

New South Wales Angler Access

Forum & Workshop

26-27 September 2009

Sydney

Malcolm Poole



Recreational Fishing Alliance
of NSW
<http://www.rfansw.com.au>



NSW Council of Freshwater
Anglers

Project: 2008/093

FRDC Project No. 2008/093:	New South Wales Angler Access Forum & Workshop
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A report on the NSW Angler Access Forum & Workshop, working towards securing recreational fishing and angler access for the future in NSW.

Malcolm Poole

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY:

2008/093	New South Wales Angler Access Forum & Workshop
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A report on the NSW Angler Access Forum & Workshop, working towards securing recreational fishing and angler access for the future in NSW.

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OBJECTIVES:

1. Clearly establish what the law and entitlements are in fact for NSW and Recreational Fishers
2. Establish by example the status quo elsewhere around Australia and in New Zealand
3. Establish what is currently being imposed and by whom in NSW
4. Develop a strategy to secure future Access Rights for Recreational Fishing
5. Arrive at recommendations that will improve and safeguard Recreational Fishing Access within a sustainable and well protected environment while safeguarding the Rights of all concerned
6. Identify new recreational fishing opportunities with secure access and rights.

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY continued:

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED TO DATE:

RFANSW has been successful in establishing with funding from the NSW Recreational Fishing Trust Funds a RFA NSW Angler Access Officer project.

The contracted Project Officer will initially work closely with all Industry & Investment NSW (I&I NSW) agencies and staff for around 18 months, as well as recreational fishers and other likeminded organisations throughout NSW.

RFA established a partnership with I&I NSW - Crown Lands supporting the NSW Angler Access project, where Crown Lands will provide suitable office support at its Newcastle office in Hunter Street, and at various regional Lands offices, along with training and additional project support of a senior Crown Lands employee based at the Lands Office in Parramatta to work co-operatively on recreational fishing angler access related issues within the greater Sydney metropolitan area.

The RFA Angler Access Project Establish was successful to establish within the NSW Crown Lands Act 1989 – Division 8¹ an additional purpose for public reserves and lands being - 'Recreational Fishing Reserves'.

The RFA Angler Access Project provided written and verbal submissions for the NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Recreational Fishing², instigated on the 24th November 2009 to inquire into, and report on the benefits and opportunities that could improve and enhance NSW recreational fishing opportunities representing major benefits for recreational fishing and licence holders in New South Wales.

Other submissions was also prepared and represented to the NSW Government, in particular the NSW Marine Parks Audit³ indicating the potential restrictions relating to recreational fishing access, in terms of established boundaries, the shift of effort, the shape and position of proposed sanctuary and habitat zones, and how these proposals impact an anglers ability to fish safely in varying weather conditions.

¹ NSW Crown Lands Act 1989 http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/cla1989134/

² NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Recreational Fishing
<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/EB8A92B2133CE7FCCA2576F80005C69E>

³ NSW Marine Parks Audit <http://www.marineparksaudit.nsw.gov.au/>
<http://www.marineparksaudit.nsw.gov.au/imagesDB/submissions/submission-s191-finalPooleRecFishingAllianceNSW2.pdf>

KEYWORDS: Recreational Fishing, Access

Consultation surrounding recreational fishing access has occurred throughout various parts of the recreational fishing sector, fisheries management agencies and political parties in New South Wales over the past several years. During these series of discussions and at more recent formal meetings involving representatives from the NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers (NSWCFA) and the Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW (RFANSW) a number of key issues relating to public access points, recreational fishing and terrestrial to public waterway access were identified for further action.

Discussions with Industry & Investment NSW (I&I NSW) Fisheries Managers, initially dealt with freshwater fishing access issues, which funded a Access Officer under the NSW Recreational Fishing Freshwater Trust Expenditure Committee RFFTEC approving a 3 year funding commitment which lead to the employment of the first Angling Access Officer⁴ to investigate, respond and safeguard recreational fishing angler access opportunities, as well as consider these as also public access points around inland water ways. This was closely followed by the Saltwater Expenditure Committee supporting a similar project covering coastal water ways. The NSW Trust Expenditure Committee's continue to fund both officers and their integral roles in retaining, and maintaining fishing access as part or enhancing recreational fishing opportunities in the future.

At the National Recreational Fishing Conference⁵, held in Canberra during 2008 Angler Access was identified and showcased as a major issue for all anglers nationally, for national fishing organisations and state/territory peak representative bodies. It continues to be raised at subsequent meetings and conferences where fishing access remains an issue of utmost importance, the retention and improvement of recreational fishing and angler access across land and over water, regardless of where it is, is paramount to the future of recreational fishing in Australia.

Access in the broader term, and recreational fishing rights, are slowly being whittled away in many areas, from direct and indirect decisions made by various government agencies, departments, local governments and well-meaning non-government organisations.

Following the successes being made by each Access Officer, RFANSW and NSWCFA were approached to investigate ways to expand and further enhance recreational fishing opportunities and angler access. A number of key project milestones had been reached by the Access officers in identifying and intervening in the possible Government disposal and sale of publicly owned Crown (Paper) Roads and Reserves adjoining or linking access to any fishable

⁴ NSW Fishing access and facilities, and the NSW Recreational Fishing Trusts Investment Plan 2008/09 - 2012/13
<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/fees/access-facilities>
http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0008/461942/Trust-Investment-Plan-March-2013-.pdf

⁵ 2008 Recreational Fishing Awards Ceremony and 2nd Recfishing Research National Workshop. Leonard Olyott and William Sawynok. Project No. 2008/336
http://publisher.onepixel.com.au/document_download.asp?service=6&set=23&document=499

water way. The loss of these would see fishing access greatly restricted or lost forever, if such sales proceeded, however that was the extent of these officers duties.

Discussions with NSW Fisheries Managers and the Access Officers led to the suggestion to conduct a forum and workshop, to establish recommendations that would bring about changes and clarify, improve, and safeguard recreational fishing and angler access for the future, particularly in the areas of Terrestrial, Aquatic and the equity around sharing our publicly owned Fish Resources.

The forum and workshop included participants from other states, and must include overseas input showcasing similar successful projects of other recreational fishing organisations associated with securing and improving angler access.

The model most talked about during the forum and workshop planning discussions and may provide a successful template was that which has been established by the Fish and Game New Zealand. This expansion of the theme to maximise the engagement of recreational anglers required some additional investment to cover more participants than originally planned, a larger venue and cover the travel & accommodation expenses for additional presenters.

The extension into hearing about and discussing the value adding and rewards of sound angler leadership and other stakeholders at this early stage would greatly facilitate a national approach to addressing angler access issues and resulted in greater coordination and cooperation through the shared insight of their successes and failures.

With any such process there comes the need to clearly state the relevant framework to establishing any forum outcomes by providing an existing insight into current government legislation and common law rights, in particular those currently under NSW legislations and regulation relating directly or indirectly to recreational fishing access and rights, from recognised independent legal experts on the subject.

Invitations for presentations from groups or organisations that encompassed angling activities who utilised public access points or publicly owned natural resources in a similar manner to fishing should be considered and included, like the NSW Game Council, along with other leading examples from elsewhere around Australia and New Zealand on 'Angler Access' and to hear their particular benefits and disadvantages of their systems.

I&I NSW Access Officer presentations would provide an insight into the departmental activities, along with a progressive update regarding Fresh and Saltwater fishing access issues to date, together with the challenges these officers are being confronted with on a daily basis, when seeking to secure such access to fishable waters via/over public lands or thoroughfares, unnamed (Paper) roads, track, national or state manage parks and reserves etc..

Other presentations would be invited from the likes of those with jurisdiction and ownership over such public land and water access, identifying their respective themes, and policies on this matter which would include land owner/occupiers, indigenous and recreational angler views, stating the responsibilities to be undertaken in return for reasonable and fair access in the three main areas.

Any material provided prior to the workshop was compiled as additional participant reading allowing for the top ten priority areas to be decided, which would form the basis of the workshop discussions and the project objectives.

The planned outcomes of the workshop would be:

- a proceedings document detailing the discussion around the top ten priority areas
- a draft generic strategy for addressing access issues in a consistent manner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW Inc. (RFANSW) would like to thank the following organisations and people for this projects support.

The funding sources being – the NSW Recreational Fishing Salt and Freshwater Expenditure Committee's and the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation for their funding support and encouragement in this project, leading to identifying the pathways forward for securing, retaining, maintaining and enhancing fishing access in the future.

Ian Cartwright from Thalassa Consulting as the facilitator, John Diplock from Hamata Consulting for his input and assistance, Warwick Watkins and staff at Crown Lands (formerly the Land and Property Management Authority) for their insight in utilising existing publicly owned assets under the Crown Lands Act objectives.

We also appreciate the time and support provided by all our guest speakers as noted and listed in the attendees list, as well as the recreational fishers who came from all walks of life, gave up a weekends fishing and relaxation to be in attendance at the forum and workshop, making sure the discussion was engaging and encompassed all facets of fishing access form many different perspectives.

Last but not least are the staff from I&I NSW, the members of the NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers and the Recreational Fishing Alliance who assisted greatly with the project from start to finish.

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BACKGROUND:

The aim of this project was to examine the issues around the ever changing environment relating to Angler Access across New South Wales.

In recent times recreational anglers have experienced a combination of circumstances that have been eroding, or threatening to be erode their overall fishing access. This is now one of the highest ranked priority issues for recreational fishing in NSW, funds from the NSW Recreational Fishing Licence Trusts have now funded a Fresh and Saltwater Access Managers, with the main objective of their duties to review, respond and action any 'land to water' angler access impacts, ensuring fair and reasonable angler access is retained allowing anglers to continue in their pursuits, to enjoy and experience the most favoured recreational pastime throughout Australia. Without evidence to suggest any order of priority, these circumstances generally can best be summed up as resulting from the likes of the following events: -

- Marine Parks and National Parks – Plans of Management and Zoning restrictions, not recognising or allowing recreational fishing
- Water Authorities – restricting access to stored water, these could be opened and managed, increasing metropolitan and regional recreational fishing opportunities
- Lands Department – selling off public lands ad hoc, without the retention of any formal 'public access point/areas of interest' network

strategy, ensuring the retention of other suitable areas apart from National Parks, Conservation Areas or the like allowing reasonable public access for bushwalkers, fossickers, kayakers/canoeists, anglers, horse riders etc.

- Primary producers - denial allowing anglers to access streams, rivers and water storage impoundments
- Environmental group representations –seeking claim to protect the environment from fishing, or specific areas for threatened/protected species or those possibly under threat
- Industrial pollution and State Significant developments – creating no-go or restricted fishing areas like, shipping channels, airport security
- High levels of water extraction exclusion zones used by irrigators, mining organisations, etc.
- Environmental impacts, and the list goes on.

NEED:

Recreational fishing access is continually under attack from many varied and differing angles as noted in the background for this project.

The NSW population participating in fishing appears to have dropped alarmingly from 30% to 20% of the total population, the 2003 National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey⁶ produced figures estimating 3.36 million Australians fished annually in 2000, with 30% being in NSW.

The national total recreational boat ownership was then listed as 925,466, with again the largest number of 307,813 being in NSW. In addition, overseas tourists who fished in Australia totalled just fewer than 200,000 in 2001.

To demonstrate the economic significance of recreational fishing the 2003 Survey stated the expenditure attributable to recreational fishing as being \$1,85M for 2001, \$554.2M being in NSW.

With this much at stake in terms of investment and participation, there is clearly a need to address issues.

Access is identified as a national priority for research and investment by Recfishing Research (a joint initiative of Recfish Australia and FRDC) as well as other peak representative organisation R&D strategies including VRFish (Victoria's peak recreational fishing body).

Following on from the progress being made by NSW DPI, NSW RFA and NSW CFA regarding safeguarding and improving recreational angler access to all areas, the framework for the forum is to establish an early insight into the current legislation and common NSW laws in regard to access from a recognised

⁶ The 2003 National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey. Henry, G.W. and Lyle, J.M.
<http://www.daff.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/recfishsurvey>

independent legal expert on the subject.

Invitations for presentations from the NSW Game Council, and leading examples from elsewhere around Australia and New Zealand on 'angler access' and their particular benefits and disadvantages of their system will be sought.

I&I NSW would also provide an insight and progress update with regards to fresh and saltwater access together with the challenges they are being confronted with.

Other presentations would be invited from the likes of those with jurisdiction over land and water access, identifying their respective policies on this matter which would include indigenous and recreational angler views, stating the responsibilities to be undertaken in return for reasonable and fair access in the three main areas of Terrestrial, Aquatic and the equity in sharing Fish Resources.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Clearly establish what the law and entitlements are in fact for NSW and Recreational Fishers
2. Establish by example the status quo elsewhere around Australia and in New Zealand
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6. Identify new recreational fishing opportunities with secure access and rights.

METHOD:

The themes for the forum and workshops, presenters, and guest speakers were discussed and developed by the RFA steering committee in consultation with NSW DPI, the facilitator, Recfish Australia members and industry representatives. The forum and workshop program can be found at **Appendix 5**.

Invitations to present, or participate were sent to all states and territory national recreational fishing bodies, fisheries and many land agencies, research bodies and industry groups.

Invitations were also extended to RFA's NSW Future Recreational Fishing Leaders, and researchers from various educational and research institutes in the fields of marine, aquatic and law. Forum and Workshop attendee's can be seen at **Appendix 4**.

The Day 1 program consisted of a number of sessions, with presentations covering the three key theme access areas of, Terrestrial and Aquatic Access and the equity in sharing Fish Resources.

The presentations centered on securing the future of recreational fishing access in NSW, and allowed other states/territories to present their experiences and knowledge from state peak representative bodies. Additional input was also provided from other fisheries management agencies, and similar representational organisations within NSW, and from New Zealand. Presenters and presentation summaries can be found at **Appendix 2**.

Day 1 ended with an evening dinner, where the guest speaker provided an interesting and engaging insight into the NSW Crown Lands Act and subsequent regulations, and how the Land and Property Management Authority LPMA were seeking assistance from like minded community groups to secure the ongoing public use, care, control and management of publicly owned assets throughout NSW.

Day 1 Summary

Rod Young – NSW Farmers Assoc. shared the concerns of farmers and the troubles they had experienced on the land, areas of farmer concerns were; fence damage, gates not left as they were open/closed leading to stock loss or unwarranted movement, campfires left smoldering with the potential to cause bushfires, and the ever present anglers leaving their rubbish left behind, anglers challenging farmers freehold or leasehold rights, and the erosion of common society values such as respect, trust and courtesy

Rodney Tonkin – provided an overview of 'land to water' fishing access, particularly relating to several freshwater bodies where anglers had to get to a waterway and then stand somewhere to fish in any waters, anglers who used various types of water craft still had to access the water from land, then had to negotiate barriers established by farmers for stock control that crossed many waterways

A/Prof Warwick Gullet – University of Wollongong. Provided an insight into black holes and complex nature of NSW State Legislation, the Acts and Regulations that allowed or disallowed reasonable angler access.

Frank Prokop – EO Recfishwest – delved into the depths and complex nature of how to consider firstly, then share the 'fish resource pie', being that of a countries publicly owned and managed natural fish resources, between so many stakeholders and management agencies, leaving the international scene of free to roam traveling fish for another day

Bryce Johnson - CE Fish & Game New Zealand – provided his insight into a successful angler access system that works well, and continues to improve in leaps and bounds, how this is supported by local and visiting anglers, and managed through collaboration, communication and ongoing improvements, as their public and freehold lands legislative framework allows greater latitude

Steven Hurt – NSW Game Council – as the Operations Manager shared the trials and tribulations of securing the right to recreationally hunt in state forests and on some public reserves, be that for pleasure/sport, or to control the increasing numbers of feral animals

Cameron Westaway and Alistair McBurnie – I&I NSW – updated NSW recreational fishers and others as to what the NSW recreational fishing licence money was doing and developing for freshwater angling access in NSW, it had already delivered 'A Guide to Stocked Lakes and Dams in New South Wales', negotiated and maintained fishing

access in several freshwater storages, and responded to potential fishing restrictions in National Parks, local government areas etc.

Al McGlashin – Media and fishing author/photographer – provide the insight in to why anglers going fishing, for food or sport, as it is not just about getting outdoors

Steve Samuels – President NSWCFR – share his experiences and thoughts into how the Monaro Acclimatisation Society has and continues to operate its own Lands Trust Board, what should be expected if a NSW Angler Access or Fishing Reserves Trust Board was established

Warwick Watkins AM– CE NSW Lands and Property Management - was the evenings dinner guest speaker, he provided an overview of his Departments and staff activities, covering Crown (Paper) Roads, the Coastal Reserves System, submerged lands of our rivers, lakes and ocean under state control, and uses of Public Reserves and Land to benefit the public and hopefully recreational fishers

The Day 2 program started with a facilitated open floor discussion, delivering a number of key actions from the Day 1 program.

Attendees were then allocated group colours and divided off to engage in open roundtable discussions within each group, ensuring that all participants were equally encouraged to discuss the key actions listed, provide suggestions or a way to handle each action, these were logged on butchers paper, then presented to the whole group where questions were raised and additional fine tuning of each suggestion occurred.

Workshop group outcomes can be found at **Appendix 3**.

Day 2 Summary

The final phase was then to work through the suggestions, deciphering a final priority list of actions, and deliberate over how these actions would be progressed in the future and by whom.

These are detailed in the remaining parts of this report, and **Appendices 2 & 3**.

RESULTS/DISCUSSION:

Clearly establish what the law and entitlements are in fact for NSW and Recreational Fishers

The presentations provided to the forum the past and current situations, based around the current NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994, and recognised that the Act lacked any sound recognition of recreational fishing, or the right to go and fish recreationally, within the body of the Act.

NSW FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

3 Objects of Act⁷

(1) *The objects of this Act are to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of the State for the benefit of present and future generations.*

(2) *In particular, the objects of this Act include:*

(a) *to conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats, and*

(b) *to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation, and*

(c) *to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity, and, consistently with those objects:*

(d) *to promote viable commercial fishing and aquaculture industries, and*

(e) *to promote quality recreational fishing opportunities, and*

(f) *to appropriately share fisheries resources between the users of those resources, and*

(g) *to provide social and economic benefits for the wider community of New South Wales, and*

(h) *to recognise the spiritual, social and customary significance to Aboriginal persons of fisheries resources and to protect, and promote the continuation of, Aboriginal cultural fishing.*

Note : *At common law, the public has a right to fish in the sea, the arms of the sea and in the tidal reaches of all rivers and estuaries. The public has no common law right to fish in non-tidal waters-the right to fish in those waters belongs to the owner of the soil under those waters. However, the public may fish in non-tidal waters if the soil under those waters is Crown land. In the case of non-tidal waters in rivers and creeks, section 38 declares that the public has a right to fish despite the private ownership of the bed of the river or creek. However, the right to fish in tidal or non-tidal waters is subject to any restriction imposed by this Act.*

This issue was dealt with by A/Prof Warwick Gullet in his presentation which encouraged discussion about securing the future of recreational fishing in NSW, note the foot note applied to the Objects of the Act framework above.

It was evident that this requires several major amendments to the current NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994, along with other associated legislative and regulatory frameworks, thus recognising, strengthening and securing recreational fishing, by contemplating what recreational fishers/angler rights maybe in terms of sharing access to the states publicly owned fish resources in our oceans, rivers, streams and water storage impoundments, and how those may be accessed within our states complex public and freehold land management practices and regulations.

Establish by example the status quo elsewhere around Australia and in New Zealand

It was evident that NSW is similar to other states and lacks the cohesion of all recreational fishers supporting and being part of one well organised and structured advocacy representational recreational fishing peak body.

⁷ FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/fma1994193/s3.html

This appears to be a difficult and complex task to establish in terms of the models studied from around Australia.

Capturing the actual and ever changing recreational fishing angler participation population is a major challenge to be faced, as anglers fall into two basic categories; either as a 'user pays' where recreational fishing licenses or access fees are charged, or the 'exempt' by law.

Or in the case where no fishing licence or access permit exists, allows 100% of the recreational fishing demographic to fish for free. This will be interesting to watch in the coming years as other states and territories budgets are squeezed and consider alternative means to assist government funding, there may even be the possibly for the Commonwealth to explore the pros and cons around a national form of cost recovery, user pays concept.

Other State and Territory Fisheries Management Acts and Regulations provided similar FMA Objects, two examples follow are;

Victoria's **FISHERIES ACT 1995 - SECT 3⁸**

Objectives of Act

The objectives of this Act are—

- (a) to provide for the management, development and use of Victoria's fisheries, aquaculture industries and associated aquatic biological resources in an efficient, effective and ecologically sustainable manner;
- (b) to protect and conserve fisheries resources, habitats and ecosystems including the maintenance of aquatic ecological processes and genetic diversity;
- (c) to promote sustainable commercial fishing and viable aquaculture industries and quality recreational fishing opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations;
- (d) to facilitate access to fisheries resources for commercial, recreational, traditional and non-consumptive uses;

S. 3(e) substituted by No. 108/2003 s. 23.

- (e) to promote the commercial fishing industry and to facilitate the rationalisation and restructuring of the industry;

- (f) to encourage the participation of resource users and the community in fisheries management.

S. 3A inserted by No. 35/2009 s. 27.

and,

Western Australia's **FISH RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994 - SECT 3⁹**

3. Objects

(1) The objects of this Act are —

- (a) to develop and manage fisheries and aquaculture in a sustainable way; and
- (b) to share and conserve the State's fish and other aquatic resources and their habitats for the benefit of present and future generations.

(2) Those objects will be achieved by these means in particular —

- (a) conserving fish and protecting their environment;
- (b) ensuring that the impact of fishing and aquaculture on aquatic fauna and their habitats is ecologically sustainable and that the use of all aquatic resources is carried out in a sustainable manner;

⁸ Victoria FISHERIES ACT 1995

http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/fa1995110/

⁹ Western Australia FISH RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol_act/frma1994256/

- (c) enabling the management of fishing, aquaculture, tourism that is reliant on fishing, aquatic eco-tourism and associated non-extractive activities that are reliant on fish and the aquatic environment;
- (d) fostering the sustainable development of commercial and recreational fishing and aquaculture, including the establishment and management of aquaculture facilities for community or commercial purposes;
- (e) achieving the optimum economic, social and other benefits from the use of fish resources;
- (f) enabling the allocation of fish resources between users of those resources, their reallocation between users from time to time and the management of users in relation to their respective allocations;
- (g) providing for the control of foreign interests in fishing, aquaculture and associated industries;
- (h) enabling the management of fish habitat protection areas and the Abrolhos Islands reserve.

New Zealand, has formed an interesting partnership with the Fish and Game groups to share a coordinated shared management approach towards each sectors objectives and roles in the ongoing development of how recreational fishing and game hunting is managed and pursued, maximising the benefits and public returns back to New Zealand's by promoting it as great fishing and hunting tourism destination globally.

Legislation controlling fishing and hunting in New Zealand and Fish & Game councils can be found at www.legislation.govt.nz

Specifically view:

- [Conservation Act 1987](#)
- [Wildlife Act 1953](#)
- [Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983](#)
- [Wildlife Regulations 1955](#)
- [Fish and Game Council Election Regulations 1990](#)
- [New Zealand Game Bird Habitat Stamp Regulations 1993](#)
- [Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987](#)

Establish what is currently being imposed and by whom in NSW

Imposing changes relating to recreational fishing activities are generally managed by I&I NSW Fisheries for salt and freshwater fishing, however there are several other Departments and many Local Government Agencies that indirectly see their legislative frameworks, management of public lands under the Crown Lands Act and councils under the Local Government Act and individual ordinances which do impact recreational fishing activities and access, this is generally applied by restricting access e.g. between sunset and sunrise due to disturbing the local neighbourhood, or the banning of fishing outright listing the activity as anti-social.

CASE STUDIES:

The issue of Crown (Paper) Roads as 'public access points' and important recreational fishing accesses was considered under part of the forum discussion lead by Cameron Westaway and Alistair McBurnie.

Two other studies were being investigated by RFA committee members at the

time of the angler access forum and workshop, and provided commentary as to how access is threatened and removed by other sectors of our community, sometimes this is just redirecting the amenity and benefits to others, however this shifts the problem elsewhere without addressing the main causes, in this case it is some inconsiderate recreational fisher being noisy and leaving their recreational fishing mess/waste behind.

1. Crown Public (Paper) Roads

Crown public roads provide lawful access to other public lands and waterways for fishers. These roads are part of the State's public road network and are generally not formed, often referred to as 'paper roads'. The Public or angler can use these roads legally to access any public lands or local waterway throughout the state, however one has to be confident that you are within your legal rights and are using a valid Lands plan or map showing such as most are miss-aligned, tend to have no formal identification, and generally have not been surveyed. In addition many are unreconstructed roads which can still offer a legal form of access to the some great fishing spots in a local water way.

Many of these paper roads also hold an Enclosure Permit over them by the local farmer or landholder, that allows the roads to be enclosed for certain purposes, subject to the payment of an annual rent. The permission to enclose the road alleviates the need of occupants having to fence the road out of their property, showing the actual access thoroughfare. However an enclosure permit does not provide the holder with any title to the Crown road, requires that the land must remain available for access if required and authorises the land to be used for grazing only.

Crown Lands has a responsibility to ensure that any use of Crown roads is legally authorised under the Crown Lands Act 1989 and/or the Roads Act 1993. Penalties exist for any unauthorised use of Crown land including the enclosure, occupation, construction, unlawful obstruction or any other use of Crown roads.

The NSW Recreational Fishing Freshwater Trust has funded a Fisheries Manager - Access Officer to assess the existing or potential recreational fishing use of all proposed crown road closures as part of their duties. NSW Fisheries receives several hundred of these per year which could be expanded in coming years to several thousand requiring both a desktop and on-ground complete assessment.

Where road closure applications may have an impact on recreational fishing the following process is followed.

1. Once a Crown road closure application is received and its status confirmed it is advertised in local print media. Adjoining land holders, relevant utility providers and other government agencies are notified.
2. From this date there are 28 days to lodge a submission.
3. Crown Lands commences a centralised referencing process with NSW Fisheries and other relevant government agencies to identify related issues including access requirements.
4. Crown Lands and Fisheries share information and spatial data where available.

5. After the 28 days, all submissions received are examined and a decision is made on the merits of each application.
6. Extensions of time can be sought by Fisheries or anglers where it is considered additional assessment is necessary.
7. Possible outcomes of application include approval to close, approval to close with easement for access or refusal of application.

2. Sydney Harbour Commuter Wharves

The City of Canada Bay Council area where a ban on recreational fishing was already implemented without notice from sunset to sunrise, due to the residential complaints of noisy fishers on the adjacent waterfront public reserve to the high density housing. This has not lead to any further fishing restrictions being placed on the local commuter wharf¹⁰ due to RFA's ongoing commitment, and working with recreational fishers, NSW Maritime, Ferry Operators, NSW Fisheries and the local community under the Clean Safe Commuter Wharves initiative, and

3. Infrastructure opportunities enhancing the public's amenity whilst excluding some

The construction of an expensive new over-water and rocky platform pedestrian walkway along Cudgen Creek, once again adjacent to high rise and high density housing in Kingscliff by Tweed Shire Council¹¹, which did result in the total banning of recreational fishing from the entire length of the raised structure.

Develop a strategy to secure future Access Rights for Recreational Fishing

The difficulty appears that many recreational fishers and government agencies are generally unaware of changes occurring locally or state wide due to the limitations of community engagement, or they unwilling to engage in proactive sourcing, consultation and discussions in any early development and planning stages notified locally or through state planning processes.

The then leaves the majority of angler access issues being reactive once/when advised that changes will be, or have occurred to accessing their favourite fishing spot has now changed significantly, and the point to engage and consult has long past, generally being support by a select or limited community view.

This is generally viewed as apathy within the recreational fishing ranks, or the reliance on a few dedicated recreational fishers doing the hard yards representing the interests of the local, regional or states anglers in many issues and causes, from local.

The forum and workshop provided their support behind assisting the RFA of NSW to start engaging NSW I&I and the Minister for Fisheries, to further develop a fishing community engagement strategy which would investigate a suitable way forward to provide that advocacy representational role and

¹⁰ <http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/stink-over-fishing-may-lead-to-harbour-ban-20100402-rijy6.html>

¹¹ <http://www.farnorthcoaster.com.au/news/7629/cudgen-creek-boardwalk-and-cycleway-open-in-time-for-christmas/>

recognise the efforts of the Alliance. Alternatively it may result in establishing stakeholder panel to look at a combined funded and resourced representative body or authority for recreational fishing, or sharing such with an established like-minded outdoor interest group e.g. the NSW Game Council.

Arrive at recommendations that will improve and safeguard Recreational Fishing Access within a sustainable and well protected environment while safeguarding the Rights of all concerned

The forum provided several recommendations and unanimously supported a number of key actions that must be prioritised and followed through by;

NSW Fisheries, Recreational fishers, Fishing clubs and Organisations, the Fishing Tackle and Service delivery sector, Charter boat operators and Fishing guides, and the Alliance.

Ensuring New South Wales develops a world class recreational fishery for all and everyone to enjoy and experience, covering our inland freshwater streams and impoundments, to our coastal brackish saltwater rivers, estuaries, beaches and rock platforms, to our inshore and offshore waters in the future.

1. Securing and enhancing recreational opportunities and fishing related access to salt and freshwater bodies of water for the purpose of recreational fishing.
2. Develop a sound profile for a Representative Statewide Peak Recreational Fishing Body, Authority or Trust which can provided fisheries management responsibilities, secure and hold fishing related public assets or public lands relevant to recreational fishing access as a board of management, directors or trustees.
3. Develop suitable strategies and form partnerships with key government agencies, relevant fishing industry groups and recreational fishers, to identify recreational fishing access issues, and expand the recreational fishing experience and opportunities.

Identify new recreational fishing opportunities with secure access and rights.

There has been an evolving list that fishers have, where recreational fishing in any form and fishers have been locked out off. These additional recreational fishing opportunities utilise the vast network of public water/land access points, some already have reasonable facilities used primarily for maintenance and site management. These potential opportunities could easily be explored, assessed and managed in many different ways, ensuring the prime objective of the location is meet, and any recreational fishing objectives in a limited, restricted or through open access is well managed.

Several case studies were provided during the forum, and the workshop explored these areas, listing a number of opportunities that could easily be expanded if the resourcing and funding would be provided to investigate and negotiate the changes required to legislation and current government

management practices, carry out any risk/threat assessments, do any required research and monitoring, then modify any approvals or management requirements.

There are also opportunities to be explored with the ongoing use of public land, through the use of public private partnerships, or solely privately owned 'fishouts or fishing opportunities' on private land with limited or public access, similar to some Fish Hatcheries, Bed and Breakfast and holiday accommodation providers who specialise in offering specific fishing opportunities.

Freshwater

Utilising the use or drinking water, water storage areas; such as Prospect Reservoir/Dam, Warragamba Dam, both which are in easy reach for Sydneysiders.

The use of other country primary or secondary water storages used for local towns and communities where fishing and other activities are currently not allowed to occur.

Public Parklands which have extensive or large water bodies as part of their features and attractions; With some minor changes and infrastructure improvements such areas could cater for all ages and disabilities with restricted and controlled access for meeting the health needs and benefits for such outdoor therapeutic activities.

Consider developing 'fishing or species related fishing trails' in NSW; Following the New Zealand model in use, and that which is currently being developed for Tasmania inland waterways, through involving the local community and angling clubs, identifying local fishing access points that use either public or private lands and lead to productive streams with natural or stocked fish could significantly improve regional tourism, and family or individual fishing opportunities. NSW Fisheries is continually discussing and has already implement a number of 'trout fishing experiences' for several key waters in the Snowy Mountains region.

Saltwater

Utilising some parts of our coastal estuaries and waterways as fenced off 'fishouts'; There are many examples where fenced off safe swimming areas are provided, so why could we not establish the same form of a 'public fishout'. Parents and families could easily access such areas which would have great multi use facilities, which could improve fishing opportunities and the expectation of catching a fish.

BENEFITS:

During the first day of the event there were a number of presentations which provided a valuable insight and a wealth of information of what was been tackled by the I&I NSW Trust Funded Access Managers, what and how fishing

and hunting representation operates in New Zealand, and how farmers here in NSW should be approached with the view to allowing access across private property or leasehold land so you may be able to have a fish along the bank of a local river or stream.

The issue of Equity and Resource sharing was complex and difficult to attain any direction during the facilitated discussion; it varies greatly from state to state/territory, and shifted between state and commonwealth waters. The main issues were how to understand and record participation, catch and effort, discard and the investment of recreational fishers. The other aspect of potential Co-Management arrangements in the future and how such resources could/would be managed and shared was also very complex and really required a number of consultative workshops in the future with, and between all stakeholders.

That evening at dinner there where several great discussion occurring generated by the days events. Then the guest speaker for the evening was Warwick Watkins AM, being the Chief Executive of the Lands and Property Management Authority LPMA who presented a wealth of information and his thoughts about a number of issues were the LPMA could assist the NSW fishers and any organisation who choose to establish a Reserves Trust Board and administer, manage, improve and use such public lands to the benefit of the NSW public, on behalf of the LPMA under the Crown Lands Act. A number of key points were delivered as to the power of the Act and its underwriting regulations which involved the recently announced establishment of Regional Crown Reserves along the NSW Coastline.

The following morning a number of new participants arrived from the Game Council of NSW bolstering the numbers even further and bringing with them their views and skills on how a proposed organisational structure may work for recreational fishing in NSW, as well as adding their insight into a number of groups as they relayed their access issues that directly impact hunters too.

This would provide a developing pathway and potential guide to securing fishing access for any group in relation to publicly owned reserves and lands under the Crown Lands Act is one way, and removes the potential loss of such valuable assets should a government decide disposing such public lands, or the reducing access by vesting such land into existing or creating new National Parks that may eventuate restricting access to any such fishable watercourses throughout NSW.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

There are a number of issues that will require additional resourcing, research, funding and assistance to develop and improve, policies and frameworks to support and enhance recreational fishing and angler access, that will eventually lead to the legislative and regulatory framework changes required to deliver improved recreational fishing recognition, advocacy and representational opportunities in NSW.

PLANNED OUTCOMES:

The forum and workshop delivered the following outcomes;

- Provided an event for recreational fishers and fisheries managers to exchange ideas about the direction of recreational fishing and angler access in the future. This proved beneficial to both recreational fishers and management agencies and received overwhelming support from all attendees.
- Provided direction for the Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW to expand, engage government agencies and politicians, seeking to investigate ways of securing recreational fishing and angler access in NSW, whilst increasing its support as the peak volunteer recreational fishing representative advocacy group in NSW.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS:

This project sought to bring together a wide range of participants who had varied backgrounds to discuss the future of recreational fishing access.

The project provided several clear objectives of what it hoped to achieve which revolved around a shared vision for the future of recreational fishing access in NSW and Australia through the shared vision being;

Responsible access to public natural resources for recreational enjoyment and sustainable use in all waters.

The forum showcased to the mix of recreational anglers, fisheries managers and scientists, and experts, their willingness to share ideas with the NSW Trust Funded Access Officers, and they shared how they have been handling the complex nature associated around access issues, between landholders, local, state and sometimes commonwealth agencies.

The forum presenters were constrained to a range of access themes and the terms of what was presented, this helped to focus the forum and workshop participants to obtaining outcomes that would be useful in any future action plan.

Participants listened intently expanding their knowledge greatly on where and how the NSW recreational licence funds are gathered and expended via an ever evolving 5 year structured Investment Plan, which was to enhance and improve recreational fishing opportunities in NSW. A number of presentations highlighted several key projects in fresh and saltwater, from the various platforms of environment & conservation, research and fisheries management.

Below are the 'Access Workshop outcomes', followed by 'Who does what' which has provided the basis of this projects recommendations.

Access Workshop Outcomes

1. Securing and enhancing access to salt and freshwater for recreational fishing requires urgent and concerted action by recreational fishers and the government.
2. Immediate recognition of a Peak Recreational Fishing Body to secure and hold management responsibilities for public lands relevant to recreational fishing access as trustee is essential.
3. The Recreational Fishing Alliance is best placed to assume this role, and with an expanded and inclusive charter should seek Ministerial recognition as a NSW Peak Recreational Fishing Body.
4. The Recreational Fishing Alliance should make immediate application to the Recreational Fishing Trusts for funding to facilitate the securing of access for all recreational fishers in NSW.
5. The Recreational Fishing Alliance should work with Industry and Investment NSW to expedite the process of securing recreational fishing access.
6. The Recreational Fishing Alliance will produce a business plan identifying its role as a service delivery and advocacy entity, and clarifying the separation of these activities from the statutory responsibilities of ACoRF.
7. The Recreational Fishing Alliance will work with the NSW government to strengthen the rights of recreational fishers through legislative amendment and the dedication of relevant Crown Lands.

Who does what

- resourcing stewardship over access is beyond the capabilities of volunteers alone
- RFA to make immediate application to the Trusts for funds for the access stewardship project
- RFA to employ an appropriately skilled coordinator to manage this project
- may be possible to modify current trust funded governance project and/or re-prioritise other I&I staff to assist
- current support networks such as the Game Council may provide direction and assistance (but resources are limited)
- MAS and CFA to distribute a “how to do it” manual to assist recreational fishing organisations to become trustees of Crown Reserves
- RFA to be the media contact and to inform the public and government of the outcomes of this forum.

REFERENCES:

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Project No. 2008/336

http://publisher.onepixel.com.au/document_download.asp?service=6&set=23&document=499

NSW Recreational Fishing Trusts Investment Plan 2008/09 - 2012/13

http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/309568/RFT-Investment-Plan-Mar-2010.pdf

NSW Fishing access and facilities

<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/fees/access-facilities>

Investing for tomorrow's fish: the FRDC's Research, Development and Extension Plan 2010–2015

<http://www.frdc.com.au/research/current-plan>

NSW Parliament - Recreational Fishing Inquiry

<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/AD8A68508B48CC13CA25767E000BD393>

Recfishing Research Business Plan Edition 3 2009/10

www.recfishingresearch.org/.../RR%20Business%20Plan%20e3%20v4.pdf

Recfishing Research Business Plan Edition 2 June 2008

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The 2003 National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey. Henry, G.W. and Lyle, J.M.

<http://www.daff.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/recfishsurvey>

APPENDIX 1

Project Steering Committee

Malcolm Poole, Chairman Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW Inc.

Rodney Tonkin, past President NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers Inc.

John Diplock – Hamata Consulting

Cameron Westaway - Industry & Investment NSW - Senior Fisheries Manager –
Inland Fisheries

Alistair McBurnie – Industry & Investment NSW - Fisheries Manager -
Recreational Access Freshwater

Facilitator

Ian Cartwright, Thalassa Consulting

Master of Ceremonies at the evening dinner

Malcolm Poole and Rodney Tonkin

APPENDIX 2

Presenters and Presentation Summaries

Rod Young NSW Farmers Association

- access issues for farmers and current access practices
- management of national parks and the need for recreational fisher involvement
- recreational fishers need to work with landowners

Rodney Tonkin Council of Freshwater Anglers

- legal objectives, responsibilities and codes of practice
- need for legislative change
- scientific evidence required
- compromise and consensus required

A/Prof Dr Warwick Gullett University of Wollongong

- legal basis for access to the sea from the Magna Carta
- Inland access by acquiescence
- interaction with other rights e.g. navigation
- implications of native title and High Court decisions on the right to fish
- legal precedents affecting access
- Common law and the power of Parliament
- uncertainty under S38 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994

Frank Prokop RecfishWest

- recreational fishers are the largest invisible industry in Australia
- recreational fishers as conservationists
- difficulties in resource sharing and fair reallocation
- need property rights and a coordinating central body to negotiate for anglers

Bryce Johnson New Zealand Fish & Game

- history of Fish & Game in New Zealand
- opposition of saltwater anglers to fishing licence
- sale of hunting and fishing rights prohibited
- open access to crown conservation estate
- navigable rivers are open access
- trespass only after being told to go
- Walking Access Act 2008 and the Walking Access Commission
- need strategic allies, political champions, access opposing views and develop rebuttals

Steve Hurt NSW Game Council

- secure access to 400 State forests
- 10,750 licensed hunters in NSW
- of 127,000 firearms licences issued with vermin control only 7% have taken out hunting licences
- insurance provided with general hunting licence
- everyone needs written permission to shoot on public and private lands

Alistair McBurnie I&I NSW

- iconic reserve strategy
- lack of overarching legislation requiring angler access consideration
- impacts of draft plans and management and road closures
- illegal signage restricting access
- reinstating TSR signs may help

Brian van der Walt I&I NSW

- Mimosa Rocks National Park example
- options for ownership of submerged land in recreational fishing havens
- access for disabled anglers must be addressed

Graeme White I&I NSW

- background to national MPA strategy
- sanctuary zones only 6.7% of state waters
- import from anglers is used in the zoning process
- recognized strong dissatisfaction from anglers with previous marine park consultation and the need to change

Neil Morrow Tasmanian Inland Fisheries (presented by A. McBurnie)

- Sportfishing Tourism Development and Marketing Plan
- public liability by IFS
- 40 access license agreement signed with landowners, 60 signs and 70 styles
- linkage with tourism the key to accessing funds

Chris Makepeace AFANT

- access -- physical, permission, resource share
- successful outcomes through negotiation with aboriginal landowners
- recent decisions mean that non-aboriginal people will require a permit to fish more than 80% of the NT coastline
- NT government assumed responsibility to negotiate for access without permit or payment
- restricted access forces more effort into less area
- ongoing barramundi buyback would reduce 18 licences to 10
- resource sharing for Spanish mackerel between sectors as a failure

Pat Dwyer I&I NSW

- clarified statutory and advocacy roles
- provided examples of changes to developments to provide access
- Recreational Fishing Haven Guardian Program
- Fish Habitat Action Plans involving anglers
- minimal intervention applies to Intermittently Closing and Opening Lagoons (ICOL)

Al McGlashin Fishing Journalist

- the message is not getting it to the media
- fishing media is preaching to the converted
- need to sell successes like the tagging program
- use propaganda to fight propaganda
- provide quality contentious material to news programs with pictures and text
- make better use of celebrities
- form coalitions with other organisations

Steve Samuels Council of Freshwater Anglers

- sell-off of Crown lands opposed by Monaro Acclimatisation Society (MAS)
- MAS now Trustee for Crown Reserve at Paddy's Corner Jindabyne
- MAS secured against third party claims
- successful negotiations with landowners on the Thredbo river for access building on the Reserve Trustee process
- 5000 km of reserve river frontage in the South open for consideration
- Tillegra Dam on the Williams R. negotiated offset to closure
- challenge to the meeting " what will you have done in 12 months?"

Warwick Watkins Director General Land and Property Management Authority

- identified opportunities for enhanced access through the management of Crown Reserves, and the new Regional Crown Reserves along the NSW coastline
- provided encouragement to fishing clubs and organisations to be proactive in identifying important fishing locations accessed through the Crown estate
- highlighted opportunities to join trustees to protect the interests of recreational fishers
- described the process for recreational fishers to assume responsibility for Crown reserves as trustees
- recommended linkages with the Department of Lands locally and regionally to facilitate this process

APPENDIX 3

Workshop Outcomes

Group 1

- risk assessment model for MPAs
- co-management for lands
- tenure for water including trusteeships
- recognition across government of importance of recreational access
- promotion of recreational fishing benefits especially for tourism
- partnerships and communication of recruiting as a conservation outcome

Group 2

- enshrined an unalienable right to fish
- provide a legislative framework
- genuine co-management
- regional representation
- appeals mechanism for decisions

Group 3

- a unified voice
- ongoing recreational fishing access
- enhancement of fisheries
- partnerships with industry
- clear objectives and timelines that are achievable

Group 4

- enduring access to oceans, estuaries and freshwater
- effective voice
- stakeholder partnerships
- ongoing and sustainable funding base

Group 5

- maintained and improved access everywhere
- stronger recreational fishing rights
- ownership and recognition
- secure funding
- a cogent and consistent message

Vision

Responsible access to the public natural resources for recreational enjoyment and sustainable use in all waters.

Goals

1. effective representation at all levels
2. effective communication of the clear message
3. secure and enduring rights of access to all waters for recreational fishing
4. strategic relationships with key stakeholders
5. management control over access and resources
6. secure funding in perpetuity

Action Plans

1. **Effective representation at all levels**

- need a structured organisation, consider other models e.g. NZ Fish & Game, NSW Game Council
- secure immediate government recognition of a recreational fishing representative Peak Body in New South Wales
- Recreational Fishing Alliance is best placed to deliver in New South Wales and Recfish Australia at a national level
- effective engagement with other stakeholders through joining, and project partnerships
- seek improved recognition of the importance of recreational fishing by New South Wales government

2. **Effective communication of a clear message**

- media and branding must be positive and proactive
- consistent and professional communication output required
- targeted education campaigns with qualified and accredited trainers
- capacity building of professionals and volunteers

3. **Secure and enduring rights of access for recreational fishing**

- indemnity for recreational fishers on private lands
- offsets to recreational fishing for lost waters and access
- legislative package to strengthen S38 and clarify definitions

4. **Strategic relationships with key entities**

- identify key stakeholders e.g. landowners, conservation groups and relevant government agencies

- take the recreational fishing vision and goals to them, identifying supporters and develop rebuttal arguments
- find political champions or create your own

5. Co-management of access points, reserves and resources

- obtain stewardship over prioritised lands and waters
- improve access to areas currently inaccessible through a risk management process
- foster co-management based on community benefits including appropriate allocation

6. Secure funding in perpetuity

- engaged Minister to secure funding for a Peak Body
- to be funded the Peak Body must be inclusive with wide representation
- Peak Body must work with government (no questions without notice)
- adopt a principle of transparent engagement with government (no surprises)
- need MOUs with other stakeholder groups
- RFA to initially seek funding for stewardship of access proposals
- develop a longer term funding strategy for the Peak Body including growth in service provision
- carpe diem - the time to do it is now

APPENDIX 4

Attendees List

First Name	Second Name	Organisation /Position	Forum Position
Robert	Audsley	NSW Fish Care Volunteer	Participant
Stuart	Beal	NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers - Hon Solicitor	Participant
Gail	Begbie	NSWFL Future Leader in Recreational Fishing participant	Participant
Gavin	Beveridge	NSWFL Future Leader in Recreational Fishing participant	Participant
Robert	Borsack	Game Council of NSW Chairman	Participant
Mel	Brown	Underwater Skindivers & Fishermen's Association	Participant
Hon. Robert	Brown MLC	The Shooters Party	Participant
Laurie	Brown	Minister for Lands Ministerial Advisor	Dinner Guest
John	Burgess	Australian National Sportfishing Association - National	Participant
Ian	Cartwright	Thalassa Consulting Pty Ltd	Facilitator
Max	Castle	ACoRF Representative Vice President RFANSW	Participant
Joe	Chidiac	Sydney Angler Website - avid recreational fisher	Participant
John	Cole	JC Fly Fishing	Participant
Dr. Phil	Creagh	Narooma Port Committee Chairman	Participant
Radge	Diakiw	NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers	Participant
John	Diplock	Hamata Pty Ltd Consulting	Participant
Patrick	Dwyer	I & I NSW Conservation Manager North	Speaker
Gary	Flack	SARFAC Executive Member	Participant
Terry	Flanagan	Minister for Lands Senior Policy Advisor Rural Affairs	Formal Guest
Ian	Freeman	NSWFL Future Leader in Recreational Fishing participant	Participant
A/Prof. Warwick	Gullet	Wollongong University Faculty of Law	Speaker
Peter	Hammer	Sydney Angler - recreational fisher	Participant
Malcolm	Holland	Telegraph Newspaper	Participant
John	Humphries	ACoRF Representative	Participant
Steve	Hurst	Game Council of NSW Operations Manager	Speaker
Phil	Ingram	Anglers Action Group President	Participant
Adrian	Jeloudev	NSWFL North Shore Underwater Club Secretary	Participant
Bryce	Johnson	Fish & Game New Zealand	Speaker
Stan	Konstantaras	Australian National Sportfishing Association - NSW	Participant
Judy	Lynne	Sunfish Qld Executive Officer	Participant
Chris	Makepeace	Amateur Fishermens' Association Northern Territory Executive Officer	Speaker
Alistair	McBurnie	I & I NSW Recreational Fisheries Manager Freshwater Access	Speaker
Brooke	McCarthy	I & I NSW Recreational Fisheries Manager Saltwater Access	Speaker
Alistair	McGlashan	Strike Zone Media	Speaker
Fraser	Perry	NSWFL Future Leader in Recreational Fishing participant	Participant
Graham	Phillis	NSW Fish Care Volunteer	Participant
Malcolm	Poole	Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW Chairman	Organising Committee
Frank	Prokop	Recfishwest WA Executive Officer	Speaker
Margaret	Riddel	NSW Fishing Clubs Association Secretary	Participant
Steve	Samuels	NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers President	Participant
Sascha	Schulz	Underwater Skindivers & Fisherman's Association	Participant
Bruce	Schumacher	Chairman NSW ACoRF, RFSTEC & RFFTEC	Participant
Ben	Scullin	VRFish Grants and Project Officer	Participant
Robert	Smith	NSW Fishing Clubs Association President	Participant
Jack	Tait	Coastal Rights Association President	Participant

Ken	Thurlow	Ecofishers CEO	Participant
Andrew	Tiede	Anglers Action Group Committee Member	Participant
Rodney	Tonkin	NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers – Past President	Organising Committee
John	Twyford	Sydney Flyrodders' Club	Participant
Bryan	Van derWalt	I & I NSW Senior Recreational Fisheries Manager Saltwater	Speaker
Warwick	Watkins	Director General of Lands	Guest & Invited Dinner Speaker
Cameron	Westaway	I & I NSW Senior Recreational Fisheries Manager Freshwater	Speaker
Graeme	White	I&I NSW Manager Information and Protected Areas	Speaker
Steve	Williamson	Professional Fishing Instructors & Guides Association President	Participant
Melanie	Young	Young Gun Fishing	Participant
Rod	Young	NSW Farmers Association - Chairman Conservation and Resource Management Committee	Speaker
Todd	Young	Young Gun Fishing	Participant

APPENDIX 5

Workshop and Forum Program

Session 1 Day 1

Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
		Day 1 26th September 2009	
8.30	9.00	Registrations and house keeping - Coffee & Tea at arrival, Jackman Room Level 2 Follow the signs.	NSWCFA and RFANSW members
9.00	9.15	Opening, Introductions, setting the Access scene, definition of Terrestrial, Aquatic and Resource Access for quality recreational fishing opportunities.	Ian Cartwright Facilitator Thalassa Consulting
9.15	9.35	Fishing and Farming – How can we work together?	Rod Young, NSW Farmers Assoc. Chairman Conservation and Resource Management Committee
9.35	10.15	Gathering your Access thoughts – What you Think!	Ian Cartwright / Malcolm Poole
10.15	10.30	Summing up off the floor comments/direction	Ian Cartwright
10.30	10.45	Angler Access - Aquatic Terrestrial and Resource	Rodney Tonkin Past President NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers
10.45	11.00	Morning Tea	

Session 2 Day 1

Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
11.00	11.20	Legalities around Recreational Angler Access	A/Professor Dr Warwick Gullett, University of Wollongong
11.20	11.40	Resource Access – A complex issue. How do Anglers claim a fair share?	Frank Prokop Executive Officer Rechfishwest Western Australia
11.40	12.10	The New Zealand Recreational Angler Access Scene	Bryce Johnson, CE, Fish & Game New Zealand
12.10	12.30	An Example in Establishing Rights & Obligations	Steven Hurt Operations Manager Game Council of NSW
12.30	12.35	Sum up session and thinking hats over lunch	Ian Cartwright
12.35	13.15	Lunch	

Session 3 Day 1

Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
13.15	13.40	NSW Recreational Freshwater Angler Access Developments	Cameron Westaway & Alistair McBurnie, I&I NSW Recreational Fisheries Management
13.40	14.05	NSW Recreational Saltwater Angler Access Developments	Bryan Van derWalt and Brooke McCarthy, I&I NSW, Recreational Fisheries Management
14.05	14.25	Multi Use Marine Parks in NSW	Graeme White – I&I NSW Manager Information and Protected Areas
14.25	14.50	The Tasmanian Recreational Angler Access Scene	Alistair McBurnie, I&I NSW on behalf of Neil Morrow, Access Manager Tasmania Inland Fisheries
14.50	15.10	Recreational Fishing Access in the Northern Territory	Chris Makepeace, Executive Officer Amateur Fishermans' Association Northern Territory
15.10	15.30	Afternoon Tea	

Session 4 Day 1

Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
15.30	15.50	Protecting Fish Habitat, Providing Angler Access - A Good Partnership	Patrick Dwyer, I&I NSW Conservation Manager North
15.50	16.15	Access from the eyes of the fishing media guru	Al McGlashin, Media personality
16.15	16.30	Fishers maintaining Access – Land Trust Board New Fishing opportunities – Tillegra Creek Dam	Steve Samuel, President NSW Council of Freshwater Anglers
16.30	16.45	Barriers to Fishing Access - National Parks, Marine Parks, Public Land use and access, Suburban-Coastal development, Ours or Theirs.	Malcolm Poole, Chairman Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW
16.45	17.00	Summing up the events setting the scene for the workshop	Ian Cartwright

Session 5 Day 1

		Dinner 26th September 2009	
Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
18.00	19.00	Pre Dinner drinks and mingling	
19.00	19.15	Welcome	Rodney Tonkin & Malcolm Poole
19.15		Entrée - alternate drop menu - Crispy grainfed pork belly w/ sage apple compote and braised baby leek Tandoori tempura king prawns w/ cucumber and mint raita	
19.50		Main meal, Grilled Wagyu rump w/ stuffed mushrooms, crispy chats and rosemary jus Pan-fried Barramundi on a tomato, fennel and shellfish stew with lemon oil	
20.15		Guest Speaker	Director General Department of Lands, Mr Warwick Watkins
20.20		Desert French crepes w/ vanilla bean ice cream, segmented orange and maple syrup New York style baked cheesecake with berry coulis	
21.00		Guest Speaker	Frank Prokop or Al McGlashin
21.30		Evening is open for talk and circulation	
22.30		Close	
		<i>A cash bar will operate on the night, drinks at your cost.</i>	

Session 1 Day 2

		Day 2 27th September 2009	
Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
9.00	9.30	Set the scene for the day	Ian Cartwright
9.30	10.00	Workshop in groups	Group Theme's
10.00	10.30	Possible swap around or wonder between groups	1. Establishing a Workable Angler Code of Conduct, Responsibilities, Compensation, Risk Management
10.30	10.35	Group 1 Presents outcomes	2. Options for legislative and policy change and recognition for recreational fishing

Session 2 Day 2

Start	Finish	Subject	Speaker
10.35	10.55	Morning Tea	
10.55	11.00	Group 2 Presents outcomes	3. Access arrangements between agencies and private enterprise, using fishers as allies not enemies
11.00	11.05	Group 3 Presents outcomes	4. TBA Theme from Day 1
11.05	11.10	Group 4 Presents outcomes	5. TBA Theme from Day 1
11.10	11.15	Group 5 Presents outcomes	6. TBA Theme from Day 1
11.15	12.00	Group Session to list solutions think tank	Ian Cartwright
12.00	12.20	Group Session to prioritise solutions think tank	Ian Cartwright
12.20	12.30	Wind up Forum and Workshop and Thank you's	Ian Cartwright / Malcolm Poole
		Lunch, before everyone goes home	