

ATTN: Message prepared for
YORKE PENINSULA COUNCIL as public consultation submission

by Anonymous
July 2018

Regarding Councils agenda report 25.3 (under separate cover) authored by Sue, May 2018, for Council meeting June and

PUBLIC CONSULTATION YORKE PENINSULA COUNCIL AMENDMENTS - COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

1 Discussion

THE PROPOSED COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2018 REVOKES THE FOLLOWING:
COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2005

This PC submission was received by council during the public consultation period.

This public consultation submission is for the land in entire category one (reserves) of over 200 parcels on the [community land register](#). See the schedules for those land details. There is, negligence to appropriately manage over 200 reserves, contained in the plan.

This includes the entire costal conservation belt that is owned by 'Crown' and the State Government for the people of South Australia. Crown is a cartel also called the Corporation of London.

The new CLMP plan is still archaic and has insulting provisions inconsistent with the owner's/ Crown land requirements. Its not to be adopted until its fixed to community expectation and best interests of the people of South Australia. It should not proceed until such a time a long term plan and funding to protect threatened species e,g from non ESD development has been formulated, approved by the people and relevant authorities and is ready to implement.

It is also very concerning that this new CLMP proposal may still restrict proactive PCBU access to public land and/or discourage access by imposing a plan that still (like the last one) closes the loop and does not meet environmental legislative requirements and imposes ways to where council managers can either exploit or abandon. Please see attachment 1 for details.

Council have a track record and will never have the revenue to look after all the reserves and would always take the easy option of exploiting or abandoning, that is weaponised conduct intended to benefit themselves.

A request to the Minister for [Sustainability, Environment and Conservation](#) to intervene is also here by submitted.

2 CONSULTATION PROCESS TOKENISTIC

The following officers consulted themselves in preparing the CLMP proposed amendments and report :

Corporate Management Team (this included the CEO, Andrew Cameron).
Manager Development Services, Michael Cartwright
Operations Manager - Assets & Infrastructure, Stephen Goldsworthy
Environmental and Sustainability Officer, Letitia Dahl-helm
In preparing this report, the following external parties were consulted:
Crown Lands, Property Officer, Stephen Horsell.

The Local Government (Accountability and Governance) Amendment Act 2015 is now in effect. Local councils are required to include the public in their debates and decision making. In preparing the CLMP report, it is said the public are only going to be listened as an afterthought and any discussion taken into account after these officers have already made decisions or predetermined the outcome; this can be seen on the performance targets and measures page.

Suggest there be a requirement for formal recognition of community engagement level 3 to avoid consultation strategies being perceived as tokenistic. Councils management of dedicated crown lands has performed so poor since 2005 that its only until now there have been any detailed performance targets scheduled at all. It now includes simply "maintain and manage according to biodiversity principles and expectations". Its not good enough. This plan provides the framework for the management of community lands across Yorke peninsula. This framework does not yet provide detailed management directions that will achieve "on ground" works. It is by past experience a concern this is ad-hoc and also

financially un-transparent.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF CROWN LANDS

Environmental protection of Crown land is critical to its management and is required by law. The identified officers have not shown the skill to adopt the new plan to ecologically manage the reserve as many environmental legislation requires.

For example, there are the objectives and regional NRM plans under the CLM Act 2009 (SA) that must be specifically included in the CLMP for dedicated land; and was not.

The new CLM Act 2009 which replaced the Crown Lands Act 1929 states:
5—Principles of Crown land management

(1) In exercising discretions under this Act, the Minister and other persons involved in the administration of this Act must give due consideration to the following principles of

Crown land management:

(a) **that principles of ecologically sustainable land management be observed in**

the management and administration of Crown land;

(b) **that the objects and objectives of other relevant legislation be given due weight;**

(c) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt

with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

Council officers are maliciously avoiding this law in the CLMP and reserve operations including relevant legislation being given due weight. Because Walk The Yorke has snuck in, its easier and easier for the entire 500km coastline to be used now for 'business prospects'. Nothing derogates from or affects the Minister's power to deal with land owned (not in fee simple) by the Minister on behalf of the people of South Australia and he should enforce council to proactively include relevant law in the CLMP.

4 Why is this issue important?

Australia is one of the world's most diverse continents but over time we have lost much of our native habitat, putting our unique plants and

animals, and our most precious landscapes at risk. Yorke Peninsula nature resilience is being tested to the point of irreversible loss. Crown land reserves and other community land in Yorke district make up a huge contribution not just in size but quality of environmental protection and social stability. Not sure we have a good sociological handle on this. We literally haven't seen any of this EXCEPT among University Executives of the upper BabyBoom generation, from men who would claim they support equality. And even that is less than a handful of men or women.

Plans of management must be prepared for all community land. They are not only required under the Act but

are an essential management tool for everybody not just councils. The Plan of management:

Ø must be written by council in consultation with the community; not weaponised to benefit the corporation installing gravel walking trails not complying with regulations and allowing improvements not consistent with 'on site truthing' of land use.

Ø identify the important features of the land (eg natural significance) by using accredited vegetation consultants not statutory managers with no botany qualifications.

Ø better clarify how council will manage the land, especially reserves, and in particular

Ø in the proposal amendments indicate how the land may be used or developed

5 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT - INTRODUCTION

A new regime for the management of public land owned or controlled by councils was introduced on 1 July

1999 with the commencement of the Local Government Act 1999 (SA).

The Act replaced outdated provisions governing the use and alienability of certain council land, generally known as 'reserves'. The Act emphasises a council's responsibility to actively and ecologically manage land and to involve

the community in developing a strategy for management. Councils should by now be familiar with the requirements of the public land management provisions.

Yet in the identified officers proposed amendments to the CLMP they have removed involving and fostering the community that was in the 2005 CLMP. Protocols with the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) need to be adhered to...to what council are doing with 'community land'.

6 Public rights

The coastal Crown lands are not recreation and camping parklands, but gets diminished to that by councils and associated clubs forever trying to cement their claims.

Corporate management removed the following agreement in category 1 from the 2005 one in the 2018 one: "Foster and develop proactive participation by the Local community". This is a major impact on public interest. It can be viewed as council self-reinforcing arrogance. Its anti social and has allowed beautiful reserve areas to be tested to the point of irreversible loss to those in it for themselves or investors. There's no supporting evidence to demonstrate the corporate management teams exclusion of proactive participation by the Local community in community land management is right or justified. Most people would object to the changes to exclude it. The public should be encouraged to participate in Crown Land without being hindered by barriers, and areas controlled by investors.

In preparing the CLMP PC report, it appears the elected members were not included at all yet. Why? It is tabled and mentioned in the level of community engagement this wont be done until after PC has ended and only written 'submissions' are reviewed by em's. That's also not a sufficient community engagement policy that reflects the law of PC and law of this land. **The Local Government (Accountability and Governance) Amendment Act 2015 is now in effect.**

Theoretically, local councils are required to include the public in their debates and decision making.

Theres also the problem of a safe or fair environment to come forward in. Environmental and community stakeholders are too afraid of advocating for fear of retribution. See here <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/dec/12/australian-charities-self-censoring-political-advocacy-out-of-fear-of-retribution>

Yorke Peninsula Council, please consider in your scope of services to include a review of the legislation "Not For Profit sector Freedom to Advocate Act 2013 (SA)" and the Civil Liberties Act 1936 (SA).

Many gag clauses that once constrain the ability of not for profit or charity organisations to engage in systemic advocacy are now proscribed (forbidden). However there is concern that Australia is becoming an "anti-dissent" state. It is not clear non-Council land managers could impact on Council; It just seems to be more about dictatorship from councils end.

The assessment principles MAY be:

Fairness

User pays - implies that the people who are the beneficiaries of natural resources management in the region should pay accordingly.

Reasonable basis - costs incurred in managing the habitat of the region should be contained at an economic level.

Equity - entities should pay in proportion to their 'use' or their 'benefit', so no single person, organisation or group of organisations is systematically treated more or less favourably than others.

Shared responsibility - the responsibility to achieve ecologically sustainable development (ESD) is a shared responsibility between the public sector, the private sector and the community groups.

The PC policy, standing apart from process is simply a license for the identified executives to veto any consultation they choose. CLMP plan, Crown land Management Plan, Regional NRM Plans and the statutory YPC Development plan must be established by law, by the community not council, by listening and consulting and no one can silence or take away the rights of the public.

The Minister must ensure that certain details of the CLMP (including a description of the of the Crown's interest in the land and the consideration, if any, for the Crown land reserves) are set out in the annual report presented by the Department to the Minister under the Public Sector Act 2009 in relation to that financial year.

7 STATUTORY LAND MANAGERS **V'S NON COUNCIL MANAGERS**

It is deliberately tabled at 25.3 in June meeting and imposed wrongly on the public it is 'councils land' where council states: "All parcels of 'Council owned' land have been checked and reviewed to ensure consistency and to reflect the current usage of the land". The reserve sites are not 'council land' and as there are hundreds of them its doubtful they were checked but rather weaponised. Statutory Managers deceiving to cause public detriment and keep benefit to themselves, is fraud and also threatens conservation species. Council is also required to and did not 'check' with Narungga peoples (ILUA), the Minister for environment [section 193(4) LG Act], and with the community who have a direct interest in the land, such as who have constructed or made significant improvements on the land (yes that does count).

Not only Aboriginal peoples but others who have a similar ethos as caretakers of the land, have experienced a long history of exclusion (bullying). It is thus insulting to see council not check with all of them of the current performance of the landscape, when in review of performance

measures and targets in 2018.

A public notice is not to be used by the responsible manager to deny or exclude such sections of the public without proper justification and evidenced-based decision-making that there is no alteration of or abuse to dedication or alterations to native vegetation covenants or other conditions or regulations, when there have been a lack of compliance under the councils major Walk The Yorke project.

8 The affects of diminishing class 1 reserves and threatened NY NRM coastal cells

To modern legislators there are currently different categories [section 193(b) LG Act]. Specifically, Category 1 reserves that are dedicated are Crown lands (not council land) have no evidence reflecting onsite truth provided before the public of those sites being 'checked' to ensure consistency and to reflect the current usage of the land. There are in fact well reported habitat loss, unsustainable uses and damages, as well as sites of ecology restoration or to a condition linking other conservation and heritage areas, that council authors are not telling the public in this PC report, because the (identified) corporate officers clearly haven't accepted all environmental legislative requirements for the management of public reserves outside councils management.

These sites include but not limited to;

Cell 79 (Len Baker Reserve to Point Souter reserves)

Cell 82 (Port Minlacowie reserves)

Cell 72 (includes Daly Head National surfing reserve)

Cell 49 (Fowl Bay reserves)

Cell 44 (Troubridge to Waterloo Bay coastal reserves)

Cell 34 (Port Vincent to Beach Point, includes Devil gully, Cadd, Deep Gully, fresh Water Well, Beach Hut and beach Point reserves)

Cell 19 (Parara reserves to Ardrossan)

These sites all have new major developments Bush Camping expansions or Walk the Yorke.

It would not be making good or right for council to pervert it or delude themselves with ownership or tenure entitlement - the same entitlement on display on site by this misuse of reserved public land for Walk the Yorke recreation Trail.

Council or DEWNR do not have management plans for protected native vegetation, cultural heritage, water and NPW protected habitat in both the construction and operational phases of Walk The Yorke or Bush camping expansions.

Council failed to take reasonable action in regard to it modifying reserves with such encroachments, poor motor vehicle access mitigation actions, unsustainable user pay services, climate change damage, and providing safe passage to volunteers and other stakeholders just to mention a few things. **Who will pay for the remediation of over one hundred reserves?**

It is unclear how Crown land management is to be unjustly transferred to the Local Government Act at the whim of councils legal units or other maliciousness if section 193 (4) forbids that.

The LG Act 1999 states: 193—Classification

(1) All local government land (except roads) that is owned by a council or under a council's care, control and management at the commencement of this section (the commencement date) is taken to have been classified as community land unless section (a) and (b). (3) A management plan must —

- (a) identify the land to which it applies; and
- (b) state the purpose for which the land is held by the council; and
- (c) state the council's objectives, policies (if any) and proposals for the management of the land; and
- (d) state performance targets and how the council proposes to measure its performance against its objectives and performance targets

(4) If a management plan relates to land that is not in the council's ownership, the council must consult with the owner of the land at an appropriate stage during the preparation of the plan and the plan must (a), (b) and (c).

- (a) identify the owner of the land; and
- (b) state the nature of any trust, dedication or restriction to which the land is subject apart from this Act; and
- (c) contain any provisions that the owner reasonably requires and identify those provisions as provisions required by the owner.

9 Critical **Habitat loss, Threatened** **Fauna, NPW Act, NV Act and**

the EPBC Act 1999

Council is more likely to have a significant impact on a EPBC matter of national environmental significance by not including it in the CLMP reserves.

in July 2016, Council moved that Parara, Port Minlacowie, Foul Bay Boat Ramps and Len Baker Reserve be designated as bush camping areas. On 10th of August 2016 it exercised powers under 246(3)(3) to make Daly head also a camp site without public consultation. Council endorsed \$10k expenditure for the purpose of prison fencing and delineations works to be carried out across these various bush camping locations.

Overall, there is the deluded entitlement that simply by care, control and management (endorsed by the Minister), that Council can develop the land to their own policies or even by-laws to those reserves at discretion, those reserves full of biodiversity, species going locally extinct, and eco systems which people and animals rely upon for life.

The state and national regulations are clear that while councils can apply penalties to protect the environment, they are and will be subject to penalties themselves should they be responsible for breaches of EPBC or NV regulations as well as NPW Act listed habitat and species.

These reserve sites are all recently commercially exploited by councils own major developments of caravan parks, "Walk The Yorke" and "Bush Camping expansions", fit for RUV's, caravanning, parking, rubbish bins, toilets, 18 picnic shelters and "business prospects" on the coastlands. Ecologists and altruistic people now must work with a wide range of disciplines to help develop pathways towards a sustainable future. Regarding this, one of the most compelling points of interest is that YP Council managers failed to comply with the 'effect' of the Community Land Management Plan (CLMP) when taking out an unalienated Crown license or taking advantage of the control of Dedicated Crown land for these capital expansions; the decisions made breached the public consultation policy and also breached legislative requirements for the management of habitat and threatened species and ecological communities. This is like a theft of assets (fraud).

Concerns are to be had with unjustly treatment of established environmental law, policies, schemes and practice of the current Federal, State government

Consider that YPC's care and control is only for the purposes which are endorsed by Parliament SA found under the states CLM Act 2009, not the

council corporation at the whim of its legal unit or discretion of managers.

Under the LG Act 1999, section 199 (5) A management plan—
(a) should (as far as practicable) be consistent with other relevant official plans and policies about conservation, development and use of the land.

As such, there are many objectives, policies and proposals by state and commonwealth, that must be included on the CLMP targets and scope of service; and deliberately have not been, to undermine the national movement of sustainability and conservation plus undermine the states administration of the CLM Act 2009 and compliance with enviro laws. Under the Australian constitution, Council is only a long arm of State government not a 3rd tier of government and in the case of reserves, there are objectives and regulations of the NV and EPBC Acts; the key national and state environmental legislation's. So why hasn't council included these on the ratepayers CLMP? Council thinks It's not subject to the same law; thats why.

There is also an international agreement that affects Yorke Peninsula regarding migratory birds and other nature conservations, such as wetlands. [Conservation advice](#) is available suggesting practical management activities. For some ecological communities detailed Recovery Plans have also been developed. There is also a state policy for planting indigenous species, and there are the objectives and regional NRM plans for the ecological management in the CLM Act 2009 (SA) that must be specifically included in the CLMP for dedicated land; and was not.

For some ecological communities detailed [Recovery Plans](#) have also been developed. There is also a state policy for planting indigenous species, and there are the objectives and regional NRM plans under the CLM Act 2009 (SA) that must be specifically included in the CLMP for dedicated land; and was not.

The new CLM Act 2009 which replaced the Crown Lands Act 1929 states:
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(c) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt

with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above

principles.

Council is not allowed to avoid any law, policy or agreement pertaining to legislation or regulations protecting environment and conservations on council controlled land.

Also, Councils own policy (PO144) only allows RV's in town areas. The Community land management plan should be consistent with policy and strategic plans affecting development of land in the relevant areas and with statutory or other official policies for protecting the State heritage, or for encouraging recreational or sporting activities where allowed, or for fostering tourism outside-town tourism development.

It is recommended that 'smoking and/or littering/disposing of cigarette butts' be included in the CLMP reserves as a prohibited item and activity at *schedule cat-1 performance targets*, particularly under fire prevention.

Off-road vehicle access for recreation and associated works proposed in the Government's referral pose significant ongoing threats to the integrity of fragile and remote coastal strips.

Any specific Policies or other guiding documents relevant to management of a specific piece or pieces of land which may be developed or implemented by Council, shall be noted against the parcel to which it specifically relates, in accordance with S.196 (3)(c) of the Act. Council has not done this yet in the CLMP and should.

There are several of these that council has neglected. These are for example:

Statement of common purpose (between landcare communities and regional NRM organisations working together in changing landscapes)

Australia's National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)

Penguin Point to Willyama Beach Marion Bay Environmental Concept Plan

Port Julia Environmental Concept Plan

Seawater Study - Coobowie - State of Play - 100715

Seawater Study - Port Clinton - State of Play - 080915

Yorke Peninsula Strategic Tourism Plan

Conservation Assessment Northern And Yorke Coast

Information sheet IS122 Dogs on Beaches.

No species Loss Strategy

Coastal Vehicle Management Strategy 2008.

[Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030](#)

Australia's National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992) defines ecologically sustainable development as: 'using,

conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.

The department can only finalise an application for a license of Walk The Yorke if council can provide:

a copy of their development approval ... including any Coastal Protection Board section 37 Development Act approval. In dedicated Crown parcels council didn't refer itself (as developer) and thus theres no approval for those areas or licence. There are only approvals for Minister areas or un alienated Crown land.

Conducting works on any Crown land without lawful authority is an offence.

10 The affects of non essential tourism and other services

The said officers or authors have tabled LINKS TO COUNCILS STRATEGIC PLAN

Goal: 1 Economically Prosperous Peninsula.

What do category 1 Crown reserves directly have to do with that corporate goal?

These reserves are already forbidden from commercial activities in the CLMP. is council trying to wind that back?

What is the adverse affect of Stephen Goldsworthy spruiking Walk the Yorke to be commercialised (as reported in the media)?

Ratepayers could afford remediation or protection of reserves if council stopped spending on non-essential services where councils have no business. For example, bush camping with no water or shade, disability services is State domain, overseas trips for economic development is State/federal...etc. The sports and community hubs - necessary, but politically motivated and located too close to one another, grants to sports clubs, Councillors on development panels, rainbow flags, citizenship diversity dramas, legal costs for name calling by councillors to one another, local government wage increases highest compared to any form of government.

This Council has never been good at maintaining a good customer relationship in respect to the CLMP, which is why ratepayers, environmental and NRM stakeholders will always appealed their sense of justice.

Councils lawyer-ed up CEO is on \$218000+5% p/y.

Did the CEO conduct an investigation into the spending (lack of) on the protection of the environment and conservation of species relating to CLMP?

What is the adverse affect of Stephen Goldsworthy spruiking Walk the Yorke to be commercialised (as reported in the media)? As this is a major development 'commercialised' is considered it to be a significant impact on public.

In the CLMP, Council just want to collect more coin from profits by capital works on community land or from investors, and have the reigns to pull on.

The identified officers rudely considered them selves as the overlords of Crown owned land reserves. All COASTAL CONSERVATION LAND IS NOT YORKE PENINSULA COUNCILS, even the minute amount of council owned land because thats classified since 2003 by law as community land. Council would be unlikely to agree to the vesting of the land anyway, due to new native title liability. It wasn't wise to table in June 2018 and display material that is degrading to Australia, regarding hundreds of km's of reserves.

Its disguised as simply "Im better than the stupid public". Its to lock it up for local economic and social control because of a well known banana republic where YP council has to use many other things to try diversify at the expense of rate payers.

Minutes information generally are withheld every month by Maddy Pulling, on, what advertising signs look like, development planning, parking, Community Land Management Plan targets, specific by-laws and policies adopted, child protection, noise and other disturbances.

There are reports the the current usage or name of the land "Bluff Beach reserve" needed to be amended. On 28 February 2018, Bluff Beach Community Group wrote to Council requesting to change the name of the land known as Allotment 23, CT 5863, Folio 105, Bluff Beach, to Bluff Beach Community Reserve.

Regarding Bush camping, in the past public consultation document for bush camps council authors say 100 illegal sites (squatting) were estimated, so they can justify charging money for some now rather than any mention of managing habitat or threatened species - the prime objective. YP Council makes over \$2.97 million (2016-17) in caravan parks, halls, bush camps and cemeteries on Public Crown land and reserves. CEO Andrew Cameron said; "that tourism is a critical economic driver for our region and the park (Port Vincent foreshore caravan park) upgrades enhance the visitor experience. Year on year, our summer

occupancy demand continues to outstrip availability and by providing a variety of accommodation options we are meeting the needs of all niche markets" (8 February 2018).

This was publicly released by councils communications officer Ms Wakefield, because YP Council owns Port Vincent caravan park and many more.

In the public consultation report for the bush camp expansions by Manager of Development Services, Michael Cartwright, there is deliberately no necessary plan provided, no necessary design, no necessary environmental impact statement, no necessary statement of effect to show consistency, no pictures of proposals!

Heres a website link to KI council showing design and how YP councils CLMP should look <http://www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=1739>

As a result of the Crown licences with inadequate referral documents and the lack of the public knowing about it, there was clearing, harm to animals welfare and harm to many people, that by on site truthing was 'avoidable' before 'minimised'. The reason statutory manages didn't use the mitigation hierarchy in reality is because of the unregulated power of discretion bubbling up.

It is tabled 25.3: "Community land is classified as all local government land (except roads) that is owned by a council or under a councils care, control and management (Crown Land)". But the law exactly states: "All local government land (except roads) that is owned by a council or under a council's care, control and management at the commencement of this section (the commencement date) is taken to have been classified as community land unless section (a) and (b)."

As such, The CLMp amendments PC report, like the bush camping PC report, is just another dishonest document and its showing no transparency during a council owned tourist development push and ratepayer funded "Yorke Peninsula Tourism organisation", which has council manager Stephen Goldsworthy on its committee along with DEWNR's Terry Boyce who works in the same office as Crown property adviser Stephen Horsell.

11 WHY PREPARE A TRANSPARENT PLAN OF

MANAGEMENT?

Here's a website link to KI council showing design and how YP councils CLMP should look <http://www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=1739> Apart from the benefits of properly managing community land, there are legal requirements under the Act. A plan of management may apply to one or more areas of community land (a 'generic' plan) as well as just one area (a 'specific' plan). Councils are free to predetermine whether a generic or specific plan of management will be prepared for its community land, with a few exceptions. Laws mentioned already require the plans of management to be prepared for reserve pieces of community land:

- ∅ land declared to be "critical habitat" under the EPBC Act (commonwealth) and NV Act (SA)
- ∅ land directly affected by a recovery plan or threat abatement plan
- ∅ land declared by council to contain 'significant natural features' or even 'significant trees'.
- ∅ land declared by council or the state to contain an 'area of cultural significance'.
- ∅ land declared to be protected under the Native Vegetation Act (SA)

What councils June agenda and CLMP PC report has fabricated, is that community land is just 'all' councils, restrictive so and predetermined by the corporate management team against future community engagement of any real value (restricted to level 2 engagement). There is also long standing coercion not to employ or volunteer persons with a 'green' ethos, coercion of grant money becoming unavailable to the NFP sector, and other ostracising. The attitude is; these council officers will have the power and all the say.

Financial Plans of management will be required for Crown land and there are zero.

The need to improve environmental management in Australia is urgent because human health, wellbeing and social stability all depend ultimately on maintenance of life-supporting ecological processes.

The political parties need to stop stacking councils with their own, this is what the public vote is causing. Snouts in the troff. They should have to apply for the position like any other job by a HR dept.

12 Other information that could be

included

Council should include other information in the plan of management, for example:

- Ø history of the reserve and its actual use - not just what a piece of paper says it use could be
- Ø previous studies of the land or other background information
- Ø any relevant council policies
- Ø control of activities on the land such as through signs installed under the Local Government Act
- Ø relevant zoning and land use restrictions under the Environmental Planning and Assessment laws
- Ø the impact of any other enviro Acts on the management of the land
- Ø how the land is managed in practice – through a council committee, council officers etc
- Ø contact details for any further information on the community land