

## **Appendix A     Meeting the Minimum Requirements**

## A.1 Coastal Management Principles

The CZMP Guidelines specify the requirements for preparing a CZMP in accordance with the *Coastal Protection Act 1979*, including requirements additional to those specified in the Act.

Under Section 733 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Councils are taken to have acted in 'good faith' and thus receive an exemption from liability for land affected by coastal hazards where their actions substantially accord with the principles contained in the specified manual, in this case being the *Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans* (OEH 2013). As a quick reference guide, Table A-1 outlines each of the relevant principles and how they have been addressed by the Wyong CZMP Review. Further details on the technical process undertaken in developing the hazard zone mapping is detailed in the Hazard Review (BMT WBM, 2016), in Appendix B.

**Table A-1 Addressing the Coastal Management Principles**

	Coastal Management Principles	Addressed by this document
<b>Principle 1</b>	Consider the objects of the <i>Coastal Protection Act 1979</i> and the goals, objectives and principles of the NSW Coastal Policy 1997	These have been considered throughout the preparation of the all documents, in particular when reviewing and updating the management actions (see Chapter 3).
<b>Principle 2</b>	Optimise links between plans relating to the management of the coastal zone	The CZMP is specifically designed to align with Council's IPR Framework, to aid its implementation. The Plan also draws from previous work and policies as detailed in the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt.
<b>Principle 3</b>	Involve the community in decision-making and make coastal information publicly available.	Community consultation was undertaken for preparation of the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt, which underpins this Wyong CZMP 2017. Consultation shall also be undertaken during public exhibition of this Wyong CZMP 2017. Addition details on consultation is provided in Section 1.5.
<b>Principle 4</b>	Base decisions on the best available information and reasonable practise; acknowledge the interrelationship between catchment, estuarine and coastal processes; adopt a continuous improvement management approach.	The Hazard Review presents a revision and update of the hazard lines for the Wyong Coastline, and in particular incorporates a reassessment of the beach 'erosion' and cliff/bluff 'geohazard' elements. This is detailed in Appendix B.
<b>Principle 5</b>	The priority for public expenditure is public benefit; public expenditure should cost effectively achieve the best practical long-term outcomes	Cost benefit analysis was undertaken for the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt. New actions recommended in this WCZMP 2017 have favoured management of public assets, including community and ecological assets (see new actions denoted with "B" in Appendix C).

	Coastal Management Principles	Addressed by this document
<b>Principle 6</b>	Adopt a risk management approach to managing risks to public safety and assets; adopt a risk management hierarchy involving avoiding risk where feasible and mitigation where risks cannot be reasonably avoided; adopt interim actions to manage high risks while long-term options are implemented	A risk-based approach to options development and assessment was undertaken for the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt. Revised coastal erosion hazard mapping provided with this CZMP has adopted a risk based approach also, with hazard lines denoted as immediate, high and low.
<b>Principle 7</b>	Adopt an adaptive risk management approach if risks are expected to increase over time, or to accommodate uncertainty in risk predictions	A risk-based approach to options development and assessment was undertaken for the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt. A trigger based approach to managing erosion risk has been developed in this Plan, and covers the high risk locations (i.e. Hot Spots). Beach specific erosion triggers are specified in Section 3.6.1. Action 5 in the Implementation Table (Section 3.5) has been developed to address imminent coastal erosion risk at the Hot Spot locations.
<b>Principle 8</b>	Maintain the condition of high value coastal ecosystems; rehabilitate priority degraded coastal ecosystems	To give specific focus to natural area management, the Natural Coast management precinct has been developed (see mapping in Section 3.3). Options to manage ecological assets on Wyong's coast include Actions 37, 38, 39, and 6 and 7 for dune management, as specified in the Implementation Table (Section 3.5).
<b>Principle 9</b>	Maintain and improve safe public access to beaches and headlands consistent with the goals of the NSW Coastal Policy	Safe public access is included in a number of actions in this CZMP (e.g. Actions 31, see Implementation Table in Section 3.5). The management intent for the recreational and urban use management precinct includes support for a range of recreational activities through ongoing improvements to facilities and access, refer to Section 3.3.
<b>Principle 10</b>	Support recreational activities consistent with the goals of the NSW Coastal Policy	The management intent for the recreational and urban use management precinct includes support for a range of recreational activities through ongoing improvements to facilities and access, refer to Section 3.3. A number of actions specifically relate to improved recreational access and infrastructure, e.g. Actions 29, 31, 30 and 32 as specified in the Implementation Table (Section 3.5).

## A.2 Minimum Requirements

Current requirements for Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) are set out in Part 55C of the *Coastal Protection Act 1979* and the supporting *Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans* (OEH 2013). How this WCZMP 2016 has satisfied the minimum requirements as set out in the *Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans* (OEH 2013) is listed in Table A-2.

**Table A-2 How WCZMP 2016 satisfies the Minimum Requirements for preparing CZMPs**

Requirement	Addressed by this document
A description of how the relevant Coastal Management Principles have been considered in preparing the plan	Refer to Table A-1.
A description of the community and stakeholder consultation process, the key issues raised and how they have been considered	Community consultation was previously undertaken for the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt. Consultation shall also be undertaken during public exhibition of this Wyong CZMP 2017
A description of how the proposed management options were identified, the process followed to evaluate management options, and the outcomes of the process	The identification and evaluation of the proposed management options was originally detailed in the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt. For this revised WCZMP 2017, the options were compared against revised mapping, legislation intent and NSW coastal reforms, and changes in management focus since the original WCZMP 2011, to develop revised and new actions also, refer Section 3.1.
Proposed management actions over the CZMP's implementation period in a prioritised implementation schedule which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proposed funding arrangements for all actions, including any private sector funding</li> <li>actions to be implemented through other statutory plans and processes</li> <li>actions to be carried out by a public authority or relating to land or other assets it owns or manages, where the authority has agreed to these actions (section 55C(2)(b) of the <i>Coastal Protection Act 1979</i>).</li> <li>proposed actions to monitor and report to the community on the plan's implementation, and a review timetable</li> </ul>	Refer to the Implementation Table in Section 3.5, with further supporting details in the remainder of Chapter 3 and Chapter 4.

## Meeting the Minimum Requirements

Requirement	Addressed by this document
<p>Prepared using a process that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evaluating potential management options by considering social, economic and environmental factors, to identify realistic and affordable actions</li> <li>consulting with the local community and other relevant stakeholders. The minimum consultation requirement is to publicly exhibit a draft plan for not less than 21 days, with notice of the exhibition arrangements included in a local newspaper (section 55E of the <i>Coastal Protection Act 1979</i>)</li> <li>considering all submissions made during the consultation period. The draft plan may be amended as a result of these submissions (section 55F of the <i>Coastal Protection Act 1979</i>).</li> </ul>	<p>The identification and evaluation of the proposed management options was originally detailed in the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt, then reviewed for this Wyong CZMP 2017 in Section 3.1.</p> <p>Community consultation was previously undertaken for the WCZMP 2011 by Umwelt.</p> <p>Further consultation of this revised CZMP is to occur during public exhibition, and will enable consideration of new submissions, and amendment of this CZMP 2017, prior to submission of the plan to the Minister for certification.</p>
<p>CZMPs are to achieve a reasonable balance between any potentially conflicting uses of the coastal zone</p>	<p>The management precincts as described and illustrated in Section 3.3 provide a clear picture of how this CZMP achieves a reasonable balance between conflicting uses in the coastal zone.</p>