



We are now accepting email submissions. The form below must be filled out and attached in an email and sent to ifoa.remake@epa.nsw.gov.au If this form is not attached or incomplete the submission will be lodged as confidential and will not be published.

Make a submission – Contact Details

First Name*: Community Environment Network Central Coast

Last Name*:

Phone: [REDACTED]

Mobile*: [REDACTED]

Email*: [REDACTED]

Postcode*: [REDACTED]

Country*: Australia

Stakeholder type (circle)*:

Community group	Local Government	Aboriginal group
Industry group	Other government	Forest user group
Environment group	Individual	Staff

Other, please specify:

Organisation name: Community Environment Network Central Coast

What is you preferred contact method (circle): Mobile, Email or phone?

EMAIL

Would you like to receive further information and updates on IFOA and forestry matters?

YES

Can the EPA make your submission public* (circle)?

Yes No Yes, but anonymous

YES

Have you previously engaged with the EPA on forestry issues? NO



Make a submission – Form

1. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA are most important to you? Why?

Protection of Native Forests as they are the lungs of the State needed desperately to be maintained against the inevitable furthering of urbanisation and land clearing. The quota of urban native forests within our healthy ecosystem is vital and must not be compromised. Increasing high intensity logging threatens that balance.

2. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a positive outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?

Environmental values are diminished by allowing high-intensity logging of the northern coastal forests. Clear felling areas of up to 45ha is not sustainable. Monoculture of one species should not replace biologically complex natural forest systems.



3. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a negative outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?

As stated above environmental values embrace biodiversity and the need to retain complex forest systems particularly in old growth communities which sustain both flora and fauna both macro and micro.

4. What are your views on the effectiveness of the combination of permanent environmental protections at the regional, landscape and operational scales (multi-scale protection)?

Old growth forests should never be compromised. This argument about retaining old growth forests has gone through many previous political periods and was always seen to be the most sacrosanct areas to conserve. All scientific reports have clearly stated this.

As stated previously the scale of natural forest landscapes within the broad landscapes, which are being rapidly urbanised particularly along the coast, must be retained at all cost.

5. In your opinion, would the draft Coastal IFOA be effective in managing environmental values and a sustainable timber industry? Why?

No. Because the protective measures are clearly not in place to be able to protect the forest communities that we have outlined. Opening old growth forests to logging by re-mapping these high conservation value assets is not an effective way of managing environmental protection.



6. General comments

Permitting logging in stream buffer zones that are currently out of bounds is a very dangerous proposal. This will clearly impact fresh stream systems causing siltation and disruption of water based life and changing water flow velocities which then impact downstream formations. This cannot be controlled on ground as the use of any heavy machinery in these critical buffer zones usually alters those systems forever.

This Draft proposal requires more scientific evaluation. Marginal lands, even private lands not suitable for agriculture, could be utilised for growing sustainable timber. We are sure that many rural landholders would welcome sustainable use of their unusable areas for that purpose for reasonable return and inexpensive for Government. These are issues which should be explored for sustainable timber growth for the future.