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DRAFT

Tweed Shire Council
Rural Villages Strategy

May 2015



Statement of acknowledgement of the Bundjalung Aboriginal Nation

We wish to recognise the generations of the local Aboriginal people of the Bundjalung Nation who have lived in and derived their physical and spiritual needs from the forests, rivers, lakes and streams of this beautiful valley over many thousands of years as the traditional owners and custodians of these lands.

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Tweed Shire Council

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Table of content

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 4 | 4. Village-specific initiatives..... | 28 |
| 1.1 Vision..... | 5 | 4.1 Overview of the village-specific initiatives..... | 29 |
| 1.2 Strategic goals..... | 5 | 4.2 Bilambil..... | 30 |
| 1.3 About the Rural Villages Strategy..... | 6 | 4.3 Burringbar..... | 34 |
| 1.4 Land subject to this Strategy..... | 7 | 4.4 Chillingham..... | 38 |
| 2. Background..... | 8 | 4.5 Crabbes Creek..... | 42 |
| 2.1 Preparation of the Rural Villages Strategy..... | 9 | 4.6 Mooball..... | 46 |
| 2.2 Relationship with other strategic planning documents..... | 12 | 4.7 Stokers Siding..... | 50 |
| 2.3 Relationship with community strategies and plans..... | 13 | 4.8 Tumbulgum..... | 54 |
| 3. Region-wide initiatives..... | 14 | 4.9 Tyalgum..... | 58 |
| 3.1 Overview of the region-wide initiatives..... | 15 | 4.10 Uki..... | 62 |
| 3.2 Development in harmony with nature..... | 16 | 5. Action Plan..... | 66 |
| 3.3 Building on the assets..... | 19 | | |
| 3.4 Strengthening the village economy..... | 23 | | |
| 3.5 Appropriate role, size and scale of the villages..... | 25 | | |



1. Introduction

1.1 Vision

Tweed's rural villages and settlements will thrive as unique, desirable places to live in.

1.2 Strategic goals

Tweed's natural environment and landscape is scarce, state-wide, Australia-wide and worldwide. This mosaic of farmland and villages scattered through the region of World Heritage significance (Gondwana World Heritage Area) is unique and must be protected. Such protection however should not be limited to efforts focusing on the natural biodiversity; it is the aim of the Rural Villages Strategy to look beyond the environment and recognise that the key to the future of Tweed Shire's rural villages lies in their assets: the nature, the people and the culture. The region's scenic and natural beauty, its culture, creativity of the local communities, rich heritage and history inspire to plan for a sustainable future that builds on, and enhances these assets.

The Rural Villages Strategy seeks to achieve the following strategic goals:

1. Ensure that future of the rural villages and settlements is based on environmental, social and economic resilience and sustainability.
2. Identify initiatives and opportunities based on key assets of the rural villages: their people, culture and nature.
3. Provide actions aimed at establishing Tweed's rural villages as creative hubs, known not only for crafts and arts, but also for entrepreneurship.
4. Ensure that future development occurring in the rural settlements is consistent with community's visions and aspirations and is based on principles that strengthen Tweed's role as a proactive, inspirational leader in sustainability.
5. Establish a long-term strategic planning framework for the rural villages.

1.3 About the Rural Villages Strategy

Our rural villages are an important part of the Tweed's history and character. They also have an exciting role to play in the region's future.

The Rural Villages Strategy has been prepared to provide a vision for the rural settlements of the Tweed Shire and a set of strategic goals, actions and activities aiming to deliver this vision. The Strategy, once endorsed by Tweed Shire Council, will become a part of the series of strategic documents for the Tweed Shire area. It is intended to be a policy document that will facilitate and manage the change, challenges, and implement the aspirations of the Tweed's rural villages.

The scope of work at the drafting stage was to look at the rural settlements and villages of the Tweed and, together with the local communities, provide for the future role of each of them in the settlement network of the Tweed Valley. While identifying and exploring the issues and opportunities, this Strategy takes into account the principles of sustainable planning, local and state government priorities and opinions and desires expressed by individuals and communities.

This strategy establishes the following:

- Vision and strategic goals for the rural villages;
- Region-wide initiatives identifying opportunities and addressing future development, community life and environmental protection;
- Initiatives for individual villages, aiming to respond to community's aspirations and challenges, unique for each village; and
- Action Plan, describing the implementation of this strategy.

The Rural Villages Strategy aligns with Tweed Shire Council's strategic vision and mission statements as articulated in the Tweed Shire Community Strategic Plan 2013-2023:

Our vision

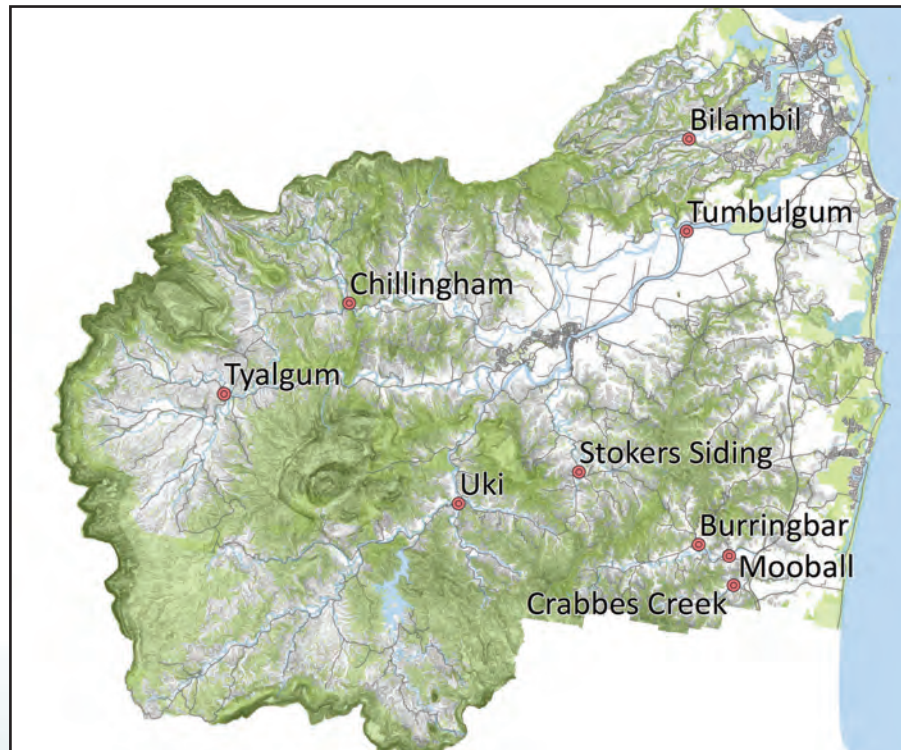
The Tweed will be recognised for its desirable lifestyle, strong community, unique character and environment and the opportunities its residents enjoy.

Our mission

Working with community and partners, provide leadership in facilitating and delivering services that manage growth sustainably, create opportunity and enhance the value of our civic and natural assets for this and future generations.

1.4 Land subject to the Strategy

This Strategy does not have a strictly defined, mapped application area. Its scope is the nine rural villages of the Tweed Shire: Bilambil, Burringbar, Chillingham, Crabbes Creek, Mooball, Stokers Siding, Tumbulgum, Tyalgum and Uki, and the rural communities surrounding these villages. This approach is based upon the understanding that in the rural context, the role of villages is not limited just to their physical boundaries. Consideration should also be given to people who live outside of the villages but are actively involved in community life, local businesses, events and local community



Map 1: Rural villages of the Tweed Shire.

associations.

There are other, smaller rural settlements in the Tweed Shire, such as Kunghur, Crystal Creek, Eungella, Midginbil, Dungay, Fernvale and Doon Doon. All of them are located in rural land but are not considered as rural villages (in the sense of characteristics of a rural village outlined in the frame to the right).

These smaller settlements can benefit from actions and activities of a region-wide application area, which are outlined under Part 3 of this Strategy. Part 4 is dedicated to the individual rural villages.

What is a rural village?

The North Coast Urban Design Guidelines provide for the following characteristics of a rural village:

- Compact and well-defined with an obvious centre and community focus
- Informal edges that interface the village and the surrounding natural or rural environment.
- Located in close proximity to a waterway or on a major highway or rail line.
- Surrounded by farmlands.
- Generally of walkable size.
- Surrounding landscape provides strong visual connections with the environmental setting.
- A range of functions, including dwellings, community facilities, public open space and commercial area.
- Formal street grid generated by a wide mixed used main road.



2. Background

2.1 Preparation of the Rural Villages Strategy

The Rural Villages Strategy is a strategic document which defines a vision for the rural villages and develops a suite of actions and activities aiming to deliver this vision. The Strategy is also an introduction to more detailed, locality based planning, which will target key rural villages in following years.

Council has developed the Rural Villages Strategy together with the local communities. As provided on the flowchart (right), the project started in October 2013, with a series of community meetings aimed at discussions about the sustainable future of the villages and documenting those “bread and butter” issues like quality of footpaths (or lack of them), access to health services and more BBQs in public parks.

In early 2014, a reference panel was appointed, comprising of 17 members from Tweed’s rural community whose role was to assist in the preparation of the strategy and to ensure that the aspirations of each community are properly identified and addressed. The 2013 community consultation was summarised in the Discussion Paper, published in June 2014. The Discussion Paper indicated that the future scope of the strategy should evolve to focus not only on the principles guiding the future development, but also on strategies to assist local businesses, protection of the environment and improved relations between Council and community, particularly for common projects and initiatives. The Discussion Paper was subject to a second round of community meetings held in July 2014 in all rural villages.

Consultation included 14 community meetings which were attended by more than 250 community members. The progress of the Strategy, and all relevant documents and maps were available on a website created for this Strategy: www.yoursaytweed.com.au/ruralvillages.

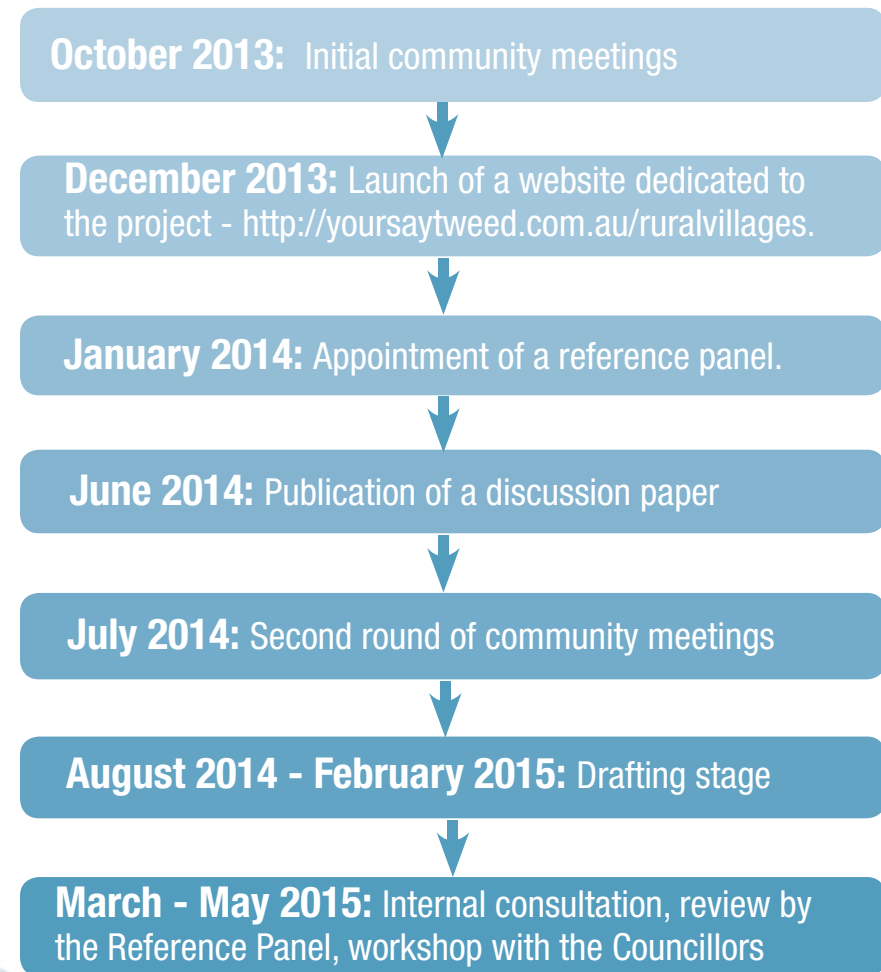


Fig 1: Preparation of the Rural Villages Strategy - timeline

The extensive community consultation stage resulted in an enormous amount of community involvement and input to the Strategy. Priorities set out by the community in 2013, and summarised in the Discussion Paper, were used to create the following principles of the Strategy:

1. Help existing places flourish;
2. Create great new places;
3. Protect the villages' vibe; and
4. Protect the natural and cultural heritage values.

All feedback collected from the local community was recorded, analysed and used to inform the Strategy, as outlined in the flowchart on the next page.

While the idea behind the preparation of this Strategy was to focus on the relationship and uniqueness between the villages, some of the directions and actions have a region-wide application, as they target issues common to all villages and settlements.

Feedback from the community has been translated into specific village objectives and recommendations. In most cases, feedback from the communities referred to specific villages; in response, the majority of actions defined under the Strategy have village-specific application. When there was a recurring theme or issue raised by more than one village, the feedback was collated and recommendations prepared for several or all villages. One of the examples is assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurship, or removal of obstacles for the creation of new entrepreneurial initiatives and village based businesses in general.

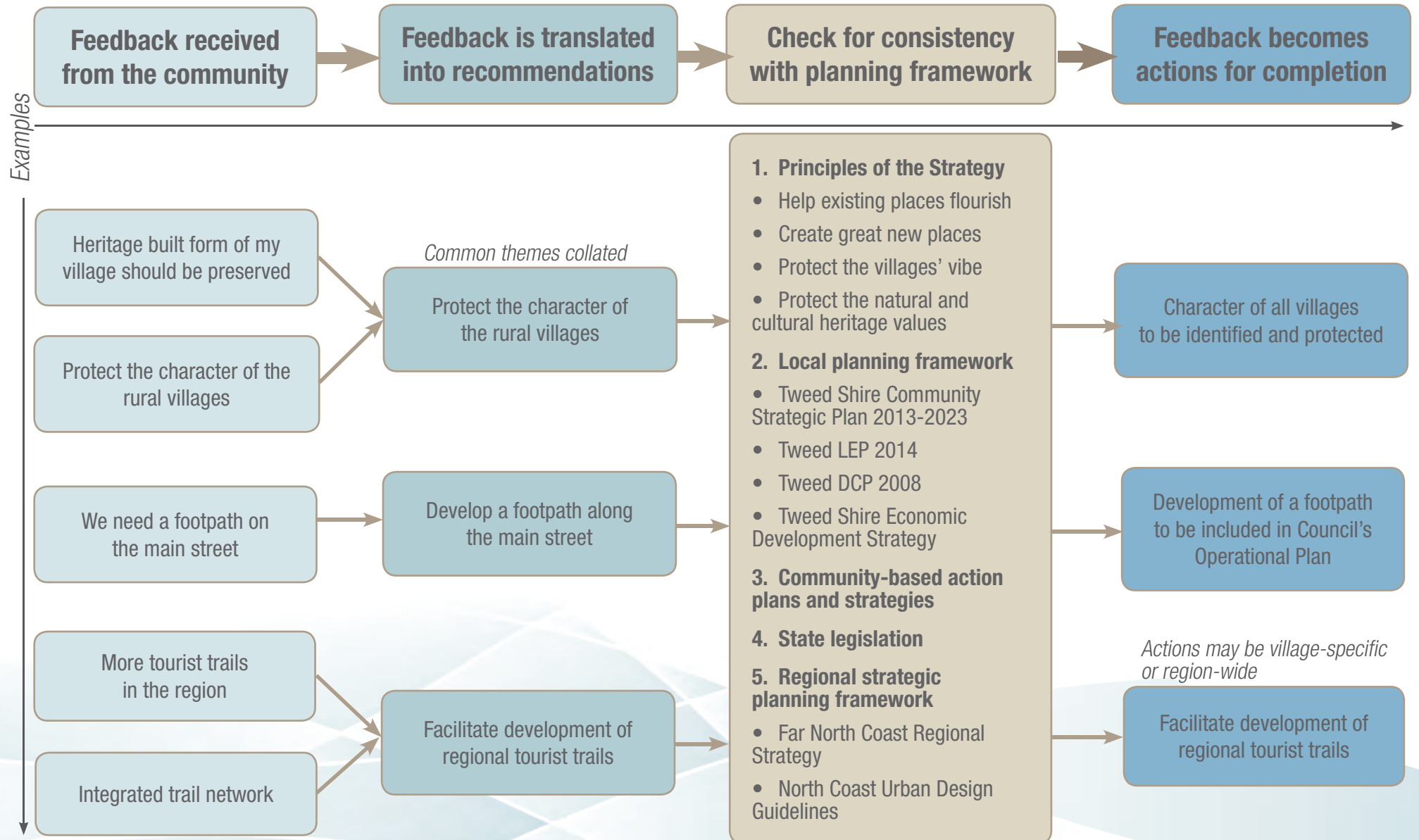
Region-wide directions and actions are contained under Part 3 of the Strategy. Part 4 contains provisions unique for individual villages.



Uki - main road.

Fig 2: Flowchart - Conversion of community feedback into action for completion under the Rural Villages Strategy

This flowchart outlines the process of collating individual feedback and its conversion into actions and activities. The left column (Feedback received from the community) includes examples only. Full summary of community's feedback is published on <http://yoursaytweed.com.au/ruralvillages>.



2.2 Relationship with other strategic planning documents

The Rural Villages Strategy is positioned within the context of planning and environmental management legislative framework, which includes the following documents:

Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014: The LEP is the primary planning tool used to control and guide the future development of land.

Relationship with the Rural Villages Strategy: The LEP sets out what development is permitted on land, whether Council's approval is needed and/or whether any special development standards apply. The Rural Villages Strategy may include a recommendation to change provisions of the LEP, through a separate LEP amending process. For example, this Strategy recommends that the Crabbes Creek village should be zoned with a RU5 Village zone, to achieve consistency between zoning of all rural villages.

The draft Rural Land Strategy (RLS): The RLS and the Rural Villages Strategy overlap in a spatial sense, as they both apply to the rural part of the Tweed Shire. The distinction between these two documents is that the Rural Villages Strategy focuses on the villages' communities, their priorities, and the way they see their villages in the future, while the RLS focuses on rural land, and options for its future use. The two strategies maintain consistency.

Tweed Economic Development Strategy (TEDS) 2014: The aim of this Strategy is to identify practical actions for the enhancement of the Tweed Shire economy. It includes several recommendations for the rural villages and Tweed hinterland.

Relationship with the Rural Villages Strategy: The Rural Villages Strategy builds on the regional recommendations of the Economic Strategy by providing detailed actions and activities, consistent with the broader vision of Tweed's economy established under the TEDS 2014.

Far North Coast Regional Strategy (FNCRS) 2006-2031: Prepared by the State Planning Department, this Strategy manages the Region's high growth rate in a sustainable manner. It applies to Tweed, Lismore, Kyogle, Byron, Ballina and Clarence Valley Councils.

Relationship with the Rural Villages Strategy: The Rural Villages Strategy responds to and complies with the provisions of the FNCRS.

Tweed Urban and Employment Land Release Strategy (TUELRS): This Strategy identifies land for future urban development on rural land in Burringbar and Mooball. The Rural Villages Strategy is consistent with provision of the TUELRS.

Economic Development Strategy for Regional NSW: This Strategy has been prepared by the NSW Department of Trade & Investment to drive economic growth of the regional areas of NSW. The Rural Villages Strategy responds to Goal 2 of this Strategy: 'Drive regional employment and regional business growth', by providing actions and initiatives outlined in Section 3.4 seeking to strengthen the local economy.

2.3 Relationship with community-driven strategies and plans

Over the past few years, communities from the rural districts of Tyalgum, Uki, Chillingham and Stokers Siding developed a series of action plans. These plans, co-funded by the State Government and Tweed Shire Council, identified vision statements, values, aspirations and a hierarchy of priorities of the local communities. The Rural Villages Strategy builds on these plans, particularly by acknowledging the need to nurture local assets and protect the character of the villages, whilst acknowledging and facilitating community-led initiatives aiming to strengthen local community, local businesses, and enhance the amenity of the rural villages.

By way of an example, the Rural Villages Strategy builds on the Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009, by enhancing one of its key recommended projects: the development of an integrated trail network. The ideas for the network of trails is well-recognised among the local community as an opportunity to capitalise on both the existing recreational trails, as well as former trails such as the disused Murwillumbah-Casino rail line and the Nightcap Trail used by post carriages in the early days of settlement in the Tweed.



Fig 3: Strategies and Plans prepared by the local community, used to inform the content of the Rural Villages Strategy

A landscape photograph showing a wide, open field in the foreground, possibly a pasture or agricultural field. A wooden fence runs across the lower portion of the image. In the background, there is a line of trees and rolling hills under a vast sky filled with wispy clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a soft glow and long shadows. The overall tone is serene and natural.

3. Region-wide initiatives

3.1 Overview of the region-wide initiatives

Background

The current shape and role of the rural villages was largely established in early 20th century. In those early days of settlement in the Tweed Shire area, the villages were focal points for the farming communities, primary communication, supply and meeting and recreation centres for farmers dispersed across the Tweed region. Today, the villages still retain the scale and character, which date back to those early days. Their central role in the local neighbourhood has however declined due to several factors, including decline of agriculture, improved access to larger employment centres of Murwillumbah or Tweed Heads/Coolangatta, closure of the Casino-Murwillumbah rail line and development of transit roads bypassing the villages.

Outcomes

This part of the Strategy provides a set of actions which apply to all rural villages. The actions have been prepared in response to the community's feedback and have been grouped into the thematic sections as follows:

- Development in harmony with nature - justifies the need to base any new development on a set of specific principles (regenerative development principles);
- Building on the assets - identifies actions aimed at the sustainable future of the region based on its key assets: nature, culture and people;
- Strengthening the economy - identifies actions aiming to promote entrepreneurship and assist existing and emerging small businesses;

- Appropriate role, size and scale of the villages - includes actions aimed at ensuring that the villages will maintain their role in the hierarchy of settlements.

Future development was one of the key themes discussed with the communities during the consultation stage. Whilst there are concerns about the impact that any new development may have on the villages, a prevalent view was that most of the villages need additional development. New development should however be consistent with community priorities and expectations, as recorded during the consultation stage.

The planning system in New South Wales requires any expansion of a rural village, or residential development in rural land to be justified and supported by an adopted strategy. In this context, one of the purposes of this Strategy is to provide justification and outline principles guiding any future development.

The exact location of new development, or the direction of future expansion of the villages will be identified in locality plans, which will be prepared for each village in the next couple of years. The exception is Mooball, where the rural land south of the village, identified for residential development in Tweed Urban and Employment Land Release Strategy 2009, is currently going through the rezoning process to facilitate future residential development.

The actions aiming to strengthen the local economy have been largely formulated as a response to the issues and concerns highlighted by the villages' communities. It is a common viewpoint that small local government areas located further from the business and employment centres, usually have fewer resources available to adequately assess and improve their current condition. At the same time, the economic challenges that many rural villages and settlements face are surprisingly complex.

3.2 Developing in harmony with nature

Background

One of the goals of this Strategy is to ensure that future development occurring in the rural settlements is consistent with community's visions and aspirations. Workshops and meetings carried out in the rural villages highlighted that the local communities support additional development in most of the villages; new development however should comply, or respond to community expectations. The following characteristics of new development in the rural villages have been identified as generally acceptable:

| | |
|--|---|
| Sustainable subdivision pattern | Maintain rural character and beauty |
| Housing has to be in character, particularly where visible from the village | New development shouldn't be further from the village's core than a comfortable walking distance |
| Ecology of the area should be preserved | Harvesting rain water |
| Community should be included in consultation from an early stage | New development should be sustainable and sensitive to the neighbourhood |
| New development should attempt to increase alternative energy use and to source it locally | New development should consider housing for seniors to attract former residents back to the area |
| Consider shared housing as an option that offers a variety of housing choice for different age groups, whilst retaining the character of existing built form | New development must contribute to the village's atmosphere - villages must remain as places where people come together to interact |
| All existing landscape and scenic features must remain protected and enhanced by future development | Residential areas outside of main streets or centres will maintain their low-density, character that enhances local amenity |

Table 1: Features of new development as proposed by the local communities.

This Strategy advocates for development based on planning framework recognising the above priorities.

Outcomes

From Sustainability to Regeneration

To address the challenges of climate change, cities and regions around the world are transforming and pioneering innovative planning tools, integrative design, and use of technology. These planning tools have different names: sustainable planning, eco-cities, low-carbon or zero-energy cities, but share key characteristics, such as reduced energy use, minimal encroachment on ecological spaces, fewer harmful building materials or more closed-looped systems to manage waste. The feedback collected during the community meetings held in October 2013 and July 2014 highlighted strong expectation of the rural communities to base future planning on a similar, innovative approach, tailored to the local context. In response, the Rural Villages Strategy advocates for the implementation of **regenerative development**, as a concept guiding future development in the rural villages and their districts.

In short, **regenerative development** leads to improved environmental and social outcomes. It is based upon the understanding that each development site is a living system into which the new development must integrate. In this sense, regenerative development is about achieving better integration between energy, buildings, transport, ecosystems, people, infrastructure, water, waste etc. For example, instead of analysing how development can minimise the impact on the natural environment, regenerative development looks at how to increase habitat quality with capacity to function without human intervention. It considers the uniqueness of each site and its sense of place so that relationships within each local environment are understood and leveraged. In addition, regenerative development considers the importance of enhancing the communities living close to, or affected by a new project.

The following is a framework for future development in the rural villages:

Regenerative development framework

1. Goals focus on regenerative capacity. New development strives for net-positive impacts on human and environmental health, rather than simply causing less damage. It considers restoration and maintenance of the ecological capacity, ecosystem services, and the social fabric of communities. Regenerative goals are defined by and tailored to the scale of the development and are locally embedded to support ongoing co-evolution of the built, cultural and natural environments.

2. Place and Potential. New development understands its relationship to place, responds to its character and establishes a relationship between people and natural environment. It focuses on identification of the natural, social and economic benefits that can be created through a project. This includes not only environmental, but socio-economic benefits as well, such as response to demands and needs for a variety of housing for different age and income groups.

3. Partnering With Place. Regenerative development does not end with the delivery of the final drawings and approvals, or even with the built project. It includes putting in place, during the development and design process, what's required to ensure that the ongoing regenerative capacity of the project, and the people who inhabit and manage it, is sustained through time.

4. Progressive Harmonisation. Regenerative approaches seek to increase the harmony between human and natural systems, and require indicators and metrics that can track dynamic, holistic and evolving processes. It includes consultation with the community at the early stage of the design process¹.

¹The framework has been guided by publications of the Regenesys Group and Story of Place Institute, tailored to respond to the ideas and expectations of the rural communities in the Tweed.

The table on the next page has been prepared to explain the practical implementation of the regenerative development framework by providing a

handful of examples for both the micro and macro scale development and initiatives:

| Regenerative development framework | Examples of implementation at a macro scale (new urban release areas) | Examples of implementation at a micro scale (single development or redevelopment) |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Goals focus on regenerative capacity | Restore lost wildlife corridors and linkages, integrated water strategy, natural wastewater treatment and reuse. | Rainwater harvesting and reuse, native trees planting, solar energy. |
| 2. Place and potential | Community farming, green streets, pedestrian friendly seating. | Building materials appropriate for the site, development in context of local climate, pervious paving, fruit and vegetable garden. |
| 3. Partnering with place | Aiming for high level of self-sufficiency, invasive species management, development considered as a system rather than a singular object. | |
| 4. Progressive harmonisation | Joined up thinking by thinking about outcomes first Good solution today may become a bad one in a few years - relationship with surrounding ecosystem needs to have a co-evolving nature. Creating a field of caring for the land. | |

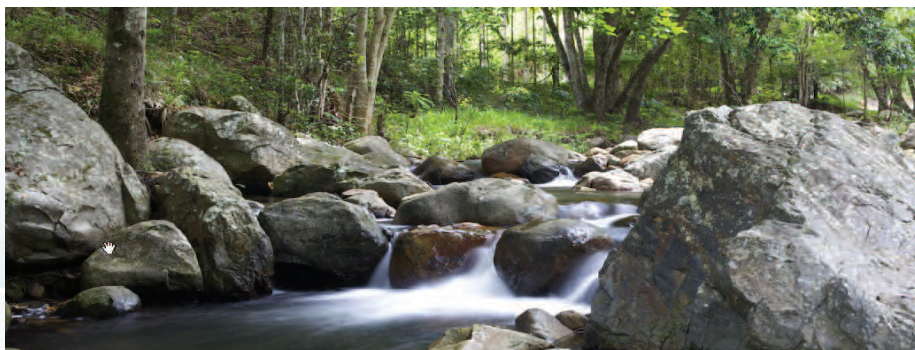
Table 2: Examples of practical implementation of the regenerative framework.

At the strategic level, the role of this framework is to inform and provide directions for future development in the rural villages. It also aims to create a field of commitment and caring in which future stakeholders will act as creators and ongoing stewards of the proposed solutions.

The framework for regenerative development does not have a statutory role. Under the NSW planning legislation, many categories of development, including dwellings, can be carried out under a simplified version of application and approval. Notwithstanding, the regenerative framework can be implemented through three steps:

1. Through the village-specific locality plans where the framework will act as a guideline for any new development or redevelopment within the existing built form of the rural villages (Action 3.1 on this page)
2. At the rezoning stage, where any rezoning proposal aiming to provide new urban release land outside of the existing village footprint will have to comply with the framework (through Section 117 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).
3. Through ongoing efforts to educate and promote this approach to development among the existing and future landowners in the rural villages (Action 3.2 on this page),

This framework can be incorporated into nearly every project that involves a built environment component, from new, master planned communities, through developments and redevelopments of all sizes, to those seeking to build a relationship between people, places and the natural environment.



Natural environment of the Tweed Valley. Photo by: Vibrant Imaging

Action 3.1: Implement the regenerative development framework through locality plans for the rural villages.

Action 3.2: Undertake activities to promote and seek support for this framework among the rural communities.

Locality planning to provide guidance on any future development

As part of developing a holistic strategic framework for the rural villages of the Tweed Shire, one of the actions identified in this Strategy is the preparation of the locality plans for individual villages. The village-specific locality plans will focus on:

- Identification of the built character of each village;
- Capability of the rural villages to accommodate additional residential development with appropriate identification of suitable land for future development;
- Provide guidance on the growth and controls protecting the existing character;
- Implement the regenerative development framework as suitable for individual villages; and
- Enhance public domain, open space and environmental areas.

The locality plans will be prepared incrementally, with priority given to the major villages, as identified on the Rural Settlement Map provided under Part 3.5 of this Strategy.

Actions related with the preparation of the locality plans are provided under the village-specific section (Part 4) of the Strategy and under the Action Plan.

3.3 Building on the assets

Background

The rural villages in the Tweed Shire have the value adding advantage of the three key assets: people, nature and culture.

Outcomes

Strategy 1 Integrated trail network - connecting people with nature

As stated in Caldera Community Economic Transition Plan 2009, “the Caldera offers excellent regional branding opportunities. However this has not as yet been translated into further development of the area’s tourism infrastructure”. The region’s scenic and natural beauty, its culture, heritage and history provide an opportunity to develop a sustainable economic future. One of the initiatives in this field is the Integrated Trails Network, identified by the local communities in several community based plans, including the Uki Action Plan 2007, the Uki Sustainability Plan as part of the Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009, and the Caldera Sustainable Communities 2010 Project, Community Discussion Paper.

Review of successful development of the integrated trails in other parts of Australia and overseas reveals that the trails bring multiple opportunities to the local community: creation of jobs in tourism and retail industry, promotion of the region and flow-on benefits for the local producers and entrepreneurs. Another important role of the trail network is that they may link the villages and places of special significance within the Tweed, and potentially outside, within the Far North Coast region. The trails can serve as different types of active recreation: walking, cycling/ mountain biking, horse riding, canoeing and can include the

disused rail line corridor which connects some of the villages (Burringbar, Mooball, Stokers Siding). Successful development of the trails will take time and resources, and will also require co-operation between key stakeholders.

The Integrated Trail Network can be developed incrementally. It can begin with a pilot project based in Uki where the local community has already initiated an action plan to establish the trail route, based on the central section of the historic Nightcap Track.

Action 3.3: Prepare a masterplan for the Integrated Trail Network on the basis of the Tweed Valley Recreational Trails Project, Options and Issues Paper, completed in April 2014.

Action 3.4: Assist and promote the community initiative to develop the Nightcap Track Highland Loop project, considered as a pilot for the region-wide Integrated Trail Network.



Warning/Wollumbin. Photo supplied by: Vibrant Imaging



Map 2: Integrated Trail Network - pilot project for Uki area (source: Uki's Nightcap Track/Highland Loop by Eddie Robers). Photos: Vibrant Imaging, TSC, Eddie Roberts)

Strategy 2 - Enhanced community life

Local communities need spaces that are inviting, popular, and create a meaningful place. Community life in rural villages takes place around a group of key buildings and facilities, such as the general store, community hall, sports ground, public parks, and primary school. Such spaces are important, because they help connect people, contribute to the sense of place, and establish a visual and cultural characteristic for each village.

It is important to maintain and enhance these assets to optimise their utilisation by the local community for their needs. For example, the sports ground and public parks could be better utilised. Management of such places should carefully consider vitality and tranquility; both of these values are highly regarded in the rural villages. They require numerous initiatives undertaken and coordinated by the local communities and community groups, with support provided by the local and state government.

One of the issues frequently raised during the community consultations is poor access to health services in the rural villages.

Tweed Shire Council is committed to improve the health of people living in our Shire. As part of this commitment, Council will investigate options to improve access to medical services in the villages. Appropriate medical services in the rural villages can be delivered on the basis of existing assets, for example public facilities to support medical practitioners operate on a walk-in walk out basis. The costs of establishing a practice has been nominated as one of the major disincentives to doctors who might otherwise relocate to an area of workforce shortage. Another option to improve access to medical services is to provide suitable transport options to enable members of the villages' communities access medical facilities in Murwillumbah or in coastal towns.

Action 3.5: Develop actions aimed at enabling or supporting communities to access community facilities and operate/manage these in the future.

Action 3.6: Support community initiatives to establish cultural experiences in rural villages' parks and gardens.

Action 3.7: Determine the feasibility of and options for improving access to medical services in the rural villages.

Strategy 3 - Culture of places

Some of the most successful modern regions, cities and places around the world have come to be defined by their artistic and cultural lives. There are many examples of places that have, in their own way, used the arts and culture either for regeneration, tourism promotion, or rebranding. The Rural Villages Strategy aims to recognise that culture can help define places and that places define the culture of a community. This needs to be identified and embedded in the planning framework for the Tweed Shire area, which is well known for its artisan culture; it is a great place for artists and creatives to explore, experiment and collaborate, giving rise to individual and group endeavours and expressions. The abundance of festivals, markets and regular events in the area enhances the culture of the region, helps to strengthen connections between the villages and drives tourists and visitors to the villages.

Action 3.8: Launch a website providing mapping-based information about cultural events, markets, festivals to provide a guide for tourists and to facilitate collaboration between the villages.

Action 3.9: Promote all rural villages identified in this Strategy as part of the Creative Cauldron.



Festival in Uki. Photo by: Vibrant Imaging



Map 3: Natural and cultural landscape of Tweed's hinterland. Culture can help define places and places define the culture of a community. As identified in Action 3.9, all villages will be identified and promoted as part of the Creative Cauldron.

3.4 Strengthening the economy

Background

The regional economy has long been problematic. The history of European settlement in the Tweed shows a pattern, similar to other parts of rural Australia: rapid growth, related with exploitation of natural resources, and growth of intensive agriculture on cleared land were followed by dynamic increase of population and pressure to develop and expand settlements in the coastal areas. This corresponded with a decrease in population and employment base in the hinterland. Today, many of the Tweed's settlements, including Murwillumbah, need to redefine themselves in order to find new avenues for growth of local businesses, which are no longer based on agriculture.

As identified under the Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014, Tweed Shire Council can influence business development and facilitate a conducive business environment through numerous initiatives. These initiatives should be tailored to suit the specific environment, and should be based on a sound understanding of the local economy in rural context.

To facilitate local economic resilience, collaboration and better integration with the broader regional economy, the Rural Villages Strategy implements three integrated actions. These actions are consistent with the Tweed Economic Development Strategy and tailored towards the needs of the villages' communities.

Outcomes

Strategy 1: Assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurship in the rural villages

Small businesses are crucial for the economy of the rural villages as they are typically more tied into the network of local businesses. Business owners and entrepreneurs often live in communities where their businesses are located, so more of the profits are retained locally. Planning for the sustainable future of the rural villages should include assistance to the local economy, particularly to small business growth and entrepreneurship.

Council can assist small businesses in a few ways. One of them includes better guidance at the early, conceptual stage of development to provide a better level of assurance with upfront information about the timeframe and associated costs of the projects. Other forms of assistance can include training and technical support to start a business. Examples from the neighbouring local government areas show that available community infrastructure: libraries, meeting rooms, halls, can be used to organise business trainings and seminars. These trainings can include marketing, online marketing, networking, grant writing, online business, or bookkeeping basics.

One of the issues identified during the community meetings was poor internet and mobile network coverage in the villages and in the rural areas generally. Whilst there is an expectation that this issue will be resolved by the development of NBN, Council, in partnership with local community, will analyse the potential for the development of a co-working facility in the Tweed. Co-working facilities are being successfully implemented in cities and towns worldwide, in response to changing trends in the way people work. There are many advantages of co-working facilities: they support flexible work pattern, reduce travel time and costs related to travel, have positive impacts on energy consumption, provide better flexibility and work/life balance and help retain office workers in the region.

Action 3.10: Seek appropriate avenues to ensure that Council can deliver a constructive working relationship with local businesses and proactively assists both new and existing businesses in the rural villages.

Action 3.11: Review Council's Developer Contributions Plan 4 to identify opportunities for concessions and/or staged payment in relation to employment-generating development in the rural parts of the Shire.

Action 3.12: Undertake a pilot series of business trainings and events or individual coaching/training sessions (marketing, online marketing, networking, grant writing, online business, bookkeeping basics etc.) in community facilities available in the rural villages.

Action 3.13: Undertake a study analysing feasibility of a co-working office space in appropriate location in Tweed Shire.

Strategy 2: Attract creative professionals

The rural villages have a large, growing number of creative professionals: from artists and designers to scientists and university lecturers. Their presence helps both Murwillumbah and the rural villages develop a reputation of creative places; this direction has been recognised and supported in the Tweed Economic Development Strategy (TEDS) 2013. Growth in creative industries has flow-on benefits for the entire community by increasing demand for local jobs and by providing another layer of tourism product for visitors.

Activities aiming to attract the creative professionals are targeted at individuals who are most likely to become artists or establish innovative businesses. Such individuals often tend to seek particular characteristics in the area: natural amenities and friendly communities in proximity to cities, with a concentration of self employed working population. In return, they have positive influence on regional development, labour productivity and overall region's income and wealth. Tweed Shire is considered to be well placed to attract such people due to the

close proximity to the Gold Coast and Brisbane.

Action 3.14: Continue to promote the region as a place of destination for creative professionals.

Action 3.15: Catalogue and mitigate the region's barriers that make the villages less attractive to creative practitioners and other businesses that would otherwise migrate to this area.

Strategy 3: Promote festivals, activities and events in the rural villages

Tweed's rural villages are well known in the region for a variety of festivals and events. They are great examples of community initiatives, in addition they bring additional income to the villages and contribute to the sense of local pride. There are many well established and successful events in the Tweed; there are also emerging events, such as the old cars' show in Burringbar. It is important that the local communities keep a proactive role in the preparation and ongoing management of these events, with Council's role limited to assistance and providing necessary infrastructure or open space.

Action 3.16: Enable or support family-friendly community celebrations and events.

3.5 Appropriate role, size and scale of the villages

Background

During the consultation stage, rural communities said that they want their villages to retain a compact form, lively character and role as a service provider in the local network of towns and settlements. These attributes require protection as they bring many benefits to the villages: they define the cultural and built landscape of the region, contribute to the beauty of the area, and in the local scale, provide opportunities for social interactions, efficient and less expensive infrastructure, better access to local services, opportunity for public transport, concentration of employment and better integrated regional economies.

There is a strong correlation between the size of the villages, number of residents in the local area and the range of available services, community facilities and employment opportunities available. This largely results from the history of settlement pattern, as the rural villages in the area were initially a focal point, primary supply and meeting place for the farming community scattered across the Tweed Shire. Today, almost all rural land in the Tweed Shire is located within convenient access to either a rural village, or Murwillumbah. The only exception is land in Dungay and adjoining suburbs (see map on next page), where, despite a rich history of farming, a village or larger rural settlement has not emerged.

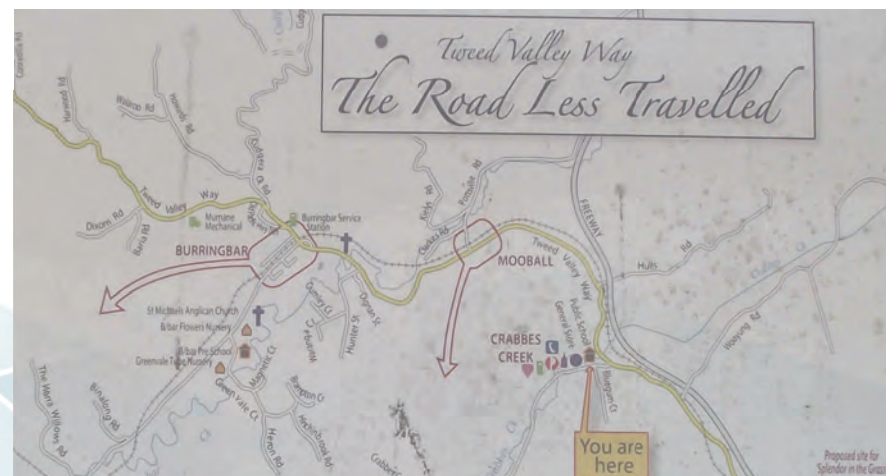
Outcomes

This Strategy represents a shift towards more proactive planning for the future of the rural villages. The aim of this approach is to clearly define the desired

character, built form and scale of each village, and to have those attributes embedded in the long term planning framework. The key elements of this planning framework will include this Strategy and village specific, character based locality plans, which will be prepared incrementally for individual villages.

This section of the Strategy implements the Rural Settlement Map which establishes a hierarchy of rural settlements based on their role, size, and scale. The purpose of this map is to:

- Identify the role of each village in the hierarchy of settlements;
- Highlight the need to protect the established hierarchy;
- Establish Planning Principles guiding the preparation of locality plans for individual villages;
- Consider the district area of each village to estimate appropriate range of services catering for the rural population; and,
- Prioritise village-specific actions, outlined in the Part 4 of the Strategy, and under the Action Plan. Actions have been priorities in accordance with the role of each village in the settlement hierarchy.



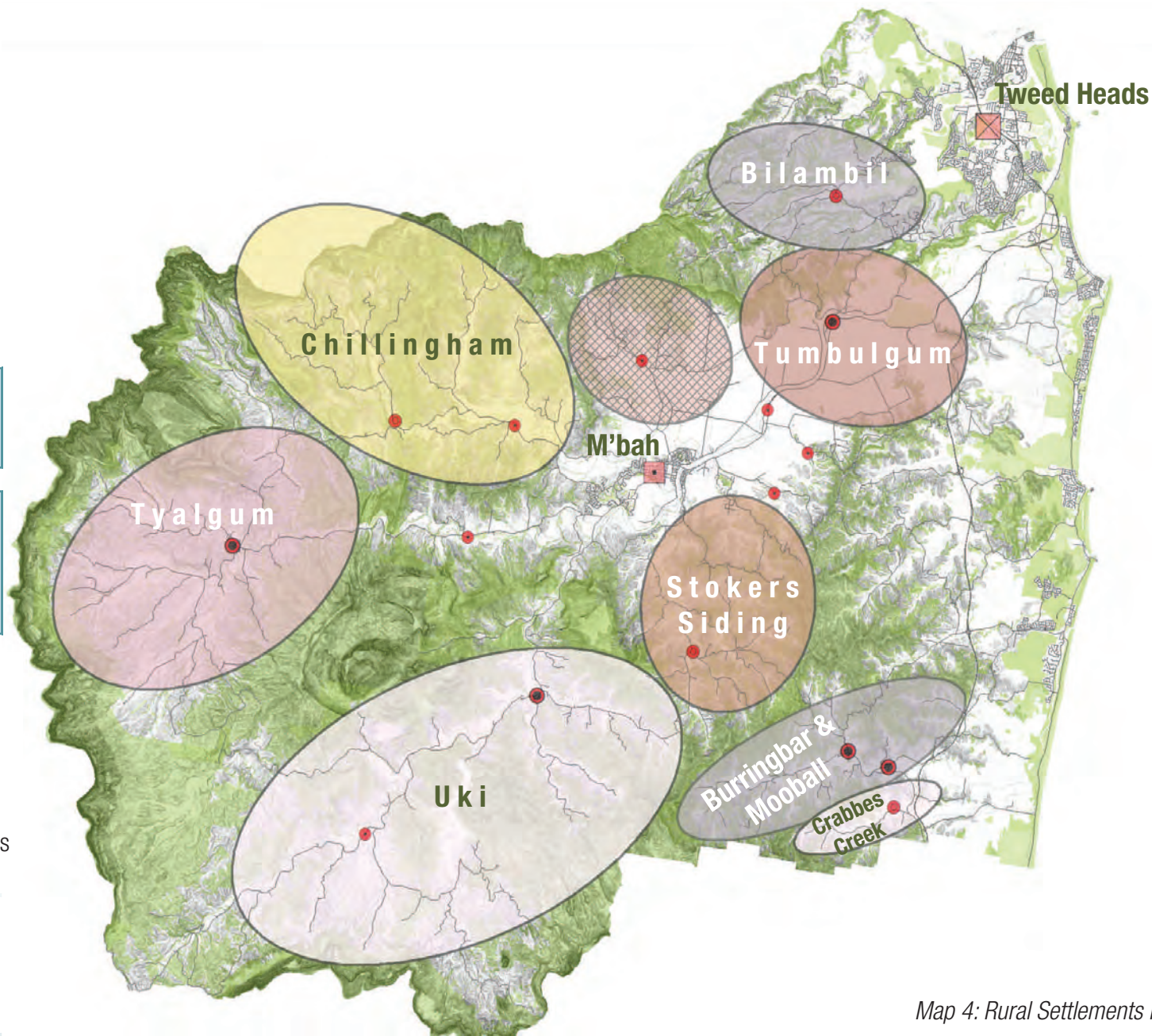
'The Road Less Travelled' - tourist map in Crabbes Creek

The Rural Settlements Map establishes the hierarchy of rural settlements in the region for the purposes of the prioritising actions and activities defined in the Action Plan of this Strategy. This Map has been prepared in conjunction with the Planning Principles (page 27) which provide planning controls to inform future preparation of locality plans, or community based plans affecting any of the rural villages.

Action 3.17: Future plans for the rural villages to be consistent with the hierarchy of rural settlements and the Planning Principles provided under this Strategy.

Action 3.18: Undertake planning studies to investigate opportunities for a rural village in the Dungay area, as identified on the Rural Settlements Map.

-  Major Regional Centre (Tweed Heads)
-  Major Town (Murwillumbah)
-  Rural Village (Burringbar, Mooball Uki, Tumbulgum, Tyalgum)
-  Small Village (Bilambil, Stokers Siding, Crabbes Creek, Chillingham)
-  Other rural settlements
-  Indicative districts of the rural villages
-  Area for future investigation (see Action 3.19)



Map 4: Rural Settlements Map

Planning principles for settlements identified as a Rural Village on the Rural Settlements Map (Burringbar, Mooball, Tumbulgum, Tyalgum, Uki):

- Retain compact form with an obvious centre and community focus;
- Easy access, including public transport, to the nearest town or regional centre;
- Retain walkable size and character of the villages;
- Ensure provision of a range of functions including residential dwellings, community facilities, public open space and a commercial area;
- Retain hierarchy of formal street grid generated by a wide, mixed-use main road;
- Plan for provisions of jobs locally and regionally, with consideration to reduced demand for commuting;
- Variety of housing choice to provide for different demand groups;
- Achieve consistency with the regenerative development framework, as outlined under section 3.2 of this Strategy;
- Consider demand for Council-owned infrastructure (including water supply, wastewater and stormwater services).

Planning principles for settlements identified as a Small Village on the Rural Settlements Map (Bilambil, Chillingham, Crabbes Creek, Stokers Siding):

- Consider location in context of surrounding farmlands as a prominent landscape feature;
- Retain compact, well-defined form with an obvious centre and community focus;
- Respond to demand for a varied housing choice;
- Achieve consistency with the regenerative development framework, as outlined under section 3.2 of this Strategy;
- Streets act as view corridors to the surrounding landscape;
- Consider that Council-owned water and waste-water services are not planned for Chillingham, Crabbes Creek and Stokers Siding.



Chillingham store



Chillingham Public Hall
A Place of Remembrance for Service Personnel
and Families Serving the Sea
Community Board
2000-2009

| Community Events | Year | Cost |
|------------------|------|------|
| ... | ... | ... |

4. Village-specific initiatives

4.1 Overview of the village-specific initiatives

This Part of the Strategy provides site-specific actions and activities proposed for individual rural villages. These actions should be considered in conjunction with the region-wide actions of Part 3.

The content of this Part has been prepared on the basis of community consultation carried out in late 2013 and mid 2014. Discussions that emerged during these consultation were widely ranged and focused on both the vision of the future of each village and those “bread and butter” issues like quality of footpaths or BBQ facilities in parks. The outcomes of these discussions were collected, recorded, and used to prepare actions and activities that Council and the community have the capacity to deliver on.

This Strategy recommends preparation of locality plans, as outlined under section 3.3. Locality plans will be delivered over the next couple of years, with priority given to Uki, Tyalgum, Burringbar and Tumbulgum which are the largest rural villages in the Tweed Shire.

This part includes short statements identifying features that make the built and natural character of the villages distinctive. These features are the places, views, and other prominent characteristics identified during field surveys or highlighted by members of local communities as the defining characteristics of the landscape. These character descriptions are accompanied by maps and photos depicting important elements of each rural village.



Tumbulgum hall

4.2 Bilambil

Considering its built form, Bilambil can be regarded as the smallest rural village in the Tweed Shire. For the local community however, the extent of the built form is not as important as its role and importance in the district. The local post office in Bilambil serves approximately 300 houses in the district, the general store, school and sports club provide services to a large area of predominantly rural residential development in suburbs such as Carool, Glengarrie, Urliup and Bilambil. The village in this context has an important role in the local neighbourhood. In a way, Bilambil is an example of a village which still performs its primary function from the early days of settlement in the Tweed, as it was established as a rural settlement providing basic services to the local farmers and the rural community in northern Tweed.

Due to its close proximity (less than 1.5 km) to the western edges of the residential areas of Terranora, with a population of almost 3,000, Bilambil is facing challenges resulting from development pressure. Large areas north of the village, in Cobaki and Bilambil Heights, have been identified for urbanisation, predominantly as a low density residential development. These development projects will, when finalised, impact on Bilambil, which will face increased traffic and potential negative impact on rural ambience in both the village and in the neighbourhood. On the other hand, new residential areas may bring some benefits to the village, such as employment opportunities and increased number of potential visitors to the village.

The local community values the history of the village, its location and the existing residential pattern, which is predominantly based on large lot subdivisions along the local roads. Bilambil is also well known for its sports club and areas of open space for active recreation.

There is a growing concern among the local community that the village's built character will be severely impacted by the residential development on site between Bilambil Road and Bilambil Creek. The development proposal, classified as a major development under the NSW planning legislation, has been approved by State Government in 2010, although the development has not commenced yet.

During the community meeting held in November 2014, Bilambil was described by the local residents as a village where future actions and projects should be a mixture of bottom-up, community led initiatives, and top-down support and guidance provided by Council.

The local community is very active and passionate about the village but does not have a formal community association or a meeting place for community.



Bilambil, former Literary Association building

BILAMBIL - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Bilambil is located within a basin of low hills that opens out into the alluvial plain to the east, towards the Terranora Broadwater. Main roads approaching the village from the east, south and north-west climb the hills, before dropping into the valley of the Bilambil Creek.

The hills located to the south and west of the village have been cleared of native vegetation and were used for agriculture in the past years. Today, as the agriculture in the region is limited to a few commercial and hobby farms, the landscape south of the village is an open agricultural land interspersed with patches of bush. The open space between the sports club and the ridgelines to the south provides a great view corridor framing the natural beauty of the area.

Remnant vegetation exists on the hills located to the north of the village and along Bilambil creek line, where it stands within paddocks and at the edges of property boundaries.

The vegetation enters the village's core along the four main roads and the Bilambil Creek corridor. This vegetation, combined with indigenous vegetation remained to the north and north-west from the village, significantly contribute to the character of the village. Bilambil appears to be covered with natural vegetation, and the view corridors and viewpoints from the village's core towards the surrounding hills are very limited.



Photo: Rich vegetation in Bilambil defines the character of the landscape, but limits views towards hills surrounding the village.

The village appears to be disconnected from the local creek. Bilambil Creek provides a great opportunity for a relaxing public space for residents and visitors to enjoy its natural setting.

BILAMBIL BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Bilambil presents as a relatively open, cultivated landscape with community facilities located along the main roads and low density rural residential housing on the hills surrounding the village. The built environment of the village is largely defined by buildings concentrated around the intersection of Bilambil, Carool and Urliup Roads. With a few exceptions, existing residential dwellings are entirely or partially concealed from the main roads by vegetation or topography. The only exception are dwellings located at the Urliup Road.

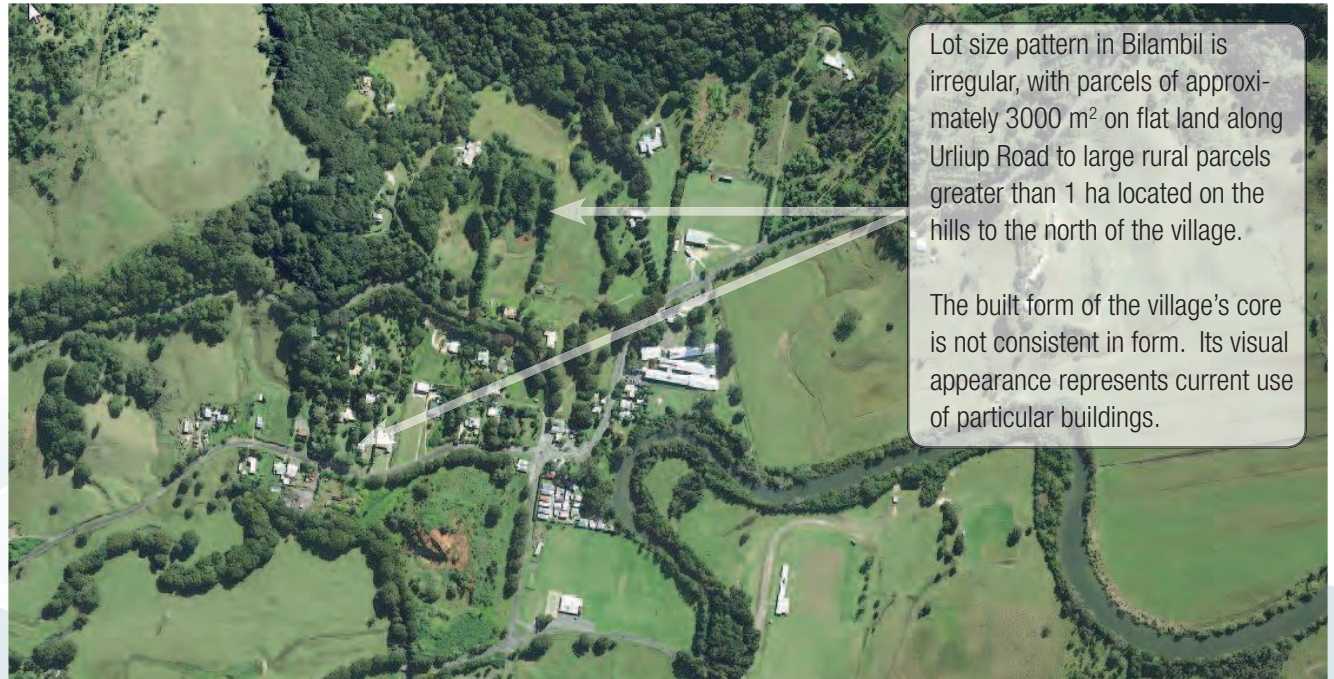


Dwelling houses in Bilambil are typically located on large lots and are partially or entirely concealed by vegetation and topography.



TRANSECT: Carool Road,
Urliup Road

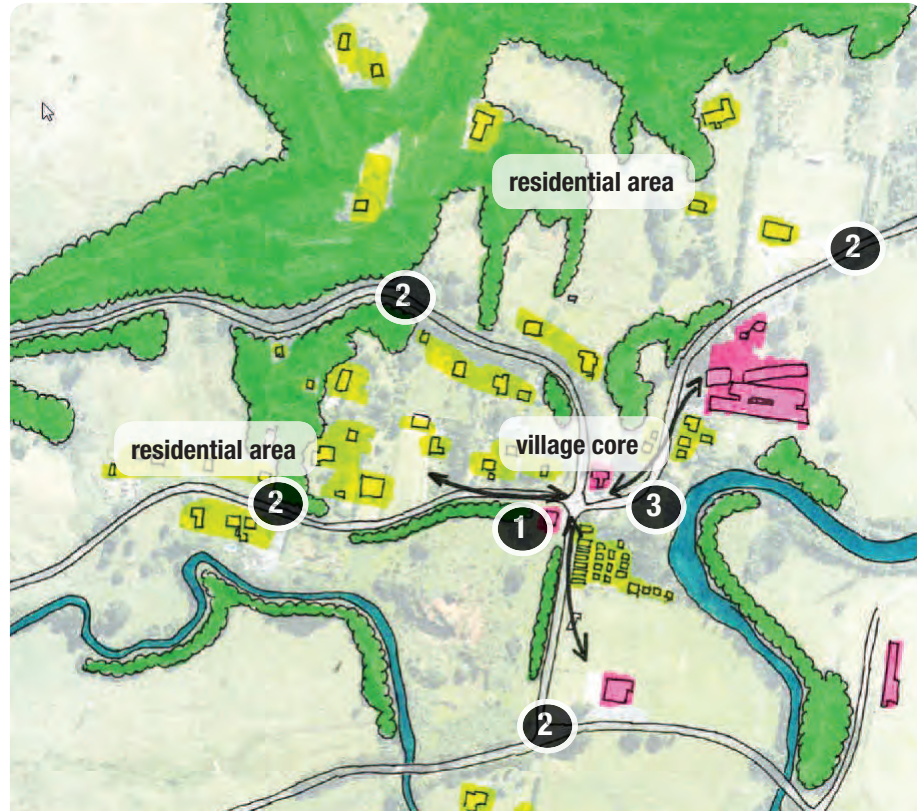
village core



Lot size pattern in Bilambil is irregular, with parcels of approximately 3000 m² on flat land along Urliup Road to large rural parcels greater than 1 ha located on the hills to the north of the village.

The built form of the village's core is not consistent in form. Its visual appearance represents current use of particular buildings.

Map of Bilambil village



Actions for Bilambil:

Actions for Bilambil should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.1: Prepare a locality plan for Bilambil. The locality plan will be based on the following village-specific considerations:

- Investigate capability of land to accommodate potential residential development. Any new development will need to consider the regenerative development framework (refer to Action 3.1),
- Provide controls to protect key character features, including heritage items in the village,
- Provide better linkages between village core, residential and rural residential areas and the sports club as identified on the Bilambil map (left),
- Consider improved connections between the village and Bilambil Creek, including provision of an outdoor community recreation/meeting place in suitable location,
- Consider implications of urban development in Bilambil Heights and Cobaki on the village of Bilambil.

Action 4.2: Provide assistance to the local community in their efforts to create a meeting place. This can be achieved by either assistance to the owners of the former literary association building (labelled 1 on the Bilambil map), to renovate and restore the site, or by facilitating the use of the sports' clubhouse for community meetings and events.

Action 4.3: Design and establish a village sign at main roads leading to the village (labelled 2 on the Bilambil map).

Action 4.4: Support community's efforts to create a community association in Bilambil.

Action 4.5: Beautify the parkland between Bilambil Road and Bilambil Creek, labelled 3 on the map with consideration given to local volunteers and community groups.

4.3 Burringbar

Burringbar village was initially established as an overnight stay for Cobb&Co coaches carrying mail, newspaper and bread between Murwillumbah and Brunswick Heads. The village flourished rapidly in the early twentieth century with the growing farming community, timber getters industry and the Murwillumbah-Casino rail line which had a station in the village. By 1912, there was a public school, two general stores, a bank, a hotel, a sawmill and two blacksmiths.

Today, this village is a well established settlement, rich in history of farming and agriculture. Nestled within the hills of the Tweed Shire, Burringbar along with adjoining village of Mooball provide services to the residents living in the local district.

The feel of the village today presents an atmosphere of past years: a tranquil country feel where all locals enjoy a relaxed and slow paced lifestyle and know each other. The local community appreciates and values the untouched beauty of the natural surrounding landscape.

The village is well known for small scale sport and community activities, which include the sports club, community country baking, cooking, or arts and crafts.

In recent years, the local community has been facing slow economic development and limited population growth. Local retailers and entrepreneurs are concerned with the current economy. Farmers in the district have been equally disturbed with lack of profits, with many of them closing the farms down. The Murwillumbah-Casino rail line, closed in 2005 is still perceived to be a great asset which may provide great economic stimulus to the village and areas located along the line corridor.

The actions and activities provided for Burringbar under this Strategy include the

preparation of a locality plan for Burringbar as a high priority. One of the main purposes of this locality plan will be to establish controls managing any future development in the village. This is important, as land opposite the primary school has been identified for future residential land release under the Tweed Urban and Employment Land Release Strategy 2009. This site is labelled on the Burringbar Map (page 37) as ①.



Burringbar, the Broadway

BURRINGBAR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The character of Burringbar is strongly influenced by the surrounding landscape: borders of this village form a connection with rugged hills and mountains, with the settlement occupying the main valley. The rural land between the village and the ridgelines provides pathways for several view corridors, which frame the natural beauty of the area, thus providing spectacular visual amenity. The village is visually contained and dominated by prominent topographic ridgelines, covered with vegetation. Most of the indigenous vegetation of the area has been significantly disturbed due to the agricultural activities in the early days of settlement.



Main ridgelines contributing to the visual amenity of Burringbar.

Natural character of the landscape within the village provides for a variety of open space types and facilitates natural connections with the surrounding vegetation. This form of natural environment within the village increases opportunities for biodiversity across the village. It also offers an opportunity to create walking trails to provide a recreational activity and to reinstate this original access relationship of Burringbar with its surrounding environment and other villages.



Recreation area in Burringbar

BURRINGBAR BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment in Burringbar is defined through several features, including density and form of dwellings, heritage sites, lot size pattern, as well as the network of local roads and their orientation towards the rail line.



Village's historical core

The character of buildings in Burringbar is not uniform and represents different styles popular at the time when particular sections of the village were built: the core of the village features heritage buildings resembling the early days of settlement. Recent residential extension of the village along Tweed Valley Way (Hunter Street) has built form similar to an urban suburb.



Dwelling houses along the Hunter Street.

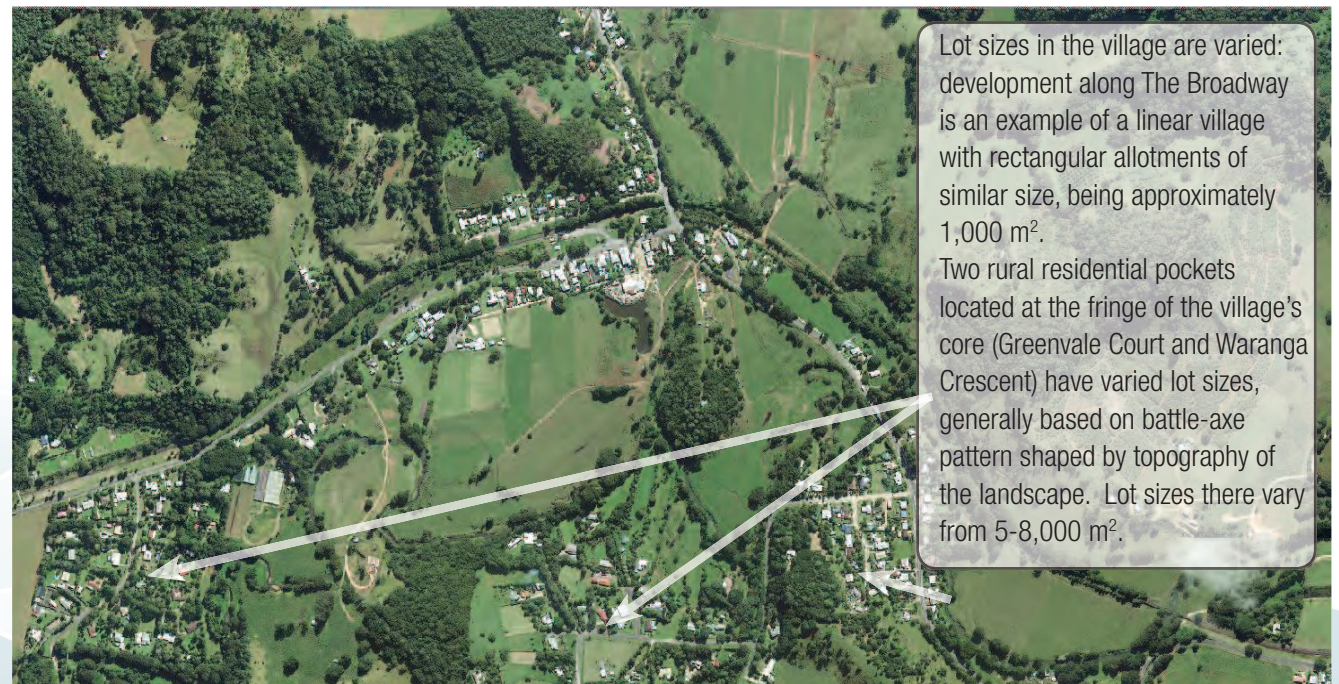


TRANSECT:

Greenvale Court and Waranga
Crescent

Hunter Street

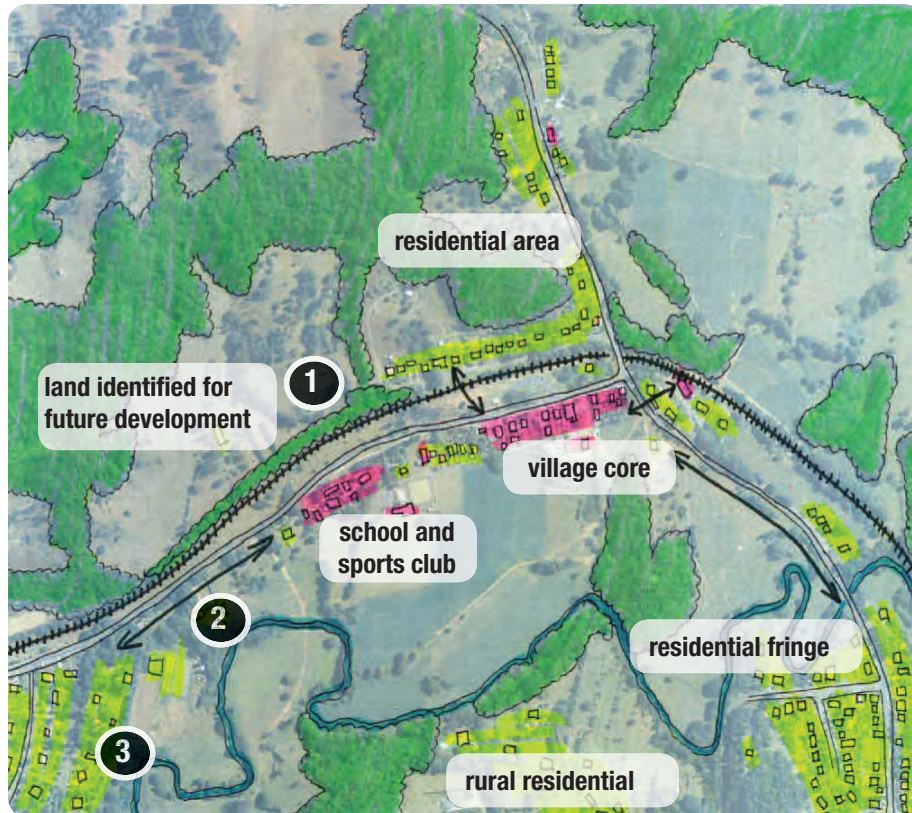
The Broadway



Lot sizes in the village are varied: development along The Broadway is an example of a linear village with rectangular allotments of similar size, being approximately 1,000 m².

Two rural residential pockets located at the fringe of the village's core (Greenvale Court and Waranga Crescent) have varied lot sizes, generally based on battle-axe pattern shaped by topography of the landscape. Lot sizes there vary from 5-8,000 m².

Map of Burringbar village's core



Actions for Burringbar:

Actions for Burringbar should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.6: Prepare a locality plan for Burringbar. The locality plan will be based on outcomes of Action 3.1 (regenerative development), and the following village-specific considerations:

- Site analysis to determine the character of the built form of the village;
- The potential for new development including land already identified to the west of the village, ① as well as potential alternatives within or adjoining the current village footprint. New development is to provide a variety of housing choice, including housing for seniors; and,
- Improve connections between village core, residential areas, school / sports club and residential fringe, as identified on the Burringbar map (left), and consider needs for improvements in the public domain.

Action 4.7: Support family-friendly community celebrations and events within the Burringbar Sports Club labelled ② on the Burringbar Map (left).

Action 4.8: Analyse potential for Burringbar to be included in the proposed Integrated Trail Network masterplan (refer to section 3.3).

Action 4.9: Improve access to the Burringbar Creek from the community land located between the creek and residential development at Greenvale Court labelled ③ on the Burringbar Map.

4.4 Chillingham

Chillingham is one of the smallest rural villages in the Tweed Shire. It was established as a settlement providing goods and services to the local farming community. Over the years though, the local agriculture has evolved to include organic farming, bush tucker foods, plant nurseries and niche crops such as coffee, tea, olives, herbs and farm forestry. Many artists and crafts people have established businesses in the district: potters, wood turners, soap makers, jewellers, sculptors, photographers and weavers.

Chillingham's character is based on a linear form with majority of dwellings not visible from the main road. Historically, urban development has not been significant neither in the village, nor in the district. Increased development in the area occurred through ongoing subdivision of large farms into smaller acreages. Local residents came to Chillingham to enjoy the subtropical climate, abundant natural resources, the scenic beauty of the Tweed Caldera National Parks, and the rural community values. One of the unique features of Chillingham is that the village is surrounded by natural vegetation, rather than the farmlands. This natural vegetation forms a wildlife corridor that joins to the world heritage rainforest.

The focal point of the village today is the Chillingham Community Centre. The Centre serves the community as a meaningful learning environment, a gathering place where families and children, even those new to the area, have found friendship and meaning in relationships with each other and the nature surrounding them.

During community meetings held in 2013 and 2014, the local community expressed the desire for the village to stay small and retain its compact form. Maintaining the rural character of Chillingham as a 'Natural Village' has been determined as essential to all development proposals. The Chillingham

Community strategic plans prepared in 2002 and 2006 have prioritised the community held consensus in favour of strong sustainability. At the same time, the community meetings held in the early stage of preparing the Rural Villages Strategy highlighted the need to facilitate subdivision of rural allotments to allow for development on smaller lots. This approach is consistent with the expectations of some of the rural landowners who have long awaited for the subdivision controls to be relaxed.

The Rural Settlements Map provided under Part 3 of this Strategy identifies Chillingham as a small village. As such, actions identified for this village have lower priority than actions identified for the major villages.



Chillingham Community Centre

CHILLINGHAM - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

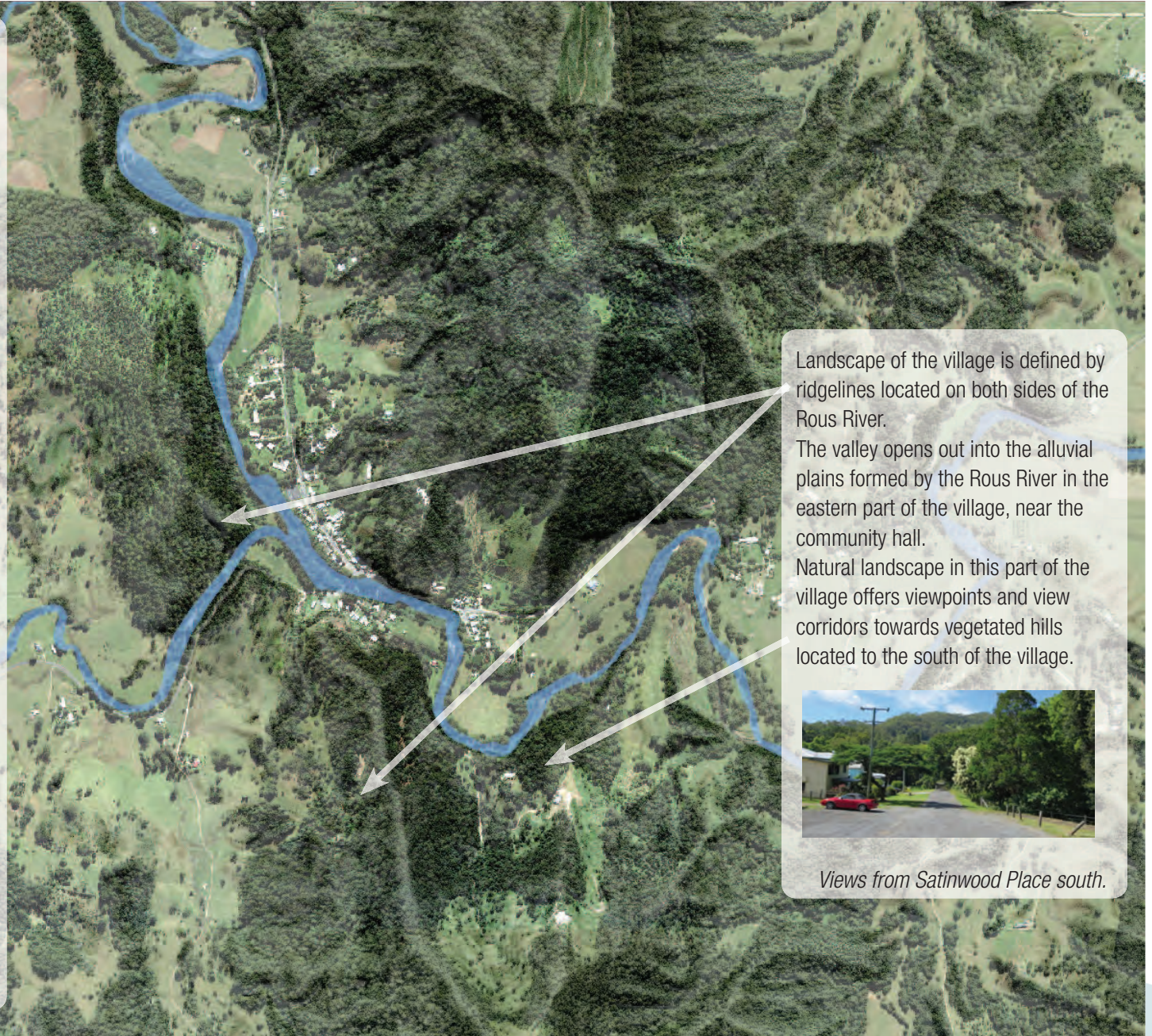
Chillingham is strongly defined by vegetation closely surrounding the built form, creating a sense of natural, green character of this village. Another dominant feature of the landscape, as shown on the image to the right, is topography: Chillingham is located in deep and relatively narrow valley of Rous River. These two features, vegetation and topography, limit east-west scenic view corridors in the village.



Views from the main road sideways are concealed by topography and vegetation.



The road corridor offers high quality views towards Mt Warning/ Wollumbin (south) and Border Ranges (north).



Landscape of the village is defined by ridgelines located on both sides of the Rous River.

The valley opens out into the alluvial plains formed by the Rous River in the eastern part of the village, near the community hall.

Natural landscape in this part of the village offers viewpoints and view corridors towards vegetated hills located to the south of the village.



Views from Satinwood Place south.

CHILLINGHAM BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The linear character of Chillingham is largely determined by its location in relatively narrow valley of the Rous River. The subdivision pattern of Chillingham is quite uniform and contributes to the village's aesthetically significant visual appeal. Dwelling houses are predominantly located along the main road on lots ranging in size between 600-1200 m², with larger lots situated closer to the northern end of the village. Buildings in the village are quite uniform in style, contributing to a feel of picturesque, heritage village situated in context of spectacular natural landscape.

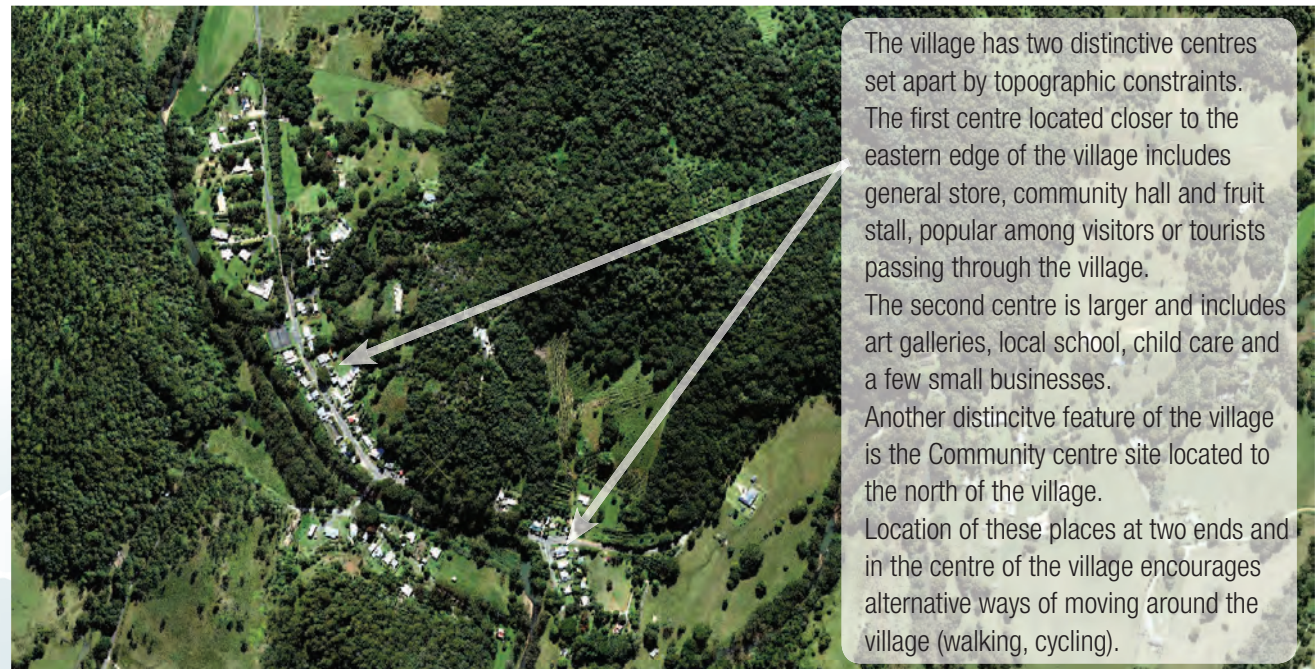


Two distinctive centres of Chillingham are separated by the topography of the terrain.



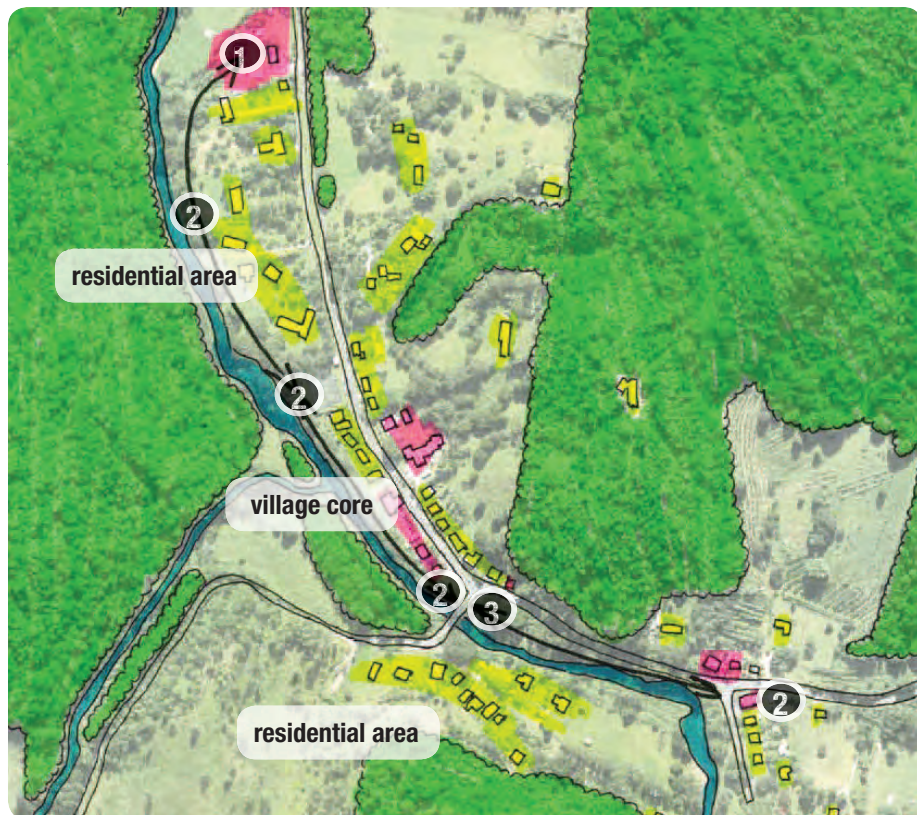
TRANSECT:

Chillingham



The village has two distinctive centres set apart by topographic constraints. The first centre located closer to the eastern edge of the village includes general store, community hall and fruit stall, popular among visitors or tourists passing through the village. The second centre is larger and includes art galleries, local school, child care and a few small businesses. Another distinctive feature of the village is the Community centre site located to the north of the village. Location of these places at two ends and in the centre of the village encourages alternative ways of moving around the village (walking, cycling).

Map of Chillingham village



Actions for Chillingham:

Actions for Chillingham should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action. The village-specific actions and recommendations provided in this

section reflect community's aspiration for the village to become an exemplar of ecologically sustainable development delivered through private and public initiatives:

Action 4.10: Prepare a locality plan for Chillingham. The locality plan will be consistent with the vision and goals of this Strategy (provided under Sections 1.1 and 1.2 of this Strategy) and will be based on the regenerative development framework (Action 3.1). The locality plan will include the following village-specific considerations:

- Site analysis to determine the character of the built form of the village; and,
- The potential for the development of additional, affordable housing, suitable to the built character of the village. New development is to provide a variety of housing choice, including housing for seniors.

Action 4.11: Further develop the Chillingham Community Centre building (labelled as ① on the Chillingham map) as community environment education centre to become an example of community created, ecologically sustainable development.

Action 4.12: Create a riparian Gondwana rainforest walkway connecting the Chillingham hall to Chillingham Community Centre through the public land of the Rous River frontage (②).

Action 4.13: Improve the recreation area near the river crossing, labelled ③ on the Chillingham map.

Action 4.14: Promote Chillingham Community Association's initiative to progress the idea of solar lighting for public spaces in the village.

4.5 Crabbes Creek

With just eleven houses along the main street, Crabbes Creek is one of the smallest rural villages in the Tweed Shire. Its compact form however includes all key features of a rural village: heritage-listed community hall, a local, family owned general store, charming public school and an old, former church building. Crabbes Creek has a rich history of early settlers: the area was home to the Macedonian community, which, in 1940s numbered about 200 members. Old Macedonian church hall remained till today and is protected as a heritage site.

The village sits within picturesque rural context with open pastures and sugar cane country. The village is located at the border of Tweed and Byron Shires, at the Tweed Valley Way and Crabbes Creek Road intersection. From here, there is only a short, 10 minute drive to the Tweed Coast beaches and 15-20 minutes to Murwillumbah or Byron Bay. Due to location in the southern end of the Tweed Shire, the local community feels strong ties with towns and villages located in Byron Shire, which they visit to access services and shops unavailable in their village.

The local community defines their village not on the basis of its physical boundaries, but mainly by the people who are members of the district's community, that is people who live around the village and are serviced by the local general store and the post office. Crabbes Creek's community hall is one of the busiest halls in the Tweed Shire, with many events and festivals, including the Crabbes Fest, a film festival competition for small schools, family friendly movie nights, and pizza night held each Friday evening.

The local community enjoys the small size and safety of the village and considers the village as a great place for families with small children. There is a concern about new development in the future, which may have impact on

amenity and quiet lifestyle that local community truly values.

Two community meetings held in Crabbes Creek in 2014 identified a couple of priorities for the local community. Firstly, there is a growing apprehension about the future development and its impact on the character and amenity of the village. Comments and feedback provided by the local community were analysed and used to inform Part 3 of this Strategy dedicated to the regenerative development as a principle managing future development in all rural villages. Consultations in Crabbes Creek identified a need to establish a meeting place for the local community. Two sites were identified as suitable for this purpose, as provided on the Crabbes Creek map further in this section. The local community highlighted an urgent need to look at the first crossing over the Crabbes Creek which tends to get flooded during rain events and obstructs access to and from dwellings located further in the valley.



Crabbes Creek, main road

CRABBES CREEK - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The village is located within fairly close proximity to the coast in a lush rural valley of Crabbes Creek. Setting in an agricultural valley surrounded by vegetated ridgelines defines the character of the village and is well recognised and valued by its community.

The natural landscape of the village is strongly influenced by patches of cleared, rural land immediately adjoining the village and providing distant views to the surrounding hinterland from Crabbes Creek Road, which is the main road of the village. Topography of the landscape has a strong influence on how the local community defines the physical boundaries of their village - for them, Crabbes Creek is not only the settlement, but the entire Crabbes Creek valley which expands to the west of the village.

Boundaries of the settlement are defined by the creek to the north, Tweed Valley Way to the east and topography of the landscape to the south and north. Clusters of trees along the main road near the general store partially conceal the built form and allow a greater connection with the landscape and the creek situated to the north of the village.



View corridor from the main road towards the ridgelines.

CRABBES CREEK BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The village has a linear settlement pattern which follows the creek, road, and valley floor. It has a compact form with dwellings concentrated along the main road, close to the general store, and community hall. The dwellings do not encroach significantly upon the surrounding landscape.

Generally, all buildings in the village are of a low scale, height and density, even though they are situated on relatively small lots. Non-residential buildings in the village, such as the general store and community hall, are located alongside residential buildings and there is a small distinction of scale or form between the two.

Residential dwellings are detached, with quite consistent setbacks to the main street, contributing to the compact character of the settlement.



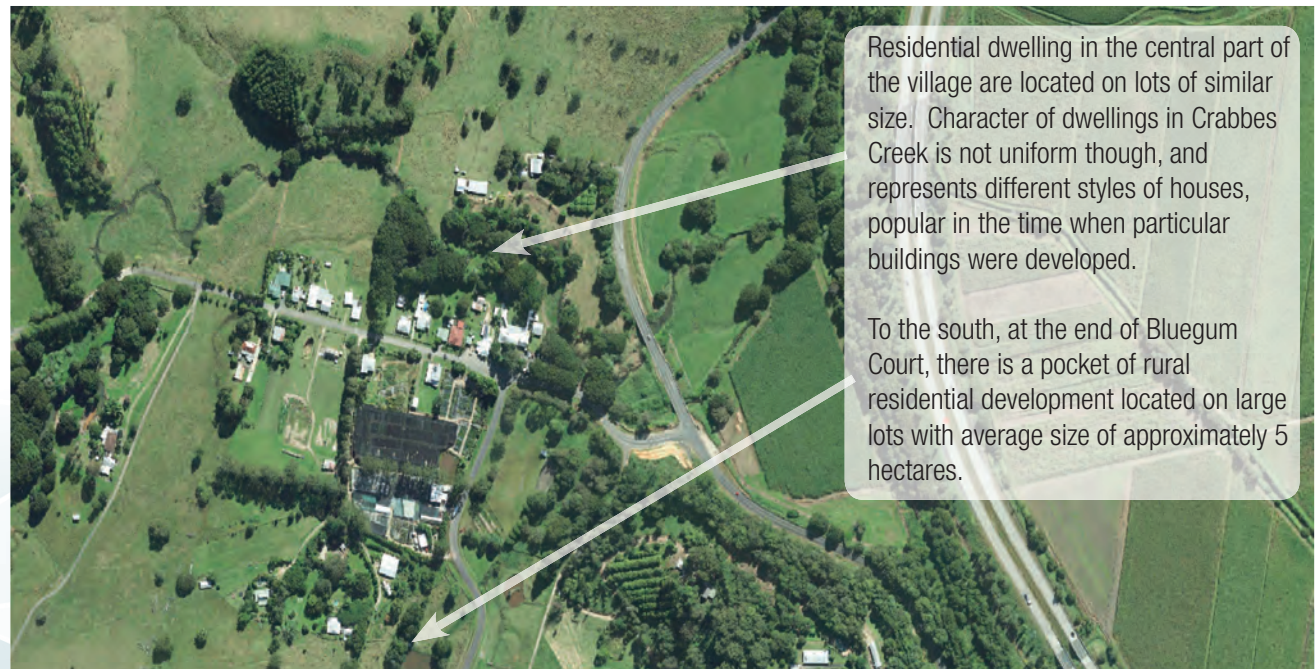
Crabbes Creek, main road



TRANSECT:

Crabbes Creek valley

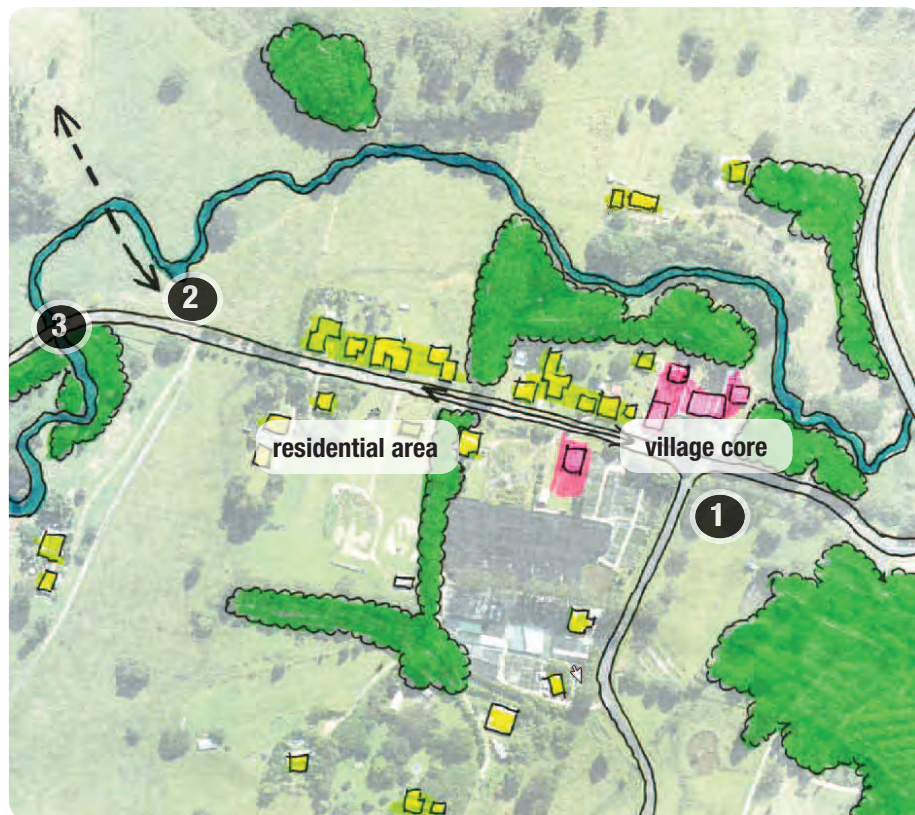
Crabbes Creek's village core



Residential dwellings in the central part of the village are located on lots of similar size. Character of dwellings in Crabbes Creek is not uniform though, and represents different styles of houses, popular in the time when particular buildings were developed.

To the south, at the end of Bluegum Court, there is a pocket of rural residential development located on large lots with average size of approximately 5 hectares.

Map of Crabbes Creek village



Actions for Crabbes Creek:

Actions for Crabbes Creek should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.15: Prepare a planning proposal for the Crabbes Creek village seeking to amend the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014 by rezoning Crabbes Creek as RU5 Village, consistently with the village's role as a local centre in the rural location and to allow for a broader variety of land uses. The planning proposal will be based on outcomes of Action 3.1 (regenerative development), and the following village-specific considerations:

- Extent of the RU5 Village zone to reflect the existing development of the village and extent of flood prone areas; and
- Public open space areas (both existing and proposed) to be zoned with the RE1 Public Recreation zone.

Action 4.16: Support local community in their efforts to create an outdoor open space / meeting place on site at the intersection of Crabbes Creek Road and Bluegum Court, labelled ① on the Crabbes Creek map (left), or on another, suitable site.

Action 4.17: Determine the viability of walking/cycling connection between Crabbes Creek and adjoining villages of Burringbar and Mooball, as indicated on the Crabbes Creek map (②), particularly in context of the proposed residential development in Mooball which will bring the villages closer.

Action 4.18: Analyse ways of mitigating the flood events on the Crabbes Creek road at the river crossing, labelled ③ on the Crabbes Creek map.

4.6 Mooball

Mooball is a quiet, picturesque village located in the south-eastern part of the Shire. Its compact and linear form results from the orientation towards two transport corridors, Tweed Valley Way and the Casino to Murwillumbah rail line, which in the past were the key transport routes through the Shire.

After initially prospering as a result of the rail line, variety of agricultural pursuits spawned and remain present within the locality, including sugar cane, beef cattle and banana plantations of the steeper slopes. The village maintained vitality as a result of the passing highway trade and the Casino to Murwillumbah rail line, however the Pacific Highway diversion completed in 2002 and the rail line closing in 2004 removed this market and the village has suffered since.

Mooball is renowned by its residents and visitors for its dairy-cow themed power poles. The presence of the painted poles delineates the start and finish of the village more than the formal locality signage.

The village is flanked with soft and sharply undulating, bush-clad, slopes which contribute to the character and visual amenity. One of these slopes, situated on land adjoining the village immediately to the south, has been identified for future development under the Tweed Urban and Employment Land Release Strategy 2009. This land is now going through a rezoning stage, being a process of changing the land zoning map of the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014, from rural to residential and village. The site, once rezoned, will be able to accommodate additional housing of varied density.



Victory Hotel, Mooball



MOOBALL - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

The south-eastern part of the Tweed Valley is a series of rural and rainforest landscapes, bounded by the hills of Mt. Warning/Wollumbin caldera. These natural features strongly influenced both location of Mooball as well as forms of use of adjoining land.

The village is located at the bottom of the rolling hills, some of them vegetated, some cleared and used over the years for cattle grazing and banana plantations. To the north, the village opens on a predominantly flat country with the Burringbar Creek.

While the linear character of the village is a result of developing dwellings along the Tweed Valley Way.

Mooball is located within a basin of low hills adjoining the village to the south and north-west. The basin opens out into the alluvial plain to the east, towards the sugar cane country and further towards the coast.

Boundaries of the settlement are defined by the creek and floodplain to the north, and steep topography of the landscape to the south and north-west. Limited vegetation along the Tweed Valley Way exposes the built form of the village and allows for greater connection with the surrounding landscape.

MOOBALL - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The extent of the existing village footprint is primarily restricted to allotments fronting Tweed Valley Way, Pottsville - Mooball Road and portion of Clarkes Road. These allotments have been created over a number of years and located to adjoin existing infrastructure and utilise the limited flat land available within Mooball.

Dwellings within the village footprint are predominately single storey, though several two storey dwellings are located throughout. A number of dwellings are supported by ancillary sheds.

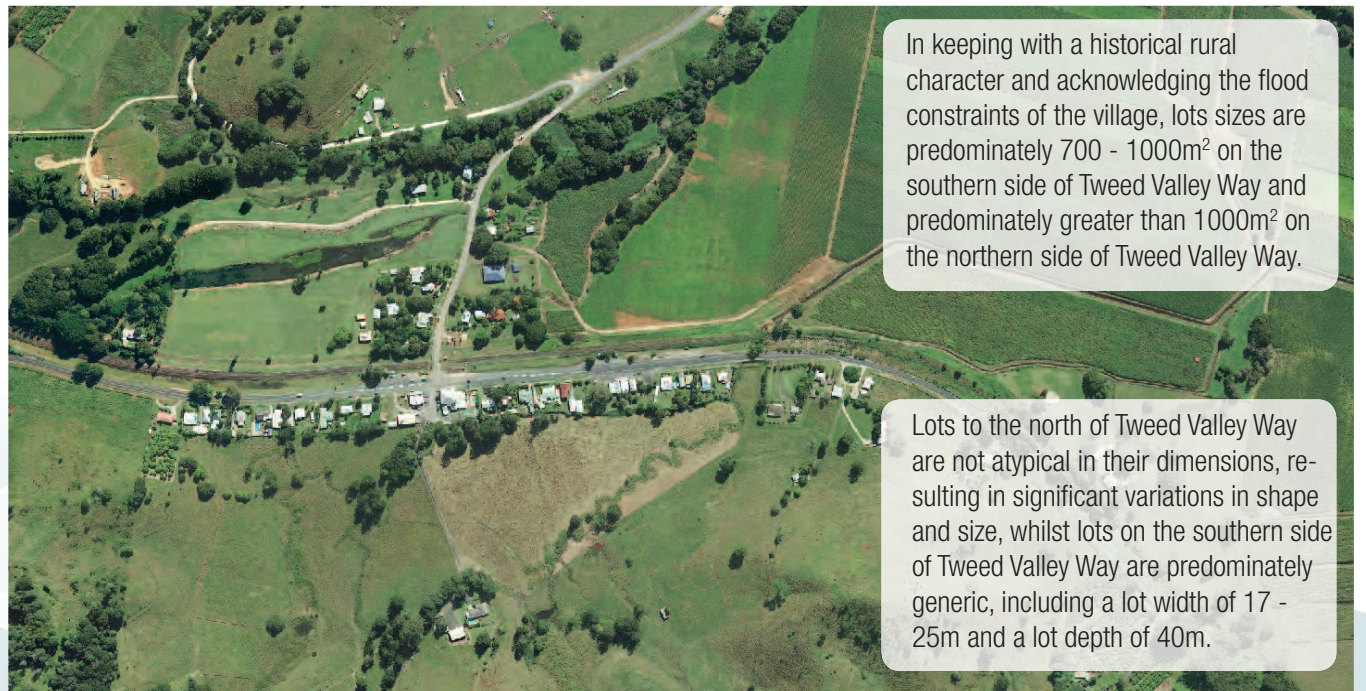
The majority of residential dwellings in the village are detached, with quite consistent setbacks to the main street, contributing to the compact character of Mooball.

Though existing lot sizes as small as 518m² are present, often the resulting dwelling straddles two lots, creating a larger overall size.



TRANSECT:

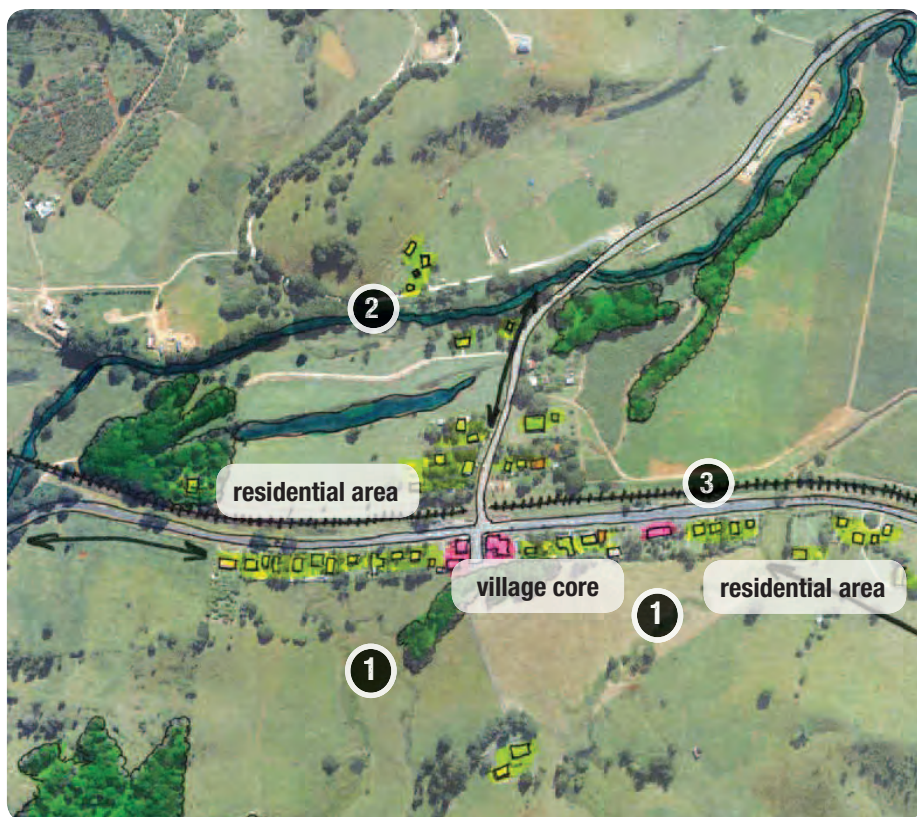
Mooball



In keeping with a historical rural character and acknowledging the flood constraints of the village, lots sizes are predominately 700 - 1000m² on the southern side of Tweed Valley Way and predominately greater than 1000m² on the northern side of Tweed Valley Way.

Lots to the north of Tweed Valley Way are not atypical in their dimensions, resulting in significant variations in shape and size, whilst lots on the southern side of Tweed Valley Way are predominately generic, including a lot width of 17 - 25m and a lot depth of 40m.

Map of Mooball village



Actions for Mooball village:

Actions for Mooball should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3 and in context of Strategy's vision and aims provided under sections 1.1 and 1.2. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.19: Prepare a locality plan for Mooball. The locality plan will be based on the following village-specific considerations:

- Integration of the current built form of the village with future development on land adjoining the village to the south, indicated on the Mooball Map as ①,
- Provide controls to protect key character features,
- Connections between the village and the Burringbar Creek located to the north of the village, labelled ② on the Mooball Map,
- Public domain of the Tweed Valley Way corridor, including options to beautify the public domain and improvements to the safety of people crossing the road.
- Address the provision of a more comfortable pedestrian experience: planting of street trees, provision of seating, improved lighting and coordinated, high quality pedestrian paths.

Action 4.20: Consider the role of Mooball and abandoned rail line, labelled ③ as on the Mooball Map, in the Integrated Trail Network masterplan (refer to section 3.3 of this Strategy).

Action 4.21: Branding Mooball, being the first rural village for visitors coming from the south, as a gateway to the rural region of the Tweed.

Action 4.22: Consider the viability of walking/cycling connection between Mooball and adjoining villages of Burringbar and Crabbes Creek.

4.7 Stokers Siding

Stokers Siding is a quiet, picturesque village located between rolling green pastures and sub tropical rainforest in the southern part of Tweed Shire. This village was established as an important transport node for the timber industry, where wood was being loaded on the train. The vitality of Stokers Siding had however eroded due to a couple of factors. Firstly, the completion of the Tweed Valley Way in 1954 (then called Pacific Highway) bypassing the village, significantly reduced traffic and number of visitors to the village. Secondly, the decline of the timber industry and increased use of cars as primary mode of transport resulted in the NSW State Rail Authority removing the train stop from the village, allowing trains to go through without stopping. In 2005, the train line was abandoned altogether.

Today, Stokers Siding continues to function as a lively village, thanks to its passionate residents, attracted to this locality by lifestyle opportunities: stunning environment, clean air, and limited traffic. The same values attract visitors to the village and tourism continues to be an important component of the local economy.

The most prominent feature of the Stokers Siding village is the well known Stokers Siding Pottery & Gallery housed in a historic 1921 building. Other key buildings include the General Store/Post Office, situated in the old railway station building, located opposite the pottery and next to children's playground, public school and Stokers Dunbible Memorial Hall.

The local community values the small size and surrounding scenery of the village. This is well documented in the Stokers Siding and District Community Strategic Plan 2010-2015 which is guided by the following vision:

The community is cohesive, welcoming and supportive. We are united by the desire to work together to preserve our unique and natural environment and to shape how we live and grow.

Actions proposed for Stokers Siding have been based upon a community meeting held in October 2013 and recommendations of the Stokers Siding and District Community Strategic Plan 2010-2015. As such, the village-specific actions for Stokers Siding recognise community's desire to preserve the area's quiet, friendly rural character and natural beauty. The Strategy also recognises community's awareness of the need to promote ecological sustainability and stronger community resilience.



Stokers Siding, main road

STOKERS SIDING- NATURAL LANDSCAPE

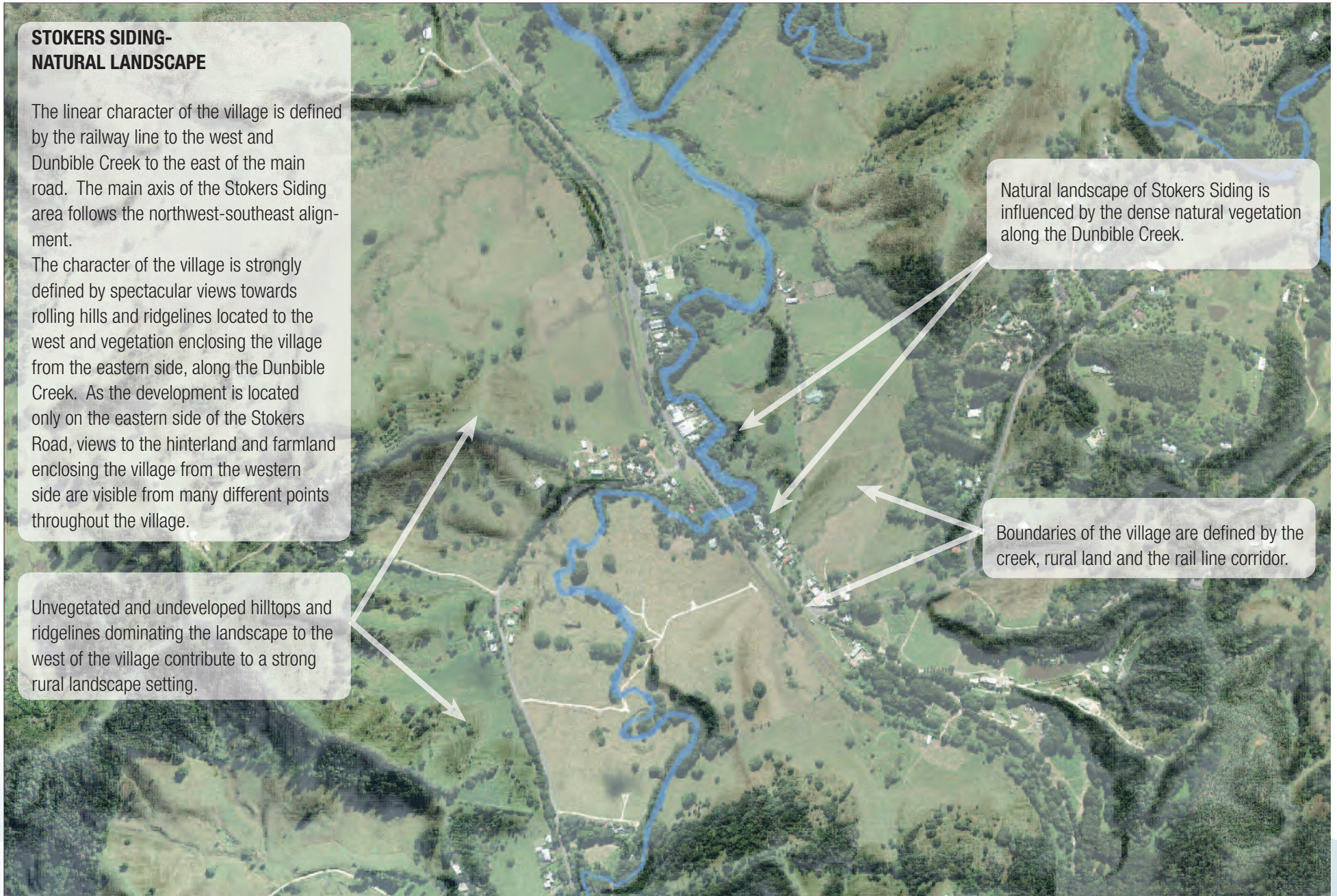
The linear character of the village is defined by the railway line to the west and Dunbible Creek to the east of the main road. The main axis of the Stokers Siding area follows the northwest-southeast alignment.

The character of the village is strongly defined by spectacular views towards rolling hills and ridgelines located to the west and vegetation enclosing the village from the eastern side, along the Dunbible Creek. As the development is located only on the eastern side of the Stokers Road, views to the hinterland and farmland enclosing the village from the western side are visible from many different points throughout the village.

Unvegetated and undeveloped hilltops and ridgelines dominating the landscape to the west of the village contribute to a strong rural landscape setting.

Natural landscape of Stokers Siding is influenced by the dense natural vegetation along the Dunbible Creek.

Boundaries of the village are defined by the creek, rural land and the rail line corridor.



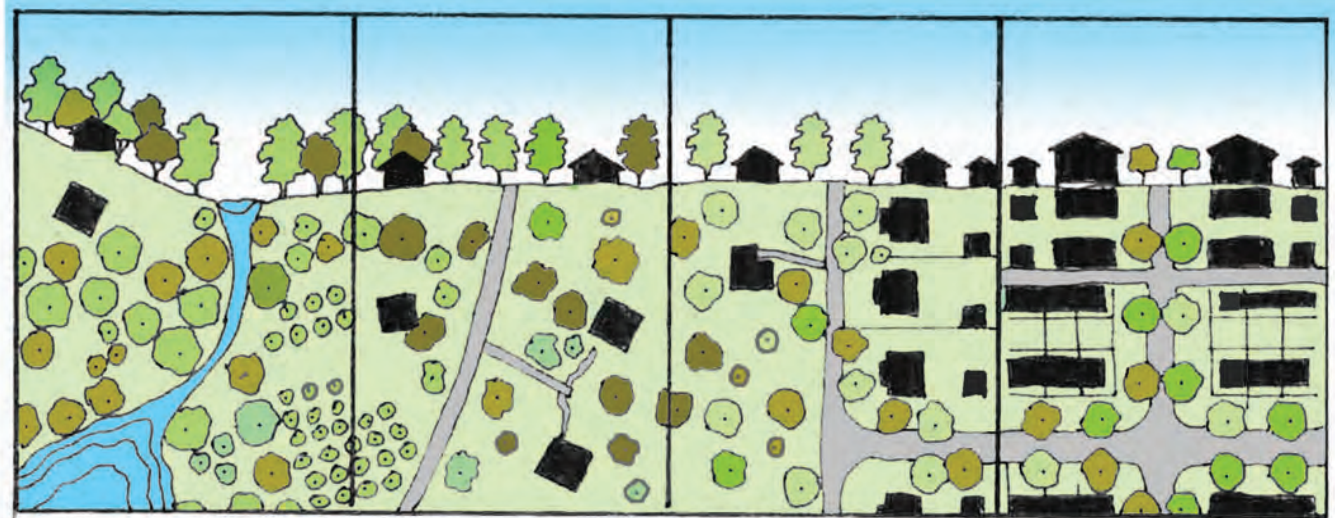
STOKERS SIDING BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Stokers Siding is well defined, small and compact with informal edges that mediate between the village and the surrounding rural landscape. The village has a linear settlement pattern shaped by a combination of landscape (topography and Dunbible Creek) and built features (rail line corridor and Smith Creek Road's rail line crossing). There is no significant distinction in scale between commercial and residential components of the built form of the village.

Residential dwellings are detached, with quite consistent setbacks to the main street, contributing to the compact character of the settlement.

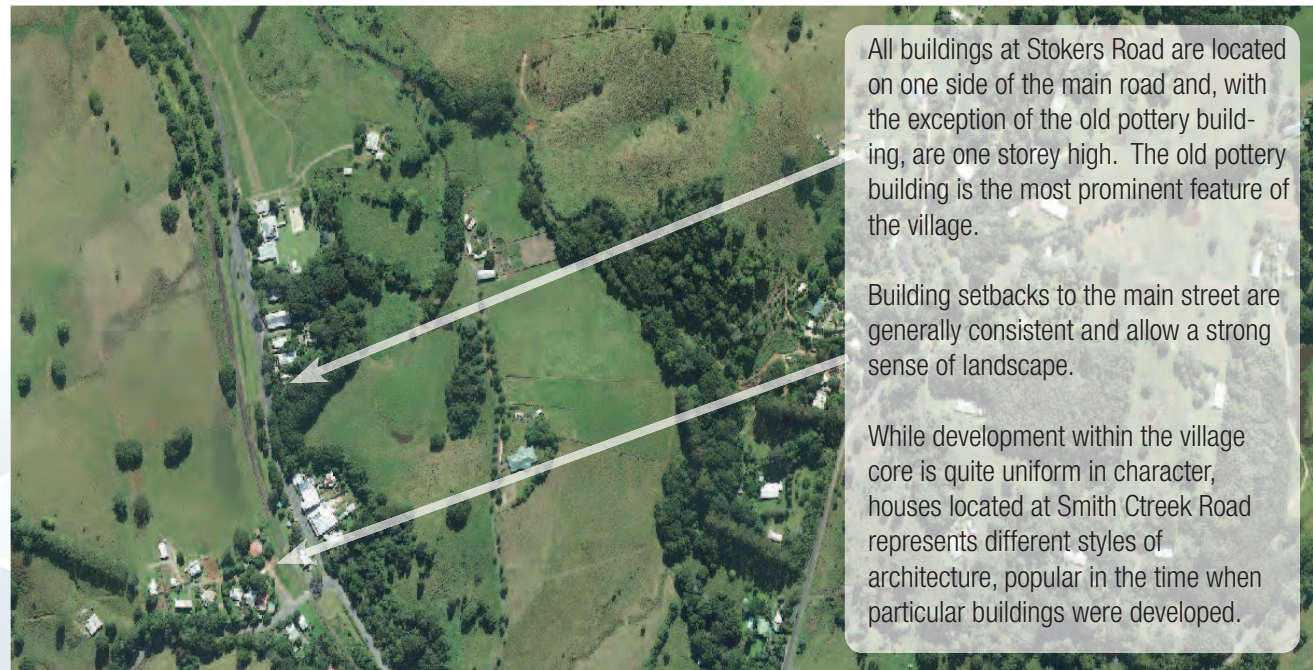


Residential buildings in Stokers Siding are typically lightweight, detached dwellings on modest allotments. They are generally characterised by internal verandahs, hipped roofs and simple forms.



TRANSECT:

Stokers Siding



All buildings at Stokers Road are located on one side of the main road and, with the exception of the old pottery building, are one storey high. The old pottery building is the most prominent feature of the village.

Building setbacks to the main street are generally consistent and allow a strong sense of landscape.

While development within the village core is quite uniform in character, houses located at Smith Creek Road represent different styles of architecture, popular in the time when particular buildings were developed.

Map of Stokers Siding village



Actions for Stokers Siding:

Actions for Stokers Siding should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.23: Prepare a locality plan for Stokers Siding. The locality plan will be based on outcomes of Action 3.1, and the following village-specific considerations:

- Appropriate measures to protect the village character defined by the existing built form and surrounding important landscape features, such as prominent hills west of the Stokers Road, identified on Stokers Siding map (labelled ① on the Stokers Siding map),
- Availability of land for potential future residential development in accordance with the principles defined under Part 3 of this Strategy,
- Identify suitable land for community gathering space,
- Facilitate initiatives of the local community identified under the Stokers Siding and District Community Strategic Plan 2010-2015,
- Improve connections between the village core and residential areas identified on the Stokers Siding map (left), and with the waterway running parallel to the Stokers Siding Road.

Action 4.24: Analyse road safety issues in the village and a need to improve road conditions, particularly the development of pathways for pedestrians.

Action 4.25: Consider establishing a heritage trail and pathways for recreational walking and cycling, which in the longer term, could be a part of the region-wide Integrated Trail Network (refer to Part 3.3 of the Strategy).

Action 4.26: Upgrade recreational area in Stokers Siding, including playground (labelled ② on the Stokers Siding map) and provision of picnic area and BBQ.

Action 4.27: Clarify whether land within the rail line corridor can be accessed or used for various community events, for example for the quarterly market in the village, located in and adjacent to the community hall (③).

4.8 Tumbulgum

Tumbulgum village has historical significance for the Tweed district as it was the main centre of the valley prior to the growth of Murwillumbah. Today, Tumbulgum contains a range of heritage sites, such as the community hall, the local tavern and St. Peters Anglican Church. Most of all, it is famous for its spectacular setting at the Tweed River bank and strong visual relationship with the surrounding landscape: sugar cane fields, riparian vegetation and rural countryside. Unique built form of the village is additionally protected and enhanced by listing as a heritage conservation area under the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014.

The extent of the village is defined by the Riverside Drive along its entire length from Government Road to the bridge across the Tweed River. The village is located approximately 10 kilometres north of Murwillumbah and 20 kilometres south of Tweed Heads, which gives local community good access to a variety of shops and services in both towns.

The local community values the village's ambience. One of the priorities highlighted during community meetings held in October 2013 and July 2014, was the desire to keep the small size, and unique character of the village. The village has relaxed atmosphere and is attracting fans of water sport, cafes, and art galleries from Tweed Shire and South East Queensland.

Further residential development in this village is heavily constrained because of the flood risk and lack of appropriate evacuation route. Ability to accommodate residential development on the northern side of the river will be further investigated by a locality plan in order to properly analyse the potential impact on view corridors and surrounding landscape.

The village is a popular destination for fans of watersports from the Tweed and adjoining regions with many visitors coming to Tumbulgum on the weekends. There is an opportunity to better capitalise on the fame of Tumbulgum as a place for watersports. This can be achieved by better promoting Tumbulgum as a water sport destination and by undertaking efforts to create additional water based events in the village. In addition to the above, there appears to be a need for a better integration of existing water based events to allow local business owners capitalise on increased number of guests in local restaurants, cafes and galleries.



Riverside Drive, Tumbulgum

TUMBULGUM - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

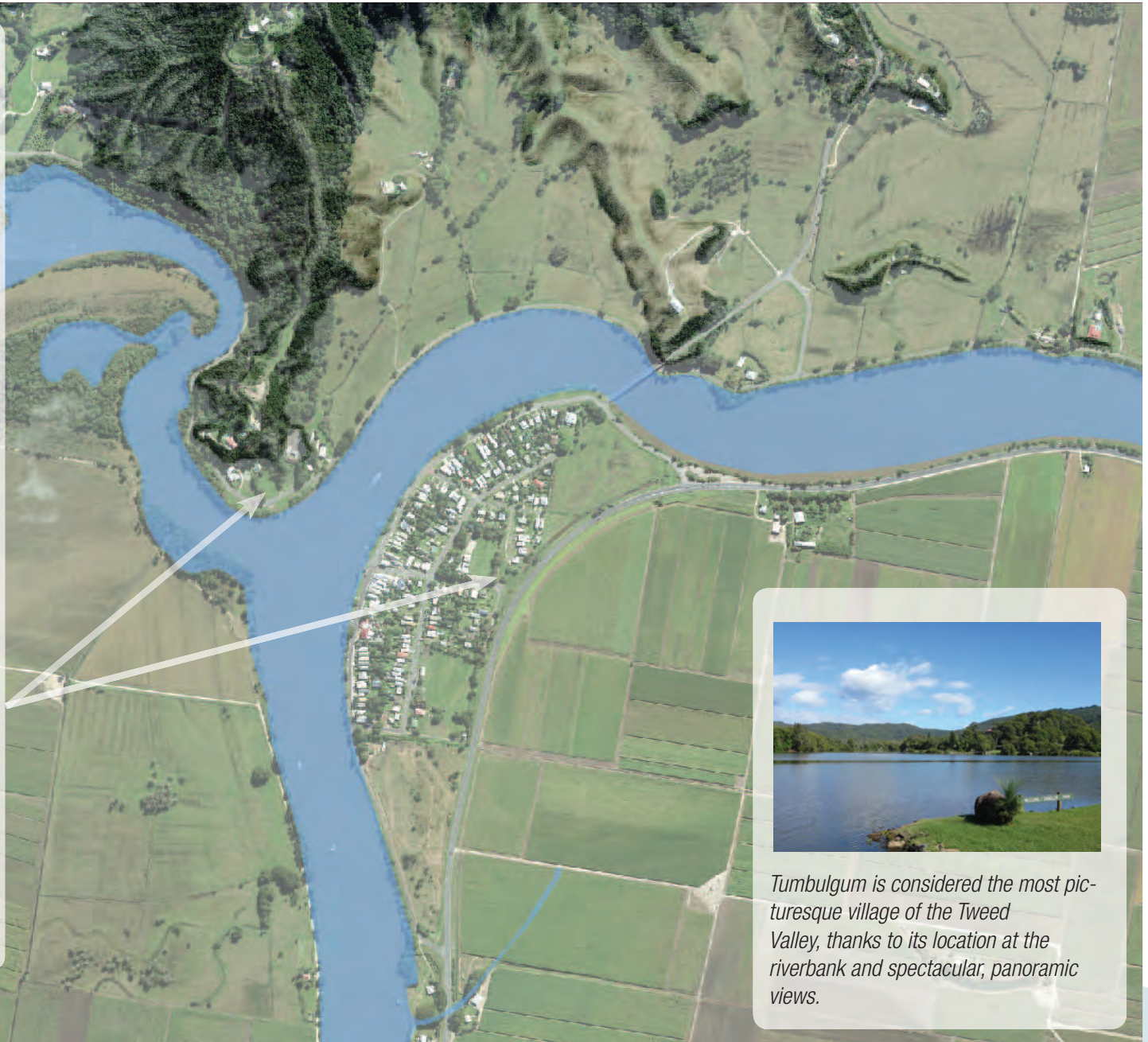
Natural landscape of Tumbulgum is dominated by the Tweed River. Location of the village just at the riverbank and relatively limited natural vegetation at the main road, the Riverside Drive, offer spectacular views not only towards the Tweed River, but kilometres beyond, including views on Wollumbin/Mt Warning from the axis of Tumbulgum Drive.



Views towards Wollumbin/Mt Warning from the Riverside Drive.

Boundaries of the village are defined by the river and surrounding sugar cane fields.

The indigenous vegetation of the area was removed to give way to agricultural activities. Vegetation remained on the hills on the other side of the river, and is protected under the Tweed Local Environmental Plan.



Tumbulgum is considered the most picturesque village of the Tweed Valley, thanks to its location at the riverbank and spectacular, panoramic views.

TUMBULGUM - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The village has a grid road pattern generated by main road, Riverside Drive and framed by Tweed River to the west and Tweed Valley Way to the east. Lots are small, similar in size and built character of the village is defined by generally low density houses with similar, regular setbacks. Houses are generally two storeys.

Significant places include the Tumbulgum Tavern, Community Hall, Tea House and residence, the Ferry approach and St. Peter's Anglican Church.

The village is oriented towards the Tweed River with panoramic views towards the hills and Mt Warning/ Wollumbin in the distance.



Verandahs in Tumbulgum are common and serve to temper the climate and provide elevated viewpoints towards Tweed River.



TRANSECT:

Tumbulgum



The village has a grid road pattern generated by main road, Riverside Drive and framed by Tweed River to the west and Tweed Valley Way to the east.

The amenity of the village promotes alternative modes of moving around, for example walking or cycling.

Map of Tumbulgum village



Actions for Tumbulgum:

Actions for Tumbulgum should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.28: Prepare a locality plan for Tumbulgum. The locality plan will be based on outcomes of Action 3.1 (regenerative development), and the following village-specific considerations:

- Site analysis to assess viability of additional development on the northern side of the Tweed River. This analysis will include consideration to the visual qualities of the landscape from the centre of the village, identified as important view corridors on the Tumbulgum map (left),
- Identify avenues to bring the northern and southern communities together, and
- Riverside Drive: appropriate width of the road, availability of parking spaces, consideration to safety issues in the vicinity of the boat ramp area including appropriate street lighting, provision of dedicated crossings, bus stop, feasibility of developing a boardwalk on the riverside of the road and provision of street lighting in appropriate locations.

Action 4.29: Analyse feasibility of establishing a walking/cycling trail linking the village with the old cemetery located on the northern side of the Tweed River, labelled **1** on the Tumbulgum Map, in context of the potential Shire-wide Integrated Trail Network.

Action 4.30: Assessment of safety issues of the footpath north of the Terranora Road bridge (labelled **2** on the Tumbulgum Map) and path from bridge to Dulguigan Road.

Action 4.31: Consider appropriate location for safe parking area for the local residents in the event of flood affecting the village.

4.9 Tyalgum

Tyalgum village is a popular tourist destination, famous for its beautiful rural scenery, art galleries, the Flutterbies Cafe, hotel, famous annual music festival and many other attractions created by artists and other creative people of this community.

The village is situated at the western foothills of Mount Warning (Wollumbin). Tyalgum village holds history dating back to 1898, with Europeans settlers seeking for red cedar in the surroundings areas. Few years later, the geographic context and the roads access placed Tyalgum as the best place to build milk and cream factory, as well as beef cattle farms - the key factors that helped the village to develop.

The local community values the size of the village, this was nicely summarised by one of the attendees at recent community workshop: *the beauty is that it is a village, not a town. No one here wants over-development.* In 2009, Tyalgum community developed a Tyalgum District Plan which defined vision, aspirations and preferences for the future of this settlement. The vision defined under the District Plan is as follows:

We are committed to a diverse, vibrant, aware and supporting community, united by a desire to work together for a common good in an environment that ensures optimum sustainable use of the District's resources and safeguards the character of the Village, its heritage and environs.

The Rural Villages Strategy has been prepared with the intention to maintain consistency with, and build on, community-led plans, such as the Tyalgum District Plan 2009 or Caldera Economic Transition Program 2009. Both region-wide and the village-specific actions for Tyalgum recognise community's desire to promote local, small businesses, improve community infrastructure, and most

of all, consider character of the village and its surrounding environment as a value that should be protected.

Tyalgum is the only village in the Tweed Shire which has large areas of land zoned for potential village expansion. These areas should be made a focus of a locality plan providing controls managing future development and its impact on the existing built form. One of the priorities for Tyalgum is the protection of the scenic views from the Coolman Road to the north. This can be achieved by prohibiting residential development between the Coolman Road and the Oxley River to ensure that this land should retain its open space character.



Rural landscape surrounding Tyalgum

TYALGUM - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

One of the features defining the character of Tyalgum is its natural landscape. The village is located in a vegetated valley of the Oxley River and has definite boundaries formed by the river and surrounding hills and mountains that rise beyond the settlement to the north and south.

Open space between the main road of the village, the Coolman Street, and the Oxley Creek offers spectacular view corridors towards the hills to the north of the village. Tyalgum appears to be visually contained and dominated by prominent topographic ridgelines, with views towards Wollumbin/ Mt Warning from the Coolman Street.



South-east view from Coolman St.

At the street scale, the natural landscape is complemented by a range of native semi-tropical plant species. Vegetation in Tyalgum is important as it contributes to the quality of public streets and to the liveability and character of Tyalgum.



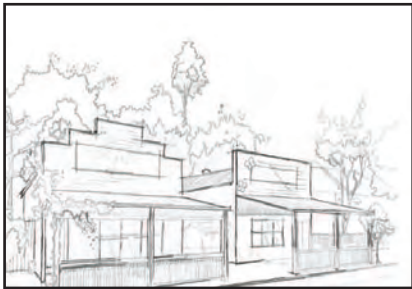
Views from the Carraboi Terrace north-west.



Views from the Coolman Street north-east.

TYALGUM - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The buildings in Tyalgum relate to the subtropical hinterland location. Buildings in the village can be broadly classified as timber dwellings of lightweight construction, one or two storeys height, located on larger allotments (of approximately 1000 m²), with mature vegetation. Residential buildings generally have similar building setbacks which helps define rhythm and character of the local streets. Predominant architectural style is quite common to inland villages in Northern Rivers and South East Queensland and can be classified as the vernacular type of architecture of Queensland.



Architecture style. Signage is designed within the buildings, street awnings are integrated with street planting, well proportioned shop fronts include display windows and doorways. Building scale is consistent both along the main road and in residential precinct.



TRANSECT:

residential precincts outside of the village's core

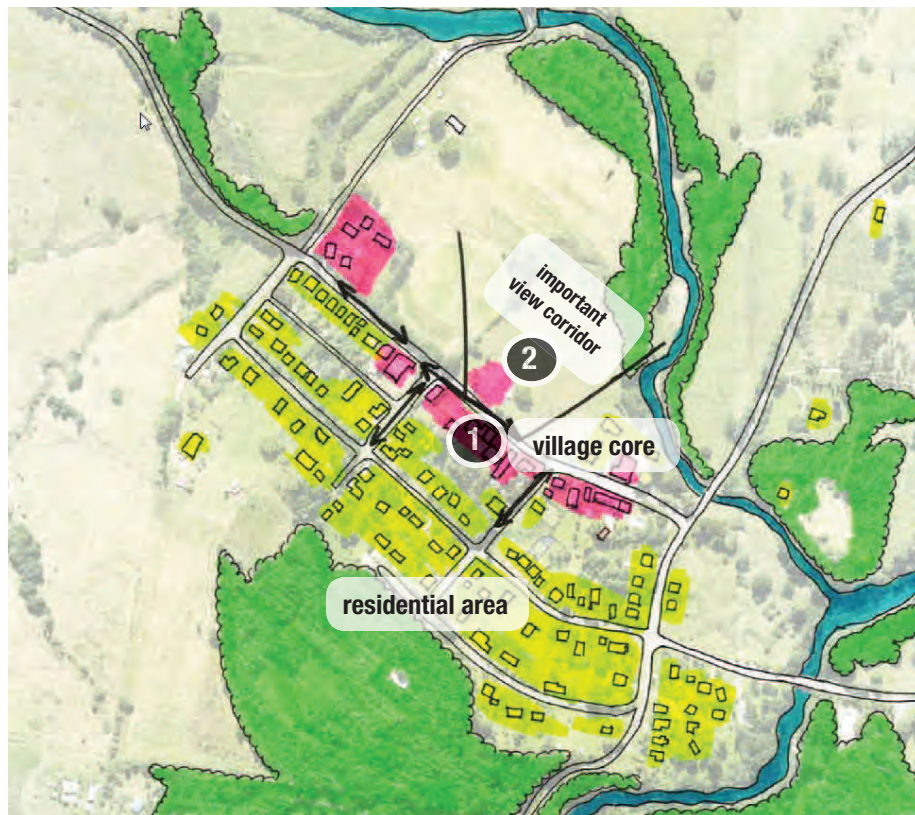
Coolman Street



The village centre has a formal south-east/northwest axis based on the Coolman Street. There is a consistent building height of one to two storeys throughout the village centre. The rest of the village is in alignment with the main street where the flatter topography permits such settlement pattern. The southern part of the village follows a more organic settlement pattern that responds to the occasional hilly topography.

The main street is a formal, two way carriageway with parallel parking to one side. Streets act as view corridors to the surrounding landscape allowing strong visual connections with the environmental setting.

Map of Tyalgum village



Actions for Tyalgum:

Actions for Tyalgum should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.32: Prepare a locality plan for Tyalgum. The locality plan will be based on outcomes of Action 3.1 (regenerative development), and the following village-specific considerations:

- Protection of prominent view corridors and viewpoints in the village, as identified on the Tyalgum Map (left),
- Encourage commercial or mixed use of land along the Coolman Road, within area identified as village core on the map (labelled 1), with remaining parts of the village to retain their predominantly residential character,
- Network of footpaths linking the village with the Oxley River, including potential loop walk from the former butter factory along the creek,
- Public domain of the main road - workshops in the village highlighted lack of footpath and lack of appropriate signage along this road as a safety issue.

Action 4.33: Advocate and assist local community in their efforts to transfer the ownership of the open space areas north of Coolman Road from State Government (labelled 2 on the Tyalgum Map) to the Tyalgum Park Trust.

Action 4.34: Tyalgum has potential to connect with the proposed Integrated Trail Network. Whilst the Trail Network proposal is still in its early conceptual stage, it is important to embed the idea of the trail network expanding across the Tweed region, with Tyalgum being one of the key tourist destinations.

Action 4.35: Consider construction of a footpath along the Coolman Street in Tyalgum.

4.10 Uki

A diverse and energetic 'community' at the base of Wollumbin (Mt Warning) with strong connections to the environment, spirit, creative expression, and our rich heritage

Uki, situated in the heart of the Mount Warning/Wollumbin caldera is one of the largest rural villages in the Tweed Valley. The main street consists of a number of heritage shops and cafes, public school, historic public hall, and many local businesses, with some located in the historic, community owned buttery building. One of the greatest assets of this village is its community, which is a diverse mix of the descendants of the early settlers and later arrivals. In Uki, the residents are always out and about, which creates energy reflected in their passions for the village and its beautiful environment. Community's passions and initiatives have created over 25 community facilities and project groups, including:

- UKIRA residents' association,
- Community hall and village green,
- Buttery Bazaar and farmers' markets,
- Refugee Friendship Project,
- Community use of school, church, cafe, retreat centres,
- Men's and women's groups,
- Uki Historical Society,
- Ukitopia Arts Collective.

Location of the village at the base of Wollumbin/Mt Warning attracts many tourists to visit the village and its district, providing the local community with an opportunity for local employment. One of the outcomes is a variety of bed and breakfast accommodation around Uki.

The village, and its district, is also well known for the abundance of creative

practitioners, including artists. This results in many art studios, art galleries, workshops and retreats for to-be-artists, individual and group practices and community events such as Songwriters on the Songline, Cabaret 360, Movement Medicine, Glo Dance, Drumming Circles and many more.

The core values of the local community have been defined under the Uki and District Community Action Plan 2007 and Uki & District Sustainability Plan 2009. These values include living within the natural limits of ecosystem, protecting and enhancing the beauty of the village, enriching existing biodiversity, and celebrating cultural diversity through a vibrant and inclusive village life. The Rural Villages Strategy has been prepared consistently with these values, which were also highlighted and discussed during two community meetings held in October 2013 and July 2014.

The community sees the future of Uki in developing further an ecological, economic, social and spiritually sustainable community that provides for the needs of locals and visitors and values the diversity of knowledge and expertise of all who choose to live and work in the Uki area.

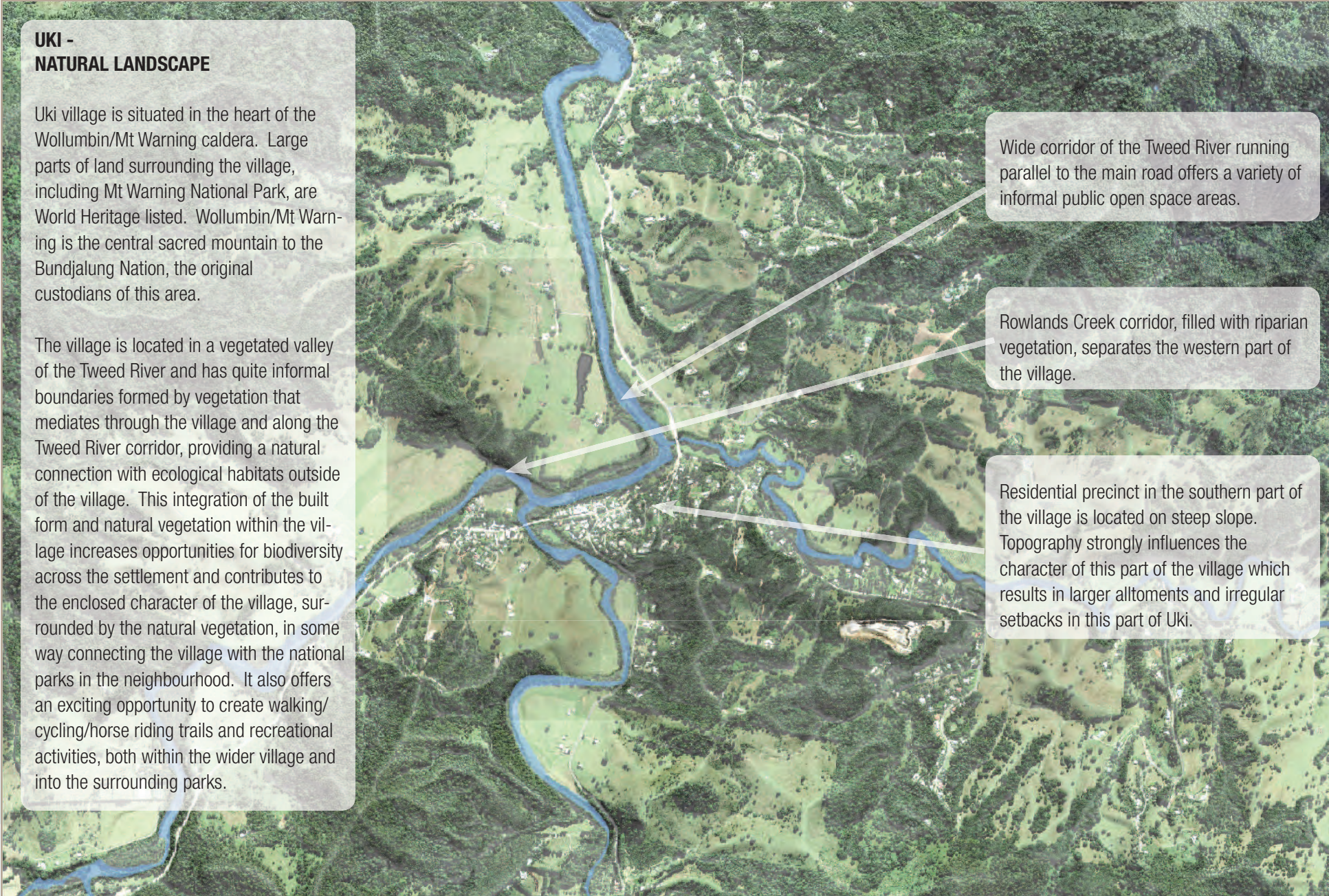


Uki, main street

UKI - NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Uki village is situated in the heart of the Wollumbin/Mt Warning caldera. Large parts of land surrounding the village, including Mt Warning National Park, are World Heritage listed. Wollumbin/Mt Warning is the central sacred mountain to the Bundjalung Nation, the original custodians of this area.

The village is located in a vegetated valley of the Tweed River and has quite informal boundaries formed by vegetation that mediates through the village and along the Tweed River corridor, providing a natural connection with ecological habitats outside of the village. This integration of the built form and natural vegetation within the village increases opportunities for biodiversity across the settlement and contributes to the enclosed character of the village, surrounded by the natural vegetation, in some way connecting the village with the national parks in the neighbourhood. It also offers an exciting opportunity to create walking/cycling/horse riding trails and recreational activities, both within the wider village and into the surrounding parks.



Wide corridor of the Tweed River running parallel to the main road offers a variety of informal public open space areas.

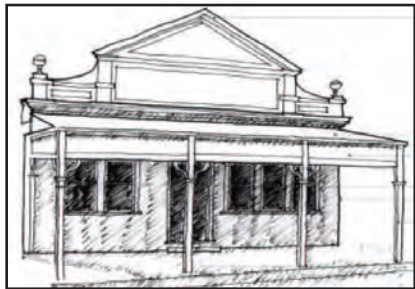
Rowlands Creek corridor, filled with riparian vegetation, separates the western part of the village.

Residential precinct in the southern part of the village is located on steep slope. Topography strongly influences the character of this part of the village which results in larger allotments and irregular setbacks in this part of Uki.

UKI - BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The existing scale of development in Uki is reflective of the mountain village character. Predominantly, development is no more than two storeys in height and the building form sits well within the topography and landscape of the village.

Key components of the village identity include the bushland and rural setting, historic building character and the important role of the public spaces within the village. The whole of the village is located within a Heritage Conservation Area as prescribed by the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014.



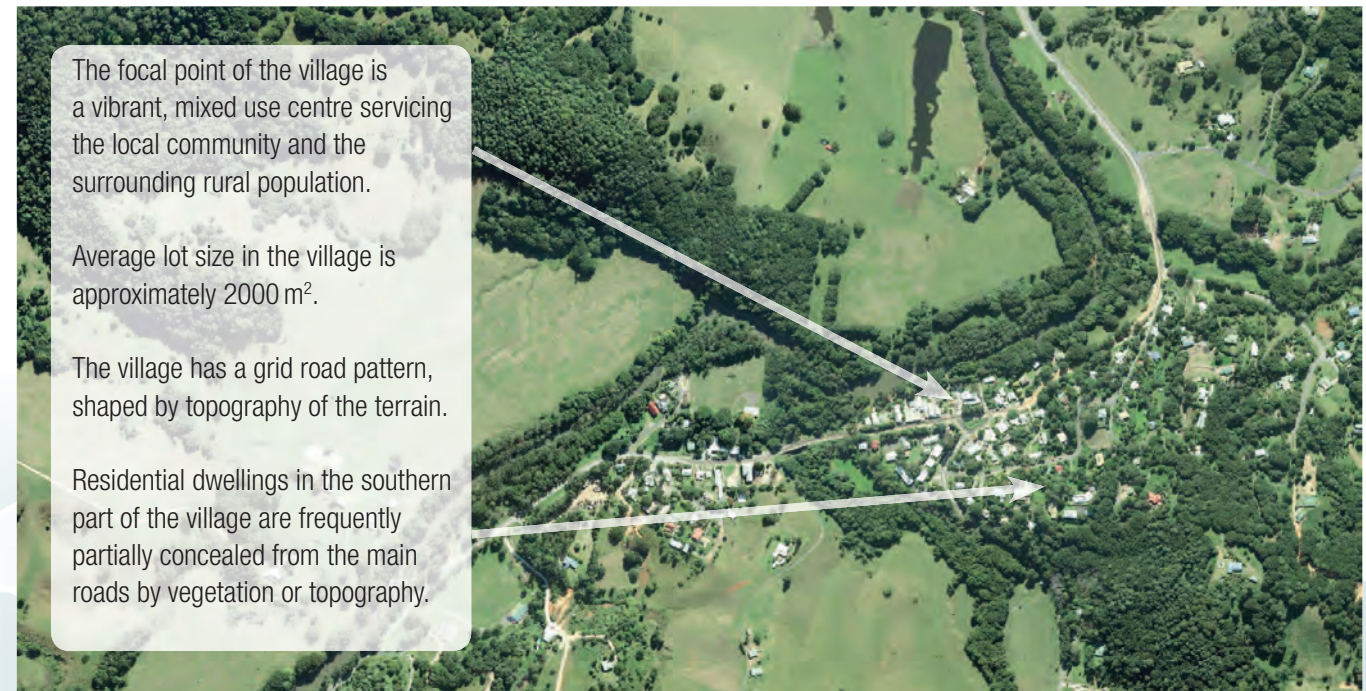
Architecture style. Key design elements of traditional commercial buildings in Main Street include awnings over public footpaths, signage fascia, display windows, awning posts at the kerb side and central entry door defining symmetric build form (source: Tweed DCP Uki Village).



TRANSECT:

residential precincts outside of the village's core

main street



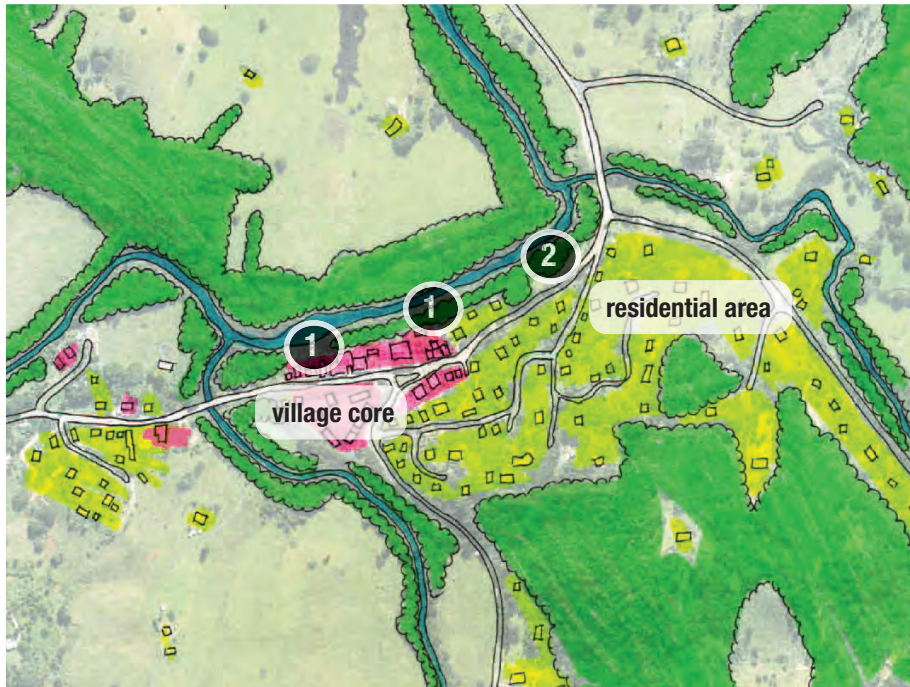
The focal point of the village is a vibrant, mixed use centre servicing the local community and the surrounding rural population.

Average lot size in the village is approximately 2000 m².

The village has a grid road pattern, shaped by topography of the terrain.

Residential dwellings in the southern part of the village are frequently partially concealed from the main roads by vegetation or topography.

Map of Uki village:



Actions for Uki:

Actions for Uki should be read in conjunction with the region-wide actions provided under Part 3. The Action Plan, provided under Part 5 of the Strategy, outlines responsible stakeholders, timeframe and level of priority of each action.

Action 4.36: Review and update the locality plan for Uki (Section B20 of the Tweed Development Control Plan 2008) so that it is consistent with the provisions of this Strategy, particularly the outcomes of Action 3.1 (regenerative development). The review will also consider:

- Relationship between the village and the Tweed River, including consideration of the future use of area along the riverbank, labelled as ① on the Uki map (ie outcomes of Action 4.30 below),
- Consider availability of land within, or adjoining the village for additional development,
- Consider provision of a variety of housing choice to facilitate sustainable population of the village.

Action 4.37: Advance community's initiative to create a community space/garden in the village, in location labelled on the Uki map as ②. The community garden will include open space areas, garden allotments, native vegetation, recreation structures, park infrastructure and gathering space.

Action 4.38: Assist and promote community initiative to develop the Nightcap Track Highland Loop project, considered as a pilot for the region-wide Integrated Trail Network.

Action 4.39: Create additional off road walking and cycling tracks, in partnership with the local community and Council. The tracks would form a part of the future Integrated Trail Network, and would encourage a reduction in local vehicular traffic, promote safe, healthy activity and enhance the sense of community through more frequent casual interactions.

5. Action plan

5.1 Actions

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|---|---|--------------------|---|--|---|
| 3.1 | Implement the regenerative development framework through locality plans for the rural villages. | 16-18 | Tweed Shire Council | Principles established and embedded into the local planning framework. | All rural villages | Ongoing - as per timeline for the locality plans | Subject to budget allocation, staff time | TSC Development Control Plan, LEP, community-based plans |
| 3.2 | Undertake actions to promote and seek support for the regenerative development framework among the rural communities. | 16-18 | Tweed Shire Council, community organisations | Increased level of recognition and support of this principle. | All rural villages | Ongoing | Subject to budget allocation, staff time | TSC Development Control Plan, LEP, community-based plans |
| 3.3 | Prepare a masterplan for the Integrated Trail Network with consideration to the layout of trails connecting the rural villages with heritage, scenic and natural assets of the Tweed Valley. | 19 | Tweed Shire Council, NSW Government, Destination Tweed, community organisations | Masterplan completed | All rural villages | Start of the project within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / quotations from tenderers | Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.4 | Support the Uki community's initiative called 'The Nightcap Track Highland Loop project', considered as a pilot for the region-wide Integrated Trail Network. | 19-20 | Community organisations Tweed Shire Council | Project finalised | Uki | Finalised within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | Nightcap Track Highland Loop Proposal, Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 |
| 3.5 | Develop actions aimed at enabling or supporting communities to access community facilities and operate/manage these in the future. | 20 | Tweed Shire Council | Increased utilisation of key community facilities in the rural villages | All rural villages | Ongoing - as per timelines of relevant Council projects | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | Open Space Strategy (in preparation), Community Infrastructure Framework, Cultural Plan |
| 3.6 | Support community initiatives to establish cultural experiences in rural villages' parks and gardens. | 20 | Tweed Shire Council, Local community | Increased use of parks and gardens for cultural activities and experiences. | All rural villages | Ongoing | Within the existing operating budget | As above |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|---|-------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 3.7 | Determine the feasibility of and options for improving access to medical services in the rural villages. | 20-21 | NSW Health, Tweed Shire Council | Needs and feasibility assessment finalised | All rural villages | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program. | Subject to budget allocation/grant funding/staff time | NSW State Health Plan: Towards 2021 |
| 3.8 | Launch a website providing mapping-based information about cultural events, markets, festivals to provide a guide for tourists and to facilitate collaboration between the villages. | 21 | Tweed Shire Council (design, maintenance for initial 12 months) Local community (to take over after the initial 12 months) | Website launched | All rural villages | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation and cost estimate provided under Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.9 | Promote all rural villages identified in this Strategy as part of the Creative Cauldron. | 21 | Tweed Shire Council | Branding all rural villages as part of the Creative Cauldron | All rural villages | Ongoing | As above | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.10 | Seek appropriate avenues to ensure that Council can deliver a constructive working relationship with local businesses and proactively assists both new and existing businesses in the rural villages. | 23-4 | Tweed Shire Council | Increased number of local businesses in the villages | All rural villages | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / action related with the Tweed Economic Development Strategy | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.11 | Review Council's Developer Contributions Plan 4 to identify opportunities for concessions and/or staged payment in relation to employment-generating development in the rural parts of the Shire. | 23-4 | Tweed Shire Council | Developer Contributions Plan 4 reviewed and outcomes reported to Council | All rural villages | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.12 | Undertake a pilot series of business trainings and events (marketing, online marketing, networking, grant writing, online business, bookkeeping basics etc.) in community facilities available in the villages. | 23-4 | Tweed Shire Council Local business chambers, community based partners, The NSW Small Business Commissioner | Pilot series of business training and events carried out. Demand and benefits considered by Council | All villages subject to this Strategy | Pilot series completed within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation/ grant funding / quotations from tenderers | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014, Economic Development Strategy for Regional NSW 2015 |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 3.13 | Undertake study considering a co-working office space in Tweed Shire. | 24 | Tweed Shire Council community based partners, The NSW Small Business Commissioner, Local business chambers | Feasibility study completed | All villages subject to this Strategy | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program | Subject to budget allocation / quotations from tenderers | Economic Development Strategy for Regional NSW 2015 |
| 3.14 | Continue to promote the region as a place of destination for creative professionals. | 24 | Destination Tweed Tweed Shire Council | Branding the rural villages as destination for creative practitioners | All villages subject to this Strategy | Ongoing | Within the existing operating budget / staff time | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 3.15 | Catalogue and mitigate the region's barriers that make the villages less attractive to creative practitioners that would otherwise migrate to this area. | 24 | Tweed Shire Council, | Project finalised and reported to Council | All villages subject to this Strategy | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / action related with the Tweed Economic Development Strategy | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014, Economic Development Strategy for Regional NSW 2015 |
| 3.16 | Enable or support family-friendly community celebrations and events. | 26 | Local community Tweed Shire Council | At least one regular event in each village, well established and recognised in the region | All villages subject to this Strategy | Ongoing | Within the existing operating budget / staff time | Open Space Strategy (in preparation), Community Infrastr. Framework, Cultural Plan |
| 3.17 | Future plans for the rural villages to be consistent with the hierarchy of rural settlements and the Planning Principles. | 26-7 | Tweed Shire Council Community organisations | Action embedded into the local planning framework | All villages subject to this Strategy | Ongoing | Within the existing operating budget / staff time | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan, Far North Coast Regional Strategy |
| 3.18 | Undertake planning studies to investigate opportunities for a rural village in the Dungay area, as identified on the Rural Settlements Map. | 26 | Tweed Shire Council | Planning investigation completed and reported to Council | Dungay and Kynnumboon suburb | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program | Staff time | Far North Coast Regional Strategy, LEP. |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe/ priority | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 4.1 | Prepare a locality plan for Bilambil as outlined under section 4.2 of the Strategy. | 33 | Tweed Shire Council | Locality plan prepared | Bilambil | Mid to low priority | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | Tweed Development Control Plan, LEP |
| 4.2 | Provide assistance to the local community in their efforts to create a meeting place. This can be achieved by either assistance to the owners of the former literary association building to renovate and restore the site, or by facilitating the use of the sports' clubhouse for community meetings and events. | 33 | Local community Tweed Shire Council | Community meeting place in place | Bilambil | Ongoing | Staff time / related with actions 3.4 and 3.5 of this Strategy | Community Based Heritage Study 2012, Open Space Strategy (in preparation), Community Infrastructure Framework |
| 4.3 | Design village signs at the entry points of the village. | 33 | Local community Tweed Shire Council | Village signs designed and established | Bilambil | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / quotations from tenderers | |
| 4.4 | Support community's efforts to create a community association in Bilambil. | 33 | Local community | Community association established | Bilambil | Ongoing | | Community Infrastructure Framework |
| 4.5 | Beautify the parkland between Bilambil Road and Bilambil Creek, with assistance of the local volunteers and community groups. | 33 | Local community Tweed Shire Council | Beautification of the parkland completed | Bilambil | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.6 | Prepare a locality plan for Burringbar as outlined under section 4.3 of the Strategy | 37 | Tweed Shire Council | Preparation of the locality plan commenced | Burringbar | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | Tweed Development Control Plan, LEP |
| 4.7 | Support family-friendly community celebrations and events within the Burringbar Sports Club | 37 | Tweed Shire Council Local community | Increased number of events on the site. | Burringbar | Ongoing | Staff time / related with actions 3.4 and 3.5 of this Strategy | Community Infrastructure Framework |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe/priority | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 4.8 | Analyse potential for Burringbar to be included in the proposed Integrated Trail Network masterplan (refer to section 3.3) | 37 | Tweed Shire Council | Analysis undertaken | Burringbar | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 4.9 | Improve access to the Burringbar Creek from the community land located between the creek and residential development at Greenvale Ct. | 37 | Tweed Shire Council | Beautification of the parkland completed | Burringbar | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.10 | Prepare a locality plan for Chillingham as outlined under section 4.4 of the Strategy | 41 | Tweed Shire Council | Locality plan prepared | Chillingham | Mid to low priority | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan |
| 4.11 | Further develop the Chillingham Community Centre building as community environment education centre to become an example of community created, ecologically sustainable development | 41 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council | Community Centre established and recognised as an exemplar of community created, sustainable development | Chillingham | Ongoing | Within Council's existing community grant policy | |
| 4.12 | Support community's initiative to create a riparian Gondwana rainforest walkway connecting the Chillingham hall to Chillingham Community Centre through the public land of the Rous River frontage | 41 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage | Walkway constructed and opened for public use | Chillingham | Ongoing | Within Council's existing community grant policy | |
| 4.13 | Improve the recreation facilities near the river crossing | 41 | Tweed Shire Council, Local community | Recreation facilities upgraded | Chillingham | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.14 | Support Chillingham Community Association's initiative to progress the idea of solar lighting for public spaces in the village. | 41 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council | Prepare a feasibility study considering costs and benefits of the initiative | Chillingham | Ongoing | Subject to potential budget allocation | |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe/priority | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--|---|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 4.15 | Prepare a planning proposal for the Crabbes Creek village seeking to amend the Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014 by rezoning Crabbes Creek as RU5 Village, consistently with the village's role as a local centre in the rural location and to allow for a broader variety of land uses. | 45 | Tweed Shire Council | Preparation of the LEP amendment for Crabbes Creek village | Crabbes Creek | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program. | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | LEP |
| 4.16 | Support local community in their efforts to create an outdoor open space / meeting place on site at the intersection of Crabbes Creek Rd and Bluegum Ct. | 45 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council, NSW Department of School Education | Site classified as community land to enable future use as an open space | Crabbes creek | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.17 | Determine the viability of walking/ cycling connection between Crabbes Creek and adjoining villages of Burringbar and Mooball, particularly in context of the proposed residential development in Mooball. | 45 | Lead: Tweed Shire Council Support: Local community | Options considered as part of the Integrated Trail Network masterplan | Crabbes Creek | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 4.18 | Mitigate impact of the flood events on the Crabbes Creek Road at the first river crossing. | 45 | Tweed Shire Council | Impact of flood events mitigated | Crabbes Creek | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program. | Subject to budget allocation | |
| 4.19 | Prepare a locality plan for Mooball as outlined in Part 4.6 of the Strategy | 49 | Tweed Shire Council | Preparation of the locality commenced | Mooball | High priority - works to commence once the planning proposal to rezone the land is completed. | Subject to budget allocation | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe/priority | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--|---|-------------------|---|---|---|
| 4.20 | Consider the role of Mooball and abandoned rail line, labelled in the Integrated Trail Network masterplan (refer to section 3.3 of this Strategy). | 49 | Tweed Shire Council | Masterplan for the Integrated Trail Network completed | Mooball | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 4.21 | Branding Mooball, being the first rural village for visitors coming from the south, as a gateway to the rural region of the Tweed. | 49 | Destination Tweed, Tweed Shire Council | Mooball recognised as an entry point, or gateway to the rural areas of the Tweed. | Mooball | Ongoing | Subject to budget allocation | Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 4.22 | Consider the viability of walking/cycling connection between Mooball and adjoining villages of Burringbar and Crabbes Creek. | 49 | Tweed Shire Council | Options analysed and included in the locality plan or reported to Council for consideration | Mooball | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | |
| 4.23 | Prepare a locality plan for Stokers Siding as outlined in Part 4.7 of the Strategy | 53 | Tweed Shire Council | Preparation of the locality plan commenced | Stokers Siding | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program. | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan |
| 4.24 | Analyse road safety issues in the village and a need to improve road conditions, particularly the development of pathways for pedestrians. | 53 | Tweed Shire Council | Analysis completed and reported to Council | Stokers Siding | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | |
| 4.25 | Consider establishing a heritage trail and pathways for recreational walking and cycling, which in the longer term, could be a part of the region-wide Integrated Trail Network. | 53 | Tweed Shire Council Local community, Destination Tweed | Masterplan completed | Stokers Siding | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | Caldera Economic Transition Plan 2009 Tweed Economic Development Strategy 2014 |
| 4.26 | Upgrade recreation area in Stokers Siding, by refurbishing the playground and providing picnic area and BBQ facilities | 53 | Tweed Shire Council, Rail authorities | Recreation area upgraded | Stokers Siding | Medium priority, subject to allocation within work program. | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|---|---|
| 4.27 | Liaise with State Government to clarify the use of land within the rail line corridor for community events. | 53 | Tweed Shire Council | Issue clarified, options reported to Council | Stokers Siding | Within 2 years | Staff time / subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.28 | Prepare a locality plan for Tumbulgum as outlined in Part 4.8 of the Strategy | 57 | Tweed Shire Council | Locality plan commenced | Tumbulgum | Commenced within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation / staff time | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan |
| 4.29 | Analyse feasibility of establishing a walking/cycling trail linking the village with the old cemetery located on the northern side of the Tweed River and further north towards Bilambil, in context of the potential Shire-wide Integrated Trail Network. | 57 | Tweed Shire Council | Appropriate options included in the Integrated Trail Network Masterplan | Tumbulgum | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | |
| 4.30 | Assessment of safety issues of the footpath north of the Terranora Road bridge and path from the bridge to Dulguigan Road. | 57 | Tweed Shire Council | Assessment completed and reported to Council for further action | Tumbulgum | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | |
| 4.31 | Consider appropriate location for safe parking area for the local residents in the event of flood affecting the village. | 57 | Tweed Shire Council | Assessment completed and reported to Council for further action | Tumbulgum | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Tweed Floodplain Risk Management Strategy |
| 4.32 | Prepare a locality plan for Tyalgum as outlined in Part 4.9 of the Strategy. | 61 | Tweed Shire Council | Locality plan commenced | Tyalgum | Commenced within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | LEP, Development Control Plan |
| 4.33 | Support local community in determining appropriate form of ownership of the open space area located to the north of Coolman Road. | 61 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council | Project completed | Tyalgum | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation) |
| 4.34 | Consider Tyalgum with the proposed Integrated Trail Network. | 61 | Tweed Shire Council | Masterplan completed | Tyalgum | Refer to Action 3.3 | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | |
| 4.35 | Consider construction of a footpath along the Coolman Street in Tyalgum. | 61 | Tweed Shire Council | Footpath developed | Tyalgum | Timeframe subject to budget allocation | | |

| Action | Action item | Pages | Delivery partners | Measure | Villages affected | Timeframe | Cost (impact on Council's budget) | Relevance to other plans/strategies |
|--------|---|-------|--|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| 4.36 | Review and update the locality plan for Uki (Section B20 of the Tweed Development Control Plan 2008) as outlined in Part 4.10 of the Strategy. | 65 | Tweed Shire Council | Review of the DCP commenced | Uki | Commenced within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | LEP, Tweed Development Control Plan |
| 4.37 | Support community's initiative to create a community space/garden in the village as outlined in Part 4.10 of the Strategy. | 65 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council | Project completed | Uki | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | Open Space Strategy (in preparation), Cultural Plan |
| 4.38 | Consistently with Actions 3.3 and 3.4, assist and promote community initiative to develop the Nightcap Track Highland Loop project, considered as a pilot for the region-wide Integrated Trail Network. | 65 | Local community, Tweed Shire Council, Office of Env. and Heritage, Destination Tweed | Track opened for public use | Uki | Within 2 years | Subject to budget allocation | |
| 4.39 | Create additional off road walking and cycling tracks, in partnership with the local community and Council. The tracks would form a part of the future Integrated Trail Network, and would encourage a reduction in local vehicular traffic, promote safe, healthy activity and enhance the sense of community through more frequent casual interactions. | 65 | Tweed Shire Council, local community | Walking and cycling tracks considered as part of the Integrated Trail Network masterplan | Uki | Within 2 years | Related with action 3.3 of this Strategy | |