Table 4-4 Overarching strategies and actions for Coastal Management

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
		Strategy 1: Integrated Coastal Zone Management						
S1.01	Establish a CMP governance framework	• Establish a CMP working group • Clearly define its purpose, objectives, and functions • Define its roles and responsibilities of its members • Execute the function of the Working Group • Meet regularly to execute CMP and track progress	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Working group established and functioning.
S1.02	Establish two new Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Coast & Estuary Officer roles within Council	Establish two new Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Coast & Estuary Officer roles within Council - in order to develop the implementation strategy of Council's Open Coast and Jervis Bay CMP, (including long-term funding options) and build Council's capacity to respond.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Roles established and maintained for 10 year CMP duration.
S1.03	Develop and execute a communications plan for Stage 5 of the CMP	Present information on Council's website and in community engagement activities that shows: • The purpose of the CMP. • The CMP background, and an overview of the NSW Coastal Management Framework. • Key CMP information, including reports available for public consumption. • The Status of CMP Actions, with details of the actions and recent updates/progress. • Information pertaining to upcoming community consultation events, and avenues for engagement; and • Links to relevant materials such as The NSW Coastal Management Framework, and the Marine Estate Management Strategy. • How coastal zone systems function and how integrated management responses benefits Council and local communities.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Plan developed and implemented.
S1.04	Develop and implement a program to monitor key environmental parameters relevant to coastal management	This should comprise an ongoing monitoring program that includes: • Periodic beach/dune survey and shoreline monitoring • Monitoring of storm events and their impacts (including photologs) • Ecological data including dune ecology and invasive species • Include citizen science opportunities such as CoastSnap • Strategic linkages to existing monitoring programs, such as Beachwatch and BeachStat This program should be integrated into the wider Shoalhaven City Council Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP)	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Plan developed and implemented
S1.05	Maintain and where necessary expand upon the Council's BeachStat dashboard for the Shoalhaven LGA	Maintain Council's existing BeachStat dashboard for the LGA. The BeachStat program is system to automatically track beach users and shoreline positions using low-cost remote camera systems, and machine learning algorithms. Investigate the potential to add more locations to the dashboard in the future on an as needed basis.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	Medium (21)	Year 1 and ongoing	Dashboard maintained for CMP duration. Collected data is of tangible benefit from a research and management perspective.
S1.06	Maintain and update the CoastSnap camera cradle locations across the Shoalhaven LGA	Maintain the existing suite of CoastSnap camera cradles for the LGA that covers key beaches, which possess a high level of risk associated with coastal hazards and beach change. Investigate the potential to add more CoastSnap locations. CoastSnap is a global citizen science project to capture our changing coastlines. It allows citizens to capture and upload photos of their beaches in order to improve our scientific understanding of erosion and coastal shoreline change. This action should include ongoing funding for CoastSnap image analysis, and identification of future locations for additional camera cradles. More information about CoastSnap can be found here: https://www.coastsnap.com/	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	Medium (21)	Year 1 and ongoing	CoastSnap camera cradles maintained for CMP duration. Collected data is of tangible benefit from a research and management perspective.
S1.07	Develop and implement a program for regular and ongoing monitoring of coastal assets and infrastructure	This action involves the development and implementation of a monitoring program designed to assess and track the condition of various coastal assets and infrastructure, including: • Coastal protection structures (revetments, seawalls, training walls) • Recreational assets including viewing platforms & coastal access tracks • Stormwater outlets. • Sewer and water infrastructure The program should be integrated into Councils broader asset management program.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (24)	Year 1 and ongoing	Plan developed and implemented. Collected data is of tangible benefit from an asset management perspective.

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
S1.08	Enact the CMPs Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) Program for the CMP	This will include: • Ongoing monitoring of CMP Actions • Annual review of actions to ensure they are appropriate and current, with completed actions documented • Ongoing reporting of progress • Documentation of the effectiveness of the proposed strategies and actions will be reported as part of Council's Annual Report (which is part of the IP&R framework), including progress towards or full achievement of the performance targets included for each action.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Annual reviews completed
S1.09	Continue ongoing collaboration with state government agencies and research institutions	Continue to collaborate with universities, government agencies and others in research that focuses on: • Climate change impacts on coastal processes and coastal landforms, including new data on sea level rise, storm behaviour, sediment transport processes and coastal recession modelling • Impact of sea level rise on rock platform communities • Coastal lake entrance behaviour (sediment budget, morphology, opening and closing regimes) with sea level rise and other aspects of climate change and climate variability • Ecological services and functions of dune species and most effective vegetation structure to enhance dune resilience • Assessing and monitoring the impacts of NABE works at all beaches where it's implemented	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H) DPI-Fisheries NPWS Crown Lands	Medium (10)	Year 1 and ongoing	Research output is of tangible benefit from a management perspective.
S1.10	Undertake a Feasibility Study to assess the potential for sustainable and economical utilisation of offshore sand resources for large scale beach nourishment across the LGA	Large scale beach nourishment may represent a strategic, long term management solution for coastal hazard risk for a number of "at risk" locations across the LGA. Presently, the only potential sand source identified for large scale nourishment is sand bodies located offshore - but such offshore sand sources are not currently feasible due to regulatory constraints. However, there is a possibility that the existing regulatory constraints may be lifted at some point during the CMPs 10 year life cycle. Therefore, the purpose of the study would be to: • Determine if offshore beach nourishment is feasible and economically viable; and • Undertake the necessary assessments in advance, to ensure Council can act without delay should restraints be lifted, and an opportunity arise to undertake beach nourishment in a cost effective way.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	High (24)	Within 1-3 years	Study completed.
S1.11	Monitoring of locations identified as being at risk of coastal cliff and slope instability	Undertake monitoring of locations identified as being at risk of coastal cliff and slope instability in the Stage 2 Geotechnical Report. These include: • Bendalong Point: Monitor areas of deep colluvial soils in the Dee Beach Bluff for signs of movement • Bendalong Point: Monitor slightly arcuate cracking and settlement in the western (north-bound) lane on the steep section of Manta Ray Road up Bendalong Headland • Narrawallee Beach: Continue to monitor groundwater levels and inclinometers at Surfers Avenue • Golf Course Reef Beach: Monitor soil in the Golf Course Reef Bluff for signs of movement • Ulladulla Harbour: Monitor the cracking and settlement in the access road to the Ulladulla Sea Pool at the end of Wasons Road • Depot Beach: Monitor cracking and settlement in Fairley Street pavement, adjacent to No. 30 Depot Beach Road.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (24)	Year 1 and ongoing	Monitoring undertaken and recorded. Collected data is of tangible benefit from an asset management perspective.

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
S1.12	Feasibility investigations, design, and approvals for addressing estuary entrance instability at Mollymook Beach, Manyana Beach, and Hyams Beach	This action involves the investigation of potential management options for addressing estuary entrance instability at three specific locations across the LGA. These options may include sand redistribution works or the potential construction "tripper walls" that would comprise small (mostly buried) Geotextile Sand Container (GSC) structures intended to prevent the meandering of creek entrances from exacerbating coastal hazard risk and negatively impacting safe beach access. The three locations identified for inclusion in this investigation include: • Manyana Beach: The northern side of the Manyana Creek entrance. To prevent the northwards meander of the creek entrance from eroding the beach in front of the public road along Sunset Strip. This would also include dune restoration work (fencing/ revegetation) to the dune and beach area located to the north of tripper wall. • Mollymook Beach: At the southern side of the Blackwater Creek entrance. It would prevent the creek mouth meandering southwards along the beach to the surf club - which exacerbates beach erosion and reduces safe beach access. • Hyams Beach: At the northern side of Hyams Creek, preventing it from meandering northwards and eroding the foreshore and increasing coastal hazard risk. The Action would be undertaken in a staged progression in order to ensure that the concepts have been investigated in detail, are proven to be effective, and would have minimal adverse environmental or social impacts. This action would include the following works: A) Investigation of the feasibility of the potential options at each location. B) Consultation with the local community & relevant stakeholders C) Concept design of the preferred solution(s) D) Undertaking required environmental assessment and obtaining necessary approvals E) Detailed design of the preferred solution(s) F) A prioritised schedule of works across all three locations Once lead agencies and supporting partners agree on the preferred management options this action will be updated to include the implementation of preferred options. This will require the CMP to be amended and re-submitted for certification.	SER12.3 SER14.3 SER.16.8	SCC	DPE(E&H) DPI-Fisheries	High (24)	Within 1-3 years	Investigations complete and clear direction for future works provided.
S1.13	Undertake a Planning Proposal to adopt a CVA	Mapping for the CVA has not been provided from the RH SEPP, and no such CVA map yet exists for the Shoalhaven LGA. Subsequently, it is the intent of Council to propose, by way of a planning proposal, the adoption of a map in indicating a CVA – which may be comprised of a combination of the following hazards across the study area, which are identified in the CM Act: • Beach erosion. • Shoreline recession. • Estuary entrance instability. • Coastal cliff or slope instability. • Coastal inundation. • Tidal inundation. • Erosion and inundation of foreshores caused by tidal waters and the action of waves, including the interaction of those waters with catchment floodwaters. Council have mapped beach erosion and shoreline recession for relevant beaches in the LGA (Advisian, 2016), and coastal cliff or slope instability as part of Stage 2 of the CMP (Douglas Partners, 2023) as part of this CMP, with the intent that this mapping will be used to prepare a CVA. Other CMPs for specific estuaries across the Shoalhaven LGA are also currently being prepared that are to include mapping of additional coastal hazards such as coastal and tidal inundation, which council will combine as part of a single planning proposal to prepare a CVA once they are also completed. It should be noted that the CM Act requires the consideration of future climate change. As such, all extents used in defining the CVA should be based on a suitable forward planning horizon, which incorporates the projected effects sea level rise on coastal hazards.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	Medium (10)	Opportunistic	Future successful planning proposal for CVA mapping

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
		Strategy 2: Community and Stakeholder Engagement						
S2.01	Develop and maintain an ongoing program of community engagement with coastal communities - about coastal hazard risk and the importance of coastal management	Engage with foreshore reserve property owners, residents, beach goers, and community youth around risk, environmental, cultural and social issues such as: • The value of dune vegetation (e.g. trapping wind-blown sand and maintaining dune resilience, ecological functions and buffering against coastal hazards) • Recognising Aboriginal cultural heritage on the coast • The importance of foreshore vegetation in providing shade and wind protection, filtering runoff, improving water quality and providing habitat • Managing the interface between coastal bushland and private property, including edge impacts, encroachments, garden refuse dumping, storm water discharges, vegetation retention, fire protection zones and weed management • Illegal pruning, poisoning and removal of trees, private vehicle access and illegal structures/items which restrict public use of the reserve. Enforce regulations in high conservation value areas as a priority. Education programs should be enacted every 5 years.	SER5.5 SER.6.4 SER.6.5 SER.7.3 SER.8.6 SER.10.3 SER.11.3 SER.13.8 SER.16.5 SER.17.2 SER.20.6 CHR.7 CHR.13 CHR.19 CHR.25 CHR.31 CHR.37 CHR.49 CHR.55 CHR.61	SCC	N/A	High (27)	Year 1 and ongoing	Program and materials created, and program implemented.
S2.02	Develop and maintain an ongoing program of community engagement with coastal communities about the geotechnical hazard risk and the importance of coastal management	Prepare information for landholders living adjacent to geotechnical hazards and how they can contribute to risk reduction through: • Maintaining an adequate surface drainage path into and out of the property • Draining piped storm water away from steep slopes to avoid saturation and scouring • Maintaining vegetation cover of appropriate species • Repairing leaking or broken underground drainage or sewer pipes as soon as faults are identified • Periodically inspecting the property to observe changes Education programs should be enacted every 5 years	CHR.7 CHR.13 CHR.19 CHR.25 CHR.31 CHR.37 CHR.49 CHR.55 CHR.61	SCC	N/A	High (27)	Year 1 and ongoing	Program and materials created, and program implemented.
S2.03	Provide rockfall signage for the exposed cliff lines of applicable cliffs	For the identified at-risk cliffs, install rockfall signage to improve safety around coastal cliffs. Signage should be installed at nearby formal entry/exit points to the foreshore. These locations are identified in the Stage 2 Geotechnical Hazard Study Report, and include: • Crookhaven Head (below the Nursery) • Culburra (Penguin Head) • Callala Bay • Vincentia (Plantation Point) – particularly around the exposed cliff lines opposite Vincent Street, Twyford Street, Plantation Point Parade and Elizabeth Drive and around Plantation Point. • Hyams Point: • Berrara Headland • Bendalong (Red Head) • Manyana (Inyadda Point) • Mollymook Beach (Bannisters Point) • Ulladulla (Ulladulla Head and Wardens Head) • Rennies Beach Bluff • Racecourse Beach Bluff • Dolphin Point • Depot Beach Headland	SER.6.1 SER.8.4 SER.9.2 SER.11.2 SER.12.2 SER.13.2 SER.14.2 SER.15.2 SER.16.3 SER.18.3 SER.19.2	SCC	N/A	High (24)	Within 1-3 years	Signage installed.

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
		Strategy 3: Emergency Planning and Response						
S3.01	Activate the "Coastal Hazard Emergency Action Sub-Plans" (CZEAS) for each beach as required after storm events	Activate the "Coastal Hazard Emergency Action Sub-Plans" for each beach and coastal headland as required after storm events - and prepare resources and collaborate with relevant Council staff about the plans. Typical works after a storm event would include: • Remediation: Where beach erosion has caused a large escarpment/ drop off (>1 m) that presents a risk to assets or has created unsafe access, Council will take action to make the area safe through beach scraping. • Restoration: Arrange for permanent repair/removal of damaged assets or the rehabilitation of the environment. • Remove: Removal of beach/storm debris that poses high risk to public safety in line with Council's Foreshore Reserves Policy (POL12/304).	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H) NSW SES	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Plans activated and implemented in a timely manner when needed.
S3.02	Develop a Tide Alert Calendar, and encourage citizen science in monitoring tidal inundation	The study area coastline is currently exposed to tidal inundation risk (sunny day flooding), with increasing vulnerability to this risk over time due to future Sea Level Rise. As the tides can be predicted many years in advance, this action involves development of a "Tide Alert" Calendar, and a public engagement program. It specifically includes: A) The creation of a Tide Alert Calendar: This would be a simple and practical tool that clearly communicates dates of higher-than-normal high tides to indicate when low-lying land is particularly vulnerable to tidal inundation and coastal flooding. Red-alert tide calendars are highly visual and easily interpreted, and do not require technical expertise or interpretation of large amounts of data or text. B) Public awareness and citizen science: This initiative would focus on public engagement and awareness around the highest red-alert days each year, encouraging citizens to "snap the coast" at the designated time of the high tide and upload the photograph to Councils social media channels or a Council web repository. This kind of public engagement initiative allows both Council and the local community to utilize these red-alert tide days and visualize the impacts rising sea levels may have on their communities in the future.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	Medium (14)	Year 1 and ongoing	Calendar developed, and communication system implemented.
		Strategy 4: Planning and Adaptation						
S4.01	Review Councils coastal management planning policies every 10 years	Review Councils coastal management planning policies for the 10 year CMP implementation lifecycle. This should include consideration of the latest environmental data, observed coastal hazard impacts and state government policies. The review should consider: • The Shoalhaven City Council Sea Level Rise Framework • The Shoalhaven City Council Coastal Hazard Mapping	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	Medium (10)	Year 10	Review completed.
S4.02	Maintain planning controls to reduce future coastal hazard impacts	Implement and maintain planning controls in: • The Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014: Maintain appropriate zoning in the LEP to protect frontal dune systems and enhance resilience to coastal hazards. • Shoalhaven Development Control Plan (DCP) 2014 G6 Coastal Management Areas, which require specific information and assessment for proposed development in coastal hazard areas. Update and maintain notation to section 10.7 (5) certificates for properties affected by coastal hazards consistent with NSW Government legislation. Wherever possible, use zoning and planning controls in the DCP 2014 to maintain open spaces where coastal dunes and associated habitats can roll landward in response to climate change and sea level rise. On the open coast, this management action is linked to planning for vegetated foreshore reserves on coastal dunes.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	Medium (10)	Year 1 and ongoing	LEP 2014 and DCP 2014 maintained. Future revisions of these plan contain equivalent planning controls.
S4.03	Fill information gaps in Council's existing coastal hazard mapping dataset	There are numerous beaches across the LGA where formal coastal hazard mapping does not exist, and therefore Chapter G6 of the DCP does not apply to potential coastally adjacent development. In order to inform future development in the coastal zone, the gaps in this coastal hazard mapping should be filled by undertaking localised hazard assessment for the following beaches: • Callala Bay (see Action CL.01) • Nelsons Beach • Bawley Beach • Cormorant Beach • Gannet Beach • Racecourse Beach (southern) • Kioloa Beach • Merry Beach • North Durras Beach (and the Durras Lake Estuary Entrance) For consistency, the study should utilise an methodology that is consistent with that used to develop Council's existing coastal hazard mapping dataset.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (30)	Within 1-3 years	Study completed.

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
		Strategy 5: Protection of the Coastal Environment						
S5.01	Continue Councils program of mapping threatened ecological communities (TECs) across coastal reserves	Continue to carry out existing survey program to ground-truth and map the distribution and condition of TECs in coastal erosion risk areas using the Biodiversity Conservation Act, Biodiversity Assessment Methodology.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	High (24)	Within 1-3 years	Mapping completed.
S5.02	Maintain and enhance ecological communities in coastal reserves (including dunes), considering appropriate ecological strategies for urban (foreshore recreation reserve) and non-urban areas	This action includes the ongoing implementation of ecological restoration works in coastal reserves with reference to the objectives of the associated coastal management areas. Prioritisation will be given to areas that comprise areas of Coastal Wetland and Littoral Rainforest and/or house threatened ecological communities (TECs), and targeted weed species control works.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	DPE(E&H)	Medium (16)	Year 1 and ongoing	Restoration works successfully implemented.
S5.03	Engage with SLSCs in order to develop a suite of dune vegetation management plans for the coastal dunes in front of all SLSC building and lifeguard towers on patrolled beaches	This will involve developing and updating existing dune vegetation management plans for every SLSC across the LGA. The goal will be to maintain immediate sight lines at surf patrol locations (to maintain public safety), whist also maintaining appropriate coverage of dune vegetation to promote dune stability and minimise loss of sand from the littoral systems that would contribute to long term recession of the beach.	SER.5.2 SER.5.4 SER.7.3	SCC	N/A	Low (6)	Within 1-3 years and ongoing	Plans developed.
		Strategy 6: Protection of Cultural Heritage						
S6.01	Undertake a LGA wide coastal zone Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Survey, and development of local protection/management plans	This action involves engaging with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils, Traditional Owner groups and an archaeologist to undertake an updated cultural heritage survey of the coastal zone – and in doing so fill existing information gaps within the LGA-wide Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Mapping and updating the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). It is anticipated that there would be three main tasks for this action: • Consultation with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils and Traditional Owners and knowledge holders. • An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment, which should include survey field work, and recording of cultural heritage sites (such as middens sites) and detailed documentation of findings. • The development and prioritisation of local, site specific management plans for protection and preservation of these sites.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	Jerrinja LALC Jerrinja Tribal Group	High (30)	Year 1 and ongoing	Consultation conducted, survey undertaken, and plan developed.
S6.02	Engage with relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils and local Traditional Owner Groups to develop a cultural educational and awareness program	Engage with relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils and local Traditional Owner Groups to develop and roll out a cultural educational and awareness program - related to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) of the coastal zone. Design of the program should be led by either relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils or local TO groups, that could involve educational methods such as: • School programs including planting days, stewardship sites and hands on activities • Signage at local sites such as beaches, estuaries, and headlands (including the use of QR codes that includes elders speaking about the history of the area) • Brochures and information provided to tourists at caravan parks and information centres. • Cultural tours to provide greater awareness of ACH values to both the local community and to the large population of seasonal visitors	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	Jerrinja LALC Jerrinja Tribal Group Ulladulla LALC	Medium (20)	Within 1-3 years, and ongoing	Program developed and being implemented.
S6.03	Provide opportunities and help build capacity to local Aboriginal Ranger programs, to enhance their role in management of Sea Country across the LGA	Work with relevant Local Aboriginal Land Councils and local Traditional Owner Groups to bolstering existing ranger programs and facilitate a greater role for these programs in coastal management across the Shoalhaven LGA. • This will involve working with and supporting the ranger team coalition to help enhance/ boost their capacity and awareness of coastal management. • Where possible, utilise Aboriginal ranger teams (in conjunction with other suitable land rehabilitation contractors) to undertake on ground works associated with dune restoration and monitoring programs. • Work collaboratively to help develop the next generation of junior rangers to be a part of future coastal management across the Shoalhaven LGA. This action is consistent with Initiative #4 of the NSW Marine Estate Management Strategy – which includes Increase Aboriginal participation in Sea Country management, planning and monitoring through employment and training of Aboriginal people at a regional and local level.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	Jerrinja LALC Jerrinja Tribal Group Ulladulla LALC	Medium (9)	Opportunistic, within 10 years	Capacity of local ranger teams increased. Increased role for TO Groups in coastal management across the LGA.

ID	Action Name	Action Description	Risk Being Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Partners	Priority (Score)	Timing	Performance Measures
		Strategy 7: Asset Management						
S7.01	Review and update all Council asset management plans (AMPs), relevant to the coastal zone	Review and update all asset management plans (AMPs), relevant to the coastal zone. • AMPs by asset type will be updated by relevant asset custodian. • Include an asset management approach to provide for replacement, relocation or retrofitting of public assets that are currently in coastal risk areas including surf clubs and sewer, water and sewerage infrastructure, foreshore protection infrastructure, roads and access paths. • Align the asset management plans with emergency action sub-plans. This action includes continuing to implement high priority stormwater management recommendations from the Coastal Erosion Stormwater Impact Assessments in 2015 and 2023.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	High (27)	Year 1 and ongoing	Plans updated and fit for purpose.
S7.02	Implement high priority (and other relevant) actions from the hydraulic assessment report to manage stormwater drainage adjacent to or within identified coastal cliffs and slopes risk areas	The Shoalhaven Hydraulic Impact Assessment Report has included an assessment of Council's stormwater drainage network across ten (10) high-risk coastal cliffs and slope areas. The project covers identification of existing/potential stormwater runoff issues that may trigger cliff and slope instability issues, development of hydrological and hydraulic models and assessment of suitability of the current network based on design and capacity. The report has detailed a number of recommendations including modification and upgrades to the local stormwater network, with the impact each option has in reducing stormwater runoff in these high risk areas quantified and assessed through a multi criteria analysis. The recommendations of this report should be implemented through the CMP as a key measure to reduce the risk of coastal cliff and slope instability in high risk areas.	SER.6.1 SER.8.4 SER.9.2 SER.11.2 SER.12.2 SER.13.2 SER.14.2 SER.15.2 SER.16.3 SER.18.3 SER.19.2	SCC	N/A	High (27)	Year 1 and ongoing	Recommendations implemented.
S7.03	Shoalhaven Open Coast Boating Infrastructure Plan	This Action involves the development of a strategic plan to help Council to manage (and invest in) its boating facilities across the Open Coast and Jervis Bay CMP study area. It could include the following components: Baseline Assessment: •Desktop Audit: Identify all Council managed boating infrastructure in the study area, including boat ramps, wharfs, jetties, and pontoons. This can also include supporting infrastructure such as dinghy storage, fish cleaning facilities, parking etc. •Inspection: Undertaking detailed condition inspections for each ramp, clearly identifying where structural and/or public safety issue may exist. •Conditions / Operability: A review of environmental conditions at each boat ramp & wharf (including tide, wind and wave conditions) •Safety: A review of TfNSW and Marine Rescue incident databases to identify potential public safety issues at each ramp. Needs Analysis: •User & community consultation: To help assess the frequency and nature of use of the facilities •Use Analysis: Including a review of the NSW DPI state-wide survey of recreational fishing, and the Regional Boating plans (such as the South Coast Boating Network Plan) – in order to broadly assess current usage and future trends for use of the facilities. •Boat Ownership & Registration: Assessment of the TfNSW data relating to general boat licences, personal water craft licences, personal watercraft registrations, recreational vessel registrations Strategic Plan: •Development of a list of asset management recommendations - including a prioritized and costed list of actions for monitoring, maintaining, or refurbishment / upgrades of facilities. Outcomes should be consistent with the South Coast Boating Network Plan from TfNSW. Upon completion, Council should seek suitable sources of funding for the strategy and its implementation, and this may include programs administered by TfNSW for boating infrastructure.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	TfNSW	Medium (12)	Within 4-7 years	Plan developed. Funding applications submitted.
S7.04	Continue the ongoing implementation of the Shoalhaven Beaches Asset Management Strategy and incorporate into the relevant SCC Asset Management Plan	Continue the ongoing implementation of the of the Shoalhaven Beaches Asset Management Strategy (Advisian, 2021) and findings from contemporary monitoring and inspections by Council (2023) for the approximately 250 beach access tracks located across the 40 Council managed beaches of the LGA. Findings have recommended Council undertake works to maintain, repair, upgrade and rationalise a number of beach access tracks. Specific recommendations have been incorporated into the options assessment under the Local Area Actions.	Action addresses a wide array of risks at a Study Area Wide scale.	SCC	N/A	Medium (14)	Year 1 and ongoing	Over 50% of findings implemented within 10 year CMP cycle.