



Loxton Stormwater Management Plan

A Summary for our Community and Council

August 2026

Prepared as a companion to the draft Loxton Stormwater Management Plan (Revision 5.1, 2026), which Neilly Group Engineering produced for the District Council of Loxton Waikerie. The full technical Plan remains the authoritative document for all engineering detail and is available from Council on request.



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About this summary

The District Council of Loxton Waikerie (DCLW) engaged Neilly Group Engineering to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for Loxton — a detailed technical study of the town's flooding history, the condition and capacity of its established drainage network, water quality in the River Murray, and a prioritised program of works to build on what is already there.

This shorter companion document sets out what that study found, in language written for residents, ratepayers and elected members rather than engineers. It covers the problems identified, the works proposed to fix them, what those works would cost, and what Council and the community would get in return.

Every figure, table and chart in these pages comes from the technical SMP. A number of charts have been simplified and several engineering tables condensed to keep the story readable. Anyone needing the underlying detail — flood mapping for each modelled scenario, model assumptions, or itemised cost estimates — should go to the full Plan, which Council can provide.

In short

Much of Loxton's stormwater network dates from before the 1970s, with pits and pipes along East Terrace and Kokoda Terrace installed in the 1950s. It has served the town well, but it is now being asked to carry more than it was originally designed for — particularly the shorter, more intense bursts of rain expected as the climate changes.

Flooding tends to occur at a familiar set of locations — Bookpurnong Terrace, Tobruk Terrace, Third and Fifth Streets, Drabsch Street, Eyre Street and Mill Road among them — most of them low depressions with no natural drainage to the river, which makes them well suited to targeted improvement.

The Plan recommends twenty capital projects — a mix of pipe upgrades, basin enlargements and water sensitive urban design measures (leaky wells, tree pits, swales, basins and a wetland) — costing an estimated \$10.7 million in total, staged over the next 15 years.

Delivered in full, the Plan is expected to reduce the number of flood risks in common storms by around 14% and, importantly, to move most of the risk that remains out of the High and Severe categories.

1. Why Loxton needs a Stormwater Management Plan

Loxton's urban centre sits on a crest above the River Murray, ringed by floodplain along the river and undulating sands inland. Behind the crest the land is largely flat, broken by numerous depressions that have no natural ability to drain to the river. That terrain, combined with a stormwater network largely built before the 1970s, growing development, and a changing climate, means stormwater management in Loxton is genuinely complex.

When heavy rain falls, water needs somewhere to go. In Loxton it gathers in local depressions and low points, where pipes, gutters and drains designed decades ago were not sized for the volumes the town now sees, let alone those expected in future. The result is localised flash flooding of roads, footpaths, businesses and, in some cases, private property — often in storms that are not especially rare.

Council commissioned the Plan to settle four practical questions: where does Loxton flood, and how badly? What is causing it? What can realistically be done? And which of those works should come first, at what cost?



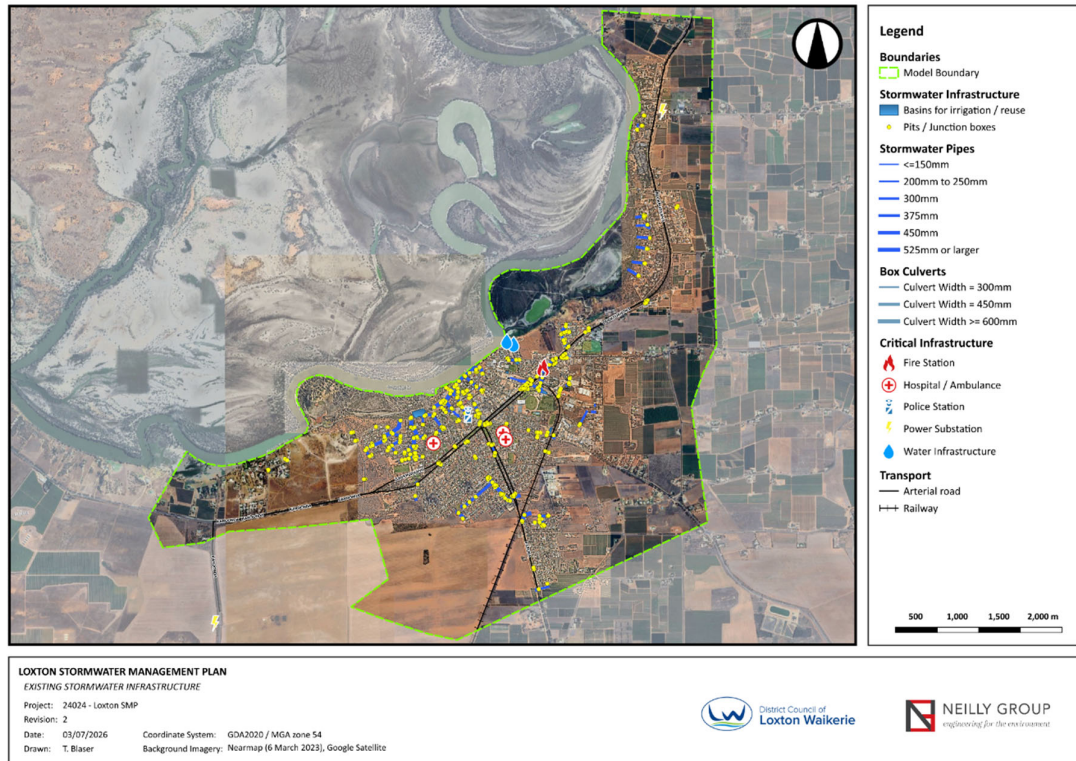
What the study involved

The study was carried out in stages, each building on the last:

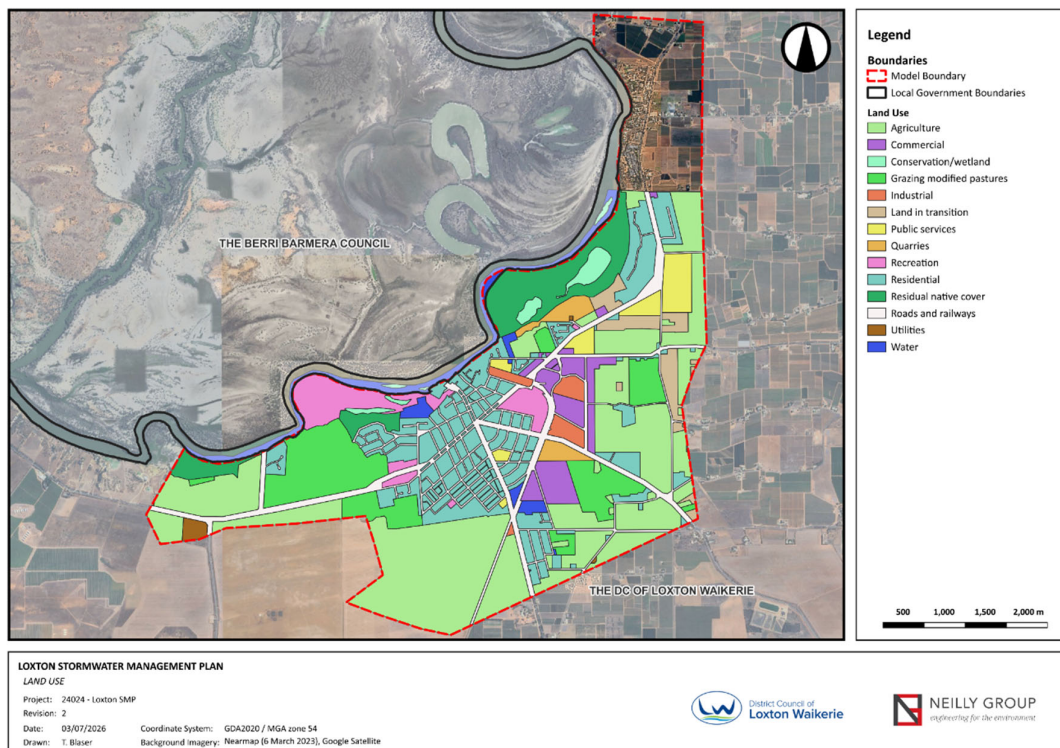
- Gathering and verifying Council's records of the existing pipes, pits and basins, including a field condition assessment.
- Mapping the catchment — its topography, land use, soils, climate and drainage behaviour.
- Modelling how water moves across Loxton in storms of different sizes, using the industry-standard DRAINS and TUFLOW software and 2021/2024 LiDAR survey.
- Estimating the pollutant load Loxton's runoff carries to the River Murray, using MUSIC water quality modelling.
- Identifying each flood-affected location and rating the risk it presents.
- Designing, costing and ranking a program of works to address what was found.

Two futures were modelled alongside today's conditions: an "ultimate development" scenario reflecting the growth areas in the Loxton Waikerie Growth Strategy, and climate conditions projected through to 2100. Council can therefore plan for the flooding Loxton has now and for the flooding it will have as the town fills out and storms intensify.

2. Loxton at a glance



The stormwater study area covers approximately 2,080 hectares — the township itself, Loxton North, the designated future growth areas, and the land that drains through them. Within that area, Loxton is home to 1,928 dwellings and around 3,947 residents (2021 Census), making it the largest township in the District Council of Loxton Waikerie.



Land use across the 2,080-hectare study area (2022 land use data): roughly 35% built environment, 40% agriculture, forestry and farming, and 25% recreation, reserves and vacant land.

Flat ground, deep depressions — and a crest above the river

Loxton's terrain falls into distinct zones. Between the river bends, floodplain sits at only 10 to 13 metres above sea level, largely undeveloped apart from the caravan park. From there the land rises quickly to a crest of 24 to 31 metres, and almost all of the town's infrastructure sits behind (landside of) that crest. Further inland the land undulates between high points and depressions — 45 to 60 metres in the west of the township, 33 to 48 metres through the centre, and 25 to 40 metres in the north-east.

This shape matters for stormwater: the depressions behind the crest are typically land-locked, with no natural outlet to the river, and they hold most of Council's storage dams and basins. Water generally flows west to east with the topography and terminates in a basin — which means it is the capacity of both the pipes leading to those basins and the basins themselves that determines whether the town floods.

An established network under growing pressure

Most of Loxton's underground drainage was built before the 1990s, and some of it is older again: pits and pipes along East Terrace and Kokoda Terrace date from the 1950s and are approaching the end of their expected service life, making them good candidates for renewal. Much of the network north of Bookpurnong Terrace, and between the old railway yard and the Mill Corner basin, dates from the 1960s and 70s, while later additions include Pioneer Walk / Scenic Drive (1998), the View Street to McMillan Street basin connection (early 2000s) and the Third Street system, upgraded in 2011. Council's records, updated by a site condition assessment, identified around 425 drainage pits, 444 pipe segments totalling roughly 12 kilometres of pipes and box culverts, twelve detention basins, six collection dams, and a gross pollutant trap on Third Street.

Encouragingly, the condition assessment also identified a number of straightforward, low-cost improvements — pits worth inspecting to confirm depths and materials, and blockages of the kind residents have already reported (a blocked drain on Tobruk Terrace led to water crossing the road and damage to property). Attending to these ahead of any larger capital works was identified as a quick way to make a real difference to localised flooding. It also means Loxton starts from a position where there is clear scope to add water quality treatment, since the town currently has one gross pollutant trap and no constructed wetlands.

A changing climate

Loxton's climate is arid, averaging only 260mm of rain a year across fewer than 50 rain days, with evaporation greatly exceeding rainfall in every month. Flooding here is caused by short, high-intensity downpours rather than long soaking rain. Climate change is projected to reduce Loxton's average annual rainfall further (to around 242mm/year by 2090 under a moderate emissions scenario) while making the rain that does fall more intense over short bursts — exactly the kind of rainfall that causes urban flash flooding.

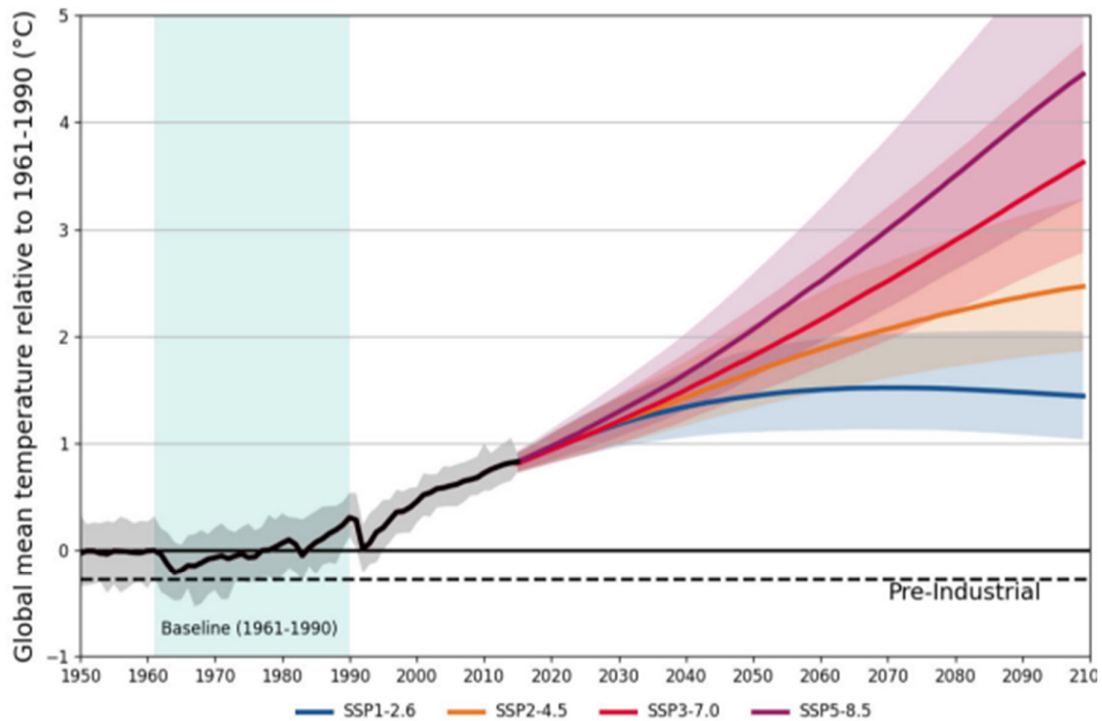


Figure 1.6.2. Projected temperature increases associated with AR6 socioeconomic pathways relative to 1961-1990 and their associated uncertainty²

Figure 1. Change (and climate change predictions) to mean temperature since 1950.

Average annual maximum temperatures are projected to rise from 24.1°C to 25.8°C by 2090, with average summer maximums reaching 33.0°C, alongside nearly 20% more time spent in drought and an additional three to four severe fire-danger days each year.

Why this matters for planning

Pipes and pits sized for the rainfall of the 1950s, 60s and 70s were never intended for the shorter, sharper downpours now expected — even as Loxton's total annual rainfall declines.

For that reason the Plan sets its design standards on 2090 rainfall projections, and tests the network against development and climate conditions through to 2100.

3. Flooding today — what the modelling found

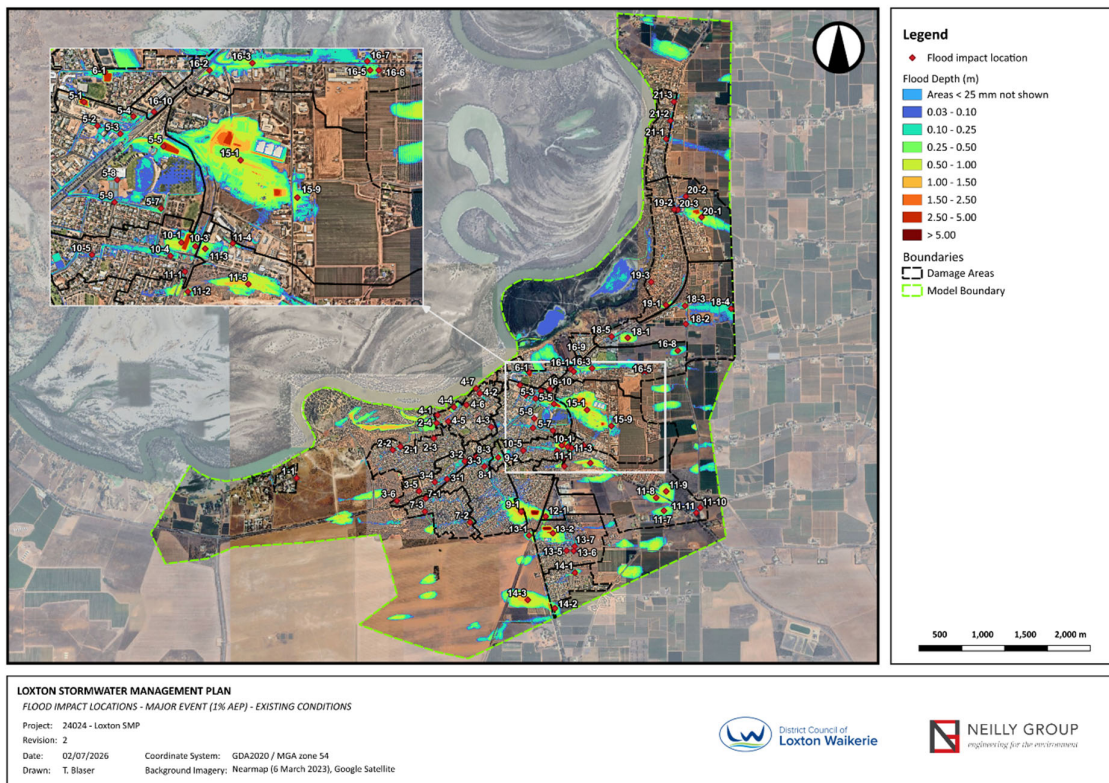
Six storm sizes were modelled in total, and flood impacts are reported for two of them. The first is a minor, fairly ordinary storm — technically an 18% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event, or roughly a 1-in-5-year storm. The second is a major, much rarer storm — a 1% AEP event, roughly a 1-in-100-year storm. Each was run for today's town and for the future "ultimate development" case, with climate conditions to 2100.

Loxton sees noticeable kerb and gutter flows even in relatively minor storms. Under today's conditions the modelling identifies 89 buildings affected in the minor storm and 424 in the major storm. Allowing for planned growth, those figures rise — to 164 buildings in the minor storm — because new development changes natural flow paths and adds runoff to catchments that have no outlet. This is useful to know early: it means growth areas can be planned with drainage built in from the start.

Where the flooding happens

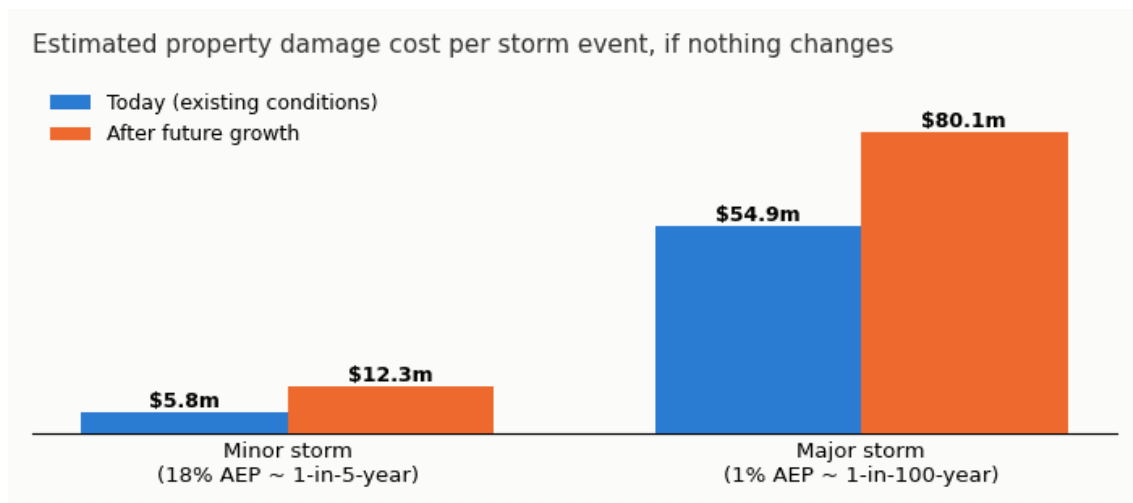
Across almost every scenario modelled, the same places turn up — largely the land-locked depressions behind the crest and the basins that serve them. The table below sets out what happens at each.

Location	What happens there
Bookpurnong Terrace (First to Third Street)	Overflow and ponding along the main street, with residents reporting limited drainage in front of businesses; the median and the Third Street junction are known problem areas.
Third Street & Fifth Street basins	The Fifth Street basin spills into the Third Street system, which in turn balances levels with Tobruk Terrace. All three overflow, and under future development the Third Street basin floods adjacent roads and properties.
Tobruk Terrace	A blocked drain here caused flooding across the road and damage to property; the basin overflows onto adjacent roads and properties in larger storms.
Drabsch Street (western Loxton)	Residents raised flood potential across the western end of the urban area — flat ground with very limited drainage.
Mill Road & Starcevich Road	Changes to land use on Starcevich Road built up a depression that previously stored runoff, so flooding now occurs and affects properties at the end of Mill Road. The Starcevich Road basin overflows in every modelled event.
Trenerry Avenue basin	Overflows in all modelled events; in a minor storm under future development, flooding extends between the Starcevich and Trenerry basins, affecting all properties in between.
Eyre Street basin	An unlined basin that overflows onto adjacent roads and properties in major storms; one of the four areas generating most of the town's flood damage.
Paruna Road, Traeger & Wells Streets	Basins overflow onto roads and properties in major storms; the Paruna Road basin needs a protective bund, and further geotechnical investigation before it can be enlarged.
Gratwick Road & Luther Road	Formal and informal swales cope in minor storms today, but begin to affect buildings under future development and overflow completely in major storms, flooding Gratwick Road and the Bookpurnong Road service road.
Kokoda Terrace, McMillan & Fifth Streets	Erosion on the Kokoda Terrace footpath, basin overflow in major storms, and high-hazard kerb flows along McMillan and Fifth Streets.



What the modelling says is at stake

Damage to buildings and their contents was costed for both storm sizes, under today's conditions and under full build-out. These are engineering planning estimates rather than insurance valuations, but they give a sense of the scale of what is at stake.



Estimated total tangible flood damage cost per storm event (2025 prices).

A relatively common storm is estimated to cause around \$5.8 million in total tangible damage under today's conditions, rising to \$54.9 million in the major storm. Loxton's planned growth makes a real difference to those figures: under ultimate development, damage in the minor storm roughly doubles to \$12.3 million, because new development alters flow paths and adds runoff to depressions with no outlet. The positive side of this is that the damage is concentrated — around

half to two-thirds of it sits in just four areas, containing the Third Street, Tobruk Terrace, Eyre Street and Starcevich/Trenerry basins — so well-targeted works can address a large share of the total.

4. Stormwater quality and the River Murray

Rain that lands on roofs, roads, driveways and paddocks picks up sediment, nutrients from fertiliser and manure, litter, oil and other contaminants on its way to the nearest drain. In Loxton that water travels through the underground network to six collection dams around the town, or straight to the River Murray.

Untreated, that runoff clouds the water and cuts light to river plants, feeds algal blooms, fills waterways with litter, and carries metals and hydrocarbons that are toxic to aquatic life. Loxton's urban catchment is estimated to shed around 334 million litres of runoff each year, carrying roughly 61 tonnes of sediment, 106 kilograms of phosphorus, 706 kilograms of nitrogen and 15 tonnes of litter and other gross pollutants.



Building on the Third Street trap

Loxton's stormwater treatment currently rests on a single asset: the gross pollutant trap on Third Street, which on inspection is well maintained and effectively keeps litter out of the Third Street basin. Because it is the town's only dedicated treatment device, and because Loxton does not yet have a constructed wetland, there is considerable room to improve water quality outcomes — and comparatively simple gains available from adding water sensitive urban design measures alongside the pipe and basin upgrades.

Where Loxton's stormwater pollution comes from

Residential areas generate the largest share — about 177 of the 334 million litres a year, carrying roughly 32 tonnes of sediment.

Commercial areas contribute about 102 million litres and 15 tonnes of sediment; agricultural land about 49 million litres and 13 tonnes.

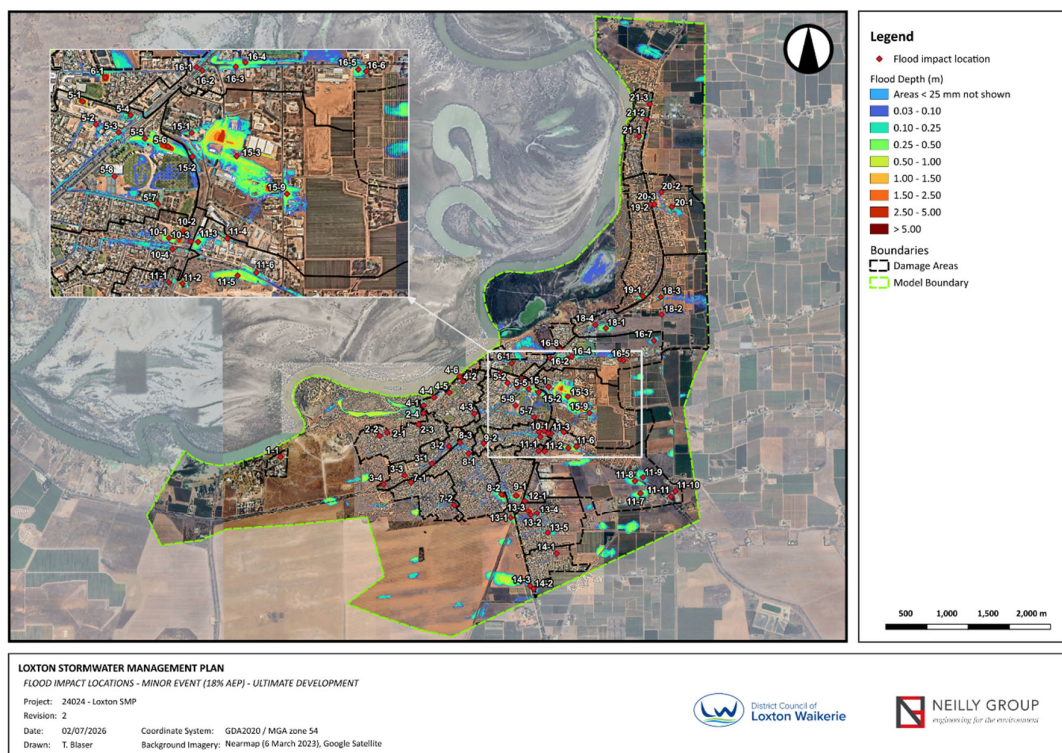
Separately, upgrades to the Loxton Wastewater Treatment Plant under the WISER initiative will deliver around 200 million litres a year of recycled water for irrigation, easing demand on the River Murray.

5. How flood risk was assessed and rated

Deciding what to build first meant finding a way to compare problems that are not really alike — floodwater sitting in a paddock is not the same problem as floodwater closing the main street or cutting a household off from the road. Every flood-affected location was therefore scored on a standard risk framework that weighs how often the flooding is likely to occur against how serious the consequences would be.

Consequences were considered under five headings:

- Safety — threat to life, injury, and whether people can evacuate or emergency services can get through.
- Strategic — implications for land use, future development and Council's wider stormwater direction.
- Operational — blockages and overflows, and the burden placed on Council's assets and work crews.
- Regulatory — obligations under planning, environmental, heritage and public health law.
- Reputational and community — budget overruns, transparency, and community confidence in Council.



Likelihood and consequence together give each location a single rating — Low, Moderate, High or Severe. That same scale is used in this summary and in the full Plan.

The key finding

"Without improvements, the number of high and severe flood risk areas is likely to increase as the town grows." — Loxton Stormwater Management Plan. The corollary is equally true: targeted improvements hold that growth in check.

In the minor (18% AEP) storm under today's conditions, 62 flood risks were identified across Loxton, including 12 rated High and 3 rated Severe. In the major (1% AEP) storm under future development that grows to 80 risks — 28 High and 7 Severe.

6. Council's goals for stormwater management



Ten objectives underpin the Plan, each carrying its own measurable targets. Targets marked "Absolute" are firm engineering or regulatory standards Council commits to; those marked "Aspirational" are outcomes Council will pursue as funding and opportunity allow. Put plainly, the ten objectives are:

Objective	In plain terms
Flood protection	Keep habitable floors of new homes safe in even a 1-in-100-year storm, and existing homes safe in a 1-in-20-year storm; keep private property out of high-hazard flooding in a 1-in-100-year storm; keep arterial roads safe for vehicles.
Planning for new development	New developments must prepare a stormwater management plan for Council approval, hold post-development peak flows to pre-development levels, and must not increase flood risk for anyone downstream.
A well-performing pipe network	Underground pipes and pits should cope with a 1-in-5-year storm without overflowing wherever that is practical, and protect existing development in a 1-in-100-year storm where economically viable.
Cleaner water to the River Murray	Cut sediment, phosphorus, nitrogen and litter reaching the river by 80%, 60%, 45% and 90% respectively, compared to no treatment at all.
More stormwater reuse	Capture and reuse more stormwater for irrigating parks, sporting fields and streetscapes, and encourage reuse in commercial and industrial development.
Healthy waterways and habitat	Maintain riparian and floodplain vegetation, design outlets so they don't erode the riverbank, keep untreated stormwater out of sensitive areas, and manage basins and wetlands as ecological assets.
Open space, amenity and liveability	Design stormwater infrastructure (like basins, swales and wetlands) so it also creates useful, attractive community spaces, not just engineering assets.
Good asset management	Keep accurate, up-to-date records of the stormwater network's location, size, age and condition, and put an operation and maintenance plan in place for every WSUD asset.
Climate resilience	Design new infrastructure for the rainfall Loxton is expected to experience by 2090, not just today's climate.
Communication and engagement	Keep the community informed about flood risk and warnings, and involve residents, businesses and other agencies in shaping the response.

7. The proposed plan — what would be built

Enlarging pipes everywhere would be costly and disruptive, and in a town where most catchments have no outlet to the river it would achieve less than it might elsewhere. The Plan takes a more effective approach: holding and treating water close to where it lands. Conventional pipe, pit and basin upgrades are paired with Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) — leaky wells, tree pits, vegetated swales, retention and detention basins, and a constructed wetland — which slow water down, soak it in and clean it up before it moves downstream, while adding green space and amenity along the way.

Twenty capital projects came out of that work, grouped into "solution sets" by catchment and each aimed at one or more of the hotspots described in Section 3. Together they carry an estimated capital cost of about \$10.7 million — an early-stage planning figure, being the individual project estimates in the Plan added together for this summary. Sitting alongside them are several catchment-wide programs (larger pit inlets, more on-site storage, treatment devices at outlets, asset review and maintenance, and community education) that carry no single construction cost.

Projects are listed below from highest to lowest priority; Section 8 explains how that order was arrived at.

Ref	Location	What it does	Estimated cost
E5	Robertson Avenue	New WISER wetland and pond to store floodwater and treat runoff, doubling as community open space	\$932,900
E3	New roundabout, Bookpurnong Terrace	Install a pipe beneath the new roundabout to remove a constriction in the network	\$746,000
D3	Paruna Road	Geotechnical investigation to inform a future retention basin	\$36,118
E6	Various existing basins	Increase the storage volume of existing basins across the town	\$884,500
C8	Tobruk Terrace	Leaky wells and a new retention basin	\$747,100
D1	Eyre Street	Enlarge the existing basin	\$1,096,900
D6	Traeger Street & Barker Street	New detention/retention basin at the intersection	\$689,800
C5	Fifth Street	Enlarge the Fifth Street basin	\$432,200
G1	1861 Bookpurnong Road	New retention basin adjacent to the property	\$377,800
F4	Gratwick Road & Luther Road	Install new stormwater pipes	\$1,196,800
E2	Kokoda Terrace	New swale along the terrace	\$234,000
G3	Keith Payne Court	Increase basin volume and upgrade stormwater infrastructure	\$831,500
B2	8 Hilltop Drive	Increase drainage capacity in front of the property	\$23,800
C6	Upstream of the Fifth Street basin	Install a new underground stormwater network	\$571,900
E14	Railway Yard basin	Increase the capacity of the existing basin	\$384,500
B3	Various locations	Minor pipe upgrades coupled with tree pits and leaky wells	\$254,100

Ref	Location	What it does	Estimated cost
C7	Sixth Avenue	New swale and detention basin	\$375,000
D7	Paruna Road	Bund to protect the existing basin	\$47,000
B1	Kaesler Street / Westbrook Avenue	Minor upgrades to the branch drain	\$35,200
C2	Bookpurnong median & Third Street	Drainage solution for the median and the Third Street junction	\$808,800

Each project also brings a modest annual operating cost — from under \$100 a year for a simple pipe upgrade to about \$15,750 a year for an enlarged basin with vegetation to maintain — small against the flood damage avoided.

8. Priorities and timing

Ranking the twenty projects was done through a Multi-Criteria Analysis, a standard planning method that scores each option against weighted criteria: flood protection carries the most weight at 30%, followed by environmental and ecological benefit and economic performance at 25% each, then stormwater harvesting and reuse and social and community outcomes at 10% each. The result is a defensible order of works rather than a simple cheapest-first list. Locations Council had already identified as priorities — from known flooding, community feedback and strategic importance — were recognised in the social and economic scores.

Priority	Indicative timeframe	Projects
Very High	0–2 years	E5 — WISER wetland and pond, Robertson Avenue
High	0–5 years	E3 — Pipe beneath the new roundabout, and D3 — Paruna Road geotechnical investigation (both 0–2 years); E6 — Increase volume of existing basins (0–5 years); C8, D1 and D6 — Tobruk Terrace, Eyre Street and Traeger/Barker Street basins (2–5 years)
Medium	5–10 years	C5, G1, F4, E2, G3, B2, C6, E14, B3 (nine projects — see Section 7 for details)
Low	10–15 years	C7, D7, B1, C2 — Sixth Avenue, the Paruna Road bund, Kaesler Street and the Bookpurnong median

Ongoing, catchment-wide programs

Six longer-running programs sit behind the capital works and support the strategy as a whole:

Program	Timeframe	Priority
Installation of water quality treatment devices at stormwater outlets	0–3 years	High
Review of existing stormwater and WSUD assets	0–3 years	High
Increasing inlet capacity (as part of routine renewal)	0–15 years	Medium
Increasing on-site storage (as part of streetscape works)	0–15 years	Medium
Education and promotion of water-sensitive design	0–5 years	Medium
Ongoing maintenance and monitoring of Council assets	10–30 years	Low

9. What this will achieve

Delivering the recommended works was modelled as a package, with flood risk and water quality compared before and after, in both the minor and major storms under future development conditions.

Flood risk: fewer risks, and the worst ones downgraded

In the common, minor storm under future development, the number of identified flood risks falls from 76 to 65 — a 14% reduction — with High-rated risks down from 17 to 10, Moderate risks down from 28 to 19, and two of the town's three Severe risks resolved. In the rarer, major storm the overall count stays broadly the same, since a storm of that size reaches more of the town regardless; the gain there is in severity, with High-rated risks falling from 28 to 24, Severe from 7 to 6, and many residual risks moving down into the Low and Moderate categories.

Water quality: real gains, and a clear path to more

The recommended measures are expected to cut sediment, phosphorus, nitrogen and gross pollutant loads reaching the River Murray by around 10% each — a meaningful gain from a starting point of almost no treatment, though still some distance from the state's aspirational targets (80% sediment, 60% phosphorus, 45% nitrogen, 90% litter). The Plan is clear about why, and about the path forward: only measures designed specifically for water quality were modelled, so several of the recommended basins contribute benefits that are not counted here. Installing treatment devices at stormwater outlets, increasing on-site storage, and building water-sensitive design into new development and streetscape upgrades will progressively close the remaining gap.

10. Next steps — for Council and for the community

For Council

- Adopt the Plan as Council's standing reference for stormwater investment, maintenance planning and development assessment.
- Feed the ranked project list into the long-term financial plan, and use it as the evidence base for state and federal stormwater and resilience grant applications, which typically require exactly this kind of analysis.
- Keep asset records current — including the pits still needing inspection — and fold the quick wins, such as clearing blocked pits and inlets, into routine maintenance.
- Hold new development to the Plan's objectives, particularly the requirement that a subdivision manage its own runoff and leave downstream flood risk no worse than before. This matters more in Loxton than in most towns, because growth alone more than doubles the damage bill in common storms.
- Review the Plan and its hydraulic model periodically, as climate projections, funding and the shape of the town change.

For residents and the community

- Tell Council about blocked drains and pits or about local flooding — a number of the problems in this Plan were identified by residents in the first place, including the blocked drain on Tobruk Terrace.
- Keep gutters, private drains and any drainage easement on your property clear of leaves, silt and debris.
- When building or renovating, look at water-sensitive features — a rain garden, a soakage pit or leaky well, a rainwater tank. They take pressure off the public network and can lower your own flood risk.
- Take part in Council's consultation on stormwater and flood planning, and if you live in or near one of the locations listed in Section 3, think about your own household's plan for a flood or storm emergency.

11. Glossary of terms

Term	What it means
AEP (Annual Exceedance Probability)	How likely a storm of a given size is in any one year. An "18% AEP" storm has an 18% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year — about one year in five. A "1% AEP" storm is far rarer, about a 1-in-100-year event.
Catchment	The area of land from which rainfall drains to a common point — in this case, Loxton's stormwater network, its collection dams and basins and, ultimately, the River Murray.
Detention basin	A basin that holds stormwater during a storm and lets it out slowly afterwards, so downstream drains are not overwhelmed. A retention basin, by contrast, holds water until it soaks away or evaporates.
mAHD	Metres above the Australian Height Datum — the standard national measure of elevation, effectively metres above sea level.
MUSIC	The modelling software used to estimate the sediment, nutrient and litter loads carried by stormwater, and how much of each different treatment measures remove.
Stage-damage curve	A standard tool that converts a flood depth at a building into an estimated dollar cost of damage, used here to compare storm scenarios.
Stormwater harvesting / reuse	Capturing stormwater instead of letting it run to waste, so it can be put to use — usually irrigating parks, gardens or sporting fields.
WSUD (Water Sensitive Urban Design)	Designing drainage, landscaping and buildings so stormwater is managed where it falls — using leaky wells, tree pits, swales, wetlands and permeable paving — instead of simply piping it away.
Gross pollutant trap (GPT)	A structure built into a drain that catches litter, leaves and coarse sediment before the water continues downstream. Loxton has one, on Third Street.
Leaky well	A lined pit or well that lets collected stormwater soak slowly into the surrounding soil instead of running off — used where there is no drainage outlet available.

12. Where to find more information

These pages condense the draft Loxton Stormwater Management Plan (Revision 5.1, 2026), prepared by Neilly Group Engineering for the District Council of Loxton Waikerie, so that the community and elected members can engage with its findings. It does not replace the technical document.

Detail held in the full Plan but not repeated here includes:

- flood extent and hazard mapping for all six modelled storm sizes and every scenario; the full modelling methodology, parameters and assumptions; itemised cost estimates and multi-criteria scoring for each project; the community consultation feedback report; and the impact and risk registers listing every affected location.

Residents and elected members who want to read the full technical Plan, comment on it, or ask about a particular street or property can contact the District Council of Loxton Waikerie.