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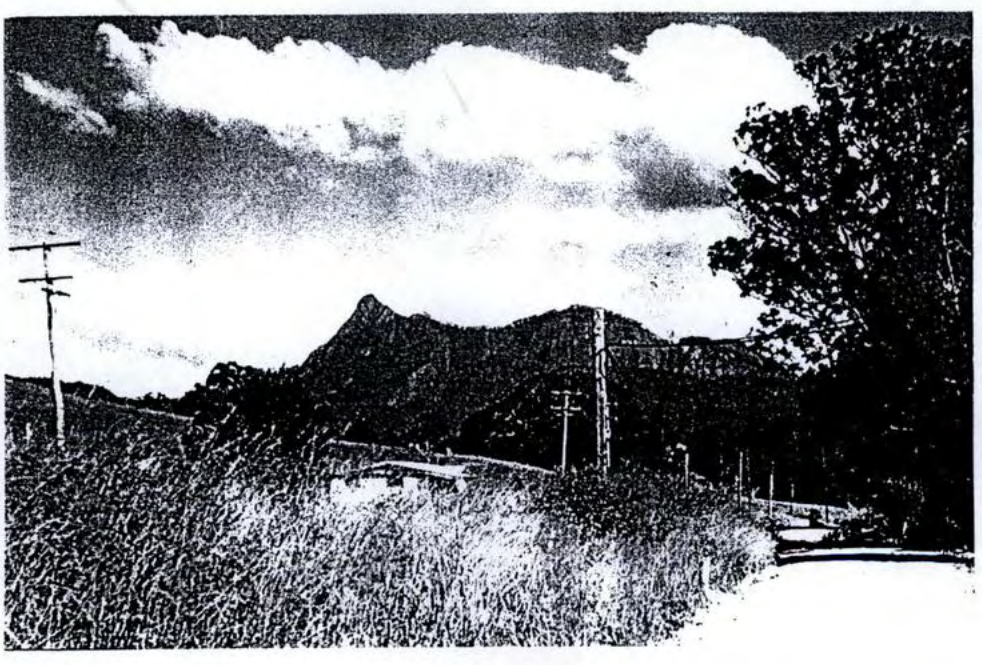
Tweed Shire Council

TWEED SHIRE SCENIC LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

VOL 1 REPORT

November 1995



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CATHERINE BROUWER
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

LANDSCAPE DESIGN • LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

TWEED SHIRE
SCENIC LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION

The
Evaluation of the Scenic Landscape
Identification of Scenic Routes,
and a
Procedure for Management of the Scenic Landscapes
including landscapes on the Register of the National Estate
for the
Tweed Shire Council

VOLUME ONE
REPORT

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1 BACKGROUND

Significance of the Tweed Shire Landscape

Study Objectives

The Tweed Shire Council and the community have realised the need to protect the aesthetic qualities of the region and what is valued or appreciated as contributing to landscape identity or image. The character of the diverse landscapes and their generally high scenic quality contribute not only to residential amenity but to the residents' and visitors' recreational enjoyment. The scenic landscapes are the major attraction for visitors and residents to the Tweed Shire. The value the community holds in the landscape has been expressed in the Tweed Tourism Strategy study by the Hunter Valley Research Foundation (1991).

This study was commissioned by the Tweed Shire Council to facilitate the incorporation of scenic landscape values and a management mechanism in the Shire planning process.

Study objectives were stated by the study brief as:

1 Identify and analyse the scenic landscape of the Tweed Shire to determine its aesthetic and cultural heritage value, with specific reference to the National Estate items within the shire.

2 Identify ways of protecting view corridors of high value and their context from unsympathetic forms of development in both rural and urban areas.

3 Provide methods for the management of the scenic value of the shire as whole with priority given to those items listed on the register of the National Estate.

The study has been expanded by the consultant to include the preparation of a detailed resource of the scenic landscape features and values of the whole Shire and formulation of a planning process and scenic landscape management strategy that addresses possible changes to scenic landscape that may arise by development proposals.

Tweed Shire Landscape Values

Scenic Quality
The Tweed Shire has a great diversity of landscapes. These include a coastline of long sand beaches between headlands, coastal wetlands and large creeks; the Tweed River winding through its flood plain and pattern of canefields that contrast with the backdrop of the steep forested hills of the Mount Warning caldera; the coastal ranges and their undulating rural valleys, and the rugged forested ranges with their narrow winding roads and historic farm settlements.

The landscape with its a high diversity of landform and vegetation patterns, predominantly natural character and frequent views of water, either of the coast or rivers generally has a high scenic quality.

Residential and Recreational Use
The natural landscape is the major attraction of visitors to the Tweed Shire. The Tweed Shire has a long coastline that is visually diverse, encompassing river estuaries and mangrove wetlands of the Tweed River and Cudgen and Cudgera Creeks. Primarily the coastline structure is a series of long, slightly curving surf beaches between rocky headlands. The coastline is a focus of recreational and residential uses for both the resident and visitor and its scenic amenity plays a major role in the Shire image and attractiveness.

Shire Landscape Identity
The natural landscape structure of the Tweed Shire is frequently open to wide views and is highly legible. The volcanic caldera comprising the flat Tweed River Valley with the distinctive, steeply rising Mt Warning in the centre, and the dramatic backdrop of the "scenic rim" World Heritage ranges, the chain of beaches between rocky headlands along the coastline, and the undulating lower coastal ranges are often clearly in view.

For this reason, the landscape plays a dominant and important role in the Shire identity and image.

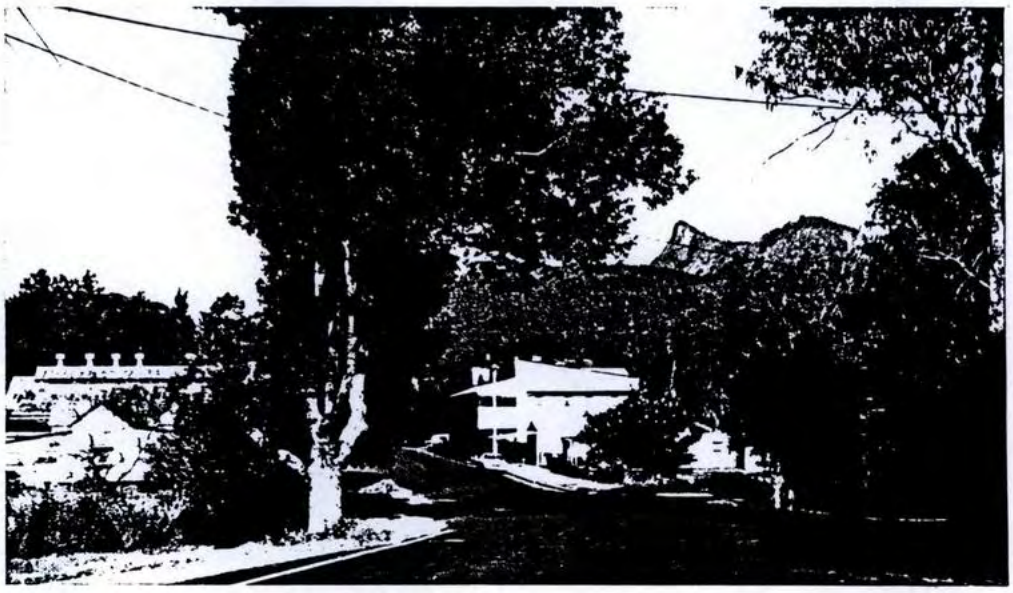
Cultural & Heritage Value in the Landscape

The Tweed Shire has a long and rich history that is integral to the formation of the scenic landscape we now enjoy. It is a landscape that has been radically transformed through each stage of its European history.

The remnant forests evoke images of the previous "Big Scrub" rainforest landscape character. On the fertile developed plains, historic farms and villages and the winding rural roads reveal the long history of dairying and cane farming.

The significant World Heritage landscape of the Scenic Rim, Border Ranges and Mt Warning National Parks are the dominant scenic features of the west of the Shire, that highlight the cultural landscape by the contrast of wilderness forest and steep, rugged terrain with the dairying pastures or canefields. Along the coast are lowkey settlements with a long history as beach holiday destination, popular for fishing, surfing and boating.

Recent or current landscape changes in our culture are also strong in our perception of the landscapes scenic value. New residential developments, highways and large scale commercial or tourist structures represent the rapid change occurring in the Tweed Shire and often the loss of naturalness and scenes recently valued.



The aboriginal peoples of the Shire area had and hold a special association with the landscape and its features. Knowledge of this spiritual association and significance can enhance the perception of scenic value even for non-aboriginal viewers.

The history of each landscape, the cultural heritage of association by individuals or communities, and the significance of places that are the venue of special events need to be ascertained to ensure the landscape

Changes to the Landscape and the Vulnerability of the Tweed Landscape Setting

The Tweed Shire is currently experiencing rapid and sizeable growth particularly in residential and tourist developments. Changing agricultural practices are also changing parts of the Tweed landscape. The residential expansion is significantly changing the landscape character, for example, in the north east, as the Tweed Heads district expands. The coastal settlements are also experiencing significant growth. Generally the parts of the landscape that are experiencing significant change are: the coastal hillslopes, some of the rural valleys and the edges and setting of villages. These are all parts of the Shire landscape that have high visibility and prominence, therefore, the changes here could significantly affect the scenic amenity of the Shire.

The characteristics that give the Tweed landscapes their high scenic quality and prominence in the Shire identity are, also, amongst the major reasons it has a high sensitivity to change of its visual character and a loss of scenic quality. These characteristics are:

- the openness of the Tweed and Rous River valleys and the wide, long views this presents,
- the uniformity of the canefields and of the forested hillsides that accentuates any visual intrusion or clearing,
- the steepness and closeness to view of the hillsides that form the prominent natural edge to many settings of villages and the view from roads, and
- the location of scenic, historic villages and townships along main or tourist roads, with developments there occurring in the foreground of views of the village setting or landscape.

The Tweed landscape is also vulnerable through its proximity to the large and rapidly growing population centre of south east Queensland, including Brisbane, Logan and Gold Coast cities. Its scenic and predominantly natural landscapes are a contrast in character to much of south east Queensland and present a highly attractive destination for visits or a location for development.

Scenic Landscape Management

Valued, scenic landscapes can be identified and their value to the local community and the Shire identity assessed with a sound and repeatable procedure.

Protection of highly scenic landscapes and shoreline seascapes, and management of the changes to scenic amenity resulting from developments can be an integral part of the Planning Scheme from the Policy to Guidelines.

State regional management plans can set the objectives for protection of the scenic landscape resource, however, specific planning measures and management is best carried out at the Local Government level, where community values and concerns can be identified and incorporated in the planning provisions.

The Tweed Shire Council can protect and manage the landscapes' aesthetic values, through formulation of a Shire scenic landscape policy, planning mechanisms and guidelines. This study provides a basis for the establishment of a scenic landscapes planning and management strategy.

2 THE TWEED SCENIC LANDSCAPES EVALUATION

Summary

Introduction

The first objective of this study was to "identify and analyse the scenic landscape of the Tweed Shire to determine its aesthetic and cultural heritage value with specific reference to the National Estate items within the Shire".

Fulfilment of this objective would at first seem to require a detailed knowledge of the Shire landscapes.

The residents of the Shire know many of the landscapes in great detail. They know the landscapes growth and variations through both seasonal changes and the developments that have occurred through recent history in agriculture, recreation, tourism and housing.

As consultants, our advantage lies in our impartial approach to each locality and scene and the professional expertise in a landscape assessment methodology that is an accountable and repeatable procedure if questioned in planning and management decisions. Our survey process ensured that generally all the landscapes of the Shire were visited, seen and assessed.

The detailed knowledge and familiarity that the community holds must be seen by the Council as a great resource, available through the consultation phases of the Shires strategic landscape planning. That detailed knowledge can be called on in the next stage when the landscape evaluation is used as a basis for development of management mechanisms for protection of the scenic and heritage landscapes.

The study was commenced with the strongly held premise that identification of **scenic** landscapes required that **all** of the Shire landscapes must be assessed for scenic quality, and that the highly scenic, valued landscapes can be managed only within their district and regional context of other less scenic landscapes.

Summary

The Tweed Shire landscapes have been assessed for their scenic value and to establish relative degrees of scenic management by a step by step procedure.

By using an open, step by step procedure, the scenic and cultural heritage values, and the scenic analysis are available to Council as a basis for scenic landscape planning and management decisions and are readily updated in the future.

A *Scenic Landscape Assessment*

The scenic landscape assessment procedure has:-

Established the classification of the Shire landscape into

- Landscapes of Relative Scenic Quality,
- Scenic Management Zones,
- Scenic Routes and Viewpoints,
- Scenic Features,
- Townships & Scenic Cultural places, and

Provided a Scenic Landscapes Resource Folio of

- Data Sheets - for each Scenic District, Scenic Setting Unit including Features, Townships & Scenic Cultural places
  - Volume 2 of this study
- Maps of the Scenic Assessment, Management Zones and survey information
  - Volume 3 of this study (A3 format).

Following is a brief description of the components of the landscape assessment noted above.

Scenic Landscapes

The Shire landscapes have been assessed for their intrinsic scenic quality. The relative scenic quality rating is assigned to landscapes in setting units which are contiguous areas of distinct landscape character related to the physical and visual characteristics of the landscape and our visual experience of it.

Scenic Management Zones

The Shire landscape falls into a series of zones based on their scenic quality, visibility and prominence in views. The scenic landscape protection planning provisions and requirements for development approval are related to the zone and its degree of value and sensitivity to change.

Scenic Routes and Viewpoints
Particular routes and viewpoints and the landscapes seen from these are designated. These are roads from which the landscape outlook is predominantly of very high scenic quality or which offer distinctive views which play a prominent role in the Shire image or identity.

Scenic Features
These are particular places or features in the landscape smaller than a scenic unit, such as a distinctive tree covered knoll in a cane field, which require particular protection or management of views.

Townships & Scenic Cultural Places
The small townships and villages of the Shire enrich the landscape identity. The scenic qualities of their landscape setting and approaches, as well as the scenic cultural places that could be recorded in the field surveys require scenic management to protect their valuable role in the Shire landscape identity.

The Scenic Assessment procedure used is outlined in Chapter 3, with further detail contained in Appendix B.

B *Scenic Landscapes Management Strategy*

The Scenic Landscapes Management Strategy provides a framework of scenic landscape characteristics and values in which strategic planning and development assessment processes can be structured.

Developments in the Shire and the consequent changes to the landscape occur across a wide range of scales and in all types of landscapes. Landscape change occurs with development in the residential, agricultural, commercial, communications, tourism, and roads or transport sectors. Development pressures from these areas can arise in all the landscapes of the Shire, though the pressure is predominantly in the coastal zone. The loss of scenic values that can very readily occur with development can arise both in one place or affect the landscape identity of a whole district.

It was seen therefore that the Shire required a scenic landscape management method that allowed both strategic planning of the landscape on a broad scale basis and a context for local development assessment and the approvals process.

The strategic and development assessment framework for planning and management was also developed to be compatible with the other landscape planning considerations, such as, the environmental and vegetation values, and open space and recreation planning.

The **Scenic Landscapes Management Strategy** comprises the proposed:-

Strategic Planning Component of the Planning Scheme
- Scenic Landscape Policy
- Designated Scenic Landscapes
- Scenic Landscape Objectives

Development Assessment Component of the Planning Scheme
- Scenic Planning Frameworks
- Development Application Requirements
- Scenic Landscapes Performance Criteria

Scenic Landscape Supporting Information
- Scenic Landscapes Resource Folio

Following is a brief description of the components of the scenic landscapes management strategy noted above.

Scenic Landscape Policy
In recognition of the role the scenic landscape plays in the attractiveness, amenity and liveability of the Shire, the policy is a statement of the Council intent and planning mechanisms for protection and management of the valued scenic and cultural landscapes.

Designated Scenic Landscapes
These are the landscapes that have been assessed as having *very high* and *high* scenic quality and being prominent in the community formation of the Shire scenic landscape identity.

Scenic Landscape Objectives
The objectives for management of the scenic landscapes are tailored to each of the scenic quality ratings of the landscape settings, the views and outlooks from the major roads and viewing places, and the landscape structure of the Shire that forms the significant component of the distinct Shire identity and attractiveness.

Scenic Planning Frameworks
The scenic planning frameworks are a structured outline of the landscapes values to which strategic planning principles and decisions, development assessments or landscape impact assessments can be referred and in which strategies can be formulated.

The three frameworks are
Scenic Structure, District & Setting Units Framework,
Scenic Routes and Viewpoints Framework, and
Features and Township Identity Framework.

Development Application Requirements

These requirements are detailed for development applicants and Council assessment officers to enable the scenic landscape strategy and objectives to be achieved at the development approvals or application stage of the planning scheme.

Scenic Landscapes Performance Criteria

These are criteria for the allowable landscape change within each type of landscape in the Shire according to its scenic quality, location and scenic-cultural values. These will provide a guide or benchmark to development proponents and to agencies whose activities in the landscape may give rise to a change in the landscape character and a possible loss of scenic quality and the district's or Shire's landscape identity.

Scenic Landscapes Resource Folio

The supporting information used in the development assessment process and in ongoing strategic landscape planning is the Scenic Landscape Resource Folio comprising data sheets and maps on the scenic landscape setting units, scenic districts, including features, townships and scenic routes. This comprises Volumes 2 & 3 of this study.

The Scenic Landscapes Management Strategy, formulated on the basis of the landscape assessment, is outlined in Chapter 4.

3 THE SCENIC LANDSCAPES ASSESSMENT

The Scenic Landscapes Assessment Procedure

The Tweed Shire landscapes have been assessed for their scenic value, and to establish relative degrees of scenic landscapes management, by a step by step procedure. With the third objective of this study being to "provide a method for management of the scenic landscape values", the procedure for evaluation needs to be area based so that it can be used directly in the strategic planning and development assessment process. This procedure was tailored to the Tweed Shire to meet these requirements

The procedure used is outlined here and diagrammed in Figure 1 *Scenic Landscape Assessment & Management Procedure.*

THE PROCEDURE OUTLINE

LANDSCAPE INTENT, DESCRIPTION, ASSESSMENT & CLASSIFICATION

Step 1 Draft Scenic Landscapes Policy Statement
Step 2 Landscape Structure Assessment
Step 3 Viewpoints & Routes Analysis
Step 4 Scenic Setting Units Assessment
Step 5 Scenic Districts Assessment

SCENIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Step 6 Scenic Quality Criteria & Analysis
Step 7 Scenic Landscape Sensitivity - Current,
Step 8 Scenic Management Zones Formulation - Scenic Management Zone Objectives
Step 9 Scenic Landscape Sensitivity - Forward Planning

SCENIC MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Step 10 Scenic Landscapes Strategy
- Shire Scenic Landscapes Policy
- Designated Scenic Landscapes
- Scenic Landscapes Objectives

Step 11 Scenic Management Guidelines
- Planning Frameworks
- Development Application Requirements
- Performance Criteria

Supporting Information
- Resource Folio

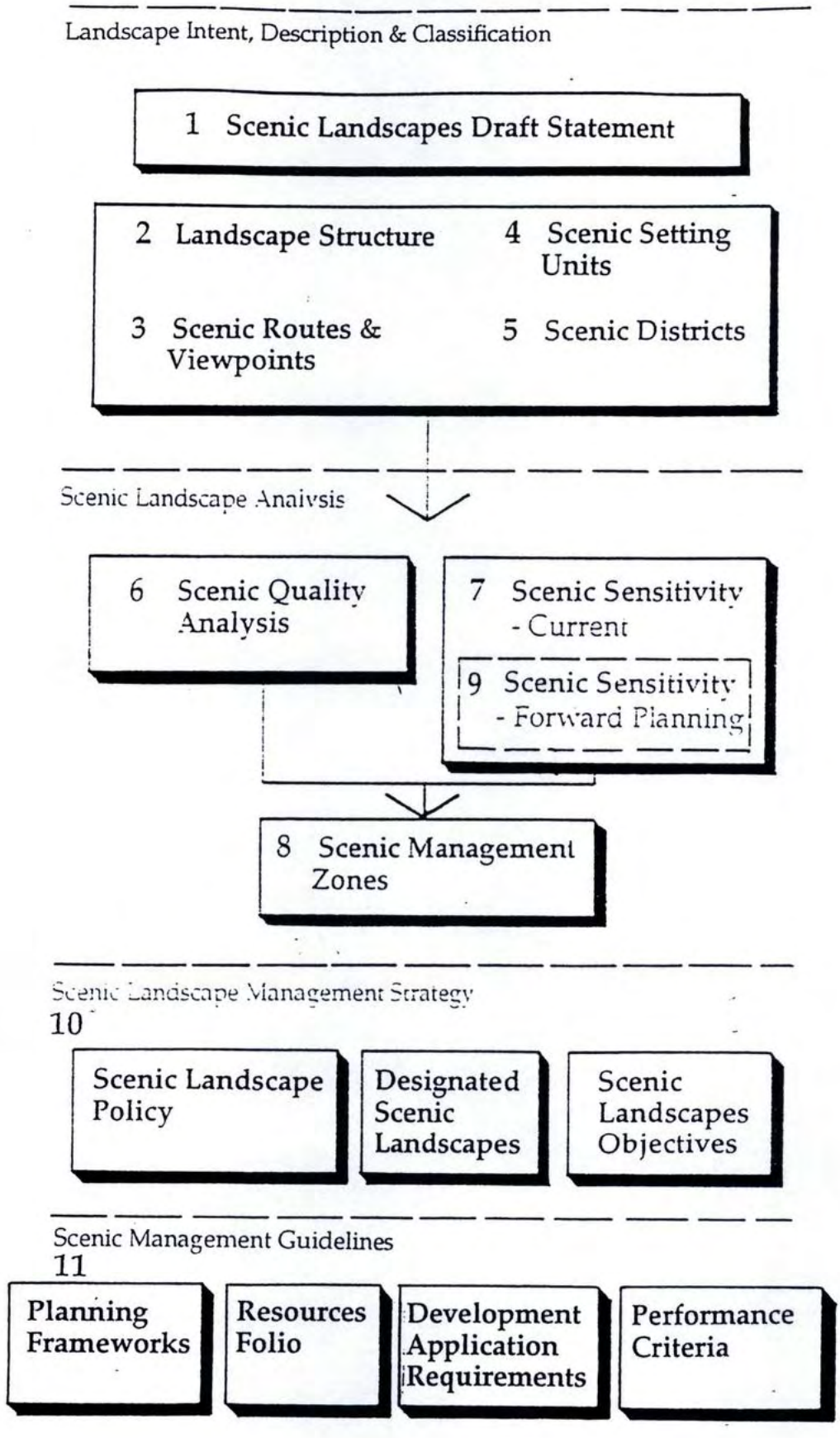


Figure 1 Scenic Landscape Assessment & Management Procedure

Landscape Intent, Description, Assessment & Classification Steps 1 - 5

Step 1 Draft Scenic Landscapes Policy Statement

The role the scenic landscapes of the Tweed Shire play in the attractiveness, amenity and liveability of the Shire, and the intent for planning policies and mechanisms for their protection and management, needs to be acknowledged and stated, even in a general sense.

> The scenic and cultural values in the Tweed Shire landscapes seen by residents and visitors are of outstanding quality and interest. They contribute significantly to the attractiveness of the Shire for living, work and recreation. The coastal landscape provides the basis for the business and commercial activity there. The scenic qualities of the National Estate and "wilderness" landscapes play a large role in the recreation, sightseeing and tourism activities of the Shire. The rural cultural landscapes play an equally prominent role in the Shire identity and attractiveness.
> Protection and management of these landscape values, and the relationship of the townships, developments and roads to the landscape, needs to be part of the Shire's strategic planning.

At the stage of incorporation of the outcomes of this study into the Shire planning scheme, a Scenic Landscapes Policy can be drafted. The Policy should be completed or revised after the detailed development of the planning strategy.

Landscape Description & Assessment Steps 1 - 3

One of the first stages in the scenic landscapes evaluation is the detailed assessment of the landscape through understanding its form and how it is experienced.

The assessment was conducted by initial familiarisation, followed by detailed repeated surveys. The work involved driving all around the Shire on all readily trafficable roads, and review of walks and beaches to experience all the landscapes that are seen. In addition, a review of residential areas and their outlooks was made.

The identification or survey process comprised a multi layered analysis of both visual qualities of the landscape and the cultural factors affecting those qualities.

Step 2 Scenic Landscape Structure Assessment

This assessment identified the landscape's structure as it is seen and experienced by residents and visitors. It comprised assessment of:-

Settlement and Movement Patterns
- The locations and pattern of townships, farming and recreation.
- The road and rail routes in the Shire, the major entrances and the nodal places or destinations.

The Landscape Framework and Character
This comprises the broad scale components of the Shire landscape that form the dominant identity.
The Landscape Terrain and Character
- The Forested Mountain Ranges and Hinterland - the Mt Warning and caldera ranges, the Burringbar Range.
- The River Valley and Floodplain landscape - the Rous and Tweed River plains and estuaries, the lakes and streams, the canelands.
- The Rural Lands - cleared grazing and agricultural lands.

The Coastal Form and Character
- the Coastal Ranges, the Beaches and Headlands
- the coastal forests including wetland forests and mangroves

The Heritage or National Estate Landscapes
- Designated valued landscapes.

Landscape Scenic -Cultural Heritage
This study did not undertake a cultural heritage mapping as it was outside the scope. The more visually prominent landscape features that are physical evidence of the cultural heritage attributes of the locality were noted in the field assessment and are recorded in the Folio maps. Features or places, some of which were recorded, include: historic fences or bridges, significant remnant trees, gateways or approaches to localities, landmarks.

Step 3 Viewpoints & Routes Analysis

The viewpoints and routes include:
- the commonly used vehicular routes in the landscape and on the water,
- the pedestrian routes, beach, headland walks and trails,
- nodal points - residential areas, community or shopping nodes,
- the common air routes.
- recognised lookouts, vantage points on a road or headland, the focal point of a beach,

These are the viewing locations for the assessment of the Scenic Setting Units (Step 4)

Particular places that offer a wide view of the landscape or water or a section of road from which a typical view is offered were noted. These provided the observer recording positions for the later scenic quality analysis. (Step 6)

The Tweed River outlook was not assessed as this has been the subject of a separate study.

The Scenic Landscape Assessment & Classification
Steps 4 & 5

Council's management decisions about the liveability and character of the shire cannot be undertaken scene by scene. The context of the whole Shire and also the sequence in which separate landscapes are experienced is important.

An area based classification of the landscape provides a basis on which the relative scenic values and the criteria for scenic management and protection in the development assessment process can be recorded.

For this reason, the landscape is best managed as a series of "nested" spaces. These are outlined here from the the **scenic setting unit**, to the **scenic setting district**.

Step 4 Scenic Setting Units Assessment

Classification of Scenic Setting Units

The Shire landscape has been classified into 56 scenic setting units that cover the summation of viewsheds available from the identified viewpoints and routes of a locality. These areas were identified by detailed field survey.

Units are bounded by the visual barriers or edges of viewsheds formed by the topography; for example, ridgelines, vegetation; for example, dense forests, or the pattern of land use of travel through that landscape; for example, a distinct change in direction and views from a road.

Landscape Features - Particular scenic features that are smaller than a landscape unit that make a contribution to the Shire landscape identity were recorded. For example, a forested knoll in the cane such as Dinsey's Rock.

The Field Survey and Scenic Units Maps are located in Volume 3 The Scenic Resource Folio.

Step 5 Scenic Districts Assessment

The Shire landscape is classified into 12 districts of related landscape character and visual setting units which together provide a broader district classification of the aesthetic and cultural values of the landscape.

The Scenic District maps are located in Volume 3 The Scenic Resource Folio.

Scenic Landscape Analysis
Steps 6 - 9

Step 6 Scenic Quality Analysis

Scenic Quality Criteria

Analysis of the Shire's landscapes to determine their scenic value is based on qualities of the landscape itself and accepted principles of landscape aesthetic appreciation.

The criteria used in the Tweed Shire to assess the scenic quality were

naturalness - undeveloped and cultural landscapes,
vegetation type & character - diversity and contrast,
landform diversity & contrast, - height, slope, pattern, freatures,
shoreline diversity & contrast - coast, lakes, waterways,
water presence, extent & character - visibility, character,
built form & identity - rural, shores and water.

These were described for the Tweed Shire from *Very High* scenic quality characteristics, through a five point scale, to *Low*. scenic quality.

Refer to Appendix C Figure 2 Scenic Quality Criteria Table.

Scenic Quality Analysis

A comparison was made of each representative scene to these criteria for the assessment. An averaging of the results of several assessments in each unit gave the final scenic quality rating.
This is based on a regional scenic landscapes assessment, therefore, the scenic Tweed Shire was found to have no landscapes of "low" scenic quality and few of "medium to low" quality.

The scenic quality rating is noted on the maps of each Scenic District and its Units and in the following table, Table 1.

Designated Scenic Routes and Viewpoints

The roads, beaches or paths in the Shire that predominantly present a highly scenic landscape to the user were recorded. In addition publicly designated and significant view points such as lookouts, headland paths, popular photo locations and other highly scenic viewpoints were recorded.

The views from these designated scenic routes and viewpoints are those that present the most scenic Shire landscapes and the Shire image or identity. Currently designated tourist or scenic routes may not necessarily fulfil these criteria.

These are recorded on the map of Scenic Routes and Viewpoints and in the Scenic Resource Folio.

TABLE 1

SCENIC DISTRICTS, SETTING UNITS & SCENIC QUALITY

DISTRICT	SCENIC SETTING UNITS		SCENIC QUALITY
Terranora	1	Fingal Beach	High
	2	Fingal	High
	3	Terranora	High
	4	Cobaki	Medium
	5	Mt Summerville	Medium
	6	Upper Bilambil	High
	7	Duroby	Medium
Cudgen	8	Wommin Bay	High
	9	Chinderah	High
	10	Cudgen Creek	High
	11	Bogangar Beach	High
Round Mountain	12	Clothiers Creek Valley	High
	13	Reserve Creek Valley	Medium
	14	Christies Creek Valley	Medium
	15	Hastings Point	High
	16	Cudgera Beach	High
	17	Cudgera	High
	18	Cudgera Creek Valley	Medium
Mooball	19	Mooball Beach	High
	20	Sleepy Hollow	High
	21	Wooyung Valley	High
	22	Crabbes Creek Valley	High
	23	Upper Crabbes Creek	Medium
	24	Burringbar Creek Valley	Medium
	25	Burringbar	Medium
Tweed Valley	26	Tweed River Valley	Very High

DISTRICT	SCENIC SETTING UNITS		SCENIC QUALITY
Murwillumbah Valley	27	Wardrop Valley	Medium High
	28	Dunbible Creek	Medium
	29	Byangum	High
	30	Oxley River Valley	Medium High
Rous	31	Rous River	Medium
	32	Dungay Creek Valley	High
	33	Nobbys Creek Valley	Medium
	34	Crystal Creek Valley	Medium
	35	Numinbah	Very High
Tyalgum	36	Limpinwood	Very High
	37	Tyalgum Creek	High
	38	Oxley River	Medium
	39	South Pumpenbil	High
	40	Palmer Creek	Medium
Mebbin	41	Back Creek	High
	42	Kunghurloo Creek Valley	Medium
Mount Warning	43	Cedar Creek	Medium
	44	Korrumbyn Creek Valley	Very High
Nullum	45	The Sisters	Medium Low
	46	Smiths Creek	High
	47	Stokers Siding	High
	48	Upper Dunbible Creek	High
	49	Chowan Creek	Medium
	50	Rolands Creek	Medium
	51	Doon Doon Creek Valley	Medium
Nightcap Range	52	Midginbill Hill	High
	53	Kunghur Creek Valley	Medium
	54	Upper Tweed River	High
	55	Mount Burrel	High
	56	South Tweed Range	Medium

Step 7 Scenic Landscape Sensitivity

Strategic Planning and management of development changes to the landscape needs to ascertain what importance a landscape plays in the locality landscape image for residents or in the Shire wide identity.
This consideration is incorporated in the evaluation procedure by the assessment of the visual sensitivity of the landscape. This is:-

- **Seen Area** - its visibility from roads and viewing areas,
- **Distance Zones** - the distance between the viewer and the landscape - foreground, middleground and background, and
- **Accessibility** - the number of viewers

Accessibility Levels
Commonly travelled vehicular and pedestrian paths and other places offering views of the landscape were analysed according to relative numbers of users and frequency of use.

Four visual accessibility levels are assigned to viewing routes and places in the Tweed Shire:

Level 1 High Accessibility
Most frequently used and most popular routes and places
Highways, designated scenic drives, highly popular beach esplanades and beaches.

LEVEL 1 HIGH ACCESSIBILITY

- Pacific Highway
- Tweed Coast Road
  - Chinderah to Pottsville
  - Pottsville to Mooball

Level 2 Moderate Accessibility
Moderately used routes and places
Secondary roads, frequently used ferry and boat routes, popular beach and pedestrian and bicycle routes, marked and designated outlooks and coastal walks, and established residential areas.

LEVEL 2 MODERATE ACCESSIBILITY

- Casino - Murwillumbah Railway
- Kyogle Road
- Numinbah Road
- Mt Warning Road
- Mc Auley's Road
- Terranora Road
- Bilambil Road
- Tyalgum Road
- Frazer Drive
- Fingal Road
- Cudgen Road
- Chinderah Road
- Zara Road

Accessibility Levels continued

Level 3 Low Accessibility
Infrequently used routes and places
Rural roads with no through route or major destination, minor roads, air routes, less used boat routes, less frequently used beaches, walks and trails.

LEVEL 3 LOW ACCESSIBILITY

- Round Montain Road
- Palmvale Road
- Clothiers Creek Road
- Cudgera Creek Road
- Old Bogangar Road
- Mooball Beach Road
- Duranbah Road
- Stokers Road
- Limpinwood - Zara Road
- Burringbar Road
- Tweed River
- Terranora Broadwater

Level 4 Very Low Accessibility
Areas with no developed road or path, relatively inaccessible places. These are not necessarily mapped.

LEVEL 4 VERY LOW ACCESSIBILITY

- Cudgera Creek Road
- Piggabeen Road
- Cobaki Road
- Upper Crystal Creek Road
- Couchy Creek Road
- Nobby's Creek Road
- Midginbil Road
- Brays Creek Road
- Byrril Creek Road

Step 8 Scenic Management Zones Formulation

Derivation of the Scenic Landscape Management Zones is from the combination of the Scenic Quality and Scenic Sensitivity assessments.

Refer to Figure 3 Scenic Landscape Management Zone Matrix

Scenic Quality	Scenic Sensitivity	Fg1&2 Mg1	Bg1 Mg2	Fg3 Bg2	Mg3 Fg4	Bg3 Mg4	Bg4 Unseen
VH		A	A	A	A	A	A
H		A	B	B	B	C	C
M		B	B	B	C	C	D
M - L		C	C	C	D	D	E
L		C	D	D	E	E	E

Figure 3
SCENIC LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ZONE MATRIX

Scenic Landscape Management Zone A is assigned to those areas where the highest visual quality and sensitivity coincide. These areas are of critical scenic value to the Shire and the most vulnerable to loss of that value with change. They are recommended for maximum protection of their visual landscape values and features.

Scenic Landscape Management Zone B is assigned to those areas where the similar combinations are not as critical as A, but the values are still highly significant to the maintenance of the scenic quality and landscape character of the Shire and locality.

Scenic Landscape Management Zone C is assigned to those areas of medium to medium to low scenic quality and moderate scenic sensitivity.

Scenic Landscape Management Zone D is assigned to those areas of medium to low, and low scenic quality with a moderate to low scenic sensitivity rating.

Scenic Landscape Management Zone E is assigned to those areas of low scenic quality. There were no zone E's mapped in the Shire.

Scenic Landscape Management Zone F can be assigned to those places requiring rehabilitation of the landscape character or existing landscape disturbance to bring it up to a similar or higher scenic quality to its locality.

Scenic Management Zone Objectives

Scenic management objectives for each of the scenic management zones, A to D, are outlined here. These serve as the criteria for the acceptability of landscape change or development.

ZONE A

Landscape alterations only of minimal impact with no apparent visual disturbance.

Small scale developments which are allowed planned to fully accommodate or enhance the special landscape qualities of the area, including visual impact assessment as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

ZONE B

Landscape alterations allowed, but only if they have no visual dominance or alteration of scenic quality or landscape character. Alterations allowed as extensions of existing use without significantly changing the landscape character or as minor landscape changes.

In the first two years the development may be apparent but not dominant and subsequently not apparent.

ZONE C

Generally small to medium scale developments allowed without major or significant change to the scenic quality overall landscape character of the locality.

Alterations may be apparent but in similar scale and density to surrounding use structures. Screening of development (if appropriate) with vegetation in character with surrounding area to be effective within five years.

ZONE D

Development may be visually prominent but planned in character with surrounding uses and landscape.

Consideration must still be made to scenic features and landmark values and the role the area plays in particular scenic or distinctive views from the major and designated scenic routes and nodes. Clearing of vegetation, and changes in typical height or scale of development could impact on the scenic values of other zones. Such modification must be considered in the context of the setting unit and its landscape value.

ZONE F **Degraded Areas**

Existing landscape alterations or developments which do not meet the visual quality objectives assigned to the landscape zone should be given landscape treatments to rehabilitate or restore the landscape character of the area.

The Scenic Landscape Management Zones and Objectives should remain essentially intact and form a level of review and development control alongside other landscape planning and management considerations, such as cultural and ecological values.

Step 9 Scenic Sensitivity - Forward Planning

The Scenic Sensitivity of the landscape has been noted as being assessed using the current Accessibility ratings of places, roads and viewpoints. Landscapes currently not viewed by many people received a low Sensitivity rating and may be classified in Scenic Management Zone C or D, though their scenic quality rating is high or medium.

Developments allowed in these zones under their management zone objectives could have a perceived, highly negative impact on the scenic quality if they were seen.
In these instances, assessments of the scenic sensitivity of landscapes viewed from places and roads anticipated to be developed in the near future can be undertaken.

The new roads considered for the coastal areas of the Shire and the future developments on the lands released for housing will open new views of the landscape. Reassessment of these localities can be done progressively by the Council officers.

4 THE SCENIC LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Application of Scenic Landscape Evaluation in the Planning Scheme

Step 10 Scenic Landscapes Strategy

The Scenic Landscapes Strategy comprises the:-

Strategic Planning Component of the Planning Scheme
- Scenic & Cultural Landscapes Policy
- Designated Scenic Landscapes
- Scenic Landscapes Objectives

Development Assessment Component of the Planning Scheme
- Scenic Landscapes Planning Frameworks
- Development Application Requirements
- Scenic Landscapes Performance Criteria

Scenic Landscape Supporting Information
- Scenic Landscape Folio

Strategic Planning Component

Scenic & Cultural Landscapes Policy

The earlier formulated draft statement should be taken as a starting point by the Tweed Shire community to formulate their Scenic and Cultural Landscapes Policy. Reference should be made to the scenic quality and scenic sensitivity assessments and the more detailed information they have revealed on the location and quality of the scenic landscape structure, the distinctive features of the Shire and the extent of views requiring rehabilitation or enhancement of visual amenity.
This policy can be incorporated in the Local Environment Plan.

Designated Scenic Landscapes

The designated scenic landscapes of the Shire are:-
- those landscapes designated as of World Heritage and State visual amenity significance,
- landscapes assessed as having Very High Scenic Quality in the application of the scenic quality assessment,
- landscapes assessed as lying in Scenic Management Zone A as formulated in the application of the evaluation procedure.

These designated landscapes should be protected with planning principles and measures at the corporate and strategic planning level.

Scenic Landscapes Objectives

The scenic landscapes objectives are tailored from the management zone objectives to the specific landscapes of each unit along with the policy.

Development Assessment Component

Scenic Planning Frameworks

Three planning frameworks are established within which proposed developments are to be tailored to fit the strategic planning statement and principles and the scenic management objectives, and within which the impact of proposed landscape or seascape changes can be assessed.

These are:-

Scenic Structure, District & Units Framework;
Scenic Routes & Viewpoints Framework; and the
Features and Township Identity Framework.

Each of the Scenic Frameworks are to be addressed by development proponents first, in their preliminary concepts and subsequently, in the stages of development of design proposals.

The Strategic Plan for the Shire should incorporate the planning principles of each of the frameworks and require rezoning or development proposals to likewise meet these principles at the concept stage as well as at development application.

Scenic Structure, Districts & Units Framework

Description

This Framework encompasses the planning principles or strategic objectives to ensure the protection and management of the scenic landscape values of the **setting units** and **districts** of the Shire.

Planning Principles

The general principles for the Scenic Setting Units and the Scenic Districts are as follows;-

- Protect the landscape character of each setting Units in order to maintain the contribution to scenic amenity of the landscape and the distinct identity of each Setting Unit.
- Protect the landscape characteristics of edges of Setting Units and Districts that help to define the landscape character and maintain diversity within the overall regional landscape structure.
- Maintain the relationships in character between Setting Units within each district to maintain the differences and distinct character.
- Opportunities for rehabilitation of sites and enhancement of scenic amenity should be taken wherever developed is proposed in that landscape.

Specific principles for development proposal within each scenic setting unit and district can be described in the Scenic Landscapes Folio.

Scenic Routes & Views Framework

Description

This Framework encompasses the planning principles or strategic objectives to ensure the protection and management of the scenic landscape values of the **designated scenic routes and viewpoints** of the local government area.

Planning Principles

The general principles for the designated Scenic Routes, Viewpoints and Scenic Destinations are as follows:

- Manage the landscapes seen from designated scenic routes keeping the natural and scenic features remaining dominant, as they are the prominent components of the region's scenic amenity.
- Maintain the existing scenic characteristics of the views from significant viewpoints.
- Maintain the existing setting of the scenic destinations with natural and scenic features dominant.

Specific principles for development proposals within the viewshed of the Scenic Routes and Viewpoints can be described in the Scenic Landscape Folio.

Features & Township Identity & Scenic - Cultural Framework

Description

This Framework encompasses the planning principles or strategic objectives to ensure the protection and management of the scenic landscape values of the **designated features, townships and scenic-cultural places** of the local government area.

Planning Principles

- Maintain distinct identity of village/coastal townships in their rural or seaside setting through preservation or enhancement of those features that give individuality ie. township/rural edges, village settings, esplanades, view from county side or seaside setting, outlook to countryside, historic planting.
- Maintain scenic-cultural places and features that contribute to the distinctness of the scenic amenity to that region or locality.

Specific principles for development proposals within the setting of each township can be described in the Scenic Landscape Folio.

Development Application Requirements

Development Applicants shall submit as part of their application a Scenic Impact Assessment Report and Landscape Concept Plan.

Scenic Impact Assessment Report
The scope of the Scenic Impact Assessment Report required is based on the Scenic Quality assessment and the Scenic Management Zone of the proposed location.
The Report should address the Scenic Management Zone objectives with detailed reference to the landscape characteristics and landscape opportunities.

Each Report shall include a statement of impact for each of the three Scenic Landscape Frameworks as outlined and as below:

(i) The Report shall demonstrate the proposal does not detract from the significant landscape characteristics and contributes to the opportunities identified for the Scenic Setting Units and Districts.
(ii) The report shall illustrate the nature and visibility of the proposal as seen from designated Scenic Routes and Viewpoints.
(iii) The report shall detail the local urban or cultural context in regard to Township and Scenic-Cultural Identity.

In some instances a project may be in two or three settings, for instance a beach side location at the edge of a township. In these instances the landscape characteristics opportunities and constraints of each relevant unit are to be addressed.

Scenic Landscape Resource Folio

The Scenic Landscape Folio is the data base of the scenic landscape amenity of the region or landscapes under Council's jurisdiction.

This document should be formulated to be readily updated. It is the reference on the visual amenity values and features of the area's Landscape Structure, the Setting Units and Districts, the Scenic Routes and Viewpoints and the Townships, and the parameters for proposed developments that fall within any or all of those landscape frameworks.

It could provide part of the basis for Local Area Plans and Development Control Plans for areas subject to development pressure.

The Landscape Folio is referred to by both development proponents and the Council to ascertain acceptable landscape changes or impacts when addressing the Planning Frameworks or for strategic planning.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Implementation of the Scenic Landscape Strategy

Application Modifications

The evaluation of each part of the Shire landscape remains assessable to review at each step of the procedure. The characteristics of each *setting*, particular *features*, the *scenic quality* assessment and the *scenic sensitivity* are readily sourced for each *scenic management zone*. Reference to any of these layers of information by Council officers for planning and development purposes is thus facilitated.

A shorter assessment may be required in some instances. For example, it may be appropriate to use only the evaluation procedure up to the scenic quality assessment. Reference to the rating of a particular setting in the Shire landscape and the scenic quality objectives can inform a planning recommendation or the preparation of feasibility studies or visual impact assessments by a development proponent.

Scenic - Cultural Landscape Assessment

This study did not undertake a comprehensive cultural heritage mapping and recording as it was outside the scope of the brief. Only the more visually prominent landscape features that are physical evidence of the cultural heritage attributes of the locality were noted in the field assessment and are recorded in the Folio maps.

There is the need for the Tweed Shire community to record places of scenic - cultural value through community consultation.

Review and Revisions

The landscape is a dynamic scene. Changes to the Tweed Shire's landscape will occur at a scale that will change the scenic value of particular settings or, for example, through new roads, allow a different perspective on the landscape. This evaluation study provides a basis for planning and management of the visual landscape resource, nevertheless, developments already in train, changes in rural landscape practices and the already allowed development growth will bring changes to the Tweed landscape.

The Scenic Management Strategy and its supporting information in the Scenic Resource Folio is the tool for protection of scenic landscape values and of those settings undergoing significant changes.

APPENDIX A

SCENIC LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

Basics Issues & Parameters

Scenic Values

Planning and management decisions about acceptable degrees of change to landscapes require a basis of identified relative scenic values of those scenes - to the local community and the visitor. While perception of scenic-aesthetic quality is something each of us does as individuals, there are agreements across a society about the relative attractiveness of landscapes. Studies which have established these common measures or parameters provide the base criteria for the scenic landscape evaluation that establishes the relative scenic values of the landscape.

Assessment of the scenic quality of landscapes is by the application of a set of criteria which analyse the characteristics and combination of, for example, topography, vegetation and water seen in the landscape. The analysis is based on how combinations of these components, which form a scene, are perceived and appreciated by observers. Dimensions of the landscape used in this study are: *landform diversity and contrast, vegetation diversity and contrast, naturalness, presence and nature of water,* and *built identity.*

Cultural & Wilderness Values

Cultural associations with landscapes held either by an individual or a community can influence perceptions of visual or aesthetic value. The histories, meanings and associations can be so deeply felt and linked to place, that they have an influence on judgements of visual value.

The Tweed Shire has at its northern, western and, to a lesser extent, its southern edges a highly visible wilderness landscape.

The scenic value of "wilderness" landscapes can be incorporated in the assessment and management process, particularly through perception surveys and the incorporation of cultural landscape assessment.

This Tweed Shire scenic landscape evaluation integrates the cultural and wilderness values at the designation of landscape structure (Step 1), and in the Scenic Quality assessment.

Coastal Values

The Dynamic Coastal Scene
While all landscapes are alive and changing, whether seasonally with, for example, spectacular displays of flowering trees, or more frequently with the weather, for example, winds, low clouds and rain that darken and shorten the view, the shoreline can be one of the most dynamic landscape scenes as it changes with the tide and waves.

A coastline scene can change dramatically through the day as the receding tide reveals rocks, mangrove roots or extensive sand flats, or, rising waves can cover a wide sandy beach. This must be considered when assessing the scenic quality and in management measures.

Cultural Value
The coast is of particular value to Australians as the regular destination for holidays, our most favoured contact with the natural landscape and a vital part of our self image and lifestyle.

Summary
Evaluation of the scenic landscapes along the Tweed's coastal edge must recognise these special values and the shorelines' dynamic scenes. This study incorporated these parameter in the landscape assessment.

Drawing Boundaries for Planning Purposes

Clarification or definition of the boundaries of designated areas for particular scenic protection or management measures is important for successful implementation of a Shire image or scenic landscapes policy.

The boundaries of scenic landscapes or scenic management zones are not drawn as precisely as are property boundaries. An upper edge of a viewshed may be defined as the ridgeline or skyline of a hillside as viewed from certain roads in the district, or it may be drawn through the centre of a flat woodland area. The critical determinant of planning measures will be the visibility or otherwise of proposed changes.

APPENDIX B

The Scenic Landscape Assessment & Management Strategy Procedure

Additional Information

Step 7 Scenic Landscape Sensitivity

Seen Area & Distance Zones

Perception and appreciation of a landscape scene are based partly on the extent of seen area and the proximity of the viewer to the landscape seen.

Three distance zones are used for simplicity:- foreground, middle ground and background.

Field assessment plus analysis of topographic maps was used to map distance zones as seen from routes and viewpoints of the four designated Accessibility Levels.

The following distance zones were used:-

Foreground (Fg)	0 - 0.5 km
Middle ground (Mg)	>0.5km - 5 km
Background (Bg)	>5km - 25 km

Mapping

The 12 possible Scenic Landscape Sensitivity areas for mapping are:-

Fg 1	Mg1	Bg1
Fg2	Mg2	Bg2
Fg3	Mg3	Bg3
Fg4	Mg4	Bg4

The Scenic Sensitivity was mapped over the Tweed Shire. Unseen areas were not mapped.

APPENDIX C

	VERY HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM - LOW	LOW
NATURALNESS *- Undeveloped & Cultural Landscape*	Naturalness values are dominant -both "wilderness and cultural". Scenic natural features prominent in most views in fore and mid ground. All of scene natural/undeveloped Distance from development perceived as significant. Absence or minor roads or sea routes. Inclusion or proximity of declared nature reserves eg. National Parks.	Scene is predominantly natural, either undisturbed bush or cultural landscape, of grassland clearings etc. New development may be visible but not prominent and generally only in background. Road and roadside development minor and unobtrusive.	Naturalness remains dominant in extent Features fewer though natural New development present but not dominant Roads or roadside development small scale and not obtrusive on scene. Boats and water developments on small scale or traditional.	Majority of scene is natural but new development is seen in mid ground and background and equals natural areas in prominence.. Roads and roadside development medium scale and part of majority of foreground scene. Boats and anchorages and/or marina type development in foreground but not dominant.	Majority of views dominated by new development. Natural areas & Features minor - in middle or background. New development on roads and shoreline prominent and form majority of scene. Developments at waters edge dominant there.
VEGETATION *Type & Character* *- Diversity , Pattern & Contrast*	Unique or distinct vegetation type visually prominent and dominant in scene. More than 4 vegetation types in foreground. Wide view of vegetation types & wide spread patterns of different slopes & forms Detail of forest and trees, trunks, branches, vines. colour and texture, readily seen in foreground. Very high contrast between vegetation types.	Emergent or distinct trees High contrast in colour, form and texture between vegetation types. Detail of two or three features of vegetation seen.in foreground, mid ground, and background. Evenness in colour and texture in vegetation types. Contrast in form & high degree & extent of pattern.	Moderate outlook over vegetation. 2 or 3 vegetation types only in foreground. Some detail seen of features, but not prominent. Moderate contrast between vegetation types eg different forest types. Contrasts make moderate extent of pattern.	Outlook over scene and vegetation types limited. Few vegetation features seen. Low contrasts Some pattern or edge contrast but not distinct.	Depth of view through or overlook restricted. No vegetation features. Little if any diversity in foreground and middle ground. vegetation Little or no pattern in edges.
LANDFORM Diversity & Contrast *- Form-Leigh, Slope Pattern features*	Ruggedness of terrain dominant. Hills rising steeply above shore. Distinct peaks, cliffs, outcrops contrast along skyline. Intersecting coast and islands.	Prominent hills or ridges in fore- or mid-ground. Some rock outcrops or contrasting spurs or knolls. Some layering of landforms along coast.	Undulating hills. Hills mid ground or distance. Moderate contrast within hills or over area.	Low or even terrain inland. Hills moderate in Bg Evenness of slope and orientation.	Uniformity of land form. Flat skyline. Flat plain. Hills low height in distance. No distinct features.
SHORELINE Diversity & Contrast *- Coast, Lakes & Waterways*	Series of small coves/sand beaches to 1km. Fine, wide sand area. Prominent rocky headlands; sense of enclosure. Expanse of vegetation seen. Creek crossing beach. Curved shape. Islands or rocks within 500m offshore.	Sandy beach small to medium ; 1-km Headlands in fore- to mid ground. Rock outcrops or rocks exposed at low tide. Islands close offshore. Foreshore dune or natural vegetation a feature.	Sand beach wide & long < 5km. Foreshore evenness of character. Vegetation not visually strong in scene. Tidal zone of visual interest at low tide. Islands far apart and in Bg >2 km.	Long narrow shore. No sand, or stone/rubble shore. Mangrove forest to edge ; evenness of edge character. Some landform contrast at foreshore or headlands. Narrow tidal zone, moderate rock. No islands or few in background	Flat foreshore. Evenness of texture and colour of shore and foreshore. Some development on beach or headland. Stony beach, narrow. Little tidal visual variation. No islands.
WATER Presence Extent & Visual Character *- Extent , Pattern & Character*	Extensive, and overlooking views of water. Water edge intersected by islands or promontories - complex form, mystery. 2 or 3 distinct colours in Fg water, including emerald over sand. Waves, breaking, water Streams vigorous, reflective.water.	Wide view of water prominent in scene. Diversity of water edge and shape of water. Water movement seen. Small waves or rapids. 1 or 2 colours in water.	View of water from majority of viewpoints. Simpler form of water body Tidal flats - patterns in sand.	Water not prominent in scene-minor component Sea in background, or water seen from minority of viewpoints. Generally evenness of colour. Tidal inlets and harbours. Still or generally unbroken water. Small lagoons or creeks.	Minor or no view of water. Absence of riverine vegetation / reeds indicating water. Swampy areas, patches of water, tidal inlets - small or narrow view.in part of scene only.
BUILT Form & Identity *- Rural* *- Shores & water*	Picturesque farm scenes of historic small traditional timber building / fences. old stone walls. Yachts at anchor; traditional, small and medium scale. Distinct historic character eg lighthouse or timber jetty	Small buildings partially screened if one or few in number and in Mg & Bg only. Navigation markers, Fishing boats and yachts at anchorage. Small scale shore structures.	Housing/small buildings visible in Fg & Mg but not dominating scene and below ridges. Small - medium scale Small - medium scale pontoons, diving platforms Shore structures no prominent.	Small - medium scale housing, resort, motel etc. buildings, if partially screened and below ridge. Lookout pavilions prominent. Dredging structures. Barges.	Medium - large scale housing, commercials, resorts etc. buildings close to shore, on hilltops and ridges. Industrial complexes. Marinas, jetties, carparks on esplanade. Large scale motorboats or launches.

Figure 2 Scenic Quality Criteria Table

GLOSSARY

Aesthetic Value
Aesthetic value of landscape is the level of sensory experience derived from a segment of the environment. It includes natural and cultural characteristics, visual abstract attributes, and a range of non-visual aesthetic aspects such as sound, smell, sense of place, and emotional response, all factors which have positive impact on human thought.

Cultural value
The cultural value of the landscape lie in its significance to Aboriginal peoples, aspects of the European settlement such as period of initial settlement, cultural background of initial settlers, pattern and stability of land ownership, suitability of land for various uses, patterns of land use, materials available for construction, transport and communication networks, and contemporary technology. Cultural value also lies in the meaning and association people assign to and perceive the landscape.

Landscape Character
Landscape character is the nature or identity of the landscape. This is a result of the interaction of natural elements and processes, and cultural elements and processes. The character may be predominantly natural and described as for example a coastal wetland, predominantly man made, and described as urban light industrial, or perhaps a mixture of cultural and natural elements such as a mountain valley used for grazing.

Landscape Unit / Landscape Setting Unit
An area of distinguishable topography, vegetation and land use pattern with an essentially similar landscape character in each part. Units are separated by visual barriers formed by the topography, vegetation or transport networks.

Sensitivity
A measure of the relative degree of visibility of the landscape by the viewing population according to numbers of viewers, frequency of view and the nature of the view appreciation (for example, the tourist compared to a busy commuter).

Scenic Quality / Scenic Value
The relative scenic value of a landscape measured as the summation of the aesthetic value of the various scenes able to be seen in that landscape.

Viewshed
The area of the landscape capable of being seen from a viewing point or a series of viewing points such as a road.

Visibility
The degree the component parts of a landscape are seen from viewing places and/or routes, such as, residential areas, commercial and community centres, paths, roads, train and boat routes.

Visual Absorption Capability
The visual absorption capability of a landscape is a measure of that landscapes ability to absorb landscape change without a significant dominant alteration to its landscape character and scenic quality.

Wilderness
A landscape of remote and natural condition i.e. remote from settlements and cleared land, remote from established access routes, free from permanent structures of the modern technological society and free of biophysical disturbance due to the modern society.

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Catherine Brouwer

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