Glider
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	Squirrel Glider
<i>C. maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Squirrel Glider/Yellow-bellied Glider
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	Squirrel Glider
<i>E. amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum/Round leaved Gum	Yellow-bellied Glider
<i>E. botryoides</i>	Bangalay	Yellow-bellied Glider
<i>E. cleanei</i>	Deanes Gum	Yellow-bellied Glider
<i>E. fibrosa</i>	Broad leaved Ironbark	Regent Honeyeater
<i>E. haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	Masked Owl/Squirrel Glider
<i>E. longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	Various
<i>E. moluccana</i>	Grey Box	Koala
<i>E. paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	Regent Honeyeater
<i>E. pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	Koala/Greater Glider
<i>E. piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	Squirrel Glider
<i>E. propinqua</i>	Small Fruited Grey Gum	Yellow-bellied Glider/Koala
<i>E. punctata</i>	Grey Gum	Yellow-bellied Glider/Koala
<i>E. resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	Yellow bellied Glider
<i>E. robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Yellow-bellied and Squirrel Gliders/ Koala/Regent Honeyeater
<i>E. saligna</i>	Sydney Bluegum	Yellow-bellied Glider
<i>E. siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark	Regent Honeyeater
<i>E. tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	Yellow-bellied Glider/Koala
<i>E. umbra</i>	Broad leaved White Mahogany	Squirrel Glider
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and other local <i>Melaleuca species</i>		Ringtail Possum
<i>Rainforest communities in gullies and littoral rainforest patches at North Entrance</i>		Frugivorous Pigeons/Doves (Fruit Eating)
<i>Xanthorrhoea spp</i>	Grass Tree	Squirrel Glider

7.2.4 Species of Local Conservation Significance

As listed by Benson, D., of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

Botanical Name	Common Name	
<i>Acronychia wilcoxiana</i>	Silver Aspen	Climber
<i>Alpinia coerulea</i>	Native Ginger	Herb
<i>Arthropteris beckeri</i>	Fishbone Fern	Fern
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i>	A Birds Nest Fern	Fern
<i>Banksia paludosa</i>	Swamp Banksia	Shrub
<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>	Christmas Bells	Herb
<i>Caldcuvia paniculosa</i>	Rose-marara	Tree
<i>Callistemon shiressii</i>		Shrub
<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Laurel	Tree
<i>Cryptocarya rigida</i>	Rose Maple	Tree
<i>Decaspermum paniculatum</i>	Myrtle	Tree
<i>Dysoxylon fraserianum</i>	Rosewood	Tree
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard Quandong	Tree
<i>Embelia australiana</i>		Climber
<i>Endiandra discolor</i>		Tree
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	Tree
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	Tree
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper Fig	Tree
<i>Grevillea shiressii</i>		Shrub
<i>Hakea bakerana</i>	Hakea	Shrub
<i>Lepidosperma quadrangulatum</i>		Reed
<i>Macarthuria neocambria</i>		Herb
<i>Maunderia triglochinoides</i>		Aquatic macrophyte
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	Tree
<i>Neolitsia australiensis</i>	Green Bolly Gum	Tree
<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	Daisy Bush	Shrub
<i>Parsonia velutina</i>		Climber
<i>Prostanthera askania</i>	Tranquility Mintbush	Shrub
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>		Tree
<i>Ripogonum fawcettianum</i>		Climber
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>		Water plant around lake shore
<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>		Climber
<i>Toona cilata (australis)</i>	Red Cedar	Tree
<i>Vittaria elongata</i>		Fern
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa spp. fulva</i>	Grass Tree	Shrub

7.2.5 Trees of Cultural Significance

Plantings and remnant native trees of these species are significant features of Wyong Shire's cultural landscape. (See relevant Notes over).

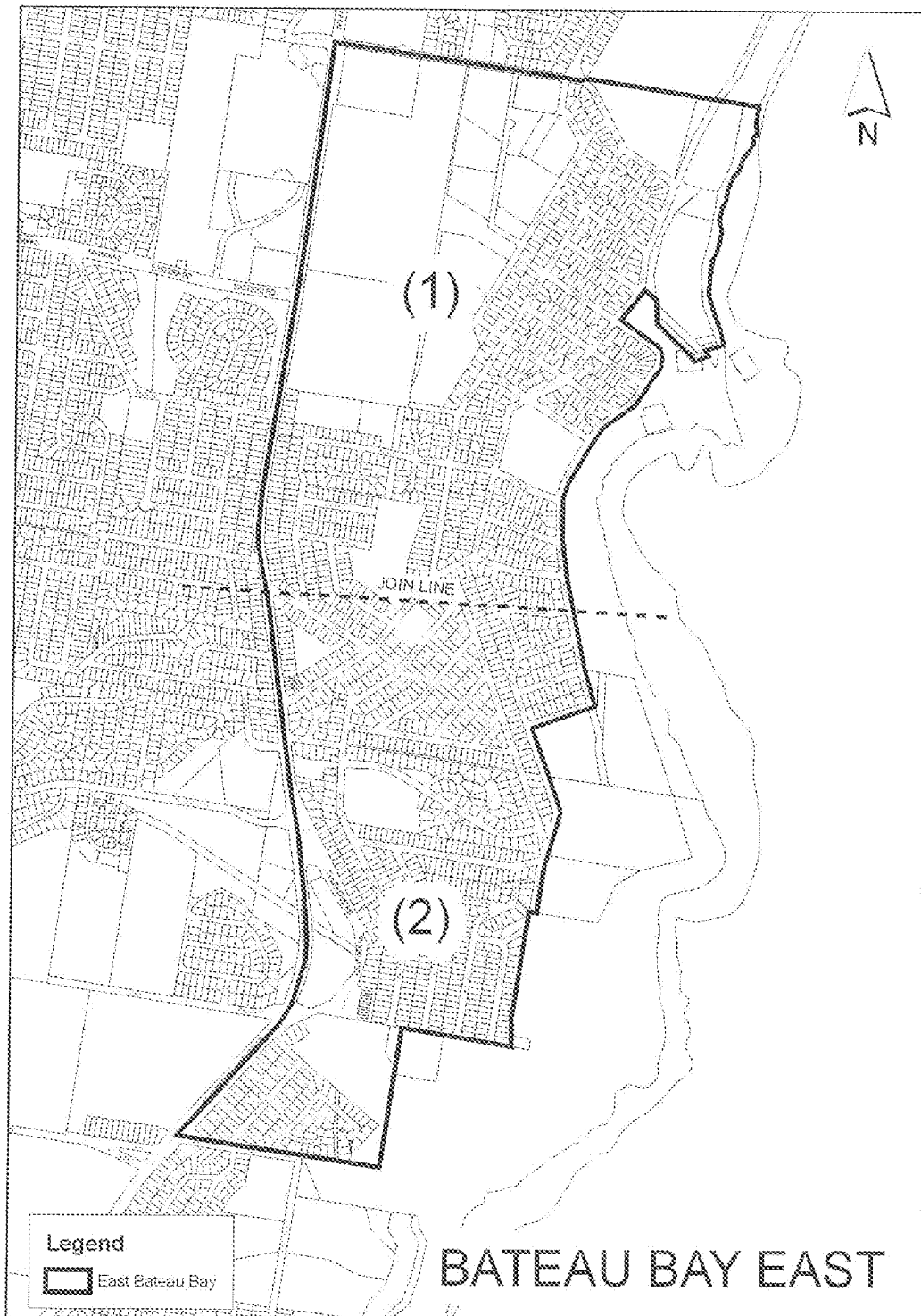
Common Name (Botanical Name)	Locality ¹	Minimum Trunk Size (diameter at 1.4 m) ²	Tree Protection Zone (metres from trunk)	
			Optimum ³	Minimum ⁴
Native Species				
Smooth Bark Apple Gum (<i>Angophora costata</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	5.0	3.0
Rough Bark Apple Gum (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	4.0	3.0
Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>)	Bateau Bay East Wyongah	300 mm	5.0	3.0

DCP 14		TREE MANAGEMENT		
(7.2.5 Continued)				
Common Name (Botanical Name)	Locality ¹	Minimum Trunk Size (diameter at 1.4 m) ²	Tree Protection Zone (metres from trunk)	
			Optimum ³	Minimum ⁴
Tuckeroo (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Bateau Bay East Canton Beach Foreshore	250 mm	4.0	3.0
Red Bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	4.0	3.0
Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	4.0	3.0
Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>)	Bateau Bay East Wyongah	300 mm	6.0	4.0
Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>)	Bateau Bay East Wyongah	300 mm	8.0	4.0
Red Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	5.0	3.0
Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	5.0	3.0
Forest Redgum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	8.0	4.0
Broad-leaved Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	Bateau Bay East	300 mm	6.0	4.0
Broad-Leaved Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>)	Wyongah			
Northern Grey Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>)	Wyongah			
Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>)	Willow Creek Budgewoi East			
Tuckeroo (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Willow Creek			
Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>)	Willow Creek			
Tallowood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>)	Willow Creek			
Swamp mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>)	Willow Creek Budgewoi East			
Sydney Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>)	Willow Creek			
Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubignosa</i>)	Willow Creek			
Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>)	Willow Creek			
Cabbage-Tree Palm (<i>Livistona australis</i>)	Willow Creek			
Broad-leaved Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	Willow Creek, Budgewoi East			
Magenta Cherry (<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>)	Willow Creek			
Exotic Species				
Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>)	Whole of Shire	500 mm	5.0	4.0
Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>)	Whole of Shire	500 mm	5.0	4.0
Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>)	To 1km inland	300 mm	4.0	4.0
Liquidamber (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	Bateau Bay East	450 mm	5.0	3.0
Canary Date Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>)	Wyong & The Entrance Townships	250 mm	3.0	2.0
Date Palm (<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>)	Wyong Township	150 mm	3.0	2.0
Significant vegetation on 100 Shirley Street including Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) and other species	100 Shirley Street, Ourimbah (refer LEP Amendment No 144)			

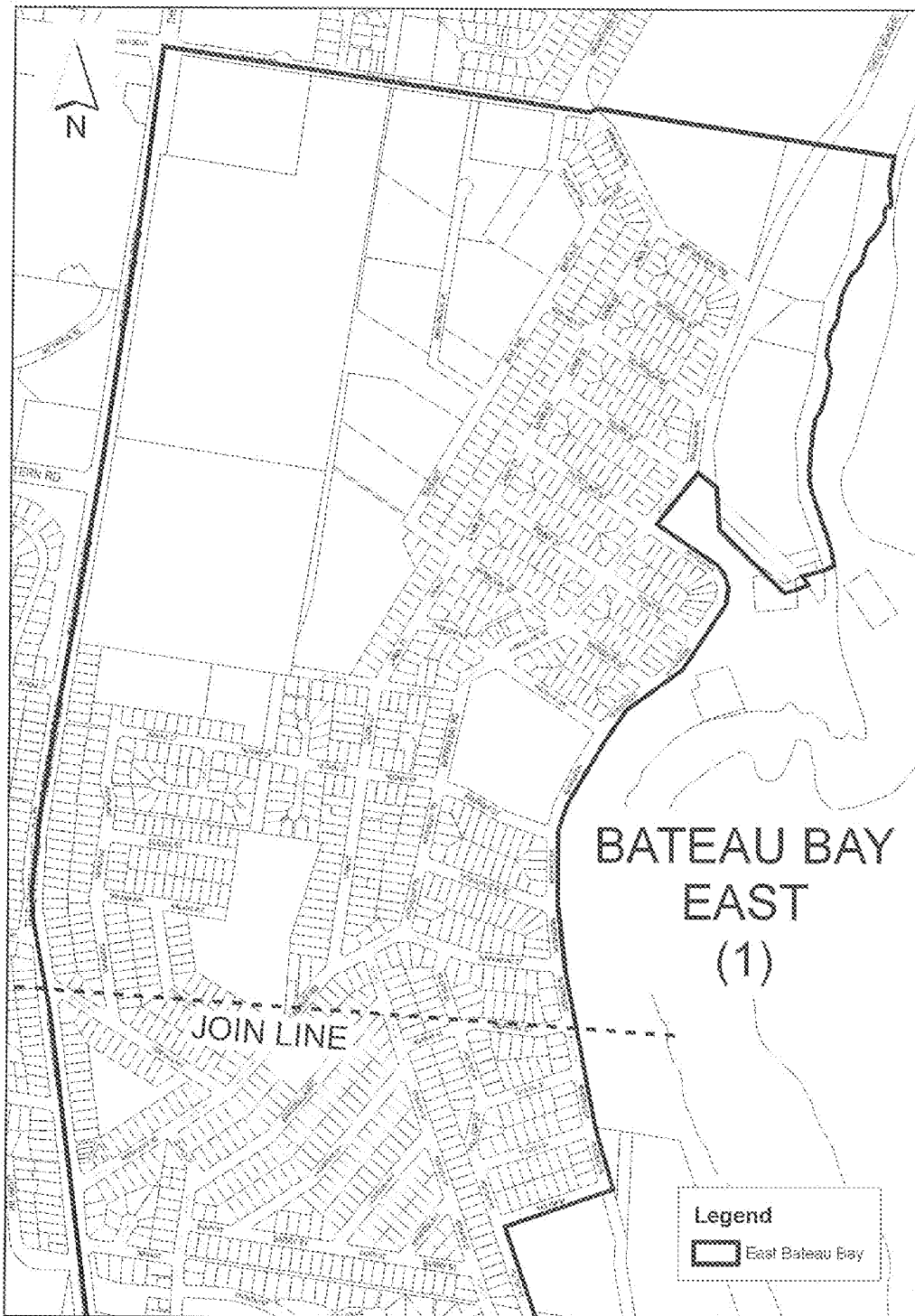
NOTES:

- 1 **Bateau Bay East** is the area of Bateau Bay East bounded by The Entrance Road, Yakalla Street and Wyrabalong National Park as identified by **Map 1**
- 2 Where the tree has more than one trunk, the trunk size is obtained by adding the measurements of each trunk together to get a total trunk size.
- 3 Examination of the tree and roots by a consulting arborist, and preparation of an arborist's report under Clause 2.7, may be able to demonstrate that disturbance of this area is possible, but not less than the Minimum Tree Zone. Disturbance includes excavation deeper than 200 mm, any construction activities and placement of paving or impermeable hard surfacing.
- 4 This distance indicates the minimum tree protection zone required to maintain the tree. However, a consulting arborist's report prepared under Clause 2.7 which includes the examination of the tree and roots, must firstly be prepared and show, to Council's satisfaction, that the disturbance and injury will not cause a reduction in the tree's life expectancy.
- 5 **Willow Creek** is the area between Norfolk Street, Anzac Road, Willow Street and The Entrance Road at Long Jetty as identified by **Map 2**. All plantings and remnant native trees of these species in this zone are to be preserved. Preparation of a report by a consulting arborist shall be submitted with an application for any development within the Willow Creek area, to ensure the proposed development is consistent with council's tree preservation objectives.
- 6 **Wyongah** is the area bounded by Wahroonga Road, Springall Avenue, Craigie Avenue, Stelling Street, Stanley Street, Kaye Avenue, Minnamurra Road, and the foreshore of Tuggerah Lake adjacent to Tuggerawong Road at Wyongah as identified by **Map 3**. All plantings and remnant native trees of these species in this zone are to be preserved. Preparation of a report by a consulting arborist shall be submitted with an application for any development within the Wyongah area, to ensure the proposed development is consistent with council's tree preservation objectives.
- 7 **Budgewoi East** is the area of Crown Land on the Lake Munmorah foreshore containing the Budgewoi Tourist Park and including the two parcels of land located north of Weemala and Ourringo Streets and extending east along Mimosa Road to the northern cadastral boundary, behind the row of houses fronting Mimosa Road. It is bounded in the west by Budgewoi Creek and in the north by the Lake Munmorah foreshore as identified in **Map 4**. All plantings and remnant native trees of these species in this zone are to be preserved. Preparation of a report by a consulting arborist shall be submitted with an application for any development within the Budgewoi East area, to ensure the proposed development is consistent with council's tree preservation objectives.

MAP 1 - BATEAU BAY EAST AREA



MAP 1A - BATEAU BAY EAST AREA



MAP 1B - BATEAU BAY EAST AREA

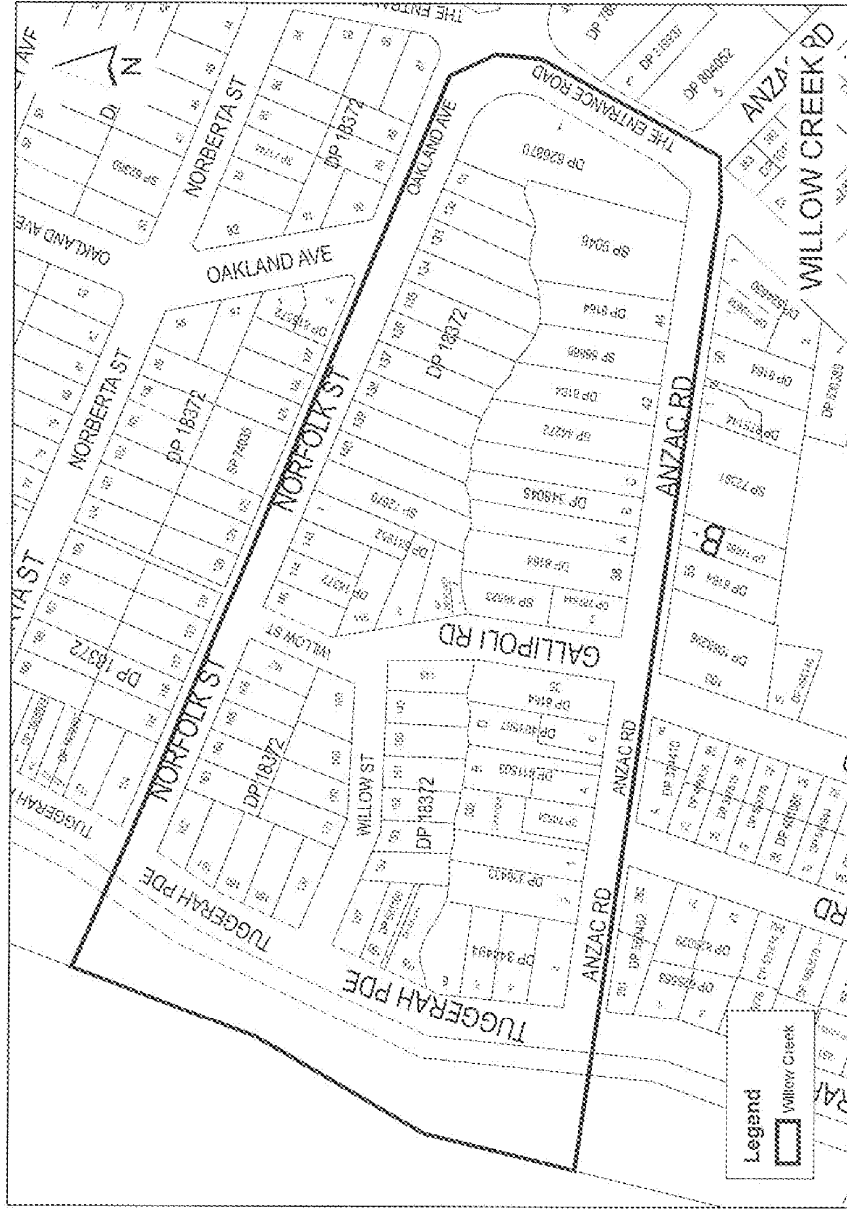


DCP 14

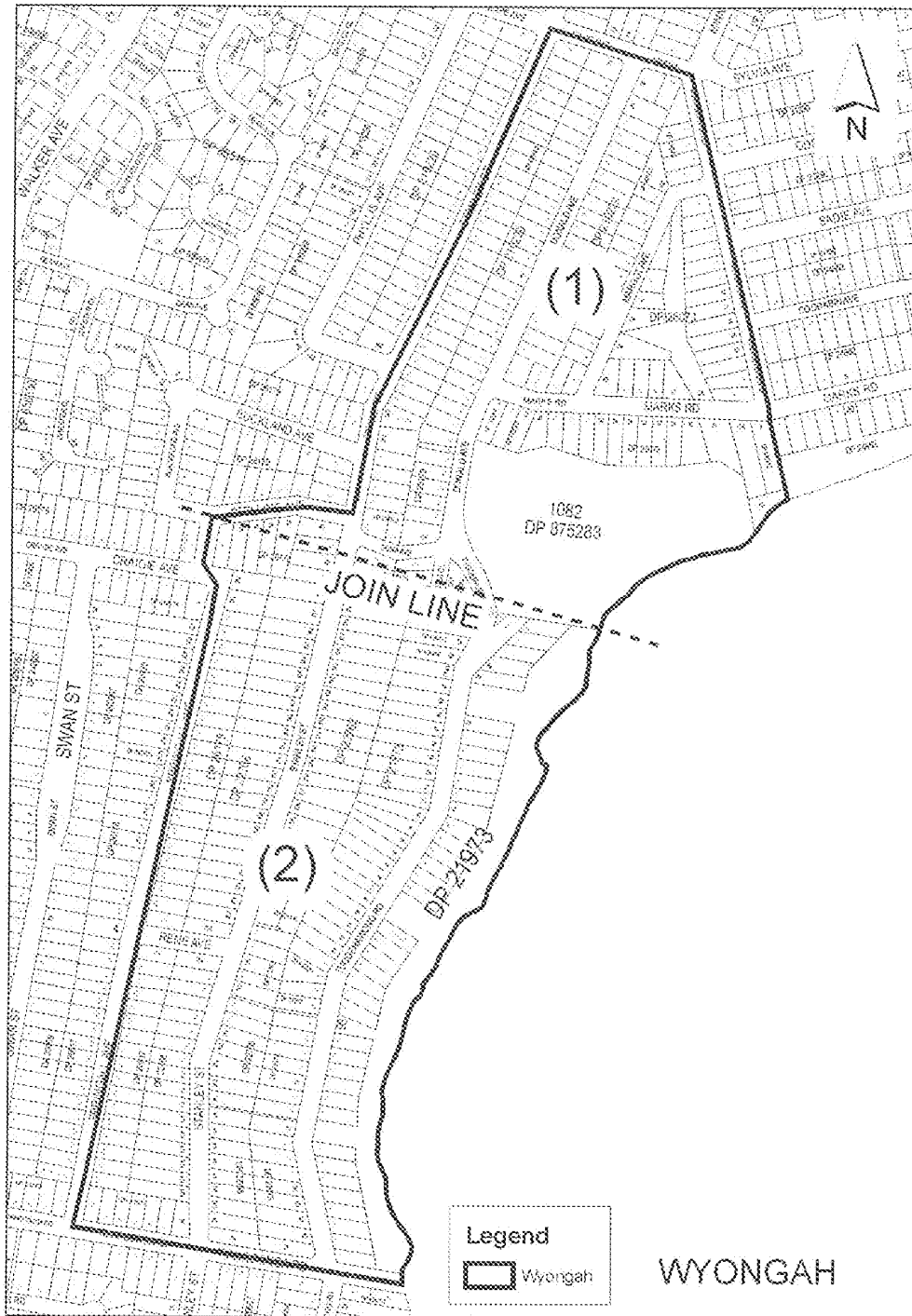
TREE MANAGEMENT

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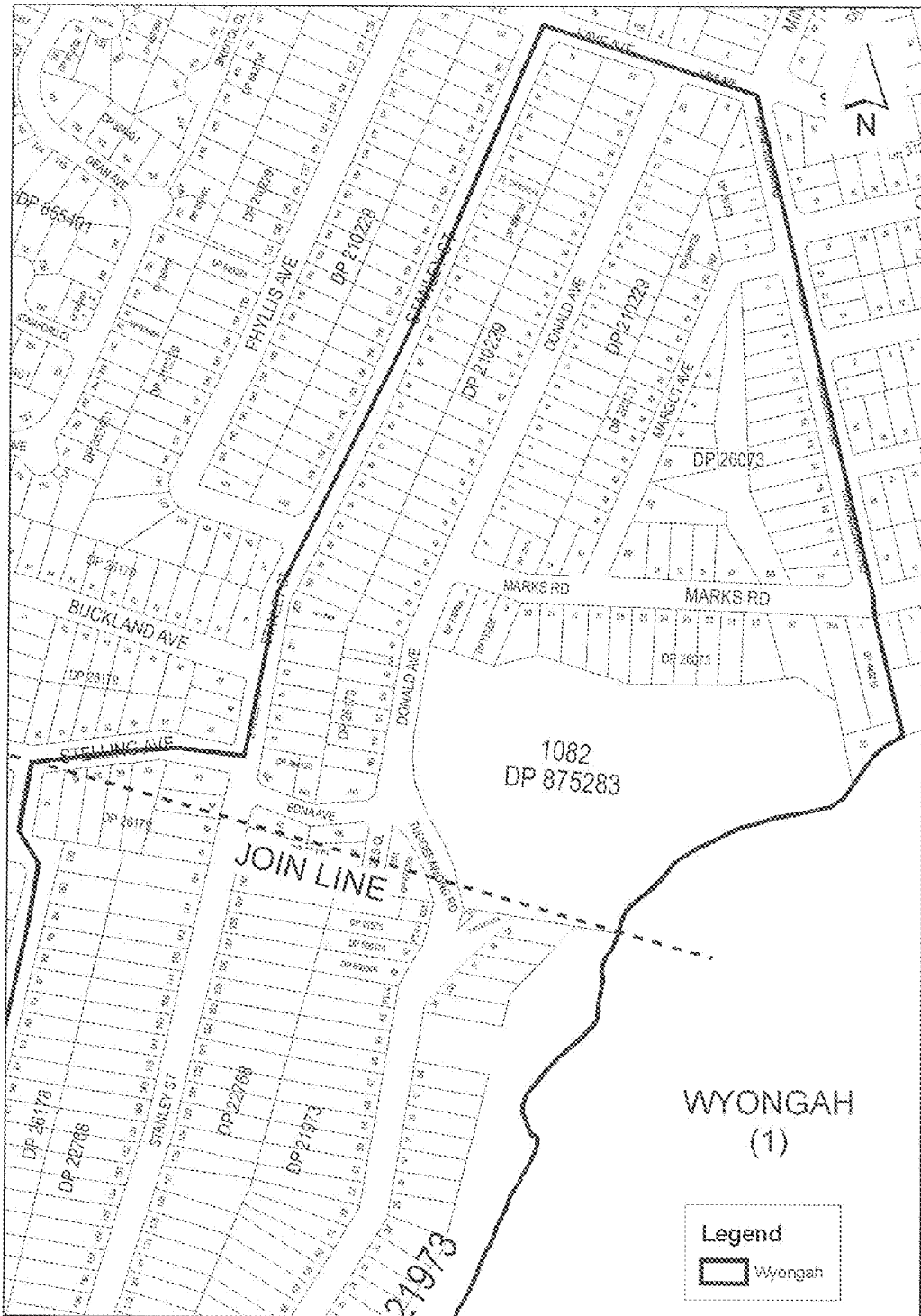
MAP 2 - WILLOW CREEK AREA



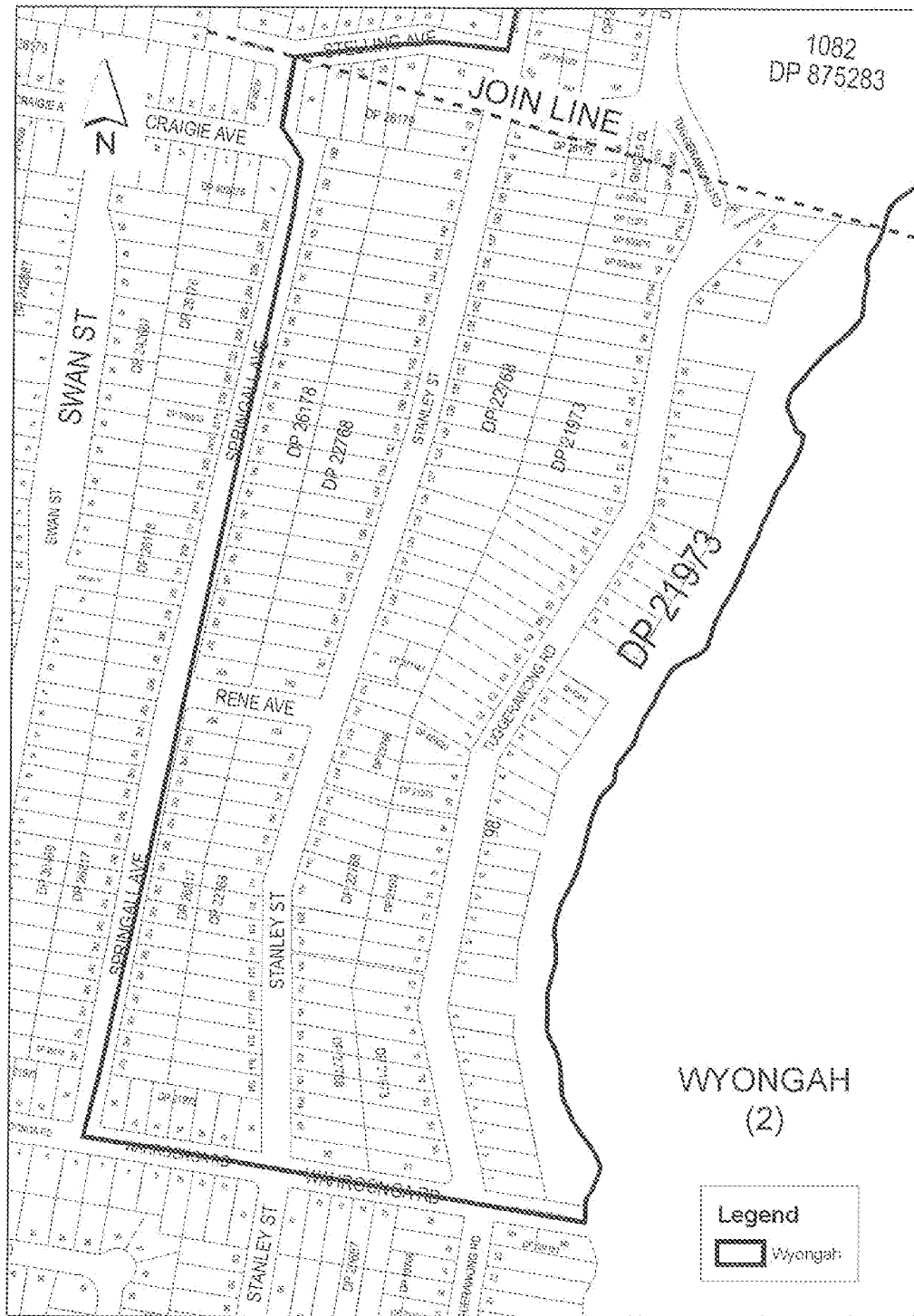
MAP 3 – WYONGAH AREA



MAP 3A -- WYONGAH AREA



MAP 3B – WYONGAH AREA



APPENDIX 1

OTHER LEGISLATION APPLYING TO TREE REMOVALS, VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AND CLEARING

Applications for tree clearing and removals will also need to comply with the provisions of other legislation, including but not limited to the following -

- a **National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974** (Schedules 12 and 13) - fauna habitat, protected plants;
- b **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995** - ecological communities, critical habitat, endangered and vulnerable species, key threatening processes, recovery plans;
- c **Native Vegetation Act 2003** - clearing native vegetation, regional vegetation management plans, property agreements.
- d **Fisheries Management Act 1994** - prohibits cutting of mangroves;
- e **Water Management Act 2000** - A controlled activity approval under the WMA is required for certain types of developments and activities that are carried out in or near a river, lake or estuary (e.g., for the removal of material or vegetation);
- f **Rural Fires Act 1997** - authorised removal of fire hazards;
- g **New South Wales Heritage Act 1977** (Sections 129A and 139) - sites under conservation orders, relics;
- h **Noxious Weeds Act 1993** - clearing of noxious weeds;
- i **State Environmental Planning Policy No 14** - Wetlands;
- j **State Environmental Planning Policy No 26** - Littoral Rainforests;
- k **State Environmental Planning Policy No 44** - Koala Habitat
- l **State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2006**

APPENDIX 2

CLAUSE 28 OF WYONG SHIRE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (WLEP) 1991

Tree management

- 28** (1) This clause applies to all land within the area of Wyong except -
- (a) land within Zone No. 1(f), including a State forest or other Crown-timber lands within the meaning of the Forestry Act 1916; or
 - (b) land within Zone No. 8(a).
- (2) A person shall not -
- (a) prune or trim (except in accordance with AS 4373 – 1996 'Pruning or Amenity Trees'), remove, clear, cut down, destroy, poison, ring bark, lop, top, injure or interfere with any tree or native vegetation without the prior development consent of Council, or
 - (b) cause, permit or authorise the pruning or trimming (except in accordance with AS 4373 – 1996 'Pruning of Amenity Trees'), removing, clearing, cutting down, destroying, poisoning, ring barking, lopping, topping, injuring or interfering with any tree or native vegetation without the prior development consent of the Council;
- (3) Notwithstanding subclause (2), consent is not required for -
- (a) the removal or trimming of trees in accordance with the Electricity Supply (Safety Plans) Regulation 1997 or the Electricity (Tree Preservation) Regulation 1995; or
 - (b) the removal or trimming of trees in accordance with section 88, 107, 138 or 139 of the Roads Act 1993; or
 - (c) the removal or harvesting of trees grown commercially or domestically for their edible fruit; or
 - (d) the removal of noxious weeds within the meaning of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993; or
 - (e) the removal of commercially grown plantation trees in accordance with the Timber Plantations (Harvest Guarantee) Act 1995; or
 - (f) the removal or clearing of native vegetation authorised (but not exempt) under the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997, any other Act or another environmental planning instrument; or
 - (g) the removal of dead trees, except where the trees provide habitat for species listed in Schedule 1 or 2 to the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995; or

- (h) the removal of native vegetation on land in any zone to which this clause applies for the purpose of creating or maintaining landscaped and lawn areas where -
- (i) the work does not involve the removal, injury or destruction of trees; and
 - (ii) the area to be cleared is within the curtilage of a dwelling for which development consent has been granted and is less than 1,000 square metres in total; and
 - (iii) the slope of the land is not in excess of 18 degrees; and
 - (iv) the work does not involve the disturbance of native vegetation which is habitat for species listed in Schedule 1 or 2 to the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995; or
- (i) the clearing of native vegetation within urban zones where -
- (i) the work does not involve the removal, injury or destruction of trees; and
 - (ii) the allotment of land on which the work is proposed has an area of less than 1,000 square metres; and
 - (iii) the slope of the land is not in excess of 18 degrees; and
 - (iv) the work does not involve the disturbance of native vegetation which is habitat for species listed in Schedule 1 or 2 to the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995; or
- (j) any works defined as "**exempt vegetation management works**" by this plan.
- (4) The Council shall not grant consent for the works referred to in subclause (2) unless -
- (a) such works are ancillary to or necessary to undertake a use permitted on the land; and
 - (b) the Council has made an assessment of the importance of the vegetation in relation to -
 - (i) soil stability and prevention of land degradation; and
 - (ii) water quality and associated eco-systems, such as streams, estuaries and wetlands; and
 - (iii) scenic or environmental amenity; and
 - (iv) vegetation systems and natural wildlife habitats.
- (5) Nothing in this clause affects any requirement made by or under the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997.

APPENDIX 3

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Information Sheets Available from Council

- a DCP 67: Engineering Requirements for Development
- b Landscape Policy and Guidelines
- c Eco Information Sheets:
 - No. 4 - Pruning Trees in Wyong Shire
 - No. 6 - Bushfire Hazard Reduction Guidelines
 - No. 7 - Wetland Information Sheet
 - No. 8 - Tree Planting in Urban Areas
 - No. 10 - Balancing Tree Preservation with Development Application Requirements
 - No. 22 - Integrated Developments
 - No. 24 - Tree Species Suitable for Planting
 - No. 26 - Choosing an Arborist
 - No. 54 - Consent Requirements for Tree Applications

Contact Phone Numbers and Addresses

Wyong Shire Council

Phone: (02) 4350 5555
 Fax: (02) 4351 2098
 Address: PO Box 20 WYONG NSW 2259

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) - Newcastle

Phone: (02) 4908 6800
 Fax: (02) 4908 6810
 Address: PO Box 488G NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) (National Parks and Wildlife Service)

Central Coast

Phone: (02) 4320 4200
 Fax: (02) 4320 4299
 Address: PO Box 1477 GOSFORD NSW 2250
 Email: central.coast@environment.nsw.gov.au

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) - Newcastle (Office of Water)

Level 4, 26 Honeysuckle Drive Newcastle NSW 2300
 Locked Bag 1002, Dangar NSW 2309
 Phone: (02) 4904 2615
 Fax: (02) 4904 2504

Department of Industry and Investment

(Department of Primary Industries) – Agriculture Issues

Head Office – Orange
 Locked Bag 21, Orange NSW 2800
 Phone: 02 6391 3100
 Fax: 02 63913336

DCP 14

TREE MANAGEMENT

Hunter-Central Rivers Catchment Management Authority
Private Bag 2010, Paterson Nsw 2421
Phone: 02 4930 1030
Fax: 02 49301013
Email: hcr@cma.nsw.gov.au

National Arborists Association of Australia
Phone: (02) 4739 4339
Fax: (02) 4739 4361
Address: PO Box 187 BLAXLAND NSW 2774
Email: nat.arborists@optusnet.net.au

Wildlife Information and Rescue Service (WIRES)
Phone: (02) 4323 2326
Address: PO Box 464 WYONG NSW 2259
Email: info@wires.org.au

Wildlife Animal Rescue and Care (ARC)
Gosford
Phone: (02) 0500 551 121
Address: PO Box 2308 GOSFORD NSW 2250

WYONG SHIRE-WIDE HERITAGE REVIEW: TABLE OF SUBMISSIONS

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
73 Bay Road, Blue Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is significantly different to the original built in 1934 and does not display specialised workmanship. Intention to develop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has been reviewed and it is concluded that the condition of the building is such that the original character is not at a sufficient level to be capable of interpretation nor would conservation result in a building which retained the original character and significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove from the heritage list. Redevelopment acceptable. It is recommended that Council encourage the applicant to prepare an archival record prior to demolition to acknowledge the level of significance.
102 Bay Road, Blue Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justification for listing is inadequate; the listing does not meet any of the State Heritage Register Criteria. Assessment made on the basis of very little historical information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objection provides research of the land ownership succession and a brief account of the use of construction and use of the building between 1955 and 2008 as an Open Christian Brethren meeting and place of worship. The submission contends that the place fails to meet the threshold for listing. It acknowledges a level of significance in relation to the historic use, association with the Brethren and rarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove from the heritage list. It is accepted that the historic significance and rarity criteria are not sufficient to warrant statutory protection. However, should a DA be submitted it is recommended that Council encourage the applicant to prepare an archival record prior to demolition so that the acknowledged level of significance is documented.
54-56 Buff Point Avenue, Buff Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Application approved for removal of existing derelict structure - Council requested a 'Heritage Clearance Certificate' prior to demolition. Building is unsound and unrepairable; there are few structural components that meet current structural Building Code of Australia requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dwelling not capable of being adapted or reused. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. Add under Recommendations: Make an Archival Record. Add under general Recommendations. Given the state of the building is not such that it could be adapted, an archival record should be provided prior to demolition.
905 Jiliby Road, Dooralong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of maintenance if listed. Listing will devalue the property and deter potential buyers. No advantages to owning a heritage listed property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing does not imply compulsory maintenance. This is simply in the interests of the owner in maintaining the property value. No additional site history has been provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. Add within the History notes that the early use was Orchardng and the later and current use is Livestock.
2 Lett Street, Gorokan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property did not form part of the earlier subdivisions identified in the Thematic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking to demolish the existing residence and redevelop the site. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. It is recommended that the Heritage listing

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ History report. ▪ Building is representative of a type, not aesthetically distinctive; it is not rare of type but is consistent in scale and detail with nearby properties of the period. ▪ Alterations to the property have reduced its significance. ▪ 16 similarly constructed properties within a 1km radius of the local area. ▪ The cottage was not constructed within the inner war period; it was constructed in the 1950's. ▪ Economic impact if property listed, including sale, maintenance or redevelopment. ▪ Cottage building located centrally on the site; inhibits appropriate improvements. ▪ The level of detail and justification for listing is inaccurate. 	<p>owner disputes the significance as the dwelling was built as a temporary fibro cottage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issues: If demolished, which such cottages, of thematic significance will remain? ▪ There is potential to incorporate the existing development into the redevelopment of the site. New work could utilise the incentive clauses within the LEP. ▪ A detailed submission by a Heritage Consultant disputes the significance due to condition, integrity and other similar dwellings in the area. 	<p>be retained due to the rarity, appearance and location. Should an Applicant indicate with a DA that there is no reasonable option for a development on the site which incorporates a significant portion of the existing building in a scheme, then an Archival Record should be made prior to demolition. It is recommended that the following sites be reviewed for potential heritage listing in future shire-wide heritage reviews, or through an owner initiated nomination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24 Lett Street ▪ 16 Mary Street ▪ 22 Mary Street ▪ 34 Mary Street ▪ 4 & 6 Winbourne Street ▪ 4 The Corso ▪ 7 The Corso ▪ 20 Manuka Parade ▪ 75/77 Ocean View Road ▪ 88 Ocean View Road ▪ 15 Dudley Street ▪ 28 Dudley Street ▪ 49 Brennon Road ▪ 18 Gascoigne Road
680A Pacific Highway, Hamlyn Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approval granted by Council for demolition of the agricultural sheds. ▪ Buildings are in a derelict and unstable condition and pose a significant safety hazard. ▪ Description is inaccurate, including the intactness and integrity of the building. ▪ Item should be removed from listing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The letter provides additional information about approval for residential development which includes demolition of the sheds. The purpose of the study was to identify buildings of heritage significance and to then consult with various parties including the owners. These tasks and the heritage objective have been achieved. Given 	<p>Remove from the heritage list. Based on the detail offered relating to the existing remaining structures, the approvals and the intentions to proceed, it is recommended that Council encourage the applicant to prepare an Archival Record prior to demolition. The intention is to ensure that there is a record of the early structure made in</p>

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
271-273 Warnervale Road, Hamlyn Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ inspection undertaken to confirm the derelict condition of the building and need for demolition. ▪ Building demonstrates the size of the congregation who worshipped there in the early 1920's; size is inadequate for current congregation. ▪ Influx of population in the coming years, expansion will be hindered by heritage listing ▪ Other Churches expanded their properties in recent years unhampered by a heritage listing. ▪ Limited market for the resale of churches, heritage listing should be removed or relaxed temporarily to allow relocation. 	<p>the scale and timeframe it is not possible to reverse the order of the tasks and the Consultant appreciates the detail offered by the owner and their consultant. No historic evidence as to the age or significance of the earlier sheds is offered to support or otherwise the case for a level of significance. There is no intention of preventing the demolition and the approved consent but only to ensure that the significance is retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No restrictions on selling a listed property. The Church site is capable of further development subject to the planning requirements for the site. Work including an extension to the heritage building needs to be sympathetic to the existing original building. Prior discussion with Council is always recommended. No additional site history has been provided. 	<p>accordance with the Heritage Branch guidelines covering measured drawings, a site history and photographs. Such a record will then ensure that there is a record of the structure and the significance before the approved demolition and new construction removes them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The proposed listing is sound as no evidence to the contrary has been presented. The queries raised have been addressed. It is recommended that Council correct the listing with the information provided by the Church Planning Team. Advise the Church Planning Team that there is no problem with selling the site in order to finance another building project elsewhere.
6 Archbold Road, Long Jetty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property considered during The Entrance Peninsula Planning Strategy heritage study. Dwelling deemed to have no heritage significance. ▪ The dwelling is not prominent within the streetscape. ▪ Adjoining lot purchased with the intention of amalgamating both lots to provide a three storey flat development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The submission claims that the property is a retro building re-built circa 1980 although acknowledging that there is an earlier dwelling expressed in an east west gable at the front 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove from the heritage list. Based on the information provided and a review of the exterior, the majority of the original building has been lost and replaced with new material which is generally unsympathetic. Where the owner agrees, a maintenance schedule should be developed to encourage the conservation of the original remnant portion of the dwelling. An unsympathetic addition was provided circa 1980, unsympathetic materials

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
364 The Entrance Road, Long Jetty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property never a guesthouse as described. There have been no alterations and dwelling is not a Californian Bungalow. ▪ House originally built elsewhere and has no special association. While the house is atypical it is not historically significant. ▪ No objective measure used to determine the property's value to the local community. ▪ Property does not fulfil State Heritage Register Criteria (a), (c) or (d). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposes redevelopment in the future. Does not dispute significance based on historic relocation. Any future DA should address the heritage significance of the building. 	<p>generally include fibro cladding and aluminium windows. The front east west portion of the original building form remains. should a DA be submitted it is recommended that Council encourage the applicant to prepare an archival record prior to demolition so that the acknowledged level of significance is documented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The site meets the criteria for historic and aesthetic significance.
391 The Entrance Road, Long Jetty - Savoy Theatre (former)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building not used as a cinema for three decades and has since had numerous other uses. ▪ Building was not constructed of materials important to the post war era, but with cheap available material. ▪ Repair and maintenance would cost a significant amount of money. Unlikely to find an investor due to the heritage listing and significant costs. ▪ Building is of no value to the community and is an eyesore; not an icon of times past. ▪ Eventual abandonment and decay of the building would have no value to any revitalisation of Long Jetty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing architectural envelope is substantial and could be used to provide an adaptive re-use using the existing bulk and scale to justify a redevelopment on the prominent corner site provided several key external elevation elements are retained. If the building is demolished the incentive clauses would not be capable of being used to justify such a substantial building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The building was a significant historical and social place. The question remains whether the site is capable of interpretation as such and the potential for adaptive re-use while retaining that character. The remaining building meets the historic and aesthetic criteria and the place is therefore worthy of listing. Given the condition and the potential issues which may or may not arise with redevelopment, the listing should be revised to include an Archival Record. Should the Applicant indicate with budget and drawings that an adaptive re-use is not feasible, then an archival record would be required prior to

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
Rutleys Road, Mannering Park – Vales Point Power Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The power station as a large employer in the region is not sufficient reason to heritage list. ▪ The site is not one of the largest employers in the region; the industry has been downsizing for many years and any work carried out on site is now done by contractors. ▪ The power station is an eyesore, a source of ongoing pollution and an example of poor 20th Century industrialisation of a sensitive riparian system and water body. It does not contribute to the amenity of the area and will become a magnet for graffiti. ▪ The coal-fired power station at Wangi Wangi is abandoned and derelict, due to heritage listing. ▪ Heritage listing would hinder any rehabilitation and redevelopment of the site to, for example, public open space. Area should be rehabilitated at the owner's expense after the power station is decommissioned and the property reverted to the public. ▪ Other Power Stations in New South Wales, would be better examples of building and technical achievement. ▪ The costs of maintaining the Power Station in a non-operative condition would be prohibitive, with no clear source of funding available. ▪ Works will require the continual presence of Delta Staff and contractors on site, and maintenance and upgrade will require other resources and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The comments assume that the structures will all be required to be retained in their current or similar state. The objections are based upon a view that the site structures are not attractive or fitting for the area. There is a preference for recreational space similar to the original state of the landscape prior to the Station being constructed. ▪ The site is listed as the Gap analysis identified the historic contribution of the power industry. There are many good examples of industrial sites where sites have been rehabilitated and structures retained and adapted. This may or may not be a suitable outcome for this site. That analysis must take place prior to the decommissioning and expected rehabilitation. The Consultant would endorse views about recreational; space being appropriate. There is no intention that the community be left with an eyesore or a site which does not interpret an important local historic land use. 	<p>demolition to retain the significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The listing should remain in place as it is the only means of ensuring that an analysis is undertaken by the responsible authorities of the historic significance of the site and structures and what the power industry at Vales Point has contributed to the local community and to NSW. There is currently no interpretive material prominently available to illustrate or document the history and significance of the place. The Owner is to complete an analysis of the Heritage significance of the site with a view to retaining only those significant elements regarded as being technically and locally significant for incorporation into the new use for the site. The extent of retention will depend upon a range of factors including a comparative analysis of other sites and the various means of retaining and interpreting significance. Remove the reference to Social Significance, highly valued by the community. <p>Note: Council staff do not support this recommendation. See Council report for further details.</p>

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	<p>equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The heritage values for Vales Point Power Station are not high; the type of construction used for the buildings is common and not significant in an architectural sense. ▪ The structure of units 1, 2, 3 & 4 are in a state of disrepair and are rusting & decaying. ▪ If either of these buildings are to fall into community/council management, obviously Wyong Council is in no financial position to maintain or preserve these buildings. ▪ Some of the assessment criteria which Vales Point Power station has been assessed against is incorrect e.g. SHR Criteria (d) states that the item is "highly valued by the community". ▪ The item devalues the local property market and the environmental beauty of the area. The development also divides the communities of Mannering Park and Chain Valley Bay. ▪ The original building was built in the 1960's with significant alterations occurring in the 1980's. 		
Norah Head Reserve, Bush Street, Norah Head - Trigonometrical Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nomination of item. Given the early date of this trig it has a local and more broad ranging historical significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remains of stone cairn used to position the Trig station remain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Add the information provided to the Norah Head listing. It is recommended that an Interpretive marker be provided documenting the history and map.
4-6 Ourimbah Street, Ourimbah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposed heritage listing will have financial impacts as it will prohibit redevelopment and/or sale of the site. ▪ This type of post-war demountable building is common in the area and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are two similar buildings in the Shire and the detailed history of both is unknown. Buildings of this type are becoming increasingly rare due to the usual reasons offered over maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Advise the owner that the significance does not prevent development but requires that redevelopment, if and when considered, should address the significance and

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356 Ourimbah Road, Ourimbah Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ offers no significant architectural merit worth preserving. ▪ An example of this type of building is located less than 1 kilometre away and is owned by Council. ▪ No heritage listing when originally purchased. ▪ Heritage listing will devalue the property and will be expensive to maintain. ▪ Parts of the description are inaccurate which reduces the heritage significance. ▪ There are no benefits for the owner in having a heritage listed property. ▪ There is no economic benefit to owning a stand alone heritage property in a non heritage area. Property is also identified for listing on the basis of subjective criteria. 	<p>and redevelopment. Should a development proposal be submitted it would be simply a case of reporting the detailed heritage significance of the building and making a case for replacement in whole or in part. In view of the rarity and integrity/condition, as a precautionary measure, the significance is justifiable and should be retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The general basis for the objection is the subjective nature of the criteria, the possible economic impact and the singling out in comparison to others which may be more significant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Anomalies in listing: not a tiled roof but colorbond etc b DA for 1996 extension c Previous listing 1994 d Garden is remnant only e Issue is the affect on value and sale f Further information requested g Listing to be altered with the following corrections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Change tile roof to a steel sheet roof ii Extension to the building completed in 1995 iii Remove the note describing a glazed infill on the verandah as this was removed in 1995 iv Terra cotta chimney pot damaged and not replaced v Additional works required: re-pointing of brickwork, securing inner/outer brick skins, crack repairs and stones to re-seat 	<p>options for retention.</p> <p>Retain on the heritage list. The following amendments to be made to the Physical Description of the listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Change tile roof to a steel sheet roof. ii Extension to the building completed in 1995. iii Remove the note describing a glazed infill on the verandah as this was removed in 1995. iv Terra cotta chimney pot damaged and not replaced. <p>Additional works required including re-pointing of brickwork, securing inner/outer brick skins, crack repairs and stones to re-seat.</p>

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100 Shirley Street, Ourimbah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees present a hazard to neighbouring properties and restrict solar access. ▪ Removal from the heritage list is justified given the close proximity of the trees to the drainage reserve. ▪ Description provided in the heritage assessment stating that the trees are of landmark quality is incorrect; the house has landmark quality. ▪ Photographic evidence should be sufficient to record the heritage significance of the trees. ▪ The trees could be replaced with a more sensitive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ h. Disputes level of significance and hence listing ▪ i. Review photo and listing ▪ Seeking to replace 12 camphor laurels with Jackwood trees due to nature of seeding - weed species. Report from an experienced Arborist on the need to replace the trees, sequence of replacement, if any, and the suitability of replacements ▪ The owner has proposed future extensions which may include garage, pool and bedrooms – this would be acceptable subject to appropriate siting and design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The listing is not disputed. In relation to the tree replacement a Report from an experienced Arborist regarding the proposed replacement has been submitted and presents an acceptable option in <i>heritage</i> terms - replacement of the trees close to the house which present a hazard and general pruning of the others subject to confirmation from Council, prior to their removal. Alterations and additions are acceptable in principle subject to a Heritage Impact Statement. Any removal of the trees is to be approved by Council.
231 Ravensdale Road, Ravensdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property descriptions are very inaccurate. ▪ Building does not dominate the streetscape. ▪ Although the house and its setting are aesthetically pleasing, it is not genuine or historically significant. ▪ Building could not be considered an intact example of a Late Federation building; there have been additions and a complete renovation that have altered the style and footprint of the original site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The description is not accurate. The owner provides no details to date although acknowledges that there were two earlier buildings which may have been modified to produce what remains today and claims that there are no gables and no dormers. The photo clearly shows a timber gable and two dormers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. While alterations have been made, they have not detracted from the original character. It is recommended that Council correct the descriptions as provided in the submission.
'Basket Bay' - Rocky Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nomination to list as a heritage place name. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information provided in relation to the history of "Basket Bay". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The place has not been nominated for listing as an item on LEP Schedule however the historic significance of the name is worthy of public interpretation ▪ Council to consult with the Proponent

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11 South Tacoma Road, Tacoma South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The heritage listing and Conservation Area affect the saleability of the home. ▪ Many new owners prefer to demolish and rebuild new homes; restrictions on heritage listed homes deters people from purchasing. ▪ There are no benefits or incentives to having a heritage listed property, no offer of rate reductions or funding, and it is difficult to obtain home insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no restrictions on selling. A DA for works needs to ensure that the works are sympathetic with the significance of the property and conservation area. 	<p>and arrange for the design and erection of a suitable standard interpretive sign recording the history and significance of the site. This is consistent with the general recommendations provided by the Heritage Consultant to Council and consistent with the general practice in NSW Council areas under the Guidelines for Heritage Interpretation and Heritage Trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain the heritage listing and include property within the South Tacoma Heritage Conservation Area. Include notes provided by owner to correct and update the listing.
13 and 14 South Tacoma Road, Tacoma South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation Area map error. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boat shed is part of 13 South Tacoma Road. 16.1 Item 37 belongs to 38. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain property within the South Tacoma Heritage Conservation Area. Change the listing for 13 South Tacoma Road to indicate that the Boat Shed is part of the significant building elements on the property. Alter the listing for items 37 and 38 accordingly. Change the listing for 14 South Tacoma Road to remove the reference to the Boatshed.
30 Florida Street, The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property is in a state of disrepair and requires substantial work, including foundations and windows. ▪ The type of dwelling would not warrant the expense involved in repair and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission from Solicitors describing poor condition of building and disputing aesthetic significance. The lack of maintenance and poor condition is accepted. The rarity and good example is however clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The lack of maintenance and poor condition is accepted. Retaining the listing will ensure an Archival Record will be made to retain the significance should Council approve a replacement dwelling. Revise the Physical description to add: The building is in poor condition in 2010.

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27 Oakland Avenue, The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant internal alterations and some external alterations have been undertaken since approval was granted in the 1960's. ▪ The dwelling is in a state of disrepair and requires restumping as existing piers have significantly deteriorated and in no room is the floor fully supported. ▪ Considered as part of the Entrance Peninsula heritage survey 2007 and was deemed inappropriate to heritage list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changed to single dwelling with approval. ▪ Identified by previous study 2007/08 and objection upheld. Disputes significance due to subdivision, re-cladding, side extension and general condition. ▪ The proposal from the Consultant is only that the property is within a Conservation Area. There is no proposal to list the house as an item. The Conservation Area will not restrict the owner from replacing the existing with a sympathetic dwelling. ▪ The streetscape and other buildings in the vicinity are significant and new development should respect that character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain property within the Oakland Avenue Heritage Conservation Area. The property interior has been successively refurbished. In view of the remnant significance an archival record should be made if demolition and replacement with a sympathetic building is approved by Council. ▪ A replacement development should be sympathetic with the streetscape and be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement.
42 Oakland Avenue, The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ House refurbished and interiors leave nothing over 10 years old. ▪ Extensive renovations have removed any heritage significance that the item may have had. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The interiors and exteriors have been fully refurbished after a Demolition Order was placed on the property in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove from the heritage list. This property is no longer within the Oakland Avenue Heritage Conservation Area boundary.
54 The Entrance Road, The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Entrance Peninsula heritage assessment determined the building had limited aesthetic significance and is significantly altered since its construction. ▪ No objection raised by heritage consultant for proposed demolition of building. ▪ The heritage listing would have a substantial adverse affect on the value and potential use of the property. ▪ Small independent cinemas cannot compete with major cinema distributors – viability of building to be used as a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous consent given for demolition, now expired, with Colin Brady as heritage Architect. Claim is that use is significant but not the building. Owner is seeking to demolish the building in the future to redevelop. The historic significance is not disputed. Should a DA be developed it should retain the external distinctive elements within a new development. The listing would not stop redevelopment and it would not prevent another use for the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The exterior of the building meets the aesthetic criterion and as the Cinema character is clearly capable of interpretation and the historic use as a Cinema is an important Theme – Leisure and entertainment and the Cinema is a rare element in the area. It is recommended that the site is listed as a heritage item. On the basis that some form of development is likely a heritage impact statement is required and an archival record to be made where demolition is approved.

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Various Properties at The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small cinema operation is questionable. Heritage listing would restrict the redevelopment potential and affect the long term viability of having any cinema business in The Entrance. Comments and nomination of potential heritage items at The Entrance. Robyn Stewart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Properties within the Study nomination list in The Entrance, plus additional sites they recommend for consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add information provided to the database and credit Down Memory Lane as a reference.
1 Hargraves Street, The Entrance North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects to listing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for heritage listing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change.
36-38 Hutton Road, The Entrance North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council approval for demolition granted; this property has been demolished. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36-38 Hutton Road, The Entrance North (Holiday residence as 2 units) a DA consent given by Council for demolition of site and demolition has since occurred on 15th October. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove from the heritage list. The building was demolished with consent shortly after commencement of the heritage review.
14-16 Alison Road, Wyong (Ancillary Building Only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ancillary building is not acknowledged in the heritage study undertaken in 1994. References to the building in the current review are very minimal and detail provided is not substantial enough to warrant heritage listing. There is no reference provided for the physical condition of the building. The ancillary building has no architectural or aesthetic significance but is a utility building which is in poor condition. The building is disused and suffers from minor vandalism. Heritage significance is derivative rather than intrinsic to the item due to its association with the significant main building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage assessment claims that ancillary building to rear of site does not meet criteria for listing. No additional detail is provided to indicate the origins of the building. In the absence of additional information and given the evidence of the building, the apparent age and the location in the vicinity of the Main Store, the significance should be given the benefit of the doubt until such time as additional detail is provided. The listing does not prevent the preparation of DA relating to the redevelopment of the site based on a heritage study of the significance of all parts. Listing ensures that the significance will receive consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. The listing of the property should remain with the physical description to include both structures. The significance of the ancillary building has been questioned and the relationship with the store is currently conjecture based on the structure and location. An Archive study of the existing buildings should be prepared.
10-12 Hargrave Street, Wyong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review does not address much of the Assessment Criteria; sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence is provided to dispute or alter the significance of the property. No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. The brick residence is a prominent house on the

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24-26 Hely Street, Wyong	<p>justification for the listing is not provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substantial alterations have been undertaken on the dwelling in the 1980's. The report is inaccurate and does not acknowledge the significant alterations. 	<p>additional site history has been provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installing a lift in a sympathetic manner and location would be acceptable. ▪ A site visit is recommended to confirm which elements of the building have retained their significance. However, it is likely that the Listing would be substantiated given the history and retained elements which are externally clear. 	<p>north east corner of Hargrave and Hope Streets. The building meets the criteria for listing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Additional historical notes to be added to the listing when supplied by the owners.
29 Howarth Street, Wyong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The quality of the construction and the materials used reveals the economic limits of its construction and that the house was probably built as an investment rental property by the Chapman family. ▪ The condition of the house has substantially deteriorated. ▪ Unsympathetic alterations and additions to the house have reduced the original integrity of this building. ▪ The building is not rare or of a quality that can provide any significant information in terms of cultural history. ▪ The house is not important to the local community and is of substandard structural condition and can no longer be a good representative example of its period and type of construction due to its severe state of dilapidation. ▪ Preservation and restoration of the fabric is not possible. The extent of replacement fabric would overwhelm any retained original fabric, and severely compromise any heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Report is in the standard format for Heritage Reports established by the NSW Heritage Office and provides an historical account of the history of the site. The Report concludes that the building was constructed prior to 1914 by Mrs. Grace Chapman, wife of one of Wyong's most important early citizens. It is significant because of the age, the place in the historical development of Wyong, the association with the Chapman's and the provision of rental accommodation. The Report recommends that the property be removed from the Heritage list because of the severity of the deterioration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The Study provides valuable historical information and this should be incorporated into the Listing. Given the level of significance established in the Study, and the remaining potential the site has for another owner to conserve the building, it is recommended that the place remain on the heritage list. Given the extent of deterioration identified in the EJE Report, the building may be demolished when subject to such an Application for Development with an Archival Record including drawings and photographs being made prior, in accordance with NSW Heritage Branch guidelines.

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127 Pollock Avenue, Wyong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The property does meet SHR Criteria (a) or (c) as suggested. ▪ There is nothing distinctive about the house that makes it unique in the area and any aesthetic qualities have been diminished by the development and continued building of medium density housing in Kooindah Water Golf and Spa Resort, near the property. ▪ Less than two of the criterion are met which invalidates any justification for heritage listing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The submission letter analyses the criteria and disputes the proposed statement of significance due to the physical changes, the re-surfaced drive, the camphor laurel trees and other examples of drives in the area. The trees are clearly a contributory element within the setting of the building. The trees could be replaced if that was requested with a suitable type. No additional site history has been provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The building meets the aesthetic criteria (c) as a good example of the type including the drive and avenue planting. It is a rare example within the area (f). It demonstrates the development of substantial buildings in this area(a). The place meets the criteria and listing is recommended.
19 Rankens Court, Wyong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not support listing. Hall is Methodist not Presbyterian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corrections warranted however significance appears to be maintained and accurate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The place meets the historic, social and aesthetic criteria.
23 Rankens Court, Wyong (refers to No 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wyong needs all the development it can get and increased residential and commercial density is vital to the commercial health of the town. ▪ The building was erected in 1979 and is a recent and very ordinary building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The letter comments that the premises are opposite a number of shops on the opposite side of Alison Road. This is not the case as the subject building is opposite the Park. It may be the case of a mistaken location or identity. The nomination and site have been checked and the previous listing and study, which resulted in the site being placed on the LEP, also reviewed. The building is regarded as having retained the substantial original character, despite being adapted from the Bank occupancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. The listing relates to 21 Rankens Court (not No 23). The Building is currently listed on the existing LEP as a place of Regional significance – Commercial building. The structure does not appear to have been constructed in 1979 but much earlier, however should the owner have records to indicate that this is the case, then the heritage listing would be reviewed.
Four Road Bridges in Wyong Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The majority of bridges have reached the end of their useful lives and maintenance no longer provides the capacity required to keep the bridges serviceable. ▪ Original structures were not designed for today's safety standards and current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As time passes all the bridges will disappear from the Shire based on structure and cost issues. This would not be an acceptable heritage outcome. Retention of the ones capable of being maintained either for vehicles or for side by side pedestrian use is the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yorkies Bridge: Retain on the heritage list. The Structural survey undertaken by Council be further developed to analyse which of the 24 timber bridges may be retained and for which form of traffic. Retain the Heritage listing until completion of the survey.

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	<p>design standards make it impossible to preserve the original form by replacing timber components whilst retaining sufficient load requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kidmans Lane Bridge and Boyds Lane Bridge recently failed – highlights the significant risk management issue Council faces if it does not replace timber bridge assets with safer structures. ▪ Difficult and costly to construct a new bridge whilst retaining the original structure to one side and the imposition of heritage listing makes it difficult to address safety risks. 	<p>recommended outcome, with archival records being made as the others are demolished.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Kidmans Bridge</u>: Retain on the heritage list until completion of the survey. ▪ <u>Collies Lane Bridge</u>: Retain on the heritage list. When the bridge is to be replaced, an archival record should be prepared prior to demolition. A cast bronze heritage plaque to be provided on the replacement bridge documenting the history. ▪ <u>Mardi Road Bridge</u>: Remove from the heritage list.
Bulk Store Building, Rutleys Road, Mannering Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building is a decaying eyesore without significance. ▪ If there is a definite link between the Bulk Store Building and the construction of the Harbour Bridge, it should be removed and placed in a more appropriate display, like the Powerhouse Museum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The building is in poor condition due to lack of maintenance, however this condition does not reduce the significance to the level where the building is not capable of being retained and restored. The building is generally sound. The description as an eyesore is fully appreciated but entirely subjective and unrelated to the heritage value. ▪ Relocation could remove part of the significance however these structures were designed for re-erection and should the owner secure a new site and new use, consistent with planning and heritage guidelines, then relocation could be acceptable as the significance could be retained. ▪ The Powerhouse Museum is unable to accommodate buildings on an ad hoc basis and is not an appropriate place to retain such large structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Should an alternate a suitable site be located where the building can be relocated to meet with planning, heritage and a suitable use, the heritage significance could be retained.
6 Moronga Street, Bateau Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The submission makes a case that the house is not worthy of statutory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The history of the construction is welcome and should be recorded. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Given the period of development in the area, the

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	<p>protection as it is not typical of those in the area and not of any architectural significance. A further claim is that the listing will induce a significant cost impact in terms of value and maintenance costs. The submission refers to but does not enclose a letter from a valuer indicating a loss of \$135,000 would be caused by heritage listing.</p>	<p>point about the design life is noted and well understood by architects and builders, as all buildings are constructed to meet a brief related to the use – holiday home in this case and cost – the use of lightweight materials, and these materials and finishes are all capable of progressive replacement. While materials have been replaced in many cases in the building, the original design remains capable of being understood and appreciated for what it was. The house was unusual for the two storey style in the area but similar in that it was a holiday house built up to take advantage of views, light and ventilation and this was characteristic of some modernist designs in the 1960's. The aesthetic significance lies not in what the local community regards as being attractive but in whether the exterior retains the original character sufficient to be understood and appreciated. The use of Bauhaus design as a reference relates to the widespread appreciation by building designers of the style and approach to design and construction – simple, practical, linear, built around function and available materials and products and these matters resulted in a look applied to a range of buildings including houses. The building does not look like others in the street as is pointed out and this should be acknowledged and modified as being applicable to the use and function and not the appearance. The building can be said to complement the streetscape as it provides one outstanding example of a holiday house among other types of</p>	<p>nature of the construction being lightweight with fibro etc, the majority of buildings in the Shire and certainly in the coastal area are similar and thus many owners have similar concerns. Council could be faced with very few heritage listed buildings if all objections to listing were supported resulting in the list not being representative of the history of the area. Listing does not mean that buildings are compelled to be retained as is, Council cannot enforce restoration and only acts when a DA is submitted to ensure that significance is retained, sympathetic additions are actually encouraged and there is a process for demolishing a listed building. The question for listing is whether the site meets the criteria and fits the Historic themes. A review of the context and the building and in the light of the new details submitted by the owners concludes that the building meets the criteria for aesthetic, historic – holiday house type and rarity and therefore should the nomination be supported. However in view of the additional information provided the history is to be updated consistent with the submission, the error relating to the enclosed stair to be corrected. If demolition is approved an archival record is to be provided prior to demolition. Use of the LEP Heritage Incentive clauses is encouraged in any future development of the site to assist in the maintenance, restoration and erection of sympathetic alterations and additions.</p>

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
Wyong Council Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the listing to include the facades only to allow for internal works and possible additions. 	<p>holiday houses showing variety, imaginative design and construction for the period. It is acknowledged that the area is changing and these changes will continue and that many single storey houses will be replaced by two storey houses possibly being good company to the subject property which could also be adapted and extended sympathetically. The value impact provided by a Valuer is acknowledged but subject to debate as the listing could also enhance the value for an owner prepared to adapt and extend the existing house plus take advantage of the Council's heritage incentive clauses. The vandalism issue is noted and possibly due to a range of factors including the infrequent occupancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission from consultants resulting from a request from Council to assess the impact of removing or altering the heritage listing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. Amend the statement of significance to incorporate the information provided including the floor plans identifying the levels of significance. The enclosed plans provide the levels of significance and any changes should respect the high and moderate levels of significance and an Archival Record made prior to any changes. However, the listing is to relate to both the internal and external building elements as currently reflected in the WLEP 1991 heritage schedule. ▪ Note: Council staff do not fully support this recommendation. The retention of the building's facades to Hely Street and Anzac Avenue is considered to be sufficient to conserve the heritage significance of the building.

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
Ourimbah (Brownlee's) Sawmill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The item has significant structures, these should be relocated to another site for interpretation and Council to seek funding for the relocation as per the recommendations provided by Suters Architects in 2005. 	See recommendation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. Relocate significant structures to another site for interpretation and seek funding for the relocation as per the recommendations provided by Suters Architects in 2005.
Chittaway Scar Tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly in support of listing. The tree is highly significant and at risk of damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list.
685 Pacific Highway, Kanwal (former church)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchased with the intention to relocate the Church and construct single dwelling. Strongly objects to heritage listing as only 1 bedroom provided currently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disputes condition as reducing significance. Significant trees on site Seeking demolition Purchased 3 years ago and has done some repairs but extensive works required: floors/foundations 800m2 block If demolished, loss of Church and social value. Potential to develop with church retained and use incentive clauses for residential uses to suit zoning. No additional site history has been provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. The property meets the historic criterion as a building which demonstrates the function of being a Church, important in the history of the area; it meets the aesthetic criterion as it retains sufficient material and integrity to be interpreted and identified as a church and a landmark. It fits within the broad theme of town growth and faith. The building could be relocated on the site to accommodate sympathetic development subject to a heritage impact assessment.
5 Byron Street, Wyong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects to listing. Property was purchased with townhouse development in mind. Similar houses nearby have not been identified for listing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demolition and loss of the building, which is one of a pair, would require a Heritage Impact Statement to demonstrate that there was no reasonable alternative to demolition, such as retaining the building and developing in conjunction with the restored building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. The site is one of a pair with No. 7 Byron Street and meets the Criteria for listing. A review of the additional properties nominated by the owner illustrated that No. 13 is a match producing 3 of the same type. No. 15 is a fibro house with tile roof and No. 17 is a large bungalow with major alterations to the roof. In conclusion No. 13 is suitable for nomination despite the changes in view of the match and likelihood of being built by the same builder to the same plan and that the changes are potentially reversible. No 13 should be considered

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
85 Jensen Road, Wadalba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property made uninhabitable after letter from Council in 1989 refusing 2 dwellings on one site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See recommendation. 	<p>for listing in future heritage reviews or through an owner-initiated nomination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove from the heritage list. The Property no longer meets the criteria due to the level of damage and decay. When a DA is lodged it is recommended that Council encourage the applicant to prepare an Archival Record prior to demolition.
1650 Yarramalong Road, Yarramalong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission received containing history of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. Building was moved then reconstructed in 1996 after some changes made 1930, replacing an early timber slab cottage c. 1850.
40 South Tacoma Road, Tacoma South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects to the listing. A building report identified poor building condition, decayed materials and non-compliant services & structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report identifies that the building has been poorly maintained but utilised none-the-less. It is noted that the building has been identified in previous Heritage Studies. The guidelines for inclusion/exclusion indicate that the place should retain the design and technical integrity, retain the positive visual appeal with the degradation being temporary and historically: have substantiated connections and be able to show evidence of the association, in this case the school. The building currently retains the appearance of the previous role as a school house and is capable of being restored in the hands of a willing party. The building is not preventing development of the site as there is a substantial modern house on the foreground. The heritage listing will not compel the owner to restore the building and will only provide incentives for conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. Despite the poor condition due to lack of maintenance over many years, the building appears to be capable of being seen visually and interpreted in accordance with the original school use and is capable of sympathetic conservation. It therefore meets the criteria of aesthetics, history and rarity and should be listed as a heritage item. The purpose of listing the place is that it keeps the option of conservation of the building alive and also ensures that should the building decay beyond being capable of being conserved; Council is able to ensure that a record is made. In the case where the building deteriorates to such a degree that demolition is the only option a heritage impact statement and archival record should be prepared.
St. Andrew's The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects to listing. The Building was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Committee requests that the listing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain on the heritage list. The

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
Entrance Presbyterian Church, 136 The Entrance Road, The Entrance.	constructed circa 1930 and relocated from an unknown location to the present site in 1947.	be re-considered as they do not believe that the site fulfils the criteria. The submission states that the building was constructed elsewhere in NSW and transported to the current location in 1947. The Committee further states that heritage listing may seriously restrict further development. In principle the building and site could be further developed with the addition of sympathetic facilities which would be in keeping with the character of the existing building.	building appears to have been originally constructed as a Church and relocated to the present site as there was a greater need than at the previous site. Religious observance is a primary Historic theme and generally Churches are well represented on heritage lists due to the social and institutional significance they hold. The fact that the building was not constructed locally should not discount the significance of the place as a site where Presbyterians have come for worship at least after 1947. It is therefore recommended that the Church remain on the List as it represents a place of worship for Presbyterians. The development potential of the site can be reviewed at a future time separate from the issue of the building having heritage significance.
All Saints Anglican Church, 289-291 The Entrance Road, The Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission requesting that the Church be removed from the nominated heritage list as the significance is not of a level to warrant listing due to the social value being common with other Churches, and with the architecture being typical of the period. No details relating to the original builder, architect or commencement of the Church are offered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The argument is accepted that the building is distinguished to a standard level. The purpose of heritage protection is to retain items which are significant and the design and prominent setting in conjunction with the social value the community places upon Churches and is expressed in such a confident design and construction is of value to the community and worthy of protection. It is acknowledged that the site may not be threatened by development although the Church probably needs to keep their options open and may see listing as a constraint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove from the heritage list. Given the arguments put for the low level of significance and for the low threat level or risk to such a site, it is recommended that the listing be removed. Should the situation change in the future - additional information regarding the design, increased rarity, loss of other similar sites, the Church may be nominated for statutory protection. The Church is invited to provide a site history to clarify the records.
64 Boyds Lane, Wyong Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission requesting de-listing and more information on requirements/implications of heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some useful additional site history has been provided and can be added to the nomination to provide a retained record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain on the heritage list. A site visit was made with the consent of the owner and they indicated their concerns, and

Property Address	Submission Key Points	Consultant Comments	Consultant Recommendation
	<p>listing.</p>	<p>of the important local history, part of which is that the property has remained in the ownership of the same family.</p>	<p>gave consent for one photo to be used in the listing and that Council would modify the listing so that the current condition was fully described and that no works would be insisted upon other than those being part of any further development application made by the owner. Recommendations: Modify the historical notes to reflect the comments provided on the origins of the building. Modify the description under Condition: Many original elements have been removed or decayed. The owner is progressively 'renovating' the residence. Under Recommended Management add: Provide a Maintenance schedule and under the text heading add: The Maintenance schedule is intended to be provided by Council's Heritage Advisor when that free programme eventuates in order to assist the owner with the restoration and adaptation works.</p>

22 June 2011

Councillor

To the Ordinary Meeting

8.3 Notice of Motion - Council calls to Support Public Sector Workers

TRIM REFERENCE: F2004/07706 - D02644256

AUTHOR: Doug Vincent; Councillor

Councillors Vincent and Matthews has given notice that at the Ordinary Meeting to be held on 22 June 2011 they will move the following Motion:

- “1 That Council on behalf of the Central Coast community, in our capacity as their advocates, support the Central Coast: public sector workers including, police, nurses, allied health, fire fighters, teachers, transport, child protection, community and aged care workers to achieve pay rises in line with increases in the cost of living without slashing jobs and services. The Council is concerned that the impact of the legislation because, the Industrial Relations Amendment (Public Sector Conditions of Employment Bill 2011) has serious consequences and will severely impact on the services to Central Coast residents, particularly in the services where it is difficult to recruit skilled workers. The long term impact of this legislation will see the quality of services to the Central Coast residents decline and the costs to the community increase.
- 2 That Council formally seeks to make representation on behalf of the Central Coast public sector workers ,including , police, nurses, allied health, fire fighters, teachers, transport, child protection community and aged care workers to the Premier, Minister for the Central Coast and all Local Members.
- 3 That Council establish a prominent web site link to public sector workers campaigns including, police, nurses, allied health, fire fighters, teachers, transport, child protection community and aged care workers on Council’s website homepage.
- 4 That Council recognise the outstanding contributions made by our public sector workers including, local police, nurses, allied health, fire fighters, teachers, transport, child protection ,community and aged care workers.”

COUNCILLORS NOTE

The NSW Government has introduced laws that are worse than WorkChoices and will cut the wages and conditions of thousands of public sector workers. These laws will mean that NSW Public Sector workers will have the worst workplace laws in the country. The NSW Government will take away the power of the Independent Umpire to settle disputes about your wages and conditions. The proposal represents the most radical change to workplace laws in more than a century. If passed, NSW public sector workers would be banned from negotiating their rights at work.

The proposed Industrial Relations Amendment (Public Sector Conditions of Employment) Bill 2011 will:

- limit public sector pay rises to 2.5 per cent,
- reduce the power of the New South Wales Industrial Relations Commission to resolve public sector pay and condition disputes, and
- require public sector workers to cut jobs and/or services before receiving a pay rise above 2.5 per cent and equal to the cost of living.

This removes the right of public sector workers to receive a fair pay rise equal to inflation, to good faith bargaining and access to an independent umpire for workplace disputes. The Bill also limits the Industrial Relations Commission to act as an independent umpire for workplace disputes involving public sector pay and conditions, and good faith bargaining.

No other employer would have the right or power to unilaterally cut annual holidays or increase the working week, yet the NSW Government will have that power over police, nurses and hundreds of thousands of public sector workers.

Public sector workers deserve the same rights as any other worker in the country.



Wyong Shire **GRAFFITI** Management Strategy

Montage of Graffiti at Fishermans Wharf



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GRAFFITI STRATEGY SUMMARY

The term 'Graffiti' generally refers to illegally defacing private and public property with markings and/or graphics without the owners consent. Graffiti is a crime, it is illegal and there are consequences and penalties to those who deface property without the consented permission of the owner.

There has been a growing concern in Wyong Shire about increased amounts of graffiti in our neighbourhoods. This strategy is built around the partnership between Police, Council, business and community to address graffiti. Representatives of these four groups therefore have met to work together in developing this document.

This initiative aims to contribute to neighbourhoods and public areas having minimal levels of crime, enabling residents to feel safe. It purposes to build a level of public pride where residents have a respect for property and each other, and to reduce signs of vandalism and graffiti.

The approach of rapid removal is considered Best Practice in combating graffiti. Council's current procedure is the removal of graffiti using offensive language within forty eight hours. Council removes general graffiti on Council premises within two weeks.

Council's graffiti maintenance team are responsible for recording all instances of graffiti. This includes photographs of 'before and after' and location details of graffiti. This information is stored in Council's database and provided to NSW Police.

The literature on crime prevention is convincing in the claim that property crime can be prevented through manipulating the design of individual dwellings and their relationship to one another and to the surrounding neighbourhood. This process is called Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED).

By incorporating CPTED principles into organisational culture we can reduce the incidences of graffiti and make removal easier when it does happen. Construction and design materials used in areas vulnerable to graffiti vandalism should be easy to clean. Porous materials should be sealed or an anti-graffiti coating used. Other initiatives that have proved successful include planting trees and shrubs along walls and fence lines. Graffiti is created to be seen, and the planting of trees and shrubs does not allow this, therefore discouraging the offender.

Community members are encouraged to report Graffiti in the following ways:

Private Property	Contact Police Assistance Line (PAL)	131 444
Council Property	Wyong Shire Council	4350 5555
Major Roads including Street Signs & Sound Walls	Roads & Traffic Authority	1888 816 770
Post Boxes	Australia Post	131 318
Electrical Boxes	Energy Australia	131 535
Trains	Rail Corporation Hotline	1300 656 999

This document is intended to be utilised to develop annual work plan and programs by each of the partners - Police, Council, business and community. It is imperative that regular reviews and evaluations occur to review the impact of current initiatives in the reduction and prevention of graffiti.

1 GRAFFITI TERMINOLOGY

1. & 3.



Graffiti PP SBD NSW Police

BOMBING

Tags, throw ups and pieces are done in a spree. As much as possible is done as quickly as possible.



<http://vancouver.ca/ENGsvcs/streets/graffiti/images/acidetch.jpg>

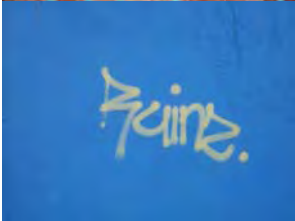
ETCHING

There are two types of etching graffiti vandalism. The first, acid etching involves graffiti using paints containing acid or other chemicals that can eat into the surface. The paints are those primarily used to create frosted glass. The second is 'Dutch' graffiti which involves scratching graffiti into the surface with a sharpened tool or object.



PIECES

Short for the word 'masterpiece', pieces are large-scale, multi-coloured features which may include characters, backgrounds and letters. Pieces are intended to be complete art works and are most often done with spray paint.



TAGGING

A tag is the writer's signature. Written in one colour, it is done with curves and letter deformations. Tags are not confined to spray paint; they may be written in marker pens or etched on glass.



Graffiti PP SBD NSW Police

THROW-UPS

A throw-up is usually writing with solid or bubble style lettering. It is similar to a tag in that it showcases the writer's 'signature'.

CREW

A crew is a group of writers who share a common tag. By painting in a crew with the crew name, there is a smaller risk of being held responsible for the works if a member is arrested. This is because from a legal point of view the name could have been painted by anyone in the group.

KINGS OR PROS

Those who have gained respect from peers for their particular style.

KNIGHT

A knight is a respected graffiti writer whose skills are still progressing. They are not as good as a king, but are much better than a toy.

RUN

The length of time graffiti remains up before being covered or removed. If a piece has been up for a year, it is said to have 'run for a year'.

SLAM

To paint in an extremely conspicuous or dangerous location.

SLASH

A line through, or tag over, another's graffiti. This is considered a deep insult. It is also known as 'marking', 'dissing' and 'capping'.

STAY-UPS	Graffiti placed in high or hard to access locations.
TOYS	Used as an adjective to describe poor work, or as a noun meaning an inexperienced or unskilled writer. Graffiti writers use this as a derogatory term for new writers in the scene or writers that are old to the scene and still do not have any skill or reputation.
UP	Writers become 'up' when their work becomes widespread and well known. Usually the more spots a writer can hit the more respect he or she gains. A writer 'ups' is determined by how much prolific graffiti he/she has accomplished and that is actively running.

2 INTRODUCTION

This strategy has been developed in response to the proliferation of graffiti within the Wyong Shire Local Government Area. Graffiti incurs substantial social and economic costs to the community.

By developing this strategy Council, in collaboration with business and community groups, hopes to create and maintain neighbourhoods that are effective in preventing and managing graffiti for residents, businesses and visitors.

1.1 Definition

The term 'Graffiti' generally refers to illegally defacing private and public property with markings and/or graphics without the owner's consent. ²

Graffiti is a crime, it is illegal and there are consequences and penalties to those who deface property without the consented permission of the owner. ³

Graffiti vandalism can take multiple forms including designs, words or images using chalk, paint, scratching, textas, acid etching or other material such as stickers and billposters. ²

1.2 Community Concerns

There are different reasons why people put graffiti on walls and other infrastructure. These include: ⁴

- People seeking recognition from peers (especially people who mostly do tagging; e.g. gangs.
- A response to boredom or social outlet.
- Thrill seeking linked to risk-taking behaviour.
- An outlet for artistic expression.

1.3 Community Facts

There are many community concerns about the presence of graffiti: ⁴

- It has a negative impact on the presentation of a suburb. The majority of people would agree that most graffiti is unattractive and detracts from the feel of a sense of community pride.
- The cost of removal - Graffiti is a particular problem for business and residents who find repetitive cleaning leads to frustration and higher costs.
- It can create fear in the community, particularly amongst the elderly, where residents believe that our streets are not safe. Unchecked graffiti in a neighbourhood can send a signal that the authorities (such as police and local councils) are not managing the environment properly. ^{M3}

2 A SNAPSHOT - GRAFFITI IN WYONG SHIRE

Representatives of the Police, Council, business and community have met to develop this document, in order to address graffiti in terms of:

- Reporting
- Recording and monitoring
- Rapid removal information including Council/Police/business/community - responsibilities and rewards offered
- Crime prevention through environmental design
- Engagement
- Community education.

2.1 Context / Background

There has been a growing concern in Wyong Shire regarding increased amounts of graffiti in the Shire's neighbourhoods. As a result it has become evident that a strategic approach to Graffiti Management was required.

Research shows that when residents take action against vandalism and graffiti, social order will usually follow. However if it is ignored, more serious attacks/consequences can occur. As a result the following initiatives and study have been undertaken: 5.

2.2 Council Initiatives

Council embarked on an extensive consultation process, which was consolidated with a CSIRO 'Quality of Life' survey, to form the Community Plan (2008). The consultations and surveys highlight residents' need for a safe community as we move towards the future.

A key initiative of the Wyong Shire Strategic Vision (2009) is that "communities are safe and will have a clear perception of security". 6

In 2008, in response to the many incidences of graffiti throughout the Shire, a report on graffiti management was tabled to Council. Recommendations included a full-time dedicated resource, with offensive wording to be removed within forty eight hours. 7

2.3 Community Initiatives

In late August 2008 Toukley Senior Citizens Centre representatives approached Council regarding vandalism issues. Graffiti had occurred at their Centre and the adjacent Community Health Centre, and at various shops in the town centre. Community & Cultural Development officers facilitated a meeting of agencies identified as key stakeholders in the Toukley Town Centre, with the aim of identifying strategies that they believed could be actioned to promote and develop a safe and connected neighbourhood for Toukley town centre. This group has come to be known as 'Together for Toukley'. Members have recognised the need to consider a range of strategies when looking for solutions to any given problem. These have developed in line with the concept of "Safety by Design" following a "Safety Audit" carried out by Police, along with Council, Greater Toukley Vision, Toukley Chamber of Commerce (now known as Northlakes Regional Business Chamber), Senior Citizens' and residents.

In March 2009 the San Remo Neighbourhood Centre invited various precinct representatives, Northlakes Regional Business Chamber representatives and Links Youth Service to form The

Northern Wyong Graffiti Forum. These meetings were also attended by a representative of The Entrance Precinct, Police, Council Councillors and Council staff.

The purpose of the forum was to present current strategies and programs which aim to minimise graffiti, and to discuss future initiatives. Communicating what Council is doing in regards to rapid removal and rewards, how the Police would like businesses and residents to report incidents and what responsibility lies with individual organisations such as schools, electricity companies (electricity boxes), shops and private property, was all raised. The message that graffiti is everyone's responsibility came through strongly.

As a result of the development of the Northern Wyong Graffiti Forum it was decided that Council cannot resolve the Graffiti issue alone, nor is it exclusively a Council issue. Rather it was agreed that graffiti was a whole of community problem that should be tackled as a partnership: Council, Police, business and community.



In April 2009, at the Northlakes Regional Business Chamber monthly meeting, a presentation to Council, Community Groups and Service Clubs was undertaken by Turramurra Rotary. As a group, Rotary has developed a community-based approach to graffiti removal in partnership with Turramurra Council. They are equipped with a trailer and high pressure hose and have partnered with paint companies for subsidised resources. Their volunteers remove the graffiti reported.

The Northlakes Regional Business Chamber has received funding to purchase and establish Wyong Shire's first community run and led Graffiti Removal Trailer. Issues around governance and operation are still being finalised. In particular these include insurance and chemical handling.

3 PURPOSE

This initiative aims to contribute to neighbourhoods and public areas having minimal levels of crime, enabling residents to feel safe. It also plans to build a level of public pride where residents have a respect for property and each other, and to reduce signs of vandalism and graffiti.

The Graffiti Management Strategy is the first step of a partnership between Council, Police, business and community towards reducing the incidence of Graffiti within the Wyong Shire. The strategy covers the main aspects of a multi-faceted approach and includes the following:

3.1 Reporting

Council will set up a graffiti page, attached to Council's website, and will encourage people to report graffiti to Council and Police (PAL). Council will also create a Shire Map of Graffiti removal sites to assist monitoring purposes.

3.2 Recording and Monitoring Graffiti

A register has been set up within Council, providing the location, size and cost of removal.

3.3 Rapid Removal

The approach of rapid removal is considered Best Practice in combating graffiti. Council policy is to inspect all main roads and streets regularly to identify incidents of graffiti on Council buildings and infrastructure and remove it within two weeks from sighting. Offensive graffiti removal reports on Council's buildings or structures have priority. If the graffiti is offensive it is removed within forty eight hours of identification by Council's Graffiti Removal Resource Officer, who circulates around entire Shire.

3.3.1 Business will remove graffiti from its property as soon as possible (within two weeks).

3.3.2 Community groups will explore programs for volunteer graffiti removal groups to remove graffiti from private property.

3.4 Rewards

Council currently offers a reward for up to \$10,000 for information leading to a conviction of a graffiti offence. It is recognised that this incentive should be widely promoted

3.5 Community Education

The community is often uncertain as to what actions individually or as a group they can take. Council will provide information which highlights building design, graffiti facts and general information about reporting.

3.5.1 Community Information includes:

- Messages to encourage the community to remove graffiti as quickly as possible and if it persists, continue to remove it.
- Graffiti Prevention Fact Sheets.
- Development of Graffiti Prevention Resources for community members and business owners. The purpose is to provide a basic resource to community members on best methods of removal on any surface. This information is provided by the Attorney General's Department.

- Awareness-raising messages, including the processes of reporting to Police and to Council.
- Rewards available for information that leads to a conviction of graffiti vandalism.
- Provision of information on methods to remove graffiti.

3.5.2 *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)* 8.

There is a set of principles for reducing the incidence of repeat graffiti which includes;

- Surveillance and lighting
- Access Control
- Coating and surfaces
- Murals
- Planting

3.5.3 *Links to explore School-Based Education.* Educating young people about the costs, legal consequences and health risks of graffiti, e.g. Warner Awareness Education are contracted to run school programs in Melbourne. 4.

4 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Strategy Principles

The Wyong Shire's Graffiti Management Strategy is based on the following principles:

- The need for approaches which consider a broad range of community interests, including removal of graffiti from private property.
- Residents' concerns regarding graffiti vandalism in their built and natural environment.
- Graffiti management strategies must be efficient and cost effective and use environmentally friendly products and practices.
- The importance of community input into the formation of Council's graffiti document.

4.2 Objectives of the Strategy

- Clear communication with residents regarding the law on graffiti and consequences for those caught tagging.
- Monitoring of areas where graffiti vandalism is most likely to occur (e.g. public spaces, walls, noticeboards and windows) and reporting graffiti vandalism to facilitate removal as soon as possible.
- Rapid removal of graffiti.
- Council, community and business awareness of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies.

Further, encouragement of community members to:

- Create a climate of respect and pride in the community and its resources amongst community members.
- Respect other people and their property.
- Report graffiti vandalism and graffiti vandals to NSW Police through the Police Assistance Line on 131 444 or anonymously to Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000 or at www.police.nsw.gov.au.
- Remove graffiti from their own property quickly (within 24-48 hours) as rapid removal significantly reduces the chance of graffiti vandalism reoccurring.
- Use Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies to minimise the likelihood of their property being damaged by graffiti vandalism.
- Participate in volunteer programs to remove or manage graffiti vandalism.

5 REPORTING

Community members will be encouraged to report graffiti to affected property owners. The community is also encouraged to contact the police and report graffiti vandalism via the Police Assistance Line (PAL) on 131 444. Ask the police to complete an incident report.

Private property	Contact Police Assistance Line (PAL)	131444
Council property	Wyong Shire Council	4350 5555
Roads & Traffic Authority	Major roads including street signs and sound walls.	1888 816 770
Australia Post		131 318
Energy Australia		131 535
Rail Corporation	Hotline	1300 656 999
State Rail		131 500
Telstra General Infrastructure		132 203
Public Telephones	Telstra	180 2244

10.

6 RECORDING AND MONITORING

6.1 Statistics

6.1.1 Council's graffiti maintenance team will be responsible for recording all instances of graffiti. This includes photographs of 'before and after' and location details of graffiti.

6.1.2 This information will be stored in Council's database and provided to NSW Police.

6.1.3 In addition to the schedule of recording incidences, Council will develop a map showing the location of Graffiti incidents in order to inform stakeholders regarding of the worst effected areas. This will assist Police target their police patrols and also help community groups and businesses willing to monitor CCTV screens daily, to negotiate where they are needed. Clearer focus for community education programs in rapid removal will also be provided.

7 RAPID REMOVAL

(Including Responsibilities)

7.1 Legislation: Crimes Act 1900 and Summary Offences Act 1988 Graffiti Control Act 2008, Graffiti Control Regulation 2009 and The Graffiti Control Amendment Act 2009

11.

Stringent penalties under the Crimes Act 1900 and Summary Offences Act 1988 Graffiti Control Act 2008, Graffiti Control Regulation 2009 and The Graffiti Control Amendment Act 2009 have been introduced to deal with graffiti vandalism. The Act states that *'Graffiti vandalism' is the wilful marking, spraying or writing of a surface without the owner's consent. It doesn't matter whether the property is privately owned or belongs to the community; wilfully marking property without permission is a crime punishable by a jail term, monetary fine, and/or community service.*

The *Graffiti Control Act 2008* (the Act) consolidates past graffiti legislation into a specific Act that deals solely with graffiti vandalism.

7.2 Legislation: Graffiti Control Regulation 2009 and The Graffiti Control Amendment Act 2009

The Graffiti Control Regulation 2009 and The Graffiti Control Amendment Act 2009 Section 12 empowers local councils to remove graffiti on private property without the owner or occupier's consent if the graffiti is visible from a public place. Removal without consent must be carried out from public land at the council's own expense. This replicates and replaces the scheme previously set out under sections 67A-67C of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the carrying out of graffiti removal work by local councils.

Under the scheme a local council may remove graffiti from a property by agreement with the property owner or occupier.

If graffiti is visible from a public place, a local council may remove graffiti from the property without the agreement of the property owner or occupier. ***Such graffiti removal is at the cost of the local council*** and may only be carried out from a public place. The local council removing the graffiti must, within a reasonable period, give the property owner or occupier written notice of the removal work.

When carrying out graffiti removal a local council must keep a register of the work. The register must include specific details about who owns/occupies the property vandalised by graffiti, the nature of the work carried out, the actual cost (or an estimate) of the graffiti removal and, if any charge is levied, the actual amount charged by the council for removing the graffiti.

Some councils have taken on these actions. Wyong Shire Council is observing what outcomes and costs are incurred from these actions, given the geographical size of Wyong Local Government Area.

7.3 Premier's Anti-Graffiti Policy

On 8 November 2009 the Premier announced the NSW Government's anti-graffiti policy targeting (http://www.graffiti.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/cpd/ll_graffiti.nsf/pages/graffiti_law). The policy includes new measures to target graffiti vandals and prevent graffiti through better building design and hotspot targeting:

- *Designing out graffiti:* make planners of all new State Government buildings take graffiti and crime prevention measures into consideration.

- *Graffiti hotspot funding*: \$1 million annual grants program to fund the implementation of anti-graffiti design treatments in identified hotspots.
- *Banning possession of spray paint cans*: an offence for juveniles to possess spray paint cans unless for education, employment or legal art.
- *Doubling penalties*: A doubling of penalties for graffiti vandalism to 12 months in prison and six months for possession of a graffiti implement.
- *Clean up orders*: More vandals to clean up graffiti instead of paying fines (most offenders are currently fined) and increasing the use of clean-up for offenders sentenced to a Community Service Order.
- *Graffiti Removal Action Day*: Dedicated days each year for community-based graffiti clean up in partnership with Keep Australia Beautiful.

Possessing a graffiti implement with the intention to damage or deface property may attract a fine of up to 10 penalty units (the offender is liable to a maximum fine of \$1,100*) or three months imprisonment under Section 5 of the Act. The Act also expands the definition of graffiti implements so that it includes spray paint, any marker pen and other implements designed or modified to produce a mark.

Bill posting and other marking offences may attract a fine of up to four penalty units (the offender is liable to a maximum fine of \$440*) under Section 6 of the Act.

Other legislation to include:

- New access-to-information laws known as the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA) - Graffiti Removal Register to be on Council's website.
- Sale and confiscation of spray paint cans.
- Local Government Act 1993 - Graffiti removal work by Councils - Summary Offences Act 1988.
- The Children (Community Services Orders) Act 1987.

For further information on Penalties see Section 11 (Enforcement)

7.4 Council Graffiti Removal

Council's web page will provide information regarding graffiti, Council's approach to graffiti removal, how to report graffiti, and some safety by design tips. This will inform the community what actions they can take both to reduce the incidence of vandalism, as well as reporting graffiti vandalism.

Offensive graffiti is currently being removed within two working days. Residents are able to call Council's Customer Contact (4350 5555) to report graffiti for removal or to ask advice on managing graffiti on private property.

- Council will investigate making Memorandums of Understanding with the various State and Federal departments that are land owners within Wyong Shire, to encourage all repeated graffiti to be reported to Police and removed from these premises at the cost of the owner.
- Council will work towards building stronger relationships with RTA, Railway, Telstra, schools and other government departments with sites in the Wyong Shire LGA, in order to provide feedback on those identified as vandalised by graffiti for removal.

For further information about Council's Vandalism Reward see Section 11 (Enforcement).

8 CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The literature on crime prevention is convincing in the claim that property crime can be prevented through manipulating the design of individual dwellings, their relationship to one another and to the surrounding neighbourhood. This process is called Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED).

By incorporating the following CPTED principles into organisational culture we can reduce the incidences of graffiti and make removal easier when it does happen.

8.1 CPTED Principles 8.

Below is a brief outline of CPTED Principles that can be used in relation to graffiti.

- 8.1.1 **Graffiti Resistant Materials.** Planners, builders and architects can play a vital role in reducing graffiti vandalism by designing places that are attractive, foster a sense of ownership, have excellent sightlines and are comprised of graffiti-resistant materials.
- 8.1.2 **Materials.** Construction and design materials used in areas vulnerable to graffiti vandalism should be easy to clean. Porous materials should be sealed or an anti-graffiti coating used. Options include: vitreous-enamel panels or glazed ceramic tiles from which graffiti washes off, wired glass that can be cleaned with scrapers, polyester film over glass, plastic laminates which make for easier cleaning and signs with surfaces resistant to marker pens and spray paint.
- 8.1.3 **The texture of potential canvases can reduce attractiveness as a surface for graffiti vandalism.** By incorporating open form designs the size of available canvas is reduced and surveillance may be increased. Pool style fencing, steel mesh and latticework are examples of this. Irregular texture finishes such as roughly rendered brick can deter graffiti vandalism when used in combination with other strategies; however maintenance can be more difficult.
- 8.1.4 **Surface colour.** Although graffiti vandalism can occur on any coloured surface, the application of light coloured paint over a dark colour is more difficult and expensive for the offender and easier to effectively paint over. The use of standard colours will provide for more effective and rapid maintenance.
- 8.1.5 **Appropriate lighting.** Lighting in well used areas may deter offenders by increasing the risk of apprehension. Lighting should be uniform and not create glare. It should also be placed at a height and location to reduce graffiti vandalism. In some cases additional lighting may actually attract graffiti vandalism in isolated or remote locations, as it provides lighting for the offenders to see their work. Lighting that works on motion detectors may increase the chances of detection and further deter graffiti vandalism in these locations.
- 8.1.6 **Planting of Trees and Shrubs.** Natives and other plants which are spiky may improve access control. Planting trees and shrubs along walls and fence lines is a successful graffiti prevention strategy. Graffiti is created to be seen and the planting of trees and shrubs does not allow graffiti to be seen, therefore discouraging the offender.

Certain varieties of plants are also better than others. There are three types of plants that could be considered for screening purposes:

- Climbing plants (these may need a surface to assist coverage): Clematis or Travellers Joy, Kennedia or Running Postman, Hardenbergia or Purple Pea, Cissus or Kangaroo Vine, Pandorea or Wonga Vine.

- Screening Plants (choose a plant suitable to the height of the fence and available space surrounding the affected area): Grevillia, Banksia, Callistemon or Bottlebrush, Casuarina or She Oak, Acacia or Wattle, Leptospernum or Tea Tree, Melaleuca or Honey Myrtle, Eucalyptus, Lomandra or Hakea.
- Spiky Plants (choose a plant suitable to your circumstance): Acacia, Banksia, Bursaria, Grevillea, Hakea, Lomandra, Melaleuca or Solanum.

NB: There are some species in each genus (e.g. Banksia, Acacia etc) that will grow best in local soil types and conditions. The easiest way to check which ones are local is to go to your nursery and ask.

- 8.1.7 Murals. Murals are a proactive strategy in minimising graffiti. Murals can also brighten up a dull area or wall. Mural projects aim to protect the wall in question, reduce the level of illegal graffiti within the area and redirect participants through education and training. Murals need to be professionally developed and engage the local community to create ownership.

Community Based Arts Practice acts as a stimulus to open dialogue and provide innovative, creative solutions and methodologies to issues regarding public space. The consultation process results in a number of proposals which are then explored for feasibility. Invitations are extended to the whole community, with specific strategies to ensure young people feel comfortable to attend and actively participate in a process that will explore possible visions for the community. This process results in achievable community safety solutions, central to public space.

8.1.8 Other Prevention Strategies

- Painting walls or fences a dark colour does not provide a good base coat for most colours of paint used by the tagger.
- Long expanses of fencing or walls that are hidden or have no opportunities for surveillance are attractive to taggers. In their eyes they are blank, fresh canvases.
- Increasing security patrols.
- Encouraging community surveillance through Neighbourhood Watch or Volunteer groups.
- Providing Landcare Groups/Tidy Towns Groups with trees/shrubs to plant out exposed walls.

- 8.1.9 Ensure Safety by Design principles are incorporated into new developments. Council can design places that are attractive, foster a sense of ownership, have excellent sightlines and are comprised of graffiti resistant materials. Council Town and Open Space Planners are already trained in these concepts so these can be implemented immediately.

- Council Staff involved in Planning and Development Applications need to be trained in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies in order to assist the community with their enquiries.
- Council maintenance crew could plant out blank wall areas with natives or prickly plants such as "Bougainvillea".
- Council will aim to apply an anti-graffiti coating to its facilities as part of future maintenance programs.
- These strategies can be used by both private residential and commercial/business property owners. Prevention is the best cure for graffiti. There are a number of things listed above you can do to stop people vandalising your property.

9 ENGAGEMENT

Council/Police/business and community can all make contributions to improve our local environment. Following are some possible actions for each group.

9.1 Council Actions

- 9.1.1 Council to explore funding opportunities to employ a Community Safety Officer. This would then enable Council to develop a Community Safety Plan which in turn would render it eligible to apply for Attorney General's Crime Prevention Funds. This position would enable better co-ordination between Council and Police in various safety issues, including graffiti.
- 9.1.2 Building Relationships. Council will work towards building stronger relationships with the community regarding its concerns about graffiti. This will be implemented through:
- Informing the community via fact sheets:
 - Graffiti prevention techniques
 - The Shire's removal program
 - Options regarding removal or retention of graffiti including CPTED principles
 - Reporting.
 - Consulting by means of gathering feedback on Council's Rapid Removal Process and other strategies.
 - Involving the community through strategies initiated by Council at local levels.
 - Partnering groups developing anti-graffiti projects, either in time, expertise or funds.
 - Encouraging local communities/groups to develop their own goals and strategies, such as creating local anti graffiti working groups.
- 9.1.3 Council will provide community members with graffiti removal kits once a year. This initiative would be promoted via Shirewide and Council's website.
- 9.1.4 Council support could include providing free paint vouchers instead of graffiti removal kits once a year. This initiative would require a partnership with a paint/hardware company to be established.
- 9.1.5 Council explore promoting a 'Graffiti Small Grants Scheme' as part of the Community Benefits funding rounds, to encourage residents to be active and take responsibility for a rapid removal approach/action. The scheme could allow for grants up to \$500 for property owners to undertake preventative measures such as anti-graffiti coating and climbing plants.
- 9.1.6 Community Art as an Engagement Strategy. Council has a budget to engage a community artist when it constructs facilities such as community halls. It uses Community Based Arts Practice as a stimulus to open dialogue and provide innovative, creative solutions and methodologies to issues regarding public space. The consultation process results in a number of proposals, which are then explored for feasibility. Invitations are extended to the whole community, with specific strategies to ensure young people and various groups that are harder to engage feel comfortable to attend and actively participate in a process that will explore possible visions for the community. This process results in achievable community safety solutions, central to public space.
- 9.1.7 In the first 12 months Council to convene a quarterly meeting to review the implementation of the graffiti management strategy across the Shire with its stakeholders, Police, Community and Business representatives.

9.2 Business Actions

Businesses might consider partnering together to address graffiti on business areas.

- 9.2.1 *Graffiti Removal Trailers.* Community service groups such as Rotary have agreed to form a Graffiti Removal Group as part of the services they provide to the community. Different Rotary branches (such as Turrumurra) have a trailer with gurney, chemicals and paints which it moves around its local suburb and removes or paints out graffiti.

Northlakes Regional Business Chamber has negotiated with Bunnings the donation of a trailer and gurney to be used for graffiti removal. Council has contributed funds to purchase materials. The Northern Wyong Graffiti Forum received a grant from Federal MP, from which they are purchasing supplies for the trailer.

- 9.2.2 *Businesses might contact a community graffiti removal group to keep their walls clean.* Alternatively they may identify walls where a mural would assist to reduce graffiti. Perhaps where there are town managements they can discuss joint measures. If feasible, the community may be involved in the process so local Graffiti Groups can participate. As a result any mural painted or foliage planted in has some ownership by the community. This has resulted in less graffiti in various areas around the Shire. Budget to be determined.
- 9.2.3 Letters from Precinct Committees to businesses. Letters have been written to local businesses informing them of the benefits of rapid removal and where to find information about graffiti removal methods. Committees have encouraged business to be proactive in removing graffiti.

Letter Example from The Entrance Community Precinct Committee



THE ENTRANCE PENINSULA COMMUNITY PRECINCT

ENCOMPASSING: THE ENTRANCE; THE ENTRANCE NORTH; LONG JETTY TOOWOON BAY; BLUE BAY & SHELLY BEACH

RTA
PO Box 766
Woy Woy
NSW 2256

Dear

SUBJECT: GRAFFITI - TAGGING OF RTA ASSETTS

Part of the charter of Wyong Shire Council's Community Precinct Committees is to enhance the amenity of the area and to encourage social interaction within the community to establish participation and pride in local areas. The Entrance Peninsula Community Precinct (TEPCP) devised a community based plan to combat "Tagging" in our Precinct.

We have commenced a two pronged approach:

1. On public land we notify Wyong Shire Council whenever we see graffiti. (This has had a good response from WSC which has one dedicated team removing graffiti from Council controlled parks and buildings.)

2. On private land we write to the owner urging a rapid removal response. (The letters started going out in April 2009 and in this time we have had a ninety percent and rising success rate of removal of Tagging.)

I would like to draw your attention to "tagging" on the southern abutment of The Entrance Bridge on the Central Coast Highway. The Entrance.



It would be appreciated if you would please bring this to the attention of RTA maintenance and arrange for these tags to be removed as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely

Secretary

The Entrance Community Precinct Committee

9.2.4 Informed businesses could advise new businesses that under the Graffiti Prevention Act they could be prosecuted if they sell spray paint cans to minors.

9.3 Community Actions

9.3.1 Community Members Reporting and Removing Graffiti.

1. Removing graffiti from one's own residential property.

- Council will be providing a Graffiti Removal Kit to residents once a year to assist removal of tags etc from their properties. The materials will be in a kit form and will include safety goggles, gloves, graffiti remover, spray bottle and instruction sheet.
- The community is invited to contact the police and report graffiti vandalism. Ask the police to complete an incident report.
- It is permissible to anonymously report graffiti vandals or people acting suspiciously, to Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000.

2. Removing graffiti from neighbouring properties in one's local neighbourhood.

Council will encourage residents to take control of graffiti in their local areas by either working together with their neighbours (using Council's free Graffiti Removal Kit) or encouraging them to contact a local Graffiti Removal Group (see details below).

3. Reporting graffiti in the community

- Reporting graffiti on private residential properties is done by contacting the property owner (see handy table in Section 5 Reporting).
- The community is invited to contact the police and report graffiti vandalism via the Police Assistance Line (PAL) on 131 444. Ask the police to complete an incident report.
- To report graffiti vandals or people acting suspiciously, contact Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000. This can be done anonymously.

9.3.2 *Graffiti Removal Groups.* Interested community members can form or be involved in Graffiti Removal Groups, and adopt a wall/street/area they recognise as a problem site within their neighbourhood.

Graffiti Removal Groups can assist in a number of ways:

- i. If residents are unable to remove graffiti from their own residential property, they might contact the Graffiti Removal Group in the area to remove the graffiti (where this is a Community Service Group perhaps this could be done for a donation).
- ii. Community members could ask their local businesses to contact the local Graffiti Removal Groups to remove the graffiti from their business property (for an appropriate fee).
- iii. Report graffiti in the community:
 - The Community Removal Groups are invited to contact the police and report graffiti vandalism via the Police Assistance Line (PAL) on 131 444. Ask the police to complete an incident report.
 - To anonymously report graffiti vandals or people acting suspiciously, Crime Stoppers can be contacted on 1800 333 000.

9.3.3 Participation from Landcare Groups. Landcare/Bushcare Groups could assist along similar lines as the Graffiti Removal Groups. Some locations would benefit from having trees / bushes planted at the targeted area.

- The Community Landcare/Bushcare Groups are invited to contact the police and report graffiti vandalism via the Police Assistance Line (PAL) on 131 444. Ask the police to complete an incident report.
- To anonymously report graffiti vandals or people acting suspiciously, Crime Stoppers can be contacted on 1800 333 000.

9.4 Police, Council, Business and Community Actions

9.4.1 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. As recommended by the Attorney General's Department, Council, Police, businesses and community members can apply CPTED principles when planning and building (See Section 8 for details).

- Murals are a proactive strategy in minimising graffiti that can also brighten up a dull area or wall. Business or commercial property owners can commission artists to have the mural designed in a way that promotes the business to the public.
- Council also has Community Artists who work in with community engagement projects. Some of these engage the community around art projects around murals and other structures that may also contribute towards graffiti reduction.

9.4.2 Street Art. Street art is artistic work done with the permission of the business or person who owns the wall that the work is being done on. Wyong Shire Council considers street art as a preventative tool that should be used in partnership with a rapid removal approach.

10 EDUCATION

10.1 Council Actions

10.1.1 Communication and Information. Council will improve its communication regarding its approach to graffiti management. This will concentrate on educating people about reporting graffiti on public or private property.

- Council's main telephone number (4350 5555) will be actively promoted for residents to report graffiti for removal and to obtain further information.
- The Police Assistance Line (PAL) on 131 444 will also be actively promoted as the number to call to report graffiti as a criminal activity. Reporting graffiti vandals or people acting suspiciously can be reported anonymously to Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000.

10.1.2 Promotion of Existing Graffiti Removal via Website and Posters on Bus Shelters and Notice Boards. Council will provide information to the community via posters at bus stops as a means of communicating what actions the community can take to reduce the incidence of vandalism, as well as reporting graffiti vandalism.

10.1.3 Graffiti School Education Program. Council will investigate the benefits of the Melbourne City Council's Graffiti Education Program. Melbourne City Council has offered a Graffiti Education Program to all primary and secondary schools within the municipality. 12.

Should the program continue to provide positive feedback and a funding source is found, a submission will be placed to trial this approach.

10.2 Community Actions

10.2.1 Communication and Information. The Northern Wyong Graffiti Forum, The Entrance Precinct and the Northlakes Regional Business Chamber have taken on different strategies to communicate information regarding graffiti management to the community. These concentrate on educating people about reporting graffiti on public or private property and removing graffiti. These strategies, as previously outlined, include: regular meetings, posters and brochures, consistent communication regarding rapid removal with businesses and government organisations experiencing graffiti vandalism. Other community groups might wish to adopt this educational approach as part of their services to their local community.

10.2.2 Graffiti School Education Program. Community organisations could familiarise themselves with various education programs and seek partnerships with schools in their local areas. Various funding sources, including Council's Community Benefits Grant, are available for community organisations to make a submission.

11 ENFORCEMENT

11.1 Crimes Act 1900 and Summary Offences Act 1988, Graffiti Control Act 2008, Graffiti Control Regulation 2009 and The Graffiti Control Amendment Act 2009 Penalties and Rewards:11.

Damaging or defacing property by means of a graffiti implement may attract a penalty of up to 20 penalty units (the offender is liable to a maximum fine of \$2,200*) or six months imprisonment under Section 4 of the Act. Section 195 of the Crimes Act 1900 provides for up to five years imprisonment for maliciously damaging property.

Possessing a graffiti implement with the intention to damage or deface property may attract a fine of up to 10 penalty units (the offender is liable to a maximum fine of \$1,100*) or three months imprisonment under Section 5 of the Act. The Act also expands the definition of graffiti implements so that it includes spray paint, any marker pen and other implements designed or modified to produce a mark.

11.2 Council Vandalism Reward 13

11.2.1 *Objective.* To encourage and reward public reporting of the vandalism of Council property and any environmental damage that occurs throughout the Shire.

11.2.2 *Requirements.*

- Council offers a reward up to a maximum of \$10,000 to persons providing information leading to the apprehension of vandals, and:
 - i the offender(s) being convicted by the courts; or
 - ii the courts finding the case against offender(s) proven but not proceeding to conviction; or
 - iii the offence is not proceeded with due to agreement being reached to pay appropriate restitution costs to Council; or
 - iv the offender(s) is a juvenile too young to be prosecuted but the offence is admitted.
- The maximum amount of the reward will only be paid where the restitution exceeds twice the maximum reward that can be paid under this policy.
- The amount of the reward payable under this policy will be determined by any two of the Mayor, the General Manager and the Director Corporate Services acting together.
- All sources of reporting will be kept on a confidential basis.

11.3 Goods and Services Tax

Where any charge, fee, supply of products or services under this policy is subject to a goods and services tax (GST), an amount equal to the GST paid or payable in respect of the charge, fee, supply of products or services, shall be included in the amount of consideration paid or payable under this policy. LEGISLATION: Local Government Act 1993 -Sections 24 & 356(1)

11.4 Audits

Council will continue to photograph all graffiti as part of its graffiti register and make the images and other information, such as location, available to the Police. Photographs of the tagging signature of persistent offenders will also be sent to the Police. Data sent to the police is used for detection and evidentiary purposes.

Council works in partnership with the Police to identify perpetrators. For example, where there is continuous and repeated graffiti on a particular site, Council will clean the graffiti and inform the police of the problem location and Police will, when possible, conduct surveillance.

Council will inform businesses that under the Graffiti Prevention Act they could be prosecuted if they sell spray paint cans to minors.

12 EVALUATION

12.1 Evaluating the Success of This Strategy

The ultimate goal of this plan is to achieve a Graffiti free Shire via rapid removal of all attacks. The success will be determined by the involvement and ownership of all stakeholders.

The Graffiti Management Strategy will be evaluated every 12 months with the overall success of the Strategy measured three years after its adoption. Agreed measures for this evaluation are listed below. It is recognised that there are factors outside the control of the groups that influence whether or not there is a reduction in graffiti within the Shire. The measures below will still provide a strong indication of the success of this Strategy.

- The first measure of success will be to meet a target of reducing the amount of graffiti within the town centres and specified pedestrian routes by 40% in the first 12 months following the adoption of the removal program outlined in the Strategy and 80% over a three year period. To support the measurement of the target, an annual graffiti audit will be taken using the town centres and major pedestrian routes outside the town centres as the relevant area.
- The second measure of success will be a reduction in the rate of graffiti needing to be reported and removed, as gained from Councils statistics.
- The success of the strategy will also be measured by:
 - The same or less amount of graffiti being present in the area immediately surrounding a sample of five sites. Before and after photographs will be taken of each site and the immediate surrounding area to compare the amount of graffiti present.
 - Measuring the amount of graffiti not removed from Council assets longer than seventy two business hours after it has been reported if offensive and longer than two weeks in general. The target is zero.

13 CONCLUSION

Strategy Statement

The partnership between Council, Police, businesses and community seeks to enhance the overall appearance of the built and natural environments by minimising the incidents of graffiti on both public and private property by prompt removal.

Council will need to seek funds to implement the above strategies, in order to reduce the reoccurrence of illegal graffiti through rapid removal. Council to establish partnerships with Police, business and community, in order to work together to reduce graffiti and the fear of crime in the community.

Through addressing graffiti vandalism it is hoped to increase the community's participation, pride and perception of community safety within the Wyong Shire Local Government Area.

14 APPENDIX

Preventative Measures

Graffiti Coatings

There are two types of protective coatings, sacrificial and non-sacrificial (or permanent).

- Sacrificial coatings are protective, but come off when graffiti vandalism is removed and must be reapplied.
- Non-sacrificial or permanent anti-graffiti coatings are unaffected by the graffiti removal process and remain on the surface; however they are more hazardous and difficult to apply.

How to Remove Graffiti ¹.

There are three key steps for effective removal:

1. Identify the surface type and substance to be removed;
2. Select a removal method;
3. Apply preventative measures.

Removal Methods

Paint Out

Paint is used to cover over graffiti vandalism on smooth, painted surfaces. It is fairly low cost, easy to apply and a relatively safe product compared to chemical solvents used to remove graffiti vandalism. When painting out graffiti vandalism, be aware of the following issues:

- Avoid a patchwork effect by either correctly matching the old and new paint, or repainting the entire surface.
- Prepare the surface well to reduce 'bleed-through' of the graffiti and to ensure a long lasting and professional finish.
- Ensure that the process is safe and environmentally friendly, including the clean up of brushes and disposal of paint.

Pressure washing

Pressure washing equipment uses water or water in combination with a solvent to remove graffiti from a surface. A solvent may first be applied and then the surface is washed with pressurised water. Sometimes a blasting media, such as baking soda or sand, is used to remove graffiti. While pressure washing is effective, it can wear down or damage the surface being treated.

Chemical removers

Chemical removers vary, but typically the stronger the solvent, the faster it will dissolve or remove paint. In some cases, stronger solvents may require an increased focus on safety and personal protection. A solvent or cleaner that is poorly matched to a particular construction material, however, may create aesthetically unappealing results and may damage the surface.

Successful product selection is critical. When using any chemical remover, keep in mind:

- who will be using the product,
- the safety precautions to follow, and
- any training required for the product user.

Secure a material safety data sheet (MSDS) from the distributor of any hazardous chemical. The MSDS will show chemical make-up and any health and safety risks associated with use.

Easy Graffiti Removal					
Surface	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
 Traffic Signs	 Apply Methylated Spirits	 Rag	 Wash Off		
 Steel & Aluminium <small>(Including Steel Structural Elements)</small>	 Apply Methylated Spirits	 OR 	 Wash Off		
 Plastic Garbage Bins	 Apply Methylated Spirits	 OR 	 Wash Off		
 Plastic Playground Equipment	 Apply Graffiti Remover	 OR 	 Wash Off		
 Colorbond Fence	 Apply Graffiti Remover to SMALL AREA	 Very soft Brush	 WARNING	 Wash Off Straight Away	 Paint Over
 Unpainted Brick	 Apply Graffiti Remover	 5 MM		 Wash Off	 Repeat Steps 1-4 until clean
 Painted Brick	 Paint Over	OR	 Methylated Spirits + soft brush	 Wash Off	
 Telstra, RTA Control Boxes	 Apply Methylated Spirits	 Rag		 Wash Off	
 Footpaths, Besser Bricks	 Apply Methylated Spirits	OR  Graffiti Remover		 Wash Off	
 Unpainted & Painted	 Paint Over				

Chart developed by Blacktown City Council

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2 June 2011

Director's Report

To the Tuggerah Lakes Estuary, Coastal and
Floodplain Management CommitteeEnvironment and Planning Services
Department

3.1 Responsibilities Regarding the Control of Rabbits within the Shire

TRIM REFERENCE: F2004/07986 - D02592584

AUTHOR: Paul Marynissen; Noxious Weeds and Pest Species Officer

MANAGER: Rob Van Hese; Manager

SUMMARY

This report provides an update on the Rabbit and Fox problem in the Northern Coastal Area of the Shire.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the report on Responsibilities Regarding the Control of Rabbits within the Shire.

BACKGROUND

Pest rabbits have been a problem in Wyong Shire for many years. Over the past 3 years weather conditions have been contributing to an increase in the rabbit population through mild winters and more recently by the La Niña weather pattern causing a greater growth in vegetation. This has meant that rabbits have been in a continual breeding state. One breeding pair of rabbits can have up to fifty five young per year with the young being able to begin reproducing as young as 12 weeks old. This can lead to a rapid population increase in a very short time. During these three years there has been a cycling in population numbers due to diseases. When numbers are high and there are favourable weather conditions for spread vectors such as mosquitoes, diseases such as Myxomatosis and Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease (Calicivirus) can have a major impact on rabbit numbers by spreading the diseases between warrens. Due to previous exposure to a virus related to Calicivirus, approximately 50% of rabbits are immune to Calicivirus. When these vectors are not present, rabbit numbers can become high but this is usually not supportable and numbers will fall due to shortage of food and suitable habitat.

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Rabbits are a declared feral pest in NSW and it is up to landowners to carry out control of rabbits under Order Number 14 of The Rural Lands Protection Act 1998. This legislation is enforced by the Livestock Health & Pest Authority (LHPA).

Information provided by the Senior Ranger with the Cumberland LHPA is that the LHPA only levies rates on properties larger than 10 hectares. While it is responsible for enforcing the legislation on all lands in NSW, it is reticent regarding enforcing the legislation on properties smaller than 10 hectares.

This rate levied on these larger properties funds livestock and pest inspections and subsidises feral pest control materials. While it is responsible for enforcing the legislation on all lands in NSW, it is reticent regarding enforcing the legislation on properties smaller than 10 hectares as these smaller properties don't contribute funds to the running of the LHPA.

The reasons for this are that;

- Chemical baits cannot be used on parcels of land smaller than 2500 square metres,
- Shooting in urban areas is not permitted,
- Biological control is difficult to establish in urban areas and is limited in its success'
- There are only a small number of cage traps available for hire locally,
- As the smaller properties do not pay rates to the LHPA, it is felt by the LHPA that the funds used in serving notices and the follow up enforcement is not an appropriate use of rates paid by larger land holders.
- Urban landholders that have properties larger than 2500 square metres cannot be provided with baits unless they hold qualifications in chemical handling use and storage at a minimum of AQF 3. Very few urban landholders hold this qualification.

COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

Council, like any other landholder is responsible for controlling rabbits on its own lands. Due to the extent of the problem, Council currently only controls rabbits to protect its assets where necessary (Tourist parks and sewer treatment plants for an example). This is done when the rabbits reach a density that begins to cause problems.

The Tourist Park at Budgewoi engages contractors to control rabbits when required. This work is confined to the immediate lands used by the Tourist Park.

It is the responsibility of the land manager within Council (Water & Sewerage, Open Space) to engage contractors to control the rabbits.

There is no defined budget within Council for pest animal control works. The land manager within Council experiencing a pest animal problem that requires a control problem must allocate resources from their budget. As feral animal problems are not always foreseen, this places budgets under pressure or alternatively there are no funds available and the work is not undertaken.

The Budgewoi Dunecare group have requested that rabbit control be undertaken on their site. The issue with this site is that it is on Crown Land that is not under Council's care and control. The implications of this are that Council is not the responsible authority for rabbit control in this area. Discussions with the Senior Ranger at the Cumberland LHPA have led to the possibility of the District Ranger inspecting the site in question and following up if appropriate with the local Crown Lands office to arrange some control of rabbits on the site.

FOX CONTROL

Foxes are a pest but are not declared feral and therefore there is no legislative requirement to control them. Fox control has been carried out in some areas to protect threatened species but not on a large scale. The LHPA cannot compel the Crown Land Authority to control foxes on the Dunecare site at Budgewoi however, removing rabbits without controlling foxes forces the foxes to target native wildlife.

Fox baiting can only be carried out when the baits are a minimum of 150m from dwellings. This rules out the majority of Council reserves where foxes are a problem as most of our reserves are not big enough to satisfy this restriction. Den fumigation can be done in most sized reserves but needs to be carried out by licensed professionals.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.