

Strategy and Assets Committee

Meeting Date: Tuesday, 12 December, 2017

Location: Council Chambers, City Administrative Centre, Bridge Road, Nowra

Attachments (Under Separate Cover)

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Southern Region Waste Program

Regional Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2017-21



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11 October 2017



This Strategy is supported
by the NSW EPA Waste Less,
Recycle More initiative funded
from the waste levy.

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PART 1 - Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Southern Region Waste Program is coordinated by the Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation (ISJO) and represents five councils in the Illawarra and South Coast region of NSW. It has prepared a Regional Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy providing a direction for sustainable waste management within the region between 2017-2021. The Strategy recognises that each participating council is independently implementing its own waste strategy, and as such, has the intent of extending regional collaboration to address whole of region waste management and resource recovery issues.

The Strategy has been prepared using funding provided by the NSW Government's Waste Less, Recycle More (WLRM) initiative, through the Regional Coordination Support Package. It sets out actions across a series of themes which are aligned to the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021.

Review Process

The focus of the previous 2014-17 Strategy was for ISJO and the participating councils to drive collaboration to support community-wide action in managing cross-regional issues such as litter, illegal dumping and community education

as well as new policy initiatives such as the Container Deposit Scheme. The achievements and challenges of the 2014-17 time period were reviewed and considered as part of a highly consultative process in developing the revised Strategy and associated year 1 Action Plan.

The Baseline

The region had a population of 450,000 people in 2015/16 with close to 185,000 households provided with a waste collection service and 255,000 tonnes of domestic waste generated. The influx of tourists into the region each year during the school holidays puts a strain on all domestic services and waste generation can increase by 50% for some local government areas (LGAs) during these peak season times. The average domestic recycling rate across the region in 2015/16 was 48.

Strategic Direction

The direction of this Strategy has been shaped through consultation with representatives from local councils and ISJO and taking on board key drivers influencing the way waste is managed in the region. The vision and overall goal of this Strategy is to achieve:

"A confident, vibrant and productive region that practices sustainable waste management and avoids sending resources to landfill, while empowering its people and protecting its environment."

Regional objectives and targets sit within each of the NSW WARR Strategy's themes:

- Waste Avoidance and Reduction;
- Increase Recycling and Divert Waste from Landfill;
- Manage Problem Wastes Better;
- Reduce Litter;
- Reduce Illegal Dumping; and
- Improve Regional Governance.

Success of the Regional Strategy will depend on endorsement and adoption / acknowledgement of the Strategy within individual Council Operational Plans / Waste Strategies including incorporation of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) requiring regular officer level reporting on progress of regional waste activities to General Managers (GMs), as well as incorporation of KPIs within ISJO to drive regular reporting to GMs on activities and progress made against the Action Plan, targets and objectives and any challenges to delivery.

Action Plan

Working with the regional waste coordinators at ISJO, the participating councils have helped to explore, develop, refine and evaluate a range of regional actions which will work towards the Strategy targets and address the Strategy Themes. The actions were prioritised to allow

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for regional coordination support resources to focus on those actions of highest importance to the region, and this has resulted in a clearly defined Action Plan for year 1 of the Strategy term, 2017/18 detailed in Section 5.3. Other actions which were considered during the strategy development process but not prioritised into year 1 have been identified in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

The implementation of the actions in the annual Action Plans will be reported upon by ISJO to the NSW Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and the councils on an annual basis and an overarching assessment of progress against the Strategy objectives and targets will be reported at the end of the 4-year Strategy horizon. The Strategy Action Plan will be reviewed and re-prioritised through a workshop with participating councils on an annual basis to take into account new legislation, funding opportunities, any relevant outcomes from previous actions and any individual council updates or information.

KEY TERMINOLOGY AND ACRONYMS

Key terms are identified below to enable consistent understanding by all readers. A full glossary is provided in Appendix A.

The NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy 2014-2021 states the following:

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

- MSW is solid waste generated by households and local government operations, including waste placed at the kerbside for local council collection and waste collected by councils from municipal parks and gardens, street sweepings, council engineering works and public council bins.
- This includes self-haul waste dropped off by residents to either council facilities or at council events.

Recycling Rate

- The proportion of all recycled materials compared to the total amount of waste generated.
- This includes processing of residual waste via an alternative waste treatment (AWT) facility but does not include energy from waste (EFW)

Diversion Rate

- The proportion of all recycled materials or those otherwise recovered (i.e. through an energy from waste facility) compared to the total amount of waste generated.

The NSW Local Government Annual WARR Report, which is based on survey responses from local councils, reports data on domestic waste and recycling in NSW. It states the following:

Domestic Waste

- All waste created by households including residual waste, recyclables and organics that councils collect or receive from households. Council collection services include kerbside bin collections, kerbside clean-up collections and household problem waste drop-off facilities / mobile services.
- Domestic waste is the main component of the MSW stream.

The data presented in the NSW Local Government Annual WARR Reports is based on the information councils have reported in their annual WARR surveys, as this is the most comprehensive, comparable data set available.

All regional targets stated in this Strategy are based on the domestic waste stream only, and not MSW.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AWT	Alternative Waste Treatment
C&D	Construction and Demolition (waste)
C&I	Commercial and Industrial (waste)
CDS	Container Deposit Scheme
CRC	Community Recycling Centre
CRN	Community Recycling Network
EfW	Energy from Waste
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FOGO	Food Organics And Garden Organics
GO	Garden Organics
LGA	Local Government Area
ISJO	Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MUDs	Multi-Unit Dwellings
NSW	New South Wales
POEO Act	Protection of Environmental Operations Act
RID	Regional Illegal Dumping
SUDs	Single Unit Dwellings
WARR	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery

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PART 2 - Introduction

The Southern Region Waste Program's Regional Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Strategy (herein referred to as the "Strategy") provides a direction for sustainable waste management within the region.

The Strategy has been prepared using funding provided by the NSW Government's Waste Less, Recycle More (WLRM) initiative, through the Regional Coordination Support Package. It sets out actions across a series of themes which are aligned to the NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021. The Strategy has also been developed in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) supplied guidelines.

THE REGION

The Southern Region Waste Program, which is coordinated by the Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation (ISJO), represents five councils in the Illawarra and South Coast region of NSW. This group includes:

- Wollongong City Council
- Shellharbour City Council
- Kiama Municipal Council
- Shoalhaven City Council
- Wingecarribee Shire Council

The geographic boundary of the combined councils extends to an area of more than 18,000

square kilometres. The Local Government Areas (LGAs) of each participating council are shown on the map in Figure 1. The residential population of nearly half a million can double, or even treble in size, along the coastal locations of the region during the holiday periods between the October long weekend through to the Easter holidays in March and April. This rapid change in the region has a significant impact on waste management services provided during these peak seasons.

ABOUT ISJO

The core function of ISJO is to assist in the delivery of regional strategic planning, inter-governmental collaboration, and regional leadership and advocacy, which are relevant to the delivery of this Strategy. The core activities of the ISJO include:

- Advocating across various sectors for infrastructure requirements and coordination of land use planning to remove blockages to investment and jobs growth;
- Developing strategies and plans that help to address the common issues experienced across the region, of high youth unemployment, an aging workforce and the potential for significant decreases in workforce participation over time; and
- Sharing success stories with councils and with those outside the region to highlight the benefits of working cooperatively and to showcase the strengths of the region.

The ISJO also has operational functions of creating and enhancing regional strategic capacity and undertaking some regional service delivery. Its Operational functions include Regional Waste Coordination and Regional Illegal Dumping Prevention, to name just two. The current ISJO staffing structure is located in Appendix B.

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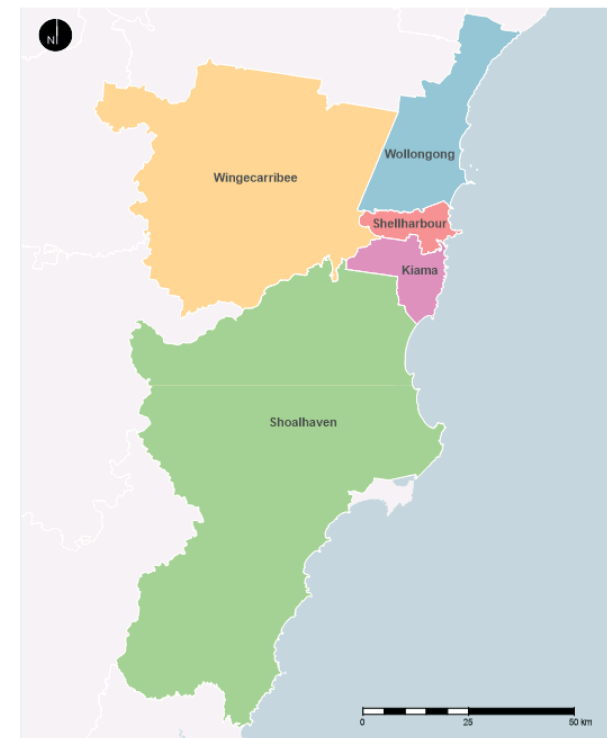


The overarching activities of ISJO align closely with the objectives and actions making up the Strategy Action Plan, which including a focus on infrastructure, education and working in partnership. See Section 4.4 for further details.

The Illawarra / South Coast Regional Action Plan was prepared by the Department of Premier and Cabinet in December 2012 and is connected to broader State economic growth and infrastructure plans. It has four core objectives that the NSW Government is aiming to build in partnership with the community. These are below and align with the Strategy vision:

- A resilient and prosperous economy
- A strong and inclusive community
- A well connected region
- An environmentally responsible region

Figure 1: Council Local Government Areas of the ISJO Region (Source: Jacobs 2017)



Legend

Shellharbour City Council	Wingecarribee Shire Council
Shoalhaven City Council	Wollongong City Council
Kiama Municipal Council	

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THE STRATEGY

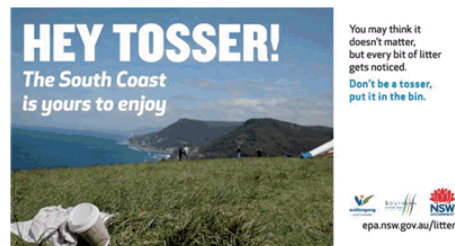
This Strategy has been redeveloped to cover the period 2017-2021. The previous strategy was prepared in 2013-14 with the five councils participating in the former Southern Councils Group, and it contained a 2014-2017 Action Plan to drive the activities required to assist in meeting the State and regional waste management targets. The Strategy recognises that each participating council is independently implementing its own waste management and resource recovery strategy and as such is based on the idea of extending regional collaboration to address whole of region waste management and resource recovery issues.

The regional focus under the previous strategy was for ISJO and councils participating in the Southern Region Waste Program to drive collaboration to support community-wide action in managing cross-regional issues such as litter, illegal dumping, community education and new policy initiatives such as the Container Deposit Scheme. During 2014-2017, the organisation successfully applied for a number of waste related grants from either the NSW EPA, Environmental Trust or Australian Packaging Covenant, which resulted in a significant amount of regional coordination time being spent on administration and implementation of the grants.

Achievements

A list of key regional program achievements and outcomes is listed in Table 1 and a selection of campaign images are shown below in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Selection of Regional Waste Campaign Images



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The Southern Region Waste Program's Regional

Key Program	Benefits / Outcomes
Regional illegal dumping program across 7 councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased council staff capacity to prevent and respond appropriately to illegal dumping incidents Greater public awareness of the impacts of illegal dumping Information sharing across regions and collaboration with land managers
Illegal Dumping clean up and prevention projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects have been undertaken at sites where there are multiple land owners in collaboration with relevant council. Sites include Shoalhaven and Wollongong LGAs
Regional litter and marine debris data collection and monitoring project	<p>Partnerships formed with 3 organisations with more than 1000 participants actively involved in litter clean up and data collection</p> <p>Regional approach to litter and coordinated activities over 4 council areas</p> <p>Increased participation in litter clean up and education across councils and organisations</p> <p>Increased community awareness of litter impacts on the marine environment</p> <p>Builds capacity in community via upskilling</p>
Regional litter reduction education programs	<p>Project extends across 6 councils (outside region)</p> <p>Outreach to 5500 residents</p> <p>Education materials and marketing collateral reused across the region</p> <p>Regional coordination of the program and education frees up local council staff</p> <p>No duplication of educational materials or marketing collateral</p> <p>Efficiencies with adoption of region wide policies</p> <p>Increased community awareness of the impacts of litter on the environment</p> <p>Progress towards litter targets at local and state government level</p>
Regional Food Waste Diversion from Landfill	<p>Illawarra Food Hub organics infrastructure project feasible due to regional approach</p> <p>A resource intensive project being coordinated more efficiently at regional level</p> <p>Significant economic / cost savings due to diversion of food waste from landfill</p> <p>Greater community awareness of food waste avoidance and diversion from landfill</p> <p>Significant triple bottom line (TBL) outcomes</p>
Regional communication strategy for Community Recycling Centres	<p>Consistent educational messaging across the region</p> <p>Increased accessibility to waste infrastructure for the public</p> <p>Establishing best practice guidance for the region</p> <p>No duplication of educational materials or marketing collateral by individual councils</p> <p>Greater awareness of resource recovery efforts being made by the region</p>

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Key Program	Benefits / Outcomes
Education	<p>Increased collaboration and communication between councils through regular networking</p> <p>Increased community awareness of alternatives to 'single use' items</p> <p>Development of resources for individual and regional delivery of programs</p> <p>Development and trial of community driven programs and initiatives</p> <p>Increased community capacity to support initiatives</p>
Community recycling networks	<p>Community Recycling Network (CRN) partnership formed through collaboration with South Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC)</p> <p>Supporting the coordinated expansion of the CRN into the greater Sydney region including the Illawarra.</p>



Challenges

The overall challenges faced by the region which impact the delivery of a regional waste strategy include:

- The relative geographic spread of population across a narrow coastal corridor of southern NSW, often results in travel distances being cost prohibitive for regional waste management solutions.
- The rate payers of the region need protection from significant rates increases since the regional economy is highly dependent on seasonal tourism which does not deliver consistent jobs or income.

Specifically over the last 4 years:

- Alignment of the previous Strategy with councils own strategies and work plans was problematic due to the councils already having independent plans in place to manage the waste generated by their own residents, which is further complicated by the residents expectations in relation to consistency in services with their neighbours in a different LGA.
- The regional organisation has transitioned from Southern Councils Group to a pilot Joint Organisation, and very recently to the Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation which will drive further integration of activities across the region. However, the political appetite for change has been variable.

- Although amalgamation was considered for councils in the region, which interrupted the delivery of some regional projects, the mergers did not proceed.





STRATEGY REVIEW PROCESS

During the Strategy review period which commenced in March 2017, ISJO has provided participating councils with an opportunity to provide feedback and inputs which have guided the update to the Strategy for the period 2017-2021 and to generate a 1 year Action Plan for the period 2017-2018. The review process included individual council interviews and a series of three joint council workshops to identify and refine the Strategy vision, objectives and targets for the period 2017-2021 and to develop a detailed Year 1 Action Plan. The council representatives taking part in the consultation phase are noted in Appendix C. A final presentation of the updated Strategy was provided to the General Managers Committee of ISJO councils in order to support the council wide approvals process and participation by council officers delivering the agreed regional actions.

The consultation process generated a number of possible actions which would support the delivery of the regional objectives and has allowed for individual council action plans to be brought to the table and taken into consideration by the group for their regional relevance and applicability. To incorporate resourcing and funding constraint considerations, a robust option assessment was undertaken to generate a prioritised list of actions which has the greatest likelihood of being successfully delivered. The outcomes from the option assessment were reviewed during the council workshops and agreement was sought from all present as to the priority actions for year 1.

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PART 3 - Where are we today?

This section highlights the key statistics and performance metrics for the region. It summarises the projected population, number of households and waste tonnages for the future, and discusses the availability of waste management infrastructure, providing context to the drivers for change in the following section.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The region had an estimated population of 450,000 people in 2015/16 with approximately 185,000 households provided with waste collection services. Historical and forecast population and household numbers are shown in Figure 3. Population in the region is anticipated to increase by another 17% by 2030/31 from 2015/16 levels, averaging 1% growth per annum.

The proportion of multi-unit dwellings (MUDs) to single unit dwellings (SUDs) in the region varies significantly across the LGAs, with the highest proportion (close to 20%) residing in the Wollongong LGA. Recently, councils have observed an increase in number of development applications received for MUDs. This is important as different housing types require different waste services and have different waste generation characteristics.

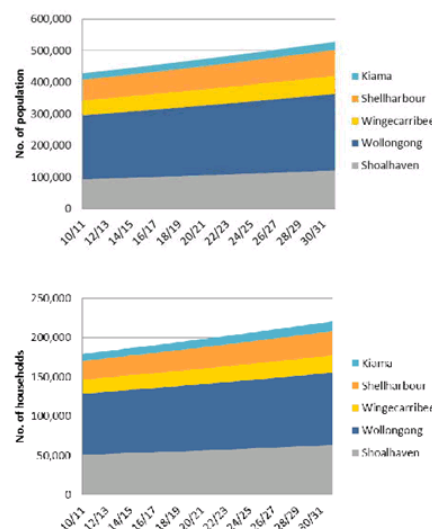


Figure 3: Population and Household Number Projections to 2030/31

There is a high proportion of second generation Australians in the region with strong cultural association with European countries such as Croatia, Macedonia, Germany, Italy, Spain and Greece. English is widely spoken in most households as the first language; Wollongong has the highest language diversity with 18% of homes not speaking English well or not at all.

Aboriginal Communities

The NSW EPA sees regional waste groups ideally placed to increase engagement with Aboriginal communities to strengthen relationships and tailor and improve services if needed. There are two discrete Aboriginal Communities in ISJO region – Coomaditchie Reserve in Wollongong LGA and Orient Point in Shoalhaven LGA.

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KERBSIDE BIN COMPOSITION

Since 2011, when the NSW EPA funded the majority of NSW councils to undertake kerbside bin composition audits, councils in the region have continued the practice but with varying frequencies given the relatively high cost of robust audits and the perceived need of audit data. Audits are therefore typically undertaken only before and after either a service change or a significant community education program, however, the waste collection contractor for Shellharbour and Wollongong Councils is required to undertake audits every two years. Full audits are expected to be conducted in Kiama and Shellharbour Councils after the roll out of their mixed food organics and garden organics (FOGO) services. In 2015/16, the regional average proportion of recyclables being sent to landfill after being disposed of in kerbside residual bins was 7.1%, which is lower than the NSW average that year of 8.4%.

WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEMS AND TONNAGES

In 2015/16, approximately 255,000 tonnes of domestic waste was collected across the region from kerbside bin collections, kerbside clean-up of bulky waste or drop-off at Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) and other drop-off facilities such as transfer stations. A breakdown of the tonnes collected in 2015/16 for the different services is provided in Figure 4, and although Kiama, Shellharbour and Wingecarribee recorded tonnages of Clean-up services the tonnages collected were less than 200 tonnes and therefore do not appear on the chart.

It should be noted that Kiama residents use Shellharbour's Dunmore facility for self-haul / drop-off waste and therefore this tonnage is included in Shellharbour's figures.

A summary of the types of waste collection services provided by each council is provided in Table 2. Further breakdown is provided in Appendix D. It should be noted that the roll out of kerbside FOGO collections occurred during 2015/16 in Kiama and during 2016/17 in Shellharbour.

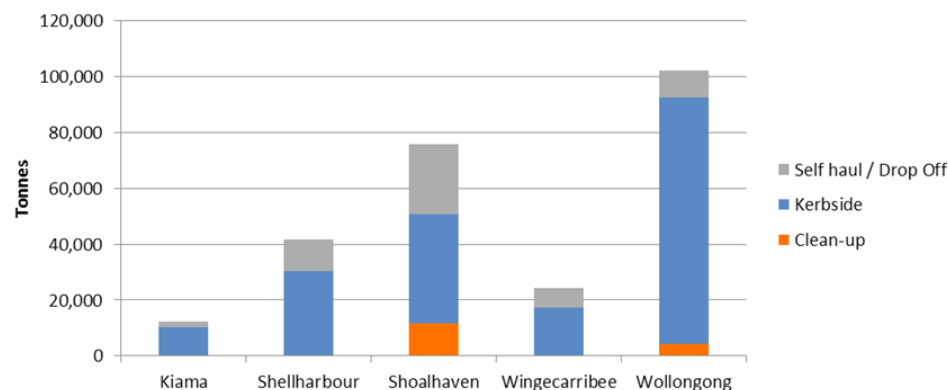


Figure 4: Total Domestic Waste Tonnages by Service Type and Council in 2015/16



Table 2: Waste Service Types Provided by Councils in 2016/17

Council	Kerbside Bin Collections			Self Haul / Drop Off / Event Waste			Clean Up Waste Collections		
	2 Bin	3 Bin GO	3 Bin FOGO	Waste	Recycling	Organics	Waste	Recycling	Organics
Kiama			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Shellharbour			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shoalhaven	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wollongong		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wingecarribee		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

As the ISJO region has a very active tourism and leisure sector, councils have to provide services that are responsive to a range of particular service factors. These include:

- The short term and often weekly occupancy rate of holiday accommodation which require more frequent collections
- Collection / drop off services that are different from what the visitors receive at home
- Partial occupancy of houses at low season or from second home owners
- High public place waste during times of peak visitor numbers such as Christmas, Easter and during school holidays

The influx of tourists during the school holidays puts a strain on all domestic services and tonnages of waste arising during the peak season can increase by 50% for some council LGAs.

While there have been some fluctuations, there has been a general increasing trend in total domestic waste generation over the last 5 years which is shown in Figure 5. Kerbside waste generation rates (Figure 6) have generally increased in line with population growth for the Shellharbour and Wollongong councils, whereas an increase of approximately double the population growth rate of Kiama and Shoalhaven councils has been observed. The roll out of a weekly FOGO service in Kiama, as opposed to a fortnightly garden waste service, is thought to be the reason behind their increased

waste generation. Wingecarribee tonnages have grown by a factor of 10 times the population growth rate since 2011/12 however this is a function of data inconsistencies as opposed to the behaviour change of residents, given a waste growth rate of only 3% between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

The total domestic waste generation is a metric reviewed annually by the NSW EPA (measured in units kilograms per capita per week or kg/capita/wk), and is the focus of the Waste Avoidance and Reduction Theme (Key Result Area or KRA1) in the NSW WARR Strategy. In 2015/16, the average waste generation rate for the ISJO region was 11 kg/capita/wk which is higher than the NSW average of 9 kg/capita/wk and the Sydney Metro Area averaged of 8 kg/capita/wk. Figure 7 and Figure 8 provide comparison between the total domestic and kerbside bin waste tonnages, and identifies that across the region, waste generation is slowly rising for all council LGAs.

As background information, council collected data on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste collected via a separate kerbside service or dropped off at council sites is presented in Appendix D.

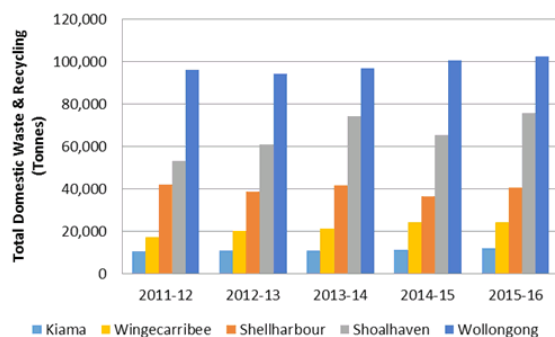


Figure 5: Total Domestic Waste Tonnes 2011/12-15/16

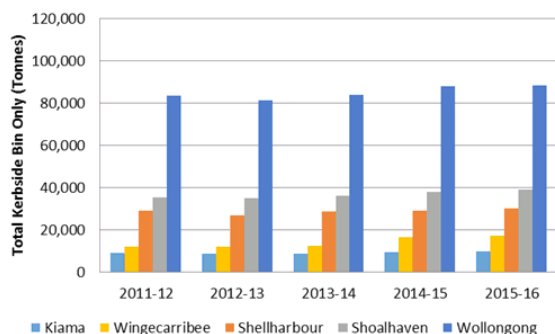


Figure 6: Total Kerbside Bin Only Waste Tonnes 2011/12-15/16

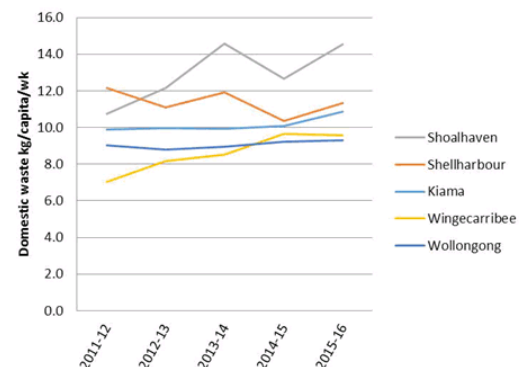


Figure 7: Total Domestic Waste Generation Per Person 2011/12-15/16

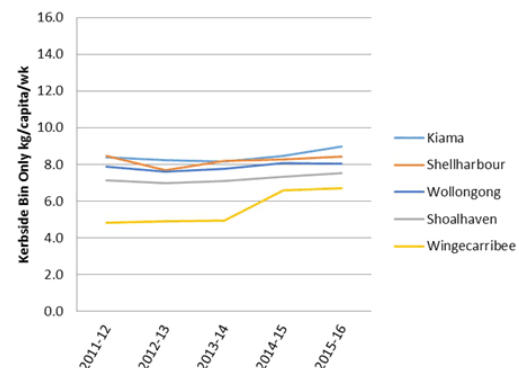


Figure 8: Total Kerbside Bin Only Generation Per Person 2011/12-15/16



RESOURCE RECOVERY PERFORMANCE

The focus of the Recycling and Landfill Diversion Themes in the NSW WARR Strategy (KRA 2 and 3) track the percentage of recyclable materials sent for recovery, and the percentage of total waste which is landfilled. The total tonnage across the residual waste (red lidded bin), co-mingled recycling (yellow lidded bin) and garden organics (green lidded bin) streams in 2015/16 are presented in Figure 9 for each council. The resultant recycling rate for 2015/16 for each council is presented in Figure 10, and the average recycling rate across the region was 48%.

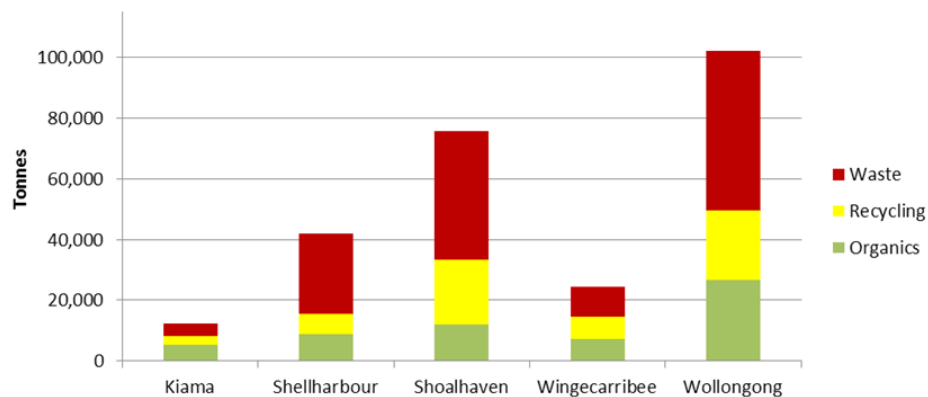


Figure 9: Total Domestic waste tonnages collected, per waste stream, across all Councils in 2015/16

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The historic recycling rates for both the domestic and kerbside bins in 2015/16 are presented in Figure 10 and Figure 11.

Recycling rates for Shoalhaven and Shellharbour were slightly below 42%, while Wollongong recycling rates were 48% in 2015/16. Wingecarribee have historically achieved recycling rates over 70% through additional recovery of the residual waste stream (red lidded bin) post collection at an Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) facility. However, recycling rates dropped to 69% in 2015/16 due to operational issues at the AWT facility. Kiama residents have increased recycling rates to above 68% in 2015/16 without the use of AWT processing and performance is expected to increase in the LGA following the full roll out of FOGO kerbside bin collection services in 2016/17. Shellharbour is also anticipating a step change increase in recycling performance with the full roll out of their FOGO kerbside bin collection service in 2016/17.

It should be noted that Kiama residents use Shellharbour's Dunmore facility for self-haul / drop-off waste. It is estimated that approximately 20% of residual waste self-haul tonnes are generated by Kiama residents. Allowing for this factor, if these tonnages were removed from calculated recycling rates, the domestic recycling rate for Shellharbour would likely increase by 3% (given 2015/16 figures).

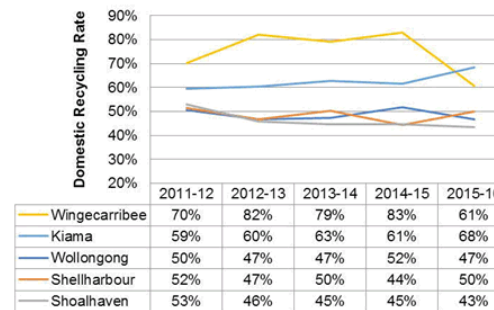


Figure 10: Historic Domestic Recycling and Diversion Performance 2011/12 to 2015/16

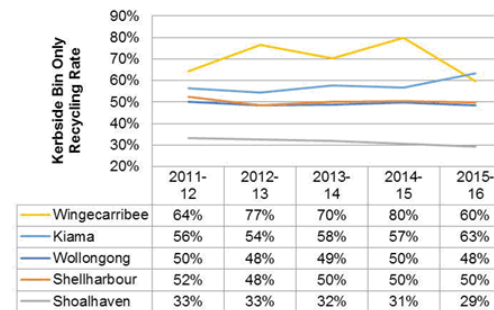


Figure 11: Historic Kerbside Only Recycling and Diversion Performance 2011/12 to 2015/16



WASTE TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

The projected recycling rate for the region is expected to increase slightly (2%) in 2016/17 due to the additional recovery of food waste from Shellharbour and Kiama. However, a more significant increase is anticipated due to a planned AWT facility becoming operational in 2020/21 in Shoalhaven. This step change increase in recycling rates is shown below in Figure 12. Without any other significant changes planned in the region the overall regional recycling rate will remain well below the State target.

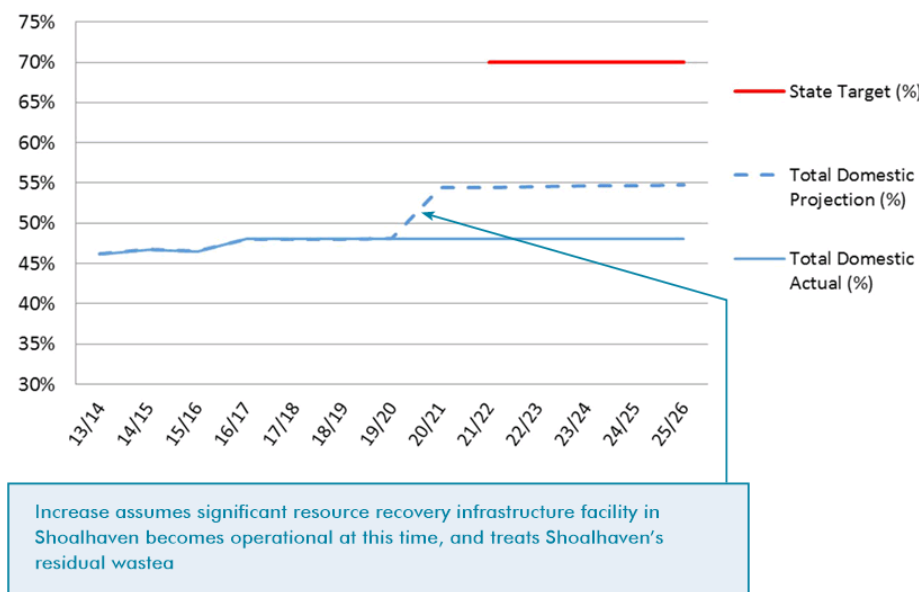


Figure 12: Projected Regional Recycling Rate



The increasing waste growth trend is anticipated to continue. Projections of likely waste tonnages per council are shown in Figure 13 over the period 2013/14 to 2031/32. The anticipated regional tonnage increase over this period is 62%. These projections are based on a combination of population increases and waste growth per capita projections for each council.

The roll out of CDS in NSW is anticipated to reduce kerbside bin recycling volumes. Given the uncertainty around the likely impact and the method for how the NSW EPA will account for and report these, no projection modelling was undertaken. However, it is thought that this uncertainty should not distract the region from a number of other key activities which can be undertaken regardless. Informed regional actions surrounding the impact and management of the roll out of CDS within the region can be taken into account in the 2018/19 Action Plan and beyond.

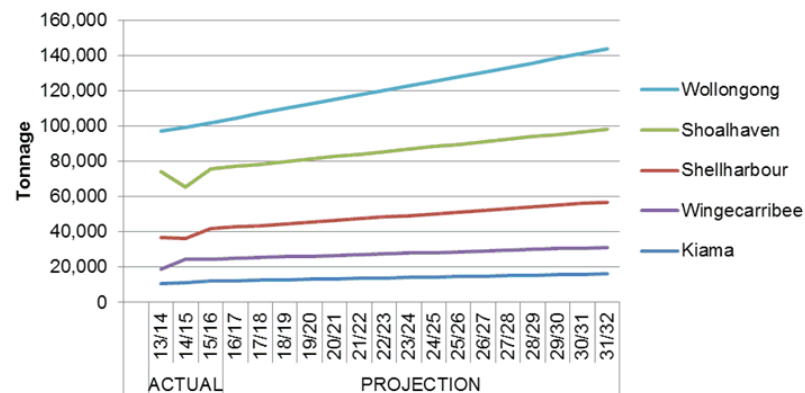


Figure 13: Projected Domestic Waste Generation across each Council up to 2031



Percentage tonnage increase between 2013/14 and 2031/32:

- Wollongong: 47%
- Shoalhaven: 33%
- Shellharbour: 56%
- Wingecarribee: 64%
- Kiama: 52%



WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The waste management services provided by the councils are delivered by a combination of council staff and external contractors. In-house kerbside collection services are undertaken by Kiama. Although Kiama use in-house collection staff to collect the kerbside waste, external contractors or neighbouring councils are used for treatment and disposal activities. The situation is reversed in Wollongong and Shellharbour where external contractors collect the kerbside waste and the residual element is taken to the respective council-operated sites for disposal Whytes Gully Landfill in Wollongong and Dunmore Recycling and Waste Disposal Depot.

Figure 14 highlights the contract durations for the major waste services contracts currently in operation in each council. Further detail is provided in Appendix D. The diagram shows the potential for joint tendering opportunities by the participating councils, highlighted by the blue vertical lines, and identifies an immediate opportunity for Shoalhaven to discuss joint procurement and tendering with other regional councils (or neighbouring councils to the south and west) given their contracts expire in 3 years' time.

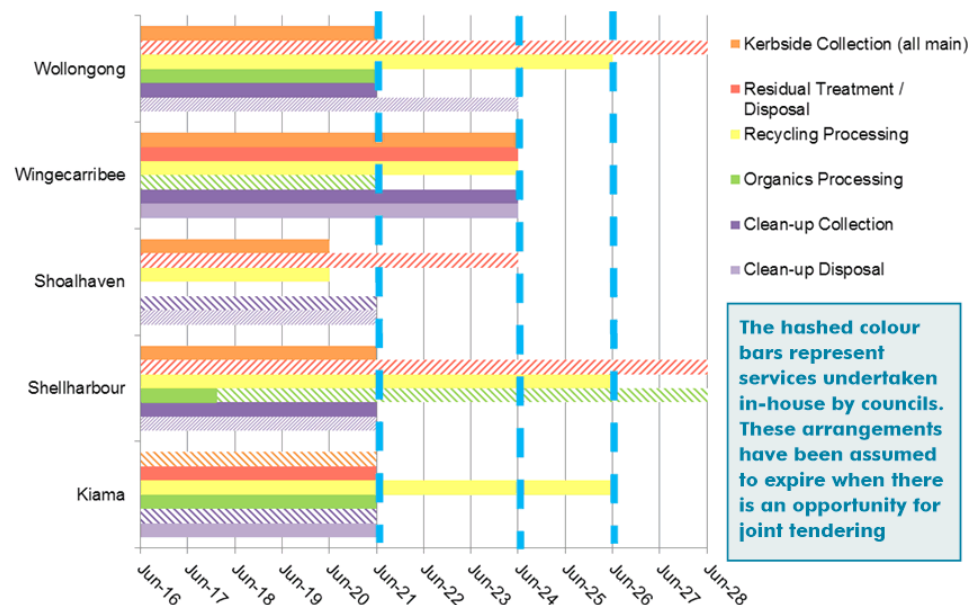


Figure 14: Potential Major Waste Contract Alignment for the Region

Additional minor waste collection services supported by councils include e-waste, cardboard, polystyrene, plastics, steel, oil, public place, street sweeping, gross pollutant trap waste, mattresses, sharps and tyres.

There is scope to investigate joint tender opportunities or panel contract arrangements for some of these waste streams in the future.



WASTE AND RECYCLING TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Waste Infrastructure

Waste management facilities within the region include landfills, transfer stations, resource recovery centres, materials recovery facilities (MRFs) and organics processing facilities. Figure 15 highlights the indicative locations of these different facility types across the region. It should be noted that the NSW EPA waste levy, which is placed on every tonne of waste being landfilled, was \$82.20 in 2011/12, \$133.10 in 2015/16 and is currently \$138.20 in 2017/18. The waste levy needs to be considered when planning waste management programs.

Landfills are located in Shellharbour, Shoalhaven and Wollongong LGAs and are used for the disposal of residual waste from kerbside bins, kerbside clean-up and self-haul / drop-off waste streams. Kiama has a rolling agreement in place to use Shellharbour's landfill, which currently expires in December 2017 and Wingecarribee have a contract with a SUEZ which operate an AWT facility which is able to recover some of the residual materials out of the landfill stream.

Kerbside collected recyclables materials are sent to Visy's MRF in Smithfield (Western Sydney) by Kiama, Shellharbour and Wollongong¹. Shoalhaven use a local contractor, Shoalhaven Recycling, and recycling from Wingecarribee is transported for processing at a MRF also operated by SUEZ.

The SoilCo facility at Kembla Grange accepts kerbside garden waste collected from the Wollongong LGA and the mixed food and garden waste collected from Shellharbour and Kiama LGAs. Shoalhaven does not provide residents with a separate organics kerbside bin collection. Kerbside garden waste from Wingecarribee is processed at their local Resource Recovery Centre.

Each council provides at least one drop-off facility for residents to use. These facilities are licensed to accept a range of waste and recycling types, and some have onsite reuse shops or resale facilities. Figure 16 shows the location of free waste and recycling materials drop off centres across the region and highlights that adequate coverage is provided to the majority of residents living along the coastline, based on residents travelling an average travel distance of 11 kilometres² to drop-off household waste for recycling.

¹Note that Shellharbour and Wollongong's recyclables are trucked to the transfer station at Kembla Grange prior to being sent to Smithfield

²Based on the assumption in the EPA's CRC Grant Program Guidelines that infers that residents will travel an average of 11 kilometres to drop-off household waste for resource recovery purposes.



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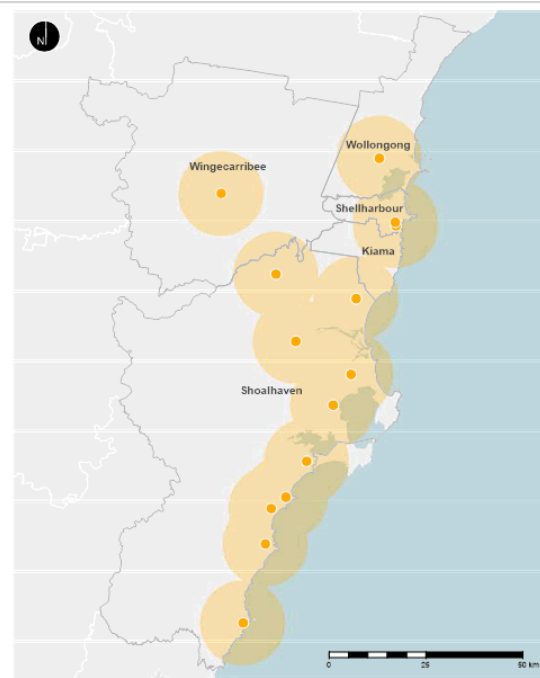
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ID	Facility name	ID	Facility name
1	Dunmore Recycling and Waste Disposal Depot	12	West Norena Recycling and Waste Facility
2	Goilce	13	Berry Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility (RWTF)
3	Shoalhaven Recycling	14	Celiaia RWTF
4	QUEZ Spring Farm ARRT	15	Huskisson RWTF and Inert Landfill
5	QUEZ Spring Farm MRF	16	Sussex Hill RWTF
6	Whites Gully Waste and Resource Recovery Park	17	Bendalong RWTF
7	Voy Grained MRF	18	Lake Conda RWTF
8	Dunmore Transfer Station	19	Ulladulla RWTF
9	West Norena Transfer Station	20	Kioma RWTF
10	Miles Lake Resource Recovery Centre	21	Kangaroo Valley RWTF
11	Whites Gully Transfer Station	22	Minnamurra Waste and Recycling Facility

Figure 15: Waste and Recycling Infrastructure used by Councils
(Source: Jacobs 2017)



Legend
● Drop off sites where residents can drop off problem waste.
(Council websites should be checked for information on which material types are accepted at each site.)

Note: An 11km radius has been provided around each recycling drop-off centre to indicate the average distance that residents may travel to drop-off household problem wastes for recycling

Figure 16: Waste and recycling drop off locations across the region
(Source: Jacobs 2017)



Future Infrastructure Plans

Shoalhaven City Council

- Plans are approved for a new Resource Recovery Park including an AWT facility to be built and operational by 2020/21.

Shellharbour City Council

- A 26,000 tonnes per year capacity enclosed Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) processing facility will be operational in 2017, which will be able to accept all the mixed organic waste from domestic FOGO kerbside collection service.

Wollongong City Council

- Reviewing development opportunities at Wollongong Waste and Resource Recovery Park at Whytes Gully, including consideration of an AWT facility.

Kiama Municipal Council

- Successful roll out of FOGO service to all residents in 2016/17 which means Council can now focus on finding opportunities to send the remaining residual waste to an AWT facility.

Wingecarribee Shire Council

- No major infrastructure changes planned.

It is noted that the NSW EPA is scheduled to release its NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Prospectus in 2018 which will build on a State-wide Infrastructure Needs Analysis originally conducted in 2015, and feedback received from the current consultation of the Draft NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2021 due to close on 20 Nov 2017³. Relevant regional information contained within these documents will be reviewed by the region under an action in the Action Plan.

The Boral Berrima Cement Works (located within the Wingecarribee Council area) has recently received planning approval for the construction of a new plant to allow integration of Solid Waste-Derived Fuels into the cement production process⁴. The new plant is scheduled to be complete by mid-2018, and will be able to accept Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) which is typically produced by pre-processing suitable combustible materials found in residual waste, providing the first energy from waste recovery facility in the region.

Procurement of regional infrastructure in the future to support the region to increase recycling and avoid sending waste to landfill, will be kept under consideration by the ISJO over the life time of this Strategy.

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³<http://epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/infrastructure.htm>

⁴http://www.boral.com.au/article/berrima_cement_live_planning_apps.asp





PART 4 - Where do we want to get to?

The direction of this Strategy has been shaped through consultation with representatives from local councils and ISJO taking on board key drivers influencing the way waste is managed in the region.

DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

Drivers for delivery of this Strategy and for regional collaboration on waste issues are discussed below in terms of their broader legislative, social and economic, and environmental influences on the region. These drivers for change were identified during the Strategy redevelopment process in the context of the challenges and opportunities currently facing local councils and the region.



Political, legislative and policy drivers

- Alignment with NSW legislation and policy, and individual council strategies, to ensure public health and safety, service quality and a clean environment
- Alignment to ISJO Regional Strategic Priorities and the objectives of the Illawarra Growth & Infrastructure Plan
- Improved resource efficiency, innovation and data quality to demonstrate the value of regional collaboration

Socio-economic drivers:

- Security of council assets, landfill capacity and energy within the region to achieve price stability and value for money
- Retention of waste infrastructure and processing capacity within the region to strengthen the local economy and provide opportunities for local employment
- Improved amenity and healthy coastal environments to meet with community expectations and encourage further tourism into the region

Sustainability drivers

- Reviewing development opportunities at Wollongong Waste and Resource Recovery Park at Whytes Gully, including consideration of an AWT facility.

See Appendix E for details of recent changes to legislation and policy of relevance to this Strategy.

The NSW Government released a Regional Plan for the Illawarra-Shoalhaven region in November 2015 and the Illawarra-Shoalhaven Urban Development Program: Update 2016. They provide an evidence-based plan to build a resilient community capable of adapting to changing social, economic and environmental circumstances, and embracing innovation, growth and development. It acknowledges the high environmental and economic value of the region, and aims to develop a long term waste management capacity as the population and development of the region increases.

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International Waste Hierarchy

National Policy and NSW Strategy are based on the concept of sustainable waste management and guided by the principles of the waste hierarchy (Figure 17). The waste hierarchy sets out the preference for waste management solutions; stressing the importance of waste avoidance and minimisation and seeking to recover the highest value from materials. Producing recyclable material of a high quality is important so that further processing or disposal is minimised or avoided.

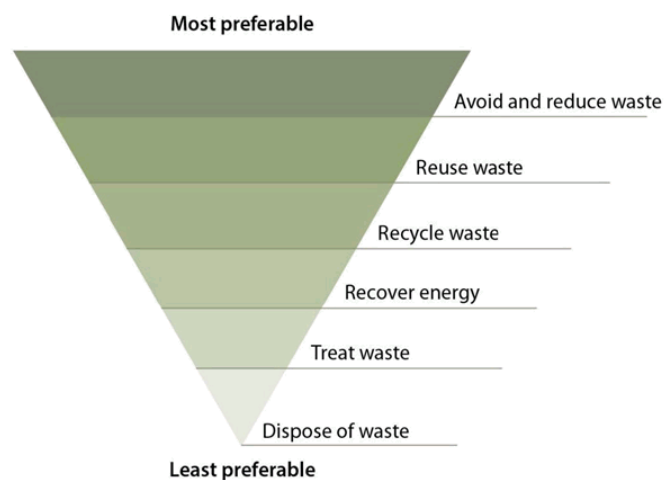


Figure 17: The Waste Hierarchy⁵

⁵NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021



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STRATEGY VISION

The vision and overall goal of this Strategy is to achieve:

"A confident, vibrant and productive region that practices sustainable waste management and avoids sending resources to landfill, while empowering its people and protecting its environment."

STRATEGY THEMES, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The vision will be guided by a set of strategic objectives and targets providing the basis for deciding on suitable actions and programs to pursue for the benefit of the region. The Strategy Objectives are outlined below in Table 3:

Table 3: Objectives by Strategy Theme

Theme	Objectives
Theme 1: Waste Avoidance and Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote community enterprise reuse efforts and support better practice models for reuse and reduction
Theme 2 & 3: Increase Recycling and Divert Waste from Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase resource recovery by improving community engagement, extending opportunities for recycling and expanding the range of materials collected
Theme 4: Manage Problem Wastes Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase participation in drop off centres (including CRCs) To provide a regionally consistent approach to all problem waste management, including bulky, toxic and hazardous wastes⁶
Theme 5: Reduce Litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work with key stakeholders and the community to reduce litter volumes at priority sites To continue to collect data to inform litter reduction projects

Theme	Objectives
Theme 6: Reduce Illegal Dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work with key stakeholders and the community to reduce illegal dumping To seek opportunities to better manage the illegal dumping of problem and hazardous waste
Theme 7: Improve Regional Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify, implement and support cost-effective regional solutions to manage waste To improve regional reporting and data capture

The Strategy Targets (Table 4) established are measurable and time-bound, and provide further direction to each Strategy Themes. The established Strategy Targets strike a balance between the NSW WARR aspirational targets and what is considered to be realistic for the region.

⁶CRCs are licensed to accept only a defined set of problem household wastes and therefore the objectives concerning these two themes are communicated separately.



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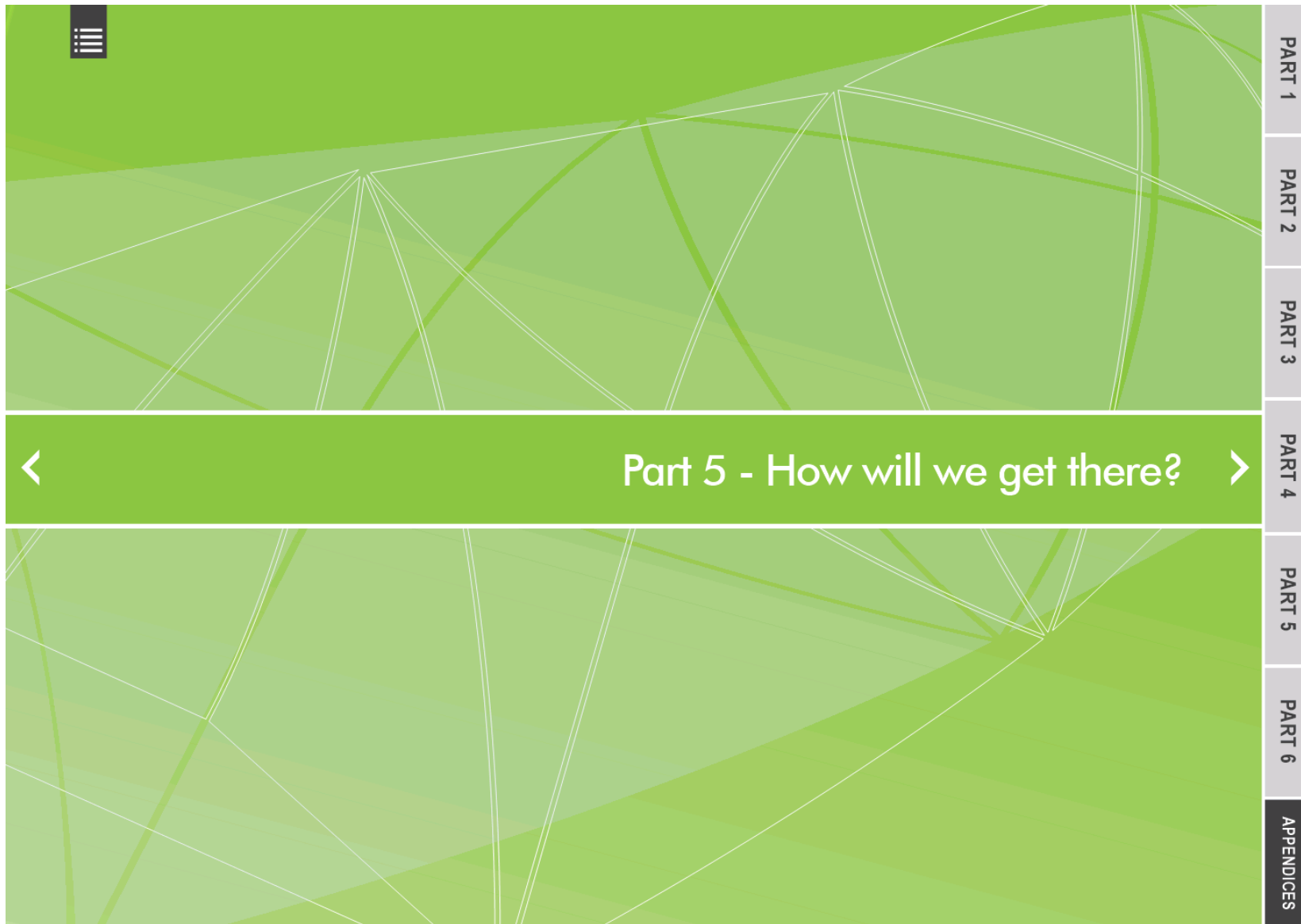
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Table 4: Targets by Strategy Theme

Theme	NSW EPA State Targets	ISJO Regional Targets
Theme 1: Waste Avoidance and Reduction	By 2021-22, reduce the rate of waste generation per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce domestic waste per capita by 2020/21 (compared to the 2015/16 baseline) <p>(Measured in terms of overall domestic generation, as well as, domestic bin size reduction numbers / no. of reuse opportunities increased)</p>
Theme 2 & 3: Increase Recycling and Divert Waste from Landfill	By 2021-22, increase recycling rates for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to 70% Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste to 70% Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste to 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards a resource recovery rate of 70% domestic waste by 2020/21 Recovery of two new materials at drop off centres and at the kerbside by 2020/21
Theme 4: Manage Problem Wastes Better	By 2021-22, establish or upgrade 86 drop-off facilities or services for managing household problem wastes state-wide (one per 50,000 households in metropolitan areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase usage of drop off centres year on year (Measured in terms of vehicle movements, tonnages, and satisfaction surveys for CRC⁷)
Theme 5: Reduce Litter	By 2016-17, reduce the number of litter items by 40% compared with 2011-12 levels and then continue to reduce litter items to 2021-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet Regional Litter Plan targets
Theme 6: Reduce Illegal Dumping	Implement the NSW Strategy to Combat Illegal Dumping and by 2016-17, reduce the incidence of illegal dumping of waste detected in Sydney and the Illawarra, Hunter and Central Coast regions by 30% compared with 2010-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the no. of illegal dumping incidences at defined hot spots by 30% in 2019/20 (compared to 2016/17 baseline) Decrease the no. of targeted items being illegally dumped by 2020/21⁸ (compared to 2016/17 baseline)
Theme 7: Improve Regional Governance	Not established under the NSW WARR Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region identifies and collaborates on one feasible regional or sub-regional waste projects annually Increase collaboration on regional waste projects measured by no. of councils participating in projects or procurements Generate a standardised methodology for data capture and reporting advisory note by October 2018

⁷Measurement should also consider monitoring participant postcode data, linkages to audits of garbage bins and the number of recorded illegal dumping incidences, and education / awareness / satisfaction surveys completed by residents in relation to council services and facilities across the region.

⁸Measurement of this target must be supported through delivery of further training / communications to ensure officers record the type of items being dumped so that this can be tracked through the database.





PART 5 - How will we get there?

The councils participating in the Southern Region Waste Program will need to work collaboratively to deliver changes and to achieve the region's vision for sustainable waste management. The approach taken will have a bearing on the outcomes and overall success of the Strategy.

Working with the regional waste coordinators at ISJO, the five participating councils have helped to explore, develop, refine and evaluate a range of regional actions addressing the seven Strategy Themes. The following section provides an overview of the assessment process undertaken to prioritise these actions and details how the agreed actions fit within the regional waste management context.

Key steps for how actions can be implemented over the 4 years of the Strategy term are also outlined. Section 5.3 provides a detailed Action Plan for implementation in year one (2017/18).

EVALUATION OF ACTIONS

Regional actions identified in consultation with the participating councils were assessed and prioritised to allow for regional coordination support resources to focus on the actions most important to the region. The prioritisation process involved evaluation of each delivery option against an established set of assessment criteria, applying council weightings to each criterion to assign an importance rating. See Appendix F for further details of council workshop activities.

The options assessment methodology applied is shown in Figure 18. This process resulted in a short list of actions for inclusion in the Year 1 Action Plan as well as actions which were deemed important for implementation in years 2-4.



Figure 18: Options Assessment Methodology

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DELIVERY MECHANISMS

At the regional level, ISJO is one step removed from the day-to-day waste management operations. Partnership and collaboration with participating councils is therefore critical to achieving service and performance improvements across the region in line with the Strategy.

During the Strategy review process, four delivery mechanisms were identified to help categorise the role and functions of ISJO according to each action during the implementation of the Action Plan. These are illustrated in Figure 19.

An overview of the relative proportion of different action types sorted by delivery mechanism category is provided in Section 5.1.

FUNDING MECHANISMS

Funding has been provided through the Better Waste and Recycling Fund (BWRF) to conduct specific regional actions included within the Year 1 Action Plan. Further funding will be sought from grants such as the Waste Less, Recycle More (WLRM) grants program, as required, to help develop and deliver the actions.

Councils are also able to contribute to regional projects both through financial contributions and in-kind. These contributions will be sought on a case by case basis. Opportunities will also arise for councils to work together collaboratively on projects using existing resources.



Figure 19: Delivery Mechanisms for Implementing the Strategy

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COMMON ACTIVITY AREA

The Year 1 Action Plan in Section 5.3 is structured by Strategy Theme. However, there are some common or cross cutting activities that may be best grouped together or delivered as a coordinated package in order to encourage consistency, foster innovation and improve efficiencies through coordinated resourcing and reduced time demands. Three examples of these cross cutting activities are discussed below.

Education

Influencing the behaviour of residents, tourists and visitors to local events through education initiatives or communications campaigns impacts on all Strategy Themes.

To maximise the impact at the regional level, the following common approaches emerged during the Strategy review process:

- Standardising messaging to build consistency and improved recognition from residents
- Coordinating education materials to avoid confusion and present a more holistic response
- Structuring communications or tailoring wording to maximise positive impact

Working in Partnership

Collaboration and cooperation between councils for delivering projects, developing regional solutions and improvements in waste management systems is dependent on clear and effective governance. The delivery of this Strategy will be led by ISJO but is reliant on the actions of all participating councils. Councils have access to regional funding through programs such as Illegal Dumping and Litter Reduction, regional resources such as inter-regional studies and specialist expertise from consultants through commissioned studies.

Infrastructure

Waste and resource management infrastructure is needed to process, treat and dispose of all waste generated and collected in the region. At a regional level there are three strategic considerations for infrastructure:

- **Matching regional capacity needs to future requirements:** The viability of local or regional infrastructure is dependent on local demand; however developing infrastructure on regional or extra feedstock can improve the commercial viability and enhance local employment and supply chain benefits.
- **Identifying suitable funding streams:** Grant funding such as NSW Waste Less Recycle More initiative or inward investment

from private investors or commercial parties. Taking a coordinated approach to grant funding applications and private sector investment can benefit by helping to identify and shape opportunities and be structured to maximise success

- **Stakeholder engagement:** To move from concept to implementation requires the collaboration between stakeholders to ensure the supply versus demand balance is equitable and maximises asset efficacy.

Exploring regional joint contracting or procurement opportunities for residual waste treatment infrastructure was a key focus of the previous 2014 Strategy. Since this time, it emerged that transition from a technical feasibility phase to a procurement phase is more effective if led by the individual council hosting the facility, as this council will need to manage any future contract obligations as it is very closely aligned to operational activities. Over the next Strategy period, the focus for ISJO will remain on identifying regional opportunities, updating feasibility studies for potential joint working opportunities and facilitation of technical working groups and joint procurement actions where required.



For the Recycling and Landfill Diversion Themes in this Strategy (Theme 2 and 3), the following regional infrastructure opportunities were highlighted during the Strategy review process:

- Improved technologies at MRFs can be applied to improve recycling and reducing contamination in the co mingled recycling (yellow-lidded) bins; all councils send their recycling to commercial operators so additional stakeholder engagement is needed.
- Improved organics processing capacity is required to manage the changes in the types of materials collected with Food and Garden Organics (FOGO) collections and to conform to product quality requirements; regional capacity has been developed at the Dunmore Site in Shellharbour and at the SoilCo Pty Ltd site at Kembla Grange.
- AWT facilities are a key solution for reducing the quantities of residual waste (in the red-lidded bin) that need to be sent to landfill. Local AWT infrastructure solutions are being explored by Shoalhaven for processing of the kerbside residual waste and increasing diversion of waste from landfill.
- Intermediary transfer and sorting infrastructure can help recover materials from kerbside clean-up collections. As tonnages from this collection system are

rising faster than kerbside bin collections the pressures to look at new infrastructure solutions will increase over the life of this Strategy.

Current regional provision of CRCs, transfer station infrastructure and landfill space provides adequate options for residents under the Managing Problem Wastes Better Theme in this Strategy (Theme 4) and improving localised street bin infrastructure will support actions under the Reduce Litter Theme in this Strategy (Theme 5).

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BY THEME

The Strategy review process and council workshops have been used to develop an action plan sorting actions into each of the seven Strategy Themes:

- Theme 1: Waste Avoidance and Reduction
- Theme 2 & 3 (Combined): Increase Recycling & Divert More Waste from Landfill
- Theme 4: Manage Problem Waste Better
- Theme 5: Reduce Litter
- Theme 6: Reduce Illegal Dumping
- Theme 7: Improve Regional Governance

The range of activities and opportunities identified for addressing each Theme are described in the following sections.

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Theme 1: Waste Avoidance and Reduction

Changing consumer behaviour is a key step towards avoiding the generation of waste. Waste generation is linked to economic prosperity and a general growth of consumption per person (or by capita). To reverse the historical trend of an increasing rate of waste growth per person, communities need to consume less, producers need to design for less waste and product stewardship systems need to be applied to use materials more efficiently and keep them out of the waste management system.

Such societal and regulatory changes are beyond the influence of this Strategy however convincing residents and communities to avoid waste is possible through improved services and creating awareness of and linkages between existing reuse initiatives. A range of programs will be necessary in order to meet the target of reducing waste generation per person by 2021.



Delivery of the objectives under this theme depends on four main elements

Work with existing reuse organisations to maximise their appeal and impact

Facilitate and incubate innovative opportunities to reduce waste by remanufacture or waste product development

Developing education resources and communications to raise awareness of the benefits from waste reduction and examples of problems that are associated with increased waste generation

Support the development and delivery of waste avoidance education campaigns that regionally address waste avoidance and reduction of single use items

The opportunities identified for ISJO revolve around facilitation and information exchange to leverage the expertise that already exists in the reuse sector and to stimulate a regional industrial ecology sector through collaboration with the University of Wollongong and other stakeholders. It is recognised that such opportunities are beyond the direct control of ISJO but do exploit the delivery mechanisms, recognised in Figure 19, at a truly regional scale and target the top of the international waste hierarchy.

Targeting specific groups of residents or waste streams, in a similar way to the 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign, can maximise the impact of waste avoidance activities. Specific and targeted actions are easier to monitor and any links to external factors or contributing changes in behaviour can be ruled out.

To improve our understanding of the impacts that these waste avoidance and reuse activities have on overall waste generation, metrics need to be developed which enable monitoring and reporting back to the councils and the community. Reporting metrics in a consistent manner will assist in demonstrating the importance of this Theme and the principles of responsible consumption to external stakeholders.

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Theme 2 & 3: Increase Recycling and Divert Waste from Landfill

Domestic recycling performance across the region varies across the councils. Those with operational landfill facilities are the lowest performers as they balance the costs of managing a disposal asset with the pressures and expectations of regulators for improved recycling rates. Recycling performance data was presented in Section 2.4.

In NSW recycling includes both clean recycling, where materials can be separated and reprocessed into new materials or objects many times (such as metals, paper or plastic) and also the recovery of materials through AWT processes, typically resulting in lower grade materials that may have restrictions on end uses (such as low grade compost for mine site reclamation). Source segregated collection methods provide better quality recycling materials but at a higher cost of collection and is reliant on the active and correct participation by residents. Whereas processing of mixed waste (in the residual, red-lidded bin) after it has been collected reduces collection costs and simplifies the requirements of residents. The trade-off between the cost of delivering services, convenience to residents and the recycling benefits are considered by all councils when choosing collection systems. A one size fits all

solution does not exist and variability between neighbouring councils is inevitable.

There are benefits to all councils to help residents correctly utilise the collection systems they receive. This means that any efforts to maximise the capture of recyclable materials in the co-mingled recycling, yellow-lidded bin and garden organics (GO) or food organics and garden organics (FOGO) captured in the green-lidded bin will benefit recycling performance. Reinforcing messaging about what is accepted in the kerbside bins is as important as exerting some pressure on MRF operators to improve the range of materials they can accept. The presence of plastic bags or film packaging in the co-mingled recycling (yellow-lidded bin) is commonly viewed as contamination by MRF operators although residents may expect that these can be recycled via the kerbside bin as they often are in Asia, Europe or North America.

Non-domestic sources of waste across the region, such as C&I waste, are not tracked consistently as businesses have different service needs to residents. As such, the majority of C&I waste is collected by commercial operators and is not reported through council systems. Opportunities to recycle C&I waste is increasing as the landfill levy increases disposal costs, workplace recycling solutions for office waste are provided by Planet Ark, promotion of various options are provided through businessrecycling.

com.au and there is access to support through the NSW EPA's BinTrim program.

C&D waste is accepted at several facilities across the region and is typically separated and stockpiled ready for reprocessing or resale where possible. Typically a high proportion of C&D is reusable or recyclable but the quantities recorded can be highly variable, sporadic and highly price sensitive.

Product Stewardship Schemes are a regulatory tool that have been used successfully to develop recycling markets, promote remanufacturing opportunities and maximise recycled content in new product manufacture. Whilst outside the scope of council influence, a combined regional voice is beneficial to ensure consultation responses are made that can influence future programs of work and improve integration with common collection systems. There is also a potential regional role to facilitate implementation and monitoring requirements for any new scheme.

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The Container Deposit Scheme to be introduced in NSW in 2018 is another example of adaptation to regulatory change. The influence of such market interventions may either have a negative impact on future kerbside recycling rates as containers currently in the recycling collections may be channelled through appointed network operators and not able to be counted towards council targets or potential for a positive impact if the collected materials can be accredited back to councils.

Measures leading to diversion of waste from landfill include all reuse, recycling and recovery activities and also any processing technologies that recover energy through combustion processes⁹. The emergence of commercial Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities has been slow in NSW due to regulatory, policy and planning restrictions. EfW does not feature as a future disposal option for any council in the region. As there were no facilities under construction at the time of drafting this document is unlikely any operational facilities will emerge as a viable option within the timeframes of this strategy.

Delivery of the objectives in this theme is dependent on the following:

Demonstrating the regional economic, environmental and social benefits from downstream processing of waste through best available technologies

Raising the expectation on MRF operators and increasing the types of materials accepted for recycling

Developing regional recycling educational resources that support and enhance councils communications and promote messaging for beneficial outcomes

Investigate best practice models for the recovery of kerbside clean-up waste

The role of ISJO in Theme 2 & 3 is to promote officer training and capacity building through working groups looking at infrastructure and service best practice and advocating improvements to materials accepted at MRFs. Delivering a regional 'Recycle Right' education campaign is a project with specific outcomes, production of collateral for dissemination through each council's education initiatives and events.

Exploring the benefits from new infrastructure or emerging technologies for materials recycling have been incorporated into this Strategy by working with contractors, councils and commercial stakeholders. The previous Strategy highlighted three initiatives¹⁰ that, whilst well intentioned and addressed core concerns at the time, were not able to adapt to market pressures or changing commercial factors.

⁹Energy recovery may include any combustion type of activity that results in an exothermic reaction. The generation of methane gas from a bio-reactor landfill or Anaerobic Digestion process is not considered with regard to Theme 3 targets.

¹⁰The three initiatives were = Initiative 2: Develop waste processing facilities at Council, Sub-regional level or regional level, Initiative 3: Investigate the merit of a regional system to recover and recycle nappies and other absorbent hygiene products, Initiative 4: Investigate the merit of establishing a regional commercial waste recycling facility



Theme 4: Manage Problem Wastes Better

Councils have an obligation to provide waste services to residents on both health and environmental grounds. Problem household wastes can cause harm to human health and the environment if they are managed inappropriately. In this context, and as defined by the NSW EPA in relation to their CRC grant program, problem wastes can include paint, batteries, smoke detectors, fluorescent lamps, gas bottles, motor oils and fluids. Due to their nature they can be difficult to recycle or recover and the cost of doing so can be uneconomic.

Asbestos is not included in the list of NSW EPA-defined problem wastes as it requires controlled disposal to landfill. However, there are several successful examples of proactive asbestos collection and management schemes across NSW which could be replicated if needed in the future.

The goal of this theme is to reduce the impact of all problem waste materials, including additional household wastes to those defined by the NSW EPA, by separating them from other household waste and recycling streams and treating them appropriately.

Delivery of the objectives under this theme depends on

Promotion of regional consistency with education on problem waste management, highlighting the network of disposal sites and what problem wastes they are able to take (following NSW State initiatives where applicable)

ISJO will investigate opportunities to capture other problem wastes both through localised initiatives and regional collaboration.

The development of best practice resources and guidance notes to be shared in order to disseminate information

Building on the existing network of CRCs and other drop-off facilities there is an opportunity improved patronage and acceptance of wider range of materials (following NSW State initiatives where applicable)

Community Recycling Centres

Waste matters
Drop off your household problem waste for recycling **FREE SERVICE**

You can drop off:

Gas bottles	Fire extinguishers	Paint
Fluoro globes and tubes	Car batteries	Household batteries
Motor oils	Other oils	Smoke detectors

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Theme 5: Reduce Litter

Littering can have a negative impact on community well-being as well as having a detrimental effect on the environment. The NSW EPA have a high profile 'Hey Tosser' education campaign which is positioned to make littering a socially unacceptable activity and empower residents to be proactive and report littering. An additional driver introduced to tackle the littering of bottles, cans and cartons is the Container Deposit Scheme. Scheduled to be introduced in December 2017, a 10c deposit on eligible containers is designed to reduce the casual littering of such items and incentivise residents or groups to collect these for financial reimbursement.



The previous Strategy addressed litter reduction through enforcement activity and the introduction of public place recycling infrastructure to improve recycling. In addition, to support the implementation of the current Regional Litter Plan the following actions are required:



Delivery of the objectives under this theme require ISJO to:

Develop current and foster new key partnerships to progress and improve the litter database (part of the 'Picitup' project), reviewing and improving litter collection infrastructure, reducing provided reasons for littering

Monitor the impact of the CDS scheme on public place litter management

Develop a best practice model for improved public place recycling

Enhance public place recycling and educational messaging by development of regional best practice advice on litter infrastructure, signage and education.

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Theme 6: Reduce Illegal Dumping

Combating illegal dumping is a key priority for the NSW Government and local communities as demonstrated by the funding streams under the current Waste Less, Recycle More Initiative. Illegal dumping can cause serious pollution, harm to human health and major detriment to local amenity. Incidents can range from the dumping of household rubbish to large scale disposal of C&I and C&D wastes. ISJO have been instrumental in quantifying the true extent of illegal dumping in the region and developing work programs to reduce the number of incidents, reduce the time between dumping and clean-up and pursuant of enforcement actions.

A Regional Illegal Dumping (RID) Plan was developed in line with the EPA's requirement of funding for the RID program. For 2017-2021, the program has been expanded to include the following 8 Councils; Wollongong City, Shellharbour City, Kiama Municipal, Shoalhaven City, Eurobodalla Shire, Bega Shire, Wingecarribee Shire and Wollondilly Shire Councils.

In addition to the Regional Illegal Dumping Plan, specific Strategy actions to meet objectives are:

Monitor and target C&I sources of illegal dumping (with specific emphasis on asbestos)

Undertake clean up and prevention projects where funding can be secured

Plan for disposal options for improved disposal or diversion by visual assessment of the composition of illegally dumped waste

Work with charitable organisations to reduce illegal dumping of donated goods.

Opportunities for regional collaboration and opportunities to engage with community user groups will be explored with a view to increasing reporting of illegal dumping and prosecution of Illegal dumpers. Collaboration with State Government agencies including the NSW EPA will be continued.



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Theme 7: Improve Regional Governance

Effective delivery of the strategic objectives and targets through the execution of the Action Plan is dependent on the active participation of all councils and facilitation of regional collaboration by ISJO. The governance procedures inherited from the ISJO charter and voluntarily adopted by Wingecarribee provide the foundation with routine working groups used to establish roles and responsibilities for project actions. The Strategy review process sought to align the regional actions with those of the participating councils to ensure ongoing commitment to implementation.

There are several action areas where regional collaboration and cooperation have been identified and the role of ISJO regional waste coordinators set out. These are summarised below:

- Coordinate regional disaster waste management planning;
- Undertake collation, review and assessment of regional data to improve comparability, identify and report on targets and trends and future requirements;
- Monitor, report and coordinate funding opportunities to maximise regional benefit and success;

- Coordinate regional submissions and advocate on waste related matters on behalf of councils
- Investigate opportunities for joint procurement, pre-qualification panel or joint contracts for infrastructure and services.

At the regional level there are also opportunities to investigate stakeholder engagement activities with industry to expose new service solutions, investigate emerging technologies and explore alternative models for waste and resource management. Developing an industry forum to attract commercial partners to the region may yield both resource recovery and local economic benefits.

The ISJO General Managers Committee and the ISJO Board will be informed of progress against the Action Plan and Strategy on a regular basis and will have the opportunity to revise priorities and strategic directions as required in response to changes in government policy, regional planning, technology etc. The Illawarra Shoalhaven Leadership Executive (a meeting of state agencies and local government representatives) will also be kept abreast of achievements under the Strategy including progress against State Government targets such as littering and illegal dumping.

The Strategy is referenced in the Illawarra Shoalhaven Plan. The Plan is overseen by the Illawarra Shoalhaven Coordination and Monitoring Committee comprising representatives from State Government agencies, the ISJO and member councils.



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PART 6 - How will the strategy be implemented?

REPORTING AND REVIEW

The implementation of the actions in the Year 1 Action Plan will be reported upon by ISJO to the NSW EPA and the councils on an annual basis. An overarching assessment of progress against the Strategy objectives and targets will be reported at the end of the 4-year Strategy horizon.

The Strategy Action Plan will be reviewed and re-prioritised through a workshop with participating councils on an annual basis to take into account new legislation, funding opportunities, any relevant outcomes from previous actions and any individual council updates or information. The Action Plan should remain flexible and adaptable to meet the changing needs of the participating councils and the region as a whole.

To determine the likely regional coordination resourcing needs, delivery mechanisms (see Section 4.2) assigned to each action during the year 1 action planning process were captured and mapped to build a picture of the regional activities required during 2017/18. Figure 20 presents the total proportion of each delivery mechanism category and demonstrates a heavily weighted 'Information Exchange' element which includes activities such as, coordination, working groups, forums, research, monitoring information / data, and reporting. Project led activities will also be a key delivery mechanism

and represents on the ground delivery of programs and initiatives. Working in a regional context requires a collaborative approach that both engages participating councils and stakeholders but also enables them to contribute to delivery.

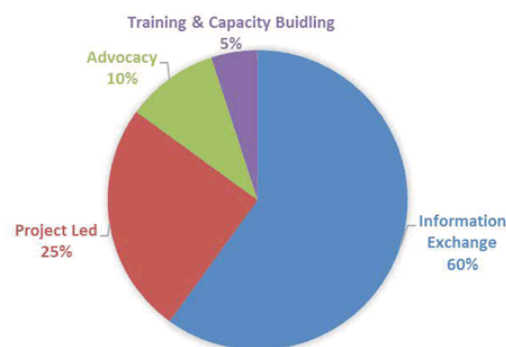


Figure 20: Overview of Year 1 Action Plan by Delivery Mechanism Type



HOW TO MEASURE SUCCESS?

Assignment of a delivery mechanism category type (see Figure 20) to each of the actions is key in determining what types of key performance indicators (KPIs) are relevant to each action, and what can be measured and reported on to track progress over time.

The Strategy Objectives summarised in Table 3, have been further developed to reflect the types of activities that the ISJO Regional Coordinators are able to undertake to deliver the agreed actions, and how these can be measured. Examples of suitable measures of success are shown in Figure 21 and have been sorted into three categories 'Measuring Activity', 'Monitoring Progress' and 'Outcomes'. These examples can be used to develop Action Plan KPIs and quantitatively evaluate the achievements over the duration of the Strategy. ISJO will ensure that the chosen KPIs align with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to be issued to all Regional Groups by the NSW EPA.

Success of the Regional Strategy will depend on endorsement and adoption / acknowledgement of the Strategy within individual Council Operational Plans / Waste Strategies including incorporation of KPIs requiring regular officer level reporting on progress of regional waste activities to GMs, as well as incorporation of KPIs within ISJO to drive regular reporting to GMs on activities and progress made against the Action Plan, targets and objectives and any challenges to delivery.

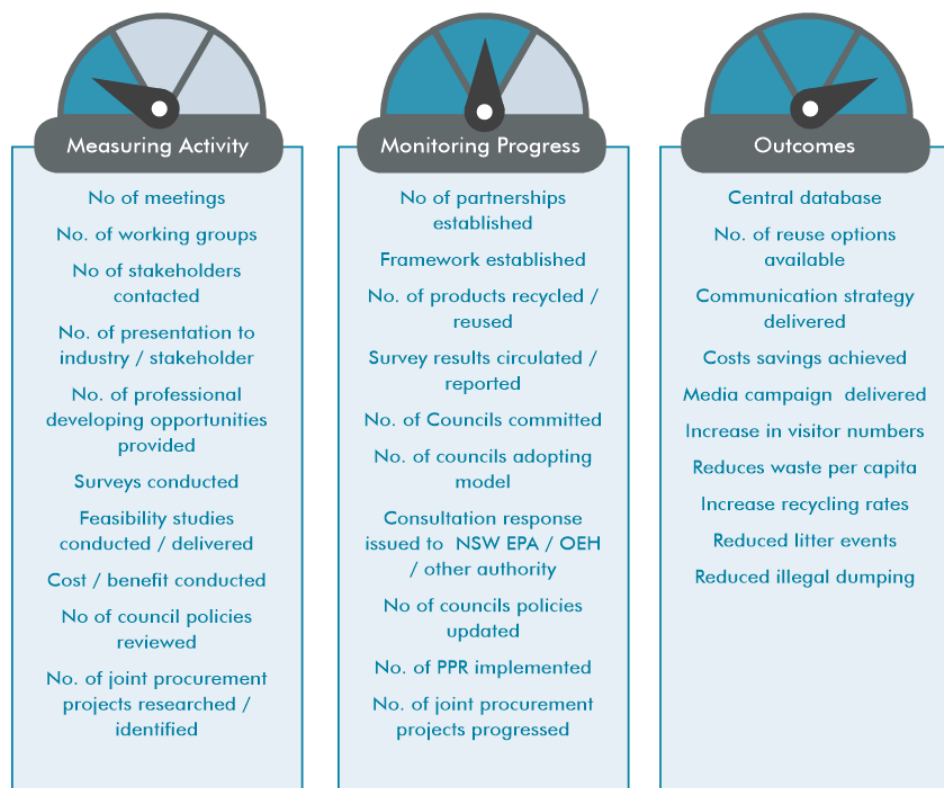


Figure 21: Example Measures of Success for developing Action Plan KPIs

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YEAR 1 ACTION PLAN

Theme	Action	Description	Responsibility (ISJO, Councils, EPA)	Commencement date
Theme 1: Waste Avoidance and Reduction Objective: To promote community enterprise reuse efforts and support better practice models for reuse and reduction	Waste reduction and waste product development innovation	Establish an innovation forum or working group for additional stakeholder engagement. Could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Wollongong private enterprise / industry representatives Waste contractors and operators Investigate commercial and economic viability of opportunities with stakeholders	Convening forum and facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISJO Stakeholder identification forum input: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISJO and Councils Further viability assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISJO Councils (with specific interest) 	Year 1
	Improve regional reuse	Host a Regional Reuse Working Group to promote reuse and repair community enterprise efforts, to research innovative solutions for high volume products (e.g. plastic chairs/tables), and to establish a regional reuse monitoring framework	Convening working group and facilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISJO Stakeholder identification working group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISJO and Councils 	Year 1
	Waste Avoidance Education campaign	Support the development of programs that regionally address waste avoidance and the reduction of single use items. Facilitate regional educators forum - ongoing	ISJO; Councils; and Community Groups	Year 1

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Theme	Action	Description	Responsibility (ISJO, Councils, EPA)	Commencement date
Theme 2 & 3: Increase Recycling and Divert Waste from Landfill Objective: To increase resource recovery by improving community engagement, extending opportunities for recycling and expanding the range of materials collected	Improve material acceptance at MRF	Lobby private waste management stakeholders to investigate and implement improved processing, enhanced materials acceptance and new markets for materials	ISJO	Year 1
	Region education campaign	Deliver a regional 'recycle right' educational campaign	ISJO and Councils	Year 2
Theme 4: Manage Problem Waste Better Objective: To increase resource recovery by improving community engagement, extending opportunities for recycling and expanding the range of materials collected	Improve range of material accepted at drop off	Investigate the collection of new materials at drop-off centres for improved community recycling and household problem waste capture (e.g. textile bins)	Convening working group and facilitation: • ISJO Identification of opportunities and information sharing: • ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Region education for drop off facilities	Deliver regional education to promote consistency of messaging at drop-off centres and transfer stations	ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Delivering better clean-up services	Investigate a best practice model for kerbside clean up (including current practices across councils and other options/alternatives) and assess the costs, benefits and feasibility of the adoption of the model regionally	Convening working group and facilitation: • ISJO Identification of opportunities and information sharing: • ISJO and Councils	Year 2

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Theme	Action	Description	Responsibility (ISJO, Councils, EPA)	Commencement date
Theme 5: Reduce Litter Objective: To work with key stakeholders and the community to reduce litter volumes at priority sites To continue to collect data to inform litter reduction projects	Implement regional litter plan	Update and support implementation of the Regional Litter Plan and seek EPA project funding	ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Litter database	Progress litter database further with key partnerships (including the marine debris initiative)	Facilitated by ISJO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data input from Councils • Seek feedback from EPA 	Year 1
	Impact of Container Deposit Scheme	Track and monitor CDS beverage container collection initiatives and the impact of CDS on existing public place litter management	ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Public place bin infrastructure	Investigate innovative solutions and funding opportunities for public place bin infrastructure	ISJO Baseline input from Councils	Year 1
Theme 6: Reduce Illegal Dumping Objective: To work with key stakeholders and the community to reduce illegal dumping To seek opportunities to better manage the illegal dumping of problem and hazardous waste	Implement Illegal Dumping Plan	Update and support implementation of the Illegal Dumping Plan and seek EPA project funding	ISJO EPA	Year 1



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Theme	Action	Description	Responsibility (ISJO, Councils, EPA)	Commencement date
Theme 7: Improve Regional Governance Objective: To identify, implement and support cost-effective regional solutions to manage waste To improve regional reporting and data capture	Investigate joint procurement options	Review of ad-hoc services/minor contracts (e.g. e-waste) and develop pre-qualified suppliers panel or joint contracts	ISJO Baseline input from Councils	Year 1
	Regional Data	Collation and assessment of regional data for Regional Strategy Progress Reporting to identify trends and support future projects. Present a case to the EPA to provide data reports in a timely manner and standardise data reporting requirements across region	Facilitated by ISJO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data input from Councils Seek feedback from EPA 	Year 1
	Regional Disaster Waste Management	Develop a Regional 'Disaster Waste' Management Plan to ensure consistency & sharing infrastructure across region	Co-ordinated by ISJO Baseline input from Councils	Year 1
	Co-ordinating and identifying grant funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding / grant review to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prioritise grants to support additional ISJO resources maximise council / regional benefits collate council plans for grants 	ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Regional infrastructure needs	To monitor the region's waste infrastructure and funding needs	ISJO and Councils	Year 1
	Report annually on progress made against the Action Plan	Report to councils, ISJO GM Committee and the EPA annually on the Strategy Action Plan, and progress made against the objectives and targets for each Theme	ISJO	Year 1

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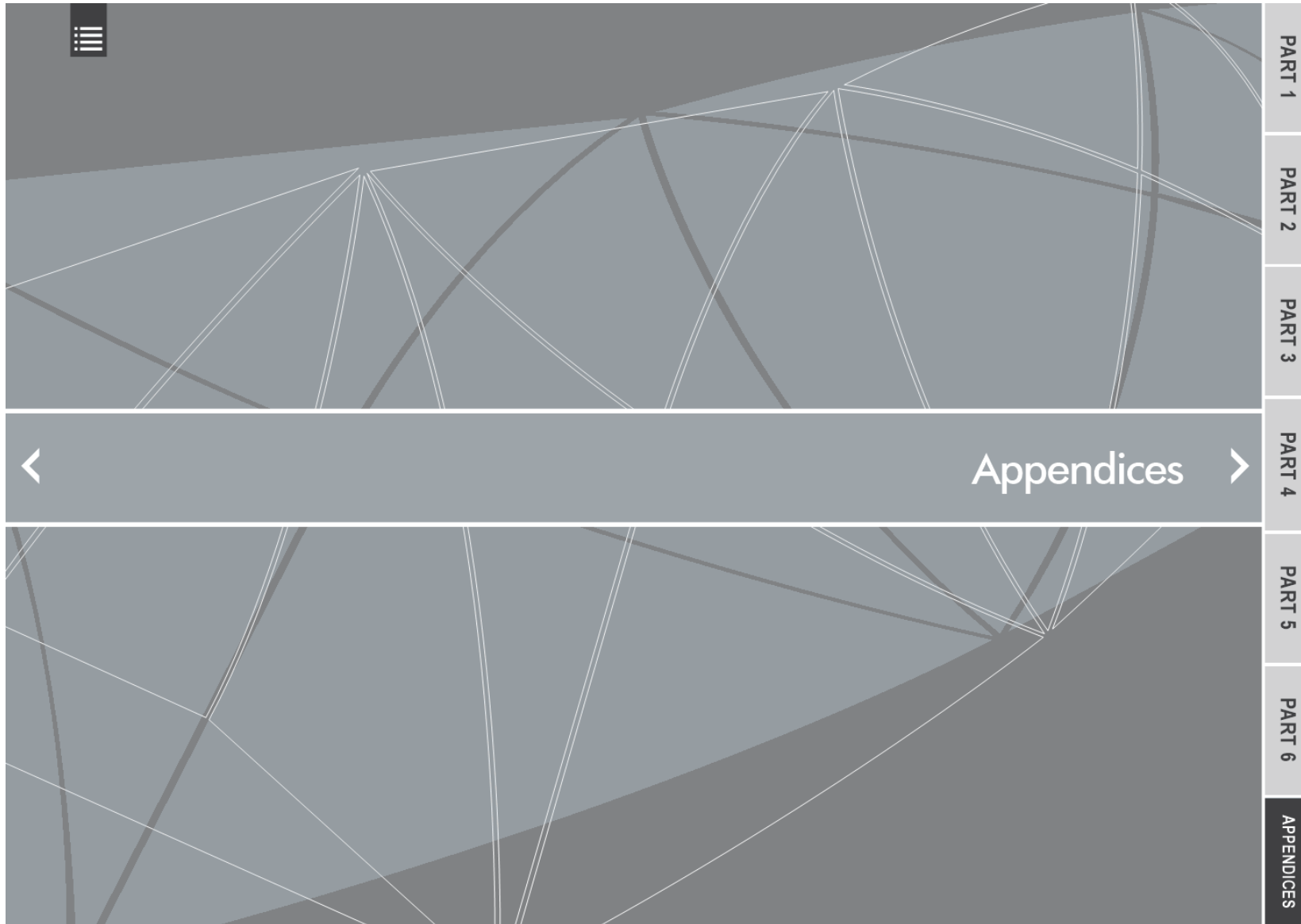
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YEAR 2 TO 4 PRIORITISED ACTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Theme	Action Description
Theme 2 & 3	Update residual waste treatment study and research the opportunities and feasibility for new or innovative materials recycling and regional triple bottom line benefits from different AWT technologies (e.g. MBT or EFW)
Theme 4	Develop regional or sub-regional proactive asbestos collection and disposal programs
Theme 5	Facilitate sharing of regional litter resources (joint contracts, educational collateral)
Theme 5	Develop regional better practice litter management documentation and consistency of regional litter messaging
Theme 6	Convene a Charitable Recyclers Working Party and develop education package for residents of drop-off protocols
Theme 6	Assess composition of illegal dumping and identify alternative waste disposal option for common materials
Theme 6	Actively target illegally dumped asbestos from domestic and commercial sources (link to C&I Working Group) and liaise with EPA on waiver of Levy

ACTIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT PRIORITISED FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION DURING THIS STRATEGY PERIOD

Theme	Action Description
Theme 1	Provide regional coordination of a reuse organisation network to capture data and generate baseline and monitoring
Theme 1	Collate and manage waste avoidance and reuse data, including development of toolkit for measuring KPIs
Theme 2 & 3	Convene a C&I/C&D Stakeholder Working Group to identify opportunities for improved waste management by these sectors
Theme 2 & 3	Establish a C&I baseline
Theme 2 & 3	Explore closed loop opportunities to recover resources (e.g. use of glass fines in civils infrastructure projects) in conjunction with key stakeholders
Theme 2 & 3	Joint Regional or Sub-Regional Residual Waste Processing Facility
Theme 4	Prepare a problem waste policy with development of acceptance criteria to help achieve regional consistency
Theme 4	Investigate bulky waste mobile solution (e.g. for polystyrene)
Theme 4	Investigate opportunities for regional bulky / clean up waste sorting
Theme 5	Conduct a risk assessment of cost of legacy funded EPA programs and lobby for continuation of funding support for treatment of problem waste
Theme 5	Deliver a litter avoidance education campaign specifically at peak tourism times (including appropriate multi-lingual considerations)
Theme 6	Consistent reporting of illegal dumping through regional waste working group to identify project opportunities
Theme 7	Facilitate knowledge sharing of best practice documentation and liaison with knowledge partners on regional issues (e.g. CALD and MUDs / Sub-divisions (incl. Waste DCPs)
Theme 7	Quarterly Working Group to discuss processing and disposal contract alignment regional solutions, including contract review and tender preparation / procurement training to support joint tendering opportunities
Theme 7	Development of Regional Policy for reporting economic / cost / environment benefits for areas which affect all councils





APPENDIX A - FULL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternative waste treatment (AWT)

Generally a facility that applies a combination of mechanical, biological and (sometimes) thermal processes to separate organic materials from a mixed residual waste stream (usually household waste).

Construction and demolition waste (C&D waste)

Solid waste sourced from construction and demolition works, including building and demolition waste, asphalt waste and excavated natural material.

Commercial and industrial waste (C&I waste)

Solid waste generated by businesses, industries (including shopping centres, restaurants and offices) and institutions (such as schools, hospitals and government offices) but not C&D waste or MSW.

Diversion rate

The proportion of all recycled materials or those otherwise recovered (through an energy-from-waste facility or composting organic waste) compared with total amount of waste generated.

Energy from waste

The process of recovering energy from waste materials: the energy is used to produce useable heat, steam, electricity or a combination of these.

E-Waste

End-of-life electronic equipment, such as televisions, computers, mobile phones, stereos and small electrical appliances (but not white goods).

Garden Organics Bin / Green Lidded Bin

Refers to the Australian Standard (AS 4123.7-2006 mobile waste containers – Part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements): bin-lid colours for household kerbside waste and recycling bins. The green lidded bin is for organic materials. These generally include weeds, grass clippings, flowers, leaves, prunings and small branches. The green lidded bin may also be used for food waste depending on the facility where the materials are taken for processing and the availability of downstream markets for the processed materials.

Landfill

The disposal of waste materials through burial. Modern landfill sites are engineered, lined and fitted with gas capture systems to minimise environmental impact.

Materials recovery facility (MRF)

A materials recovery facility handles a range of recyclables which typically have already been separated from other waste streams (e.g. by householders or businesses at the collection stage). At the MRF the materials are sorted into individual streams before being sent for recycling. Any components of the incoming

material not suitable for recycling will be separated as 'contaminants' at the MRF and generally will be landfilled.

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

Solid waste from households and local government operations, including waste placed at the kerbside for council collection and waste collected by councils from municipal parks and gardens, street sweepings, council engineering works and public council bins. This includes materials that are processed, recycled, re-used or recovered.

Problem wastes

Household products and materials in the waste and recycling stream that pose potential harm to the environment and human health and/or make the recovery and recycling of other materials more difficult or uneconomic.

Recycling

Recycling involves the collection, sorting and processing of materials presented for recycling by residents at their kerbside or in public place bins. Materials sorted at a MRF are used in the creation of new recyclable products.

Recycling rate

Proportion of an overall waste stream which is reprocessed, recycled and put back into the economy.

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Residual Bin / Red lidded bin

Refers to the Australian Standard (AS 4123.7-2006 mobile waste containers – Part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements), bin-lid colours for household kerbside waste and recycling bins. The red lidded bin is for residual waste.

Reducing waste

Reducing waste generation by avoiding or preventing the creation of waste, where possible, along the various parts of the supply chain. The aim is to use less material to achieve the same or equivalent outcome.

Resource recovery

Recycling of waste materials. Recovery may also include extracting embodied energy from waste through thermal processes.

Reuse

Items that do not require processing, and are in a suitable condition and quality to be reused in its original form

Solid waste

Unwanted solid materials and does not include liquid waste.

Waste

Includes (as defined by the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997):

- any substance (whether solid, liquid or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such

volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or

- any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance, or
- any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, processing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or
- any processed, recycled, re-used or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations, or
- any substance prescribed by the regulations to be waste.

A substance is not precluded from being waste for the purposes of this Act merely because it is or may be processed, recycled, re-used or recovered.

Waste avoidance

Waste that does not enter the waste-management system.

Waste Generation

The total amount of waste disposed of to landfill and diverted (based on available data)

Waste Generation = Landfilled + Diverted (Total recycled, reused or reprocessed)

Waste management system

Waste materials from MSW, C&I and C&D sectors that are collected kerbside, recovered from the waste stream for recycling or energy recovery or disposed to landfill.

Co-mingled Recycling / Yellow lidded bin

Refers to the Australian Standard (AS 4123.7-2006 mobile waste containers – Part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements): bin-lid colours for household kerbside waste and recycling bins. The yellow lidded bin is for dry recyclable materials. These generally include paper, cardboard, glass, some hard plastics and ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The type of recyclable materials collected in the yellow lid bin can vary depending on the facility where the materials are taken for further separation and the availability of downstream markets for the materials.

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APPENDIX B - ISJO BOARD AND STAFFING STRUCTURE



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APPENDIX C - STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Council Name Interviewed	Interviewees
Kiama	Paul Czulowski Josephine St Johns
Shellharbour	Courtney Williams Sue Fletcher
Shoalhaven	David Hojem Fiona Schreurs
Wollongong	Wayde Peterson
Wingecaribee	Chris Murphy Esther Landells



Company / Council Name	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Workshop 3
Jacobs	Louise Cannon Tanya Henley Gavin Hull	Louise Cannon Tanya Henley	Tanya Henley Gavin Hull
ISJO	Lesley Scarlett Brian MacDonald James Vincent Yvette Barrs	Lesley Scarlett (Morning) Brian MacDonald James Vincent	Lesley Scarlett (Morning) Brian MacDonald James Vincent Yvette Barrs
Kiama	Paul Czulowski	Paul Czulowski	Paul Czulowski Josephine St John
Shellharbour	Courtney Williams Sue Fletcher	Courtney Williams Kathleen Packer	Courtney Williams Kathleen Packer
Shoalhaven	David Hojem Fiona Schreurs	David Hojem	David Hojem
Wollongong	Fiona Netting	Wayde Peterson	Greg Doyle Mark Roebuck Joel Coulton Vanni De Luca
Wingecaribee	Esther Landells	Chris Murphy Esther Landells	Chris Murphy



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APPENDIX D - COUNCIL 2015/16 DATA TABLES

DOMESTIC WASTE SERVICES INFORMATION

Council	Waste Collection	Waste Type	Bin Size	Frequency
Kiama	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	140	fortnightly
		Recycling	240	weekly
		FOGO	240	weekly
	Clean-up collection	Residual	scheduled	bi-annual
	Self haul	Recycling	n/a	n/a
		Organics	n/a	n/a
Shellharbour	Kerbside Container Collections	residual	240	fortnightly
		recycling	240	fortnightly
		FOGO	240	weekly
	Clean-up collection	All	on call	annual
	Self haul	Residual	n/a	n/a
		Recycling	n/a	n/a
		Organics	n/a	n/a
Shoalhaven	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	120	weekly
		Recycling	240	fortnightly
	Clean-up collection	All	on call	
	Self haul	Residual	n/a	n/a
		Recycling	n/a	n/a
		Organics	n/a	n/a
Wingecarribee	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	80	weekly
		Recycling	240	fortnightly
		GO	240	fortnightly
	Clean-up collection	Residual	on call	bi-annual
	Self haul	Residual	n/a	n/a
		Recycling	n/a	n/a
		Organics	n/a	n/a

Council	Waste Collection	Waste Type	Bin Size	Frequency
Wollongong	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	120	weekly
		Recycling	240	fortnightly
		GO	240	fortnightly
	Clean-up collection	Residual / Recycling	on call	bi-annual
	Self haul	Residual	n/a	n/a
		Recycling	n/a	n/a
		Organics	n/a	n/a

FOGO = Food Organics and Garden Organics (mixed) collection.

GO = Garden Organics collection.

* It should be noted that the roll out of FOGO collection occurred during 2015/16 in Kiama and during 2016/17 in Shellharbour, and prior to roll out households were offered a Garden Organics (GO) collection service



Council Collection and Processing/Disposal Contracts Information

Council	Waste Collection	Waste Type	Collection Contractor	Contract Expiry	Site / Site Operator	Processing/Disposal Contract Expiry	Onward destination
Kiama	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	Kiama Council	on-going	Dunmore Landfill, Shellharbour City Council	rolling	N/A
		Recycling	Kiama Council	on-going	Kembla Grange Transfer Station	30-Jun-26	Visy Smithfield
		FOGO	Kiama Council	on-going	SoilCo Kembla Grange	30-Jun-21	N/A
	Clean-up collection	Residual	Kiama Council	on-going	Minnamurra Resource Recovery Centre	rolling	Dunmore Landfill, Shellharbour City Council
	Self haul	Recycling			Minnamurra Resource Recovery Centre	30-Jun-26	Visy, Smithfield
		Organics			Minnamurra Resource Recovery Centre	30-Jun-21	SoilCo, Kembla Grange
Shellharbour	Kerbside Container Collections	residual	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Dunmore Landfill, Shellharbour City Council	on-going	N/A
		recycling	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Kembla Grange Transfer Station	30-Jun-26	Visy Smithfield
		FOGO	Remondis	30-Jun-21	SoilCo Kembla Grange	rolling **	
	Clean-up collection	All	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Dunmore Landfill, Shellharbour City Council	on-going	Market or Dunmore landfill
	Self haul	Residual			Dunmore Transfer Station, Shellharbour City Council	on-going	Dunmore Landfill
		Recycling			Dunmore Transfer Station, Shellharbour City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or Dunmore landfill
		Organics			Dunmore Transfer Station, Shellharbour City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or Dunmore landfill

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Council	Waste Collection	Waste Type	Collection Contractor	Contract Expiry	Site / Site Operator	Processing/Disposal Contract Expiry	Onward destination
Shoalhaven	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	SUEZ	30-Jun-20	West Nowra Landfill, Shoalhaven City Council	on-going	N/A
		Recycling	SUEZ	30-Jun-20	Shoalhaven Recycling	30-Jun-20	N/A
		Organics	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Clean-up collection	Residual	Shoalhaven City Council	on-going	West Nowra Landfill, Shoalhaven City Council	on-going	N/A
		Recycling	Shoalhaven City Council	on-going	Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility, Shoalhaven City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or West Nowra landfill
		Organics	Shoalhaven City Council	on-going	Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility, Shoalhaven City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or West Nowra landfill
	Self haul	Residual			Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility, Shoalhaven City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	West Nowra Landfill
		Recycling			Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility, Shoalhaven City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or West Nowra landfill
		Organics			Recycling and Waste Transfer Facility, Shoalhaven City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or West Nowra landfill
Wingecarribee	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	JR Richards & Sons	30-Jun-24	Suez ARRT	30-Jun-24	N/A
		Recycling	JR Richards & Sons	30-Jun-24	Spring Farm MRF	30-Jun-24	N/A
		GO	JR Richards & Sons	30-Jun-24	RRC Barrima Road, Wingecarribee Shire Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market
	Clean-up collection	Residual	JR Richards & Sons	30-Jun-24	Suez ARRT	30-Jun-24	N/A
	Self haul	Residual			Suez ARRT	30-Jun-24	N/A
		Recycling			RRC Barrima Road, Wingecarribee Shire Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or SUEZ ARRT
		Organics			RRC Barrima Road, Wingecarribee Shire Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market

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Council	Waste Collection	Waste Type	Collection Contractor	Contract Expiry	Site / Site Operator	Processing/Disposal Contract Expiry	Onward destination
Wollongong	Kerbside Container Collections	Residual	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Whytes Gully Landfill, Wollongong City Council	on-going	N/A
		Recycling	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Kembla Grange to Visy Smithfield	30-Jun-26	Visy Smithfield
		GO	Remondis	30-Jun-21	SoilCo Kembla Grange	30-Jun-21	N/A
	Clean-up collection	Residual	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Whytes Gully Landfill, Wollongong City Council	on-going	Whytes Gully Landfill
		Recycling	Remondis	30-Jun-21	Whytes Gully RRC, Wollongong City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or Whytes Gully Landfill
	Self haul	Residual			Whytes Gully Landfill, Wollongong City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Whytes Gully Landfill
		Recycling			Whytes Gully RRC, Wollongong City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or Whytes Gully Landfill
		Organics			Whytes Gully Org, Wollongong City Council	ad-hoc - as and when needed	Market or Whytes Gully Landfill



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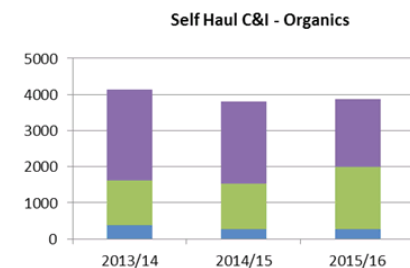
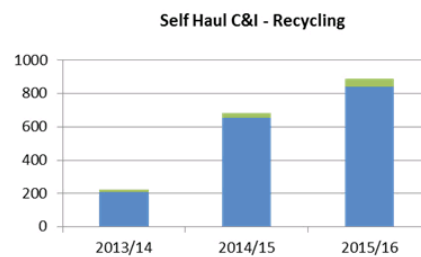
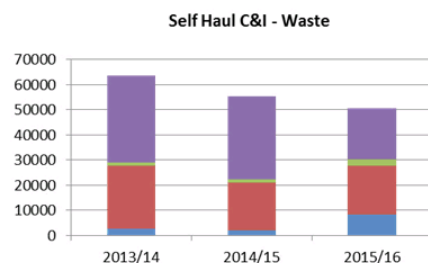
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Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Tonnages at Council Sites

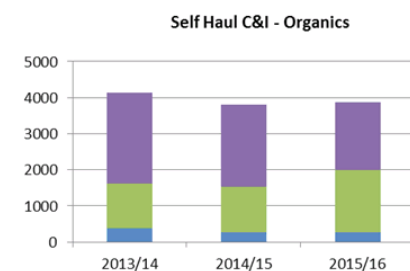
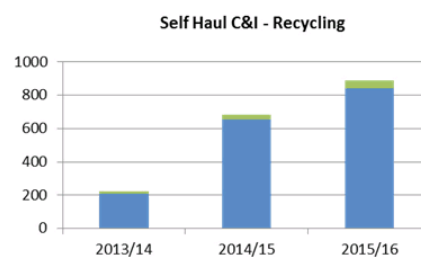
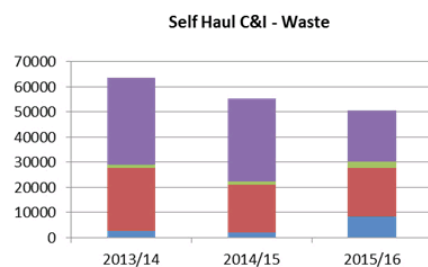


Waste Wollongong
Waste Wingecarribee
Waste Shoalhaven
Waste Shellharbour

Recycling Wingecarribee
Recycling Shellharbour

Organics Wollongong
Organics Wingecarribee
Organics Shellharbour

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Tonnages at Council Sites



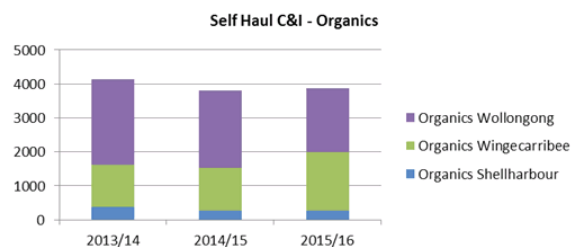
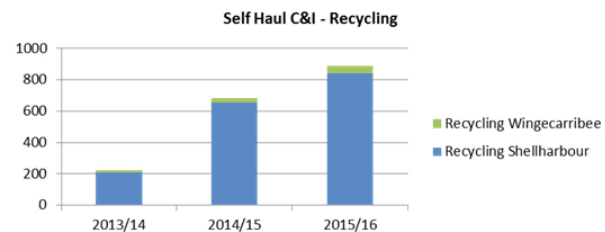
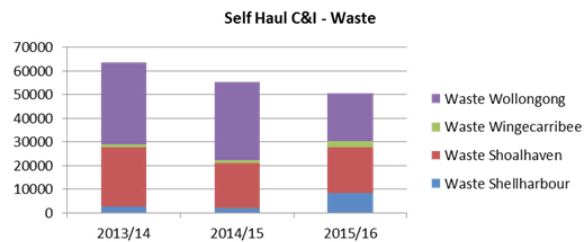
Waste Wollongong
Waste Wingecarribee
Waste Shoalhaven
Waste Shellharbour

Recycling Wingecarribee
Recycling Shellharbour

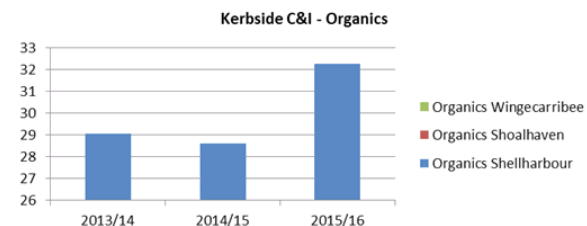
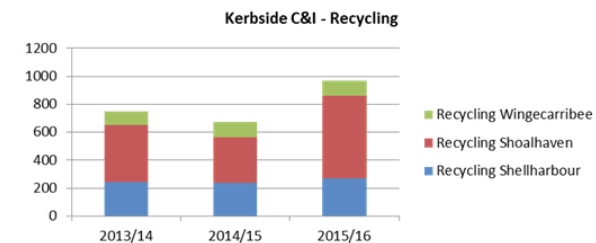
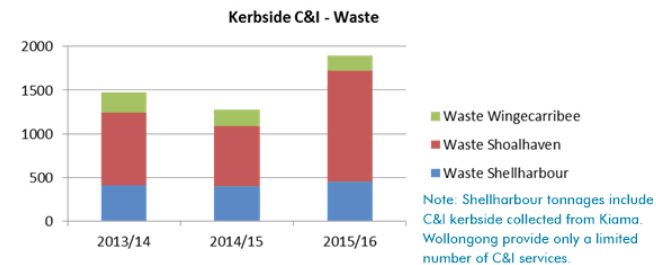
Organics Wollongong
Organics Wingecarribee
Organics Shellharbour



Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Tonnes at Council Sites



Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Tonnes from Council Collection Services





APPENDIX E - RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY CHANGES

Summary of Changes to relevant Legislation and Policy

Key Legislation / Policy	Recent Changes impacting the Strategy
POEO (Waste) Regulations 2014 ¹¹	<p>The Waste Regulation sets out provisions dealing with the operational characteristics of waste facilities, including waste storage and transportation, waste tracking and record-keeping, payment of the waste and environment levy, and exemptions to the levy¹². It also sets requirements for the management of hazardous wastes such as asbestos.</p> <p>Recent changes to the Waste Regulation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower thresholds for the amount of waste that a facility can store or process before it must hold an environment protection licence • requirements for facilities recovering, recycling, processing or storing wastes and which are liable for the waste levy to have a weighbridge to accurately record waste movements • new interstate tracking requirements and new limits on waste transportation distances making it an offence to dispose of waste more than 150 kilometres for where it was generated (proximity principal) – it should be noted that the EPA has since proposed the removal of the proximity principle offence and the introduction of new penalties for not reporting interstate transport of waste, due to enforcement challenges reform to the resource recovery exemption system as a measure to support the waste levy framework, by shifting the point at which the levy is paid from the landfill gate to the recycling gate, and removing the incentive to stockpile, misclassify or illegally dump non-recyclable residuals. Change was also made to how raw mulch is managed through the introduction of the Raw Mulch Order (EPA, 2016) and the Raw Mulch Exemption (EPA, 2016) has led to extensive investment in improved composting facilities across NSW and better product standards. Many of these facilities are not required to report to the EPA as they are not of a sufficient size. • revised provisions addressing the immobilisation of high-risk contaminants through better classification of waste and clarification of what treatment must be undertaken to reclassify waste under an immobilised contaminants approval

¹¹Main provisions of the 2014 Waste Regulations, Environmental Protection Authority video and factsheet webpage <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/poeo-reg-2014.htm>

¹²Payment of waste contributions (also referred to as a waste and environment levy) by the occupiers of licensed waste facilities for each tonne of waste received at the facility or generated in a particular area.



Key Legislation / Policy	Recent Changes impacting the Strategy
NSW WARR Strategy 2014-21 and the NSW 2021 plan	<p>The WARR Strategy 2014-21 provides a high level framework for setting priorities and a long term direction for improved management of wastes and recycling. It has six key result areas to enable targeted action this is driven by the international Waste Hierarchy (see Section 3.1.1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Avoid and reduce waste generation • Key Result Area 2: Increase recycling • Key Result Area 3: Divert more waste from landfill • Key Result Area 4: Manage problem wastes better • Key Result Area 5: Reduce litter • Key Result Area 6: Reduce illegal dumping <p>Councils are required to contribute to meeting state targets provided for each Key Result Area by 2021/22.</p> <p>The NSW 2021 plan sets the governments agenda for change in NSW through the 'NSW 2021: A plan to make NSW number one', and provides a mandate for developing regional waste strategies and collaboration to deliver the 'Waste Less Recycle More' initiative.</p>



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Key Legislation / Policy	Recent Changes impacting the Strategy
Waste Less, Recycle More (WLRM) Funding Initiative	<p>The NSW Government's WLRM funding initiative commenced in 2014-17 and was extended another 4 years for the period 2017-21, using money contributed by the NSW waste levy. The original funding amount was \$465m, and the extension is \$337m. It provides funding for regional coordination and strategy for the greater Sydney region, as well as new waste and recycling infrastructure, organics collections, local council projects and programs tackling illegal dumping and litter.</p> <p>A number of areas targeted by the extended funding program are discussed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aboriginal Communities Waste Management Program aims to develop effective waste management systems through delivery agreements and improved infrastructure • The Reduce Illegal Dumping Strategy 2017-20 (draft) aims to reduce illegal dumping adopting a stakeholder engagement and capacity building approach. Focus areas include improved waste management from construction, demolition and infrastructure sites, partnering with planning authorities and services to ensure approvals lead to lawful waste management, providing operational support for illegal dumping prevention and clean-up, development of a communication plan and educational materials for stakeholders, and behaviour change programs to target illegal dumping in medium- to high- density residential areas. • The Litter Prevention Strategy 2017-20 (draft) addresses the Premier's Priority objective for reducing litter volume. It highlights five approaches that will be undertaken to work towards the state's litter target, including rewarding responsible behaviour through a NSW container deposit scheme, education and awareness, support for renewed infrastructure and clean-up through Community and Council Litter Prevention Grants, regulation and enforcement, and evaluation and monitoring. • The Waste Less, Recycle More Education Strategy 2016-21 has been introduced to drive education and behaviour change initiatives to help achieve NSW waste and recycling targets. An updated plan will be developed for 2017-21. <p>Further information the WLRM initiative is available on the EPA's website¹³.</p>
NSW Premier's Priorities and the NSW Container Deposit Scheme	<p>The NSW Government has identified litter as 1 of its 12 priority areas. It aims to reduce litter by 40% (volume-based measure) by 2020 from a 2013/14 baseline.</p> <p>To support this priority objective, NSW will introduce a container deposit scheme to help tackle litter in NSW from December 2017. Under the scheme, 10c will be awarded on the return of empty eligible beverage containers to an approved NSW collection depot or reverse vending machine (RVM). Larger types of high-tech RVMs with multi-stream options will become prevalent for deposit of greater numbers and bulk quantities of compliant drink containers.</p>

¹³For details on WLRM funding initiative, visit the NSW EPA website at <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastestrategy/index.htm>



Key Legislation / Policy	Recent Changes impacting the Strategy
NSW Energy from Waste (EfW) Policy Statement 2016 ¹⁴ and the Eligible Waste Fuels Guidelines 2016 ¹⁵	<p>The Policy Statement sets out a framework and overarching criteria in NSW which apply to facilities proposing to thermally treat waste or waste-derived materials for the recovery of energy (referred to as 'Energy from Waste' facilities or 'Waste to Energy' facilities). Based on the current EPA's definitions for the NSW WARR targets, the recovery performance from an EfW cannot be included in the NSW EPA Recycling target of 70% but can contribute to the diversion from landfill target of 75%. As a consequence where an EfW facility is being considered and there will be a movement of residual waste away from an AWT facility, there will be a decrease in recycling rate reported.</p> <p>Eligible waste fuels are those materials considered by the EPA to pose a low risk of harm to the environment and human health due to their origin, composition and consistency. The Guidelines have been designed to support the EfW Policy Statement. Any facility proposing to thermally treat a waste or waste-derived material that is not listed as an eligible waste fuel must meet the requirements of an EfW.</p>
Product Stewardship	<p>New product stewardship schemes include Australia's Paintback¹⁶ recycling scheme founded by members of Australia's paint industry. It comprises of a new waste collection and treatment service offering professional and home painters a convenient option for disposing of unwanted paint and packaging. The scheme aims to have a collection service within 20 to 40 kilometres of 85% of the population within five years.</p> <p>The National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme was established in 2011 and aims to achieve an 80% recycling rate by 2021.</p> <p>The Australian Packaging Covenant is a voluntary scheme focused on sustainable packaging design, recycling of used packaging and reduction of litter from packaging. It is an agreement between government and industry (with organisations signing up to a range of commitments) to find and fund solutions to address packaging sustainability issues. It has finalised its first 5 year strategy and will relaunch an enhanced covenant strategy in 2017.</p>
The Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan and Illawarra-Shoalhaven Urban Development Program: Update 2016	The NSW Government released a Regional Plan for the Illawarra-Shoalhaven region in November 2015 and the Illawarra-Shoalhaven Urban Development Program: Update 2016. They provide an evidence-based plan to build a resilient community capable of adapting to changing social, economic and environmental circumstances, and embracing innovation, growth and development. It acknowledges the high environmental and economic value of the region, and aims to develop a long term waste management capacity as the population and development of the region increases.

¹⁴NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement, Environmental Protection Authority (2015) <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/150011enfromwasteps.pdf>

¹⁵NSW Eligible Waste Fuels Guidelines, Environmental Protection Authority (2016) <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/waste-fuels-guide-160756.pdf>

¹⁶More information available on the Paintback recycling scheme at <http://www.paintback.com.au/>



APPENDIX F - COUNCIL WORKSHOP SUMMARIES



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Draft Shoalhaven Local Approvals Policy 2017



DRAFT Shoalhaven Local Approvals Policy 2017

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All proposed deletions are shown as ~~strikethrough~~ and proposed additions are highlighted.

Document history

Version Number	Date Adopted by Council	Resolution Number	Date of Commencement	Type
1				Draft – Post Exhibition
2				

In accordance with s.165 of the Local Government Act 1993, the Shoalhaven Local Approvals Policy is automatically revoked 12 months after the declaration of the poll for a general election of the Council.

DRAFT Shoalhaven Local Approvals Policy 2017

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of a Local Approvals Policy (LAP) is to provide exemptions from the need for approval and outline the criteria for those activities where approval is required.

1.2 Application

The Shoalhaven LAP applies to all land within the Shoalhaven Local Government Area (LGA) except certain land under the jurisdiction of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*).

The Shoalhaven LAP applies to approvals under the *Roads Act 1993* and Section 68 activities as prescribed by the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act):

<p>Part A: Structures or places of public entertainment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Install a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure on land. <p>Part B: Water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Carry out water supply work. 2 Draw water from a council water supply or a standpipe or sell water so drawn. 3 Install, alter, disconnect or remove a meter connected to a service pipe. 4 Carry out sewerage work. 5 Carry out stormwater drainage work. 6 Connect a private drain or sewer with a public drain or sewer under the control of a council or with drain or sewer which connects with such a public drain or sewer. <p>Part C: Management of waste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 For fee or reward, transport waste over or under a public place. 2 Place waste in a public place. 3 Place a waste storage container in a public place. 4 Dispose of waste into a sewer of the council. 5 Install, construct or alter a waste treatment device or a human waste storage facility or a drain connected to any such device or facility. 6 Operate a system of sewage management (within the meaning of section 68A). 	<p>Part D: Community land</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Engage in a trade or business. 2 Direct or procure a theatrical, musical or other entertainment for the public. 3 Construct a temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment. 4 For fee or reward, play a musical instrument or sing. 5 Set up, operate or use a loudspeaker or sound amplifying device. 6 Deliver a public address or hold a religious service or public meeting. <p>Part E: Public roads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Swing or hoist goods across or over any part of a public road by means of a lift, hoist or tackle projecting over the footway. 2 Expose or allow to be exposed (whether for sale or otherwise) any article in or on or so as to overhang any part of the road or outside a shop window or doorway abutting the road, or hang an article beneath an awning over the road. <p>Part F: Other activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Operate a public car park. 2 Operate a caravan park or camping ground. 3 Operate a manufactured home estate. 4 Install a domestic oil or solid fuel heating appliance, other than a portable appliance. 5 Install or operate amusement devices. 7 Use a standing vehicle or any article for the purpose of selling any article in a public place. 10 Carry out an activity prescribed by the regulations or an activity of a class or description prescribed by the regulations. <p><i>Note: Section 68 Part F 6, 8 and 9 have been repealed.</i></p>
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1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the Shoalhaven LAP are to:

- Provide an integrated framework for dealing with applications for approval with clear guidelines.
- Apply common and consistent requirements and procedures for the relevant types of approvals.
- Ensure consistency and fairness in the manner in which the Shoalhaven City Council (Council) deals with applications for approval.
- Make Council's policies and requirements for approvals readily accessible and understandable to the community.

1.4 Structure

The Shoalhaven LAP is in three parts as per Section 158 of the *LG Act*.

- **Part 1: Exemptions** - outlines the circumstances in which a person is not required to obtain a particular approval. Section A covers exemptions provided for under State Government Legislation. Section B outlines local exemptions applicable only to Shoalhaven.
- **Part 2: Criteria** - is the criteria which must be considered by Council when determining whether or not to grant approval to a particular activity. Section A covers criteria provided for under State Government Legislation. Section B outlines local criteria applicable only to Shoalhaven.
- **Part 3: Other matters** - includes information on the processing of an application and other relevant matters.

1.5 Exempt works and activities

There are some works and activities that can be undertaken without the need to apply for approval provided that they meet certain criteria and standards. These works and activities are listed in a wide range of documents and include the Local Government Regulations and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Local Government Act and Regulations

The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and the Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 specify works or activities that are exempt.

This LAP forms part of the exemptions under the *LG Act*. It lists further works and activities that may, under certain circumstances, be carried out without requiring the approval of Council.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* calls up various exemptions including:

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 for building works and other activities on private land such as landscaping.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) for works undertaken by public authorities such as the construction of school rooms, installation of street furniture, playground equipment, etc.
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions) for the erection of tents and marquees on private land or for community events.
- Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014 and Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan (Jerberra Estate) 2014 provides exemptions for specified activities within certain zones that can be carried out without development consent such as dairies (pasture based), solid fuel heaters and temporary events on public land/public roads/associated temporary structures.

2 Part 1: Exemptions

This part specifies those activities that may be undertaken without obtaining separate approval of Council under Section 68 of the *LG Act*. The exemptions apply to those activities which are of a minor or common nature and which have comparatively minimal impact.

The activities must be conducted in accordance with the provisions outlined in this LAP and relevant legislation. If you cannot meet these provisions, approval will be required. If subsequent activities involve an increase over and above the exemption circumstances shown in this Part, then approval will be required for the further activity.

Advisory Note: The exemptions outlined in this document are given in the belief that those activities can function effectively without Council involvement provided that all appropriate guidelines are complied with by the operator. There are, however, other activities that require some degree of regulating and/or co-ordination. In these cases an application and approval is required.

2.1 Section A: Legislative exemptions

The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and the Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005:

- List activities that are exempt from the need for approval.
- Specify conditions applicable to exemptions. Reference should be made to the relevant provisions before proceeding with the proposed activity.

An outline of the legislative exemptions is below.

Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005	
Conditional Exemptions	
Clause 9	<p>(1) The prior approval of the council is not required for:</p> <p>(a) the installation of a manufactured home on land within a manufactured home estate, so long as:</p> <p>(i) it is designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the relevant requirements of Division 4, and</p> <p>(ii) it is not occupied by any person until a certificate of completion has been issued for it, or</p> <p>(b) the installation of an associated structure on land within a manufactured home estate, so long as it is designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the relevant requirements of Division 4.</p> <p>(2) An exemption provided for by this clause applies in respect of the installation of a manufactured home only if such installation is carried out by or with the consent of the holder of the approval to operate the manufactured home estate concerned.</p> <p>(3) An exemption provided for by this clause does not apply to the installation of a manufactured home on flood liable land if the council has notified in writing the holder of the approval to operate the manufactured home estate concerned, before that installation, that the land is flood liable land.</p> <p>(4) An exemption provided for by this clause does not apply to the installation of manufactured homes, or associated structures, of more than one storey in height.</p>
Clause 74	<p>Installation of moveable dwellings and associated structures in caravan parks and camping grounds, provided the structure is designed, constructed and installed with the relevant provisions of the Regulations, the site is not liable to flooding and the installation occurs with the consent of the holder of the approval to operate the caravan park or camping ground concerned.</p>

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Clause 77(a)	Installation of not more than 2 caravans, campervans or tents on any land, so long as they are not occupied for more than 2 days at a time and are not occupied for more than 60 days (in total) in any single period of 12 months.
Clause 77(b)	Installation of not more than one caravan or campervan on land occupied by the owner of the caravan or campervan in connection with that owner's dwelling-house, so long as it is used for habitation only by the owner or by members of the owner's household and is maintained in a safe and healthy condition.
Clause 77(c)	Installation of a caravan or campervan on pastoral or agricultural land, so long as it is merely occupied seasonally by persons employed in pastoral or agricultural operations on the land.
Unconditional Exemptions	
Clause 78	Installation of a caravan, campervan or tent on Crown reserves or on land that is reserved or dedicated under the <i>Forestry Act 1916</i> .

Local Government (General) Regulation 2005	
Exemptions: Drawing of water by Council employees (B2 activity)	
Clause 24	An employee of a council acting in the course of his or her employment may draw water from a water supply system or standpipe without the prior approval of the council.
Exemptions: Transport waste (C1 activity)	
Clause 48(a)	The transporting of waste over or under a public place for fee or reward if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity is licensed under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>, or • The activity is being carried out in the Sydney metropolitan area as defined in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act, or • The waste is being transported through the area of the Council and is not being collected or deposited in that area.
Exemptions: Place waste in a public place (C2 activity)	
Clause 48(b)	The placing of waste in a public place, if done in accordance with arrangements instituted by the Council.
Exemptions: Install, construct or alter a waste treatment device (C5 activity)	
Clause 48(e)	The installation, construction or alteration of a waste treatment device, if that installation, construction or alteration is done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the authority of a licence in force under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>. • In a vessel used for navigation. • In a motor vehicle registered under the <i>Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997</i> that is used primarily for road transport.
Exemptions: Domestic grey water diversion (Note: not permitted on unsewered properties) (F10 activity)	
Clause 75A	Installation and operation of a system for diverting greywater generated on a residential premises (single dwelling only) to a garden or lawn on those premises, but does not include the manual collection (single dwelling) and re-use of greywater. Domestic greywater diversion may be carried out without the prior approval of the council if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) it is carried out in accordance with the Plumbing and Drainage Code of Practice, and b) a sewage management facility is not installed on the premises concerned, and c) the following performance standards are achieved: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the prevention of the spread of disease by micro-organisms, ii. the prevention of the spread of foul odours, iii. the prevention of contamination of water, iv. the prevention of degradation of soil and vegetation,

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	<p>v. the discouragement of insects and vermin,</p> <p>vi. ensuring that persons do not come into contact with untreated sewage or effluent (whether treated or not) in their ordinary activities on the premises concerned,</p> <p>vii. the minimisation of any adverse impacts on the amenity of the premises concerned and surrounding lands.</p> <p><i>Note: Greywater means waste water from washing machines, laundry tubs, showers, hand basins and baths, but does not include waste water from a kitchen, toilet, urinal or bidet.</i></p>
Exemptions: Operate a system of sewage management (C6 activity)	
Clause 48(f)	<p>So much of the operation of a system of sewage management as is limited to an action carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the authority of a licence in force under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, or • In a vessel used for navigation, or • In a motor vehicle registered under the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997 that is used primarily for road transport.
Clause 47	<p>Despite the other provisions of this Regulation, a person who purchases (or otherwise acquires) land on which any sewage management facilities are installed or constructed may operate a system of sewage management without the approval required under Section 68 of the <i>LG Act</i> for the period of 3 months after the date on which the land is transferred or otherwise conveyed to the person (whether or not an approval is in force, as at that date, in relation to the operation of a system of sewage management on that land).</p> <p>Further, if the person duly applies, within the period of 2 months after the date on which the land is transferred or otherwise conveyed to the person, for approval to operate the system of sewage management concerned, the person may continue to operate that system of sewage management without approval until the application is finally determined.</p>
Exemptions: Use of a loudspeaker or amplifying device on community land (D5 activity)	
Clause 49	<p>A loudspeaker or sound amplifying device may be set up, operated or used on community land without the prior approval of the council if it is done in accordance with a notice erected on the land by the council or if it is done in the circumstances specified, in relation to the setting up, operation or use (as the case may be), in Part 1 of the local approvals policy applying to the land. Refer to criteria outlined in Part 1: Local Exemptions.</p> <p><i>Note: This LAP does not provide a Local Exemption to activity D5.</i></p>
Exemptions: Domestic oil or solid fuel heating appliance (F4 activity)	
Clause 70	<p>A domestic oil or solid fuel heating appliance (other than a portable appliance) may be installed without the prior approval of the Council if details of the appliance are included in plans and specifications for the relevant building approved under Part 4A of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>.</p>
Exemptions: Operation of a public car park (F1 activity)	
Clause 66	<p>A public car park may be operated without the prior approval of the Council if approval for its erection or operation has already been given by the Council in connection with another approval or development consent and the car park complies with any applicable conditions of that approval or development consent.</p>
Exemptions: Amusement devices (F5 activity)	
Clause 71	<p>Amusement devices not required to be registered under the Work Health and Safety Regulation may be installed or operated without the prior approval of the Council.</p>
Clause 75	<p>A small amusement device may be installed or operated without the prior approval of Council if:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground or other surface on which the device is to be or has been erected is sufficiently firm to sustain the device while it is in operation and is not dangerous because of its slope or irregularity or for any other reason, The device is registered under the Work Health and Safety Regulation, The device is erected and operated in accordance with all conditions relating to its erection or operation set out in the current certificate of registration issued for the device under those Regulations, There exists for the device a current log book within the meaning of those Regulations, In the case of a device that is to be or is installed in a building, fire egress is not obstructed, There is in force a contract of insurance or indemnity for the device that complies with clause 74 (see below). <p>In the Regulation, small amusement device means an amusement device that is designed primarily for the use of children 12 years of age or under (includes such amusement devices as mini-Ferris wheels, battery operated cars and miniature railways but, in the case of rotating amusement devices, includes only those devices that have a maximum rotation of 14 revolutions per minute).</p>
Clause 74	<p>It is a condition of an approval to install or operate an amusement device that there must be in force a contract of insurance or indemnity that indemnifies to an unlimited extent (or up to an amount of not less than \$10,000,000 in respect of each accident) each person who would be liable for damages for death or personal injury arising out of the operation or use of the device and any total or partial failure or collapse of the device against that liability.</p>

2.2 Section B: Local exemptions

In addition to the legislative exemptions available under the Local Government Regulations, the following activity under Section 68 of the *LG Act* is exempt from the need to obtain an approval of Council, in the circumstances specified below:

S68 Part D – Community Land	
<i>Ceremonies on Public Land (D6 Activity)</i>	
Criteria	<p>Small private functions including ceremonies and religious services are exempt from the need for approval provided they comply with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum number of people (including children) at the private function is 50 (total). Maximum duration of the function is 3 hours (including set up/pack up). The area is available to be shared with the general public (i.e. the public reserve is for the use and enjoyment by all and public access must not be restricted in any way). Infrastructure is limited to a personal pop up marquee (maximum 3m x 3m), one table and 10 chairs (that can be carried in and out of the reserve). Larger marquees are not permitted. Public Address (PA) systems are not permitted. The wedding reception is held at a separate venue. Function areas must be located a minimum of 25m from playgrounds, amenities buildings and private residential boundaries. The function must not also block access to other public facilities such pathways and car parks. The reserve may only be used between the following hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday to Saturday 10am to 10pm Sunday 10am to 8pm No fencing or other barriers are permitted. The area is to be left in a clean and tidy condition, and arrangements made for the collection/ removal of any waste generated as a result of the private function.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service of any alcohol (where permitted – noting that some reserves in the Shoalhaven are declared as Alcohol Free Zones) will be carried out by a person(s) with a valid Responsible Service of Alcohol accreditation. Police must also be notified of any function serving alcohol. • Fireworks are not permitted. • No helium filled balloons to be used on any playing field, sportsground or reserves. No balloons, helium filled or otherwise, to be released in or around any Council owned playing field, sportsground or reserves. • Parking is permitted in allocated parking areas only. Vehicles are not permitted to enter the public reserve or beach. • If the function is a wedding, only biodegradable confetti, bubbles or loose rose petals are to be used. • If the function is a wedding, multiple ceremonies that are facilitated by a wedding planner or celebrant in the same location and on the same day are not permitted.
Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any variation to the above will require an approval under Part 2 of this LAP. • Refer to Council's Private Functions on Public Reserves Policy.

3 Part 2: Criteria

Part 2 of the LAP focuses on the considerations and criteria applied by Council in determining whether to give or refuse an approval of a particular kind of activity under Section 68 of the *LG Act* or where required under Sections 125, 138 or 139A of the *Roads Act 1993*.

In order to achieve the objectives of the policy, in terms of creating an atmosphere which provides for activities which do not adversely impact on the amenity of residents and visitors, the following requirements outlined in Section 89 of the *LG Act* will be taken into consideration in the assessment of all applications.

In determining an application, Council:

- Must not approve the application if the activity or the carrying out of the activity for which approval is sought would not comply with the requirements of any relevant regulation, and
- Must take into consideration any criteria in a local policy adopted by Council which are relevant to the subject-matter of the application, and
- Must take into consideration the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

If no requirements are prescribed and no criteria are adopted, Council in determining an application is to:

- Take into consideration, in addition to the principles of ecologically sustainable development, all matters relevant to the application, and
- Seek to give effect to the applicant's objectives to the extent to which they are compatible with the public interest.

In considering the public interest the matters the council is to consider include:

- Protection of the environment, and
- Protection of public health, safety and convenience, and
- Any items of cultural and heritage significance which might be affected.

The LG (General) Regulation 2005 and the LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 prescribe a number of matters that must be considered by Council when dealing with an application.

Legislative considerations and criteria have been paraphrased within this Part. Reference should be made to relevant Regulation for specific details. Local considerations and criteria have also been referenced in this part for the following activities:

- Water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage work.
- Management of waste.
- Outdoor dining and perimeter barricades.
- Menu boards/ A-frames/ advertising signs and outdoor furniture
- Events (theatre/entertainment/music, temporary enclosures, loudspeaker/sound amplifying device, ceremonies).
- Selling food or articles in a public place (mobile food vehicles, temporary food stalls food vans; display of goods and/ or merchandise).
- Installation of solid fuel or domestic oil heater.
- Installation of manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure on flood liable land.
- Operate a caravan park/camping ground/ manufactured home estate.

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Advisory Notes:

In some cases, approval may be required under the *LG Act* and the *Roads Act 1993*. Where both Acts apply, a single approval will be issued.

Where an activity requires approval under the *LG Act* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, approvals may be applied for as part of the Development Application.

Where a departure or a variation is sought from the criteria contained in this Policy, the departure or variation must be supported by a Council resolution.

Where there is an inconsistency between the *LG Act* or the relevant Local Government Regulations (LG Regulations) and the Shoalhaven LAP, the *LG Act* or the LG Regulations will prevail.

3.1 Section A: Legislative Criteria

The LG (General) Regulation 2005, the LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 and *Roads Act 1993* prescribe a number of matters that must be considered by Council when dealing with an application. Reference should be made to both LG Regulations and *Roads Act 1993* for specific details.

LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005	
Consideration criteria – Install a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure on land (A1 activity) on non-flood liable land	
Part 2 Divisions 3 & 4 Part 3 Divisions 3, 4 & 5	Council will evaluate applications for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manufactured home estates; • manufactured homes and associated structures; • relocatable homes and associated structures; and • caravans, tents and annexes, in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Regulation.
Consideration criteria – Operate a caravan park or camping ground (F2 activity) on non-flood liable land	
Part 3 Division 3	Council will evaluate applications for caravan parks and camping grounds in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Regulation.
Consideration criteria – Operate a manufactured home estate (F3 activity) on non-flood liable land	
Part 2 Division 3	Council will evaluate applications for manufactured home estates in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Regulation.

LG (General) Regulation 2005	
Consideration criteria – Install, alter, disconnect or remove a meter connected to a service pipe (B3 activities)	
Clauses 14 & 15	Council may require an application for an approval relating to the installation of a water meter to be accompanied by a completed water meter identification form provided by Council for the purpose. In determining an application for an approval, Council must have regard to the following considerations:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and promotion of public health. • The protection of the environment. • The safety of its employees. • The safeguarding of its assets. • Any other matter that it considers to be relevant in the circumstances. <p>Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 specifies mandatory standards for water meters.</p>
Consideration criteria – Stormwater drainage and plumbing works (B1, B2, B4 and B5 activities)	
Clause 15	<p>In determining an application for an approval, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and promotion of public health. • The protection of the environment. • The safety of its employees. • The safeguarding of its assets. • Any other matter that it considers to be relevant in the circumstances. <p>Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 specifies mandatory standards for stormwater drainage work, including that such works must comply with the New South Wales Code of Practice—Plumbing and Drainage (also known as the Plumbing and Drainage Code of Practice).</p>
Consideration criteria – dispose of waste into the sewer of council (C4 activity)	
Clause 25	<p>An application for approval to discharge trade waste into a sewer under the control of Council or that connects with such a sewer must be accompanied by the information required by Table 1 to the Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines (superseded by the 'Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines' in 2009).</p>
Consideration criteria – place building waste storage container on a road (C3 activity)	
Clause 27	<p>In determining an application for approval to place on a road a building waste storage container, Council is to take into consideration any requirements or guidelines relating to the location, size and visibility of building waste storage containers that are notified to Council from time to time by NSW Roads and Maritime Services.</p>
Consideration criteria – sewage management facilities (C5 and C6 activity)	
Clause 29	<p>In determining an application for approval to install, construct or alter a sewage management facility, Council must take into consideration the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and health protection matters - Council must consider whether the proposed sewage management facility (or the proposed sewage management facility as altered) and any related effluent application area will make appropriate provision for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preventing the spread of disease by micro-organisms. – The prevention of the spread of foul odours. – Preventing contamination of water. – Preventing degradation of soil and vegetation. – The discouragement of insects and vermin. – Ensuring that persons do not come into contact with untreated sewage or effluent (whether treated or not) in their ordinary activities on the premises concerned. – The re-use of resources (including nutrients, organic matter and water). – The minimisation of any adverse impacts on the amenity of the land on which it is installed or constructed and other land in the vicinity of that land. • Guidelines and directions - Council must consider any matter specified in guidelines or directions issued by the Director-General in relation to any environmental and health protection matters.
Clauses 43 & 44	<p>In determining an application for an approval to operate a system of sewage management, Council will consider the similar matters as those outlined above.</p> <p><i>Note: These matters are also considered on applications for the installation of a grey water treatment device. Devices must however be accredited by NSW Health.</i></p>

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Consideration criteria – applications relating to public roads (E1 & E2 activities)	
Clause 50	In determining an application for an approval under Part E of the Table to Section 68 of the <i>LG Act</i> , Council must take into account the provisions of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> and any relevant standards and policies of public authorities applying to the use of the road.
Consideration criteria – operation of a public car park (F1 activity)	
Clause 53	<p>In determining an application for approval to operate a public car park, Council is to take the following matters into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW Roads and Maritime Services views about the application. • The effect of the car park on the movement of vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic. • Whether the number of vehicles proposed to be accommodated is appropriate having regard to the size of the car park and the need to provide off-street parking facilities within the car park for the temporary accommodation of vehicles. • Whether the means of ingress and egress and means of movement provided or to be provided within the car park are satisfactory. • Whether there will be adequate provision for pedestrian safety and access for people with disabilities. • Whether the internal design of parking facilities and system of traffic management are satisfactory. • Whether, in the case of a car park that is a building, adequate ventilation is provided or to be provided. • The <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>, and the regulations made under that Act, as regards the safety of persons who will be employed at the proposed car park or of persons who will go there. • Whether there will be adequate provision for the management of stormwater and the minimisation of stormwater pollution.
Consideration criteria – install or operate amusement devices (F5 activity)	
Clause 72	<p>Council must not grant an application for an approval to install or operate an amusement device unless it is satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the ground or other surface on which the device is to be or has been erected is sufficiently firm to sustain the device while it is in operation and is not dangerous because of its slope or irregularity or for any other reason, and • The device is registered under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001, and • That the device is to be or has been erected in accordance with all conditions (if any) relating to its erection set out in the current certificate of registration issued for the device under that regulation, and • That there exists for the device a current log book within the meaning of chapter 5 of that Regulation, and • That there is in force a contract of insurance or indemnity for the device that complies with clause 74.

Roads Act 1993

Consideration criteria – street vending

Section 139F	<p>When considering whether to grant, extend or transfer a street vending consent, or other consent under this Division permitting the use of a structure in, on or over a public road not in a built-up area, for the purpose of selling any article or service, the roads authority must comply with guidelines relating to street vending jointly issued by Roads and Maritime Services and the Department of Local Government.</p> <p>A street vending consent may not be granted if a structure is subject to a lease under Section 149 of the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>.</p>
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3.2 Section B: Local Criteria

Structures or Places of Public Entertainment - Part A Section 68, LG Act	
Installation of a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure on flood liable land - A1 activity	
Criteria	For applications on flood liable land, relevant provisions in Chapter G10: Caravan Parks in Flood Prone Areas of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Advice	Provisions of the LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 apply. For applications on non-flood-liable land, refer to Part 2 Section A: Legislative Criteria (Section 3.1 of this LAP).

Water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage work - Part B Section 68, LG Act	
Water supply works - B1 activity	
Criteria	<p>In determining an application, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and promotion of public health. • The protection of the environment. • The safety of its employees. • The safeguarding of its assets. • Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Policy. • Minor Mains Extension Policy. • Provision Of Water And Sewerage Infrastructure – Developments not included in Development Servicing Plans. • Rural Water Supply Policy. • Water and Sewer Codes and supplements to the respective codes and other standards. • The requirements of any development consent granted in respect of the proposed activity. • Shoalhaven Water Development Application Notice. • The impact on the water supply and/or sewerage system/s. • Third party approvals (e.g. NSW Roads & Maritime Service, NSW Office of Water). • Are there any environmental impacts? • Is a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) required? • Other pertinent legislation. • Any other matter considered relevant in the circumstances.
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Draw water from a council water supply or a standpipe or sell water so drawn - B2 activity	
Criteria	<p>In determining an application, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and promotion of public health. • The protection of the environment. • The safety of its employees. • The safeguarding of its assets. • Purpose for which the water will be used. • Rate of withdrawal of water. • Method by which water drawn will be measured. • Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Policy. • Minor Mains Extension Policy. • Provision Of Water And Sewerage Infrastructure – Developments not included in Development Servicing Plans. • Rural Wastewater Connection Policy. • Rural Water Supply Policy. • Water Hydrant Standpipe Extraction Policy.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Sewer Codes and supplements to the respective codes and other standards. Shoalhaven Water Development Application Notice. The impact on the water supply and/or sewerage system/s. Third party approvals (e.g. Roads & Maritime Service, NSW Office of Water). The requirements of any development consent granted in respect of the proposed activity. Are there any environmental impacts? Is a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) required? Other pertinent legislation. Any other matter considered relevant in the circumstances.
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Install, alter, disconnect or remove a meter connected to a service pipe - B3 activity	
Criteria	<p>In determining an application for an approval, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection and promotion of public health. The protection of the environment. The safety of its employees. The safeguarding of its assets. Any other matter that it considers to be relevant in the circumstances. <p>Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 specifies mandatory standards for water meters.</p> <p>No work is to be done by any person other than a Council employee in the course of his/her employment.</p> <p>Council may require an application for an approval relating to the installation of a water meter to be accompanied by a completed water meter identification form provided by Council for the purpose.</p>
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Sewerage work - B4 activity	
Criteria	<p>In determining an application, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection and promotion of public health. The protection of the environment. The safety of its employees. The safeguarding of its assets. Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Policy. Minor Mains Extension Policy. Provision Of Water And Sewerage Infrastructure – Developments not included in Development Servicing Plans. Rural Wastewater Connection Policy. Pressure Sewer System Policy. Building over Sewers Policy. Water and Sewer Codes and supplements to the respective codes and other standards. The requirements of any development consent granted in respect of the proposed activity. Shoalhaven Water Development Application Notice. The impact on the water supply and/or sewerage system/s. Third party approvals (e.g. Roads & Maritime Service, NSW Office of Water) Are there any environmental impacts? Is a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) required? Other pertinent legislation. Any other matter considered relevant in the circumstances.
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .

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Stormwater drainage work - B5 activity	
Criteria	In determining an application for an approval, Council must have regard to compliance with conditions of development consent granted in respect of the proposed activity.
Connect a private drain to a public drain - B6 activity	
Criteria	<p>In determining an application for an approval, Council must have regard to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and promotion of public health. • The protection of the environment. • The safety of its employees. • The safeguarding of its assets. • Purpose for which the connection will be made. • Quality and quantity of discharge from the private drain or sewer. • Maximum rate of discharge in litre per second from the private drain or sewer. • Council's Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy. • Any other matter considered relevant in the circumstances.

Management of waste - Part C Section 68, LG Act	
Dispose of liquid trade waste into the sewer of the council - C4 activity	
Criteria	<p>Liquid Trade Waste</p> <p>In determining an application for an approval to dispose of liquid trade waste to the sewer, Council must have regard to Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy.</p> <p>Council Approval Required</p> <p>Council approval shall be obtained prior to the discharge of liquid trade waste to the sewerage system, or in cases where Council considers an activity to have a potential for liquid trade waste discharge, prior to the commencement of that activity.</p> <p>Factors to be considered</p> <p>When determining an application to discharge liquid trade waste into the sewerage system, Council will consider the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential for the liquid trade waste discharge to impact on public health. • The possible impacts the discharge may pose to the environment (land, water, air, noise, or nuisance factors). • The potential impacts of the discharge on the health and safety of Council's employees. • The possible impact of the discharge on Council's sewerage infrastructure or sewage treatment process. • The capability of the sewerage system (both transportation and treatment components) to accept the quality and quantity of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge, taking into consideration both current system demands and allowance for potential community growth. • The impact the liquid trade waste will have on the ability of the sewerage scheme to meet Environment Protection Authority (EPA) licence requirements. • Compliance of the proposed liquid trade waste discharge with guideline limits in the Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy. <p><i>Note: The quality of trade waste from some low risk commercial activities in Classification A will exceed guideline limits in Council's Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy. As a higher level of pre-treatment is not cost-effective, such waste is acceptable if the discharger installs and properly operates and maintains the required pre-treatment equipment (refer to Table 1 of the policy and Tables 7 to 9 of Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines, 2009). Similarly, septic and pan waste may exceed some guideline limits.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sewer standards and supplements to the respective codes. • The potential impacts of the discharge on the quality of, and management practices for, effluent and biosolids produced from the sewerage treatment process.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adequacy of the pre-treatment process/es to treat the liquid waste to a level acceptable for discharge to the sewerage system, including proposed safeguards if the pre-treatment system fails. The adequacy of the proposed cleaning and maintenance program for the pre-treatment equipment. Whether appropriate safeguards are proposed to avoid the discharge of other, non-approved wastes to the sewerage system. The adequacy of any chemical storage and handling facilities, and the proposed safeguards for preventing the discharge of chemicals to the sewerage system. Whether prohibited substances are proposed to be discharged. The potential for stormwater entering the sewerage system and adequacy of proposed stormwater controls. Waste minimisation and water conservation programs. The adequacy of the proposed due diligence program and contingency plan, where required. Any other matter considered relevant in the circumstances.
Advice	<p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges.</p> <p>A written application for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system is to be made by completing and submitting the appropriate Council application form together with any information as may be prescribed by relevant regulations and specified by Council to enable Council to determine the application (See Appendix D of the Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy).</p>
On-site sewage management - C5 activity	
Criteria	<p>On-site sewage management is comprised of three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 - Drains capturing wastewater from the fittings and conveying the wastewater to the storage or treatment device. Drains may be absent for a waterless composting toilet. Phase 2 - A human waste storage facility or waste treatment device. Phase 3 - Drains representing the method of application or disposal of treated wastewater. <p>Types of systems include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic tank & absorption trench. Aerated wastewater treatment system & irrigation. Composting toilet. Septic tank pumpout. Greywater treatment systems. <p>For applications relating to on-site sewage management, please refer to Chapter G8: Onsite Sewage Management of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 (in particular Section 5 Controls, and Section 6 Advisory Information).</p>
Advice	<p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges.</p> <p>A written application for approval is to be made by completing and submitting Council's Drainage Application Form together with any information as may be prescribed by relevant regulations and specified by Council to enable Council to determine the application.</p>
Operate an on-site sewage management system - C6 activity	
Criteria	<p>For applications relating to on-site sewage management, refer to Chapter G8: Onsite Sewage Management of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 (in particular Section 5 Controls, and Section 6 Advisory Information) and relevant section of Part 3 of this LAP.</p>
Advice	<p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges.</p> <p>A written application for approval is to be made by completing and submitting Council's Approval to Operate a System of Sewage Management Application Form Drainage Application Form together with any information as may be prescribed by relevant regulations and specified by Council to enable Council to determine the application.</p>

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Community land - Part D Section 68, LG Act	
Mobile food vehicles on Council land - D1 activity	
Criteria	<p>Category 2 – Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vehicle is permitted to occupy any one position on Council Owned or managed land for up to a maximum of 5 hours between 7am to 7pm. The vehicle is prohibited from trading within 1km of an open business serving same or similar food/drink. The distance being measured by road (shortest route). No trading is to occur on NSW Roads and Maritime Services controlled roads. <p>Criteria for all Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles must be registered as per the requirements of the NSW Roads and Maritime Services. No additional flashing or rotating lights permitted. Must not operate as a roadside stall or to sell food to the public on any site that requires development consent for that use. Control is to be exercised over noise emissions (e.g. amplified sound and motor noise) so as to cause no inconvenience to residents. The <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and related Regulations will apply. All matter relating to the sale and storage of foods associated with this approval shall comply with the requirements of the <i>Food Act 2003</i> and Food Regulation 2015. The vehicle is not permitted to use chimes or like devices to attract attention between the hours of 8pm and 8am or to operate within 90m from any hospital, churches in service or schools during school hours. The vehicle must not stop on a hill or bend where sight distance is limited nor located in front of driveways or entrances to properties. The vehicle must not to trade in locations where motorists are forced to park on kerbside land, where parking/standing restrictions apply. The vehicle is not to create a traffic hazard, obstruction or dangerous situation. Litter bins are to be provided by the operator for the convenience of customers. Wastewater is to be contained with the vehicle for later disposal to the sewerage system. The vehicle must be made available for inspection by Council's Environmental Services Section for a permit under the <i>Food Act 2003</i> prior to the issue of approval. Vehicle must not exceed 6m in length and 2.5m in width. Proof of Public Liability Insurance (minimum of \$20 million) must be provided. The vehicle must operate in full compliance with existing road rules and parking restrictions.
Advice	<p>Refer to Council's Mobile Food Vending Guidelines and Mobile Food Vehicles and Vending Food Stalls Guidelines.</p> <p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges. Fees are not refundable.</p> <p>Category 2 – Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiries relating to Category 2 Approvals should be directed to Council's Property Unit. Approvals are valid for a period of twelve (12) months after which time a new application is required. Such an approval shall remain in force until 30 June each year. The Applicant must check State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 to clarify if other approvals (e.g. Development Consent) are required. Approvals are not transferable. Operators must not trade directly in front of residential buildings. Provide copy of permit under the <i>Food Act 2003</i> from Council's Environmental Services Section.
Direct or procure a theatrical, music or other entertainment for the public - D2 activity	
Criteria	Refer to criteria in Council's Events Policy .

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Advice	It is recommended that you read the Events Policy and discuss your event with Council's Event Liaison Team (ph. 44293541 or email Events@shoalhaven.nsw.gov.au). Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Construct a temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment - D3 activity	
Criteria	Temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment at an event Refer to criteria in Council's Events Policy . Temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment at a private function Refer to criteria in Council's Private Functions on Public Reserves Policy .
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Set up, operate or use a loudspeaker or sound amplifying device - D5 activity	
Criteria	Use of loudspeaker or sound amplifying device at an event Refer to criteria in Council's Events Policy . Use of loudspeaker or sound amplifying device at a private function Refer to criteria in Council's Private Functions on Public Reserves Policy .
Advice	Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .
Ceremonies on public land - D6 activity	
Criteria	Refer to criteria and list of designated reserves in Council's Private Functions on Public Reserves Policy .
Advice	Application fees and bonds apply. See Council's Fees and Charges .

Public Roads - Part E Section 68, LG Act	
Outdoor dining - E2 activity	
Criteria	Provisions of Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply. An application for Outdoor Dining in locations adjacent to a classified road (e.g. Princes Highway) will only be considered after the applicant has obtained the written approval of the NSW Roads and Maritime Services. In all instances, an Outdoor Dining approval must have regard to the legislative requirements set down by the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 relating to disability access either to the premises or along the public road.
Advice	Whilst Outdoor Dining is exempt under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, approval under section 68 of the <i>LG Act</i> is still required. Approvals are non-transferable. Should the associated business be sold, the new operator will need to apply for a new approval should they wish to continue to operate the outdoor restaurant on the road. All approval holders must display a notice used by Council in a public area of the restaurant premises that display the term of the approval and layout of approved table configuration. Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges . Fees are not refundable.
Menu boards/ A-frames/ advertising signs – E2 Activity	
Criteria	Provisions within the following Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 chapters apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities. Chapter G22: Advertising Signs and Structures.
Advice	Annual fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges . Approvals are non-transferable.

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Perimeter barricades (delineation of outdoor dining areas) – E2 Activity	
Criteria	Provisions of Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Advice	Whilst bollards are exempt under State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, approval under Section 68 of the <i>LG Act</i> is still required.
Display of goods and/ or merchandise – E2 Activity	
Criteria	Provisions of Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Outdoor furniture - E2 Activity	
Criteria	Provisions of Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Advice	Whilst certain shade structures are exempt under State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, approval under Section 68 of the <i>LG Act</i> is still required.

Other activities - Part F Section 68, LG Act	
Operate a caravan park or camping ground - F2 activity	
Criteria	For applications on flood liable land, relevant provisions in Chapter G10: Caravan Parks in Flood Prone Areas of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Advice	Provisions of the LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 apply. For applications on non-flood-labile land, refer to Part 2 Section A: Legislative Criteria (Section 3.1 of this LAP).
Operate a manufactured home estate - F3 activity	
Criteria	For applications on flood liable land, relevant provisions in Chapter G10: Caravan Parks in Flood Prone Areas of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.
Advice	Provisions of the LG (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 apply. For applications on non-flood-labile land, refer to Part 2 Section A: Legislative Criteria (Section 3.1 of this LAP).
Installation of solid fuel or domestic oil heater - F4 activity	
Criteria	Refer to Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and the Building Code of Australia. The proposed solid or oil fuelled heater must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comply with AS/NZS 2918:2001 <i>Domestic solid fuel burning appliances – Installation</i>. and the heater must be marked in accordance with AS/NZS 4013:2014 <i>Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances – Method</i> for determination of flue gas emission and have a certificate of compliance for that model of heater. If second hand, have a compliance plate stating compliance with the emission requirements of AS/NZS 4013:2014 & AS/NZS 4012:2014 A timber storage area out of the weather must be provided so that timber used in solid fuel heaters has a maximum moisture content of 20% The flue or chimney is to comply with the Environmental Protection Authority document Selecting, installing and operating domestic solid fuel heaters . This document recommends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum discharge height of the chimney (flue) is to be 1m above any structure within a 15m horizontal radius.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flue height shall not exceed 2m above the roof cladding. The assessment of application will include consideration of the location of the chimney (flue) in relation to the surrounding structures, topography and trees.
Advice	<p>Application can only be made by the owner. Owners consent is required.</p> <p>The owner is permitted to install their own heater subject to compliance with the approval.</p> <p>The owners of neighbouring properties will be notified of the application to install a wood heater unless it is obvious that there is little likelihood of smoke nuisance. The notification may include a plan which clearly shows the location of the chimney (flue). A notification period of 10 working days will be provided and submissions will be considered as part of the assessment.</p>
Mobile Food Vehicles in a public place - F7 activity	
Criteria	<p>Category 1 - Mobile Food Vehicles (Itinerant Food Vendors) Itinerant Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vehicle is not permitted to occupy any one position in a public road, except for such period of time as may be necessary to engage in the actual serving of a customer. On completion of serving, the vehicle must pass on and not return soliciting customer over the same ground within one (1) hour and shall restrict vending to lightly trafficked roads The vehicle is not permitted to operate within 75m of business zoned land under Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014. <p>Category 2 – Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vehicle is permitted to occupy any one position on Council owned or managed land for up to a maximum of 5 hours between 7am to 7pm. The vehicle is prohibited from trading within 1km of an open business serving same or similar food/drink. The distance being measured by road (shortest route). The vehicle must not trade on NSW Roads and Maritime Services controlled roads. <p>Criteria for all Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles must be registered as per the requirements of NSW Roads and Maritime Services. No additional flashing or rotating lights permitted. Must not operate as a roadside stall or to sell food to the public on any site that requires development consent for that use. Control is to be exercised over noise emissions (e.g. amplified sound and motor noise) so as to cause no inconvenience to residents. The <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and Regulations will apply. All matter relating to the sale and storage of foods associated with this approval shall comply with the requirements of the <i>Food Act 2003</i> and Regulations. The vehicle is not permitted to use chimes or like devices to attract attention between the hours of 8pm and 8am or to operate within 90m from any hospital, churches in service or schools during school hours. Must not stop on a hill or bend where sight distance is limited nor located in front of driveways or entrances to properties. Not to trade in locations where motorists are forced to park on kerbside land, where parking/standing restrictions apply. The vehicle is not to create a traffic hazard, obstruction or dangerous situation. Litter bins are to be provided by the operator for the convenience of customers. Wastewater is to be contained with the vehicle for later disposal to the sewerage system. The vehicle must be made available for inspection by Council's Environmental Services Section for a permit under the <i>Food Act 2003</i> prior to the issue of approval. Vehicle must not exceed 6m in length and 2.5m in width. Proof of Public Liability Insurance (minimum of \$20 million) must be provided. The vehicle must operate in full compliance with existing road rules and parking restrictions.

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Advice	<p>Refer to the Mobile Food Vending Guidelines for Category 2 Mobile Food Vehicles and to the Mobile Food Vehicles and Temporary Food Stalls Guidelines for both Category 1 and Category 2 Mobile Food Vehicles.</p> <p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges.</p> <p>Category 1 – Mobile Food Vehicles (Itinerant Food Vendors) Itinerant Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiries relating to Category 1 - Itinerant Food Permits should be directed to Council's Environmental Services Section. Itinerant food vehicles who operate within the City area, may rely on their annual approvals to attend fetes, shows and the like. During the currency of the approval, Council may, upon application of the holder of such approval, authorise to transfer to another person. <p>Category 2 – Mobile Food Vehicles Food Vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiries relating to Category 2 Approvals should be directed to Council's Property Unit. Approvals are valid for a period of twelve (12) months after which time a new application is required. Such an approval shall remain in force until 30 June each year. Applicant must check State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 to clarify if other approvals (e.g. development consent) are required. Approvals are not transferable. Operators must not trade directly in front of residential buildings. Provide copy of permit under the <i>Food Act 2003</i> from Council's Environmental Services Section.
Sale of food and articles in a public place – F7 Activity	
Criteria	<p>For events including but not limited to festivals, markets, food fairs, exhibitions, concerts, fete and circuses which involve the sale of food and articles in a public place, refer to criteria in Council's Events Policy.</p> <p>For mobile food vehicles and temporary food stalls mobile food stalls and temporary food premises, refer to criteria in Councils Mobile Food Vehicles and Temporary Food Stalls Guidelines Mobile Food Stalls/Vehicles and Temporary Food Premises Policy.</p>
Advice	<p>It is recommended that you read the Events Policy and discuss your event with Council's Event Liaison Team (ph. 44293541 or email Events@shoalhaven.nsw.gov.au).</p> <p>Refer to Council's website for information on mobile food vehicles and temporary food stalls mobile food stalls and temporary food premises at events.</p> <p>Application fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges.</p>

Roads Act 1993

Footpath dining – Section 125

Criteria	<p>Provisions of Chapter G17: Business, Commercial and Retail Activities of Shoalhaven Development Control Plan 2014 apply.</p> <p>An application for Outdoor Dining in locations adjacent to a classified road (e.g. Princes Highway) will only be considered after the applicant has obtained the written approval of the NSW Roads and Maritime Services.</p> <p>Where Outdoor Dining is in association with a licensed premise, liquor may not be supplied or consumed without the approval of Council. Concurrence from the Liquor Administration Board is required. Liquor must not be consumed unless it is in accordance with any liquor license approval, and only after Council approval has been obtained.</p> <p>The application must include a drawing to scale with all relevant street and property boundaries. Details on the type of street furniture to be used must be included.</p>
Advice	Approvals are not transferable.

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	<p>Applicant must check State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 to clarify if other approvals (eg; Development Consent) are required.</p> <p>Approvals are issued for a maximum of seven (7) years after which time the approval may be renewed.</p> <p>Application and occupation fees apply. See Council's Fees and Charges. Fees are not refundable.</p>
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POST-EXHIBITION DRAFT

SA17.314 - Attachment 1

4 Part 3: Other Matters

Part 3 of the LAP covers other matters, mostly administrative, relating to the processing of an application.

The application process is primarily established by legislation and whilst it can vary according to the type of works/activities proposed there is a fundamental process that is followed. This process is outlined below.

4.1 General information relating to the approvals process

Lodgement of an application

Most applications or bookings have a specific form and/or guide designed to assist in the lodgement of the application. Refer to Council's [forms](#).

Depending on the type of work or activity, fees may apply. Where fees are required, they must be paid at the time of lodgement. Refer to Council's [Fees and Charges](#).

An application may be rejected within 7 days of receipt if it is not clear as to the approval sought or the application is not easily legible. Fees, if applicable, are refunded.

Assessment of an application

In assessing the more complex applications, additional information may be needed. Where this is the case, Council will contact the applicant within 21 days of receipt of an application. Due to the nature and type of works/activities requiring approval under the *LG Act* and the *Roads Act 1993*, these applications are not generally notified.

Applications can be amended by the applicant prior to determination provided that the variation is minor.

Determination

Once determined, the applicant will be issued with a notice advising them of approval or refusal.

The period of approval will vary depending on the type of activity or work undertaken. If works have not commenced or where the activity is not held during the nominated time then the approval may lapse.

In such cases, and depending on the circumstances, an applicant can seek to lodge a new application or alternatively request to modify/extend an existing approval application.

Review of determination

A determination can be reviewed under section 100 of the *LG Act*. A request to review must justify the reasons for review and be made in writing within 28 days of Council's determination. Fees apply. The determination of a review is final.

Refunds

Limited refunds may apply depending on the level of assessment associated with the application.

Record of approvals

A record of an approval is required to be kept under Section 113 of the *LG Act*. This record is available to the public.

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Enforcement

An approval may be revoked or modified in any of the following circumstances:

- If the approval was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of facts.
- For any cause arising after the granting of the approval which, had it arisen before the approval was granted, would have caused Council not to have granted the approval (or not to have granted it in the same terms).
- For any failure to comply with a requirement made by or under this act relating to the subject of the approval.

For failure to comply with a requirement made by or under the LG Act relating to the subject of the approval or any failure to comply with a condition of the approval may result in Council taking enforcement action in accordance with the LG Act and/or other relevant legislation.

Advisory Notes:

Approvals/consents may be required for certain other activities under the provision of separate legislation, particularly in regard to the erection of other buildings which is controlled by the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Any applications involving the preparation of food or the operation of a temporary food premise must comply with the NSW Food Code.

4.2 Other matters relating to approvals

Water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage work - *Part B Section 68, LG Act*

Water supply works - *B1 activity*

As part of the written application, the Council (Shoalhaven Water):

- Will assess all information submitted.
- May request the submission of additional information (including drawings, plans, specifications, reports, etc.).
- May require specific form/s to be completed.
- Will assess the impact on operation of the water and/or sewerage system/s where necessary.
- May require the applicant to undertake further investigation/assessment/study in respect of the impact on the water and/or sewerage system/s.
- May undertake study/collect data (as necessary) to assist with assessment of proposed works.
- Will prepare necessary report/s for management and/or Council to consider.
- Will confirm if third party (e.g. NSW Roads & Maritime Service, NSW Office of Water, NSW Crown Lands Department) approval/concurrence is necessary.
- Will liaise with other authorities (internal and external) as necessary and if required.
- Will consider any other information that is pertinent to the application.
- Will apply the necessary policy/s as outlined under Part 2.
- Will apply other legislation as required.
- Will prepare a determination for the application.
- Will enforce the approval (where granted).
- May modify the approval (where granted).

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Draw water from a council water supply or a standpipe or sell water so drawn - B2 activity
<p>Water Hydrant Standpipe Extraction</p> <p>Hire Agreement and Use of Standpipes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers who wish to extract water from hydrants are required to hire a metered standpipe from Shoalhaven Water and will be required to enter into an agreement for their use. The agreement specifies the conditions governing the use of the metered standpipes and payment of fees, charges and security deposit. Metered standpipes remain the property of Shoalhaven Water. Standpipes will be available for hire on an annual, quarterly and weekly basis. Penalties apply in the event of damage, loss or destruction of standpipe. Standpipes are to be presented for meter reading at 6 monthly intervals (May and Nov) or at the end of the hire period. <p>Refer to Council's Water Hydrant Standpipe Extraction Policy for additional information.</p> <p>Cross Connection and Backflow Prevention</p> <p>The following information must be submitted with an application for registration of devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property details. Owner details. Occupier or owner layout details. Principal process of the industry. Nature of water use after each backflow prevention device. Details of the backflow prevention device(s). Exact location of each backflow prevention device. Type of raw materials processed. List of chemicals used on the premises. List of any toxic or hazardous materials used in the manufacturing process (this list must be attached even if the material or its residues do not make contact with water). <p>Refer to Council's Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Policy for additional information.</p>
Sewerage work – B4 activity
<p>As part of the written application, the Council (Shoalhaven Water):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will assess all information submitted. May request the submission of additional information (including drawings, plans, specifications, reports, etc.). May require specific form/s to be completed. Will assess the impact on operation of the sewerage system/s where necessary. May require the applicant to undertake further investigation/assessment/study in respect of the impact on the water and/or sewerage system/s. May undertake study/collect data (as necessary) to assist with assessment of proposed works. Will prepare necessary report/s for management and/or Council to consider. Will confirm if third party (e.g. NSW Roads & Maritime Service, NSW Office of Water, NSW Crown Lands Department) approval/concurrence is necessary. Will liaise with other authorities (internal and external) as necessary and if required. Will consider any other information that is pertinent to the application. Will apply the necessary policy/s as outlined under Part 2. Will apply other legislation as required. Will prepare a determination for the application. Will enforce the approval (where granted). May modify the approval (where granted).

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Management of waste - Part C Section 68, LG Act
<i>Dispose of liquid trade waste into the sewer of the council - C4 activity</i>
<p>Information Relating to an Application</p> <p>The information is to be clear, legible and in a written format as required by Council. Failure on the part of the applicant to meet these conditions may result in the delay or refusal of the application. Council may, under Section 86 of the <i>LG Act</i>, request an applicant to provide more information to enable it to determine the application.</p> <p>Amendments by Applicant</p> <p>An applicant may make a minor amendment or withdraw an application before it is approved by Council. An applicant may also apply to Council to renew or extend an approval, in accordance with Section 107 of the <i>LG Act</i>.</p> <p>Concurrence</p> <p>If Council supports an application and has a notice stating that concurrence of the Director- General of NSW Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services, can be assumed for the waste relevant to the application, Council will approve the application. Otherwise, Council will seek concurrence in accordance with the requirements of Section 90(1) of the <i>LG Act</i>. All such concurrence requests will be provided to the NSW Office of Water.</p> <p>Compliance with conditions</p> <p>An approval to discharge liquid trade waste to the sewerage system is dependent upon the applicant's on-going compliance with the conditions contained within that approval. Dischargers of liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system are subject to prosecution and imposition of fines under various sections of the <i>LG Act</i> and/or the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and regulations pursuant to these Acts, where the liquid trade waste is discharged without obtaining Council approval or other than in accordance with the conditions of Council's approval.</p> <p>Duration of an Approval</p> <p>An approval for the discharge of liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system shall be for a maximum of five (5) years. Council, at its discretion, may grant an approval for a shorter period of time. The duration of the approval will be as stated in the approval. A new application for approval to discharge liquid trade waste to Council's sewerage system shall be submitted prior to the cessation of a current approval if liquid trade waste discharge to the sewerage system, or an activity which in Council's opinion has potential to result in the discharge liquid trade waste, is to continue after the current approval's expiry date.</p> <p>Further Information</p> <p>Refer to Council's Liquid Trade Waste Discharge to Sewerage System Policy for additional information.</p>
<i>On-site sewage management systems - C5 & C6 activity</i>
<p>Current on-site technologies</p> <p>Information on some of the more commonly known on-site wastewater treatment technologies, on which this policy is based, may be found on Council's website. These systems include conventional septic absorption systems, cart-away (pumpout) systems, aerated wastewater treatment systems (AWTS) and composting toilets.</p> <p>Increasing awareness of environmental issues has seen significant changes to domestic effluent disposal. This trend towards change in effluent disposal is likely to continue with new products coming on to the market. For example, greywater treatment and greywater diversion devices have been developed in response to the community's desire to conserve potable water resources. All new domestic wastewater treatment devices must be approved by the Director-General of NSW Health and are subject to the requirements of such an approval. Effluent distribution areas and reuse systems require only Council approval.</p>

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Maintenance

Conventional septic tanks and absorption trenches

Conventional septic tanks and absorption trenches are not maintenance free. Solids levels will build up in septic tanks over a number of years and accordingly these systems require regular “desludging” or “pump out”. The frequency of desludging is dependent upon the number of people using the system but generally systems will be required to be desludged every three to eight years. Larger septic tanks are encouraged to minimise desludging intervals.

“Split systems” separate “black” and “grey” water for treatment and disposal. Traditional grey water systems will require regular maintenance of the greasetrap or preclarification (PC) pit to remove oils and greases that may block the sub-surface effluent disposal area.

After being in use for several months, the inside of absorption trenches will become coated with a layer of biological and chemical solids. This biofilm initially acts as a filter to aid in the treatment of effluent, but over time, will build up and tend to clog the system and impede absorption. Having multiple application areas so that the absorption trench may be rested while another one is used, will allow the clogging layer to dry and thin out. This rotation should occur every three to six months. Rotation of irrigation areas in the case of AWTs will also aid in nutrient removal from these systems, and permit the soil bacteria to recover.

After a period of years some absorption areas (particularly on dispersive soils) will “fail”. Resting these areas or the application of gypsum may help, however in some situations the only feasible alternative is replacement of the effluent disposal area or replacement of the system. Replacement of absorption trenches (or any other effluent disposal area) or the type of treatment system requires an application to Council for approval.

Aerated wastewater treatment systems

It is emphasised that maintenance is essential for the satisfactory performance of aerated wastewater treatment systems (AWTS) and composting toilets. Accordingly specific requirements apply.

A permit to install an AWTS will only be granted on the condition that the installation is inspected every three months or as specified by NSW Health’s conditions of accreditation, by a Council approved servicing agent at the householder’s expense. A report must be prepared after each inspection, with a copy forwarded to Council. A service tag or similar recording arrangement must be implemented and must be dated and signed or stamped at each visit.

The servicing agent must be engaged to carry out necessary repair work to the installation as well as the routine cleaning and maintenance activities at the householder’s expense. Any installation faults revealed in the three-monthly inspection must be repaired promptly.

Each three-monthly service must include a check on all mechanical, electrical and functioning parts of the AWTS including:

- The chlorinator.
- Replenishment of the disinfectant.
- All pumps.
- The air blower, fan or air venturi.
- The alarm system.
- The slime growth on the filter media.
- The operation of the sludge return system.

An annual service must also include a check on sludge accumulation in the septic tank (primary treatment tank) and the clarifier where appropriate to determine the need for desludging.

The following field tests are to be carried out by the service contractor at every service:

- Free residual chlorine using a suitable free residual chlorine measuring device.
- pH from a sample taken from the irrigation chamber.
- Dissolved oxygen from a sample taken from the final aeration or stilling chamber, is a recommended option.

For systems which utilise the sewage treatment principle of activated sludge or contact aeration, an additional field test must be carried out by the service contractor at least annually to determine if the accumulated sludge is bulking and as an indication that the aeration compartment/s require desludging. The sludge bulking test is commonly referred to as an SV30 Test.

Each quarterly service on an AWTS must involve checks and maintenance on the irrigation system and area. Such checks and maintenance must include:

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- Compliance with Council's original approval or later amendments issued by Council.
- Evidence of any irrigation area failure, runoff or pollutant escape from the site (e.g. very green grass heading in the direction of the boundary).
- Any blocking of spray irrigation outlets.
- Application of gypsum to the irrigation area at a rate of 0.2 kg per m², as required.
- Removal of vegetative matter by the owner as a means to reduce the nutrient build up on the irrigation area.
- A check on the accuracy of any ground moisture sensors, whether their location is appropriate and any servicing, maintenance or replacement of the ground moisture sensors so as to achieve accurate readings.
- Rotation of effluent application areas.

In the event of a breakdown or malfunction, the service agent must be capable of effecting temporary repairs within 24 hours to ensure continued operation of the AWTS. This would necessitate the provision of adequate spare parts and temporary replacement blowers and irrigation pumps where repairs cannot be completed on site.

Composting toilets

A permit to install a composting toilet will only be granted on the condition that the installation is inspected annually, or as specified by NSW Health's conditions of accreditation, by a Council approved servicing agent at the householder's expense. A report should be prepared after each inspection with a copy forwarded to Council. A service tag or similar recording arrangement must be implemented and is to be dated and signed or stamped at each visit.

The servicing agent must be engaged to carry out the necessary repair work to the installation as well as routine maintenance activities, at the householder's expense. Any installation or faults revealed in the annual inspection must be repaired promptly.

In the case of composting toilets the annual service must include a check on the following items:

- Fan operation and maintenance.
- Filters to air intakes.
- Any heating elements.
- Any rotation or turning of the compost.
- Levels of composted material.
- Presence of flies or other disease transmitting insects within the composting chamber.
- That wastes have been allowed to compost for the period recommended for the type of unit.
- That the permanent construction notice is still affixed within the closet compartment.
- Any liquid discharge from the unit and accompanying disposal location.
- The grey water disposal system including inspection of the disposal area.

Service reporting

Service reports are to be submitted to Council for each AWTS or composting toilet, or other system specified by NSW Health, within 14 days of the service date. The reports must be in the form stipulated by Council and be certified by the service technician.

Additionally, service contractors must immediately report to Council:

- All AWTS or composting toilet owners refusing a service or failing to renew a service contract.
- All AWTS owners who have made alterations to the unit or irrigation system not in accordance with the original approval.
- Details of any AWTS not in accordance with the NSW Health approval for such a unit.

Council monitoring

An on-site sewage management system must be designed, installed and operated to ensure that the environmental and health performance standards set under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 are met and will continue to be met over the long term. These standards represent the minimum performance objectives for the operation of on-site sewage management systems.

An approval to operate a system of sewage management is issued to property owners or occupiers by Council under the *LG Act*. This approval is for a qualified time period. Approximately one month prior to

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the expiration date, Council writes to the property owner to request that they renew their Approval to Operate. It is the owner(s)/occupier(s) responsibility to lodge the application for renewal along with the prescribed fees.

It is also the responsibility of a new owner of a property to submit an application for Approval to Operate within 3 months from the purchase (or otherwise acquirement) of land on which any sewage management facilities are installed or constructed.

It is an offence to operate a system of sewage management without approval and a penalty notice applies for such an offence.

Following receipt of an application for Approval to Operate, Council completes an inspection and a decision is made on whether to grant a further Approval to Operate for a specified period. The result of the inspection is notified to the owner or occupier of the property where the system is operated.

Council works with householders, developers and service agents to ensure well managed and correctly performing on-site sewage systems, through correct installation, regular maintenance and monitoring. Good operation and use of the system is important for protecting the overall condition of the system.

Conditions for approval to operate are advised at the time the approval is granted. Conditions may be varied by Council at the time of renewal of that approval. In each case the conditions of approval set by Council are influenced by specific system design, use of the system, site conditions and vulnerability of surrounding areas.

Where a system fails to meet the prescribed performance standards, Council may take a number of actions. These include, but are not limited to: educating owners/occupiers; withholding the new operational approval; issuing requests to repair or upgrade; giving formal directions; issuing formal orders; issuing penalty notices (fines) and taking prosecution action in court.

Council may also complete an inspection of an on-site sewage management system as the result of a complaint received from a member of the community. It is the responsibility of all owner(s)/occupier(s) to ensure that all on-site systems are designed, installed and managed so that environmental nuisance/damage does not occur and there is no risk to public health from the operation of the system.

Any defect or non-conformance with NSW Health accreditation of an on-site sewage management system may be reported by Council to NSW Health.

Further advice

For assistance regarding the preparation/submission of a development or **on-site sewage management/** drainage application please contact Council's Planning, Environment and Development Group for further advice.

Other activities - Part F Section 68, LG Act

Install or operate amusement devices - F5 activity

For the installation and operation of amusement devices in relation to an approval for an event on public land, Council requires written confirmation on the application form that the organiser has sighted the Amusement Device Operator's current WorkCover certificate, Council Permit and Public Liability Insurance.

Sale of food and articles in a public place – F7 Activity

For the sale of articles in a public place, the following conditions will apply:

- The approval must be at the stall on all occasions and be produced on demand.
- All unwrapped food for sale should be covered and protected at all times.
- All organisations that are given Council permission to raise funds may be required to provide an Annual Balance Sheet.
- The stall must be placed in the approved position.
- The stall must not obstruct pedestrians or cars.
- The stall and surroundings should be kept clean and tidy and left free from rubbish on completion.
- The approval and use of the area are subject to compliance with any direction given by any authorised Officer of Council or Police Officer.



ABOUT THIS REPORT



This report summarises the state of the environment of Shoalhaven City in a series of one-page 'report cards'. Each report card represents an environmental issue relevant to the community and Council activities. The issues may be presented separately as individual reports, or combined into a summary report such as this where the entire state of the environment for the City can be viewed.

Report Inclusions

Each report card includes the following information:

Part A: State of the Environment Over Time

Presents information that shows the condition of the environment within the City over time, and against targets set by Council.

Part B: Council Response

Presents information about the main Council responses to alleviate pressures, or to improve the state of the environment. Many of Council's responses focus on addressing pressures on the environment as this is the only way Council can have a direct influence on the state of an issue.

Part C: How is the Shoalhaven Performing?

Provides a rating of performance in terms of:

Trend over time: The improvement or otherwise of the state of the issue, as shown in the trend over time of the leading state indicator*.

Performance against target: The achievement or otherwise of any target set for the issue, as shown in the leading state indicator*.

Performance against other local government areas: The performance of the City compared to the average performance of other local governments nationally, based on the leading state indicator*.

* The leading state indicator is generally shown in the first chart in Part A of the report, with the italicised chart title. Some reports cards rate performance against a pressure indicator, which are shown in Part B of the report, again with the italicised chart title.

Part D: Comments

Commentary by Council staff to explain the performance results.

Indicators Used for Reporting

The environmental performance of the City is measured across a number of issues, each with its own set of indicators to measure that performance as well as Council's response. There are potentially hundreds of indicators that could be used to summarise the environmental performance for each issue and Council's response. The purpose of these report cards is not capture all these indicators. This would make it impossible to present the performance information succinctly.

Rather, only one or two indicators have been selected for each issue. The indicators that have been included are regarded as 'primary' indicators, each of which on their own provide a thorough assessment of performance from which decisions can be made. These indicators are complemented by a range of 'secondary' indicators which are not shown in the reports, but which may be maintained by respective Council departments and stakeholders as required. Some of these secondary indicators can be accessed online from the same location as these reports.

The various issues and indicators for each issue were selected through a comprehensive research and consultation program. Council's environment team worked with Planet Footprint to develop the issues and indicators list, in consultation with key staff across Council. Processes for the ongoing capture of data to feed into each report card were also developed at this time.

For some reports, historical performance prior to 2009-2010 is not reported. This is due to a lack of data for these earlier years, or data being available which is not in a format to allow for confident reporting. Council has implemented processes to ensure data for most indicators can be collected from 2010-2011 onwards.

Comparisons and Benchmarking with other Council areas

The indicators that have been selected for inclusion in these report cards were also identified as being the most universally acceptable to Australian local government. As a result, Council will be working with Planet Footprint to generate wider interest in this reporting process among other Councils with the objective of encouraging them to report their performance using the same set of indicators. This will bring all Councils to a 'level playing field' in terms of data, enabling comparisons and benchmarking of performance to take place between local government areas.

Targets

Council is seeking to measure its performance against targets for each issue. An initial set of targets has been developed for the primary performance or response based indicator in each report. In the absence of a specific target being set for an issue, a 5 per cent improvement on previous year's performance has been set as the default target.

It is anticipated that Council will produce a refined set of targets in future years as performance trends become obvious and staff are consulted on what can be achieved for each issue.

Ongoing Data Collection, Management and Reporting

Planet Footprint coordinates the ongoing collection and management of data and generates updated report cards for Council on a quarterly basis. These report cards are available to Council on demand via Planet Footprint's website.

For more information

Visit www.planetfootprint.com
Call Shoalhaven City Council on 02 4429 3111

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Shoalhaven City Council State of the Environment Summary Report 2016-2017

Performance of the Local Government Area (“Community”)

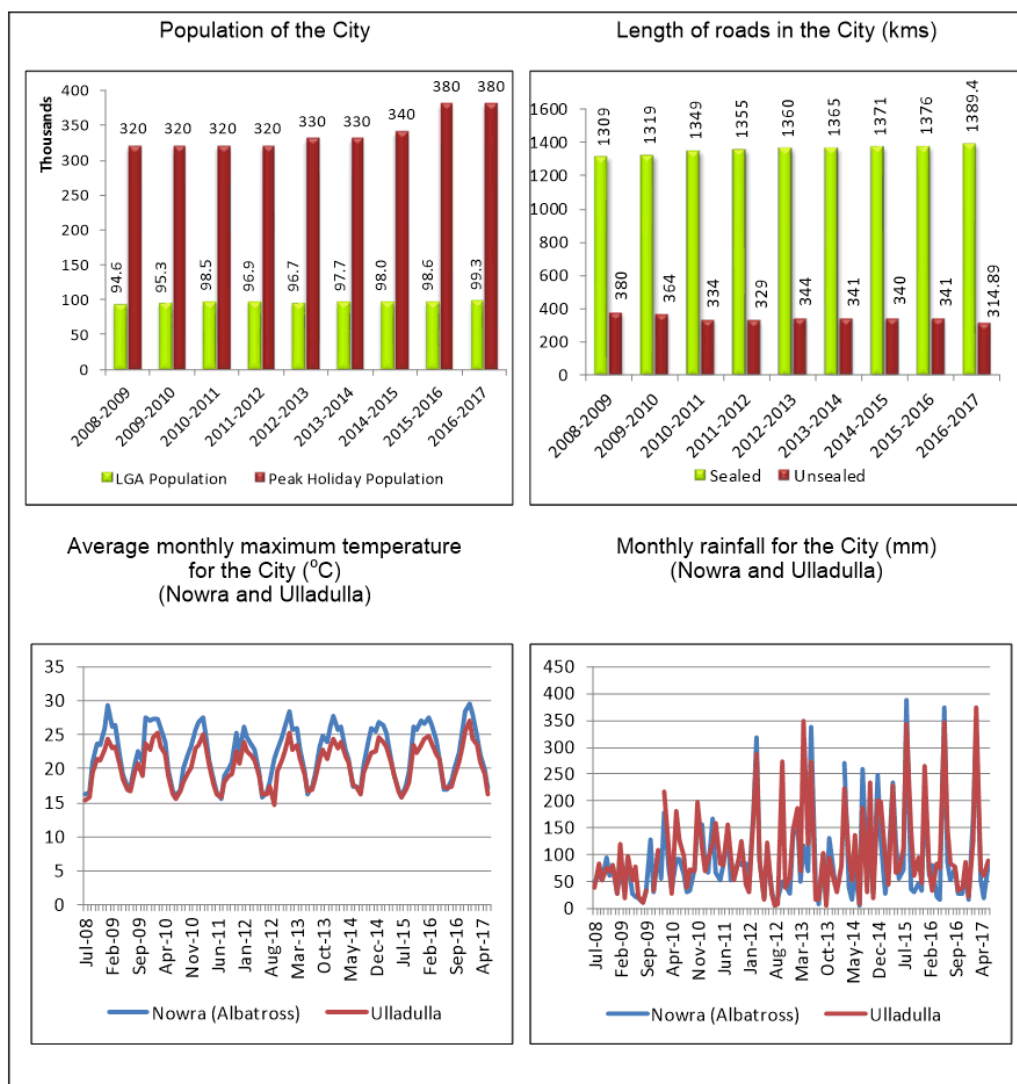
↓	✗	Aboriginal Heritage
↓	✓	Air
↓	NA	Biodiversity
↓	✗	Land Quality
↑	✓	Land Use Planning
↑	✓	Noise
↑	✓	Non Aboriginal Heritage
↓	✗	Solid Waste
↓	✗	Waste Water
→	✓	Water Quality
↓	✓	Water Use

Performance of Council Operations (“Corporate”)

→	✗	Energy
↑	✓	Fleet
↓	✗	Greenhouse
↓	✓	Water Use
→	↓	Denotes whether performance has remained the same, improved or worsened since the previous years for the issue.
↓	↑	Denotes whether target performance has been achieved or otherwise for issues where targets have been set.
✓	✗	

Some issues have not been rated due to lack of trend data.

GENERAL INDICATORS



Comments

The Shoalhaven Local Government Area is the most visited tourist destination in NSW outside of Sydney. Therefore all Council's infrastructure and services have to be designed to cope with a population that triples during the peak holiday periods. The indicators used in the report are mostly based upon a per capita or per property comparison which does not account for the increase in transient population and affects the overall performance of Council when compared to other Local Government Areas.



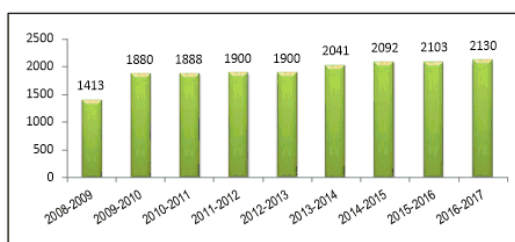
Aboriginal Heritage

COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

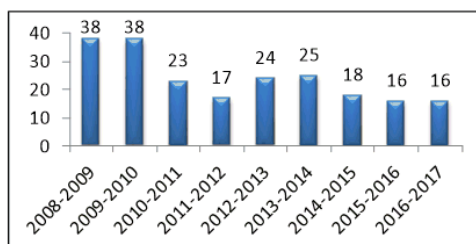
Aboriginal heritage sites listed within the LGA

(Data supplied by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service)

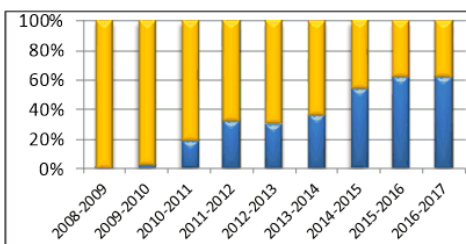


Part B: Council response

Number of indigenous employees at Council

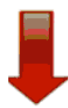


Proportion of employees who have completed cultural awareness training



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



—% of Council workforce that is Aboriginal decreased from previous year

Performance against target (1.66% of the Council workforce is Aboriginal)



Performance against other local government areas

No comparison data available

Part D: Comments

Aboriginal Heritage sites are managed by the state and commonwealth governments. Council employs an Aboriginal Community Development Officer to promote the participation of Aboriginal people in local area decision making and service provisions. Note: The proportion of the Council workforce that is Aboriginal was 1.66% - less than the proportion of the LGA population (5.5%). However as it is not mandatory for employees to disclose their heritage these numbers may not be a true representation of Aboriginal people employed by Council.

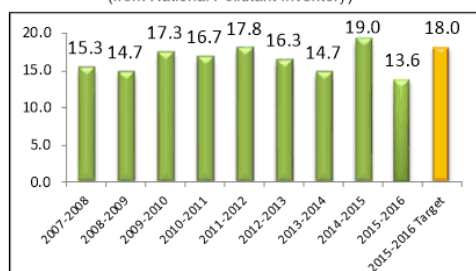


Air

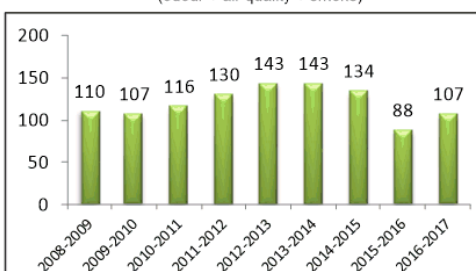
COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Emissions per capita (kgs)
(from National Pollutant Inventory)

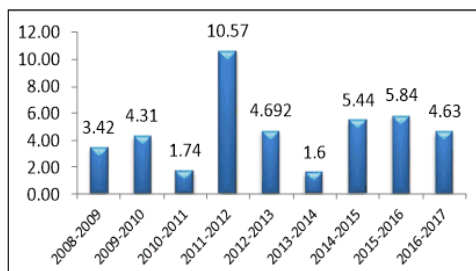


Air pollution complaints made to Council
(odour + air quality + smoke)



Part B: Council response

Length of cycleway & footpaths constructed (kms)

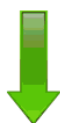


Council regulatory responses to air quality concerns
(All complaints actioned + notices + orders + fines)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Decrease in air emissions from previous year

Performance against target
(28.4% improvement from previous year)



Performance against other local government areas

Below National Average

Part D: Comments

To maintain good air quality the reliance on wood for heating and the use of cars in lieu of public transport needs to be reduced as the population continues to grow. Council also needs to carefully manage air emissions from industry to ensure the region's air quality does not deteriorate into the future.

Emissions data was sourced from The National Pollutant Inventory at <http://www.npi.gov.au/index.html> (Latest emissions data up to 2015-2016)

Emissions data used in calculations includes only emissions to air. Emissions to land and water were not included in this analysis.



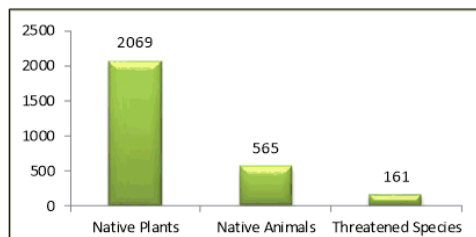
Biodiversity

COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

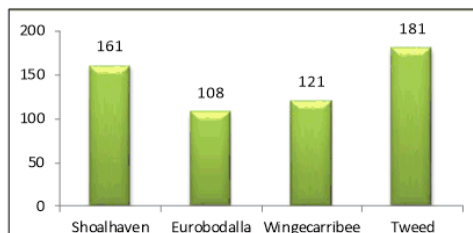
Shoalhaven City Council

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Number of species in LGA

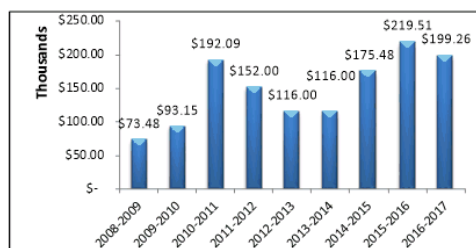


Threatened flora and fauna species in the Shoalhaven compared to other LGAs (as at June 2016)

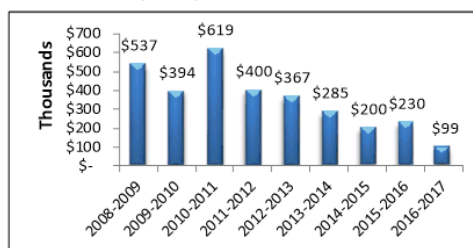


Part B: Council response

Council funds (including grant funds) invested into threatened species recovery and protection



Council funds (including grant funds) invested into management and implementation of programs for control of pest species in natural areas



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target

Not applicable

Performance against other local government areas

Not applicable

Part D: Comments

The Shoalhaven has an exceptionally high number of plant & animal species because we sit in the nexus of two bioregions. This means that many species are at the limit of their natural extent. Although our area has a large proportion of vegetation most of the threatened species and communities are on the coastal fringe where we live. The high population growth rate means that there is an increasing pressure to clear native vegetations for housing. Such growth has inevitable impacts on biodiversity and must be planned for carefully.

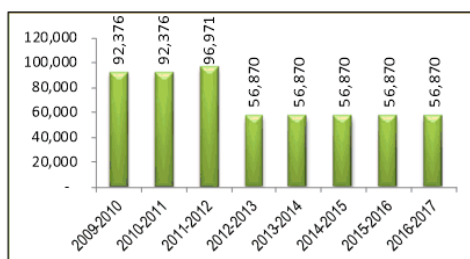


Land Quality

COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

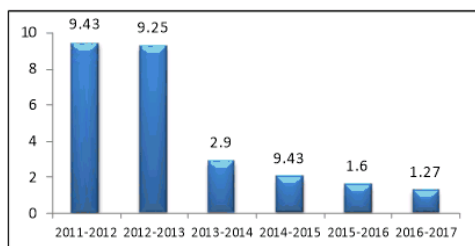
Part A: State of the Environment over time

Area of constrained land
(including acid sulphate, flooding, contamination, endangered ecological communities) (ha)

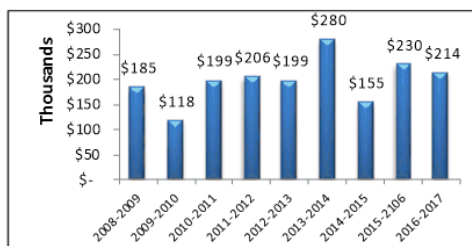


Part B: Council response

Area of land revegetated/rehabilitated by
Bushcare program (ha)*



**Council funds invested into revegetation/
rehabilitation activities by Bushcare**



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Decreased
reveg/rehab funding

Performance against target
(funds invested are less than funds in-
vested in previous year)



Performance against other local
government areas

*No comparison
data available*

Part D: Comments

Council requires a thorough understanding of the balance between land use constraints and current land use practices for each catchment within the Shoalhaven to sustainably manage the City. The decrease in constrained land in 2012/13 is a result of updated data on endangered ecological communities and from flood studies. Council and the community have rehabilitated degraded land and Council has invested considerable funds into this rehabilitation.



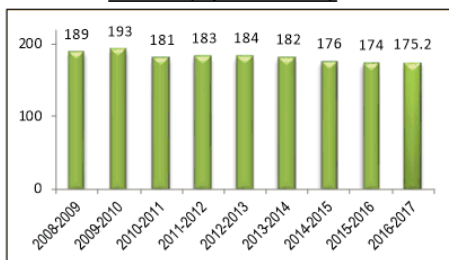
Land Use Planning



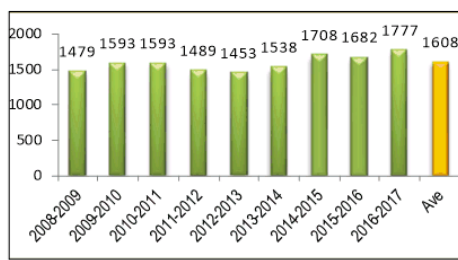
COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Area of Council managed community land per resident (square metres)

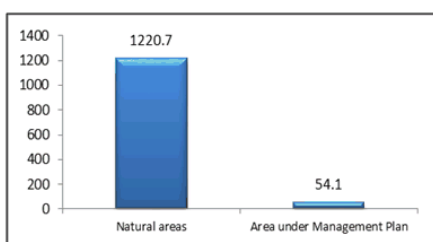


Construction certificates issued/complying Development

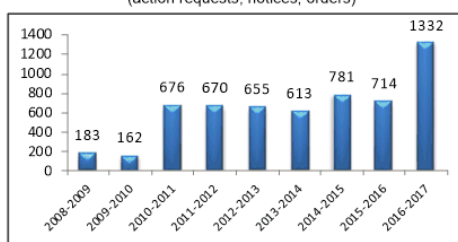


Part B: Council response

Natural areas vs. natural areas with site specific management plan (ha)



Council regulatory response to Non Complying Developments and Unauthorised Development (action requests, notices, orders)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target
(area remains the same as previous year)



Performance against other local government areas

No comparison data available

Part D: Comments

The area of Council managed land per resident has remained fairly constant as the population has increased. The area of land with a site specific management plan has increased by 10 % since 2008-09.

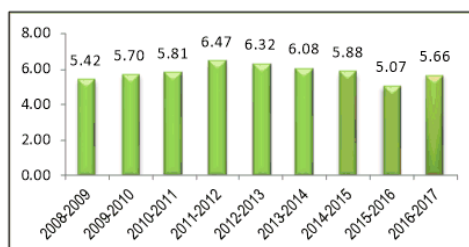


Noise

COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

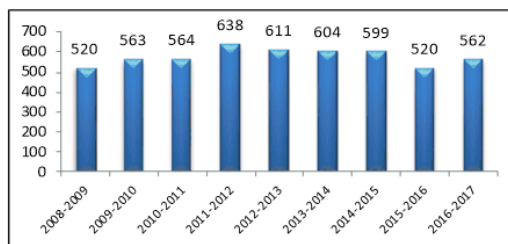
Part A: State of the Environment over time

Noise complaints made to Council per thousand residents



Part B: Council response

Council regulatory responses to noise complaints
(includes investigations, notices, orders, fines, court action)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target
(5% improvement from previous year)



Performance against other local
government areas

*No comparison data
available*

Part D: Comments

Noise complaints vs. population have been dropping since 2011-12. However, it continues to be the highest source of environmental health related complaints to Council. Council's Environmental Health Officers have observed a correlation between the increase in population density, the increase in smaller lot subdivisions and consequently the number of noise complaints received.



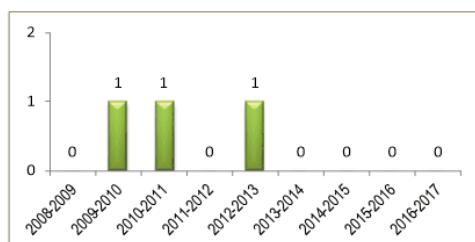
Shoalhaven City Council

Non-Aboriginal Heritage

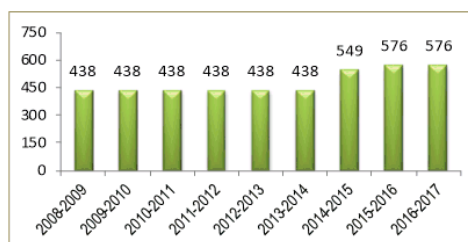
COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Non-Aboriginal listed heritage items demolished or destroyed

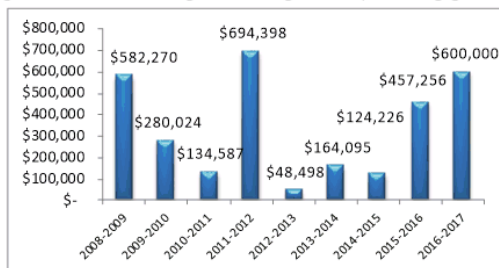


Non-Aboriginal heritage sites identified or listed for protection in the LEP



Part B: Council response

Council funds invested into the protection, restoration or management of non-Aboriginal heritage sites (including grant money)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target
(Zero items destroyed)



Performance against other local
government areas

*No comparison
data available*

Part D: Comments

There is an increasing community awareness to protect sites and structures regarded as historically important. Listing may include: evidence of important aspects of the past, items that are aesthetically pleasing or are particularly rare. The introduction of a new Local Environmental Plan in 2014 assisted in identifying more sites to be listed for protection.



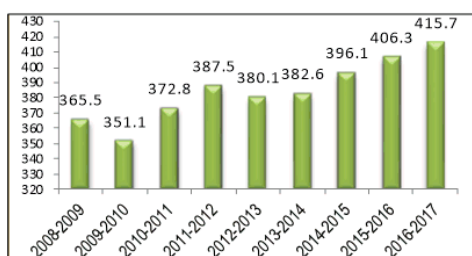
Solid Waste



COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

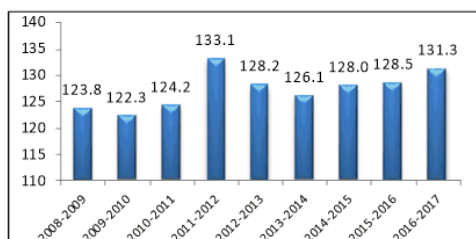
Part A: State of the Environment over time

Total waste collected at curbside (kg/capita)



Part B: Council response

Recycled materials collected at curbside (kg/capita)



Council funds invested into resource recovery



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Increase in waste per capita

**Performance against target
(5% improvement on previous year)**



**Performance against other local
government areas**

No comparison
available

Part D: Comments

Total curbside waste collected per person increased by 50kg over the 2008 – 2016 period with 89% of that increase being non-recyclable waste. Waste reduction initiatives such as composting, worm farming and sustainable living workshops were promoted and proved very popular. These workshops involved training residents to become sustainable by reducing waste that may otherwise be directed to landfill.



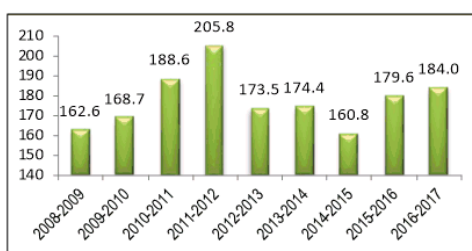
Waste Water



COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

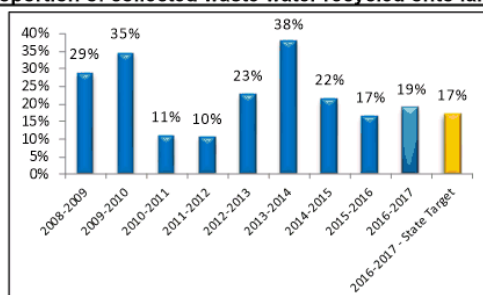
Part A: State of the Environment over time

Total volume of wastewater collected per connected property (kilolitres)



Part B: Council response

Proportion of collected waste water recycled onto land



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Increase in recycling to land

Performance against target
(17% of waste water recycled -state target)



Performance against other local
government areas

*No comparison
data available*

Part D: Comments

The total waste water collected by Council is directly influenced by storm-water infiltration into the sewerage infrastructure. It also means that in wetter periods the quantity of reclaimed wastewater that can be irrigated is significantly reduced.



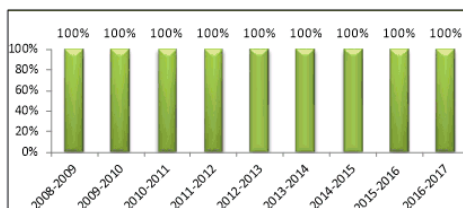
Water Quality



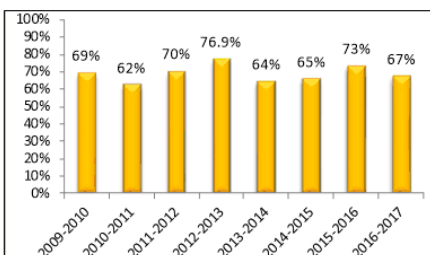
COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Shoalhaven Beachwatch sites that meet Water Quality Guidelines

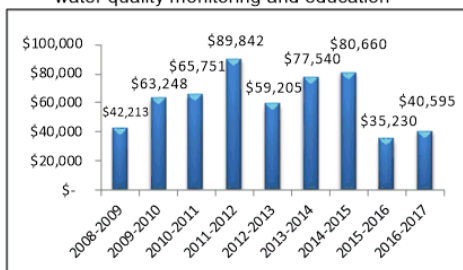


Water quality monitoring sites meeting guidelines (Estuaries, lakes, rivers and creeks across 22 catchments)

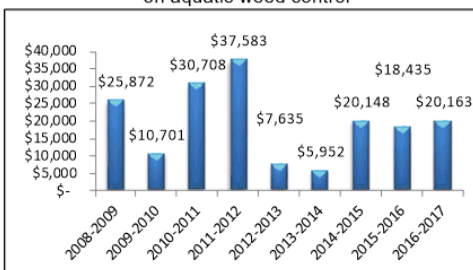


Part B: Council response

Council funds (including grants) invested into surface water quality monitoring and education



Council funds (including grants) expended on aquatic weed control



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target (All beaches meet guidelines)



Performance against other local government areas

Better than national average

Part D: Comments

Council continues to invest in water quality monitoring but a majority of the funding is supplied by grant funds which are not sustainable in the long term. For this monitoring to continue Council will need to allocate resources if it is to continue to monitor the condition of our natural water ways and beaches to identify pollution sources, monitor ecosystem health and monitor recreational water quality.

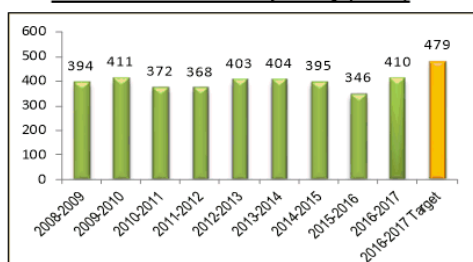


Water Use

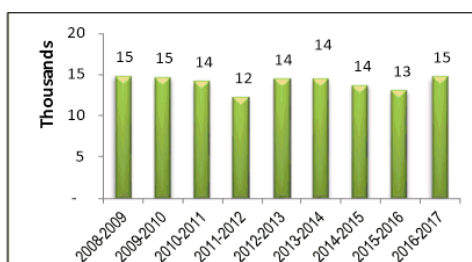
COMMUNITY FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Residential water consumption per residential connection per day (litres)

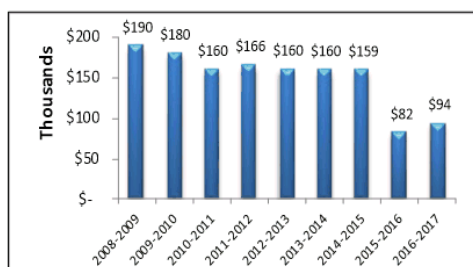


LGA water sourced (megalitres)

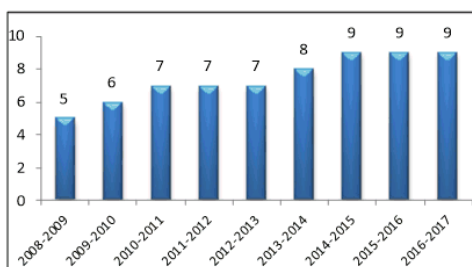


Part B: Council response

Council funds invested into Community water reduction initiatives



Integrated water cycle initiatives in place (e.g Tapstar, rebates, pricing, household audits)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Increase in consumption per connection

Performance against target (state average)



Performance against other local government areas

No comparison data available

Part D: Comments

Water consumption per resident and total water use across the city directly reflects the weather conditions for example in dryer times there is a reliance on town water for garden watering and topping up water tanks for those relying on tank water.



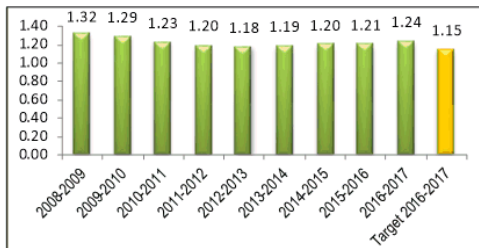
Energy

CORPORATE FOOTPRINT REPORT

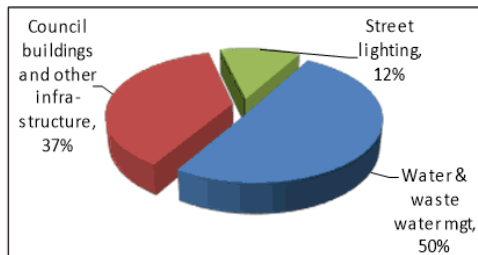
Shoalhaven City Council

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Total Council energy consumption per resident per day (GJ)

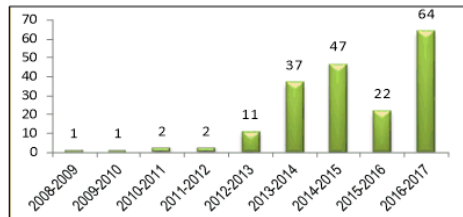


Council energy consumption by source



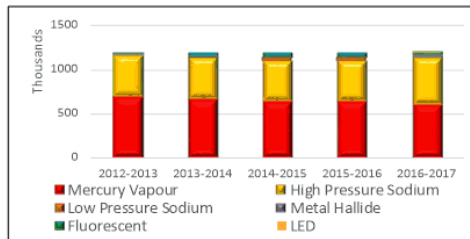
Part B: Council response

Number of active energy efficiency measures in place*



*Represents number of measures implemented with savings realised or expected during the year

Street Lighting—Installed Wattage by technology type



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Steady—consumption per resident per day has remained almost the same compared to prev. financial year

Performance against target (Target not achieved)



Performance against other local government areas

No comparison data available

Part D: Comments

Since completing the Council's Energy Saving Action Plan in 2012 Council has not finalised another Energy and Water Management Plan to incorporate the findings of energy and water audits being undertaken of Council's assets. In the interim individual Sections of Council are proactively managing their own energy consumption.

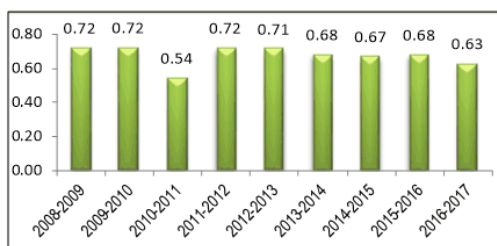


Fleet

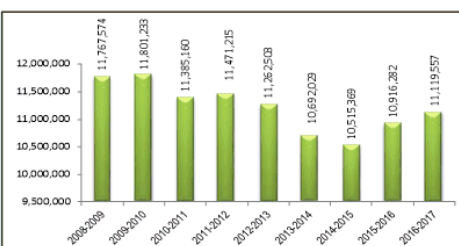
CORPORATE FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Total Council fuel consumption per resident (GJ)

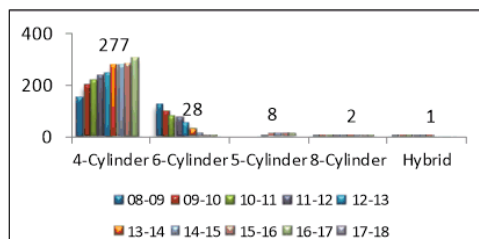


**Vehicle kilometers travelled by Council fleet
(includes private travel from leased vehicles)**

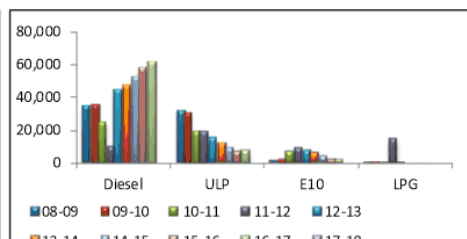


Part B: Council response

**Number of Council fleet passenger vehicles
(as at 30 June 2014)**



**Fuel consumption of Council's entire fleet
by fuel type (GJ)**



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target



Performance against other local government areas*

Above average

Part D: Comments

Council has investigated alternatives to the standard option of a 6 cylinder vehicle for its fleet of passenger vehicles and encouraged the use of ESD vehicles by having them as a cheaper option. The use of E10 or ethanol blended fuel is encouraged to reduce reliance on fossil fuels as the primary fuel source.

* Based on figures derived from data collected from 140 local government agencies by Planet Footprint. Average usage is 0.67 GJ per resident in 2013-2014



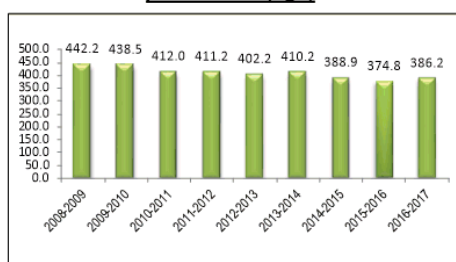
Greenhouse



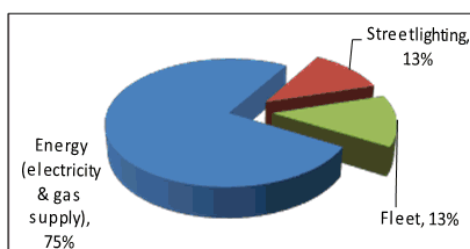
CORPORATE FOOTPRINT REPORT

Part A: State of the Environment over time

Annual Council greenhouse gas emissions per resident (kgs)

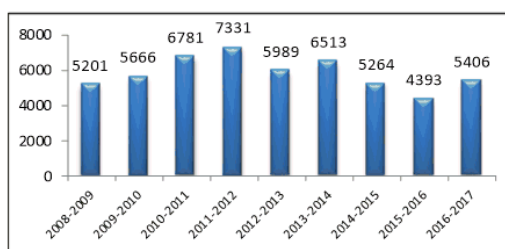


Greenhouse gas emissions by source



Part B: Council response

Renewable energy generated by Council (MWh)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Performance against target



Performance against other local government areas*

11% below average

Part D: Comments

Since completing the Council's Energy Saving Action Plan in 2012 Council has not finalised another Energy and Water Management Plan to incorporate the findings of energy and water audits being undertaken of Council's assets. In the interim individual Sections of Council are proactively managing their own energy consumption.



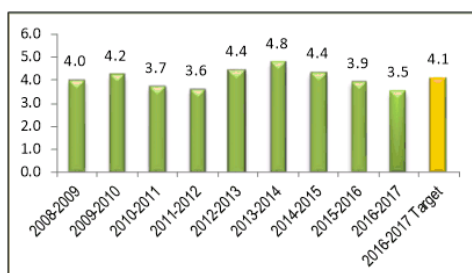
* performance compared against other LGAs that operate Water Infrastructure - derived from data collected by Planet Footprint across 140 LGAs

Water Use

CORPORATE FOOTPRINT REPORT

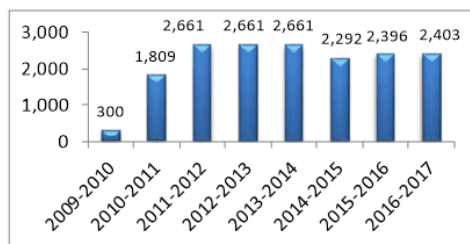
Part A: State of the Environment over time

Water consumption from Council assets per resident (KL)

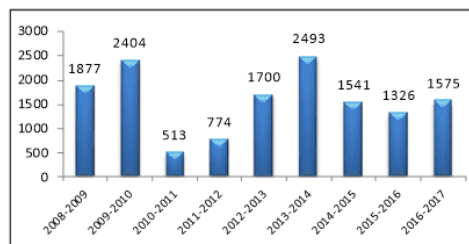


Part B: Council response

Storage capacity of rainwater tanks installed on Council facilities (KL)



Water use offset by irrigation of recycled effluent on sports fields and parks (megalitres)



Part C: Performance Summary (from primary indicator)

Trend over time



Overall trend is that corporate water consumption is decreasing

Performance against target
(5% improvement from previous year)



Performance against other local government areas

4% better than national average

Part D: Comments

Council adopted an organisational Energy and Water Management Policy in October 2007 to guide Council's efforts in the efficient and effective use of its energy and water resources. Council has to develop a new Energy and Water Management Plan that will incorporate the findings of a range of energy audits of Council activities.

