

The table below provides a high-level snapshot of the long list of potential management options identified for the **Shellharbour Open Coast and Elliott Lake Coastal Management Program (CMP)**. It is intended to provide a concise overview of the actions currently under consideration.

For the most effective review and consideration of community feedback, stakeholders are encouraged to provide comments directly through the CMP's online engagement portal on Council's *Let's Chat* page. The portal allows feedback to be captured in a consistent format and linked directly to the relevant management actions as part of the consultation process.

Feedback can be submitted via the project page at: <https://letschatshellharbour.com/coastal-management-plan/share-your-feedback>

Alternatively, comments may be provided by email to council@shellharbour.nsw.gov.au.

While this table is provided for reference, the online portal remains the primary channel for submitting feedback on the proposed management actions.

ID	Locality	Action Name	Simplified Action Description	Lead	Support
CZ.S1.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Establish a CMP governance and delivery framework	Establish a clear governance framework to guide delivery of the CMP across the whole coastal area. This will include forming a working group, defining roles and responsibilities, setting clear objectives, keeping key contacts up to date, and meeting regularly to track progress. A structured framework will improve coordination between Council, agencies and stakeholders, support consistent decision making, and keep CMP actions on track over the long term.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands, Sydney Water, TfNSW, ILALC
CZ.S1.02	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Develop and implement a communications plan for Stage 5 of the CMP	Develop and deliver a clear communications plan to explain the CMP to the community. Information will be shared through Council's website and engagement activities, including what the CMP is, how it works, current actions, and how people can get involved. Updates, reports and links to key coastal resources will be provided. Clear communication builds understanding, trust and community support for coastal management decisions.	SCC	N/A
CZ.S2.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Enact the CMPs Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) Program for the CMP	Implement a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting program to track delivery of the CMP. This will involve reviewing actions each year, reporting progress publicly, documenting completed works, and assessing whether actions remain relevant. Outcomes will be included in Council's Annual Report. Regular review and reporting keeps the CMP accountable, transparent and responsive to changing coastal conditions.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S2.02	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Undertake a beach monitoring program	Establish an ongoing beach monitoring program across the Shellharbour coastline. This will track shoreline position, beach width and sand levels using surveys, photos and community tools such as CoastSnap. Monitoring will occur regularly and after major storms. The data will help identify erosion trends early, guide maintenance works, and support future planning. Understanding how beaches change over time supports better, evidence-based coastal management.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S2.03	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Monitoring of locations identified as being at risk of coastal cliff and slope instability	Monitor known cliff and slope risk areas at least once a year and after major rainfall. Inspections will look for cracks, rockfall, erosion or movement that may affect public safety or nearby roads. Findings will be recorded and used to plan maintenance or stabilisation works. Regular monitoring helps detect early warning signs, reduce safety risks and guide timely management responses.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S2.05	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Maintain an inundation event and impact monitoring record for Elliott Lake	Maintain a detailed record of flooding and high water events at Elliott Lake. Water level data, site inspections and photos will document how often inundation occurs, how long it lasts, and what areas are affected. This information will build a long-term database linking water levels to impacts. A clear evidence base supports better planning and adaptation to future sea level rise and storm events.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S2.06	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Undertake periodic foreshore and geomorphic condition monitoring for Elliott Lake	Undertake foreshore condition surveys at Elliott Lake every five years and after major storms where possible. Monitoring will assess vegetation health, bank stability, shoreline position and entrance sand movement. The results will show how the lake and its entrance are changing over time. Long-term tracking supports informed management decisions and helps Council adapt to evolving coastal processes.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S2.07	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Develop and implement a fauna management program including shorebirds fish and other fauna	Develop and implement a fauna management program for the coastal and estuarine zone. This will include monitoring shorebirds, fish and other key species, protecting important habitats, supporting education, and working with partner agencies. Surveys and data review will identify trends and pressures. A coordinated program will strengthen habitat protection, support biodiversity and guide targeted management actions.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD Fisheries

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CZ.S3.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Design and deliver a coastal community education and engagement program	Design and deliver a coastal education program to build understanding of coastal processes, hazards and environmental values. Activities may include workshops, signage, online information and partnerships with community groups. Topics may cover erosion, water quality, environmental protection and safe coastal use. Education encourages shared responsibility and strengthens long-term community support for CMP actions.	SCC	N/A
CZ.S3.03	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Engage with local universities and research institutions to establish a list of research priorities for the Shellharbour Coastal Zone	Work with universities and research organisations to identify priority research topics for the Shellharbour coastal zone. Topics may include erosion, flooding, ecology or climate adaptation. A shared list of priorities will attract research partnerships and funding. Coordinated research strengthens the knowledge base supporting CMP delivery.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries
CZ.S4.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Restore and manage coastal ecological communities	Protect and restore coastal habitats including dunes, wetlands and estuary vegetation. Works may include weed removal, planting native species, repairing damaged areas and supporting community groups. Priority will be given to disturbed dune and riparian (waterway bank) areas with low native vegetation cover, particularly where weed infestations affect sensitive habitats or Threatened Ecological Communities. Restoring these areas will improve biodiversity, strengthen natural coastal protection, support water quality and build long-term ecosystem resilience.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S4.02	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Investigate opportunities to develop and deliver on a vegetation vandalism management policy to improve coastal reserves	Review how damage to vegetation in coastal reserves is managed and identify practical improvements. Vegetation vandalism refers to the deliberate damaging, removal or poisoning of plants, such as cutting down trees for views, clearing dunes or destroying native habitat. The outcome should be either a Policy, and/or a set of Guidelines and/or a Procedure that clearly identifies actions to take in relation to vandalism events, in order to strengthen protection of coastal vegetation and habitat, reduce repeat incidents, and improve consistency of response across reserves.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S4.03	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Audit and improve illegal or inappropriate private foreshore structures	Undertake an audit of illegal private foreshore structures to identify works that may be causing erosion, habitat loss or access issues. Where needed, Council will work with landholders to provide advice about to improve or modify structures, or encourage more natural treatments such as revegetation. Addressing unsuitable structures will reduce long-term shoreline impacts and improve environmental outcomes.	SCC	N/A
CZ.S4.04	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Design and Deliver a Litter Prevention Program	Develop a coordinated litter prevention program for the Shellharbour coastal zone. The program would improve data collection and monitoring (including monitoring of microplastics), support education and behaviour-change initiatives, and strengthen collaboration with community groups and agencies. These actions will help reduce litter entering beaches and waterways and protect coastal ecosystems and amenity.	SCC	NSW EPA
CZ.S5.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Review Councils coastal management planning policies every 10 years	Review Council's coastal planning policies and technical frameworks during the 10-year CMP implementation period to keep them aligned with current science, environmental data and State Government policy. The review should consider observed coastal hazard impacts and updated information. It may include investigating a Council Sea Level Rise Framework and reviewing coastal hazard mapping. Regular updates will support informed land use planning, risk management and infrastructure decisions across the coastal zone.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S5.02	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Undertake beach scraping and sand redistribution to maintain beach condition	Carry out beach scraping and sand redistribution where needed to maintain safe and usable beaches. This involves moving sand from areas where it has built up to nearby eroded sections to improve beach access, safety and amenity. Works would be small scale and undertaken in line with environmental guidelines. These activities focus on routine beach maintenance rather than storm recovery works.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S5.03	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Activate the "Coastal Hazard Emergency Action Sub-Plans" (CZEAS) for each beach as required after storm events	Activate beach-specific emergency action plans after major storms when needed. These plans guide short-term responses such as making eroded areas safe, removing dangerous debris and restoring damaged accessways. A clear response process supports public safety and faster recovery after storm impacts.	SCC	DCCEEW
CZ.S5.04	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Provide rockfall signage for the exposed cliff lines	Install clear warning signage at known cliff and rockfall risk locations. Signs will be placed at key entry points to alert visitors to hazards. Visible warnings improve public safety and help people make informed decisions when visiting coastal headlands and cliffs.	SCC	N/A
CZ.S5.05	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Determine management actions for coastal hazard risks	Identify Council assets exposed to coastal hazards and plan appropriate responses linked to forecast hazard trigger points. Potential responses may include relocation, redesign, or managed failure. Associated actions and costs will be incorporated into Asset Management Plans, monitored through CMP implementation, and scheduled within Council Delivery Programs as hazard trigger points approach	SCC	N/A
CZ.S5.06	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Develop a coastal hazard checklist for council works	Develop a practical coastal hazard checklist for Council projects in the coastal zone. The checklist will guide staff to consider erosion, flooding and safety risks during planning and design. It will include prompts for approvals, emergency works and site-specific risks. A simple internal tool improves consistency and reduces avoidable risk.	SCC	DPHI-Planning and Assessment

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CZ.S6.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Review, maintain and improve beach accessways	Review and improve beach accessways and dune fencing to protect dunes while maintaining safe public access. Works may include upgrading preferred paths, closing informal tracks and maintaining fencing. Managing access reduces erosion and vegetation loss while supporting community use.	SCC	N/A
CZ.S7.01	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Apply heritage due diligence procedures during coastal works	Apply a heritage decision tool to guide responses when coastal erosion affects Aboriginal or European heritage sites. The tool will outline consultation, approvals and management options. Using a clear framework supports respectful and lawful management of heritage values.	SCC	ILALC, NPWS
CZ.S7.03	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Identify opportunities for, and undertake cultural land management practices, including cultural burning	Work with local First Nations groups to explore cultural land management practices such as cultural burning where appropriate. Collaboration will follow agreed processes and safety requirements. Integrating traditional practices can strengthen ecosystem health and cultural stewardship.	SCC, ILALC	NPWS, RFS
CZ.S7.04	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Engage with local First Nations Groups to develop a cultural educational and awareness program	Partner with local First Nations groups to design a cultural education program focused on coastal Aboriginal heritage. Activities may include school programs, signage, tours and digital content. Community-led education builds awareness and respect for cultural values.	SCC, ILALC	N/A
CZ.S7.05	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Support Healthy Country planning and on-ground delivery	Partner with the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council to support Healthy Country planning and on-ground care across the Shellharbour coast. This includes protecting cultural sites, restoring habitats, managing access, and sharing cultural knowledge through community programs. Actions will be guided by Aboriginal priorities and delivered through partnerships, subject to funding and approvals, to strengthen cultural values and environmental health.	SCC, ILALC	N/A
CZ.S7.06	Shellharbour LGA Coastal Zone	Engage with local First Nations Groups to protect and preserve cultural heritage items across the coastal zone	Protect Aboriginal cultural heritage by caring for natural coastal buffers and using nature-based works to support dunes and beaches. This can include dune repair, planting native vegetation, and small beach scraping where needed. Actions will be planned with First Nations stakeholders and guided by local cultural knowledge and coastal hazard risks.	SCC, ILALC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.01	Elliott Lake Catchment	Plan and resource ongoing maintenance of Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs)	Establish and fund a long-term maintenance program for gross pollutant traps (devices that capture litter and debris from stormwater). The program will define inspection and cleaning schedules and confirm operational budgets. Proper maintenance supports effective pollutant removal and protects downstream waterways.	SCC	N/A
EL.S4.02	Barrack Heights	Install a GPT at the corner of Shellharbour Rd and Woodland Dr, Barrack Heights	Install a gross pollutant trap at Shellharbour Road and Woodland Drive to capture litter and coarse debris before stormwater enters Tongarra Creek. Detailed design will confirm size and layout. Improving treatment at this location will reduce pollutant loads and support estuary health.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.03	Flinders	Upgrade the gross pollutant trap at Whittaker St, Flinders	Upgrade the existing stormwater litter trap at Whittaker Street, Flinders to a more effective gross pollutant trap (device that captures litter and debris from runoff). Detailed design will confirm the final layout and capacity. A stronger system will capture more litter and coarse sediment before it reaches local waterways, supporting cleaner creeks and improved estuary health.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.04	Flinders	Upgrade stormwater treatment at Thomas Coughrane Reserve	Upgrade stormwater treatment at Thomas Coughrane Reserve by installing a bioretention basin (a planted system that filters stormwater through soil) and improving existing litter traps. Detailed design will refine the layout. Improved treatment will reduce sediment, nutrients and litter entering downstream waterways and support healthier estuary conditions.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.05	Flinders	Upgrade stormwater treatment at Blackbutt Park	Replace the existing trash rack at Blackbutt Park with a more effective gross pollutant trap to improve stormwater quality. Detailed design will confirm size and configuration. The upgrade will capture litter and coarse sediment from surrounding residential areas before it reaches local creeks, helping protect water quality and estuary health.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.06	Warilla	Upgrade stormwater treatment at Shellharbour War Memorial Park	Upgrade stormwater treatment at Shellharbour War Memorial Park through a new wetland and improved litter trap. The wetland will slow and filter runoff before it enters downstream waterways. Detailed design will confirm the final layout. This action will reduce pollutants and improve water quality in connected estuarine areas.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S4.07	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Implement the foreshore revegetation recommendations of the Elliott Lake Bank Erosion and Vegetation Condition Assessment	Implement priority foreshore planting and regeneration works identified in the Elliott Lake vegetation assessment. Actions may include reducing mowing of foreshore areas, planting native species and restoring damaged areas. Targeted revegetation will improve habitat, strengthen bank stability and support long-term ecological resilience around the lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands

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EL.S4.08	Bensons Creek	Undertake a feasibility study for naturalisation of the Bensons Creek channel	Undertake a feasibility study to explore options for naturalising the concrete-lined section of Bensons Creek. Naturalisation may include reshaping banks, planting vegetation and adding habitat features. The study will assess practicality, costs and environmental benefits. Improving the creek's natural function can enhance water quality and local habitat.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S4.09	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Safeguard future wetland migration corridors and plan for coastal wetland squeeze	Integrate mapping of future wetland migration areas into planning and asset decisions. As sea levels rise, wetlands may shift inland. Planning now will help avoid building permanent structures in low-lying areas that may become wetlands. Protecting these corridors supports long-term ecological adaptation while maintaining current land use where appropriate.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S5.01-A3	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location A3	A detailed bank erosion study undertaken during Stage 2 of the CMP assessed the tidal waterways of Elliott Lake and identified priority areas for stabilisation. At Location A3 in upper Bensons Creek, works would involve installing rock protection along the eroding bank face to stabilise the shoreline and prevent further erosion. These works will help protect nearby land and reduce sediment entering the waterway. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-A3	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location G4	The Stage 2 CMP bank erosion assessment identified this section of Bensons Creek near Warilla Sports Club as needing stabilisation works. The eroded bank would be reshaped to a more stable slope and replanted with native vegetation along the upper bank. Mangroves would also be established along the lower bank to help stabilise the shoreline naturally. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-A4	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location A4	The Stage 2 CMP technical assessment of bank erosion across Elliott Lake identified this section of upper Bensons Creek as requiring stabilisation. At Location A4, rock protection would be installed along the lower portion of the creek bank to strengthen the base of the bank and reduce undercutting. Stabilising the bank toe will help slow further erosion, improve bank stability and reduce sediment entering the creek. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-C4	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location C4	The Stage 2 CMP bank erosion assessment identified several priority sites for stabilisation along Elliott Lake's tidal waterways. At Location C4 near Lake Windermere Caravan Park, the eroded bank would be reshaped to a stable slope and replanted with native vegetation. Mangroves would be established along the lower bank, with targeted rock protection near the waterline to help stabilise the shoreline. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-F1	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location F1 and F2	The Stage 2 CMP erosion assessment identified several sections of Bensons Creek where bank stabilisation works are required. At Locations F1 and F2 near Oakleigh Park, the eroded banks would be reshaped to create a stable slope and replanted with native vegetation to strengthen the bank over time. These works will reduce ongoing erosion, improve bank stability and enhance the natural character of the creek. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-G3	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location G3	The Stage 2 CMP technical assessment identified this reach of Bensons Creek near Warilla Sports Club as requiring bank stabilisation works. The proposed works include reshaping the eroded bank, installing rock protection along the bank face and establishing mangroves along the lower bank to improve natural stability. Targeted rock placement near the waterline will help protect the shoreline and reduce further erosion. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-G4	Bensons Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location H1	The Stage 2 CMP erosion study identified this location in front of Lake Windermere Caravan Park as a priority site for bank stabilisation. Works would involve installing rock protection along the eroding bank face to prevent further loss of land. Mangroves would be established along the lower bank, with targeted rock placement near the waterline to improve shoreline stability. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-J1	Tongarra Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location J1	The Stage 2 CMP technical bank erosion assessment identified sections of Tongarra Creek where stabilisation works are recommended. At Location J1 in the lower creek, the eroded bank would be reshaped to form a stable slope and replanted with native vegetation. Restoring vegetation and improving the bank profile will help reduce erosion and improve habitat along the waterway. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands

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EL.S5.01-M1	Tongarra Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location M1	The Stage 2 CMP bank erosion assessment identified this section of Tongarra Creek near Surfrider Caravan Park as requiring stabilisation works. The eroded bank would be reshaped to a stable slope and replanted with native vegetation. Mangroves would also be established along the lower bank to help stabilise the shoreline naturally and improve habitat. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.01-M4	Tongarra Creek	Elliott Lake Bank Stabilisation Works: Location M4	The Stage 2 CMP erosion assessment identified this reach of Tongarra Creek near Surfrider Caravan Park as a priority for stabilisation works. The bank would be reshaped to a stable slope and replanted with native vegetation. Targeted rock protection would be installed where erosion is most severe, and a small saltmarsh bench created to improve shoreline stability and habitat. These works respond directly to the findings of the Stage 2 technical bank erosion assessment for Elliott Lake.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.02	Elliott Lake Entrance	Upgrade the coastal protection works at the northern foreshore of the Elliott Lake entrance	Upgrade deteriorated coastal protection works on the northern side of the Elliott Lake entrance. Works will involve removing damaged sections and rebuilding with rock protection designed to current standards. Where possible, upgrades may include improved pedestrian access and public amenity. Renewed protection will strengthen resilience and safeguard nearby assets.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.03	Elliott Lake Entrance	Repair and upgrade the coastal protection works at the southern foreshore of the Elliott Lake entrance	Repair and upgrade sections of coastal protection works on the southern side of the Elliott Lake entrance. Works may include adding rock armour, reshaping sections and raising crest levels to reduce wave overtopping. Improvements will extend asset life, strengthen protection and enhance long-term resilience of the foreshore.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
EL.S5.04A	Elliott Lake Entrance	Southern Entrance Foreshore Protection – Option A: flood tide delta sand redistribution and revegetation	Two options are being considered to help protect the southern foreshore of the Elliott Lake entrance from erosion. One option would involve relocating sand from the entrance delta every two to three years to widen and strengthen the eroding bank. The placed sand would then be stabilised with locally native vegetation to help hold it in place. This approach works with natural coastal processes to reduce erosion risk while maintaining a more natural foreshore appearance. A detailed assessment will compare this option with Option EL.S5.04B.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S5.04B	Elliott Lake Entrance	Southern Entrance Foreshore Protection – Option B: backfilled foreshore buffer and rock armouring	Two options are being considered to help protect the southern foreshore of the Elliott Lake entrance from erosion. One option would rebuild the eroded bank using sand fill and install rock protection as a structural backstop. Native vegetation would stabilise the surface. This option would provide a higher level of long-term protection, but would involve greater construction cost and environmental impact. A detailed assessment will compare this option with Option EL.S5.04A.	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S5.05	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Retrofit tidal backflow prevention at priority stormwater outlets	Install tidal backflow devices, such as flap gates, at priority stormwater outlets to stop high lake water levels from flowing back into the drainage network. These devices automatically close when lake levels rise, preventing reverse flows that can flood low-lying roads, parks and surrounding land during high tides or “sunny day” inundation events. Site investigations will confirm suitable locations. Preventing backflow will reduce nuisance flooding, protect assets and improve drainage performance during elevated water levels	SCC	DCCEEW
EL.S5.06	Elliott Lake Tidal Waterways	Assess and stabilise stormwater outlets and headwalls around Elliott Lake	Assess stormwater outlets and headwalls around Elliott Lake for signs of erosion or structural damage. Where required, install scour protection, stabilise banks or repair structures. Protecting outlets will reduce localised erosion and extend the life of drainage infrastructure.	SCC	N/A
EL.S6.01	Tongarra Creek	Assess the feasibility of an eco-educational trail along the foreshores of Tongarra Creek	Assess the feasibility of a shared eco-educational trail along Tongarra Creek, linking key habitats and existing paths. Works may include minor path upgrades, seating, viewing areas and interpretive signage explaining local plants and wildlife. A defined trail will improve access while protecting sensitive habitats and promoting environmental awareness.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S4.01	Windang Island	Investigate land use planning options to provide enhanced protection to Windang Island	Investigate planning options to strengthen protection of Windang Island’s environmental values. This may include rezoning to better reflect its conservation importance. Clear planning controls will support long-term stewardship and reduce incompatible uses. Note that any such options would still allow public access of the island.	SCC	DPHI-Planning and Assessment
OC.S4.02	Bass Point Reserve	Promote and support compliance with the Grey Nurse Shark Code of Conduct	Promote awareness of the Grey Nurse Shark Code of Conduct to reduce disturbance to this critically endangered species. Council will share information through signage, digital platforms and partnerships with dive operators. Encouraging responsible behaviour supports species recovery and marine conservation.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD Fisheries
OC.S5.01	Warilla Beach	Undertake a condition assessment of Warilla-Windang groyne	Assess the structural condition and performance of the Warilla-Windang groyne. Although mostly buried by sand, it plays an important role in retaining beach sand. The assessment will identify any maintenance needs and support informed shoreline management decisions.	SCC	DCCEEW

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OC.S5.02	Warilla Beach	Implement beneficial reuse of dredged sand for Warilla Beach nourishment	Reuse suitable sand dredged from the Lake Illawarra entrance to nourish Warilla Beach. Nourishment involves placing sand on the beach to maintain width and stability. Coordinating dredging with beach needs maximises community benefit and supports long-term coastal resilience.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPHI-Crown Lands
OC.S5.03	Warilla Beach	Establish trigger-based criteria to commence the development of a business case for the future extension of the Warilla seawall	Develop clear trigger criteria to guide any future extension of the Warilla seawall. Triggers may include erosion distance to assets, storm damage, or time-based planning horizons. Establishing agreed thresholds helps Council plan ahead and avoid premature works while protecting key infrastructure when risk becomes unacceptable.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.04	Shellharbour North Beach	Undertake foreshore restoration works at the northern end of North Shellharbour Beach to reduce windblown sand drift	Undertake dune restoration at North Shellharbour Beach to reduce windblown sand drift. Works will include planting native dune grasses and stabilising disturbed areas. Restoring vegetation helps trap sand, protect nearby properties and improve dune function.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.05A	Shellharbour North Beach	Protection of the SLSC Building - Option A: dune building and revegetation	Two options are under consideration to help protect the SLSC building from erosion. One option involves dune restoration - including building up and then revegetating dunes in front of the SLSC to increase the sand buffer. Works may include sand relocation and planting native species. Strengthening dunes provides natural protection while maintaining beach amenity.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.05B	Shellharbour North Beach	Protection of the SLSC Building - Option B: coastal protection works	Two options are under consideration to help protect the SLSC building from erosion. One option involves constructing a buried seawall within the dune system to protect the SLSC from erosion. The structure would be concealed beneath sand and vegetation where possible. This option provides stronger engineered protection while retaining beach appearance.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.06	Shellharbour Village	Undertake drainage improvements at Grey Park	Upgrade drainage and vegetation at Grey Park to reduce erosion and slope instability. Works may include new drainage lines and planting deep-rooted vegetation. Improved drainage and planting strengthen slope stability and reduce erosion risk.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPHI-Crown Lands
OC.S5.07	Shellharbour Village	Undertake repairs to the rock armoured seawall inside the northern side of Shellharbour Boat Harbour	Repair the rock seawall inside the northern harbour edge and Cowrie Island causeway. Works will replace displaced armour, restore crest levels and stabilise exposed sections. Repairs will extend the structure's life and maintain protection to adjacent infrastructure.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.08	Shellharbour Village	Maintain Shellharbour Boat Harbour southern breakwater	Support ongoing maintenance of the southern harbour breakwater in collaboration with the asset owner. Works may include inspections and repairs. Maintaining the structure supports harbour safety and public access.	TfNSW	SCC
OC.S5.09	Shellharbour Village	Implement long term coastal protection works for Hockey Esplanade	Construct long-term coastal protection works at Hockey Esplanade, potentially including a stepped seawall, stormwater upgrades and beach stabilisation. Works will integrate with surrounding public spaces. Upgrades will strengthen coastal protection and improve public amenity.	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
OC.S5.10	Shellharbour Village	Implement interim coastal protection works at Hockey Esplanade	Install temporary coastal protection, such as rock bags, to stabilise erosion-prone areas while long-term works are being planned. Rock bags are modular, sand-filled units that can be installed quickly and removed or reconfigured as needed. They provide short-term protection to assets and accessways while permanent coastal protection works are progressed. This interim measure would remain in place while Action OC.S5.12 moves through planning, design and approvals	SCC	DCCEEW, DPIRD-Fisheries, DPHI-Crown Lands
OC.S5.11	Shellharbour Village	Undertake periodic and post-storm engineering inspections of the Beverley Whitfield Ocean Pool and associated infrastructure	Inspect the ocean pool and surrounding structures regularly and after major storms. Inspections will assess damage, overtopping impacts and structural condition. Monitoring supports timely repairs and long-term asset resilience.	SCC	N/A
OC.S5.12	Shellharbour Village	Undertake geotechnical subsurface investigations at Shellharbour Holiday Park foreshore	Undertake ground investigations at the Holiday Park foreshore to better understand soil and slope stability conditions. Findings will improve hazard modelling and inform future planning decisions.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S5.14	The Shallows Coastal Reserve	Undertake drainage improvements at The Shallows Coastal Reserve parking areas	Upgrade stormwater drainage in parking areas at The Shallows Coastal Reserve to reduce uncontrolled runoff and erosion. Improved drainage will protect dunes and vegetation and reduce long-term maintenance needs.	SCC	DCCEEW

ID	Locality	Action Name	Simplified Action Description	Lead	Support
OC.S6.01	Shell Cove Harbour	Maintain the Shell Cove Harbour “Kids Beach”	Maintain the “Kids Beach” at Shell Cove Harbour by managing the geotextile sand container sill (a sand-filled structure that holds beach sand in place) and maintaining swimming nets. Regular inspections, repairs and repositioning will help retain sand and keep the enclosed swimming area safe and functional for families.	SCC	DCCEEW
OC.S6.02	Shell Cove Harbour	Develop a long-term dredging strategy for Shell Cove Harbour	Prepare a long-term plan that outlines how dredging would be managed at Shell Cove Harbour if it is ever required. The harbour is not currently expected to experience significant sediment build-up, however this plan will help Council be prepared. It will identify possible dredging triggers, responsibilities, environmental approvals and funding arrangements, helping support safe navigation and the long-term operation of the harbour if conditions change in the future.	SCC	DCCEEW, TfNSW, DPHI-Crown Lands
OC.S6.03	The Shallows Coastal Reserve	Implement a coastal walking trail across The Shallows Coastal Reserve	Establish a formal coastal walking trail linking Shell Cove Marina, Gadhu Beach and Bass Point. The trail will use low-impact construction, clear wayfinding and defined alignments to protect sensitive areas. A managed trail improves access while reducing informal track damage.	SCC	DCCEEW