



Ordinary Meeting of Council

Thursday 23 February 2023

4.00pm

Council Chambers

209 Comur Street, Yass

ATTACHMENTS TO REPORTS

Ordinary Meeting of Council

Attachments to Reports

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Resolution No:	Created: 08.02.2017	Review Year: 2021
Version No: 3	Author: Media & Communications Officer	
File Name: Community Engagement Strategy	Endorsed by:	

Introduction

‘Community Engagement’ in a Local Government context describes all the ways in which Council will inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower the community. Our community includes ratepayers, residents, service providers, business owners, employees and visitors. From simple information sharing and the promotion of activities and events to encouraging debate on local issues and planning for the future; it is the way in which we continually build upon and strengthen the ties between Council and the community in order to achieve positive outcomes for the region of Yass Valley.

Community Engagement is not a substitute for decision making. It is part of the democratic process which informs the community of Council’s decision making and vice versa.

Purpose

This Strategy will be used by Council officers when determining specific engagement activities, planning for these activities and evaluating their effectiveness. This Strategy is also applicable to our Councillors who as elected representatives of the community play an important role in communicating community aspirations and maintaining the information flow on a range of diverse and complex issues.

This Strategy does not prescribe any specific model for engagement. This is because our community engagement activities vary in urgency and priority, resource allocation and objectives. It also acknowledges that Council must adhere to certain legislative requirements and Acts of Parliament which stipulate how and when engagement should occur, this includes requirements under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* and the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000*. At all times these requirements must be fulfilled first and foremost. The emphasis of this Strategy however is not about detailing our legislative obligations but upon encouraging a culture of good engagement across the organisation.

Objective

In accordance with s402 (4) *Local Government Act 1993* each Council must prepare and implement a Community Engagement Strategy based on social justice principles for engagement with the local community when developing its Community Strategic Plan. The overarching plan for Council is the Community Strategic Plan which sits above all other Council plans and policies in the planning hierarchy.



Integrated Planning and Reporting Manual, 2013

Council is also required to prepare a Community Participation Plan under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* for exercising planning functions. Both these requirements are fulfilled through this strategy.

In its engagement processes Council is committed to:

- Building partnerships with the community and valuing input in decision-making processes
- Undertaking a diverse range of engagement approaches and applying methods suited to differing situations and stakeholders
- Implementing a high quality, disciplined and consistent approach to community engagement
- Utilising best practice online technologies
- Conducting engagement based on mutual respect, diversity and recognition of the need to work together to improve the environment and lifestyle of residents now and into the future
- Listening to and respecting the views of others
- Providing feedback to the community about Council's decisions

- Meeting the legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*
- Providing information to the community that is in plain language and easily accessible
- Seeking views which are representative of the community

Application

Council will apply community engagement methodologies as appropriate to the specific activity, service or project and within resource and budget constraints.

An Engagement or Communication Plan will be developed by the project manager/responsible officer having regard to Council's Communication and Engagement Protocol. The plan will include a project overview, stakeholder identification, engagement/communication method/s. Engagement delivery, checkpoints and evaluation may also be included. The plan must be reviewed and endorsed by Council's internal Community Engagement Committee prior to proceeding.

Council will engage with the community when:

- Developing Council plans and policies which impact the LGA
- Decisions on crucial operational, infrastructure or services, service standards or resource management matters are required
- It seeks a broader understanding of the community's views and opinions on issues decisions are likely to have major impacts on a distinct community or the LGA as a whole
- A decision would benefit from external expert advice
- The community presents a sound case for community engagement
- There is a legislative requirement to do so
- Consultation is required on Development Applications, Planning Proposals, Development Contributions Plans, Local Strategic Planning Statements and Development Control Plans

Council may not engage with the community when:

- Council is confident that current and accurate data or information is available to make an informed decision
- Matters are administrative or routine management
- External timeframes imposed on council do not permit the inclusion of an engagement process
- Decisions are imposed by external agencies
- There is an emergency situation

When engagement is sought on a document or application it is notified in the 'Public Consultation' section of Council's website, at Council's office and/or promoted through Council's social media channels and may be published in a local newspaper. A notice will be published in the local newspaper where required by legislation.

Each document legislated to require consultation will be made available for comment for a minimum of 28 days, unless legislated to be available for a shorter or longer period of time.

Development Applications and applications to modify (other than for Complying Development Certificates, Designated Development, State Significant Development or Council Related Development Applications) will be made available for a minimum of 14 days.

The minimum public exhibition period for a council-related development application is 28 days. A council related development application means a development application, for which a council is the consent authority, that is—

(a) made by or on behalf of the council, or

(b) for development on land—

(i) of which the council is an owner, a lessee or a licensee, or

(ii) otherwise vested in or under the control of the council.

Note— Land vested in or under the control of the council includes public land within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993.

Notification of Development Applications or modification requests may not be required for proposals that are:

- Consistent with the principal land uses permitted by the zoning
- Comply with the requirements of the Yass Local Environmental Plan
- Comply with the requirements of or meet the objectives of any applicable Development Control Plan or planning policy
- Unlikely to have a significant impact on adjoining or opposite properties

Planning Proposals/LEP amendments will be notified for the minimum period specified in the gateway determination for the proposal. If the gateway determination does not specify a period due to the minor nature of the proposal, no notice will be given.

Note: The period between 20 December and 10 January (inclusive) will be excluded from the calculation of a period of consultation.

If written submissions are requested, they must be forwarded to Council during the period of notice concerning the matter. Before determining the matter notified, Council must consider all submissions made to it.

If a Development Application or Planning Proposal receives 10 or more submissions, a Planning Forum will be held with the Applicant and Submitters. The forum provides the opportunity for Submitters to address Councillors and provide a better understanding of issues prior to making a decision.

Council will advise the community of all Development Applications determined in the local newspaper and/or on the Council Website, including the decision and date. The assessment report will also be made available if required which includes reasons for the decision and how community views were taken into account.

Key Stakeholder Identification

For the purpose of community engagement, stakeholders are generally defined as:

- Children, young people and adults who live in the Yass Valley including resident ratepayers and non-rate paying residents
- Non-resident ratepayers
- Community based and volunteer agencies
- Special interest groups/communities
- Local businesses

- Internal staff and divisions
- Individuals who work in Yass Valley
- Individuals who visit Yass Valley
- Government agencies which have an interest in Yass Valley

For the purpose of Development Applications, the following stakeholders will be notified directly by mail or email:

- Land owners adjoining the site (which is the subject of the application) which share a common side or rear property boundary, and
- Land owners directly opposite the site (which is the subject of the application)

The stakeholder notification may be extended having regard to the particular application and its locality.

Identification of vulnerable and hard to reach populations

In 2016 Census there are 691 people or 4.3% of the population in Yass Valley reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability. Council will also ensure its' website and notices meet best practice accessibility requirements for people with a disability. In 2016, 3039 or 18.8% of the population were primary or secondary school aged. Council will ensure it reaches out to this part of the community on relevant issues through using targeted engagement e.g. schools, library, social media.

Engagement Strategies and Framework

There are five recognised levels of an engagement strategy, as outlined in the International Association of Public Participation's (IAP2) Public Participation Spectrum. Those five strategies are **INFORM, CONSULT, INVOLVE, COLLABORATE** and **EMPOWER**. IAP2 is an internationally recognised non-profit organisation that promotes and improves public participation.

IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum is a recognised tool designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role. It shows that differing level of participation and different methodologies are legitimate depending on the goals, time frames, resources and levels of concern in the decision to be made. It also sets out the promise being made to the public at each participation level.

A broad framework for community engagement in Yass Valley has been developed based on IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum and is detailed below in **Attachment A**.

Attachment A

STRATEGY	APPLICATION (Examples)	GOAL	COMMITMENT	METHODOLOGIES
1. INFORM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs Customer Service enquiries Rate/Water Notices The Valley Views 	<p>To provide stakeholders with appropriate information on Council, its decision making, services, events, projects and any associated issues.</p> <p>This is the primary form of community engagement and builds knowledge and skills in the community.</p> <p>For a number of people, depending on the nature of the issue, this may be the only form of community engagement they want.</p>	We will keep you informed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Media releases ✓ Community newsletters ✓ Online: website, email, social media, forums, e-newsletters ✓ Distribution of in-house documents and publications ✓ Notification letters ✓ Public consultation ✓ Letter box drops ✓ Internal communication/consultation ✓ Official opening/launch
2. CONSULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Applications Council Policies Planning Proposals 	<p>Actively seeks stakeholder's views and input into policy, plans and decisions.</p> <p>Council retains overall decision making responsibility.</p>	<p>We will listen to you, consider your ideas and concerns and keep you informed.</p> <p>Planning decisions should be made in an open and transparent way and the community should be provided with reasons for those decisions, including how community views have been taken into account.</p> <p>Workshops or Committees established to provide input into Strategic Documentation, will be compiled into a report that will accompany our Documents while on Public Exhibition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Media releases ✓ Community newsletters ✓ Paid advertising ✓ Online: website, email, social media, forums, e-newsletters ✓ Distribution of in-house documents and publications ✓ Notification letters ✓ Community meetings ✓ Surveys and questionnaires ✓ Public consultation ✓ Letter box drops ✓ Internal communication/consultation ✓ Official opening/launch ✓ Pre-application consultation re major Development Applications ✓ Planning Forums

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

STRATEGY	APPLICATION (Examples)	GOAL	COMMITMENT	METHODOLOGIES
3. INVOLVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Delivery Program</i> • <i>Operational Plan</i> • <i>Planning Strategies</i> 	<p><i>To work directly with stakeholders to ensure that ideas, concerns and aspirations are understood and considered.</i></p> <p>Involving a two way exchange of information that encourages discussion and provides an opportunity to influence the outcome.</p> <p>While 'involve' assumes a greater level of participation by stakeholders as they work through issues and alternatives to assist in the decision-making process, Council retains overall decision making responsibility.</p>	<p>We will work with you to ensure that your ideas, concerns and aspirations are considered and provide feedback</p> <p>Planning decisions should be made in an open and transparent way and the community should be provided with reasons for those decisions, including how community views have been taken into account.</p> <p>Workshops or Committees established to provide input into Strategic Documentation, will be compiled into a report that will accompany our Documents while on Public Exhibition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Media releases ✓ Community newsletters ✓ Paid advertising ✓ Online: website, email, social media, forums, e-newsletters ✓ Distribution of in-house documents and publications ✓ Notification letters ✓ Community meetings ✓ Surveys and questionnaires ✓ Media releases ✓ Committees ✓ Public consultation ✓ Letter box drops ✓ Internal communication/consultation ✓ Official opening/launch
4. COLLABORATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community Strategic Plan (CSP)</i> • <i>Community Committee</i> 	<p><i>To work in partnership with stakeholders, incorporating their input and advice, jointly formulating solutions and/or options, and sharing agenda setting and deliberation of issues.</i></p> <p>Occurs when ownership of an issue is shared between Council and community stakeholders.</p> <p>May be some level of delegated decision making to community stakeholders, but Council retains overall decision making responsibility.</p>	<p>We will work together in seeking the best outcomes for Yass Valley.</p> <p>Workshops or Committees established to provide input into Strategic Documentation, will be compiled into a report that will accompany our Documents while on Public Exhibition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Media releases ✓ Community newsletters ✓ Paid advertising ✓ Online: website, email, social media, forums, e-newsletters ✓ Distribution of in-house documents and publications ✓ Notification letters ✓ Community meetings ✓ Surveys and questionnaires ✓ Focus groups ✓ Forums and Workshops

STRATEGY	APPLICATION (Examples)	GOAL	COMMITMENT	METHODOLOGIES
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Media releases ✓ Committees ✓ Public exhibition ✓ Letter box drops ✓ Internal communication/consultation ✓ Official opening/launch
5. EMPOWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Very specific community projects where Council have the ability to delegate decision making authority.</i> 	<p><i>To place final decision making in the hands of stakeholders.</i></p> <p>Empowered communities share responsibility for making decisions and accountability for the outcomes of those decisions.</p> <p>Legislative and policy frameworks may give power to communities to make decisions. The community may have the power to make a limited range of decisions (e.g. on a specified issue or for a limited time) or it may have extensive decision-making powers.</p>	We will ensure the collective position of the community is an integral part of the decision making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By ensuring that the core principles of integrity, inclusion, deliberation and influence are apparent in all community engagement.

Title: DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT & DECISION MAKING DA-POL-18

Division: Planning & Environment

Responsible Officer: Director Planning & Environment

1. INTRODUCTION

Under s377 *Local Government Act 1993* Council may delegate any function of Council (other than the items listed in the Act) to the General Manager. The assessment and determination of Development Applications and other forms of approval are functions that may be delegated.

Under s378 *Local Government Act 1993* the General Manager may in turn sub-delegate a function delegated to the General Manager by the Council to any other person (including another employee of Council).

S380 *Local Government Act 1993* requires delegations to be reviewed in the first 12 months of each term of office of the Council.

Under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* there are statutory obligations to determine all applications promptly (i.e. **within 40 days**). If an application has not been determined within 40 days a right of appeal to the Land & Environment Court arises.

2. POLICY OBJECTIVES

- To provide guidelines for the assessment and determination of Development Applications and other approvals for development activity.
- To enable all applications to be determined promptly in an efficient and effective manner.

3. POLICY SCOPE

This policy applies to the determination of applications and approvals under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* and *Local Government Act 1993*.

4. POLICY PROVISIONS

To meet the statutory provisions it is acknowledged that there needs to be a system of delegation to staff to assess and determine 'minor/routine' applications for approvals while Council retains an assessment and determination role for 'significant/controversial' applications.

To achieve this balance the following applications will be referred to Council for determination:

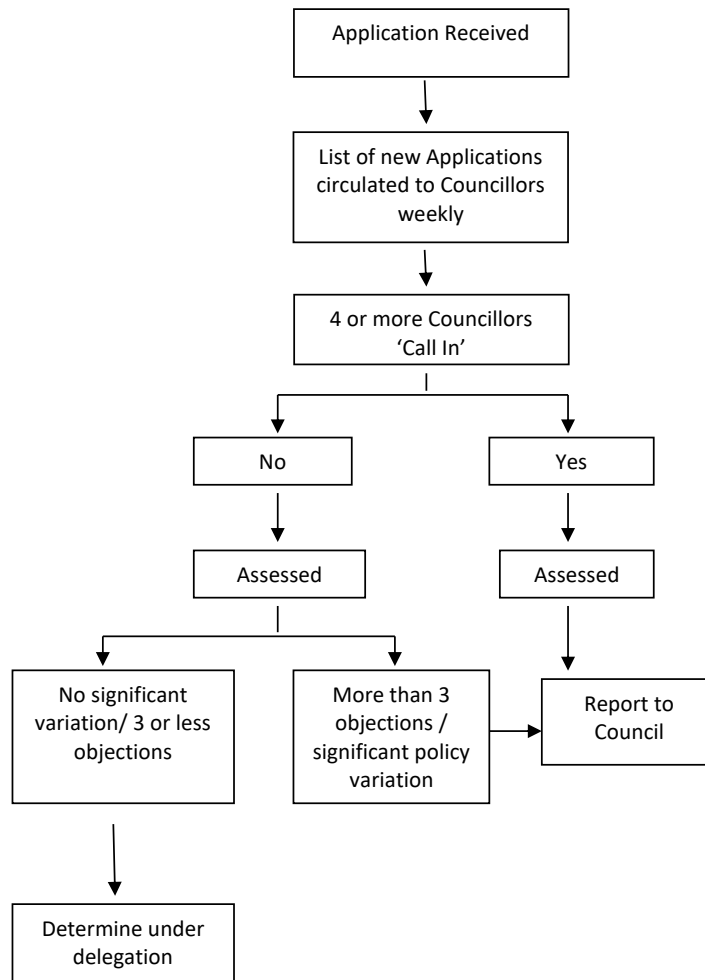
- Proposal involving a significant environmental, economic or social impact on the local community
- Proposal is listed in *State Environment Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*
- Applications to be determined by the Joint Regional Planning Panel
- Applications involving more than 3 reasonable and unresolved objections
- A proposal involving a significant variation in Council policy or development standard without demonstrating an alternative solution to meeting the policy objectives
- A proposal involving a variation to the *Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013* or Development Contributions Plan
- An application that seeks a review by Council of a determination made under delegated authority
- An application called in by Councillors

A list of new applications will be prepared weekly and distributed to Councillors. Any Councillors interested in a particular application can contact the Director Planning and/or inspect the application during office hours. Councillors are strongly encouraged to make these initial inquiries prior to determining whether or not seek 'call in' of the application.

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File Name: Development Assessment – Decision Making	Approved By: Council Meeting	

For an application to be ‘called in’ at least 4 Councillors will need to nominate the item in writing. Those applications ‘called in’ will be reported to Council for determination. Applications not ‘called in’ will continue to be assessed in the usual way.

The following flowchart outlines the assessment and decision making process for Development Applications and other approvals.



Council Related Development

A council related development means development for which the Council is the applicant developer (whether lodged by or on behalf of council), landowner, or has a commercial interest in the land the subject of the application, where it will also be the regulator or consent authority

In accordance with the “Council-related Development Application Conflict of Interest Guidelines” (Department of Planning and Environment), council related development applications are to be referred to the Chief Executive Officer (or a delegate) for a conflict-of-interest risk assessment.

The Chief Executive Officer is to:

- a) Assess whether the application is one in which a potential conflict of interest exists

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- b) Identify the phase(s) of the development process at which the identified conflict of interest arises
- c) Assess the level of risk involved at each phase of the development process
- d) Determine what (if any) management controls should be implemented to address the identified conflict of interest (in each phase of the development process if necessary) having regard to any controls and strategies outlined in this Policy and the outcomes of the Chief Executive Officer's assessment of the level of risk involved as set out in this Policy

Note: The Chief Executive Officer could determine that no management controls are necessary in the circumstances.

- e) Document the proposed management approach for the proposal in a statement that is published on the NSW Planning Portal.

Appropriate management controls may include any of the following:

Assessment and determination

- The assessment and/or determination of an application are to be undertaken by Council under delegation – this might be appropriate if the proposal is considered a low-level risk or non-controversial
- The application could also be referred for external assessment and/or determination to either another council, a regional planning panel, a consultant or a contractor – this might be appropriate for development where Council has a commercial interest in the land, or the development is seen to be a priority for the community

Regulation and enforcement

- Engagement of a private certifier or contractor
- Peer review by a neighbouring council and/or entering into a shared services arrangement with a neighbouring council

The management strategy for the following kinds of development is that no management controls need to be applied to:

- Commercial fitouts and minor changes to the building façade
- Internal alterations or additions to buildings that are not a heritage item
- Advertising signage
- Minor building structures projecting from a building façade over public land (such as awnings, verandas, bay windows, flagpoles, pipes and services)
- Development where the Council might receive a small fee for the use of their land.

5. REVIEW

The review of this policy will take account of relevant legislation and State Government policies, best practice guidelines and Council plans and priorities.

This policy will be reviewed following each general election of Council and the Director Planning is responsible for arranging the completion of the review.

6. LEGISLATION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This policy is to be read in conjunction with the following:

- *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*

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- *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2021*
- Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013
- Council-related Development Application Conflict of Interest Guidelines (Department of Planning and Environment)

7. DEFINITIONS

Nil

8. RESPONSIBILITIES

Development assessment staff are required to take into account the provisions of this policy in relation to any Development Applications.

9. HISTORY

<i>EMT Review Date</i>	<i>Report to Council</i>	<i>Minute No.</i>	<i>Exhibition Period</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Rescission Date</i>
23/06/2011	13/07/2011	239		13/07/2011	
	27/03/2013	90		27/03/2013	
	24/09/2014	213		24/09/2014	
11/09/2019	23/10/2019	245		23/10/2019	
	23/2/2023				

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File Name: Development Assessment – Decision Making	Approved By: Council Meeting	

6.3 Development Consent DA175305 - Request for Deferred Payment of Contributions - Village Subdivision
- 17 South Street, Murrumbateman
Attachment A Locality Plan



yass valley council
the country the people

Yass Valley Council
PO Box 6
239 Concor Street
YASS NSW 2582
Telephone: (02) 6226 1477
Email: council@yass.nsw.gov.au

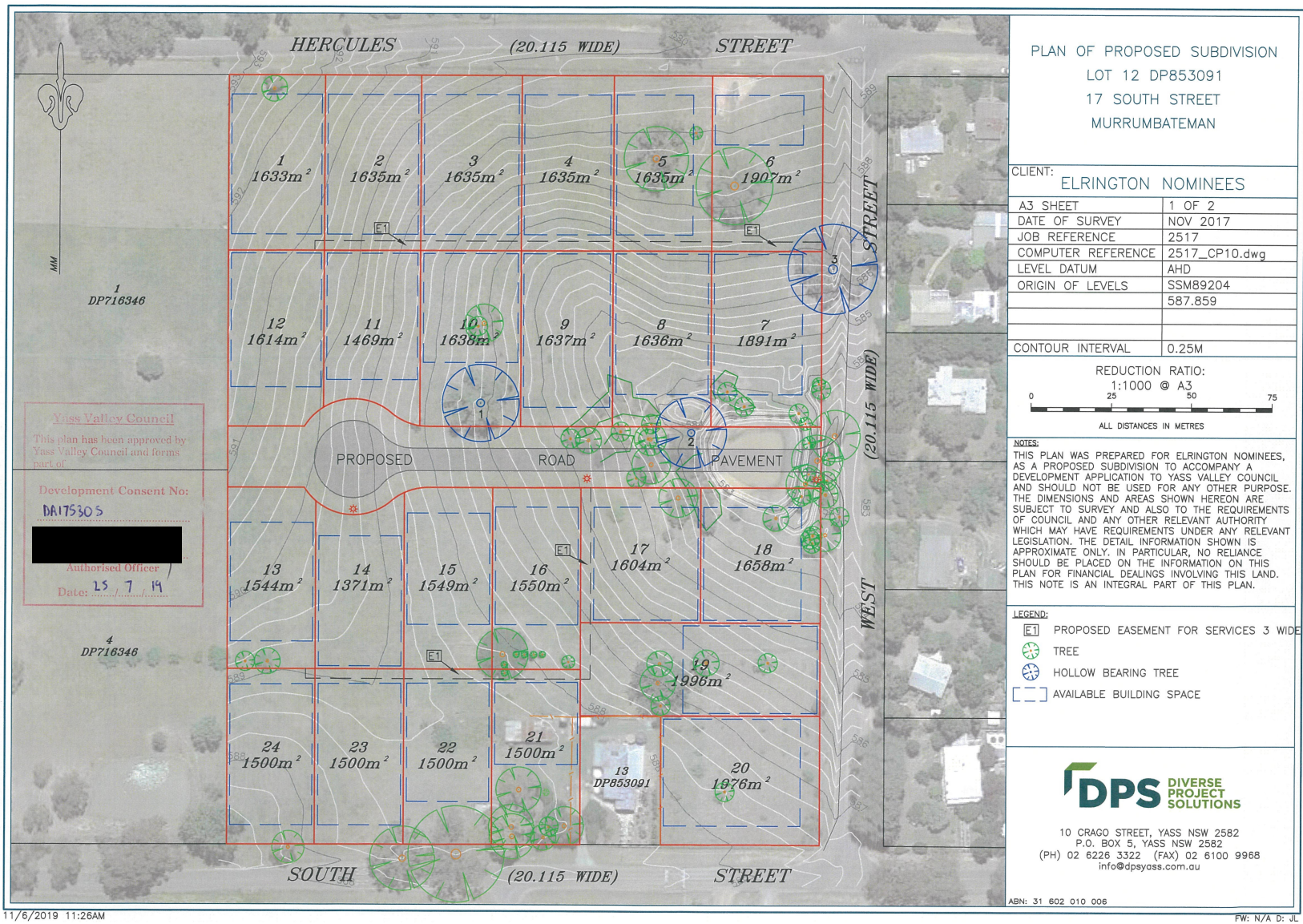
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This information has been prepared for Council's internal purposes and for no other purpose. No guarantee is made about the accuracy or suitability of the information for use for any purpose (whether the purpose has been notified to Council or not). While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, neither the Yass Valley Council nor the SV makes any representations or warranties, about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you may incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.
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Drawn By: Jeremy Kites
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55
Date: 6/02/2023 3:35 PM

Locality Plan

Map Scale: 1:3686 at A4

6.3 Development Consent DA175305 - Request for Deferred Payment of Contributions - Village Subdivision - 17 South Street, Murrumbateman
Attachment B Approved Plan of Subdivision





Diverse Project Solutions
7 Adele Street
Yass NSW 2582
Postal PO Box 5 Yass NSW 2582

Telephone 02 6226 3322
Email info@dpsyass.com.au
www.dpsyass.com.au

09 February 2023

Our Ref: 2517_YVC5

Yass Valley Council
PO Box 6
YASS NSW 2582

Attention: Jeremy Knox

Dear Jeremy,

REQUEST FOR DEFERRED PAYMENT OF S7.12 CONTRIBUTIONS – DA175305

Lot 12 DP853091

17South Street, MURRUMBATEMAN NSW 2582

We act on behalf of our client, *Elrington Nominees Pty Ltd*, and request the deferred payment of Councils S7.12 Contributions, S64 Sewer and Water Headworks Contributions and the Hercules Street Footpath Contribution for the abovementioned subdivision development, the detail of which is set out in the associated Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA).

This request has been made due to the applicant determining that the payment of Contributions in accordance with 2.14 Timing of Payments within the *Yass Valley Development Contribution Plan 2018* is unreasonable in the circumstances of the case. As detailed within the VPA payment of these Contributions will be made upon the settlement of sale of the first five (5) lots.

As specified in the *Yass Valley Development Contribution Plan 2018* this request is deemed acceptable due to:

- There are valid reasons for the deferred payment (outlined above)
- It will not adversely impact on the administration of the plan
- It will not jeopardise the timely provision of works or land identified within the plan, and
- It will not adversely impact on the cash flows of the plan

Please call this office if you have any queries on the above or require any further information.

Yours faithfully,
DPS YASS PTY LTD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rachel Doberer', written over a horizontal line.

Rachel Doberer
SENIOR TOWN PLANNER
rachel@dpsyass.com.au



VOLUNTARY PLANNING AGREEMENT

THIS PLANNING AGREEMENT is made on thisday
of.....20.....

BETWEEN

Parties:

Yass Valley Council (ABN 50 119 744 650) (**'the Council'**)

and

Elrington Nominees Pty Ltd Trustee for Woodleigh Park Estate Unit
Trust (ABN 26 454 579 237) (**'the Developer'**)

Subject Land:

Lot 12 DP853091
17 South Street, MURRUMBATEMAN



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PLANNING AGREEMENT

Lot 12 DP853091

17 South Street, MURRUMBATEMAN

Background:

- A.** The Developer is the registered proprietor of the Land.
 - B.** Development Application DA175305 was lodged at Council on 24 November 2017 for a twenty-four (24) Lot Village Subdivision (including the Construction of New Road and associated Utilities/ Services).
 - C.** Development Consent was issued on 24 July 2019.
 - D.** Engineering Construction Certificate was issued 29 October 2020.
 - E.** The Developer has opted to pay the monetary Contributions in accordance with this Planning Agreement in connection with the carrying out of the Development.
-

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Operative Provisions

1. Agreement

The agreement of the parties is set out in the Operative Provisions of this Planning Agreement, in consideration of, among other things, the mutual promises contained in this Planning Agreement.

2. Definitions

2.1 Act

Means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (as amended).

2.2 Authority

Means (as appropriate) any:

- a) Federal, state or local government;
- b) Department of any federal, state or local government;
- c) Any court or administrative tribunal; or
- d) Statutory corporation or regulatory body.

2.3 Contributions

Means the making of Monetary Contributions in accordance with Schedule 2 of this Planning Agreement.

2.4 Claim

Means any allegation, action, demand, cause of action, suit, proceeding, judgement, debt, damage, loss, cost, expense or liability howsoever arising and whether present of future, fixed or unascertained, actual or contingent whether at law, in equity, under statute or otherwise.

2.5 Council

Means Yass Valley Council or it's successors and assigns.

2.6 Dealing

In relation to the Land means, without limitation, selling, transferring, assigning, mortgaging, charging, encumbering or otherwise dealing with the Land.

2.7 Development

Means the twenty-four (24) Lot Village Subdivision (including the Construction of New Road and associated Utilities/ Services).as approved in the Development Consent.

2.8 Development Application

Has the same meaning as in the Act.

2.9 Development Consent

Means Development Consent DA175305.

-
- 2.10 Development Contribution**
Means a monetary contribution, the dedication of land free of cost or the provision of a public material benefit.
- 2.11 Due Date**
Means the date one month after the date of issue of the tax invoice.
- 2.12 First Lot**
Means an allotment formed from the subdivision of the land which is the first lot to obtain settlement.
- 2.13 GST**
Has the same meaning as in the GST Law.
- 2.14 GST Law**
Has the meaning given to that term in *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cth)* and any other Act or regulation relating to the imposition or administration of the GST.
- 2.15 Land**
Means Lot 12 DP853091, known as 17 South Street, MURRUMBATEMAN NSW 2582.
- 2.16 Monetary Contributions**
Means the Monetary Contributions set out in Schedule 2 of this Planning Agreement.
- 2.17 Party**
Means a party to this Planning Agreement, including their successors and assigns.
- 2.18 Planning Agreement**
Means this document.
- 2.19 Relevant Lot(s)**
Means any particular lot within the development.
- 2.20 Regulation**
Means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (as amended).
- 2.21 Settlement Date**
Means the date of settlement as listed in the signed contract of sale.
- 2.22 Subdivision Certificate**
Has the same meaning as in the Act.
- 2.23 Subdivision Works Certificate**
Has the same meaning as in the Act.
- 2.24 Interpretation**
In the interpretation of this Planning Agreement, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:
- a) Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Planning Agreement
 - b) A reference in this Planning Agreement to a business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for business.
 - c) If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this Planning Agreement is not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the
-

-
- next business day.
- d) A reference in this Planning Agreement to dollars or \$ means Australian dollars and all amounts payable under this Planning Agreement are payable in Australian dollars.
 - e) A reference in this Planning Agreement to a \$ value relating to a Development Contribution is a reference to the value exclusive of GST.
 - f) A reference in this Planning Agreement to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
 - g) A reference in this Planning Agreement to any agreement, deed or document is to that agreement deed or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced.
 - h) A reference to a clause, part, schedule or attachment is a reference to clause, part, schedule or attachment of or to this Planning Agreement.
 - i) An expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or governmental agency.
 - j) Where a word or phrase is given a defined meaning, another part of speech or other grammatical form in respect of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
 - k) A word which denotes the singular denotes the plural, a word which denotes the plural denotes the singular, and a reference to any gender denotes the other genders.
 - l) References to the word 'include' or 'including' are to be construed without limitation.
 - m) A reference to this Planning Agreement includes the agreement recorded in this Planning Agreement.
 - n) A reference to a Party to this Planning Agreement includes a reference to the servants, agents and contractors of the Party, the Party's successors and assigns.
 - o) Any schedules, appendices and attachments form part of this Planning Agreement.
 - p) Notes appearing in this Planning Agreement are operative provisions of this Planning Agreement.
-

3. Application and operation of this document

3.1. Planning Agreement

This document is a planning agreement:

- a) Within the meaning set out in section 7.4 of the Act; and
- b) Governed by Subdivision 2 of Division 7 of the Act

3.2. Application

This Planning Agreement applies to:

- a) The Land; and
- b) The Development

3.3. Operation

This Planning Agreement commences when it has been executed by all of the Parties.

4. Application of Section 7.11, 7.12 and 7.24 of the Act

- 4.1** This Planning Agreement excludes the application of section 7.11 of the Act to the Development.
- 4.2** This Planning Agreement does not exclude the application of section 7.24 of the Act to the Development.
- 4.3** This Planning Agreement does not exclude the application of section 7.12 of the Act to the Development.

5. Developer Warranties

The Developer warrants to Council that:

- a) It is legally and beneficially entitled to the Land;
 - b) It is able to fully comply with its obligations under this document;
 - c) It has full capacity to enter into this document; and
 - d) There is no legal impediment to it entering into this document, or performing the obligations imposed under it.
-

6. Registration of this Document

6.1 Registration

This Planning Agreement must be registered on the title of the Land pursuant to section 7.4 of the Act.

6.2 Obligations of the Developer

Promptly after the commencement of this Planning Agreement the Developer must at its own expense, do all things necessary to procure:

- a) The consent of each person that has an estate or interest in the Land.
- b) The production of the Certificate of Title of the land; and
- c) The lodgement and registration of this Planning Agreement by the Registrar-General in the relevant folio of the Register.

6.3 Evidence of Registration

The Developer must provide the Council with a copy of the registered dealing and a title search in respect of the Land evidencing registration within 14 days of registration occurring.

6.4 Removal from Title of the Land

- a. Council will do all things necessary to allow the Developer to remove the registration of this document from the title of the Land where the Developer has provided all Monetary Contributions.
- b. The Developer must pay any reasonable costs incurred by Council in undertaking that discharge.

7. Provision of Contributions

7.1 Monetary Contributions

The Developer must make the Monetary Contributions to Council in accordance with Schedule 2 of this Planning Agreement.

7.2 Indexation

The amount of each Monetary Contribution listed as items 1.1 and 1.2 in Schedule 2 of this Planning Agreement will be indexed in accordance with Councils Fees and Charges relevant and applicable at the date of payment.

7.3 Interest Payable on Monetary Contributions

- a. The Developer is required to pay interest on any Monetary Contributions that remain outstanding as at the due date on the Tax Invoice issued by Council. Interest is payable on the Monetary Contributions referred to in Schedule 2 prior to the application of any indexation.
- b. Interest payable under clause 7.3(a) is:

- i. Calculated at the rate determined by Council from time to time pursuant to section 566 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*, and
- ii. Is calculated daily from the due date for payment of the relevant amount until the date of payment.

8. Collection of Contributions

8.1 Payment of Contributions

1. Fourteen (14) days prior to settlement of the first five (5) lots the Developer must request an invoice from Council for the Fees and Contributions listed in Schedule 2 of this Planning Agreement.
2. Simultaneously a Dealing will be submitted to Council listing all twenty-four (24) lots to release this registered deed from the title of each lot.
3. Concurrently upon settlement and subsequent payment of Councils invoice, Council will release the signed Dealing to the Developers Solicitor to enable the lodgement of the release Dealing and enable the removal of this registered deed from the title of each lot.
4. Council acknowledges that payment of the Monetary Contribution may be done in stages and upon completion of the sale of the first five (5) or more lots at which time Council agrees to progressively release this registered deed from the title being the subject of settlement.

9. Determination of this Document

9.1 Determination

This Planning Agreement will determine upon the developer satisfying all of its obligations under the Planning Agreement.

9.2 Effect of the Determination

Upon the determination of this document Council will do all things necessary to allow the developer to remove this Planning Agreement from the title of the whole or any part of the land as quickly as possible.

10. Review

10.1 The parties agree to review this agreement in the following circumstances;

- a) if the Development Consent is amended;

10.2 **Nothing** in this clause limits the circumstances in which the agreement may be reviewed or amended.

11. Assignment and Novation

11.1 Prohibition

Neither party may assign or novate their rights under this Planning Agreement without the prior written consent of the other party.

11.2 Assignment of Land

The Developer must not Assign its interest in the Land, unless:

- a) Council consents to the assignment or novation; and
 - b) On or before the assignment or novation occurring the proposed assignee/ novate enters into an agreement to the satisfaction of Council under which the assignee/ novate agrees to be bound by the terms of this Planning Agreement and to make any Development Contributions which are required have not yet been made.
-

12. Enforcement

12.1 Enforcement of the Planning Agreement

- a) Without limiting any other remedies available to the Parties, this Planning Agreement may be enforced by the Parties in any court of competent jurisdiction.
 - b) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in the Planning Agreement prevents:
 - i. A Party from bringing proceedings in a court to enforce any aspect of this Planning Agreement or any matter to which this Planning Agreement relates; or
 - ii. The Council from exercising any function under the Act or law relating to the enforcement of any aspect of this Planning Agreement or any matter to which this Planning Agreement relates.
-

13. Dispute Resolution

The parties agree that any dispute arising during the term of this Planning Agreement will be dealt with as follows:

- a) Firstly, the party claiming that there is a dispute will send to the other a notice setting out the nature of the dispute;
 - b) Secondly, the parties will try to resolve the dispute by direct negotiation, including by referring the matter to persons who have the authority to intervene and direct some form of resolution;
 - c) Thirdly, the parties have 10 business days from the receipt of the notice in clause 26(a) to reach a resolution or to agree that the dispute will be submitted to mediation or some other form of alternative dispute resolution procedure; and
-

-
- d) Lastly, if:
- i. There is no resolution or agreement; or
 - ii. There is a submission to mediation or some other form of alternative dispute resolution procedure, but there is no resolution within 15 business days of the submission, or such extended time as the parties may agree in writing before the expiration of the 15 business days,
- then, either party may commence legal proceedings.
-

14. Position of Council

14.1 Consent Authority

The parties acknowledge that Council is a consent authority with statutory rights and obligations pursuant to the terms of the Planning Legislation.

14.2 Document does not Fetter Discretion

This document is not intended to operate to fetter:

- a) the power of Council to make any Law; or
- b) the exercise by Council of any statutory power or discretion

14.3 Severance of Provisions

- a) No provision of this document is intended to, or does, constitute any unlawful fetter on the Council's discretion.
- b) If, contrary to the operation of this clause, any provision of this Planning Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to constitute an unlawful fetter on the Council's discretion in any respect, the parties agree:
 - i. they will take all practical steps, including the execution of any further documents, to ensure the objective of this clause is substantially satisfied;
 - ii. in the event that paragraph (i) cannot be achieved without giving rise to an unlawful fetter on a Discretion, the relevant provision is to be severed and the remainder of this document has full force and effect; and
 - iii. to endeavour to satisfy the common objectives of the parties on relation to the provision of this document which is held to be an unlawful fetter to the extent that it is possible having regard to the relevant court judgment.

14.4 No Obligations

Nothing in this Planning Agreement will be deemed to impose any obligation on Council to exercise any of its functions under the Act in relation to the Development Consent, the Land or the Development in a certain manner.

15. Confidentiality

15.1 Planning Agreement not Confidential

The terms of this Planning Agreement are not confidential, and this Planning Agreement may be treated as a public document and exhibited or reported without restriction by any party.

16. Legal Costs

Each Party must pay their own legal costs and disbursements with respect to the preparation, negotiation, formation and implementation of this Planning Agreement.

17. Administrative Provisions

17.1 Notices

- a) Any notice, consent or other communication under this Planning Agreement must be in writing and signed by or on behalf of the person giving it, addressed to the person to whom it is to be given and:
 - i. delivered to that person's address;
 - ii. sent by pre-paid mail to that person's address; or
 - iii. sent by email to that person's email address.
- b) A notice given to a person in accordance with this clause is treated as having been given and received:
 - i. if delivered to a person's address, on the day of delivery if a business day, otherwise on the next business day;
 - ii. if sent by pre-paid mail, on the third business day after posting; and
 - iii. if sent by email to a person's email address and a conformation of receipt can be retrieved, on the day it was sent if a business day, otherwise on the next business day.
- c) For the purpose of this clause the address of a person is the address set out in this Planning Agreement or another address of which that person may from time to time give notice to each other person.

17.2 Entire Agreement

This Planning Agreement is the entire agreement of the parties on the subject matter. All representations, communications, and prior agreements in relation to the subject matter are merged in and superseded by this Planning Agreement.

17.3 Variation

- a) This Planning Agreement may be varied by agreement by the Parties.

- b) Any variation of this Planning Agreement shall be of no effect unless in writing signed on behalf of the Council and the Developer.
- c) The parties agree to negotiate any variation that may become necessary to this Planning Agreement as a consequence of any modification to the Development Consent.
- d) The parties agree to give public notice of any variation where required by the Act or Regulation.

17.4 Waiver

The non-exercise of or delay in exercising any power or right of party does not operate as a waiver of that power or right by that party, nor does any single exercise of a power or right preclude any other or further exercise of it or the exercise of any other power or right. A power or right may only be waived in writing, signed by the Parties to be bound by the waiver.

17.5 Counterparts

This Planning Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and all of those counterparts taken together constitute one and the same instrument.

17.6 Unenforceability

Any provision of this Planning Agreement which is invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction is to be read down for the purposes of that jurisdiction, if possible, so as to be valid or enforceable, and is otherwise capable of being severed to the extent of the invalidity or enforceability, without affecting the remaining provisions of this Planning Agreement or affecting the validity or enforceability of that provision in any other jurisdiction.

17.7 Power of Attorney

Each attorney who executes this Planning Agreement on behalf of a party declares that the attorney has no notice of the revocation or suspension of the power of attorney by the granter.

17.8 Governing Law

- a) The law in force in the State of New South Wales governs this Planning Agreement.
- b) The parties:
 - i. submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of New South Wales and any courts that may hear appeal from those courts in respect of any proceedings in connection with this Planning Agreement; and
 - ii. may not seek to have any proceedings removed from the jurisdiction of New South Wales on the grounds of forum non conveniens.

SCHEDULE 1

REQUIREMENTS UNDER SECTION S7.4 OF THE ACT

REQUIREMENT UNDER THE ACT	THIS PLANNING AGREEMENT
Planning Instrument and/ or Development Application – (Section 7.4(1)) The Developer has: a) sought a change to an environmental planning agreement; b) made, or proposes to make, a Development Application; and / or c) entered into an agreement with, or is otherwise associated with, a person to whom paragraph (a) or (b) applies.	a) Not Applicable b) Yes c) Not Applicable
Description of land to which this agreement applies – (Section 7.4(3)(a))	See Definition of Land in this Planning Agreement
Description of change to the environmental planning instrument to which this agreement applies – (Section 7.4(3)(b))	Not Applicable
Application of Section 7.11 of the Act – (Section 7.4(d))	Refer to Clause 4 of this Planning Agreement
Application of Section 7.12 of the Act – (Section 7.4(d))	Refer to Clause 4 of this Planning Agreement
Consideration of benefits under this agreement if S7.11 applies – Section 7.4(3)(e))	Refer to Clause 4 of this Planning Agreement
Mechanism for Dispute resolution – (Section 7.4(3)(f))	Refer to Clause 13 of the Planning Agreement
Enforcement of this Planning Agreement – (Section 7.4(3)(g))	Refer to Clause 12 of the Planning Agreement
Registration of the Planning Agreement – (Section 7.6)	Refer to Clause 6 of the Planning Agreement
No obligation to grant consent or exercise functions – (Section 7.4(9))	Refer to Clause 13 of the Planning Agreement

SCHEDULE 2

1. MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to Clauses 2 and 3 below, the developer undertakes to make the following monetary contributions:

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
ITEM NO.	CONTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTION PLAN	AMOUNT
1.1	Water (\$24,207.00/ Lot as per the 2022-2023 Fees and Charges)	S64 Water Headworks - Rural Water Supply - Murrumbateman	\$556,761.00
1.2	Sewer (\$17,788/ Lot as per the 2022-2023 Fees and Charges)	S64 Sewer Headworks - Murrumbateman	\$409,124.00
1.3	S7.12 Contributions	Yass Valley Development Contributions Plan 2018	\$XXXXXX.00*
1.4	Hercules Street Footpath Contribution	As per approved Engineering Construction Certificate @ \$250.00 x 195 m	\$48,750.00
TOTAL			\$XXXXXX.00*

* Subject to Final Cost of Works (to be submitted prior to or with the Subdivision Certificate Application)

Monetary Contributions are to made in respect of each lot within the subdivision upon the earlier of:

- The completion of the sale of the relevant lot(s) pursuant to a contract for sale of the relevant lot(s),
- The approval of a Development Application for the use and development of the relevant lot; and
- The date being one (1) year after the date of the issuing of the subdivision certificate.

The parties acknowledge and agree that the Amount specified in the above table for each category of Contribution is based on the subdivision comprising of 24 Torrens Title residential lots.

If the Development Consent is modified to increase or reduce the number of lots in the development the Amount specified in the third column of the table will be deemed to be varied to reflect the new number of lots in the development multiplied by the relevant Contribution per lot.

2. INDEXATION

Each Monetary Contribution specified in paragraph 1 above will be indexed as set out in Clause 7.2 of the Planning Agreement.

3. INTEREST

In addition to the indexation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Schedule, interest may be applied on each Monetary Contribution as set out in Clause 7.3 of the Planning Agreement.

DRAFT

SCHEDULE 3

SIGNING PAGE

EXECUTED as a deed

EXECUTED by CHRIS BERRY on behalf of the
YASS VALLEY COUNCIL pursuant to a resolution
dated

In the presence of

SIGNATURE OF CHRIS BERRY
GENERAL MANAGER

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

NAME OF WITNESS

EXECUTED by ELRINGTON NOMINEES PTY
LTD TRUSTEE OF WOODLEIGH PARK ESTATE
UNIT TRUST (ABN 26 454 579 237) in accordance
with Section 127 of the Corporations Act 2001

SIGNATURE OF DAVID MAJOR
DIRECTOR

The completion of the sale of the relevant lot pursuant to a contract for sale of the relevant lot;



SCHEDULE 4

YASS VALLEY COUNCIL & ELRINGTON NOMINEES PTY LTD TRUSTEE OF WOODLEIGH PARK ESTATE UNIT TRUST VOLUNTARY PLANNING AGREEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

These explanatory notes have been prepared in accordance with Clause 205 *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2021* (NSW).

1. Objective

The objective of the Voluntary Planning Agreement is to provide for the deferral of development contributions in relation to the subdivision of land at 17 South Street, MURRUMBATEMAN.

2. Nature of the Voluntary Planning Agreement

The Voluntary Planning Agreement sets the parameters for deferring payment of contributions.

3. Effect of the Voluntary Planning Agreement

The Voluntary Planning Agreement provides for:

- a) Payment of the required contributions (indexed in accordance with CPI as provided for in the plan):
 - Upon settlement of the sale of the lot(s) (reported quarterly)
 - Within one (1) year of the issuing of the subdivision certificate
- b) Any deferred payments being subject to interest equal to that for outstanding rates (i.e 6% per annum as per the most recent Circular to Councils issued by NSW Office of Local Government).

4. Merits

The merits of the Voluntary Planning Agreement are to:

- Give effect to the Council resolution to defer payment of development contributions
- Ensure that contributions are paid at the appropriately indexed amount

a) How the Voluntary Planning Agreement promotes the public interest

In accordance with Section 7.4 (2) of the Act the Planning Agreement promotes the public interest by providing a mechanism by which Council can establish and collect development contributions relating to the proportional share of the provision of public infrastructure and services generated by the subdivision.

b) How the Voluntary Planning Agreement promotes elements of the Council's Charter

The Council's charter has been replaced by the guiding principles in Section 8A of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The Planning Agreement promotes the Council's Charter by managing land and other assets so that the current and future local community needs can be met in an affordable way without being financially disadvantaged.

c) How the Voluntary Planning Agreement promotes the objects of the Act

The Planning Agreement proposed the objects of the Act by ensuring that the development contributions for the provision of public infrastructure and services are paid and appropriately indexed.

d) The impact of the Voluntary Planning Agreement on the public or any section of the public

The Voluntary Planning Agreement is not anticipated to have a negative impact on the public or any section of the public.

e) Whether the Voluntary Planning Agreement conforms with Council's capital works program

The Planning Agreement will not affect Council's capital works program until such time as the contributions are received. Council allocates development contributions to capital works as part of its annual capital works program.

f) The planning purpose or purposes of the Voluntary Planning Agreement

The purpose of the Planning Agreement is to provide for the payment of development contributions and ensure they are appropriately indexed for the provision of public infrastructure and services directly related to the development.

g) Compliance of certain requirements prior to the issue

There are no requirements for the developer to pay contributions prior to the issue of any Part 4A Certificate as the Agreement will not become effective until such time as a Subdivision Certificate is issued.

6.4 Modification Development Consent No DA200158 - Three Lot Village Subdivision, 20-24 Silver Street, Bowning
Attachment A Locality Plan



yass valley council
the country the people

Yass Valley Council
PO Box 6
209 Camp Street
YASS NSW 2582
Telephone: 02 6226 1477
Email: council@yass.nsw.gov.au

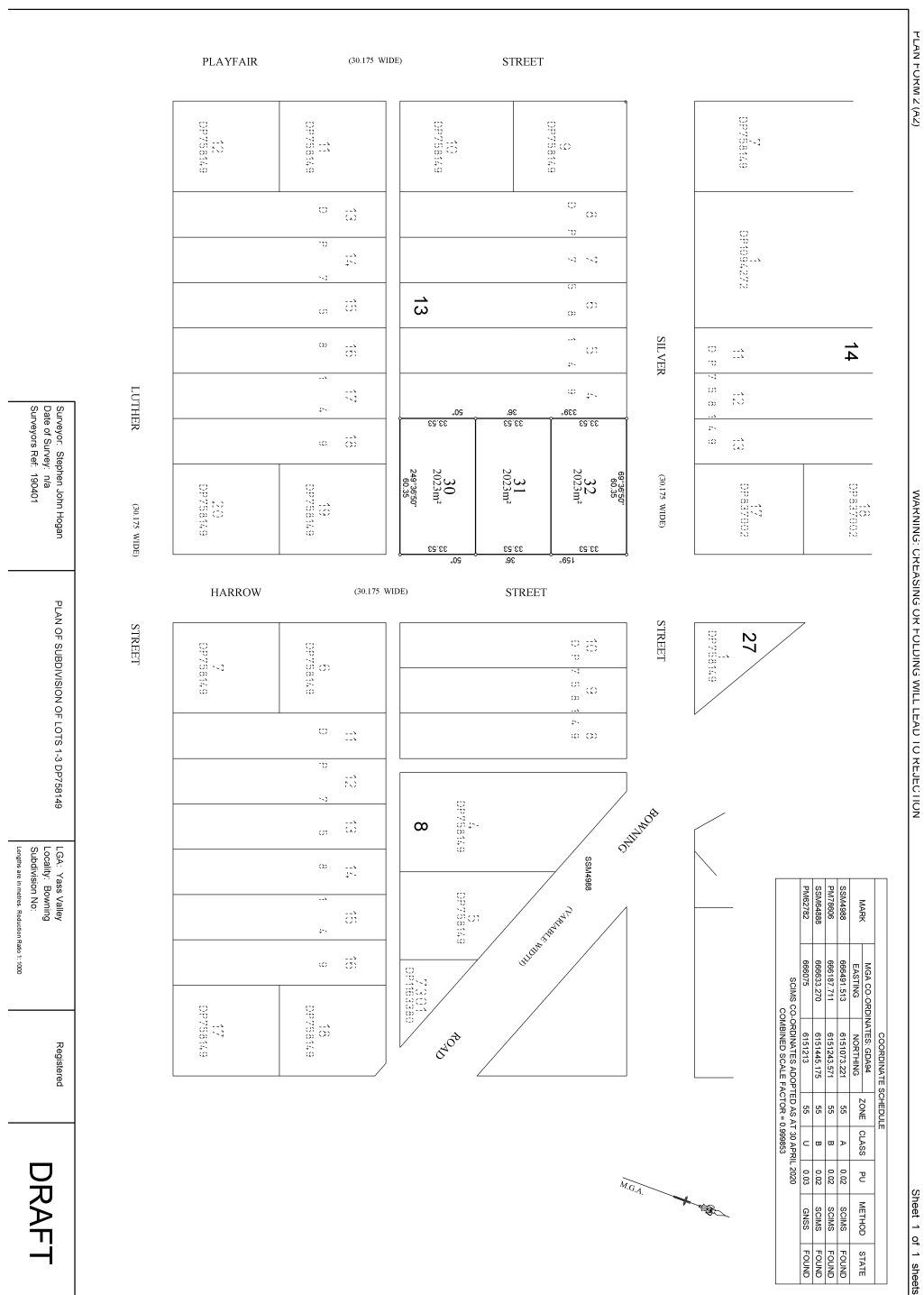
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Drawn By: Jeremy Kios
Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55
Date: 4/02/2023 11:23 AM

Locality Plan

Map Scale: 1:1986 at A4

6.4 Modification Development Consent No DA200158 - Three Lot Village Subdivision, 20-24 Silver Street, Bowning
Attachment B Approved Plan of Subdivision





Catalyze Property Consulting Pty Ltd
M: 0403 007 447
E: cjm@catalyze.net.au
PO Box 44 Islington, NSW 2296

Statement of Environmental Effects

for a

Section 4.55(1A) Modification Development Consent DA200158

at

**20, 22 & 24 Silver Street
Bowing, NSW 2582**

December 2022

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) has been prepared by Catalyze Property Consulting Pty Ltd (Catalyze) on behalf of the Land Owner in relation to an application to modify Development Consent DA200158 (Consent) which was granted by Yass Valley Council (Council) on 12 March 2021 for Consolidation and Three (3) Lot Resubdivision.

This Application under Section 4.55(1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Act) seeks to modify the consent to delete Condition 6 relating to the connection of power.

In considering the merits of this application, we submit that Council is required to apply the Electrical Policy with flexibility and that the circumstances of this case where there are no additional Lots being created and that the approved layout is superior to the existing; combine to provide Council with the justification it needs to grant the requested Modification.

In reviewing the approved plans and the proposed changes we are satisfied that the proposed development remains substantially the same development, will cause minimal environmental impact and that the changes can be assessed and approved pursuant to Section 4.55(1A) of the Act.

1.2 Site

The Site currently consists of 3 x Torrens Title lots of 2,023 m² located on the south western corner of Silver Street and Harrow Street, Bowning.

The lots are known as 20, 22, 24 Silver Street, Bowning.

There is an existing dwelling and associated structures at the rear of 22 Silver Street.

There are no easements on the Site, and it is not subject to flooding, bushfire or heritage controls.

Location maps showing the Site in a regional and local context are set out in the following Figures.

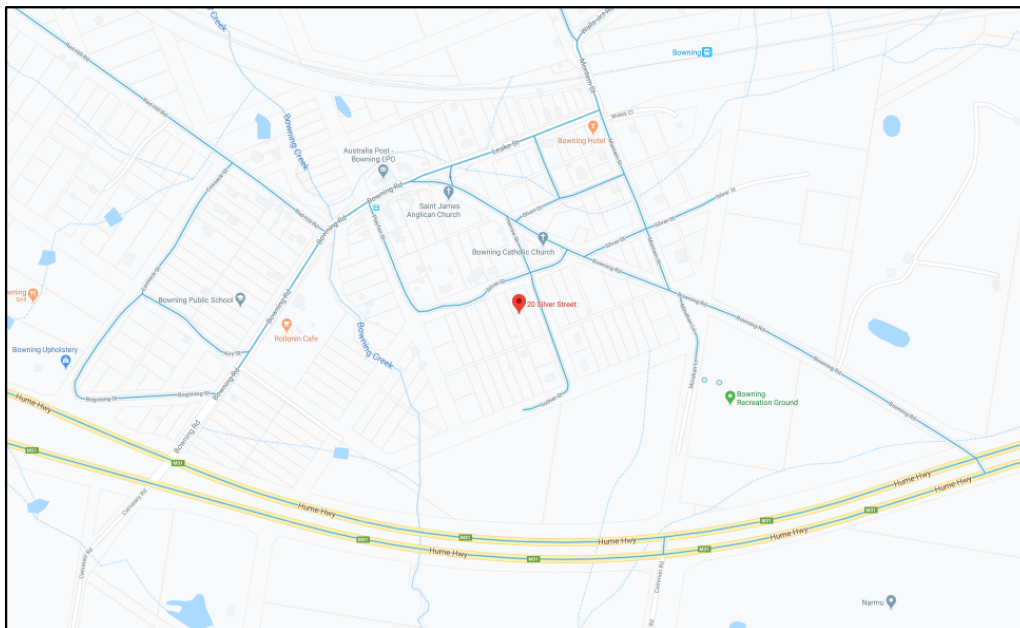


Figure 1 - Regional Context Map



Figure 2 - Aerial Photograph of the Site

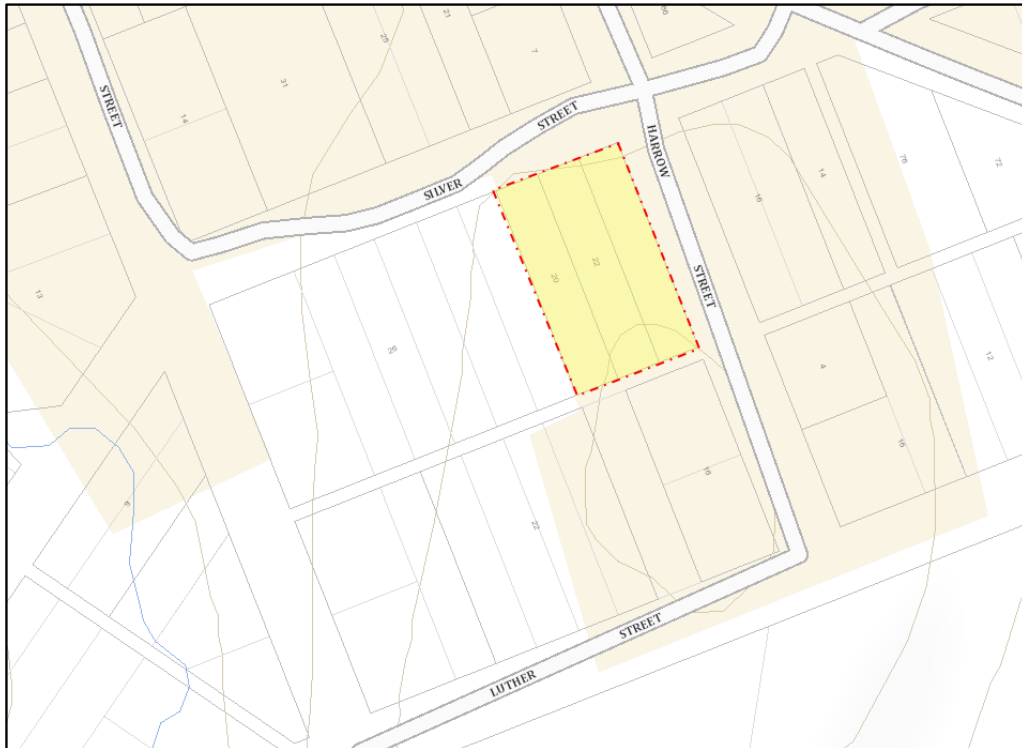


Figure 3 - Subject Site

1.3 Relevant Consent

On 12 March 2021 Council issued the Consent for Consolidation and Three (3) Lot Resubdivision. The original purpose of the Consent was to realign the three existing Lots fronting Silver Street to front Harrow Street thus making them significantly more usable in that they are altered from being approx. 20m wide and 100m long to being 33.5m wide and 60m long.

This Application under Section 4.55(1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Act) seeks to modify the consent to delete Condition 6 which states:

- (6) In accordance with the Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions Policy DA-POL-17, evidence must be submitted to Council demonstrating that a satisfactory standard of electricity supply is available to each lot within the subdivision.

There are no proposed changes to the approved subdivision plan under this application.

2 Legislative Framework

Relevantly Section 4.55 of the Act relates to the modification of consents stating:

- (1A) Modifications involving minimal environmental impact** A consent authority may, on application being made by the applicant or any other person entitled to act on a consent granted by the consent authority and subject to and in accordance with the regulations, modify the consent if (our emphasis)—
- (a) it is satisfied that the proposed modification is of minimal environmental impact, and
 - (b) it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which the consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all), and
 - (c) it has notified the application in accordance with—
 - (i) the regulations, if the regulations so require, or
 - (ii) a development control plan, if the consent authority is a council that has made a development control plan that requires the notification or advertising of applications for modification of a development consent, and
 - (d) it has considered any submissions made concerning the proposed modification within any period prescribed by the regulations or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.

Subsections (1), (2) and (5) do not apply to such a modification.

- (3) In determining an application for modification of a consent under this section, the consent authority must take into consideration such of the matters referred to in section 4.15(1) as are of relevance to the development the subject of the application. The consent authority must also take into consideration the reasons given by the consent authority for the grant of the consent that is sought to be modified.
- (4) The modification of a development consent in accordance with this section is taken not to be the granting of development consent under this Part, but a reference in this or any other Act to a development consent includes a reference to a development consent as so modified.

Clause 115 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (Regs) establishes several requirements relevant to this application. These are as follows:

115 Application for modification of development consent

- (1) *An application for modification of a development consent 4.55 (1), (1A) or (2) or 4.56 (1) of the Act must contain the following information:*
- (d) *a description of the proposed modification to the development consent,*
- (e) *a statement that indicates either:*
 - (i) *that the modification is merely intended to correct a minor error, misdescription or miscalculation, or*
 - (ii) *that the modification is intended to have some other effect, as specified in the statement,*
- (f) *a description of the expected impacts of the modification,*
- (g) *an undertaking to the effect that the development (as to be modified) will remain substantially the same as the development that was originally approved,*

This SEE has been structured to specifically address the requirements of the Act and Regs.

3 Description of the proposed modifications - cl.115(1)(d)

The proposed modifications to the approved Consent involve deleting Condition 6 which states:

- (6) In accordance with the Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions Policy DA-POL-17, evidence must be submitted to Council demonstrating that a satisfactory standard of electricity supply is available to each lot within the subdivision.

There are no proposed changes to the approved subdivision plan.

4 Effect of Modification - cl.115(1)(e)

The practical effect of the proposed modification is to enable the new configuration of the Lots to be registered with the requirement that electricity is provided to each Lot.

5 Description and Assessment of Impacts cl.115(1)(f)

The proposed modification makes no change to the approved lot layout or environmental impacts.

The Application only requires Council to make a merit based decision on whether it is prepared to allow the new configuration to be registered, prior to electricity being available to all Lots.

By way of background the Condition 6 is imposed as a response to DA-POL-17 – Provision of Electricity Supply & Telecommunications Services for Subdivisions (Electrical Policy) which requires for subdivision within the RU5 Village zone that:

4.2.1 All urban and rural-residential are required to provide a satisfactory standard of electricity supply. To satisfy this requirement, a Notice of Arrangement (NOA) from Essential Energy must be obtained and provided.

In considering the merits, Council must firstly consider the statutory weight to be given to the Electrical Policy within the evaluation process under the Act and then examine the individual circumstance of the circumstances. In relation to these matters we make the following comments.

Statutory Weight

The matters for a Consent Authority to consideration when evaluating a DA are confined to section 4.15 of the Act which states (our emphasis);

4.15 Evaluation

*(1) **Matters for consideration—general** In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application—*

(a) the provisions of—

- (i) any environmental planning instrument, and*
- (ii) any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Planning Secretary has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and*
- (iii) any development control plan, and*
- (iiia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and*
- (iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph),*

that apply to the land to which the development application relates,

- (b) *the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality,*
- (c) *the suitability of the site for the development,*
- (d) *any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,*
- (e) *the public interest.*

We note that “environmental planning instrument” is defined as

environmental planning instrument means an environmental planning instrument (including a SEPP or LEP but not including a DCP) made, or taken to have been made, under Part 3 and in force.

The Electrical Policy is not an environmental planning instrument and not a DCP and therefore is not specifically required to be considered when Council is determining a DA. That is, it has less weight or importance in the consideration of a DA than an environmental planning instrument or DCP.

If Council does consider a Policy when determining a DA, and in light of above, Section 4.15(3A) of the Act should be considered. This section clarifies the way in which a DCP is to be considered when assessing and determining a DA. This subsection clarifies that:

- If a development application does not comply with standards or performance criteria in the DCP, the consent authority should be flexible in applying those provisions and allow reasonable alternative solutions that achieve the objectives of those standards. Thus, consent authorities should not refuse a development application purely based on non-compliance with a standard in the DCP.
- A consent authority should only consider the standards and performance criteria in a DCP in connection with a specific development application. This is to ensure consent authorities do not refuse development applications purely because it will set a precedent or is contrary to a precedent or established practice of the consent authority.

As such, the consent authority will be required to give less weight and significance to provisions of a DCP than those of an EPI and are not permitted to place determinative weight on DCP controls because of their prior consistent application.

Given a DCP has more weight in the evaluation process than a Policy; it is reasonable to apply at least the same level of flexibility to a Policy as the Act requires from a DCP.

The conclusion being, that Council is not constrained to slavishly following the Electrical Policy and should apply it flexibly when the circumstances warrant it.

Circumstance of Case

We submit that the circumstances of this application are quite unique and deserve to be considered flexibly under the Electrical Policy.

In this case the Owner currently has 1 Lot serviced and has made enquiries as to the cost of connecting power to the proposed new layout.

Pateman Power Solutions prepared a design and estimated the cost will be in the order of \$205,000 plus GST. We have attached this correspondence and design plan as **Attachment 1**. This is an unexpected high cost and, unfortunately, the owner is not able to pay for this work.

However, it should be noted that the Consent does not create any additional Lots and that there are currently two unpowered Lots that could be sold immediately. The Consent just acts to realign these Lots to Harrow Street to make the significantly more usable in that they are altered from being approx. 20m wide and 100m long to being 33.5m wide and 60m long.

Realigning the Lots is a vastly more sensible and preferable outcome for Bowning.

If Council agreed to this Modification and the realigned Lots were registered without power and sold, the new owners may well be in a financial position to put the power on.

If not, and they wish to build a house on the land, it will have to be designed so that it is self-sufficient; which surely is a positive outcome from an environmental perspective.

In any event, there is still no increase in residential Lots in Bowning that are unpowered.

5 Undertaking as to substantially the same development cl.115(1)(g)

In accordance with Clause 115(1)(g) of the Regulation, the following statements are provided:

This Section 4.55(1A) modification aims to amend the Consent to delete Condition 6. It makes no fundamental change to the approved development and use and makes no material change to the environmental impacts.

As such, this modification will result in substantially the same development that was originally approved.

6 Variations to Conditions of Consent

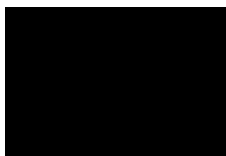
The proposed Modification on only results in the deletion of Condition 6.

8 Conclusion

This Section 4.55(1A) modification aims to amend the approved development by deleting Condition 6.

This SEE assesses the proposed modifications and concludes the development as proposed to be modified is substantially the same development as originally approved. Further, it has minimal potential environmental impacts. On this basis, the application can be approved pursuant to Section 4.55(1A) of the EP&A Act.

In considering the merits of the application, we submit that Council is required to apply the Electrical Policy with flexibility and that the circumstances of this case where there are no additional Lots being created and that the approved layout is superior to the existing; combine to provide Council with the justification it needs to grant the requested Modification.



Craig McGaffin
Bachelor Town Planning (UNSW)
Dip Law (LPAD)
Director

Attachment 1 – Cost Estimate

Thursday, December 22, 2022 at 14:26:54 Australian Eastern Daylight Time

Subject: Fwd: Blake Apps
Date: Thursday, 1 December 2022 at 8:59:04 am Australian Eastern Daylight Time
From: Steve Hogan
To: Craig McGaffin
Attachments: image001.png, ST0003324 Bowning Ver A Dated 05082022[56].pdf

FYI

Stephen Hogan
Registered Surveyor
Geomatic & Property Services Australia Pty Ltd
284 Comur Street, YASS 2582
0262263200

----- Forwarded Message -----

Subject: Re: Blake Apps
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2022 10:10:40 +0000
From: Jeremy Pateman <jeremy@ppsyass.com.au>
To: Steve Hogan <steve@gpsaustralia.net.au>

Hi Steve,

To connect power to Blakes development in Bowning, including all EE upgrades and civil construction works we are looking at around the \$205K plus GST.

Also attached is the design.

Cheers

Jeremy Pateman
Director
0411 420 514
2c Mort Lane Yass NSW 2582
ABN 92 162 225 710



From: Steve Hogan <steve@gpsaustralia.net.au>
Date: Monday, 28 November 2022 at 11:04 am
To: Jeremy Pateman <jeremy@ppsyass.com.au>
Subject: Blake Apps

Good morning Jeremy,

As discussed, please provide the fee proposal to construct the power to Blake App's subdivision at Bowning. Also, if possible, send a copy of the design plan.

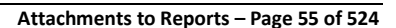
All the best,

Steve

--

Stephen Hogan
Registered Surveyor
Geomatic & Property Services Australia Pty Ltd
284 Comur Street, YASS 2582
0262263200

6.4



6.4 Modification Development Consent No DA200158 - Three Lot Village Subdivision, 20-24 Silver Street, Bowning
Attachment C Modification Supporting Documentation

Overhead Construction Schedule						
Location No.	Asset Label	Standard Drawing No.	Assembly No.	Construction Notes	Overhead Construction height above ground (m)	Proposed Auger Size (mm)
1	CE 64964 SUB 79124 LVL 77777			Existing 14m 80kV wood pole to be retained Existing 200kVA Polemount Transformer dated Year 2013 to be retained Existing Level 2 Overhead Services to be retained Existing streetlight and outreach arm to be retained Provide LVL Label to existing LV Fuse Switch		
			101.64 3	Construct LV 4 Wire Termination assembly Composite Crossarm into existing LV 4 x 7/2.75 HDBC Heading West 7/2.75 HDBC Diameter - approx 8mm	8.5	
			1111.51	FSG1 125 x 125 x 3000 Composite Crossarm		
			7301.06 3	Bare Conductor to LV 4 x 95sqmm ABC Transition	8.3	
			7301.03 1	Construct LV 4 x 95sqmm ABC Termination	7.95	
				Provide IPC Connectors Cat No. 222120 as required		
			7104.28 1	Construct Neutral Terminal - Wood Pole Connect each Conductor Neutral directly to Neutral Terminal		
2	NP 777777		101.03 6 7103.10 5	Construct 12.5m 6kV wood pole set 2.25m Construct Pole Footing Stabilised		600
			101.54 1	Construct 3PH Small Delta Pin assembly Composite Crossarm into existing 6/12.50 ACBKGZ 11kV Conductors	10.22	
			7111.62	FSG2 100 x 100 x 2000 Composite Crossarm		
			7301.08	Construct LV ABC Double Circuit Intermediate		
			7301.01 1	Consists of LV ABC Single Suspension	8.4	
			7301.01 1	LV ABC Single Suspension	8.05	
3	CE 64965 CE 64965			Existing wood pole to be demolished		750
			7101.03 13	Construct 15.5m 6kV wood pole set 2.4m		
			7103.10 5	Reuse existing wood pole asset label Construct Pole Footing Stabilised		
			7101.70 1	Construct 3PH Small Delta Termination assembly Composite Crossarm into existing 6/12.50 ACBKGZ 11kV Conductors heading East	12.52	
			7111.71	FGT1 125 x 125 x 2000 Composite Crossarm		
			7101.70 1	Construct 3PH Small Delta Termination assembly Composite Crossarm into existing 6/12.50 ACBKGZ 11kV Conductors heading West	11.27	
			7111.71	FGT1 125 x 125 x 2000 Composite Crossarm		
				Above HV Constructions intended to produce a Bsect Asm Provide bridging Insulators as required		
			7101.04	Spacing between HV and LV Constructions to be 1500mm as per Note 2		
			7101.64 3	Construct 4 Wire Termination assembly Composite Crossarm into existing 7/2.75 HDBC LV Conductors heading West 7/2.75 HDBC Diameter - approx 8mm	9.77	
			7111.53	FSG3 125 x 125 x 2000 Composite Crossarm		
			7301.03 1	Construct LV 4 x 150sqmm ABC Termination	9.57	
			7301.06 3	Bare Conductor to LV 4 x 95sqmm ABC Transition	9.22	
			7301.03 1	Construct LV 4 x 95sqmm ABC Termination	8.87	
				Provide IPC Connectors Cat No. 222120 as required Provide IPC Connectors Cat No. 222150 as required		
			7106.20	Provide LV Bridging between LV Termination Assemblies Utilise 150sqmm ABC for bridging purposes Clamp PG 75-185 to 6-70mm Cat No. 202152 Provide 2 PG Clamps for Neutral conductor		
			7301.06 3	Secure LV ABC Bridging Conductors as required to NAF Satisfaction		
			7107.03	Bare Conductor to LV ABC Termination	8.95	
			7107.03	Reconstruct existing Streetlight at 7.5m height above Ground Level		
			7107.07	Maintain streetlight clearances Replace existing LV Aerial Service to adjacent property		

Overhead Construction Schedule						
Location No.	Asset Label	Standard Drawing No.	Assembly No.	Construction Notes	Overhead Construction height above ground (m)	Proposed Auger Size (mm)
4	CE 64967			Existing wood pole to be demolished		600
			7101.03 3	Construct 11m 6kV wood pole set 2.0m		
			7103.10 5	Reuse existing wood pole asset label Construct Pole Footing Stabilised		
			7301.04 3	Construct LV ABC Thru Brain	8.6	
				Replace existing LV Aerial Service to adjacent property Lot 1 Sec 8 DP 758149 - 78 Bowring Road Bowring		
5	CE 64968			Existing wood pole to be demolished		600
			7101.03 3	Construct 11m 6kV wood pole set 2.0m		
			7103.10 5	Reuse existing wood pole asset label Construct Pole Footing Stabilised		
			7301.03 1	Construct LV ABC Termination	8.6	
				Reconstruct existing Streetlight at 7.5m height above Ground Level		
			7107.07	Maintain streetlight clearances		
				Replace existing LV Aerial Service to adjacent property Lot 1 Sec 8 DP 758149 - 16 Silver Street Bowring		
			LVL 77777 7204.13	Utilise standard to construct LV 240sqmm AL Cable to 400A LV Fuse Switch complete with Solid Links Size 2 Cat No. 226520 to LV ABC Conductor		
			7109.01 3	Construct MEN Earth at LV Links		
			7109.30 31	LV MEN Potting Connection		
			7109.30	LV MEN Earthing System		
			7204.11	Fix LV Cable to wood pole		
6	CE 64967			Existing wood pole to be demolished		600
			7101.03 6	Construct 12.5m 6kV wood pole set 2.3m		
			7103.10 5	Reuse existing wood pole asset label Construct Pole Footing Stabilised		
			7101.64 1	Construct 4 Wire Termination assembly Composite Crossarm into existing 6/12.50 ACBKGZ LV Conductors heading North	9.97	
			7111.53	FSG3 125 x 125 x 2000 Composite Crossarm		
			7107.03	Retain existing LV ABC Termination	9.77	
			7107.07	Reconstruct existing Streetlight at 8m height above Ground Level		
				Maintain streetlight clearances		
				Replace existing LV Aerial Service to adjacent property Lot 1 Sec 27 DP 758149 - 86 Bowring Road Bowring		
7	CE 64958			Existing wood pole to be demolished		
				Existing Ground Stay assembly to be demolished		
8	CE 64966			Existing wood pole to be demolished		
				Existing Overhead Stay assembly to be demolished		
9	7106.14			Fit One LV Spreader between wood poles CE 64965 and CE 64986		
				Mid span approx 33.7m from poles		
10	7106.14			Fit One LV Spreader between wood poles CE 64967 and CE 64963		
				Mid span approx 25m from poles		
11	7106.14			Fit One LV Spreader between wood poles CE 64971 and CE 64964		
				Mid span approx 24.9m from poles		

Underground Cable & Conduit Schedule				
From Location No.	To Location No.	Cable & Conduit Details	Route Length (m)	Calculated Max pulling tension (kN) during installation
5	11	Provide LV 4C 240sqmm AL XLPE/PVC Cable Direct Buried	67	
CE 64968	NP 77777	Provide 125mm HD Conduit through Road Crossing area	30	
		Provide 125mm HD Conduit through Road Crossing area	30	
		Provide spare 125mm Conduit for Direct Buried cable route	30	
10	11	Provide LV 4C 240sqmm AL XLPE/PVC Cable Direct Buried	72	
NP 447496	NP 447497	Provide spare 125mm Conduit for entire cable route	72	

Underground Construction Schedule				
Location No.	Asset Label	Standard Drawing No.	Assembly No.	Construction Notes
11	NP 777777	7202.05	3	Construct URD Connection Pillar Type 3
12	NP 777777	7202.05	6	Construct URD Connection Pillar Type 6

PROJECT OVERVIEW

AMENDMENTS
PRELIMINARY
ORIGINAL
ISSUE

P
A

Customer Contact:-
Mr and Mrs Apps
3 Silver Street
Bowing NSW 2582
jeremy@ppsyass.com.au
Phone 0432 469 633

PPSPateman Power Solutions

L3DLEVEL 3DESIGN.com.au

NSW Level 3 Accredited
Service Provider No. 3750

Neil Rendell
ABN 45 678 101 976
Mobile 0413 153 031
NeilRendell@l3d.com.au

CERTIFIED BY ESSENTIAL ENERGY

Lot 1/2/3 SEC 13 DP 758149
20 Silver Street
Bowing NSW 2582
New 3 Lot
Urban Subdivision

PROJECT COST No.
SCALE: As Shown
DESIGN BY: JRM
DATE ISSUED: Aug 2022
CHECKED BY: JRM
DESIGNER: JRM
DESIGNER'S SIGNATURE: JRM
DESIGNER'S NAME: JRM
DESIGNER'S TITLE: JRM
DESIGNER'S ORGANISATION: JRM
DESIGNER'S ADDRESS: JRM
DESIGNER'S PHONE: JRM
DESIGNER'S EMAIL: JRM
DESIGNER'S WEBSITE: JRM
DESIGNER'S SOCIAL MEDIA: JRM
DESIGNER'S OTHER: JRM

ST0003324 CONSTRUCTION
A1

DESIGN FILE NAME: JRM

DESIGNER'S SIGNATURE: JRM

DESIGNER'S NAME: JRM

DESIGNER'S TITLE: JRM

DESIGNER'S ORGANISATION: JRM

DESIGNER'S ADDRESS: JRM

DESIGNER'S PHONE: JRM

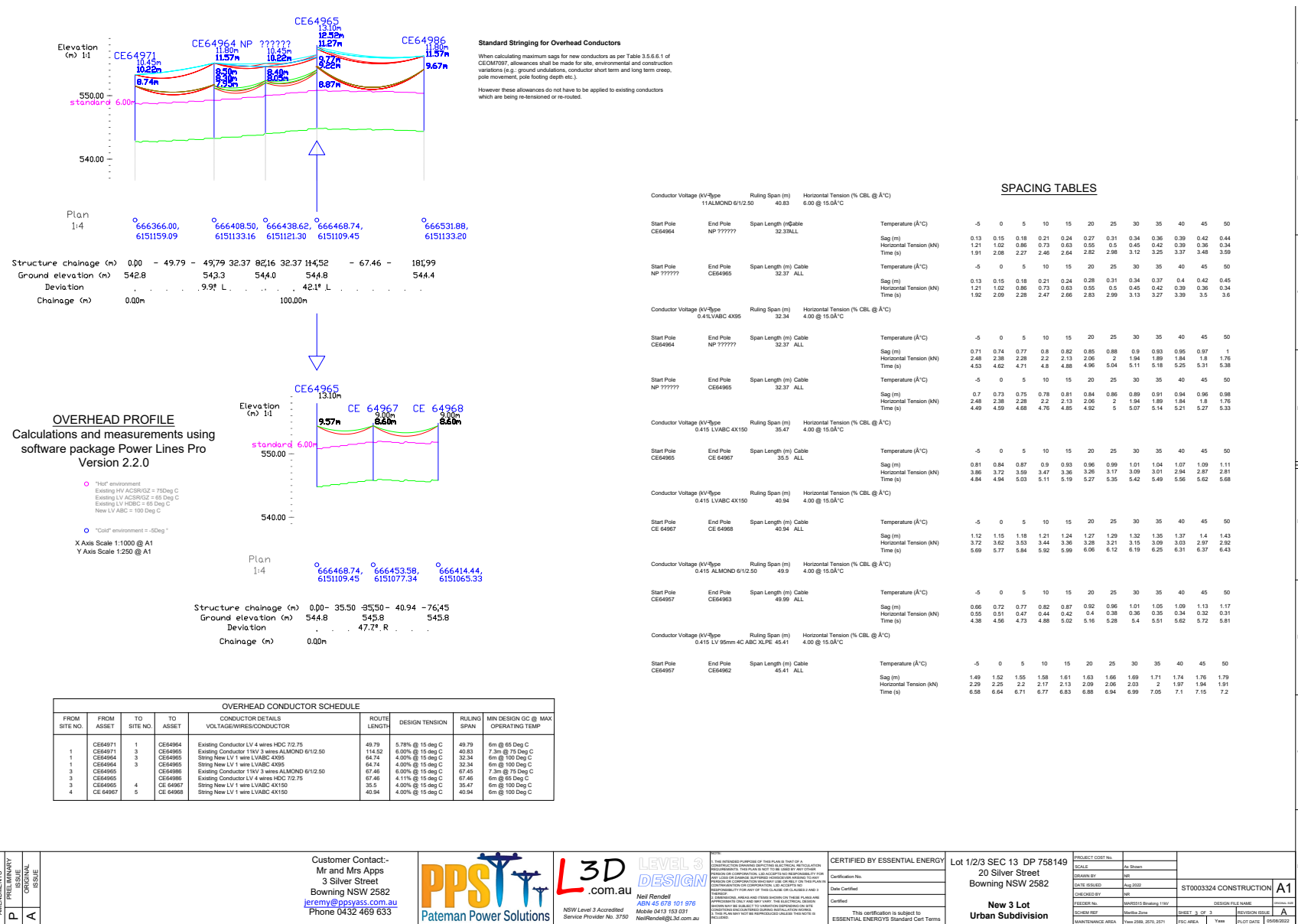
DESIGNER'S EMAIL: JRM

DESIGNER'S WEBSITE: JRM

DESIGNER'S SOCIAL MEDIA: JRM

DESIGNER'S OTHER: JRM

6.4 Modification Development Consent No DA200158 - Three Lot Village Subdivision, 20-24 Silver Street, Bowning
Attachment C Modification Supporting Documentation



Section 4.15 Evaluation – Section 4.55 Modification

Summary of Application

Recommendation	REFUSAL
Modification Application No.	DA200158B
Type of Development	Local Development
Development Site	Lots 1-3 Sec 13 DP 758149 20-24 Silver Street Bowning NSW 2582
Type of Modification	4.55(1A) Modification Involving Minimal Environmental Impact
Description of Approved Development	Consolidation and three (3) lot re-subdivision
Description of Modification	The modification requests that the lots not be supplied with a grid electricity connection as required by Development Consent.

<p style="text-align: center;">Consideration Under s4.55(1A)</p> <p>4.55(1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 states:</p> <p><i>A consent authority may, on application being made by the applicant or any other person entitled to act on a consent granted by the consent authority and subject to and in accordance with the regulations, modify the consent if:</i></p>	
<p>(a) <i>it is satisfied that the proposed modification is of minimal environmental impact, and</i></p>	<p>The proposed modification is considered to be of minimal environmental impact.</p>
<p>(b) <i>it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which the consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all), and</i></p>	<p>The proposed development will remain substantially the same in its modified state as per the development which was originally granted consent.</p>
<p>(c) <i>it has notified the application in accordance with:</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) <i>the regulations, if the regulations so require, or</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) <i>a development control plan, if the consent authority is a council that has made a development control plan that requires the notification or advertising of applications for modification of a development consent, and</i></p>	<p>Public exhibition was not required due to the proposed modification only requests a variation in relation to the supply of grid electricity to the lots, which will not have any adverse impacts on neighbouring properties.</p>
<p>(d) <i>it has considered any submissions made concerning the proposed modification within any period prescribed by the regulations or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Consideration Under s4.55(3)</p> <p>4.55(3) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 states:</p> <p><i>"In determining an application for modification of a consent under this section, the consent authority must take into consideration such of the matters referred to in section 4.15(1) as are of relevance to the development the subject of the application."</i></p>	
<p>All relevant matters in section 4.15 have been considered as presented in this assessment.</p>	

Integrated Development

Legislation	Yes	N/A
Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017 s 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Fisheries Management Act 1994 s 144, S201 S205. S219,	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Heritage Act 1977 s 58	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Mining Act 1992 ss 63, 64	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 s 90	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991 s 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 ss 43(a), 47 and 55, ss 43(b), 48 and 55, ss 43(d), 55 and 122	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Roads Act 1993 s 138	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Rural Fires Act 1997 s 100B	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
Water Management Act 2000 ss 89, 90, 91	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓

Comments

The development is not integrated development.

Section 4.15 – Matters for Consideration

Provisions of any environmental planning instrument

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP)	Where a SEPP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation and/or referral requirements.
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	In considering the provisions of the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013 (YVLEP), is the proposed development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the land use zone • Permissible in the land use zone • Consistent with all relevant clauses within the LEP • Complies with development standards in the LEP.
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Clause 2.3 Zone and zone objectives	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 2.3 Land Use Table	The proposed development as modified remains permitted with consent in the zone.
Clause 2.6 Subdivision consent requirements	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 2.8 Temporary use of land	N/A
Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 4.1B Subdivision using average lot sizes	N/A
Clause 4.1C Additional requirements for subdivision in certain rural zones	N/A
Clause 4.1D Minimum site areas for dual occupancies and multi dwelling housing in Zones R1, R2, R3 and RU5	N/A

Clause 4.2B Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies on land in certain rural and environment protection zones	N/A
Clause 4.3 Height of buildings	N/A
Clause 4.4 Floor space ratio	N/A
Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards	N/A
Clause 5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses	N/A
Clause 5.10 Heritage conservation	N/A
Clause 5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or conservation zones	N/A
Clause 5.21 Flood planning	N/A
Clause 6.1 Earthworks	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 6.2 (repealed)	
Clause 6.3 Terrestrial biodiversity	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 6.4 Groundwater vulnerability	No changes from the original/previous assessment.
Clause 6.5 Riparian land and watercourses	N/A
Clause 6.6 Salinity	N/A

Clause 6.7 Highly erodible soils	N/A
Clause 6.8 Essential services	No changes from the original/previous assessment, other than the request not to supply the resultant lots with grid electricity connection and instead proposing they be serviced by an off-grid arrangement or that a future landowner provides the grid connection. The proposed development as modified is not considered to satisfy the objectives or requirements of this clause for the reasons discussed in the accompanying report to Council.
Clause 6.9 Development within a designated buffer area	N/A
Clause 6.10 Development on land intended to be acquired for Barton Highway duplication	N/A
Clause 6.12 Development on certain land in Gundaroo and Sutton in R2 Low Density Residential	N/A
Other relevant clause	N/A

Proposed environmental planning instrument that is or has been subject of public consultation and has been notified to the consent authority

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Draft Environmental Planning Instrument	Where a draft environmental planning instrument is applicable to the proposed development, is the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the draft instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the draft instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the draft instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation or referral requirements to address the provisions of the draft instrument
<u>Comment</u> N/A	

Any development control plan

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
-----------------	------------------------

Development Control Plan (DCP)	Where a DCP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan Satisfies the requirements of the DCP
<u>Comment</u> Nil applicable to the proposal. No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Contributions Plans	Are contributions under the Yass Valley Developer Contribution Plan 2018 and/or the Yass Valley Heavy Haulage Contribution Plan 2021 applicable to the proposed development?
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	

Planning agreement entered into or a developer has offered to enter into under s7.4 of the Act

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Planning Agreement or Draft Planning Agreement	Details of Agreement -
<u>Comment</u> Nil.	

Prescribed Matters – Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021	The following matters under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021</i> have been considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> complies with AS 2601 when demolition is involved complies with the Category 1 fire safety provisions if a change of building use is involved provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia as amended if an building upgrade required accompanied by a compliant BASIX certificate where the development is BASIX affected.
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	

Likely impacts of the development including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Context and setting	<p><u>Context</u></p> <p>Compatibility of the development with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scenic qualities and features of the landscape • character and amenity of the locality and streetscape • scale (bulk, height, mass) form, character, density and design of development in the locality • previous existing land uses and activities in the locality <p><u>Setting</u></p> <p>Impact of the development on adjacent properties in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relationship and compatibility of adjacent land uses • sunlight access (overshadowing) • visual and acoustic privacy • views and vistas • edge conditions such as boundary treatments and fencing
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Access, transport and traffic	<p>Consideration of access, transport and traffic and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing road network is capable of supporting the proposed development • The proposed development complies with Council's Roads Standards Policy • The volume of traffic generated as a result of the proposed development is unlikely to exceed the capacity of the local and arterial road network • Public transport is available • A traffic management study was either not required to support the proposed development or was submitted and was considered satisfactory • An adequate number of vehicle parking spaces have been provided • On site car parking has provisions for compliance with relevant standards • The proposed or existing location of vehicular access to the site is considered satisfactory
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Utilities	<p>Consideration of utilities and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities are either existing and capable of supporting the proposed development or capable of being extended to service the site • Where onsite sewage management is proposed it has been accompanied by a report prepared by an appropriate consultant demonstrating the suitability of the site for on-site effluent disposal

<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment, other than the request to not supply the resultant lots with grid electricity connection, instead proposing they be serviced by an off-grid arrangement or that a future landowner provides the grid connection. This is discussed in detail in the accompanying report to Council.</p>	
<p>Heritage</p>	<p>Impact of the proposed development on heritage significance of the site, adjacent properties and/or a heritage conservation area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of impact on items, landscapes, areas, places, relics and practices • Consideration of the historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) values of the site
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
<p>Water</p>	<p>Impact of the proposed development on conservation of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply sources • treatment, reuse and disposal of waste water and runoff • drainage, flow regimes, flooding on-site, up and downstream and in the catchment flood plain • groundwater tables
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
<p>Soils</p>	<p>Impact of the development on soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil qualities - erodibility, permeability, expansion/contraction, fertility/productivity, salinity, sodicity, acidity, contaminants • instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement • the movement, formation, use and management of soils • soil erosion and degradation • remediation of contaminated soils
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
<p>Air and Microclimate</p>	<p>Impact of the development on air quality and microclimatic conditions in terms of emissions of dust, particulates, odours, fumes, gases and pollutants.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
<p>Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>Impact of the proposed development on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilderness areas and national parks • wildlife corridors and remnant vegetation • the relationship of vegetation to soil erosion/stability and the water cycle • weeds, feral animal activity, vermin and disease <p>Outcomes of an assessment under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the development will result in serious and irreversible impacts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether a BDAR is required • where a BDAR is required, whether it is considered satisfactory
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Waste	Impact of the proposed development on waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solid, liquid and gaseous wastes and litter • the generation, collection, storage and disposal of waste
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Energy	Impact of the proposed development on energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall energy needs of the development • the measures employed to save energy - passive design, solar lighting and heating, natural ventilation, shading elements, insulation, high thermal mass building materials, energy efficient appliances and machinery • the use of renewable and non-polluting energy sources? • energy needs in producing building/structural materials? • energy use by-products and waste Where relevant the development also complies with the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX).
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment, other than the request to not supply the resultant lots with grid electricity connection, instead proposing they be serviced by an off-grid arrangement or that a future landowner provides the grid connection. This is discussed in detail in the accompanying report to Council.	
Noise and Vibration	Whether the development has potential to generate noise pollution or vibration including during construction and potential impacts.
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	
Natural Hazards - Geological	Risks to people, property and the physical environment as a result of geologic/soil instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement has been considered.
<u>Comment</u> No changes from the original/previous assessment.	

Natural Hazards - Flooding	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as flood affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan in accordance with the information submitted with the application or • The addition of conditions which require compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan or the Building Code of Australia.
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Natural Hazards - Bushfire	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as bushfire prone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (however in accordance with s.8.3.2 of <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i> there are no bushfire protection requirements for <u>class 10a buildings located more than 6 metres from a dwelling</u> in bushfire prone areas); or • If it is integrated development it has been referred to the RFS in accordance with s100B Rural Fires Act 1997.
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Technological Hazards	<p>Does the development present risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial and technological hazards • land contamination and remediation <p>Where potential land contamination has been identified an assessment must be provided determining whether the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contamination is likely to be low and does not warrant remediation as the proposed land use is not sensitive, or • The land is not contaminated, or • The land is contaminated and remediation is proposed prior to the proposed use
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Safety, Security and Crime Prevention	<p>The assessment must determine whether adequate measures are included to address the potential for accident / injury and criminal activity.</p>
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Social impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have social benefits in the locality in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community facilities and links • the interaction between the new development and the community
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	

Economic impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have economic benefits in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment generation • economic income • generating benefits for existing and future businesses
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Site and internal design	<p>The development is generally sensitive to environmental conditions and site attributes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the size, shape and design of allotments, easements and roads • the proportion of the site covered by buildings • the positioning of buildings • the size (bulk, height, mass), form, appearance and design of buildings • the amount, location, design, use and management of private and communal open space • landscaping <p>The development is unlikely to affect the health and safety of the occupants in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate lighting, ventilation and insulation • inadequate building fire risk prevention and suppression • inappropriate building materials and finishes • inappropriate common wall structure and design • lack of access and facilities for the disabled
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development has provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia (as amended) and relevant Australian standards • The impacts of construction activities can be managed and suitable conditions have been included in the development consent.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	

The suitability of the site for the development

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
------------------------	-------------------------------

Compatibility with existing development in the locality	<p>The proposal is compatible with existing development in the locality as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities and services available to the site are adequate for the development • The development will not lead to unmanageable transport demands • Transport facilities are adequate in the area • The locality contains adequate recreational opportunities and public spaces to meet the needs of the development • The air quality and microclimate are appropriate for the development • No hazardous land uses or activities nearby • Ambient noise levels are suitable for the development • The site is not critical to the water cycle in the catchment • The proposal is compatible with the existing built environment
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	
Site conduciveness to the development	<p>The subject site is conducive with the proposed development as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is suitable for the proposed development • The site is either not subject to natural hazards including flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, slip, mass movement, and bushfires or where it is these risks have been adequately managed • The slope of the land is suitable for the proposed development • The proposal is compatible with conserving the heritage significance of the site • The soil characteristics on the site is appropriate for development (Saline / Sodic / Acidic) • The development is compatible with protecting any critical habitats or threatened species, populations, ecological communities on the site • The site is not prime agricultural land and the development will not unduly prejudice future agricultural production • The development will not unduly prejudice the future use of the site • Cut and fill is a suitable development option for the site
<p>Comment</p> <p>No changes from the original/previous assessment.</p>	

Any submissions made in accordance with this Act of the regulations

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Public Submissions	Community consultation was undertaken in accordance with Council's Community Engagement Strategy. Where submissions have been received, the issues raised have been considered and are summarised in the comments below.
<p>Comment</p> <p>Public exhibition was not required due to the proposed modification application only requesting a variation in relation to the supply of grid electricity to the lots, which will not have any adverse impacts on neighbouring properties.</p>	

Submissions from Public Authorities	Where relevant submissions received from Government or Public Authorities have been considered with any issues raised being resolved, addressed by conditions of consent/general terms of approval or are considered not relevant to the development
Comment There were no submissions sought or received from public authorities.	

The public interest

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration		
Government (Federal, State and Local) and Community Interests	Government and community interests have been considered and are satisfied as:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed development complies with the Council Policies identified as applicable in the <u>schedule below</u>. Where a variation to this policy has been supported details have been included in the comments.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed development is generally consistent with any relevant planning studies and strategies		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Covenants not imposed by council have been set aside for the purpose of this assessment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposal generally complies with all other covenants, easements, restrictions and agreements that have an bearing on the proposal		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issues raised in public meetings and inquiries have been considered. Where relevant more detail has been provided under the heading public submissions.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is unlikely that the development will have a detrimental effect on the health and safety of the public		
Comment			
No changes from the original/previous assessment.			
Council Policies	Policy	Code	Applicable
	Building Line – Rural and Residential Land	DA-POL-8	Yes
	Building Line – Urban	DA-POL-4	No
	Building Over Sewer Mains	SEW-POL-1	No
	Development Assessment and Decision Making	DA-POL-18	Yes
	Filling Policy	DA-CP-22	No
	Holiday Cabins – Micalong Creek Subdivision	DA-POL-3	No
	Kerb and Gutter Construction	ENG-POL-4	No
	Non-Urban Fencing	DA-POL-12	No
	Off-Street Car Parking	ENG-POL-8	No

	Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions	DA-POL-17	Yes
	Road Naming	RD-POL-6	No
	Road Standards	RD-POL-9	No
	Temporary Accommodation	DA-POL-2	No
	Truck and Transport Depots in Rural Areas	DA-POL-11	No
	Water Supply in Rural Areas and Villages	WS-POL-2	No

Comment

Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions DA-POL-17

The modification application proposes to vary the Electricity Supply and Telecommunication Service for Subdivision Policy, seeking not to supply the resultant lots with grid electricity connection, and instead proposing they be serviced by an off-grid arrangement or that a future land owner provides the grid connection. This is discussed in detail in the accompanying report presented to Council.

Development Assessment and Decision Making DA-POL-18

The application must be reported to a meeting of Council for determination as it involves a significant variation to the requirements of the abovementioned policy DA-POL-17.

No other changes to the original/previous assessment.

6.5 Development Application No DA220241 - Change of Use to Formalise an Existing Barn as a Dwelling House, 5 Ambleside Avenue, Murrumbateman
Attachment A Locality Plan



Yass Valley Council
PO Box 4
2309 Corner Street
YASS NSW 2582
Telephone 02 6226 1477
Email info@yassvalley.nsw.gov.au


Important Notice!
This map is not a precise survey document. Accurate locations can only be determined by a survey on the ground.
This information has been prepared for Council's internal purposes and for no other purpose. No statement is made about the accuracy or reliability of the information for use by any person. Users should also ensure the accuracy of this data, neither the Yass Valley Council nor its staff, any representatives or servants, without its accurate, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs they may incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.
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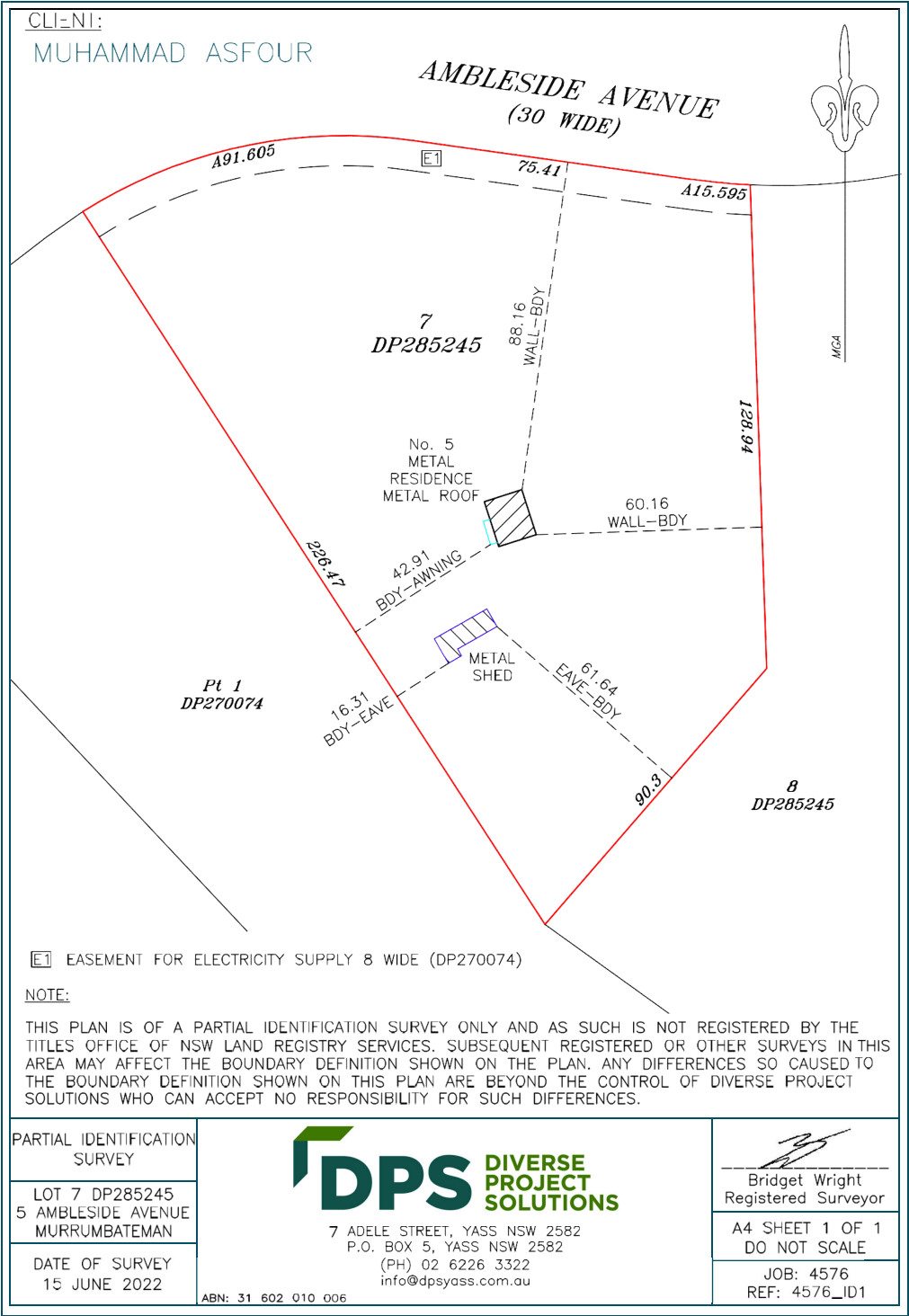
Drawn By: Julie Rogers

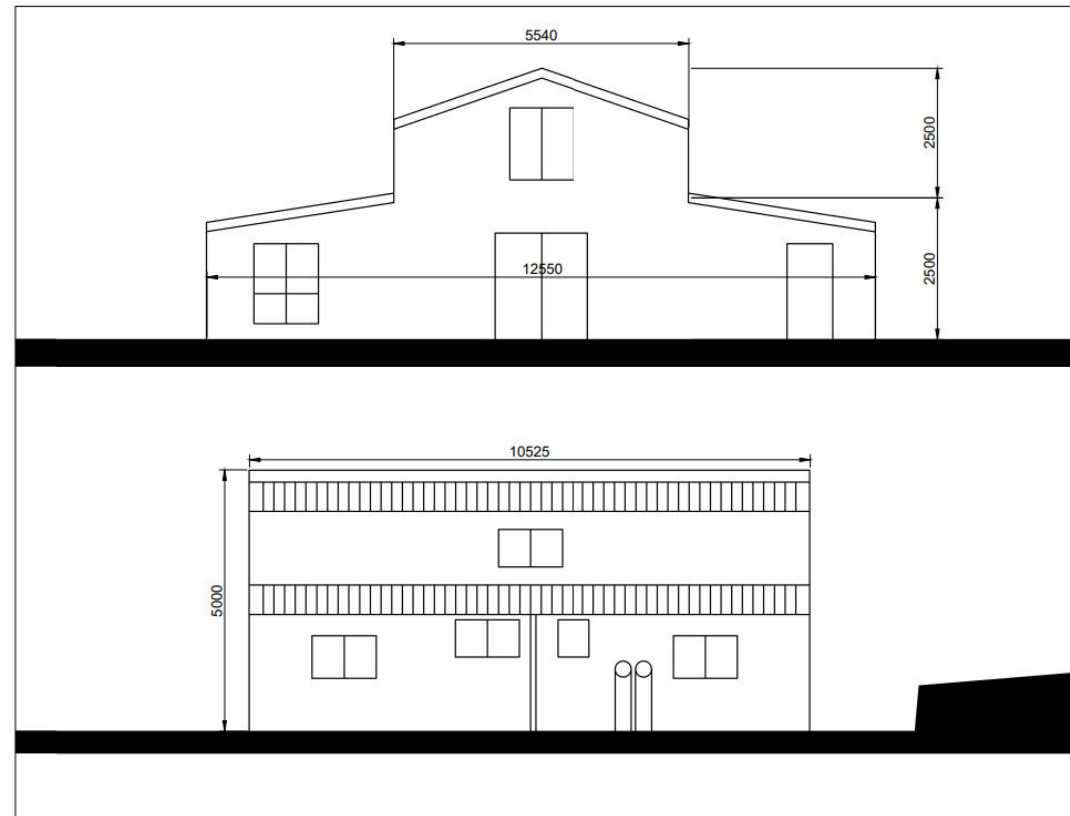
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Date: 15/02/2023 8:02 PM

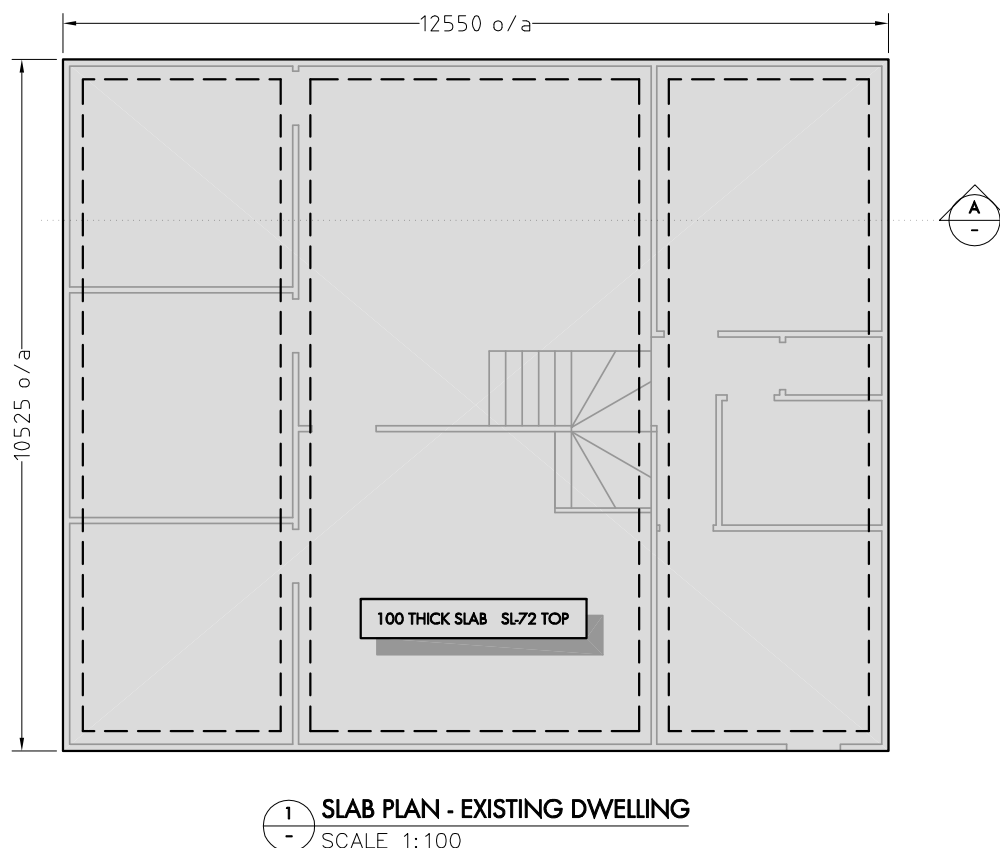
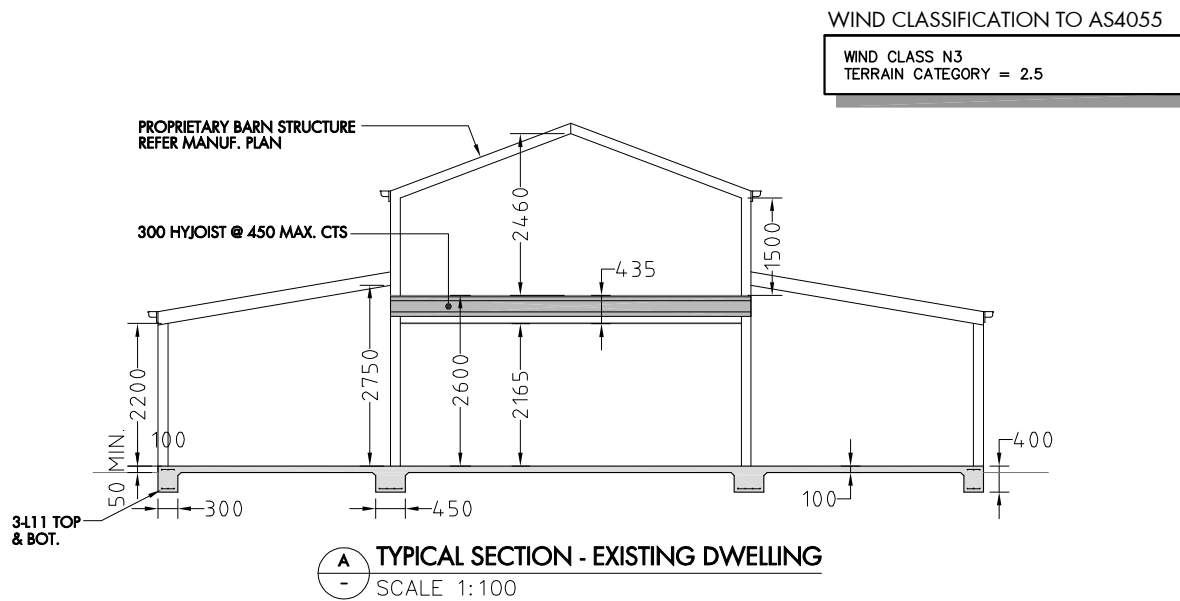
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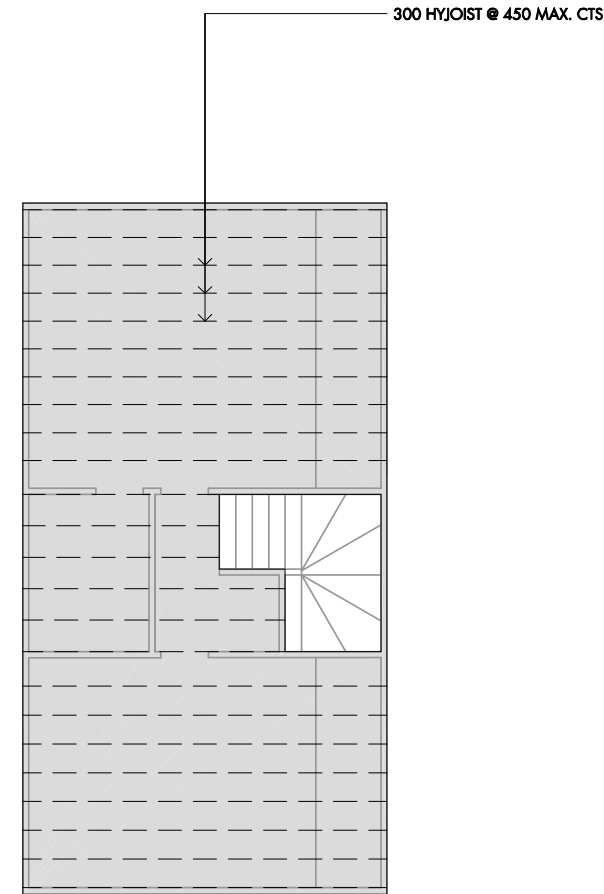


General Notes	Owner	Project Name	Drawing Type	Date	Sheet Number
Recreated floor plan of the Barn House residence at Lot 7 of 5 Ambleside Avenue Murrumbateman	Jamal Asfour	Barn House	Elevation – South West Elevation—South East	1/06/2022	3



STRUCTURAL ENGINEER SIGNATURE:.....

 ANSARY CONSULTING ENGINEERS	CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS Level 10, Suite 124 West Tower 77 Gossard Street GUNGAHLIN Telephone: (02) 6230 7007 Web: ansary.com.au	PROJECT BARN CONVERSION TO DWELLING AT LOT 7 DP285245 MURRUMBATEMAN NSW	DRAWING TITLE SLAB PLAN & SECTION			
		CLIENT M. & K. ASFOUR	SCALES AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2022	PROJECT No. 220426	DWG. No. S01



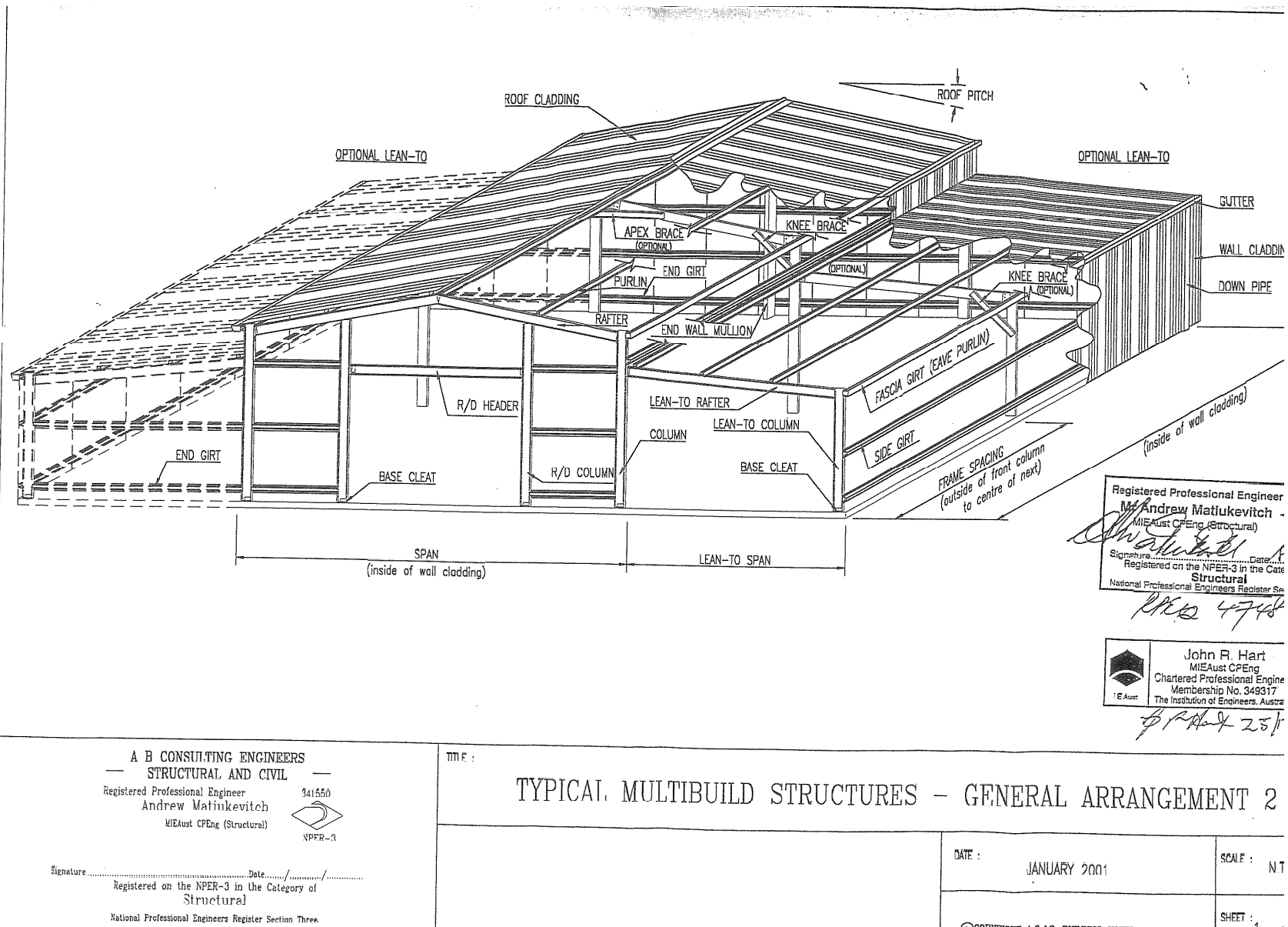
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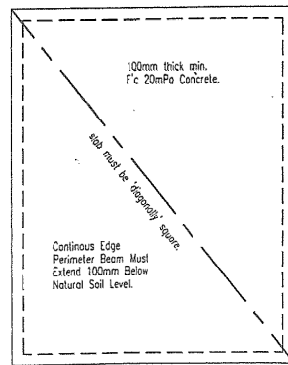
PLAN - UPPER FLOOR FRAMING

SCALE 1:100

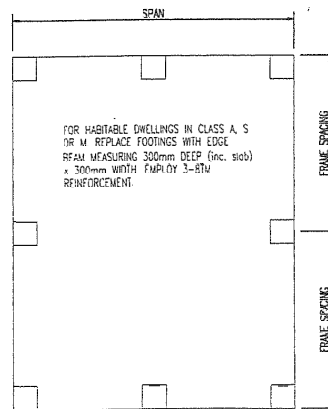
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER SIGNATURE:.....

 CONSULTING ENGINEERS	CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS Level 10, Suite 124 West Tower 77 Gozzard Street GUNGAHLIN Telephone: (02) 6230 7007 Web: ansary.com.au	PROJECT	DRAWING TITLE			
		BARN CONVERSION TO DWELLING AT LOT 7 DP285245 MURRUMBATEMAN NSW	UPPER FLOOR FRAMING			
		CLIENT	SCALES	DATE	SHEET	REV.
		M. & K. ASFOUR	AS SHOWN	MAY 2022	2 OF 2	A
			PROJECT No. 220426	DWG. No. S02		



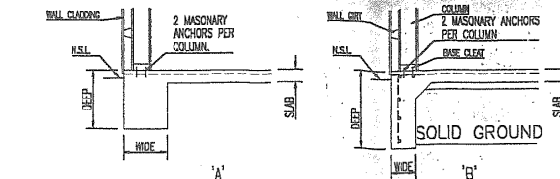


PLAN
SLAB PLUS EDGE BEAM.

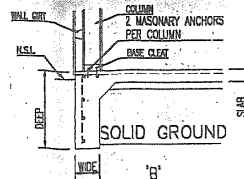


PLAN Option 2

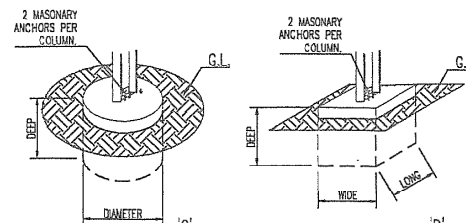
SLAB & INTEGRATED MASS CONCRETE
FOOTINGS UNDER COLUMNS
(Edge Beam NOT Required)



SLAB PLUS FOOTING

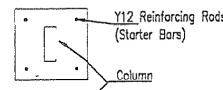


RETAINING WALL

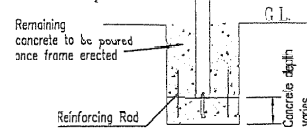


BORED FOOTING
(Option 3)

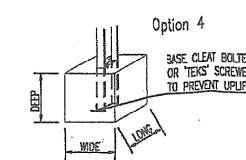
MASS CONCRETE FOOTING
(Option 3)



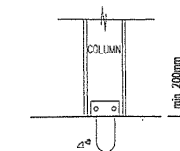
Option 5



'MASONRY ANCHORS' & EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE.
SECTIONAL VIEW



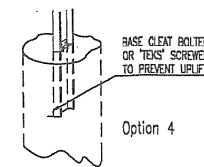
MASS CONCRETE FOOTING
EMBED IN CONCRETE
(Reg A, B & C)



CONCRETE FOOTING
OR SLAB

Option 6

'U' BOLT EMBEDMENT



BORED FOOTING
EMBED IN CONCRETE
(Reg A, B & C)

CODES:
Footings have been designed in accordance with AS 2870.

SITE CLASSIFICATION:
The site is to be Class A, S or M only.
For other soil types refer to a Registered Structural Engineer.

FOOTING OPTIONS:
The following footing options are available:

1. Slab plus edge beam combination.
2. Slab and mass concrete footing below columns.
3. Mass concrete footings only.

A, B, C & D are Columns fixed with "Masonry Anchors"
Columns embedded in concrete.


5. Extended columns "dyne-bolts" to a variable depth.
mass concrete footing, with remaining concrete poured once framework is standing.
6. "U" Bolt Embedment Reg C C250 - C400 Frames.

FOUNDING MATERIAL:
Edge beams, mass concrete footings and R.C. slabs to be founded on naturally occurring ground having an S.B.V. of 100kPa min.
Rolled or compacted fill may be used under the slab.
Fill must be compacted in layers of 150mm to a maximum depth of 900mm.

CONCRETE AND REINFORCING FABRIC:
To be in accordance with AS 2870 and AS 3600.
The 28 day strength of all concrete will be 20MPa and the concrete will be kept moist either by watering or covering with a plastic membrane for 7 days following slab pour.
Slump 80mm, Maximum aggregate size 20mm, Cement Type A

REINFORCEMENT FABRIC:
F72 reinforcing fabric with 30mm top concrete cover.
Buildings may be erected on slab after 7 days, with due care
taken not to over tighten dunn balls.

		DIMENSIONS FOR REGIONS A & B				
		MASS CONCRETE FOOTINGS	MASS CONCRETE	BORED FOOTINGS	RETAINING WALL	RETAINING WALL
FRAME SIZE	PLUS SLAB COMBINATION	FOOTINGS (mm)	FOOTINGS (mm)	RETAINING WALL	RETAINING WALL	
	Int. (10mm slab) Base	length x width x depth (mm)	length x width x depth	Diameter x Depth	width x max. depth	Steel Required
C10010 15x19	200 x 200 x 200	800 x 300 x 800	800 x 300 x 800	300 x 300	200 x 1000	Retaining wall must be poured with slab
C150 200 x 200 1000 15x19	300 x 300 x 300	1400 x 450 x 450	1400 x 450 x 450	450 x 450	200 x 1000	using Y12 Reinf. Rods
C15015	300 x 300 x 400	1500 x 500 x 500	1500 x 500 x 500	450 x 500	200 x 1000	at 350mm c/c vertically
C15019	350 x 350 x 400	1800 x 550 x 600	1800 x 550 x 600	500 x 500	200 x 1000	per 50mm c/c
C2150 200 x 200 16017x18	350 x 350 x 400	1800 x 600 x 600	1800 x 600 x 600	500 x 600	250 x 1000	horizontally. All Reinf.
C2150 16x24 C20015	350 x 350 x 400	1800 x 600 x 600	1800 x 600 x 600	600 x 600	250 x 1000	fabric laid, lapped and
C2150 20x24 C20018	450 x 450 x 450	2000 x 700 x 700	2000 x 700 x 700	700 x 700	250 x 1000	used to 2500.
C25015 16x24 C20015	450 x 450 x 450	2200 x 750 x 750	2200 x 750 x 750	750 x 750	250 x 1000	Concrete to be 20 MPa.
C25015 20x24 C20018	500 x 500 x 500	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	minimum
C25015 24x24 C20021	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	See note below.
C25015 28x28 C20024	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 32x32 C20027	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 36x36 C20030	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 40x40 C20033	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 44x44 C20036	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 48x48 C20039	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 52x52 C20042	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 56x56 C20045	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 60x60 C20048	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 64x64 C20051	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 68x68 C20054	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 72x72 C20057	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 76x76 C20060	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 80x80 C20063	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 84x84 C20066	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 88x88 C20069	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 92x92 C20072	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 96x96 C20075	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 100x100 C20078	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 104x104 C20081	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 108x108 C20084	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 112x112 C20087	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 116x116 C20090	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 120x120 C20093	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 124x124 C20096	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 128x128 C20099	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 132x132 C20102	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 136x136 C20105	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
C25015 140x140 C20108	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	800 x 800	300 x 1000	
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C25015 408x408 C20309	500 x 500 x 600	2500 x 800 x 800	2500 x 800 x 800	8		



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Signature: *Andrew Matliukevitch* Date: *1/20/01*
Registered on the NPER-3 in the Category of
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National Professional Engineers Register Section Three

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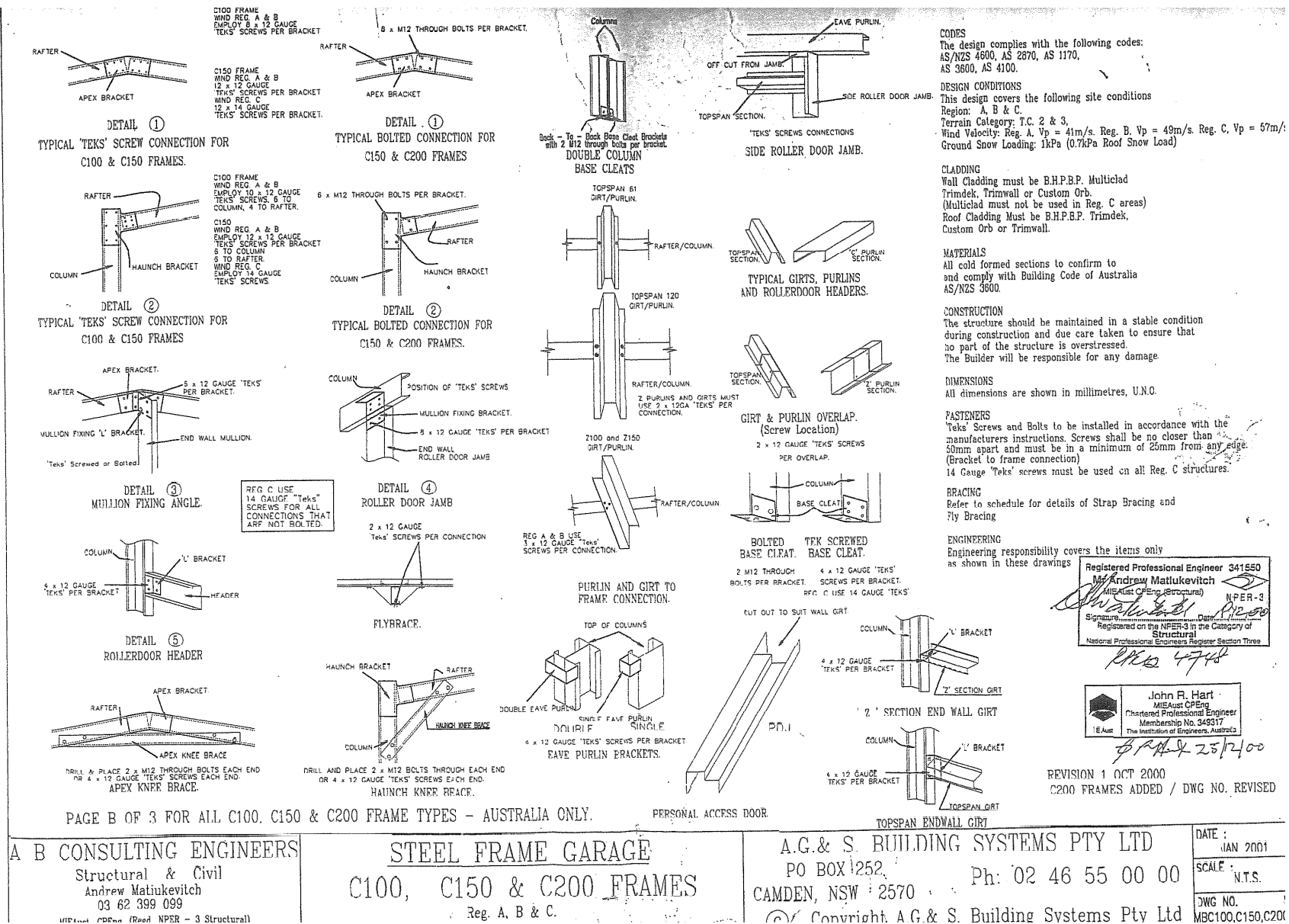
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DA220241 – Change of Use

Submission 1

I wish to register my objections to DA220241, based on the reasons set out below:

It is my understanding that it is a requirement under NSW legislation that property owners should consult with the community on proposed developments. I am of the belief after conversations with members of the Ambleside Estate community that the owner of the property, Mr Asfor, has not consulted with any members of the Ambleside Estate community, including myself, of his intentions to convert the barn on his property into a dwelling.

Mr Asfor has disregarded the Ambleside Estate by-laws by not seeking approval for works on his property from the Ambleside Estate Committee. This disregard of estate by-laws should be considered by Council in its assessment of the application.

Mr Asfor is no doubt aware that the barn on his property is approved for weekend use only. I contend that this barn is not his permanent residence, as he has indicated on his application. An unrelated family of 7 persons has been renting this barn, in good faith from Mr Asfor as their home, for the last 2 years. I wish to emphasize in this submission, that this barn has been rented out to this family, even though it is not approved as a permanent dwelling. It is apparent to me that residents have been aware that the barn has been rented out, despite it not being a residential dwelling. By utilising his barn out as a rental property for an extended period, Mr Asfor has chosen to abrogate his obligations as required by local and state regulations.

I understand that Mr Asfor has been reported to the RSPCA and local council regarding the condition of his stock and the slaughtering of that stock on his property. The complaints included sheep remains not being properly buried after slaughter and not providing reliable access to drinking water. These are breaches of the Ambleside Estate by-laws and breaches of the NSW Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

I have observed persons (other than the tenants in the barn) lighting fires on the 5 Ambleside Ave property, without a permit during fire season and certainly without notifying neighbours and residents as required by the RFS. I believe the persons who lit the fires to be either the owner and/or the son of the owner. These fires were large and located near other flammable structures erected by the owner on his property. There were also the obvious sounds and smells of accelerants such as petrol, being used on these fires.

I submit that Mr Asfor should not receive development consent on the basis that he has repeatedly and deliberately ignored his regulatory obligations and shown scant regard for members of the local community.

Submission 2

Reference: DA number DA220241 - Change of Use of Barn to Dwelling house

The purpose of this letter is to object to the application to change use of barn to dwelling house (DA number 220241) located at 5 Ambleside Avenue, Murrumbateman NSW 2582.

The existing structure looks like a shed/barn and not a house (in the traditional sense). It is out of keeping with the other permanent dwellings within the Ambleside community estate (and surrounding area).

The scope of works outlined in the application would indicate that this property has not been fit for permanent habitation, yet it is well known within the Ambleside community that the owner has rented it out for a considerable period to an unrelated family.

The applicant wilfully and intentionally placed the tenants, who presumably were not aware that the shed/barn is not a dwelling, at risk of harm due to the sub-standard nature of the existing structure.

The existing structure is, in my opinion, inappropriate for use as a permanent dwelling and should not be approved for this purpose and development consent should be withheld.

Submission 3

I object to this development application in its entirety. The basis for this objection is set out below.

Under NSW planning requirements owners are advised that it is best practice to consult with neighbours on proposed developments. Mr Asfor has not consulted with me as a neighbour on his plans to convert the barn into a dwelling.

Number 5 Ambleside Avenue is on Community Title, administered under the Community Land Development Act 2021 and the Community Land Management Act 2021. Under the Ambleside Estate by-laws all proposed building works of this nature must be approved by the Estate Committee. Mr Asfor has breached the by-laws by not seeking approval and this breach of the by-laws should be considered by YVC in its assessment of this application.

The building is currently approved for weekend use only. Mr Asfor has also incorrectly stated on the application that number 5 Ambleside Ave is his primary address, despite it not being approved for use as a permanent dwelling and illegally rented out to an unrelated family who presumably have not been made aware that it does not have an occupant certificate and is not fit for habitation.

The Statement of Environmental Effects states that the barn shed is in a neighbourhood dominated by other sheds (houses) of approximately the same size and height. This statement is untrue. Ambleside Estate does not contain any barns being used as a permanent dwelling home. All other dwellings are modern, appealing homes. If there are any barns on the estate, these are used for the intended purpose of a barn, which is to house animals or store materials.

Mr Asfor also states that the barn 'has already been converted into a home' which is also an incorrect statement as the barn is a barn (not a home) despite being illegally rented out. The lounge room does not currently have a window so it cannot be classified as a home. It has been described in the application as 'a country style home'. This is incorrect – it does not look like a country style home; it looks like a barn. The proposed change of use will not change the fact that it is out of keeping with dwelling homes in the surrounding area. If this was a vacant site, it is unlikely planning approval to build a shed to use as a permanent dwelling would be given. The use of a shed is inappropriate for use as a permanent dwelling given the characteristics of other homes on the estate.

Mr Asfor states in the Statement of Environmental Effects that effluent will be disposed via sewer mains. This is incorrect – Ambleside Avenue is not connected to the sewer mains.

The scope of works outlined in the application indicate that this property has not been fit for any form of habitation, yet the owner has rented it out unlawfully since approximately August 2020 to an unrelated family. Mr Asfor appears to have negligently placed the tenants, who presumably were not aware that the barn is not a dwelling, at risk of harm due to the sub-standard nature of the existing structure assumingly in order to profit off their tenancy.

The estimate provided by Mr Asfor of \$55,000 provided to bring the structure to a standard that is fit for habitation appears to be a gross underestimate given the scope of works described, which should be taken into consideration by YVC when assessing the application. The application also does not include the works that have already been completed, indicating the owner will have significantly underpaid the required contributions as part of the development application process, which would be unfair to other residents submitting development applications. Additionally, it is not evident reading the documentation as to whether the existing foundations including the slab, have been built to the required standard.

Many members of the Murrumbateman community (including outside Ambleside Estate) are aware that the shed has been rented out without an occupant certificate and it would be inappropriate of council to approve its conversion to a dwelling given the precedence this would set with the wider community.

Mr Asfor has engaged in other activities on the site including:

- lighting large fires without a permit during fire season and without notifying the community as required by the Rural Fire Service (RFS).
- mistreating livestock: Mr Asfor has been reported to the RSPCA in relation to livestock welfare issues. This includes sheep not being properly buried or sheared, and not provided with reliable access to drinking water. This a breach of the Ambleside Estate by-laws and a breach of the NSW Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1979).
- engaging in construction activities, with associated noise, within restricted hours/days that prohibit these types of activities at these times.

The information provided above indicates that if Mr Asfor is given approval or consent with conditions that he would be highly likely to not comply with the requirements.

In summary Mr Asfor should not receive development consent on the basis that the barn is not suitable for conversion to a permanent dwelling for the reasons outlined above and that he has rented out a shed that is not fit for habitation (meeting the minimum standards) as outlined under the NSW Residential Tenancies Act 2010 and Residential Tenancies Regulations 2019, which should be taken into account by YVC as part of its consideration of the application.

Submission 4

To Who it May Concern

As a resident of the Ambleside estate I am writing to voice concern regarding the above Development Application for No 5 Ambleside, Murrumbateman. I am concerned that the applicant is being given the opportunity to retrospectively submit a DA for the property when he has been illegally renting it out to tenants for at least the past 12 months. The tenants have lived there permanently and are not members of his family.

The applicant has not liaised with the Wider community as required by NSW planning and has not discussed the plan with the estate committee as required by the current by-laws. The building has been in place since at least 2011 and the applicant has been fully aware that it did not have approval for full time residence and yet has pursued that option deliberately flouting the law throughout. As such I believe that if DA is approved he will make minimal if any modifications to the structure and then continue to rent it out.

The America barn (Colorbond Shed) is not in keeping with the other properties on the estate and modifications required by the BASixx certificate will be unlikely to change that. The estimate for works at \$55k is a significant underestimation and I can assume is designed to keep the application costs down. Given his previous flouting of planning and tenancy laws I believe that it is unlikely that the applicant will actually complete the works required to bring the barn into the required state for occupation. As such he should be required to submit appropriate plans and costings for a more substantial home in keeping with the estate.

The applicant states in the application that No 5 is his permanent residence however it is not approved for habitation and he is known to have rented it out to unrelated tenants for the last 2 years. As such he is falsifying information. He has also effectively subdivided the plot and is carrying out a cabinetry business from the shed despite renting the property out. The business has no approval and is the source of significant noise pollution on the estate as well as unauthorised fires to dispose of waste.

Given the widespread knowledge in the community of the illegal renting of the property it would be inappropriate of the council to allow this retrospective DA which would send completely the wrong message to other potential developers. The applicant is known to have flouted fire safety regulations and been fined by the RFS for unauthorised fires, he held a celebration for Eid al Addah at the residence during COVID lockdown for over 300 people when the limit was 10 - NSW Police were informed but declined to take further action. He has been cautioned for the unregulated slaughter and sale of animals and has been reported to the RSPCA. This evidences an individual who has little, if no, respect for regulation or the law who is unlikely to abide by any caveats or restrictions imposed if the DA is granted. The community are of the opinion that he has only applied because the council has finally forced his hand and will do the minimum required to continue to rent the site out.

Overall the property as it stands is unsuitable for habitation and the applicant is unlikely to complete the works required in any DA to bring it up to an approved state. As such the council should refuse the DA and require that the applicant return the barn to its original state and require that he undertakes neither to rent it out or further convert it. Any DA for full residential purposes should require the submission of plans for a substantial dwelling in keeping with the existing estate.

Submission 5

The Ambleside Estate Community Association Committee, on behalf of the Ambleside Estate Community Association (AECA) objects to Development Application 220241 (DA220241) on the following grounds:

The AECA operates under a set of guidelines that have been agreed by the AECA (recently ratified at the 2021 AGM). An extract of the bylaws, relevant to this development, is provided below for your consideration.

- **Ambleside Estate Philosophy:** The following guidance is core to fostering and maintaining a community atmosphere and the progressive and environmentally friendly spirit of Ambleside Estate:
 - **Vision.** Ambleside Estate remains a semi-rural community containing large Lots and provides Community support opportunities, amenities and utilities which enable an enviable quality of life and which are reflected through improved Community relationships, fulfilling Lot Owner/occupier lifestyles and increased property values.
 - **Mission.** Community members apply the principles of a 'fair go', ethically manage Community issues and maintain and improve Community property to enhance the Community spirit and the quality of life.
 - **Values.** Our community values leadership, accountability, integrity, equity and common sense and expects this to be maintained through Community member participation, respect and cooperation in any Community and Lot Owner business and leisure activities undertaken within the Estate.
 - **Guiding Principles.** The guiding principles for the ongoing development and management of the Estate include:
 - maintenance and enhancement of our rural lifestyle and serenity
 - fostering and support of agricultural endeavours
 - support of equestrian and other outdoor vocational pursuits
 - pro-active management of Community property
 - access to Community Land for the benefit of all
 - opposing future Estate rezoning and/or subdivision of any Estate Lots.
- **Management Charter.** The Ambleside Estate Committee consists of elected, volunteer Lot Owners, in addition to a contracted NSW Strata Manager, who are all required to execute their duties of office in an ethical and professional manner and:
 - act, and treat Committee colleagues and Community personnel, with respect
 - assist and positively contribute to the Committee
 - apply the reasonable/unreasonable person test (AKA 'Pub Test') in all Community or Lot Owner deliberations
 - remain impartial, yet decisive, and act with decorum
 - refrain from divulging sensitive information outside the Committee membership or Managing Agent unless appropriate or authorised to do so
 - immediately declare, for the record, the nature and extent of any personal or material interest in any matter considered by the Committee

- exclude themselves from Committee discussions and decisions where a perceived/actual conflict of interest exists, or where their judgement and/or decision making may be compromised (e.g. 'in arrears').

3.2 **Waste Disposal and Recycling.** Yass Valley Council provides a range of waste (comprising rubbish/garbage) and recycling services and processing/recycling/dumping facilities as part of its services to Council Rate Payers and:

- a. Garbage is to be stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.
- b. Recycling is to be stored, handled and disposed/reprocessed in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.
- c. Animal Offal is to be stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with NSW regulations and in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.

3.3 **Waste/Wreckage/Building Material Management Housing/Removal.** Rubbish and other unsightly, unserviceable or potentially unsafe items (e.g. car bodies/wrecks, unsecured building materials, burn-off piles, litter, etc) are to be managed/used 'reasonably' by Lot Owners. The determination of 'reasonable' relates to other Lot Owners/resident expectations and/or impacts. Failure to show suitable consideration, provide adequate notifications and/or extend appropriate courtesies to neighbours will result in Association Committee and other escalations as applicable.

The AECA strongly believe the bylaws in place are to protect this estate and the importance of maintaining the rural idyll.

Mr Asfor has demonstrated, over several years, that he believes that he can operate outside of the rules and guidelines set by the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan (YVLEP) and the Ambleside Estate Bylaws, RSPCA guidelines and the rule of law. Examples of these ongoing breaches are outlined below:

- The occupation of a shed that is not classed as habitable in breach of the YVLEP.
- The rental of a non-habitable shed to tenants in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- Occupation of the site and running a business on the site while the property was leased in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- The unlawful construction of the shed subject to DA220242.
- Cruelty to livestock (the RSPCA have been notified on several occasions of issues related to livestock on the property).
- Holding a mass gathering of personnel for Eid al-Fitr on the property in breach of COVID lockdown orders.
- Slaughtering livestock on site and providing the meat to members of the public without the correct safety or authorisation in place.
- Operation of a business in breach of the YVLEP.
- Disregard of the Ambleside Estate Bylaws in relation to 1.a., 1.b. 1.d(i), 3.2 and 3.3
- Failure to abide by RFS guidelines by continually burning off rubbish without regard for fire conditions and failing to notify the RFS or neighbours.¹

As a result of Mr Asfor's disregard for State and Community laws and guidelines there are concerns that he will fail to carry out the work in a timely manner or to a satisfactory standard. In addition, given that he has five years to carry out the works and he has already been provided numerous

warnings. there is no confidence he will complete the construction to a suitable standard within an acceptable timeframe.

The proposed cost of \$55K for the change of use of the swelling appears to be a gross underestimation of the true costs to do so. The estimate may accurately represent the cost of the works to get the unlawfully occupied dwelling to a habitable standard from its current state but has not included the cost of the works already conducted. This is an unfair valuation given community members would pay contributions based on the full value of the works required to convert the shed to a dwelling.

The AECA has no objections to the change of use of the shed to a habitable dwelling; however, for the above reasons the AECA requests that should DA 220241 be approved that:

- the time limit to complete the works is restricted to 12 months;
- strict waste control measures are stipulated, checked and enforced; and
- the proposed value of the works is validated, as it is unfair to other community members who pay appropriate contributions based on the full conversion contract values

¹ Mr Asfor was visited by the RFS in the week 20-26 Nov 22 due to concerns he was burning off rubbish without a permit and that the property is a fire risk. The RFS concluded that this was the case and gave him a warning not to have any more fires and to tidy up the property. Within 48 hrs he had another fire on the site without a permit and the RFS were called again. This matter is now being dealt with in accordance with rules in place as of 1st October.

Submission 6

Mr Asfor has demonstrated, over several years, that he believes that he can operate outside of the rules and guidelines set by the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan (YVLEP) and the Ambleside Estate Bylaws, RSPCA guidelines and the rule of law. Examples of these ongoing breaches are outlined below:

- The occupation of a shed that is not classed as habitable in breach of the YVLEP.
- The rental of a non-habitable shed to tenants in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- Occupation of the site and running a business on the site while the property was leased in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- The unlawful construction of the shed subject to DA220242.
- Cruelty to livestock (the RSPCA have been notified on several occasions of issues related to livestock on the property).
- Holding a mass gathering of personnel for Eid al-Fitr on the property in breach of COVID lockdown orders.
- Slaughtering livestock on site and providing the meat to members of the public without the correct safety or authorisation in place.
- Operation of a business in breach of the YVLEP.

As a result of Mr Asfor's disregard for State and Community laws and guidelines there are concerns that he will fail to carry out the work in a timely manner or to a satisfactory standard. In addition, given that he has five years to carry out the works and he has already been provided numerous warnings, there is no confidence he will complete the construction to a suitable standard within an acceptable timeframe.

The proposed cost of \$55K for the change of use of the swelling appears to be a gross underestimation of the true costs to do so. The estimate may accurately represent the cost of the works to get the unlawfully occupied dwelling to a habitable standard from its current state but has not included the cost of the works already conducted. This is an unfair valuation given community members would pay contributions based on the full value of the works required to convert the shed to a dwelling

I have no objections to the change of use of the shed to a habitable dwelling; however, for the above reasons the I request that should DA 220241 be approved that:

- the time limit to complete the works is restricted to 12 months;
- strict waste control measures are stipulated, checked and enforced; and
- the proposed value of the works is validated, as it is unfair to other community members who pay appropriate contributions based on the full conversion contract values.

Submission 7

To whom it may concern. These are the following reasons for objecting to this application DA220241 for change of use from a shed to dwelling.

History behind this dwelling is as follows and I believe must be taken into consideration when looking at this application from Mr Asfor in its entirety. Since 2011 he has known all too well that this american shed was not approved for permanent dwelling, and instead was just to be used as a weekender. With that in mind though he has been renting this shed out to a family who are not related to him and has been acquiring \$650 per week rent from them for over two years. He has therefore obtained a rental income illegally from a shed which was not fit for purpose as a dwelling nor did it have Council approval to be a permanent residence.

In 2020 Mr Asfor broke the Covid rules in place by having over 200 people visit his property for a celebration and when approached about this was threatening as well as offensive to female residents on the Ambleside estate. The police were called. The Council also approached him during this time about his conduct regarding the living arrangements of who was residing in the shed and he declared that it was his family. This was confirmed to me by one of your council staff in 2020. Please note that this was not the case at all and he lied to the Council not only as to who was living in the shed but also that they were only there at the weekends all of which was then relayed back to the Council at the time. May I point out that the family in question were not his relatives but private tenants. He even told them to say that they were family when asked.

Due to the nature of this lot and its part in the farming history of the land, there were concerns about the sheep dipping which had historically taken place on this site. When trying to gain further information about this from the Council, residents have been informed that a GIPA form must be completed if they are to ascertain further details for this site and its sheep dipping history.

As for the application itself concerns are raised due to a number of other issues. Namely that the american shed as a dwelling is not in keeping with the lifestyle residence on the rest of the Ambleside estate and does not promote the aesthetics of the block or the adjoining homes therein. Given the state of the lot with its makeshift shed and the detritus surrounding the site, it fails to be promoted as a residence of a certain standard because it is and always will be an american shed. He has erected another makeshift fence between the american shed and his workshop so as to prevent view from the road as well divide the property. This fence needs to also be removed. Given that he comes to the property every day to work, he is also contravening the Landlord/tenancy agreement by being on site which goes above his twice yearly land lord visits.

The BASIX requirements are plentiful and cover a huge range of works which prove that the shed was never fit for purpose as a dwelling. The works include as noted on the form; Alternative Water Commitments including water tank installation of at least a 50000 litre tank for the property and for use therein for bathrooms etc as well as a greywater diversion for the laundry and each bathroom and other items. The works needed to remedy the thermal comfort include the floor, windows, doors, skylights and insulation. The wood heater needs a compliance plate. The hot water, the cooling system, the heating system, ventilation and lighting be it natural and artificial all need to be improved and compliant. The kitchen requires a window for ventilation but also a gas cooktop and an electric oven, a refrigerator space. The flooring and the base are also noted as needing compliant measures put in place as well. These are just but a few things mentioned so as to get this shed into a fit state to be a habitable dwelling.

This highlights two things: that this shed was never in a habitable state to be rented out in the first place. Secondly, Mr Asfor's quote of \$55,000 to get works completed is massively underestimated especially when considering the following details. He has not included the costs of works which have already been done plus intended works have been hugely undervalued. Therefore the true cost of all the works have not been divulged by him and therefore he has massively underpaid what the contribution is to the Council and NSW government. I believe that the Council also needs to look at this and get a full and frank disclosure of all the costs before any further proceedings take place and agreements are reached because as it stands his costings are ambiguous.

Mr Asfor has stated again on this application that it is his permanent dwelling which we know is not the case as he is still renting out the shed. If he were to be residing at the residence, I will be asking the Council how this is possible when the American shed does not have a DA for a permanent dwelling and therefore he must not be able to state this is his permanent address and it is a contradiction in terms. He has yet again provided inaccurate information on a legal form.

It is my belief that given the length of time Mr Asfor has known that this shed does not have approval to be a permanent dwelling for all these years, that if granted a DA he will still do nothing to remedy the situation because the true costs will be too great. He has gained financially over the years by running businesses without approval and rental income on a non approved dwelling. If he had the means to remedy all of this over the last nine/ten years, it would have been hoped that he would have done it by now and he has not. Therefore I do not have any confidence that should the applicant be granted a DA for change of use to make this shed a habitable dwelling, he will flout the rules and continue on as before. Whereas others in our community have worked very hard in abiding by the rules and obtaining the correct authorisation to do so at huge expense and the subsequent message this may send across the shire will not be favourable in my opinion.

Submission 8

I wish to remain anonymous in submitting an objection to the approval of DA220241 currently before the Yass Valley Council. I outline my objections as follows:-

Submission regarding Development Application DA220241

- **Applicant Name:** Mr KJ Asfour
- **Property Description:** Lot 7 DP 285245, 5 Ambleside Avenue, Murrumbateman
- **Description of Proposal:** Change of Use of Barn to Dwelling house

Pre-Lodgement Application Form

- Proposed type of development

Has the existing shed nominated in this Application been inspected and approved, and has a Certificate of Occupancy ever been issued?

- Estimated cost of work (including GST)

The amount would appear grossly understated for the scope of works described.

Statement of Environmental Effects

Part A. Context and setting

The proposal does not fit with the locality. Shed habitation does not comply with Ambleside Estate planning. It is common knowledge within the community that habitation of the building has been occurring now for many years.

There are several substandard structures and a rubbish disposal site including car bodies, at the immediate rear of the shed, there is no indication within the application by the owner of this land, that this fire/health hazard will be removed.

Part D. Waste and servicing

The applicant falsely advises that effluent and storm water will be disposed by way of sewer and stormwater mains. There are no sewer/stormwater mains available to Ambleside Estate.

Summary

The shed at 5 Ambleside Avenue, Murrumbateman has been occupied as a residence now for many years. The property has not been maintained and presents a significant fire hazard to its nearby neighbours.

There has been no consultation with the Estate Committee regarding current use of the shed at 5 Ambleside Avenue nor the proposed work planned for this site.

I strongly object to this development, and urge the Yass Valley Council not to approve this application and deem it a substandard method of habitation in Ambleside Estate.

Section 4.15 Assessment

Summary of Application

Development Application No.	DA220241
Type of Development	Local development
Development Site	LOT:7 DP:285245 5 Ambleside Avenue MURRUMBATEMAN
Description of Development	Change of use to legitimise an existing barn used as a dwelling house

Integrated Development

Legislation	Yes	N/A
<i>Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017</i> s 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> s 144, S201 S205. S219,	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i> s 58	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Mining Act 1992</i> ss 63, 64	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> s 90	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991</i> s 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> ss 43(a), 47 and 55, ss 43(b), 48 and 55, ss 43(d), 55 and 122	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Roads Act 1993</i> s 138	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> s 100B	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i> ss 89, 90, 91	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓

Comments

The development is not integrated development.

Section 4.15 – Matters for Consideration

Provisions of any environmental planning instrument

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP)	<p>Where a SEPP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation and/or referral requirements.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: Basix) 2004. Certificate supplied Number: 13146535</p>	
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	<p>In considering the provisions of the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013 (YVLEP), is the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the land use zone • Permissible in the land use zone • Consistent with all relevant clauses within the LEP • Complies with development standards in the LEP.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The proposed development is consistent with the provisions of the YV LEP 2013.</p>	
Clause 2.3 Zone and zone objectives	The land is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential and is generally consistent with the objectives of the zone.
Clause 2.3 Land Use Table	The proposed development is permitted with consent in the zone.
Clause 2.6 Subdivision consent requirements	N/A
Clause 2.8 Temporary use of land	N/A
Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size	N/A
Clause 4.1B Subdivision using average lot sizes	N/A
Clause 4.1C Additional requirements for subdivision in certain rural zones	N/A

Clause 4.1D Minimum site areas for dual occupancies and multi dwelling housing in Zones R1, R2, R3 and RU5	N/A
Clause 4.2B Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies on land in certain rural and environment protection zones	N/A
Clause 4.3 Height of buildings	N/A
Clause 4.4 Floor space ratio	N/A
Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards	N/A
Clause 5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses	N/A
Clause 5.10 Heritage conservation	N/A
Clause 5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or conservation zones	N/A
Clause 5.21 Flood planning	Existing shed to be used for a dwelling is outside of the part of the site which is flood prone.
Clause 6.1 Earthworks	N/A
Clause 6.2 (repealed)	N/A
Clause 6.3 Terrestrial biodiversity	No construction works are being proposed – no impact on existing biodiversity
Clause 6.4 Groundwater vulnerability	N/A
Clause 6.5 Riparian land and watercourses	N/A
Clause 6.6 Salinity	The structure has been constructed and as such no impact on salinity.
Clause 6.7 Highly erodible soils	N/A

Clause 6.8 Essential services	<p>The consent authority must be satisfied that services which are essential for the development are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make them available when required.</p> <p>a. The existing structure will be serviced by rainwater tanks.</p> <p>b. The existing structure is connected to grid electricity.</p> <p>c. The existing structure is connected into the existing onsite sewage management system but no evidence has been provided demonstrating compliance for this system.</p> <p>d. Stormwater drainage can be managed on site due to the large lot sizes.</p> <p>e. Legal and physical vehicular access exists</p> <p>f. Telecommunications are available</p>
Clause 6.9 Development within a designated buffer area	N/A
Clause 6.10 Development on land intended to be acquired for Barton Highway duplication	N/A
Clause 6.12 Development on certain land in Gundaroo and Sutton in R2 Low Density Residential	N/A
Other relevant clause	N/A

Proposed environmental planning instrument that is or has been subject of public consultation and has been notified to the consent authority

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Draft Environmental Planning Instrument	<p>Where a draft environmental planning instrument is applicable to the proposed development, is the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the draft instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the draft instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the draft instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation or referral requirements to address the provisions of the draft instrument

<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>N/A</p>

Any development control plan

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Development Control Plan (DCP)	<p>Where a DCP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan • Satisfies the requirements of the DCP
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>N/A</p>	
Contributions Plans	<p>Are contributions under the Yass Valley Developer Contribution Plan 2018 and/or the Yass Valley Heavy Haulage Contribution Plan 2021 applicable to the proposed development?</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No construction works are being proposed</p>	

Planning agreement entered into or a developer has offered to enter into under s7.4 of the Act

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Planning Agreement or Draft Planning Agreement	Details of Agreement
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>N/A</p>	

Prescribed Matters – Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021	<p>The following matters under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021</i> have been considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complies with AS 2601 when demolition is involved • complies with the Category 1 fire safety provisions if a change of building use is involved • has provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia as amended if an building upgrade required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has been accompanied by a compliant BASIX certificate where the development is BASIX affected.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The structure as constructed does not comply with the BCA.</p> <p>No works to the structure are being proposed as part of this development application to change the building to habitable structure and adequate details have not been provided to demonstrate how this would be achieved.</p>	

Likely impacts of the development including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Context and setting	<p><u>Context</u></p> <p>Compatibility of the development with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> scenic qualities and features of the landscape character and amenity of the locality and streetscape scale (bulk, height, mass) form, character, density and design of development in the locality previous existing land uses and activities in the locality <p><u>Setting</u></p> <p>Impact of the development on adjacent properties in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relationship and compatibility of adjacent land uses sunlight access (overshadowing) visual and acoustic privacy views and vistas edge conditions such as boundary treatments and fencing
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The nature of the development, being for a dwelling, is compatible and consistent with the existing development of the locality. However, the assessment has concluded that the existing structure, as built, is not in accordance with BCA and relevant Australian standards. The Applicant has been requested to provide additional information in relation to these issues and this information has not been forthcoming. Without additional information from the applicant it cannot be determined how complying with the BCA would impact on the current building form eg complying with the floor to ceiling heights may require increase the roof height, complying with natural light and ventilation requirements may change the external appearance of the building and as such could substantially change the bulk, height and shape of the existing structure. Without information such as this, Council cannot complete an assessment of the proposed development.</p>	

Access, transport and traffic	<p>Consideration of access, transport and traffic and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing road network is capable of supporting the proposed development • The proposed development complies with Council's Roads Standards Policy • The volume of traffic generated as a result of the proposed development is unlikely to exceed the capacity of the local and arterial road network • Public transport is available • A traffic management study was either not required to support the proposed development or was submitted and was considered satisfactory • An adequate number of vehicle parking spaces have been provided • On site car parking has provisions for compliance with relevant standards • The proposed or existing location of vehicular access to the site is considered satisfactory
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Legal and physical vehicular access exits from Ambleside Avenue.</p>	
Utilities	<p>Consideration of utilities and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities are either existing and capable of supporting the proposed development or capable of being extended to service the site • Where onsite sewage management is proposed it has been accompanied by a report prepared by an appropriate consultant demonstrating the suitability of the site for on-site effluent disposal
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Heritage	<p>Impact of the proposed development on heritage significance of the site, adjacent properties and/or a heritage conservation area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of impact on items, landscapes, areas, places, relics and practices • Consideration of the historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) values of the site
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is not within a heritage conservation area and does not contain a heritage listed item.</p> <p>There are no site features which would indicate an increased likelihood for the presence of Aboriginal Objects</p>	

Water	<p>Impact of the proposed development on conservation of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply sources • treatment, reuse and disposal of waste water and runoff • drainage, flow regimes, flooding on-site, up and downstream and in the catchment flood plain • groundwater tables
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The proposed development is not considered to have a significant impact on the water cycle. There are no major watercourses traversing the site.</p> <p>Refer to previous comments regarding the on site sewage management system.</p> <p>The site is not identified as “ground water vulnerability” in accordance with clause 6.4 of the YV LEP 2013.</p>	
Soils	<p>Impact of the development on soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil qualities - erodibility, permeability, expansion/contraction, fertility/productivity, salinity, sodicity, acidity, contaminants • instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement • the movement, formation, use and management of soils • soil erosion and degradation • remediation of contaminated soils
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is not identified as “high soil erodibility” under clause 6.7 of the YV LEP 2013.</p> <p>The existing structure will not have a negative impact on the “salinity” of the site in accordance with clause 6.6 of the YV LEP 2013 given that the structure is existing.</p>	
Air and Microclimate	<p>Impact of the development on air quality and microclimatic conditions in terms of emissions of dust, particulates, odours, fumes, gases and pollutants.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Flora and Fauna	<p>Impact of the proposed development on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilderness areas and national parks • wildlife corridors and remnant vegetation • the relationship of vegetation to soil erosion/stability and the water cycle • weeds, feral animal activity, vermin and disease <p>Outcomes of an assessment under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the development will result in serious and irreversible impacts • whether a BDAR is required • where a BDAR is required, whether it is considered satisfactory
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	

<p>Negligible impact is anticipated as a result of the proposed development. The site is already disturbed as a result of the existing structure.</p> <p>The provisions of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 apply to this application. In this instance the submission of a BDAR was not required as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development does not involve clearing of 1ha or more of native vegetation. • Does not involve clearing of native vegetation on land identified on the Biodiversity Values Map. • Will not have an impact on threatened species or ecosystems which exceeds the test of significance. <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Waste	<p>Impact of the proposed development on waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solid, liquid and gaseous wastes and litter • the generation, collection, storage and disposal of waste
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Energy	<p>Impact of the proposed development on energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall energy needs of the development • the measures employed to save energy - passive design, solar lighting and heating, natural ventilation, shading elements, insulation, high thermal mass building materials, energy efficient appliances and machinery • the use of renewable and non-polluting energy sources? • energy needs in producing building/structural materials? • energy use by-products and waste <p>Where relevant the development also complies with the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX).</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Noise and Vibration	<p>Whether the development has potential to generate noise pollution or vibration including during construction and potential impacts.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Natural Hazards - Geological	<p>Risks to people, property and the physical environment as a result of geologic/soil instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement has been considered.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Natural Hazards - Flooding	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as flood affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan in accordance with the information submitted with the application or • The addition of conditions which require compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan or the Building Code of Australia.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Existing shed to be used for a dwelling is outside of the part of the site which is flood prone.</p>	
Natural Hazards - Bushfire	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as bushfire prone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (however in accordance with s.8.3.2 of <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i> there are no bushfire protection requirements for <u>class 10a buildings located more than 6 metres from a dwelling</u> in bushfire prone areas); or • If it is integrated development it has been referred to the RFS in accordance with s100B Rural Fires Act 1997.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is mapped as being partially bushfire prone, containing remnants of native grasses and nearby fragmented trees. Council's bushfire referral officer identified the additions as being classified as BAL-12.5. The proposed development is considered acceptable in terms of bushfire risk subject to conditions, if it were to be approved by Council.</p>	
Technological Hazards	<p>Does the development present risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial and technological hazards • land contamination and remediation <p>Where potential land contamination has been identified an assessment must be provided determining whether the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contamination is likely to be low and does not warrant remediation as the proposed land use is not sensitive, or • The land is not contaminated, or • The land is contaminated and remediation is proposed prior to the proposed use
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Safety, Security and Crime Prevention	<p>The assessment must determine whether adequate measures are included to address the potential for accident / injury and criminal activity.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Social impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have social benefits in the locality in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community facilities and links the interaction between the new development and the community
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Economic impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have economic benefits in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> employment generation economic income generating benefits for existing and future businesses
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Site and internal design	<p>The development is generally sensitive to environmental conditions and site attributes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the size, shape and design of allotments, easements and roads the proportion of the site covered by buildings the positioning of buildings the size (bulk, height, mass), form, appearance and design of buildings the amount, location, design, use and management of private and communal open space landscaping <p>The development is unlikely to affect the health and safety of the occupants in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate lighting, ventilation and insulation inadequate building fire risk prevention and suppression inappropriate building materials and finishes inappropriate common wall structure and design lack of access and facilities for the disabled
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Refer to previous comments regarding BCA compliance and potential impacts on the built form.</p>	
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development has provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia (as amended) and relevant Australian standards The impacts of construction activities can be managed and suitable conditions have been included in the development consent.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The proposed development does not have provision for compliance with the BCA and relevant Australian standards. Significant works could be required for the existing structure to achieve compliance with the BCA and relevant Australian standards and additional</p>	

information has not been provided by the Applicant to determine how compliance would be achieved. Refer to previous comment regarding this issue.

The suitability of the site for the development

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Compatibility with existing development in the locality	<p>The proposal is compatible with existing development in the locality as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities and services available to the site are adequate for the development • The development will not lead to unmanageable transport demands • Transport facilities are adequate in the area • The locality contains adequate recreational opportunities and public spaces to meet the needs of the development • The air quality and microclimate are appropriate for the development • No hazardous land uses or activities nearby • Ambient noise levels are suitable for the development • The site is not critical to the water cycle in the catchment • The proposal is compatible with the existing built environment
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Whilst a dwelling would be compatible with existing dwellings in the locality, refer to previous comments regarding BCA compliance and how this could impact on the built form of the structure.</p>	
Site conduciveness to the development	<p>The subject site is conducive with the proposed development as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is suitable for the proposed development • The site is either not subject to natural hazards including flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, slip, mass movement, and bushfires or where it is these risks have been adequately managed • The slope of the land is suitable for the proposed development • The proposal is compatible with conserving the heritage significance of the site • The soil characteristics on the site is appropriate for development (Saline / Sodic / Acidic) • The development is compatible with protecting any critical habitats or threatened species, populations, ecological communities on the site • The site is not prime agricultural land and the development will not unduly prejudice future agricultural production • The development will not unduly prejudice the future use of the site • Cut and fill is a suitable development option for the site
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Any submissions made in accordance with this Act of the regulations

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Public Submissions	Community consultation was undertaken in accordance with Council's Community Engagement Strategy. Where submissions have been received, the issues raised have been considered and are summarised in the comments below.
<u>Comment</u> Public exhibition included notice to adjoining and nearby landowners and Ambleside Estate Community Association and eight unresolved submissions has been received, all objecting or raising concerns in relation to the proposal. Refer to the Council report detailing these issues.	
Submissions from Public Authorities	Where relevant submissions received from Government or Public Authorities have been considered with any issues raised being resolved, addressed by conditions of consent/general terms of approval or are considered not relevant to the development
<u>Comment</u> There were no submissions sought or received from public authorities.	

The public interest

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration			
Government (Federal, State and Local) and Community Interests	<p>Government and community interests have been considered and are satisfied as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed development complies with the Council Policies identified as applicable in the <u>schedule below</u>. Where a variation to this policy has been supported details have been included in the comments.• The proposed development is generally consistent with any relevant planning studies and strategies• Covenants not imposed by council have been set aside for the purpose of this assessment• The proposal generally complies with all other covenants, easements, restrictions and agreements that have an bearing on the proposal• Issues raised in public meetings and inquiries have been considered. Where relevant more detail has been provided under the heading public submissions.• It is unlikely that the development will have a detrimental effect on the health and safety of the public			
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>There were no submissions sought or received from public authorities.</p>				
Council Policies	<table><tr><th>Policy</th><th>Code</th><th>Applicable</th></tr></table>	Policy	Code	Applicable
Policy	Code	Applicable		

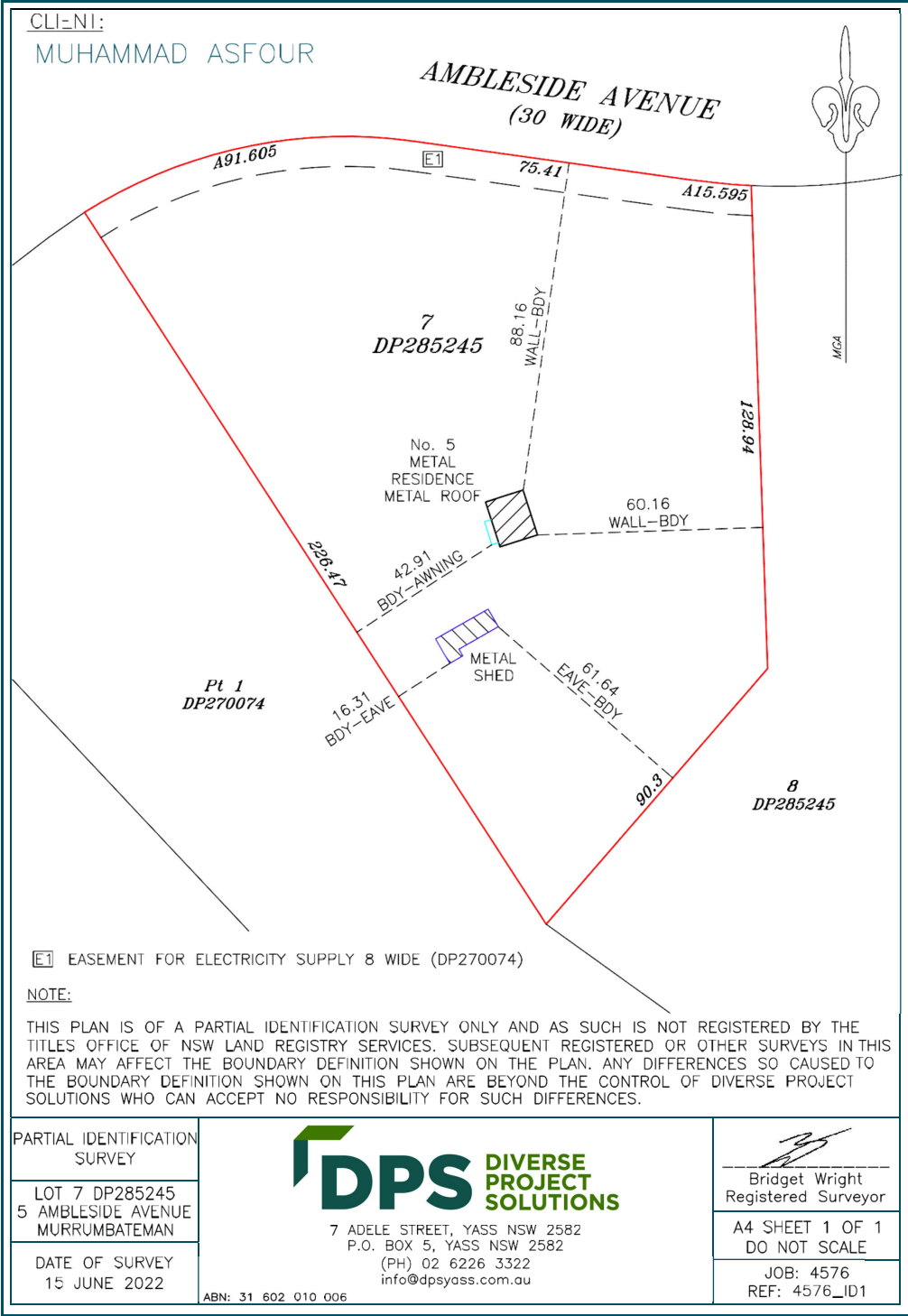
	Building Line – Rural and Residential Land	DA-POL-8	Yes
	Building Line – Urban	DA-POL-4	No
	Building Over Sewer Mains	SEW-POL-1	No
	Development Assessment and Decision Making	DA-POL-18	Yes
	Filling Policy	DA-CP-22	No
	Holiday Cabins – Micalong Creek Subdivision	DA-POL-3	No
	Kerb and Gutter Construction	ENG-POL-4	No
	Non-Urban Fencing	DA-POL-12	No
	Off-Street Car Parking	ENG-POL-8	No
	Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions	DA-POL-17	No
	Road Naming	RD-POL-6	No
	Road Standards	RD-POL-9	Yes
	Temporary Accommodation	DA-POL-2	No
	Truck and Transport Depots in Rural Areas	DA-POL-11	No
	Water Supply in Rural Areas and Villages	WS-POL-2	No
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>DA-POL-8 Building Line – Rural and Rural-Residential Land The existing structure complies with the minimum setbacks</p> <p>DA-POL-18 Application Assessment and Decision Making The Development Application is being reported to a meeting of Council.</p> <p>RD-POL-9 Road Standards Policy Legal and physical vehicular access exits from Ambleside Avenue.</p>			

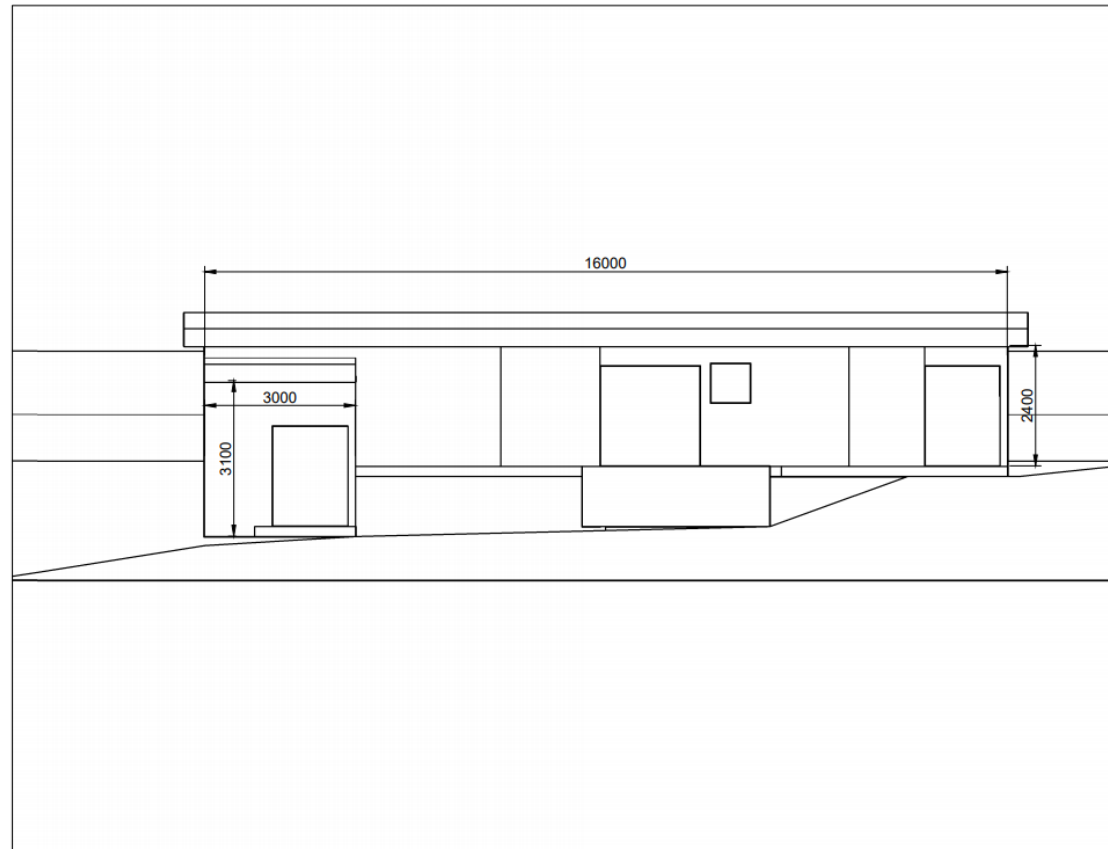
The map displays the following lot details:

Lot Number	Area (sqm)
1	270074
2	285245
3	285245
4	285245
5	285245
6	285245
7	285245
8	285245
9	285245
10	285245
11	285245
12	285245
13	285245
14	285245
15	285351
16	285351
182	764900
184	764900
21	1251983
37	285351
38	285351
39	285351
40	285351
41	285351
42	285351

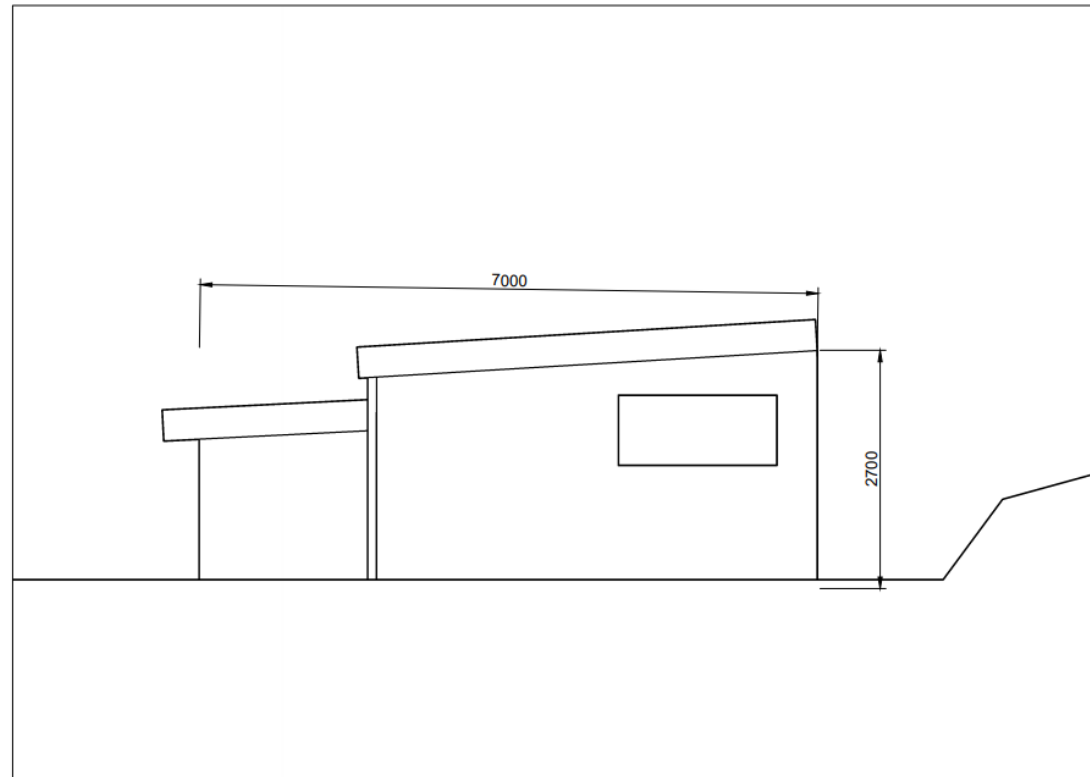
Roads shown include Broughton Road, Ambleside Avenue, and Murrumbateman Road.

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General Notes	Owner	Project Name	Drawing Type	Date	Sheet Number
Floor plan of the Work Shop Shed at Lot 7 of 5 Ambleside Avenue Murrumbateman	Jamal Asfour	Work Shop Shed	Elevation—South West	1/11/2021	3



General Notes	Owner	Project Name	Drawing Type	Date	Sheet Number
Floor plan of the Work Shop Shed at Lot 7 of 5 Ambleside Avenue Murrumbateman	Jamal Asfour	Work Shop Shed	Elevation—North East	1/11/2021	4

DA220242 – Shed/Workshop/Studio

Submission 1

To whom it may concern

I am writing to express opposition to the above DA regarding the formalisation of the shed at No 5 Ambleside.

If the application is a retrospective DA for the building currently on the site then the applicant is being deliberately disingenuous. The current shed bears absolutely no resemblance to the one on the plans and has not been constructed to any obvious standards. The electrical installation has been done completely ad hoc (witnessed) and is clearly dangerous. The shed in its current state was built without planning approval and without consultation with the Ambleside Community as required by the by laws. The estimate of \$50k for remediation work is a deliberate underestimate and will not produce the facility shown on the drawings.

The shed in its current form is not regular and can only be described as a very basic home made structure. It was not constructed by tradesmen but is rather an aggregation of materials added over the last 3 years.

The shed is currently used to run a business – it is not a hobby or craft workshop but rather effectively a small industrial unit. The owners son uses it to run a carpentry business. Light and Heavy vehicles routinely visit to deliver and collect product. The facility produces both noise and physical waste pollution and the site is littered with rubbish. This is routinely burnt off without any form of permit from the RFS who have had to be called on numerous occasions.

Should the council grant this DA then the applicant will have tacit approval to continue to run an industrial business illegally from a residential property and will continue to produce both noise and physical pollution and, given his reckless approach to fire setting will likely endanger the community going forward.

Submission 2

To whom it may concern. Please take this email detailing objections to the DA application for DA 220242 and the reasons are as follows.

The shed in question is already in situ and has been for the last three years, which the Council are also very aware of and therefore this application by Mr Asfor is for retrospective approval. The Council, in discussion with me about this matter earlier on in the year, seem happy to condone this way of doing things for this particular individual knowing that he has blatantly built a homemade shed without following any NSW building guidelines for a building of this size.

It currently stands at 2.7m at one end rising to 7m at the other elevation. It has been constructed as a makeshift shed with no concrete base. He states that he has power on the site and I would seriously ask the Council to visit this site again and see for themselves the poor build quality, and the health and safety risks involved. The shed has not been built or designed to the standard of what is found on the rest of the estate and nor is it in keeping with the high expectations that the Council have insisted on other residents erecting sheds on the Ambleside estate.

Other points to note in the application are as follows;

The applicant states this is his permanent address. It is not because he has rented out this property for the last two years to private tenants even though he comes every day to the shed to do his work.

He has noted that the shed will be used as a hobby workshop/art studio and not for business. We know that he works in this shed most days including the weekends and all public holidays with high levels of industrial noise coming from inside it, frequent deliveries of trucks and vans. We know that he builds kitchens for sale in the open market and the level of work that goes on does in no way relate to just a hobby craft. The hours he notes of when he will be there are from 8.30a.m to 8pm every day for the year do not portray again that this shed is just being used for hobby work or as an art studio. Not only are those hours bordering on anti-social but also excessive given the estate's zoning (R5) and are at odds with what depicts a hobby craft activity especially when he does not live there.

The question of will there be sales of goods etc and he has stated 'No', raises concerns of how he has allegedly answered these points falsely. He states no to having any employees and yet we know that his son and others come to the site to carry out work for him. On top of which he has not secured permission from the Ambleside Committee to run the businesses that he does given the estate's zoning and in doing so has contravened the estate by laws.

The works he engages in, interferes with the amenity of the neighborhood due to the emission of noise every day, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke and traffic generated. He also has generated exposure to the views of surrounding neighbours and from a main regional road creating an unsightly matter.

The question is the site prone to bushfires as to which he has answered 'Yes' but he has not provided a bushfire statement with this application. We know that he has had fires without abiding by the laws of obtaining a permit and that the RFS have paid him a few visits. The Council needs to liaise with the RFS to ascertain the true measure of the risks this site carries and the applicant's refusal in abiding to the rules, especially as of 1st October.

Questions of how is waste to be disposed of and is the site environmentally sustainable are also of concern not only for the surrounding properties but also the fact that he seems to think he is abiding by the requirements in fulfilling these requirements. He is not and the Council are aware of this and maybe they need to pay him another visit. He is not ticked either way on how he gets rid of household waste which is clear by the very fact that the site is surrounded by vast amounts of rubbish, building waste, a dumped car and other items of scrap and detritus.

As for the applicant ticking that this site is environmentally sustainable, it raises the very serious question of how he can legitimately state this when it is well known that he slaughters sheep on this site for retail purposes and does not dispose of the carcasses in accordance with the DPI guidelines nor is he actually licensed to sell meat on for human consumption. Again the Council are aware that he does this.

These are the objections for not approving this retrospective application. I would ask that the Council choose to decide to enforce the demolition of the shed because it has not been built to standard and the application I believe is disingenuous. The applicant has on many occasions flouted the community by laws as well as Council rules and government rules. By doing so a particular disregard for authority on all levels and thereby not evoking confidence that should a DA be submitted, he will carry on regardless.

Submission 3

The structure that has been constructed, without consent, and does not appear to comply with the National Construction Code (NCC), there is an accumulation of rubbish on the site and I have concerns that the construction waste will not be managed appropriately.

Mr Asfor has also demonstrated, over several years, that he believes that he can operate outside of the rules and guidelines set by the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan (YVLEP) and the Ambleside Estate

Bylaws, RSPCA guidelines and the rule of law. Examples of these ongoing breaches are outlined below:

- The occupation of a shed that is not classed as habitable in breach of the YVLEP.
- The rental of a non-habitable shed to tenants in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- Occupation of the site and running a business on the site while the property was leased in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
- The unlawful construction of the shed subject to DA220242.
- Cruelty to livestock (the RSPCA have been notified on several occasions of issues related to livestock on the property).
- Holding a mass gathering of personnel for Eid al-Fitr on the property in breach of COVID lockdown orders.
- Slaughtering livestock on site and providing the meat to members of the public without the correct safety or authorisation in place.
- Operation of a business in breach of the YVLEP.

As a result of Mr Asfor's disregard for State and Community laws and guidelines there are concerns that he will fail to carry out the work in a timely manner or to a satisfactory standard. In addition, given that he has five years to carry out the works and he has already been provided numerous warnings, there is no confidence he will complete the construction to a suitable standard within an acceptable timeframe.

The proposed elevations and floorplan supplied for construction do not appear to match what has been built on site and there are concerns that the structure itself does not meet, and will not be able to meet, the requirements of the NCC without significant structural enhancement. The proposed cost of \$50K for the structure, and the significant rehabilitation works, seems to be undervalued. This is unfair to community members who pay contributions based on the true value of works constructed.

For the above reasons I request that should DA 220242 be approved that:

- the time limit to complete the works is restricted to 12 months;
- strict waste control measures are stipulated, checked and enforced;
- the proposed value of the works is validated, as it is unfair to other community members who pay appropriate contributions based on contract values; and
- the requirement for the use be restricted to hobby use only.

Submission 4

The Ambleside Estate Community Association Committee, on behalf of the Ambleside Estate Community Association (AECA) objects to Development Application 220242 (DA220242) on the following grounds:

The AECA has formally raised concerns over the structure that has been constructed, without consent, at 5 Ambleside Avenue previously (15 December 2021) after receiving a number of complaints from within the Community Estate regarding unauthorized building works and business activities. The works were reported to Council as they were unauthorized, unsightly, they did not appear to comply with the National Construction Code (NCC), there was an accumulation of rubbish that the AECA were concerned created a health and fire risk. This position has not changed.

The AECA operates under a set of guidelines that have been agreed by the AECA (recently ratified at the 2021 AGM). An extract of the bylaws, relevant to this development, is provided below for your consideration.

1. **Ambleside Estate Philosophy:** The following guidance is core to fostering and maintaining a community atmosphere and the progressive and environmentally friendly spirit of Ambleside Estate:
 - a. **Vision.** Ambleside Estate remains a semi-rural community containing large Lots and provides Community support opportunities, amenities and utilities which enable an enviable quality of life and which are reflected through improved Community relationships, fulfilling Lot Owner/occupier lifestyles and increased property values.
 - b. **Mission.** Community members apply the principles of a 'fair go', ethically manage Community issues and maintain and improve Community property to enhance the Community spirit and the quality of life.
 - c. **Values.** Our community values leadership, accountability, integrity, equity and common sense and expects this to be maintained through Community member participation, respect and cooperation in any Community and Lot Owner business and leisure activities undertaken within the Estate.
 - d. **Guiding Principles.** The guiding principles for the ongoing development and management of the Estate include:
 - i. maintenance and enhancement of our rural lifestyle and serenity
 - ii. fostering and support of agricultural endeavours
 - iii. support of equestrian and other outdoor vocational pursuits
 - iv. pro-active management of Community property
 - v. access to Community Land for the benefit of all
 - vi. opposing future Estate rezoning and/or subdivision of any Estate Lots.
2. **Management Charter.** The Ambleside Estate Committee consists of elected, volunteer Lot Owners, in addition to a contracted NSW Strata Manager, who are all required to execute their duties of office in an ethical and professional manner and:
 - a. act, and treat Committee colleagues and Community personnel, with respect
 - b. assist and positively contribute to the Committee
 - c. apply the reasonable/unreasonable person test (AKA 'Pub Test') in all Community or Lot Owner deliberations

- d. remain impartial, yet decisive, and act with decorum
- e. refrain from divulging sensitive information outside the Committee membership or Managing Agent unless appropriate or authorised to do so
- f. immediately declare, for the record, the nature and extent of any personal or material interest in any matter considered by the Committee
- g. exclude themselves from Committee discussions and decisions where a perceived/actual conflict of interest exists, or where their judgement and/or decision making may be compromised (e.g. 'in arrears').

3.2 **Waste Disposal and Recycling.** Yass Valley Council provides a range of waste (comprising rubbish/garbage) and recycling services and processing/recycling/dumping facilities as part of its services to Council Rate Payers and:

- a. Garbage is to be stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.
- b. Recycling is to be stored, handled and disposed/reprocessed in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.
- c. Animal Offal is to be stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with NSW regulations and in accordance with Yass Valley Council requirements.

3.3 **Waste/Wreckage/Building Material Management Housing/Removal.** Rubbish and other unsightly, unserviceable or potentially unsafe items (e.g. car bodies/wrecks, unsecured building materials, burn-off piles, litter, etc) are to be managed/used 'reasonably' by Lot Owners. The determination of 'reasonable' relates to other Lot Owners/resident expectations and/or impacts. Failure to show suitable consideration, provide adequate notifications and/or extend appropriate courtesies to neighbours will result in Association Committee and other escalations as applicable

The AECA strongly believe the bylaws in place are to protect this estate and the importance of maintaining the rural idyll.

Mr Asfor has demonstrated, over several years, that he believes that he can operate outside of the rules and guidelines set by the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan (YVLEP) and the Ambleside Estate Bylaws, RSPCA guidelines and the rule of law. Examples of these ongoing breaches are outlined below:

1. The occupation of a shed that is not classed as habitable in breach of the YVLEP.
2. The rental of a non-habitable shed to tenants in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
3. Occupation of the site and running a business on the site while the property was leased in breach of NSW tenancy laws.
4. The unlawful construction of the shed subject to DA220242.
5. Cruelty to livestock (the RSPCA have been notified on several occasions of issues related to livestock on the property).
6. Holding a mass gathering of personnel for Eid al-Fitr on the property in breach of COVID lockdown orders.
7. Slaughtering livestock on site and providing the meat to members of the public without the correct safety or authorisation in place.
8. Operation of a business in breach of the YVLEP.
9. Disregard of the Ambleside Estate Bylaws in relation to 1.a., 1.b. 1.d(i), 3.2 and 3.3.
10. Failure to abide by RFS guidelines by continually burning off rubbish without regard for fire conditions and failing to notify the RFS or neighbours.¹

As a result of Mr Asfor's disregard for State and Community laws and guidelines there are concerns that he will fail to carry out the work in a timely manner or to a satisfactory standard. In addition, given that he has five years to carry out the works and he has already been provided numerous warnings, there is no confidence he will complete the construction to a suitable standard within an acceptable timeframe.

The proposed elevations and floorplan supplied for construction do not appear to match what has been built on site and there are concerns that the structure itself does not meet, and will not be able to meet, the requirements of the NCC without significant structural enhancement. The proposed cost of \$50K for the structure, and the significant rehabilitation works, seems to be undervalued. This is unfair to community members who pay contributions based on the true value of works constructed.

DA220242 also indicates that the shed will only be used for hobby crafts; however, the AECA has been advised that Mr Asfor runs it as an industrial business for which he has no license to do and nor does he have approval to do so under the YVLEP.

For the above reasons the AECA requests that should DA 220242 be approved that:

1. the time limit to complete the works is restricted to 12 months;
2. strict waste control measures are stipulated, checked and enforced;
3. the proposed value of the works is validated, as it is unfair to other community members who pay appropriate contributions based on contract values; and
4. the requirement for the use be restricted to hobby use only.

Submission 5

I wish to register my objections to DA220241, based on the reasons set out below:

Mr Asfor's application implies that this is a 'proposed' development. He has not acknowledged that the shed (proposed 'workshop') already exists. My research indicates that it was erected illegally and without consultation with the Ambleside Estate Committee or Yass Valley Council. This is in breach of the relevant by-laws, regulations and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

The drawings do not resemble the actual shed that has already been constructed. A large, shed has been constructed on sloped ground by the owner over a period of three years.

I can see the existing shed clearly. It is not in keeping with other structures on the Estate. The shed and surrounds are littered with discarded equipment and building materials. The rear of the property has what appears to be very poorly shed like structures, rubbish, and an old car. This too is in breach of the Estate by-laws. The property is not maintained. No mowing of the paddocks occurs, nor is there any clearing of trees or dead branches from the paddocks. The lack of preventative maintenance presents a significant fire hazard for Estate residents. As previously stated, the owner has lit (without a permit) large fires in the vicinity of the shed and surrounding trees I believe that this ongoing practice presents a significant health and safety risk for the surrounding community. The RFS has been notified of fires being lit without a permit, including the use of petrol as a fuel in summer, and is being followed up as a compliance issue.

I am aware that the owner has been illegally slaughtering sheep on the site and processing it in the existing shed for external sale, in breach of NSW livestock and food handling laws. The sound of the band saws being used for this purpose is very apparent. The 'workshop' has also been used to manufacture timber products. I have heard the sounds of power saws and other power tools coming from the shed both during the day and evening. I believe that council has been told by the owner that the shed is being used for "creative" and "lifestyle" purposes only. This certainly does seem to be the case.

The owner has shown little willingness in the past to comply with regulatory requirements. I have little faith that this will change. I submit that the shed has not been constructed in compliance with relevant building and safety regulations and future construction will be little different. Given the current manner that the structures are being utilised, I doubt very much that the new proposed construction will be used for the stated purpose of a "creative studio".

Submission 6

I object to this development application in its entirety. The basis for this objection is set out below.

The application infers that this is a 'proposed' development and does not acknowledge that the shed (proposed 'workshop') already exists, was erected illegally and without consultation with the Ambleside Community Estate Committee or Yass Valley Council in breach of the relevant by-laws and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and associated regulations.

The drawings submitted as part of the application do not resemble the actual shed that has already been constructed without permission. The application and drawings suggest that some sort of prefabricated Colourbond shed is proposing to be built on a flat site. However, the reality is that a large, unsightly, home-made shed has already been constructed on a slope by the owner over the approximate period mid-2019 to early-mid 2021.

The existing shed is not in keeping with other barns and studios on the Ambleside Estate. It is littered with junk and building materials and the rear of the property is also littered with sheds, junk and an abandoned car in breach of the Estate by-laws. The site is not maintained and presents a significant fire hazard for surrounding neighbours. The owner has been observed lighting large fires without a permit (and without notifying the surrounding community) immediately adjacent to the shed presenting a significant health and safety risk given that it assumed there are chemicals stored in the vicinity of the shed to support the activities occurring within it. The RFS has been notified and this is being followed up by the RFS as a separate issue.

The owner was witnessed personally building the shed and there is no evidence in the supplied drawings that it is structurally sound. As the owner personally built the shed it is not clear reading the published documentation as to whether licenced tradespeople were involved, including foundations, plumbing and wiring as it was constructed without approval.

In relation to the proposed use Murrumbateman at least two residents living outside Ambleside Estate have reported to me that sheep are being slaughtered onsite for external purposes and not personal use. In late 2021 the tenants advised me that the shed had been erected to slaughter and prepare sheep for sale and to make kitchen cabinets for sale (this section must be suppressed for the welfare of the tenants).

Over 2021 and 2022 I have heard loud industrial-type noise, including noise from extractor fans coming from the shed over a sustained period, including after 8pm at night. Multiple vehicles, including trucks, have been observed coming and going from the property at all hours of the day which suggests that it is not being solely used for creative purposes.

Given the above, in my opinion it is unlikely that the shed has been constructed in line with the relevant building and safety regulations and unlikely that the owner will use the shed for its stated purpose as a creative studio.

If this application is approved, YVC would be effectively tasking the local community to continue to monitor and report this owner to multiple authorities for ongoing breaches of various laws and regulations. This would be a grossly unfair impost on law-abiding residents.

Section 4.15 Assessment

Summary of Application

Development Application No.	DA220242
Type of Development	Local development
Development Site	LOT:7 DP:285245 5 Ambleside Avenue MURRUMBATEMAN
Description of Development	Legitimise an existing workshop and its use as a creative art studio for hobbies

Integrated Development

Legislation	Yes	N/A
<i>Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017</i> s 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> s 144, S201 S205. S219,	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i> s 58	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Mining Act 1992</i> ss 63, 64	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> s 90	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991</i> s 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> ss 43(a), 47 and 55, ss 43(b), 48 and 55, ss 43(d), 55 and 122	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Roads Act 1993</i> s 138	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> s 100B	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i> ss 89, 90, 91	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓

Comments

The development is not integrated development.

Section 4.15 – Matters for Consideration

Provisions of any environmental planning instrument

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP)	<p>Where a SEPP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation and/or referral requirements.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>N/A</p>	
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	<p>In considering the provisions of the Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013 (YVLEP), is the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the land use zone • Permissible in the land use zone • Consistent with all relevant clauses within the LEP • Complies with development standards in the LEP.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The proposed development is consistent with the provisions of the YV LEP 2013.</p>	
Clause 2.3 Zone and zone objectives	The land is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential and is generally consistent with the objectives of the zone.
Clause 2.3 Land Use Table	Whilst the workshop is permitted with consent in the zone, Council has been unable to determine the use of the shed. The development application states that the proposed use of the workshop is a creative art studio for hobbies. A site inspection of the workshop showed that the existing workshop has been fitted out with commercial grade machinery akin to a carpentry/joinery manufacturing business. Following the site inspection, the Applicant was requested to provide further information seeking clarification as to the use of the workshop. No response has been received to date.
Clause 2.6 Subdivision consent requirements	N/A
Clause 2.8 Temporary use of land	N/A
Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size	N/A

Clause 4.1B Subdivision using average lot sizes	N/A
Clause 4.1C Additional requirements for subdivision in certain rural zones	N/A
Clause 4.1D Minimum site areas for dual occupancies and multi dwelling housing in Zones R1, R2, R3 and RU5	N/A
Clause 4.2B Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies on land in certain rural and environment protection zones	N/A
Clause 4.3 Height of buildings	N/A
Clause 4.4 Floor space ratio	N/A
Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards	N/A
Clause 5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses	N/A
Clause 5.10 Heritage conservation	N/A
Clause 5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or conservation zones	N/A
Clause 5.21 Flood planning	Existing workshop is outside of the part of the site which is flood prone.
Clause 6.1 Earthworks	N/A
Clause 6.2 (repealed)	N/A
Clause 6.3 Terrestrial biodiversity	No construction works are being proposed – no impact on existing biodiversity.
Clause 6.4 Groundwater vulnerability	N/A

Clause 6.5 Riparian land and watercourses	N/A
Clause 6.6 Salinity	No proposal to remove any of existing vegetation as part of this application therefore not impacting the existing soil.
Clause 6.7 Highly erodible soils	N/A
Clause 6.8 Essential services	<p>The consent authority must be satisfied that services which are essential for the development are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make them available when required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The existing structure will be serviced by rainwater tanks. b. The existing structure with is connected to grid electricity. c. The existing structure could be serviced by an onsite sewage management system. d. Stormwater drainage can be managed on site due to the large lot sizes. e. Legal and physical vehicular access exits. f. Telecommunications are available.
Clause 6.9 Development within a designated buffer area	N/A
Clause 6.10 Development on land intended to be acquired for Barton Highway duplication	N/A
Clause 6.12 Development on certain land in Gundaroo and Sutton in R2 Low Density Residential	N/A
Other relevant clause	N/A

Proposed environmental planning instrument that is or has been subject of public consultation and has been notified to the consent authority

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Draft Environmental	Where a draft environmental planning instrument is applicable to the proposed development, is the development:

Planning Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the draft instrument • Complies with development standards contained in the draft instrument • Satisfies the requirements of the draft instrument • Meets the relevant concurrence, consultation or referral requirements to address the provisions of the draft instrument
<u>Comment</u> N/A	

Any development control plan

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Development Control Plan (DCP)	Where a DCP is applicable to the proposed development, is the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the aims and objectives of the plan • Satisfies the requirements of the DCP
<u>Comment</u> N/A	
Contributions Plans	Are contributions under the Yass Valley Developer Contribution Plan 2018 and/or the Yass Valley Heavy Haulage Contribution Plan 2021 applicable to the proposed development?
<u>Comment</u> No construction works are being proposed.	

Planning agreement entered into or a developer has offered to enter into under s7.4 of the Act

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Planning Agreement or Draft Planning Agreement	Details of Agreement
<u>Comment</u> N/A	

Prescribed Matters – Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
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Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021	<p>The following matters under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021</i> have been considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complies with AS 2601 when demolition is involved • complies with the Category 1 fire safety provisions if a change of building use is involved • has provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia as amended if an building upgrade required • has been accompanied by a compliant BASIX certificate where the development is BASIX affected.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The workshop potentially can comply with the Building Code of Australia.</p>	

Likely impacts of the development including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Context and setting	<p><u>Context</u></p> <p>Compatibility of the development with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scenic qualities and features of the landscape • character and amenity of the locality and streetscape • scale (bulk, height, mass) form, character, density and design of development in the locality • previous existing land uses and activities in the locality <p><u>Setting</u></p> <p>Impact of the development on adjacent properties in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relationship and compatibility of adjacent land uses • sunlight access (overshadowing) • visual and acoustic privacy • views and vistas • edge conditions such as boundary treatments and fencing
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The nature of the development, being for a shed, would on its own be compatible and consistent with the existing development of the locality and would not be considered to have any significant impacts on context and setting. However, the use of the shed has not been confirmed by the applicant following a site inspection as detailed in the Council report.</p>	

Access, transport and traffic	<p>Consideration of access, transport and traffic and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing road network is capable of supporting the proposed development • The proposed development complies with Council's Roads Standards Policy • The volume of traffic generated as a result of the proposed development is unlikely to exceed the capacity of the local and arterial road network • Public transport is available • A traffic management study was either not required to support the proposed development or was submitted and was considered satisfactory • An adequate number of vehicle parking spaces have been provided • On site car parking has provisions for compliance with relevant standards • The proposed or existing location of vehicular access to the site is considered satisfactory
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Legal and physical vehicular access exists from Ambleside Avenue</p>	
Utilities	<p>Consideration of utilities and the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities are either existing and capable of supporting the proposed development or capable of being extended to service the site • Where onsite sewage management is proposed it has been accompanied by a report prepared by an appropriate consultant demonstrating the suitability of the site for on-site effluent disposal
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Heritage	<p>Impact of the proposed development on heritage significance of the site, adjacent properties and/or a heritage conservation area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of impact on items, landscapes, areas, places, relics and practices • Consideration of the historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) values of the site
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is not within a heritage conservation area and does not contain a heritage listed item.</p> <p>There are no site features which would indicate an increased likelihood for the presence of Aboriginal Objects</p>	

Water	<p>Impact of the proposed development on conservation of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply sources • treatment, reuse and disposal of waste water and runoff • drainage, flow regimes, flooding on-site, up and downstream and in the catchment flood plain • groundwater tables
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The proposed development is not considered to have a significant impact on the water cycle. There are no major watercourses traversing the site.</p> <p>The site is not identified as “ground water vulnerability” in accordance with clause 6.4 of the YV LEP 2013.</p>	
Soils	<p>Impact of the development on soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil qualities - erodibility, permeability, expansion/contraction, fertility/productivity, salinity, sodicity, acidity, contaminants • instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement • the movement, formation, use and management of soils • soil erosion and degradation • remediation of contaminated soils
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is not identified as “high soil erodibility” in accordance with clause 6.7 of the YV LEP 2013.</p> <p>The existing structure will not have a negative impact on the “salinity” of the site in accordance with clause 6.6 of the YV LEP 2013 given that it is already constructed.</p>	
Air and Microclimate	<p>Impact of the development on air quality and microclimatic conditions in terms of emissions of dust, particulates, odours, fumes, gases and pollutants.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Flora and Fauna	<p>Impact of the proposed development on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wilderness areas and national parks • wildlife corridors and remnant vegetation • the relationship of vegetation to soil erosion/stability and the water cycle • weeds, feral animal activity, vermin and disease <p>Outcomes of an assessment under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the development will result in serious and irreversible impacts • whether a BDAR is required • where a BDAR is required, whether it is considered satisfactory
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	

<p>Negligible impact is anticipated as a result of the proposed development. The site is already disturbed as a result of the existing structure.</p> <p>The provisions of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 apply to this application. In this instance the submission of a BDAR was not required as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development does not involve clearing of 1ha or more of native vegetation. • Does not involve clearing of native vegetation on land identified on the Biodiversity Values Map. • Will not have an impact on threatened species or ecosystems which exceeds the test of significance. <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Waste	<p>Impact of the proposed development on waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solid, liquid and gaseous wastes and litter • the generation, collection, storage and disposal of waste
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment and is subject to further clarification from the applicant (not yet received)</p>	
Energy	<p>Impact of the proposed development on energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall energy needs of the development • the measures employed to save energy - passive design, solar lighting and heating, natural ventilation, shading elements, insulation, high thermal mass building materials, energy efficient appliances and machinery • the use of renewable and non-polluting energy sources? • energy needs in producing building/structural materials? • energy use by-products and waste <p>Where relevant the development also complies with the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX).</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Noise and Vibration	<p>Whether the development has potential to generate noise pollution or vibration including during construction and potential impacts.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Natural Hazards - Geological	<p>Risks to people, property and the physical environment as a result of geologic/soil instability - subsidence, slip, mass movement has been considered.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Natural Hazards - Flooding	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as flood affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan in accordance with the information submitted with the application or • The addition of conditions which require compliance with the relevant Flood Risk Management Plan or the Building Code of Australia.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>Existing workshop is outside of the part of the site which is flood prone.</p>	
Natural Hazards - Bushfire	<p>Where the development is located on land identified as bushfire prone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (however in accordance with s.8.3.2 of <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i> there are no bushfire protection requirements for <u>class 10a buildings located more than 6 metres from a dwelling</u> in bushfire prone areas); or • If it is integrated development it has been referred to the RFS in accordance with s100B Rural Fires Act 1997.
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The site is mapped as being partially bushfire prone, containing remnants of native grasses and nearby fragmented trees. Council's bushfire referral officer identified the additions as being classified as BAL-12.5. The proposed development is considered acceptable in terms of bushfire risk subject to conditions, if approved by Council.</p>	
Technological Hazards	<p>Does the development present risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial and technological hazards • land contamination and remediation <p>Where potential land contamination has been identified an assessment must be provided determining whether the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contamination is likely to be low and does not warrant remediation as the proposed land use is not sensitive, or • The land is not contaminated, or • The land is contaminated and remediation is proposed prior to the proposed use
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Safety, Security and Crime Prevention	<p>The assessment must determine whether adequate measures are included to address the potential for accident / injury and criminal activity.</p>
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Social impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have social benefits in the locality in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community facilities and links the interaction between the new development and the community
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Economic impact in the locality	<p>Whether the development is likely to have economic benefits in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> employment generation economic income generating benefits for existing and future businesses
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	
Site and internal design	<p>The development is generally sensitive to environmental conditions and site attributes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the size, shape and design of allotments, easements and roads the proportion of the site covered by buildings the positioning of buildings the size (bulk, height, mass), form, appearance and design of buildings the amount, location, design, use and management of private and communal open space landscaping <p>The development is unlikely to affect the health and safety of the occupants in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate lighting, ventilation and insulation inadequate building fire risk prevention and suppression inappropriate building materials and finishes inappropriate common wall structure and design lack of access and facilities for the disabled
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The development is generally considered to be sensitive to environmental conditions, and it complies with all relevant Council policies and controls, other than the structure having no development approval for its current use.</p> <p>This is discussed in further detail in the accompanying Council report.</p> <p>The proposed site design is not considered to result in any adverse impacts to neighbouring properties.</p>	
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development has provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia (as amended) and relevant Australian standards The impacts of construction activities can be managed and suitable conditions have been included in the development consent.
<p><u>Comment</u></p>	

The proposed development does have provision for compliance with the Building Code of Australia (as amended) and relevant Australian standards.

The suitability of the site for the development

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Compatibility with existing development in the locality	<p>The proposal is compatible with existing development in the locality as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities and services available to the site are adequate for the development • The development will not lead to unmanageable transport demands • Transport facilities are adequate in the area • The locality contains adequate recreational opportunities and public spaces to meet the needs of the development • The air quality and microclimate are appropriate for the development • No hazardous land uses or activities nearby • Ambient noise levels are suitable for the development • The site is not critical to the water cycle in the catchment • The proposal is compatible with the existing built environment
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>The structure is compatible with the existing development in the locality.</p>	
Site conduciveness to the development	<p>The subject site is conducive with the proposed development as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is suitable for the proposed development • The site is either not subject to natural hazards including flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, slip, mass movement, and bushfires or where it is these risks have been adequately managed • The slope of the land is suitable for the proposed development • The proposal is compatible with conserving the heritage significance of the site • The soil characteristics on the site is appropriate for development (Saline / Sodic / Acidic) • The development is compatible with protecting any critical habitats or threatened species, populations, ecological communities on the site • The site is not prime agricultural land and the development will not unduly prejudice future agricultural production • The development will not unduly prejudice the future use of the site • Cut and fill is a suitable development option for the site
<p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>No additional matters other than those discussed elsewhere in this assessment.</p>	

Any submissions made in accordance with this Act of the regulations

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Public Submissions	Community consultation was undertaken in accordance with Council's Community Engagement Strategy. Where submissions have been received, the issues raised have been considered and are summarised in the comments below.
<u>Comment</u> Public exhibition included notice to seven adjoining and nearby landowners and Ambleside Estate Community Association and six unresolved submissions has been received, all objecting or raising concerns in relation to the proposal. Refer to the Council report regarding the issues raised in the submissions.	
Submissions from Public Authorities	Where relevant submissions received from Government or Public Authorities have been considered with any issues raised being resolved, addressed by conditions of consent/general terms of approval or are considered not relevant to the development
<u>Comment</u> There were no submissions sought or received from public authorities.	

The public interest

Primary Matters	Specific Consideration
Government (Federal, State and Local) and Community Interests	Government and community interests have been considered and are satisfied as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development complies with the Council Policies identified as applicable in the <u>schedule below</u>. Where a variation to this policy has been supported details have been included in the comments. • The proposed development is generally consistent with any relevant planning studies and strategies • Covenants not imposed by council have been set aside for the purpose of this assessment • The proposal generally complies with all other covenants, easements, restrictions and agreements that have an bearing on the proposal • Issues raised in public meetings and inquiries have been considered. Where relevant more detail has been provided under the heading public submissions. • It is unlikely that the development will have a detrimental effect on the health and safety of the public
<u>Comment</u> There were no submissions sought or received from public authorities.	

Council Policies	Policy	Code	Applicable
	Building Line – Rural and Residential Land	DA-POL-8	Yes
	Building Line – Urban	DA-POL-4	No
	Building Over Sewer Mains	SEW-POL-1	No
	Development Assessment and Decision Making	DA-POL-18	Yes
	Filling Policy	DA-CP-22	No
	Holiday Cabins – Micalong Creek Subdivision	DA-POL-3	No
	Kerb and Gutter Construction	ENG-POL-4	No
	Non-Urban Fencing	DA-POL-12	No
	Off-Street Car Parking	ENG-POL-8	No
	Provision of Electricity Supply and Telecommunications Service for Subdivisions	DA-POL-17	No
	Road Naming	RD-POL-6	No
	Road Standards	RD-POL-9	Yes
	Temporary Accommodation	DA-POL-2	No
	Truck and Transport Depots in Rural Areas	DA-POL-11	No
	Water Supply in Rural Areas and Villages	WS-POL-2	No
<p>Comment</p> <p>DA-POL-8 Building Line – Rural and Rural-Residential Land The existing structure complies with the minimum setbacks</p> <p>DA-POL-18 Application Assessment and Decision Making The Development Application is being reported to a meeting of Council.</p> <p>RD-POL-9 Road Standards Policy Legal and physical vehicular access exits from Ambleside Avenue.</p>			

Transport
for NSW



Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Transport Plan



transport.nsw.gov.au

Connection to Country

The South East and Tablelands region comprises the traditional lands of the Bidjil, Dharug, Gundungurra, Ngarigo, Ngunawal, Tharawal, Wiradjuri, and Yuin nations.

First Nations people travelled, and continue to travel, within and beyond this region. Many of the transport routes used today – from rail lines to roads and water crossings – follow the traditional Songlines, trade routes, and ceremonial paths on Country that Australia's First Nations peoples have followed for tens of thousands of years.

Today, the South East and Tablelands remains the traditional home for many First Nations people. For the 2021 Census, 11,325 residents (3.9 per cent) of the 291,316 said they were of First Nations background¹.

Table 1: 2021 Census All persons

LGA	Total Population	First Nations Population (%)
Bega Valley	35,942	3.9%
Eurobodalla	40,593	6.1%
Goulburn Mulwaree	32,053	5.1%
Hilltops	19,254	5.1%
Queanbeyan-Palerang	63,304	3.5%
Snowy Monaro	21,666	3.1%
Upper Lachlan Shire	8,514	3.1%
Wingecarribee	52,709	2.3%
Yass Valley	17,281	3.2%
Total	291,316	3.9%

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021

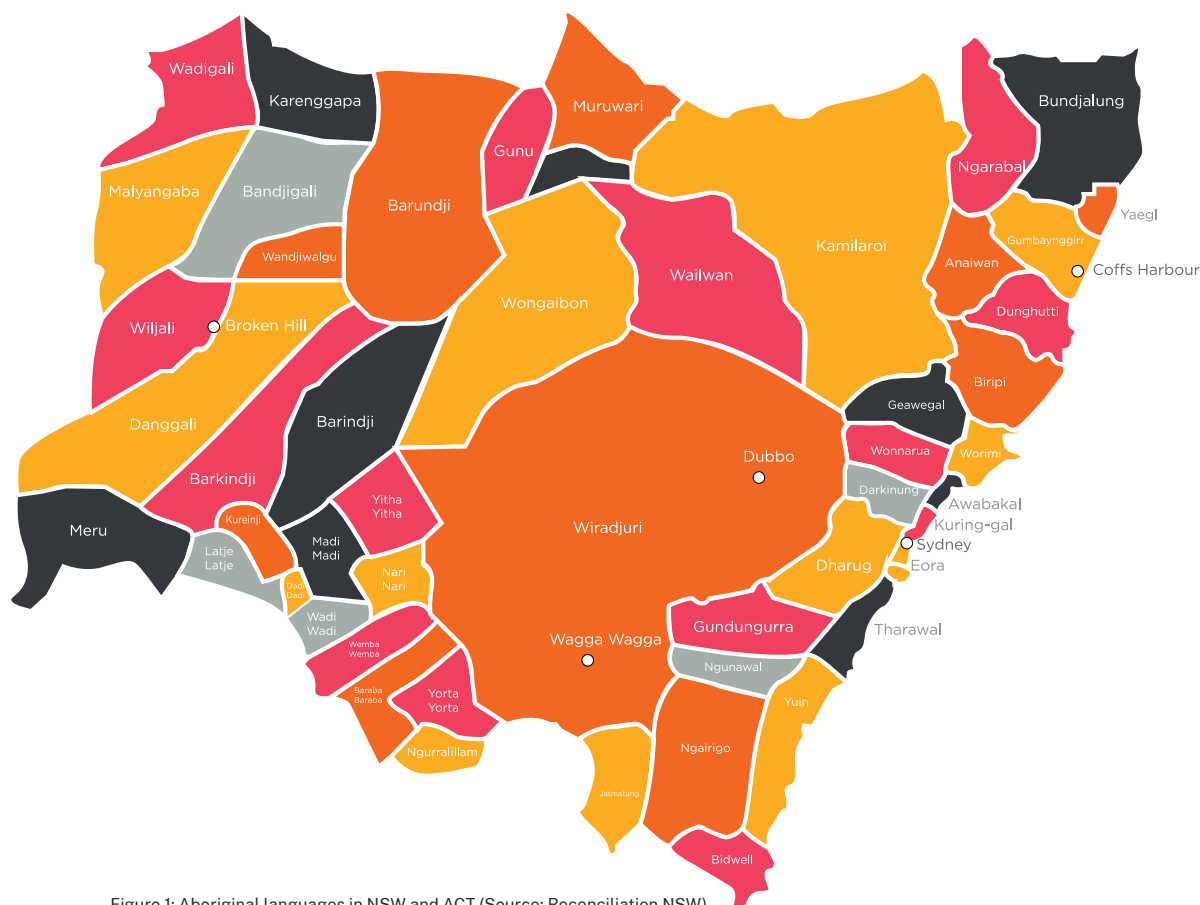


Figure 1: Aboriginal languages in NSW and ACT (Source: Reconciliation NSW).

The NSW Government is committed to ensuring First Nations heritage is reflected in all aspects of the work Transport for NSW undertakes. The Transport for NSW Reconciliation Action Plan 2019-2021 acknowledges and pays respect to the role of First Nations peoples as custodians of the lands where we all work. The Transport for NSW Reconciliation Action Plan 2019-2021 demonstrates a commitment to working towards reconciliation both within Transport and in communities across NSW.

Development of this Draft Plan has been informed through formal engagement and workshops with First Nations representatives from across the South East and Tablelands, including Local Aboriginal Land Councils, community organisations, Australian Government agencies, local schools and businesses, and Elders and community leaders. The stories and messages they shared have helped shape the narrative and transport response.

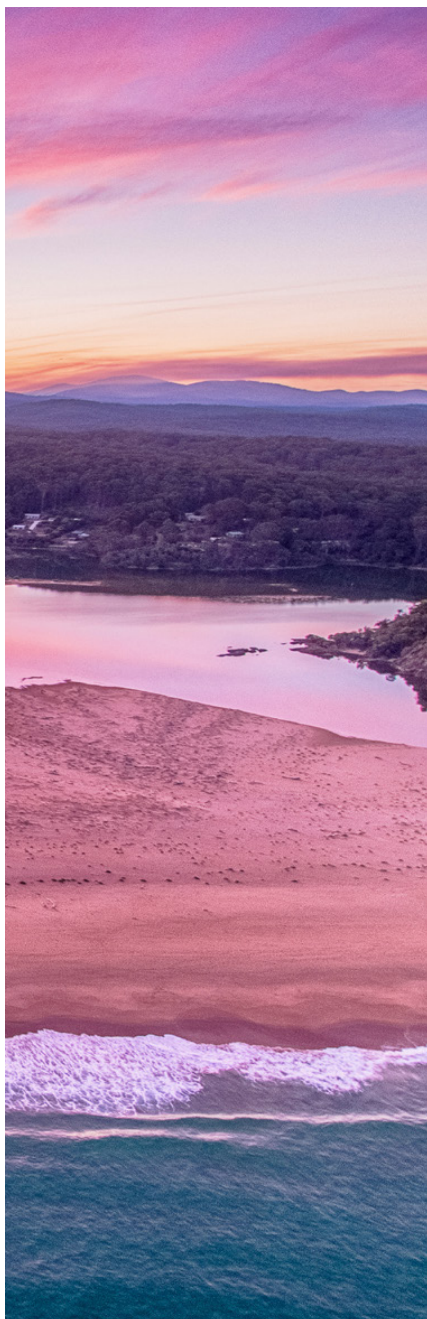


NSW Common Planning Assumptions

Common Planning Assumptions are used across agencies to ensure alignment and understanding of the relevant data, policies and assumptions to underpin planning decisions and policy analysis for government strategies and investment decisions. This supports consistency in the advice provided to the NSW Government and the community.

The Common Planning Assumptions represent a consistent baseline or a starting point, and are developed based on current and past trends and agreed policies and plans. They are not targets or scenarios.

This Draft Plan and supporting analyses are based on the agreed Common Planning Assumptions and endorsed COVID-19 scenarios. As at April 2021 Details of the Common Planning Assumptions used are set out in the Common Planning Assumptions Book version 5.1.



Above: Sun setting over the Bega River and Tathra Beach, Tathra.
Photo: Destination NSW

Cover: Friends enjoying a scenic bike ride around Lake Jindabyne in the Snowy Mountains.
Photo: Destination NSW

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1 Executive Summary

The Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Transport Plan (the Draft Plan) supports the Future Transport Strategy, outlines how Transport for NSW will respond to the transport needs of the region, and how it will plan for future challenges.

The Draft Plan presents a regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands and looks at how transport services and systems, and the policies behind them, will change to provide a better experience for our customers. Key objectives of the vision include:

- Connecting our customers' whole lives by improving public transport connections between neighbouring regions and cities, between the region's strategic centres, and within centres and towns.
- Making walking, cycling, and other micromobility options more attractive, so people can leave their cars at home.
- Making the transport network accessible and easy for everyone to use, regardless of age, ability, financial situation, or personal circumstances.
- Reduced crash rates on roads and incidents on waterways in-line with the 'Towards Zero' goal of zero fatalities and serious injuries on the state's roads by 2050 and waterways by 2056.
- Supporting the NSW Government's goal of net zero emissions by 2050 through initiatives that create a more sustainable and emissions-free transport network.
- Creating 15-minute neighbourhoods where people can easily walk or cycle through their town, village, or neighbourhood.
- Improving the transport network's ability to withstand unexpected service disruptions or emergency events.
- Supporting businesses and the economy by making networks which transport goods more effectively and reliably.



- Planning for seasonal transport needs and increased demand as the region shift towards a year-round visitor economy.

By 2041, the South East and Tablelands population is projected to increase by 20 per cent to around 350,000 people but increases to approximately 940,000 people in combination with the projected ACT population.

Growth within the region is led by regionally significant projects, such as the Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct, South Jerrabomberra and Googong developments, and the Southern Highlands Innovation Park. Investments to improve transport services and infrastructure will make sure initiatives like these are effective.

Improving transport connections within the region and beyond is vital for strong economic growth. The region's proximity

to Greater Sydney, Canberra, the Illawarra-Shoalhaven and the associated air and seaports, will see an increase in visitors and freight volumes to the region.

The NSW Government has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 50 per cent by 2030 (over 2005 levels) and net zero emissions by 2050. The Draft Plan outlines the changes to public transport services, improvements to electric vehicle and hydrogen refuelling networks, and promotion of walking and cycling transportation which, together, will deliver the transport sector's response to achieving this goal.

The Draft Plan has identified 49 initiatives which, in combination, will support the state's Future Transport Strategy and the regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands over the next 20 years.

Car on Kosciuszko Road at Spencers Creek.
Photo: NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)



Lake Alexandra
Reserve Mittagong.

Photo: Destination NSW

2 Introduction

The South East and Tablelands region is bordered by Greater Sydney to the north-east, Central West and Orana to the north-west, Illawarra-Shoalhaven and the Pacific Ocean to the east, Riverina-Murray to the west, and Victoria to the south.

The region is defined by its interdependent borderless connections with the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Global Gateway of Canberra, its diverse natural environments, its rural lifestyle, and its growing tourism and agricultural industries.

Canberra serves as the Regional City for the region and provides high-order services such as specialist health facilities, tertiary education, employment, and retail. The seven strategic centres

across the region – Batemans Bay, Bega, Cooma, Goulburn, Queanbeyan, the Southern Highlands cluster, and Young – act as local hubs for surrounding towns and villages and provide residents with day-to-day services and amenities.

The region comprises the Local Government Areas (LGA) of Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Goulburn-Mulwaree, Hilltops, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy-Monaro, Upper Lachlan, Wingecarribee and Yass.

South East Tablelands region



Figure 2: The South East and Tablelands region.



Figure 3: The Future Transport Strategy strategic outcomes.

2.1 South East and Tablelands Regional Transport Plan

As a supporting plan of the Future Transport Strategy, the Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Transport Plan ('the Draft Plan') provides a blueprint to guide the transformation of how people and goods will travel within the region over the next 20 years.

The Draft Plan presents the strategic framework for how Transport for NSW will proactively respond to anticipated changes in land use, population, and travel demand across the region. The Draft Plan directly supports the three strategic outcomes of the Future Transport Strategy – Connecting our Customers, Successful Places and Enabling Economic Activity. This ensures the bespoke regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands, and its key supporting objectives and initiatives, have a direct line of sight to the overarching transport strategy for New South Wales.

The Draft Plan builds on already committed transport projects and identifies new initiatives for investigation to deliver a safer and more efficient and accessible network to better support the local communities, businesses, and industries which rely on transport to connect and grow.

2.2 How the Plan was developed

The Draft Plan has been developed simultaneously with the Department of Planning and Environment's (DPE) Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041 (the 'Draft Regional Plan') to ensure the land use vision for the region is complemented with a bespoke transport response.

The narrative has also been guided by formal engagement and workshops with key stakeholders to inform the regional transport vision, identify key themes and values, and flag current and future challenges and opportunities for investigation. Stakeholders engaged during the development of the Draft Plan included representatives from all nine Councils across the South East and Tablelands, relevant NSW and ACT Government Agencies, the Canberra Region Joint Organisation, key industry and peak body groups, and First Nations community representatives.

2.3 Implementing the Plan

Establishing a regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands and identifying key initiatives to deliver the vision are just the first steps in the planning process. Transport for NSW is responsible for the implementation and ongoing management of the Draft Plan, with collaborative partnerships established for those initiatives which require support and input from key stakeholders like Local Government, relevant NSW and ACT Government Agencies, and industry and community representatives.

The Plan will be a “living” document to be continually updated as the area changes, technology evolves, legislation adjusts, and new opportunities emerge. Transport for NSW will provide status updates on our allocated deliverables every 12 months and undertake a refresh of the Transport Plan every five years.

2.4 Funding and delivery

The Draft Plan comprises a total of 50 initiatives. Whilst some initiatives are already in planning or delivery, new initiatives will require further investigation to determine their feasibility and alignment with the regional transport vision.

Transport for NSW will work collaboratively with key stakeholders to identify opportunities to fund the initiatives outlined in the Draft Plan, including possible Australian Government and private sector financing. This includes ensuring private development and industry operations align with our shared transport vision.

2.5 How to read this Plan

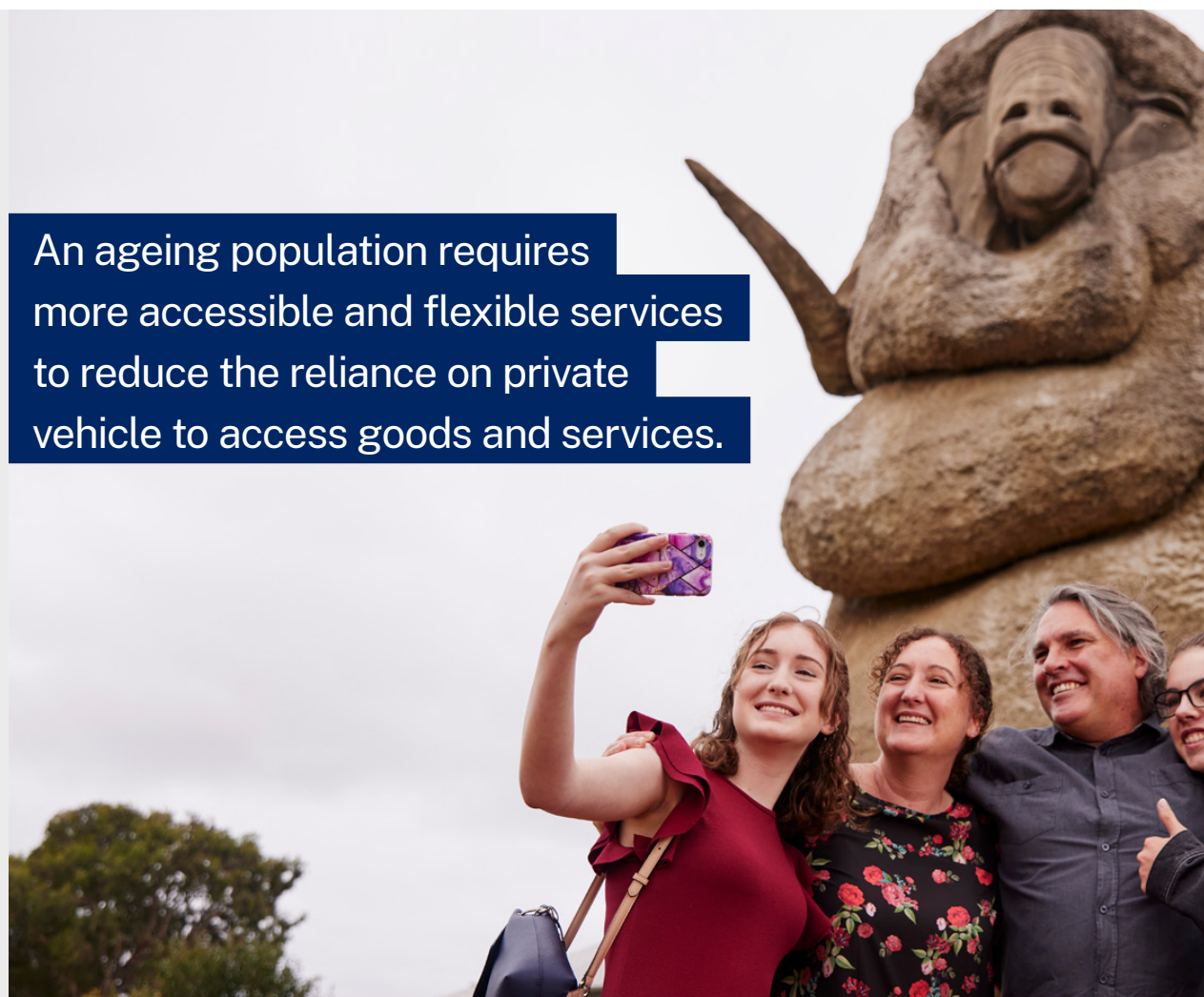
The Draft Plan has been developed using a vision-led approach to transport planning. To accept current travel behaviours, in particular high levels of private car use, is unsustainable and unlikely to achieve the regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands. This vision-led approach assumes existing travel behaviours and trends will change over time. Current travel patterns, therefore, should not dictate future need.

The structure of the Draft Plan reflects the vision-led approach with:

- The ‘Transport Challenge’ chapter highlighting the key issues that the transport network will likely face over the next 20 years.
- The ‘Transport Vision’ chapter articulating an aspirational regional transport vision of what the transport network should look like by 2041.
- The ‘Transport Response’ chapter establishing the actions to deliver the regional transport vision.

The Draft Plan has been developed using a vision-led approach to transport planning.

An ageing population requires more accessible and flexible services to reduce the reliance on private vehicle to access goods and services.



Family takes a photo at the Big Merino, Goulburn.
Photo: Destination NSW

3 The Transport Challenges

The Draft Plan articulates how Transport for NSW, in collaboration with key stakeholders including Local Government, relevant NSW and ACT Government Agencies, industry and community representatives, will respond to the following key issues and trends that will shape the transport needs of the South East and Tablelands over the next 20 years.

3.1 A changing population

The South East and Tablelands is home to around 291,000 residents², which increases to around 717,000 residents if the ACT population is included. By 2041, the population is expected to increase by 20 per cent to around 350,000 residents³ and surges to around 940,000 residents when combined with the projected ACT population. The majority of regional population growth is projected

² ABS Statistics, 2021 Data

³ NSW Government, 2022 NSW Population Projections



to occur within the Local Government Areas of Queanbeyan-Palerang, Wingecarribee, and Goulburn-Mulwaree.

Increasing population growth, in and around key strategic centres, combined with anticipated growth in the visitor economy, will result in further congestion on the transport network unless travel behaviour pivots to a more sustainable approach.

The current median age of the region's population is 45 years of age. By 2041, the median age is expected to increase to 47 years of age. Simultaneously, the proportion of the population over 65 years of age is projected to increase from 22 to 28 per cent. An ageing population requires more accessible and flexible services to reduce the reliance on private vehicles to access goods and services.

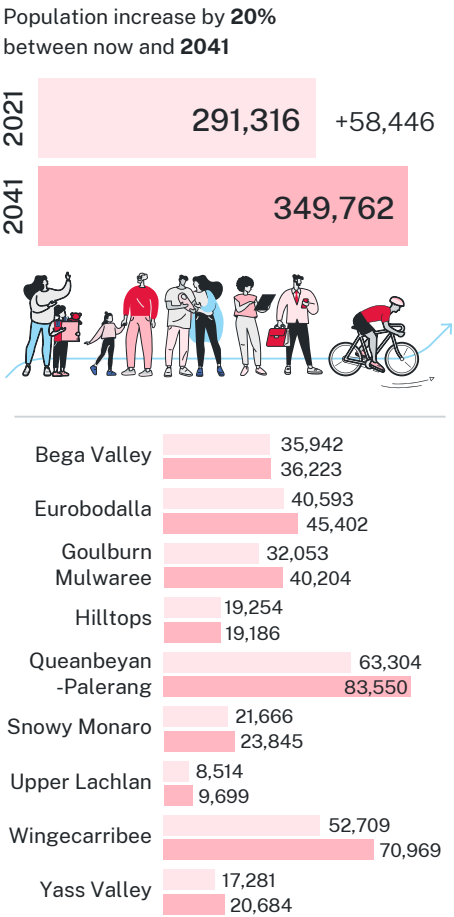


Figure 4: Current and projected populations by LGA in South East and Tablelands.

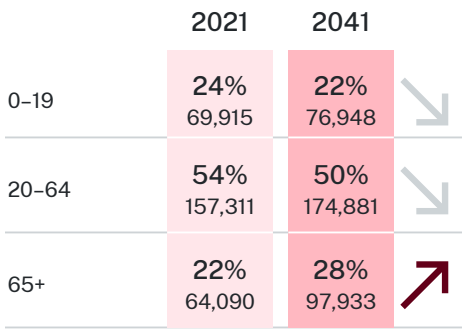


Figure 5: Age distribution across current and projected populations in South East and Tablelands.



Canberra Airport, the primary domestic and international airport for the region.

3.2 Cross-border transport integration

The limitations of cross-border public and active transport connections means customers from NSW, the ACT, and Victoria currently rely heavily on private vehicle transport.

The South East and Tablelands shares strong connections with the Australian Capital Territory. The ACT provides high-order services, including specialist health facilities, tertiary education, employment, and retail. Canberra Airport is also the primary domestic and international air-travel gateway for most of the region.

The ACT will continue to strengthen its presence in the region over the next 20 years with the population projected to grow to 589,000 residents⁴ by 2041. Coupled with the projected population

growth in the NSW LGAs surrounding the ACT – Queanbeyan-Palerang, Goulburn-Mulwaree, and Yass Valley – the increase in population, and the associated uplift in economic activity, will place additional strain on the existing transport network.

Under existing conditions, travelling between NSW and the ACT using public transport and point-to-point services can be a challenging experience. Both jurisdictions have separate bus operators with limited services running between Canberra, Queanbeyan, Yass, and Goulburn. Most cross-border trips require changing between two services whose timetables are not always aligned and can result in two separate fares. Public transport connections to strategic centres further from the ACT, like Batemans Bay and Cooma, can be even more challenging due to limited services.

⁴ ACT Planning Strategy 2018, ACT Government

3.3 A safer transport network

From 2017 to 2021, 906 people were fatally or seriously injured in crashes on South East and Tablelands roads. Around 55 per cent of all Fatal and Serious Injury (FSI) crashes occurred on roads with posted speed limits of 90 km/h or higher – well above the Regional NSW average of 37 per cent and the NSW state-wide average of 20 per cent.

The number of fatalities and serious injuries is trending in the right direction, with a 41 per cent reduction in the last five years. However, this number still causes a significant level of trauma in local communities, which adds a social and emotional burden to those involved in the crashes. There is also a significant financial burden, with the cost to the South East and Tablelands community over the past five years estimated at approximately \$1.5 billion.

The causes of these crash trends must be addressed if the region is to achieve the state-wide goal of zero FSI crashes by 2050. Driver behavioural factors play a considerable role in the cause of crashes. The top three behavioural factors for fatal crashes recorded in the region between 2017 and 2021 were speeding (45 per cent), fatigue (23 per cent), and alcohol (17 per cent).

From 2017 to 2021, 14 fatal or serious injury incidents were recorded as occurring on the region's waterways.

Fatalities and serious injuries from crashes in the South East Tablelands

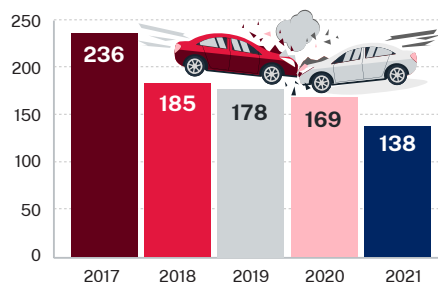


Figure 6: Fatalities and serious injuries from crashes in South East and Tablelands.

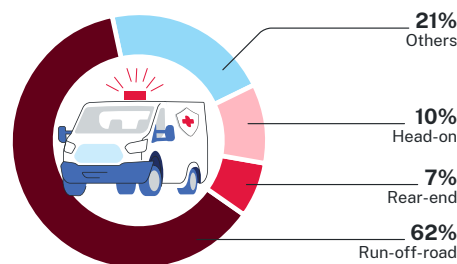







Figure 7: Types of crashes recorded in the South East and Tablelands between 2017 and 2021.

Behavioural factors in South East and Tablelands fatalities 2017-2021

	 Speeding	 Tired drivers and riders	 Drink driving	 Seatbelt non-usage	 Illicit drugs present
All regional NSW	44%	22%	19%	15%	24%
South East and Tablelands	45%	23%	17%	11%	13%

Source: Transport for NSW, 2022

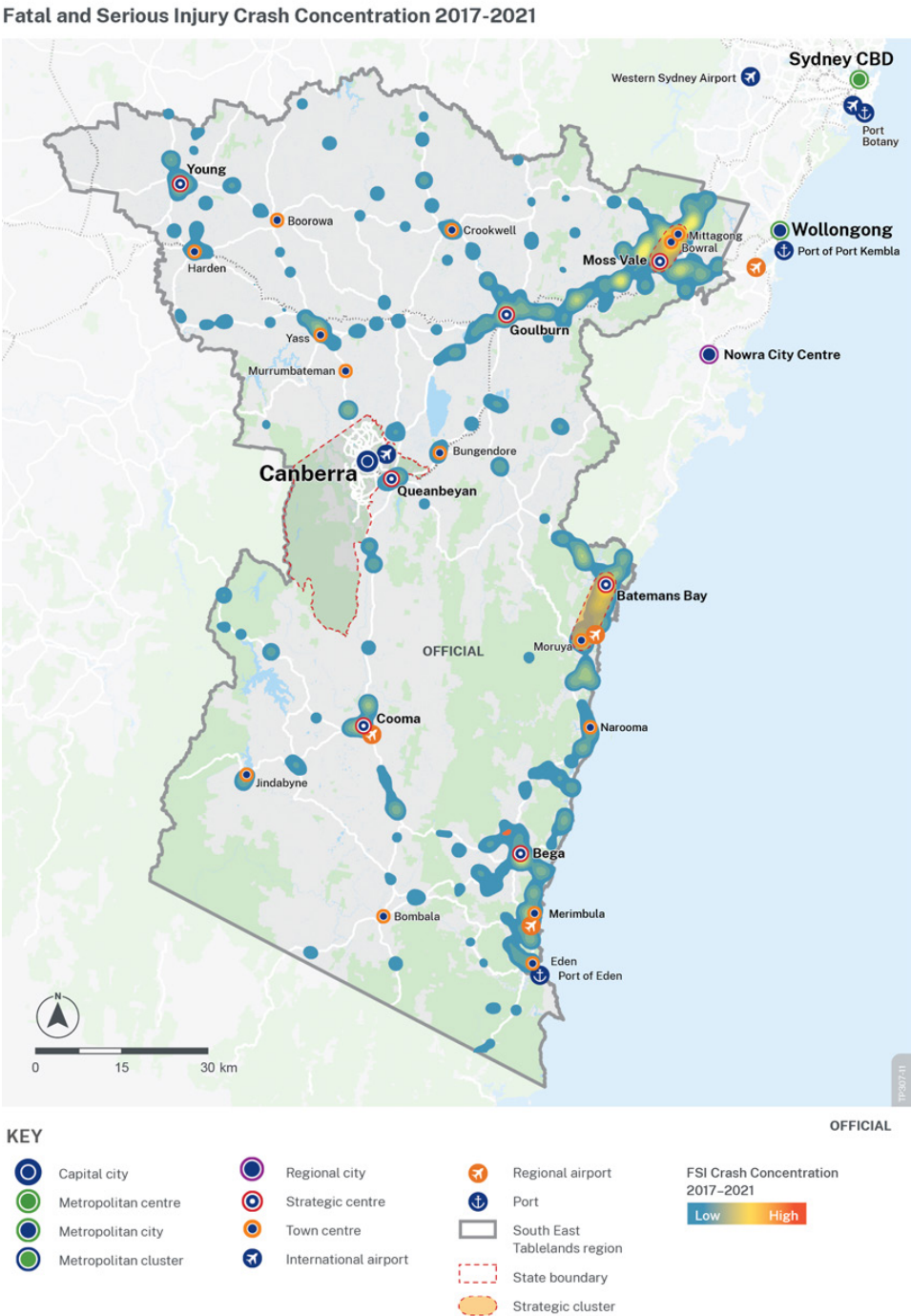


Figure 8: Fatal and serious injury crash concentration 2017-2021.



Figure 9: The NSW TrainLink network in and around the South East and Tablelands.

3.4 Greater modal choice

The limited public transport coverage in the region is a significant challenge for customers who are not able to travel by private vehicle. The 2016 Census reports that 3.5 per cent of South East and Tablelands households do not own a private vehicle⁵. Households that do not have access to a private vehicle can find accessing employment, medical, educational, recreational, and cultural activities extremely challenging.

There are limited public transport options to connect customers to their nearest strategic centre, or between centres. The region's low population density means most high-order services require trips to the Global Gateways of Canberra, Greater Sydney, or Wollongong.

Centres along existing NSW TrainLink routes have some options for customers to travel between strategic centres, however, attending tertiary education and medical appointments using these services is not always possible because of the lack of availability, timetable flexibility, and travel time length.

Furthermore, public transport services and the associated infrastructure do not meet the accessibility and safety needs for all customers, including those with disabilities, limited mobility, customers with prams, and non-English speakers.

Travel within centres, villages, and neighbourhoods without using a private vehicle can be difficult because of incomplete walking and cycling networks, limited marked foot crossings and pedestrian refuges. This results in customers walking and riding on roads and uneven surfaces.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016

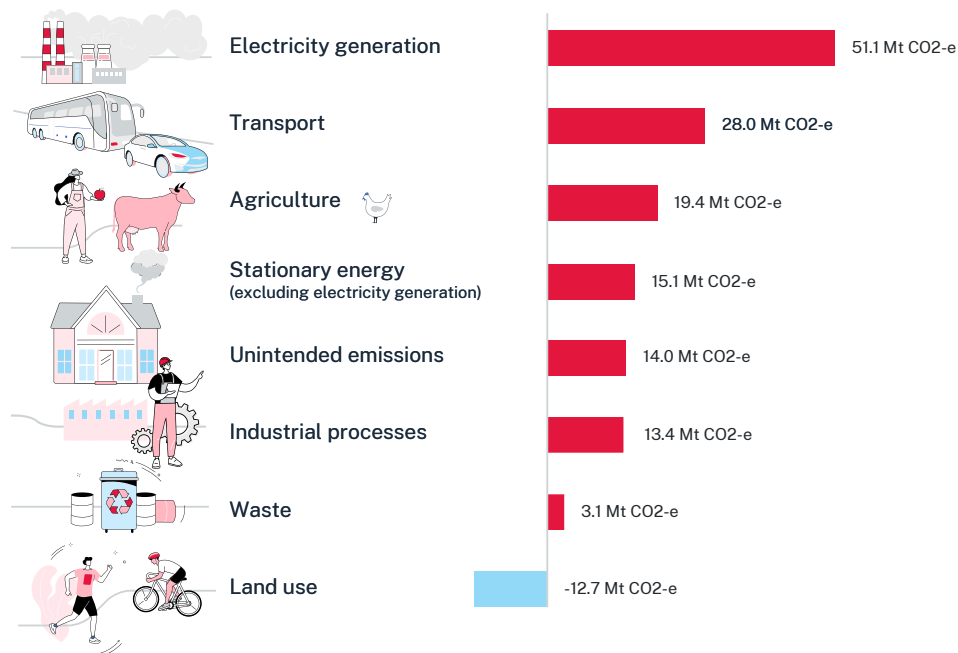


Figure 10: NSW emissions by sector in 2017.

3.5 A zero-emissions future

In 2017, the transport sector was the second largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in NSW. Transport for NSW supports the NSW Government’s goal to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and acknowledges the transport sector will need to play a key role in the transition towards a zero emissions future.

The transition will require all levels of Government, industry, and community to collectively work together to deliver the services and infrastructure necessary to support the greater uptake of zero-emission technology, as well as actively promote the behavioural changes needed to secure a more sustainable future.

Whilst electric vehicles are forecast to reach upfront price parity with traditional combustion engine vehicles in Australia from 2024⁶, access to charging infrastructure across the region is currently limited. Furthermore, refuelling opportunities for hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, although currently being trialled in the ACT, do not yet exist in the South East and Tablelands.

Although trips made on foot or bicycle are emissions free, a lack of safe, convenient, and connected pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in urban environments across the South East and Tablelands is currently limiting the uptake of more trips by these modes.

6 Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030

3.6 An evolving freight task

Over the next 20 years, the annual freight task for the South East and Tablelands is projected to increase from 15.2 million tonnes in 2021 to 20.3 million tonnes by 2041, with outbound freight approximately double the inbound freight task, both now and into the future. Key commodities exported from the region include timber, agricultural products, and construction materials, with over 75 per cent of total exports originating from the Local Government Areas of Goulburn Mulwaree and Wingecarribee.

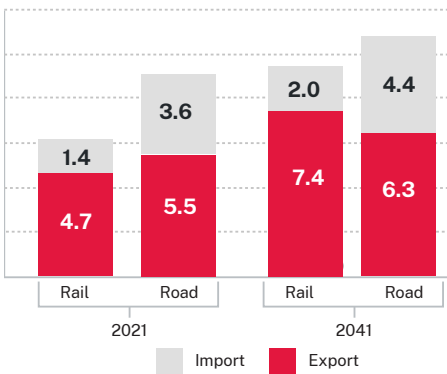


Figure 11: Current and project freight volumes to and from South East and Tablelands (MT/year).

Under existing conditions, goods moved by road are approximately 1.5 times the annual volume moved by rail; however, by 2041 the volume of goods moved by road and rail across the South East and Tablelands is projected to approach parity. Despite this growing regional freight task, existing constraints on the regional road and rail freight networks will make servicing this demand challenging.

The NSW Heavy Vehicle Access Policy Framework outlines the concept of “moving more with less” by increasing the use of High Productivity Vehicles (HPVs). Opportunities for the expanded use of HPVs across the region are currently limited. Whilst the Framework seeks to increase access on key regional road freight corridors for vehicle combinations up to a Performance-Based Standard (PBS) Level 2B vehicle, only the full lengths of the Barton, Federal, Hume, and Monaro Highways are currently accessible to this class of vehicle.

Many east-west road connections in the region are limited to B-double vehicle combinations due to geographic constraints, like Clyde and Brown Mountains on the Kings and Snowy Mountains Highways respectively, as well as asset limitations like Warri Bridge over the Shoalhaven River. The Princes Highway Corridor just south of Nowra through to the intersection with the Snowy Mountains Highway at Bega is also currently restricted to HPV combinations.

From a rail perspective, increased demand to move goods by rail, particularly from the Goulburn Mulwaree and Wingecarribee LGAs, also has the potential to increase conflict between freight and passenger services on the Main South Rail Line.

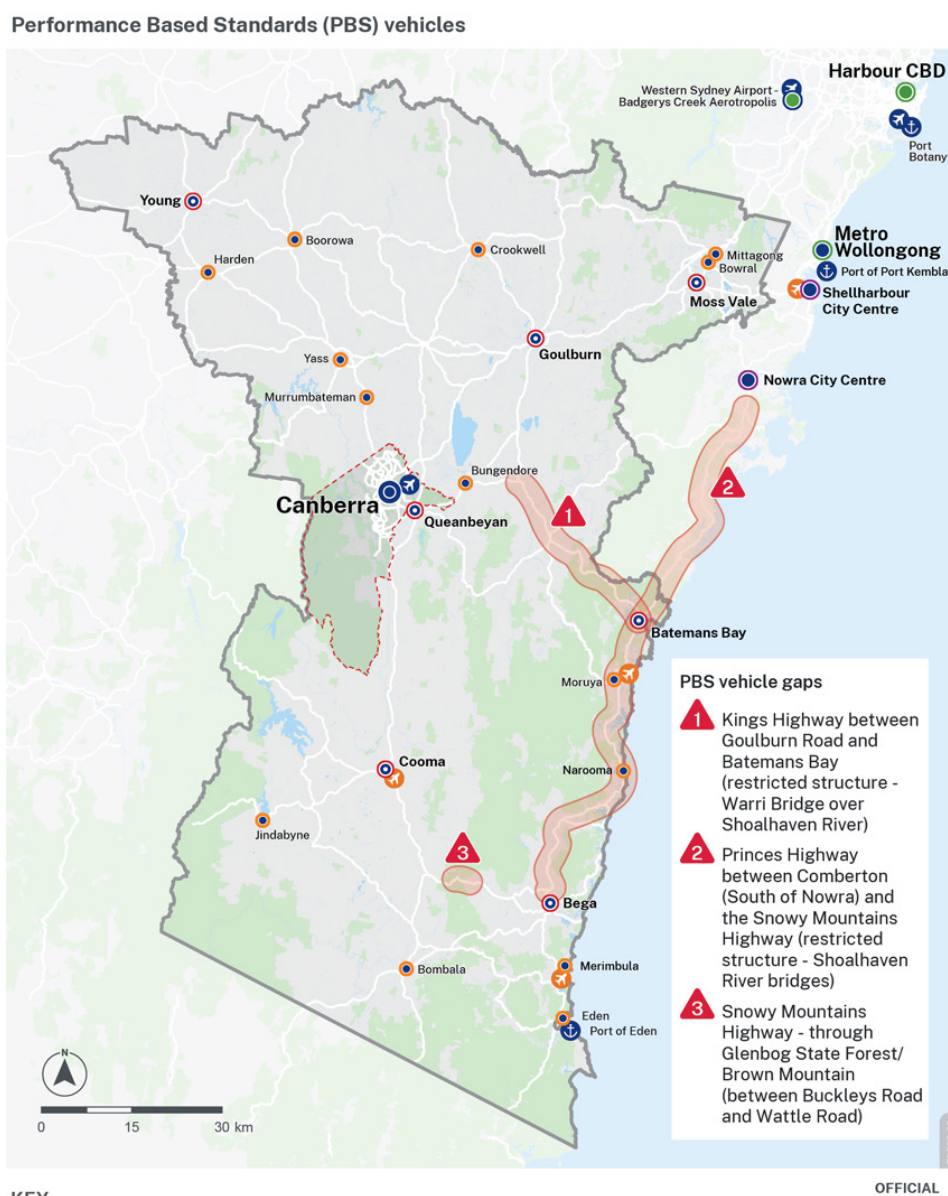


Figure 12: Current PBS 2B High Productivity Vehicle (HPV) network access.

Driver fatigue was the second highest behavioural contributor to fatal and serious injury crashes in the South East and Tablelands recorded between 2017 and 2021. As such, it is critically important we provide our freight customers with frequent and high-quality rest areas to stop, revive, and survive. Under existing conditions, the Kings, Monaro, and Princes Highways have intervals between heavy vehicle rest areas which make it difficult for drivers to comply with road safety guidance, log book requirements, or simply to find somewhere to rest.

Lastly, increased production from local industries is likely to result in more freight vehicles using the local road network, potentially exposing more first and last mile network limitations. Also, as strategic centres and urban environments expand, freight vehicles and supporting policies will need to be 'fit-for-purpose' and cognisant of place. This will ensure sensitive land uses are effectively protected, and local amenity is preserved.

3.7 The visitor economy and seasonal impacts

The regional visitor economy is projected to expand across the South East and Tablelands over the next 20 years. The Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct (SAP) is anticipated to create additional demand during the winter months, and support opportunities for year-round tourism across the Snowy Mountains.

Increased travel demand during seasonal peaks presents transport challenges ranging from unpredictable and increased travel times, lack of viable alternatives to

As populations in Greater Sydney and the ACT increase, this is likely to result in further visitations for the region, exacerbating current challenges.

private vehicle transport, and high parking demand at popular destinations like the NSW Snowfields and the Sapphire Coast beaches and waterways. Wingecarribee and Goulburn Mulwaree's proximity to Greater Sydney make them popular destinations for day-return and weekend visits. As populations in Greater Sydney and the ACT increase, this is likely to result in further visitations for the region, exacerbating current challenges.

Finally, climate change will increase weather variability across the region with more hot days, colder nights, extreme flooding, drought and bushfire events, and sea level rises. Increased weather variability will place greater strain on the transport assets and services, with remote and coastal communities having the largest exposure to disruption during major weather events. Many communities in the region rely on transport corridors across the Great Dividing Range which are often closed due to damage from natural disasters. These closures force affected customers to make significant detours. All transport assets will be required to be designed to accommodate a more volatile climate.



Young township.
Photo: Destination NSW

4 The Transport Vision

The 2041 South East and Tablelands transport network provides safe, efficient, and sustainable connectivity with more bespoke multimodal transport solutions to enable all customers to travel to, from, and within the region in the way that is most convenient regardless of age, ability, or income.

The transport network enables successful places for communities with convenient walking, cycling, and micromobility connections to nearby businesses and services which are safe, sheltered and follow the principles of the NSW Movement and Place Framework. The region's strategic centres, towns, and villages are vibrant places which prioritise pedestrians and cyclists and encourage residents and visitors to spend time in them.

Our customers' whole lives are better connected with improved public transport services between and within the region's strategic centres. The secure collection of additional transport data, which is then

easily viewed by customers, supports informed decision-making and enables personalised, on-demand services to fill connectivity gaps in the network.

Customers are also better connected to neighbouring cities and regions, such as the Illawarra-Shoalhaven and Western Sydney, with more rapid transport options, including faster rail connections between Canberra and Greater Sydney that provide an attractive alternative to private vehicle and air travel. Residents living near these connections enjoy living in rural NSW with easy access to the benefits of more dense cities.

The region enjoys seamless connectivity with the nation's capital, Canberra. Improved public transport and point-to-point service integration, and active transport infrastructure, connect the two communities stronger than ever before.

Investments in road and waterway safety, supported by safe speeds and behavioural programs, make the road and waterway networks safer and contribute towards NSW's goal of zero fatal and serious injuries on roads by 2050 and waterways by 2056.

Electric vehicles make up most new car sales and the expanded hydrogen refuelling and electric vehicle charging networks support convenient, emissions-free travel throughout the region. Furthermore, all buses and trains are replaced with full-electric, hydrogen, or hybrid alternatives.

The resolution of freight constraints on the road and rail networks enables more efficient vehicles to move 'more with less'. Domestic and international supply chains are also strengthened which allows the region's economy to continue growing with sales into new markets by making use of more efficient connections to Canberra and Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airports and the seaports at Eden and Port Kembla.

The more efficient, safer, and sustainable transport network supports the Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct and other similar initiatives to realise the region's ambition of becoming a year-round visitor economy. Temporary transport responses, including additional public transport and traffic management, enable the network to meet seasonal travel demands at locations like Jindabyne during winter and the Sapphire Coast in summer.

Lastly, the transport network is better equipped to meet the increasing challenges introduced by a changing climate and the resulting increased frequency and intensity of damaging weather events. More resilient assets reduce the likelihood of disruptions and improved network management systems enable customers to make informed journey planning in real-time.

4.1 Achieving the Transport Vision

Achieving the regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands will not only require the implementation of identified initiatives, but also the application of guiding principles, support of state-wide and region-specific targets, and a conscious ability to align with supporting and complementary transport and land use-focused strategic plans and strategies.

It will also need to be underpinned by a robust governance structure and open and collaborative partnerships between Transport for NSW and key stakeholders including NSW Government Agencies, Local Government, the ACT Government, industry, and community representatives.

Further detail on how the regional transport vision will be achieved is outlined in the following sections.

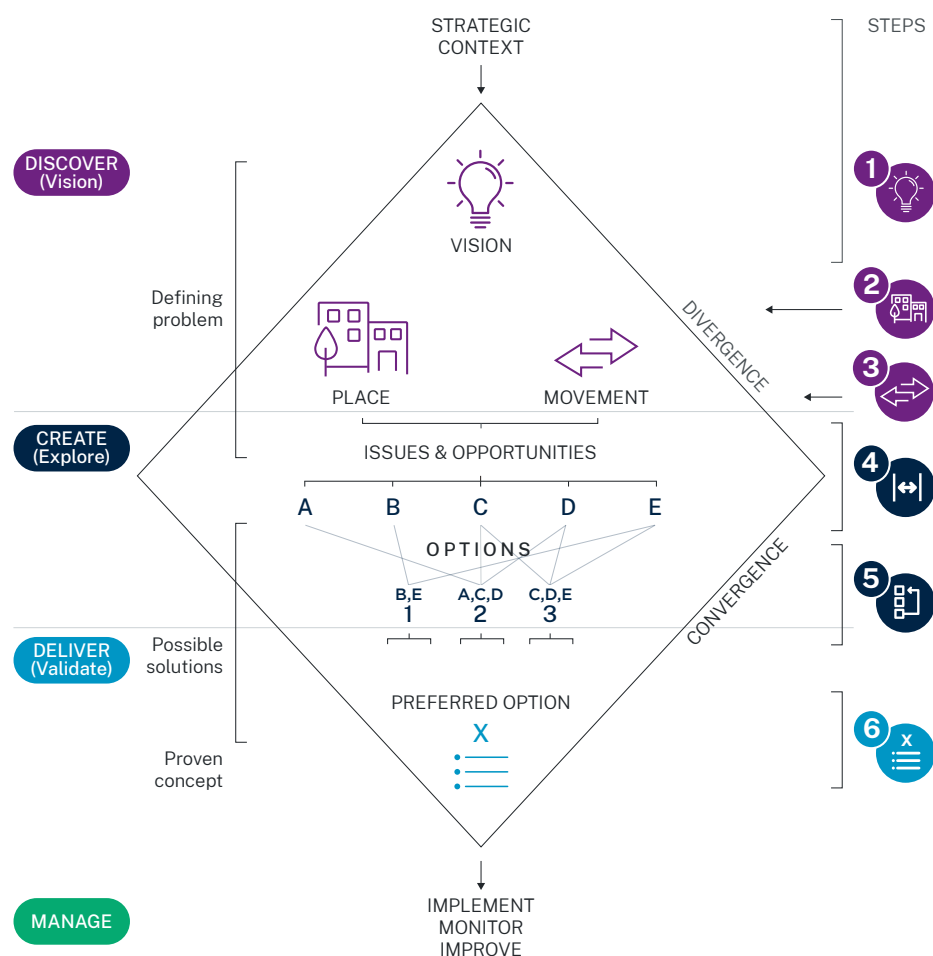


Figure 13: Movement and Place Approach.

4.2 Guiding principles

The implementation of the objectives and initiatives identified in this plan will be actively cognisant of, and align with, the following guiding transport planning principles.

NSW Movement and Place Framework

The NSW Movement and Place Framework (the 'Framework') is a multi-disciplinary, place-based approach to the planning, design, delivery, and operation of transport networks. It recognises and seeks to optimise the

network of public spaces formed by roads and streets and the spaces they adjoin and impact.

The Framework considers the whole street including footpaths, from property line to property line and considers the needs of customers both moving through, and spending time, in a place.

Our roads and streets are key public spaces for our communities – places where people spend time and socialise – enabling activities that add vitality to neighbourhoods. Aligning movement and place in the design of roads and streets can give users of all ages and abilities better, safer, and healthier travel options while creating appealing places where people want to live.

The objective is to achieve roads and streets that:

- Contribute to the network of public space within a location, where people can live healthy, productive lives, meet each other, interact, and go about their daily activities.
- Are enhanced by transport and have the appropriate space allocation to move people and goods safely and efficiently and connect places together.

Successful application of the Framework will ensure the streets and roads of the South East and Tablelands effectively balance the movement of people and goods, with the amenity and quality of places, as well as support a vibrant and accessible region in which to live, work, play, and visit.

Road User Space Allocation

While the NSW Movement and Place Framework seeks to balance the movement of people and goods with the amenity and quality of places, Transport for NSW's Road User Space Allocation Policy, and the supporting Road User Space Allocation Procedure, outlines objectives, principles, and processes to safely and equitably allocate road space to different priority user groups.

As shown in Figure 14, the approach considers all road users through a modal hierarchy lens, with the needs of people spending time in a place to be considered first, followed by pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, freight, and point-to-point services. The needs of private vehicles are considered last.

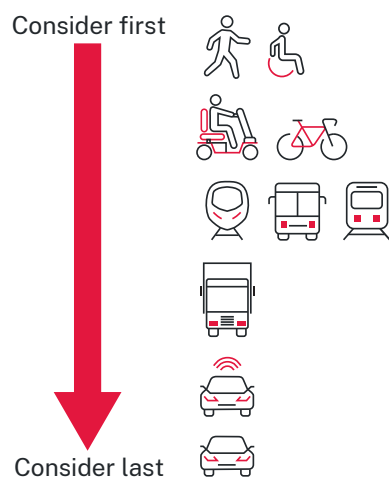


Figure 14: Order of modal priority when allocating road space by user.

By implementing the Road User Space Allocation Policy, and supporting Procedure, Transport will ensure the allocation of road user space:

- Is a deliberate exercise that considers the place, function, and movement requirements of roads.
- Achieves the strategic intent and outcomes as set out in state-wide and regional strategies and plans.
- Considers the limited amounts of space available to accommodate competing user need.
- Can be adjusted to respond to specific circumstances.

Successful application of the Road User Space Allocation Policy, and supporting Procedure, will ensure the streets and roads of the South East and Tablelands consider the needs of all road users collectively, prioritises the needs of the most vulnerable customers first, and helps ensure the transport network positively reflects the aspirations of each place.

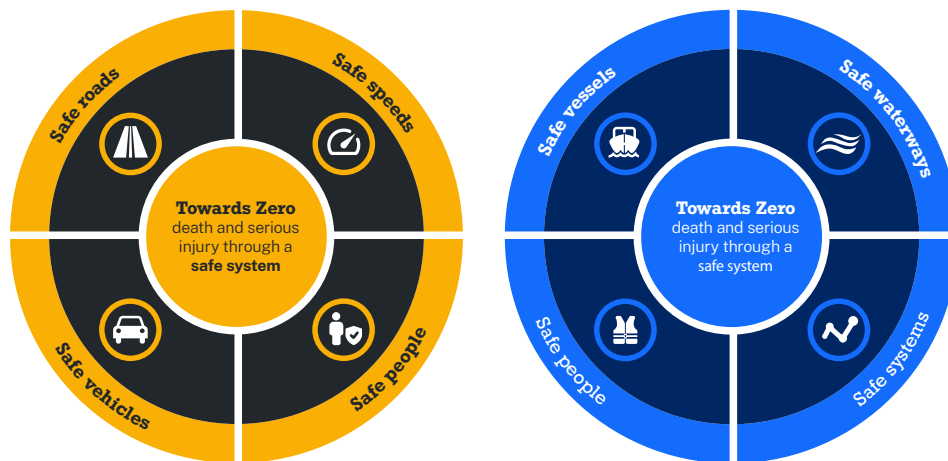


Figure 15: Components of the Safe System approach.

Safe System approach

The Safe System approach is a key initiative in achieving the NSW Government's "Towards Zero" goal of zero fatal and serious injuries on our roads by 2050 and on our waterways by 2056. The approach recognises that people do make mistakes and aims to ensure that when an incident occurs, the various pillars of each system prevent any fatal or serious injuries. The approach is underpinned by the following principles:

- People are fallible and make mistakes.
- Roads and waterways, and the vehicle that use them, must provide an environment that minimises the likelihood of an incident occurring and reduce the forces or danger if an incident does happen.
- Safety is a shared responsibility.

Application of the Safe System approach will be a key tool in delivering a safer transport network for the South East and Tablelands.

The 2026 Road Safety Action Plan and Maritime Safety Plan 2017-2021 outline in greater detail how the NSW Government will move the state 'Towards Zero'.

Regional Connected Network

The Regional Connected Network approach to public transport service planning will deliver an integrated public transport network for all Regional NSW. The approach seeks to better meet the everyday travel needs of regional communities through connecting people with, and between, a network of regional cities and centres.

Under the approach, public transport services will be designed to allow for same day return travel, and at times which meet the needs of regional communities to facilitate access to essential services and employment.

As shown in Figure 16, the approach adopts a tiered approach aimed at connecting cities and centres, connecting regional towns and villages, and connecting neighbourhoods.

Using the Regional Connected Network approach as the framework to inform future service patterns for public transport across the South East and Tablelands will considerably improve modal connectivity for customers accessing the Global Gateways of Canberra and Greater Sydney, and travel both between and within regional cities, strategic centres, towns and villages across the region.

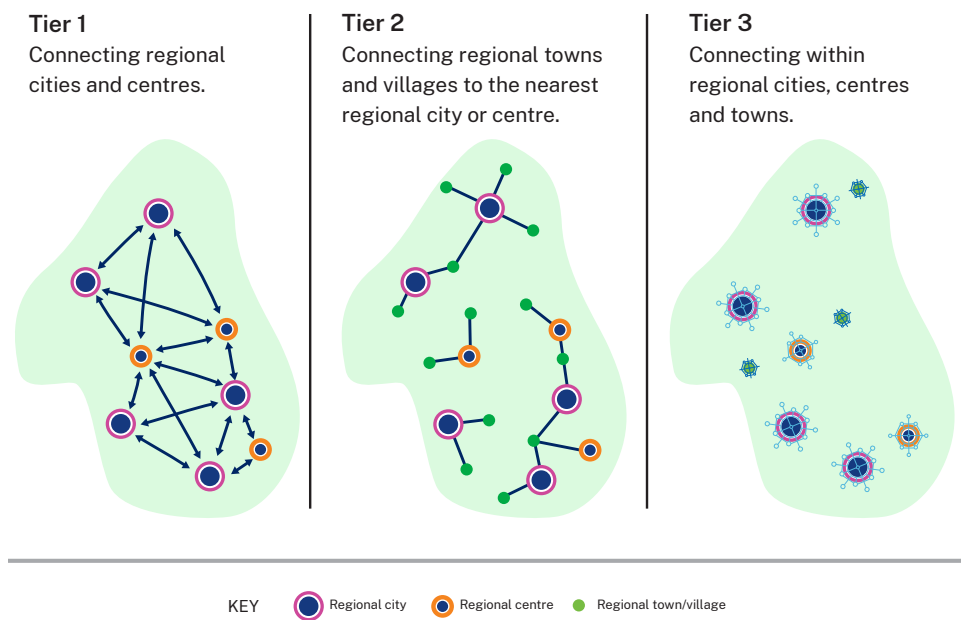


Figure 16: Regional Connected Networks will help meet the everyday needs of regional communities and businesses.

15-Minute Neighbourhoods

The 15-Minute Neighbourhood principle prioritises people’s ability to meet everyday needs within their local community, whilst creating thriving and healthy communities. This means prioritising place making, walking, cycling, micromobility, and last mile freight within the neighbourhood context to support 15-minute access to the services customers use day-to-day.

At an average walking speed, a 15-minute walk will cover around one kilometre. Cycling and micromobility can increase this distance to five kilometres or more. With the appropriate infrastructure, policies, and planning, many more journeys to local shops and facilities in regional neighbourhoods can be made without a private vehicle.

Application of the 15-Minute Neighbourhood principle to regional cities, strategic centres, towns, and villages across the South East and Tablelands

will help reduce reliance on private vehicle transport, support improved health outcomes, lower emissions, and better connect people with their local communities and neighbourhoods.

NSW Government Customer Service Commitments

The NSW Government aspires to become the world’s most customer-centric government by 2030. This means Transport for NSW must continue to place the customer at the centre of everything we do. People who use our services and infrastructure will receive high-quality experiences regardless of where they travel and what mode of transport they use.

Transport for NSW will use the feedback and insights customers share to better understand and anticipate their needs, and meaningfully engage them to deliver better services. We will also prioritise investment and decisions on the things that matter most to our customers.

Planning with Country

Transport for NSW recognises the work needed to achieve reconciliation across all communities in NSW and is embedding a Planning with Country approach into future project development to demonstrate this commitment to reconciliation. By considering Country early in the planning process, Transport for NSW will deliver projects that protect the health and wellbeing of Country, First Nations communities and, by addition, all communities.

Adopting a Planning with Country approach, Transport for NSW is committed to working with local First Nations community groups, Local Government, and NSW Health to understand and better plan for the transport needs of First Nations communities. Drawing on strategies and guidelines, such as the Aboriginal Art Strategy and the Signposting Country Technical Manual, we will investigate ways in which to respectfully incorporate local stories and art into our transport network.

Embedding a Planning with Country approach considers the following principles:

- Starting with Country – Prioritise the health and wellbeing of Country, and First Nations people's relationship to Country, including their cultural protocols.
- Knowledge and awareness – Fostering a strong knowledge base of how best to implement culturally appropriate projects that respect the diversity of First Nations cultures.
- Partnership and collaboration – Support First Nations people to continue their practices of land and water management, and support capacity

building within First Nations and non-First Nations communities, including across Government.

- Meaningful engagement – Seek expert guidance on the best way to engage with First Nations communities and organisations.
- Sustaining connection – Ensure continued consultation with First Nations stakeholders, establish on-going relationships, and record areas of concern for consideration as projects progress.

Influence of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen major changes in our way of life, such as working from home becoming the 'new normal' for many. The rapid expansion of working from home opportunities, as well as increased reliance on telehealth services and online shopping, combined to reduce the need to travel during the pandemic. The rise of localism, a greater appreciation of green space and the need for more walkable and cycle-friendly neighbourhoods also increased in importance.

Moving beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, future transport planning in NSW will need to be cognisant of these changes to travel behaviour. The new initiatives in this Plan are to be consistent with present evolving wants and needs, rather than pre-pandemic thinking and approaches.

The NSW Government's 'Streets as Shared Spaces' program, responded to this need and enabled communities and governments to experiment and test changes to streets and places.

Trialling temporary, low-cost solutions can be used to test permanent changes before, or instead of, modelling. These solutions can be made permanent or reversed once their effectiveness is evaluated.

NSW Public Space Charter

The NSW Public Spaces Charter has been developed to support the planning, design, management, and activation of public spaces in NSW. It identifies ten principles for quality public space, developed through evidence-based research and discussions with public space experts and community members. The Charter is also built on the following three core values that resonate strongly across all the principles:

- Connection with Country
- Equity and inclusion
- Community engagement.

The NSW Government has developed the Charter to support everyone in NSW to have access to high-quality public space that allows them to enjoy and participate in public life.

The Charter aligns with other government and non-government strategies and policies, including the Future Transport Strategy for creating great places, where people can easily access a diversity of public spaces to enjoy the outdoors, interact with others, or just relax.

4.3 Applicable targets

State-wide 'Towards Zero' goal

Transport for NSW is committed to help NSW achieve the ambitious 'Towards Zero' goal of zero fatalities and serious injuries on roads by 2050 and on our waterways by 2056. This is particularly relevant for Regional NSW, where the fatality rate is four times higher than the comparative metropolitan rate.

As a supporting plan of the Future Transport Strategy, this Plan will both support, and contribute to, the state-wide 'Towards Zero' goal.

State-wide 'Net Zero' goal

The NSW Government's Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030 is the foundation for NSW's goal to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and halve emissions by 2030, compared to 2005 levels.

This Plan will support and contribute to the state-wide emissions reduction goals. This will be achieved by identifying the infrastructure necessary to support greater uptake of zero-emissions technology, as well as promote behavioural change to transition customers to more sustainable and healthy transport modes across the South East and Tablelands.

Transport for NSW is committed to help NSW achieve the ambitious 'Towards Zero' goal of zero fatalities and serious injuries on roads by 2050 and on our waterways by 2056.

Region-specific mode share target

Data compiled from the 2016 Census⁷ showed that private vehicle transport was the dominant mode of choice for journey-to-work trips across the South East and Tablelands at around 91 per cent, followed by active transport (walking and cycling combined) at just over five per cent and public transport at two per cent.

By 2041, we want to see almost one in every five (18 per cent) trips made by walking, cycling or public transport. This step change in travel behaviour will require collaborative coordination between Transport for NSW and Local Government, as well as key NSW Government Agencies like DPE, NSW Health and the NSW Department of Education. Furthermore, it will need to be underpinned by a comprehensive suite of infrastructure and service improvements, and complementary education campaigns.

Mode share targets 2016 and 2041

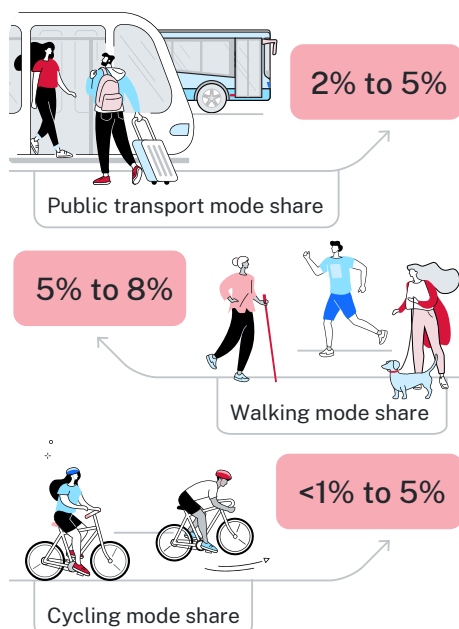


Figure 17: Mode share targets for the South East and Tablelands.

4.4 Complementary plans and strategies

The Draft Plan has been developed as a transport-focused response to the land use aspirations presented in the Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041, and other key complementary plans and strategies developed by NSW Government Agencies, Local Government, the ACT Government, and the Canberra Region Joint Organisation.

Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPS)

Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPS) have been prepared for all nine LGAs across the South East and Tablelands. Each LSPS presents a 20-year vision for local land-use, the special character and values that are to be preserved and how change will be managed into the future.

Regional Economic Development Strategies (REDS)

Developed by the Department of Regional NSW, Regional Economic Development Strategies (REDS) are the primary evidence base to identify and prioritise NSW Government investment and policy decisions to support regional economic development. Each strategy is designed around one or more LGA that form a functional economic region.

For the South East and Tablelands, REDS have been developed for the Far South Coast, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro, South West Slopes, Southern Tablelands, and Wingecarribee areas.

⁷ 2016 Census data was used as the 2021 Census data was still being finalised at the time of writing and the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on the 2021 data is not yet fully understood.



Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041

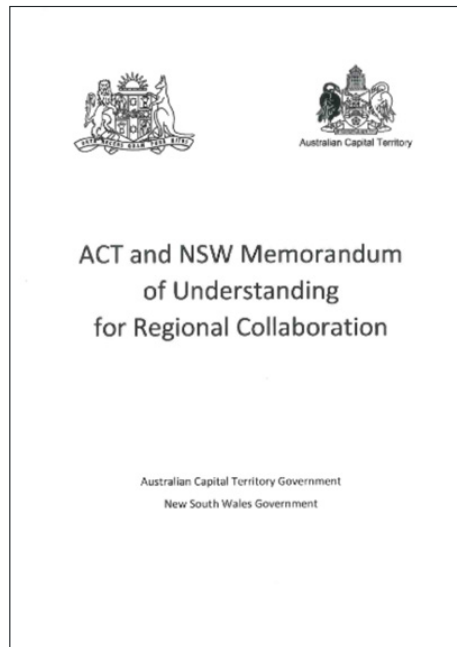
The Department of Planning and Environment's Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041 (the 'Draft Regional Plan') outlines the vision and direction for future land use, housing, employment, infrastructure, environment, and community needs over a 20-year time horizon.

The Draft Regional Plan also provides a platform for targeted investment to diversify industries, create a renewable energy future, and provide housing for a growing resident and visitor population across the South East and Tablelands.



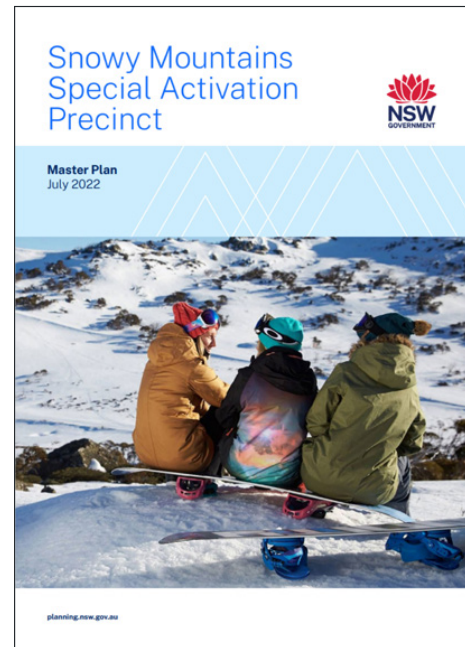
ACT Transport Strategy 2020

The ACT Transport Strategy 2020 sets out the ACT Government's framework for planning and investment in transport for the next 20 years. The vision laid out is one for a world class transport system that supports a compact, sustainable, and vibrant city. The strategy considers cross-border connectivity with key South East and Tablelands neighbours, such as Queanbeyan-Palerang and Yass Valley.



ACT-NSW Memorandum of Understanding for Regional Collaboration 2020-21

The Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Regional Collaboration is a commitment to strengthen collaboration between the two jurisdictions. The MOU sets out the framework within which the ACT and NSW Governments will work together in the delivery of targeted services, economic outcomes, and implementation of policy to cross border communities.



Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct Master Plan

Developed by the Department of Planning and Environment, the Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct Master Plan outlines the 40-year strategic plan for the Precinct and how it will be realised. It focuses on ways to increase year-round tourism to grow the regional economy, create year-round employment opportunities, and attract more visitors to the region from Australia and around the world.

Canberra Region Joint Organisation Resilience Blueprint

The Canberra Region Joint Organisation is currently developing a Resilience Blueprint to help the region better respond and recover from natural disasters. Once complete, Transport for NSW will work collaboratively with the Canberra Region Joint Organisation to identify opportunities to align this Plan with the Blueprint.



5 The Transport Response

Couple visiting
Crookwell NSW.
Photo: Destination NSW

Responses to each of the key transport challenges are explored in the following sections.

We believe providing our customers with regionally bespoke solutions based on Future Transport Strategy's three strategic outcomes will overcome the Transport Challenges outlined earlier in the Plan. The following sections outline nine objectives, divided between the three strategic outcomes, with corresponding initiatives, which will provide the blueprint for realising the transport vision for the South East and Tablelands.

5.1 Connecting our customers' whole lives

Objective 1 – Connectivity is improved across the South East and Tablelands

Transport for NSW has adopted the Regional Connected Network approach to deliver an integrated public transport network for all areas of Regional NSW. The intent of the Regional Connected Network approach is to:

- Implement services where they currently do not exist across regional boundaries, and between cities and strategic centres.
- Increase the number of services where they are currently limited to allow for same day return journeys.
- Improve the timing and ease of use of services between strategic centres and neighbouring towns and villages to make public transport a more attractive option.
- Support the region's visitor economy.

Tier 1 connections – between capital cities, regional cities, and strategic centres – include connections between the Batemans Bay, Bega, Cooma, Goulburn, Queanbeyan, the Southern Highlands Cluster, and Yass. It also includes connections to key destinations outside the region, including Canberra, Greater Sydney, Wollongong, Wagga Wagga, and Cowra.

Tier 2 connections – between strategic centres and nearby towns and villages – includes connections such as between Cooma and Jindabyne, Bega and Merimbula, and Goulburn and Crookwell.

Tier 3 connections – within cities, centres, and towns – includes connections like the services which operate within Queanbeyan and the Southern Highlands Cluster.

Figure 19 illustrates the connections across the region which we will investigate for improvements. Improvements may include additional services throughout the week and modifications to existing routes and timetables to improve efficiency, similar to the 16 Regional Cities Services Improvement Program which is delivering improved bus connectivity within Queanbeyan. The full list of proposed connections for investigation have been separated into the following themes:

- Improved Tier 1 connections between centres and beyond the region
- Improved Tier 2 connections between centres, towns, and villages
- Improved Tier 3 connections within centres

Improved Tier 1 connections between centres and beyond the region

Transport for NSW will investigate multimodal connectivity improvements between the region's strategic centres and beyond the region to the Global Gateway cities of Canberra, Greater Sydney, and Wollongong, as well as the nearby regional city of Wagga Wagga and strategic centre of Cowra.

These investigations will include:

- Improvements to bus and coach services
- Medium and long-term improvements to NSW TrainLink rail services between Sydney and Canberra, including the Southern Highlands Line.
- Continued investigation of the Southern Inland Fast Rail route from Greater Sydney to Canberra with connections including Goulburn and Canberra. The future Fast Rail network is being investigated along four key corridors linking Sydney to Newcastle and Port Macquarie, Wollongong and the Shoalhaven, and the Central West. In addition to improving inter-regional connectivity, a key benefit of the Fast Rail network will be significant improvements in regional connectivity along those corridors and providing opportunities to improve the existing heavy rail network by allowing the increased frequency and time-of-day servicing of regional centres.



Figure 18: The South East and Tablelands Regional Connected Network.

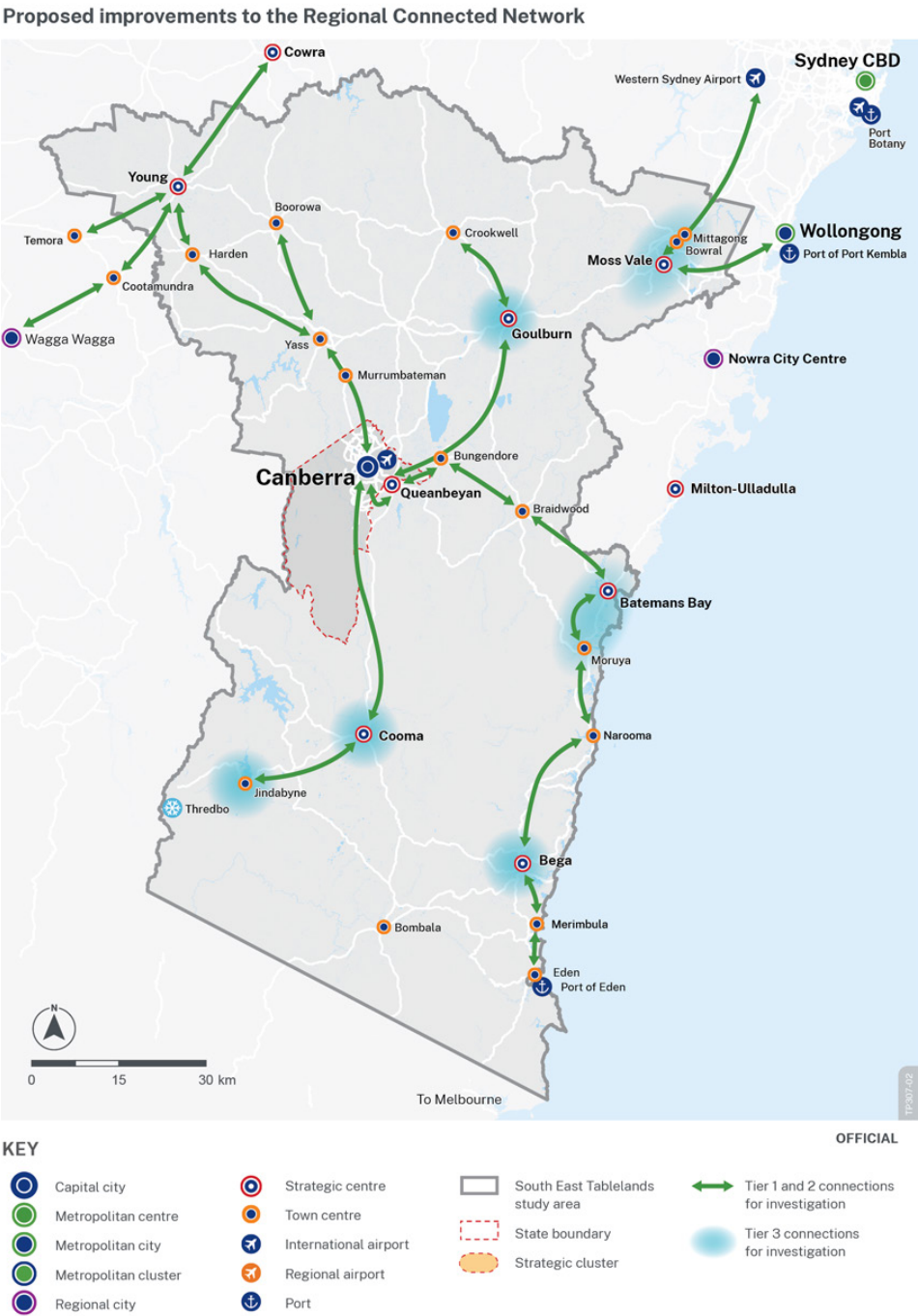


Figure 19: Public transport connections to be investigated for improvements.

Specifically, we will investigate the feasibility of more frequent public transport connections between the Southern Highlands Cluster and Greater Sydney and Wollongong. This will improve modal choice for those Wingecarribee residents travelling to neighbouring cities for employment, educational, and recreational opportunities.

We will also investigate opportunities to improve connectivity between the ACT and neighbouring communities in Goulburn Mulwaree, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro, and Yass Valley local government areas(LGA) through the following initiatives:

- Transport will work with the Department of Regional NSW and the NSW Office of the Cross-Border Commissioner to establish a NSW-ACT Cross-Border Transport Working Group. The group will work to further understand the challenges customers face when completing cross-border journeys and work to implement solutions.
- Transport will work with the ACT Government and other stakeholders to improve the consistency of public transport ticketing systems across borders as well as the coordination of timetables between services.
- Investigate improvements to existing public transport connections between:
 - Goulburn and Canberra
 - Bungendore and Canberra
 - Cooma and Canberra
 - Young, Yass, Canberra, and Queanbeyan
 - Yass, Murrumbateman, and Canberra.

- Investigate the feasibility of a future rapid public transport link between Queanbeyan and the ACT.
- Transport will also continue to work with Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council on investigations to provide a new connection for Googong and South Jerrabomberra residents into the ACT. The investigation will also include public transport and walking and cycling connectivity.

Transport will continue to monitor the road connections between Victoria and the South East and Tablelands, including road safety trends, and undertake improvements as required.

Where appropriate, Transport will also look to improve public transport connections between the region's strategic centres and the new Western Sydney Airport and existing airports at Sydney, Canberra, Merimbula, Moruya, and Cooma.

Transport will also consider the integration of emerging aviation technologies, such as electric vertical take-off and landing aircraft, across the region, supporting improved connectivity and enhancing regional resilience by sustainable advances in air transport.

Improved Tier 2 connections between centres, towns, and villages

Strategic centres are hubs for employment, retail, health, education, and cultural activities for their surrounding towns and villages. Transport for NSW recognises the critical role transport plays in connecting smaller towns and villages to their nearest centre, and the benefits of improved modal choice for regional customers.



Kings Highway,
Queanbeyan.
Photo: Transport for NSW

To improve connections between different centres and their nearby towns and villages, we will investigate public transport improvements between each of the strategic centres and their satellite communities. The objective of these improvements is to improve day return service frequencies between the smaller towns and villages and their nearest strategic centres.

Examples of connections which will be investigated include:

- Batemans Bay, Braidwood, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan
- Bega, Merimbula, and Eden
- Canberra, Cooma, and Jindabyne
- Goulburn and Crookwell
- Goulburn, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan
- Young, Harden, and Boorowa.

Improved Tier 3 connections within centres

Transport for NSW is currently delivering the 16 Regional Cities Services Improvement Program in Queanbeyan, which will see public transport improvements within the centre and improve the attractiveness and appeal of using public transport for short journeys. We will investigate the feasibility of extending this type of service improvement to the following strategic centres:

- Batemans Bay
- Bega
- Cooma
- Goulburn
- Southern Highlands Cluster
- Young.

Initiatives Table 1: Connectivity is improved across the South East and Tablelands.

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
1	16 Regional Cities Services Improvement Program – Queanbeyan	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
10	Plan connection between Googong, South Jerrabomberra, and the ACT	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
15	NSW-ACT Cross-Border Transport Working Group	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
23	Fast Rail Improvements – Sydney to Canberra	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
28	Improved public transport connectivity within the strategic centres of Batemans Bay, Bega, Cooma, Goulburn, the Southern Highlands Cluster and Young	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
29	Improved public transport connectivity between centres	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
30	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateways of Greater Sydney and Wollongong	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
31	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateway of Canberra	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
32	Improved day return service frequencies between towns and villages and their nearest strategic centre	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
36	Medium-term rail improvements between Macarthur and Canberra	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)



Cycle lane in
Crookwell.
Photo: Transport
for NSW

Objective 2 – Multimodal mobility supports end-to-end journeys

Most South East and Tablelands customers are reliant on private vehicles to travel as they are not provided with more attractive or competitive options. To improve liveability within the region, we will provide a wider range of travel options, offering customers the ability to choose the transport mode which best meets their needs. To achieve this, we will provide a multimodal transport system where different services are seamlessly integrated and are supported by

strong walking and cycling networks and robust micromobility, point-to-point, and public transport services.

Transport for NSW will work collaboratively with DPE and local governments to investigate opportunities to improve walking and cycling connectivity and create 15-minute neighbourhoods. The investigations will include the Batemans Bay, Bega, Cooma, Goulburn, Jindabyne, Merimbula, Queanbeyan, the Southern Highlands Cluster, Yass, and Young. We will also

Bega On Demand bus service

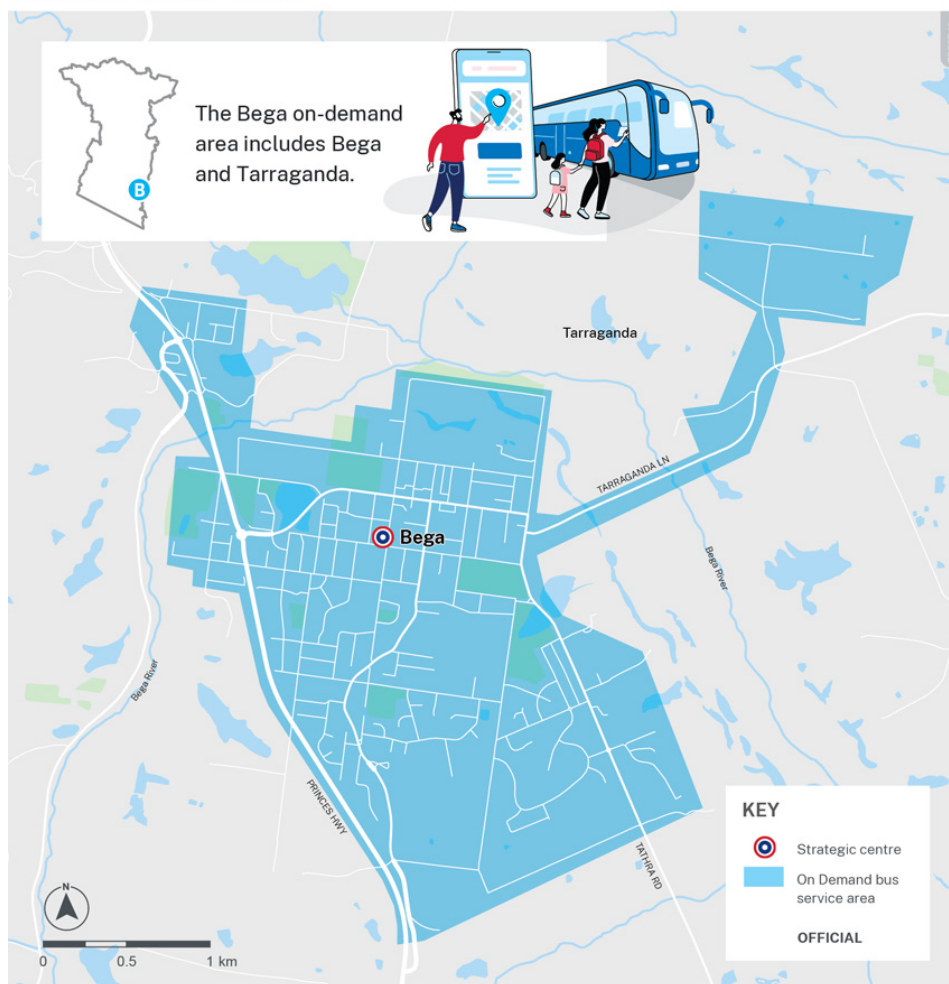


Figure 20: Current on-demand service coverage for Bega.

partner with local governments to deliver positive active transport outcomes through the NSW Government's 'Get NSW Active' Program.

We will also look to improve walking and cycling connectivity through the NSW Government's Walking and Cycling Program, in addition to influencing new developments to provide strong walking and cycling infrastructure from day one. Furthermore, we will encourage local governments to support the inclusion of secure bicycle parking and end-of-trip

facilities, such as change rooms, showers, and personal storage lockers, in all new commercial, residential, and mixed-use developments to further support sustainable transport options across the region.

We will pay specific attention to investigating opportunities to improve walking and cycling connections between Queanbeyan and the ACT so customers from both jurisdictions have the option to walk or ride rather than drive. We will do so by working collaboratively with

Merimbula On Demand bus service

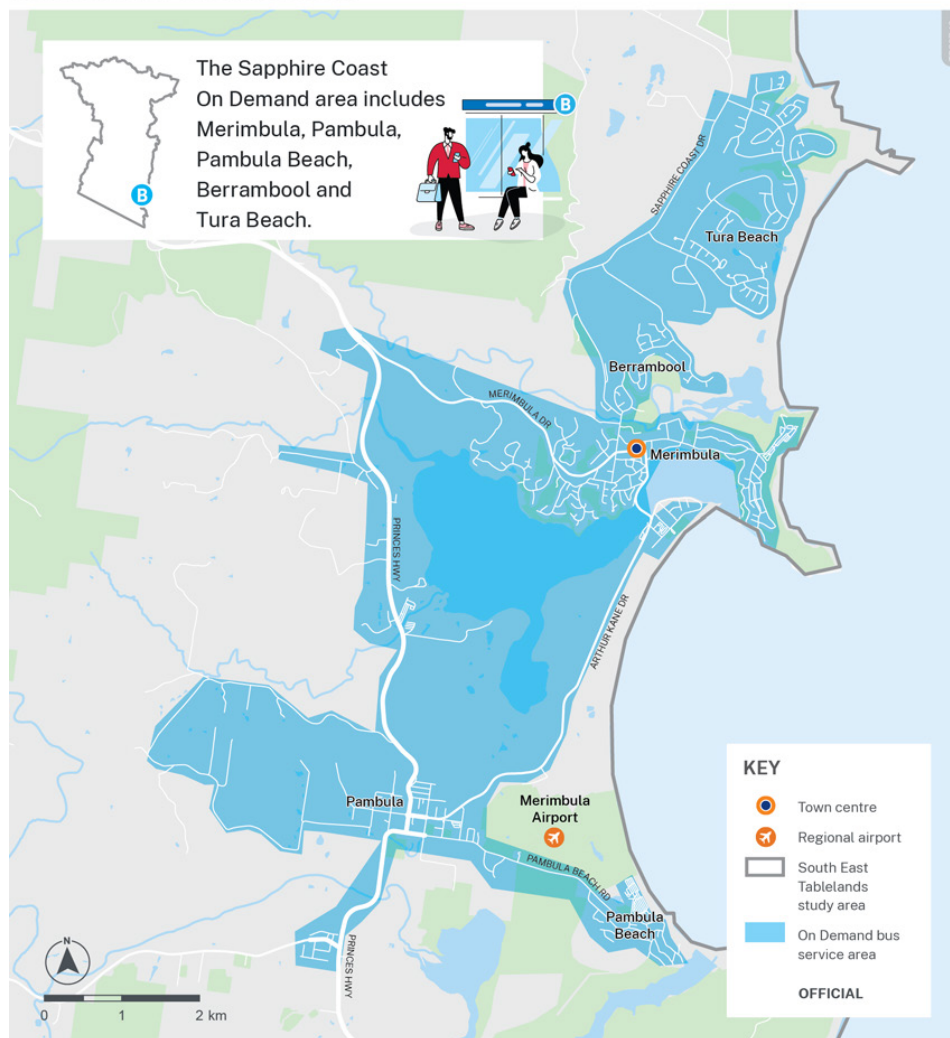


Figure 21: Current on-demand service coverage for Merimbula.

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council and the ACT Government. The proposed NSW-ACT Cross-Border Transport Working Group will also consider opportunities for further investigation.

Transport for NSW will work with local governments to investigate opportunities to enable the use of more micromobility technologies in the South East and Tablelands, such as participating in the NSW Government's trial of

shared e-scooters. New micromobility technologies, such as e-scooters, offer customers an affordable, convenient, and sustainable mode of travel for short trips within centres, and can help visitors see and experience more of the region up close and support the visitor economy. However, the need to balance these benefits with the known risks of e-scooters to their riders and other road users, particularly pedestrians, remains paramount.

Eden On Demand bus service

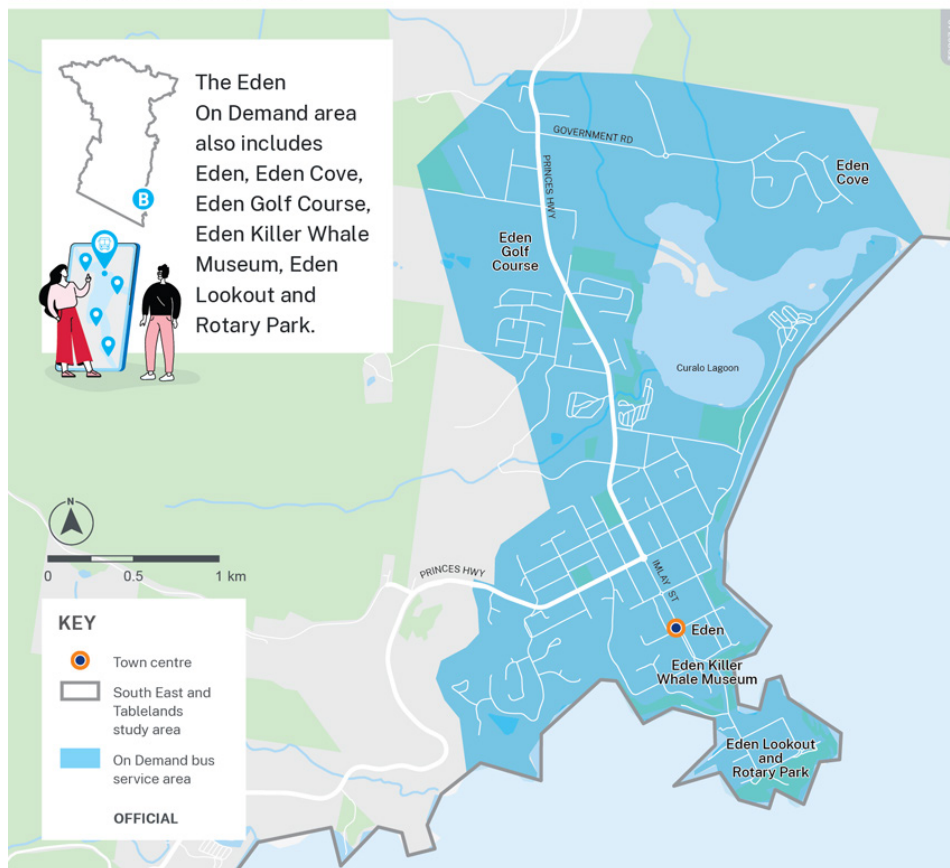


Figure 22: Current on-demand service coverage for Eden.

Every morning across the region, around one in five cars are driving students to school⁸. To help improve liveability for families and to give customers a more sustainable and healthier alternative, Transport for NSW will work collaboratively with the NSW Department of Education, independent schools, and local governments to address barriers to walking and cycling to and from schools across the South East and Tablelands.

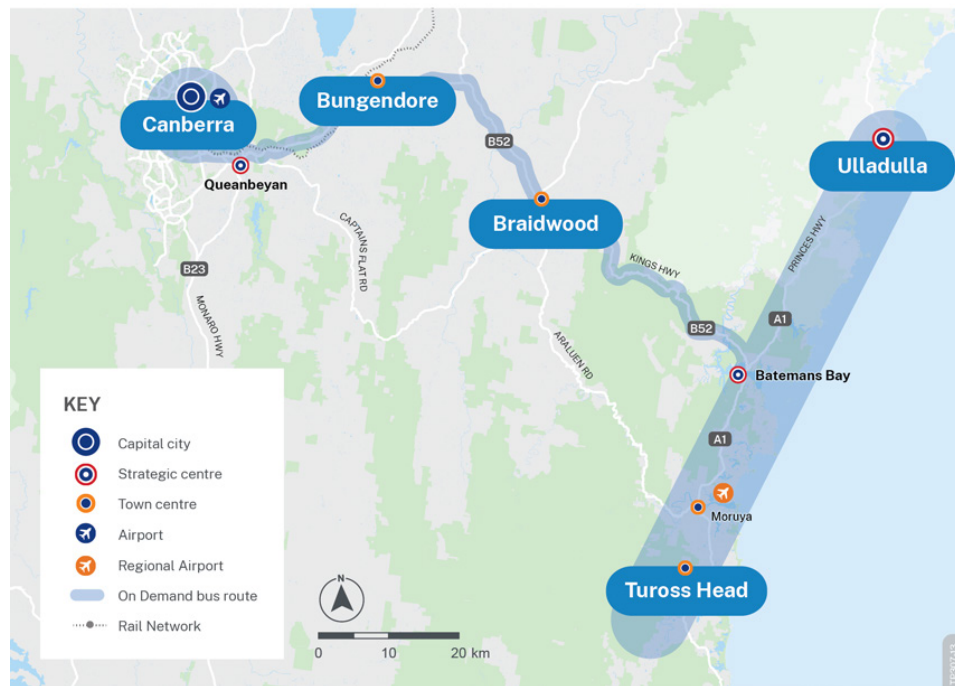
For journeys not suitable for walking, cycling, and other micromobility modes, we will investigate opportunities to make the

point-to-point and public and community transport services integrate more seamlessly through initiatives including:

- Investigating opportunities to complement traditional, timetabled services with on-demand and community transport services. Transport for NSW is already involved in trials of similar services at various locations within the Sapphire Coast and between Batemans Bay and Canberra and will take the experience gathered from these trials to provide similar services across the region.

⁸ Active Transport to School, TfNSW website.

On Demand bus route



South Coast to Canberra On Demand service

The privately operated on demand service operating between Canberra and the South Coast connects residents along the route to medical appointments, work trips, education, shopping, and Canberra Airport. It also connects Canberra residents with towns and tourist destinations along the South Coast. Customers request a service between the hours of operation and the service picks up and drops them off at their front door for a fee. Fares can be made for one-way or return services.

Figure 23: Current on-demand service coverage for between Canberra and the South Coast.

- On-demand services would bridge gaps in customers journeys, such as connecting a customer from their home to the timetabled public transport network or connecting a customer at a time of day or week when other services are not operating. These options could also provide customers with more culturally appropriate services.
- Investigating opportunities to expand contactless payment options on public transport services throughout the region so customers can benefit from tap-on and tap-off convenience.

Initiatives Table 2: Multimodal mobility supports end-to-end journeys.

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
22	Electronic public transport payment options for Regional NSW	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
33	Improved cross-border active transport connectivity between Queanbeyan and the ACT	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
38	Investigate opportunities to participate in shared e-scooter trials	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
40	Strengthen 15 Minute Neighbourhoods in Strategic Centres	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
43	Investigate opportunities to complement traditional, timetabled services with both on-demand transport and community transport services	For Investigation	Life of Plan
45	Work collaboratively with Local Government to ensure new developments and growth areas include walking and cycling infrastructure, bicycle parking and end-of-trip facilities	For Investigation	Life of Plan
48	Work collaboratively with NSW Department of Education, independent schools, and Local Government to address barriers to walking and cycling to school	For Investigation	Life of Plan

Objective 3 – Equitable, accessible, and secure transport for all

Barriers to transport can affect people’s ability to access employment, education, health, social, leisure, and cultural activities and services. To truly connect the whole lives of all customers we need to plan, deliver, and operate with inclusivity built into our transport system to ensure everyone has access to the services they need, regardless of age, ability, socio-economic, or personal circumstances. This is an important outcome to achieve for the South East and Tablelands as the population is growing and the proportion of customers aged over 65 years of age is increasing.

To achieve this goal, Transport for NSW will undertake the following:

- Transport Access Program (TAP) upgrades are being installed at Moss Vale Station and similar improvements are planned for Queanbeyan Station. These upgrades will provide upgraded footpaths and kerb ramps, new ‘Kiss and Ride’ and taxi zones, additional accessible parking spaces, improved amenities, as well as improvements to wayfinding and lighting.
- Investigate opportunities to expand contactless payment options on public transport services throughout the region so customers can benefit from tap-on and tap-off convenience.
- Support improved public transport connectivity with better end-of-trip facilities at public transport interchanges, such as secure bike storage and better bus stop amenities.
- The existing rail fleets which operate on the Southern Highlands, Sydney to Canberra, and Sydney to Melbourne lines are in the process of being replaced by an all-new fleet of trains as part of the Regional Rail project. The new trains will provide more comfortable seating, electronic device charging facilities, and greater storage for customers. They will also provide improved accessibility, including accessible toilets on every train, wider doors, priority seating, and accessible help points. Customer safety will also be improved with new CCTV systems.
- Engage and collaborate with the community, local governments, and public transport and point-to-point operators to provide safe and culturally appropriate transport services for all customers.
- Work with local governments, point-to-point operators, and community transport providers to investigate expanding the availability of wheelchair accessible on-demand transport in strategic centres across the South East and Tablelands.

Initiatives Table 3: Equitable, accessible, and secure transport for all.

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
5	Moss Vale Town Centre Improvements and Station Upgrade	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
18	Queanbeyan Station Upgrade	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
22	Electronic public transport payment options for Regional NSW	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)

Objective 4 – Our transport networks are safe

Transport is committed to achieving zero fatal and serious injuries on South East and Tablelands roads by 2050 and waterways by 2056. Improving safety requires a combination of targeted initiatives which consider how people, vehicles, infrastructure, policy, and technology work together to create a safe system.

Across the South East and Tablelands, Transport for NSW will apply the Safe System approach to proactively ensure the transport system is progressing towards being safer for all customers and those who operate and maintain the network. Successfully applying and embedding the Safe System approach to prevent trauma will result in beneficial flow on effects for the performance of the whole network, including minimising disruptions caused by incidents. A safe transport network is a vital part of providing connectivity for all customers.

Safe roads

One of Transport's roles when implementing the Safe System approach is to provide safe roads which reduce the likelihood of a crash occurring, and when one does occur, reduce the severity of injury for everyone involved. As such, Transport will continue to provide safe road infrastructure by installing more widened medians, safety barriers, motorcycle safety barrier underrun, audio-tactile line marking, safe intersections, overtaking lanes, and many other safety treatments. We will also continue to work with local governments to improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists by installing traffic calming devices, separated walking and cycling lanes and infrastructure that improves safety and prioritises pedestrians at key desire lines.

Transport for NSW will continue to utilise the Saving Lives on Country Roads (SLCR) initiative to proactively support a safer road network across the South East and Tablelands. Around three-quarters of deaths on high-speed country roads in NSW involve a vehicle leaving its path. The SLCR initiative is designed to address the two key contributors to these types of crashes – high-risk curves and driver fatigue. A complete list of current projects, both in delivery and in planning, can be found on the NSW Government Towards Zero website <https://towardszero.nsw.gov.au/saving-lives-on-country-roads>.

Transport will continue to work with local governments to identify additional opportunities in the future, such as ensuring every council has access to a Road Safety Officer to better resource their road safety planning and integration in their local communities.

We will continue to undertake regular road safety assessments of key routes in the region as part of integrating road safety features and requirements into broader transport infrastructure planning and delivery to ensure early and ongoing assessment and management of road safety risks. This includes working with local governments to undertake reviews on Local and Regional roads.

The SLCR initiative and future Route Safety Reviews will support the road safety outcomes already in delivery and in planning for the Barton, Kings, Monaro, and Princes Highways as part of their respective Upgrade Programs. We will also undertake investigations for road safety improvements on the Illawarra and Snowy Mountains Highways.

Transport will also investigate opportunities to consolidate property accesses and adjoining roads along the Hume Highway to better provide safe left and right-turn facilities onto the corridor.

Safe speeds

To ensure speed zones improve safety outcomes for all customers, we will commission speed zone reviews across the South East and Tablelands to determine the appropriateness of existing speed limits. Where it is established the speed zone is not appropriate for the local environment, we will work collaboratively with partners, including local governments, to ensure speed limits are adjusted accordingly. This includes investigating areas of high pedestrian and cyclist activity where lower speeds would considerably improve safety and enhance place and local amenity.

A recent local example of where a speed zone has been adjusted is the introduction of a 30 km/h High Pedestrian Activity Area on Shore and Ford Streets in Moruya. The reduced speed limit makes it safer for pedestrians to shop and enjoy the town, especially during the busy summer holidays, while also reducing noise and pollution.

Safe waterways

Boating fatalities and serious injuries continue to occur on NSW waterways, leading to drowning and trauma incidents that are almost always preventable. On NSW waterways, we seek to reduce fatalities and serious injuries by 30 per cent by 2025-26 (based on 2019-21 average levels). This is reflected in the following targets:

- Fewer than 13 fatalities on NSW waterways in 2025-26
- Fewer than 218 serious injuries on NSW waterways in 2025-26

To achieve these trauma reduction targets, we will continue to investigate evidence-based options that reduce trauma with a focus on the wearing of lifejackets to reduce often preventable fatalities and improve other safety outcomes. Failure to wear a lifejacket is the biggest contributor to maritime fatalities. To promote safe behaviours, we will use a combination of education and regulation, working alongside the boating community, our safety partners, and across government to help grow the maritime safety culture.

Table 2: Number of fatal and serious injury boating incidents in South East and Tablelands by LGA between 2017 and 2021

LGA	Fatal incidents	Serious Injury incidents
Bega Valley	1	2
Eurobodalla	3	4
Snowy Monaro Regional	-	1
Upper Lachlan Shire	1	1
Yass Valley	-	1

Boating incidents 2017 –2021

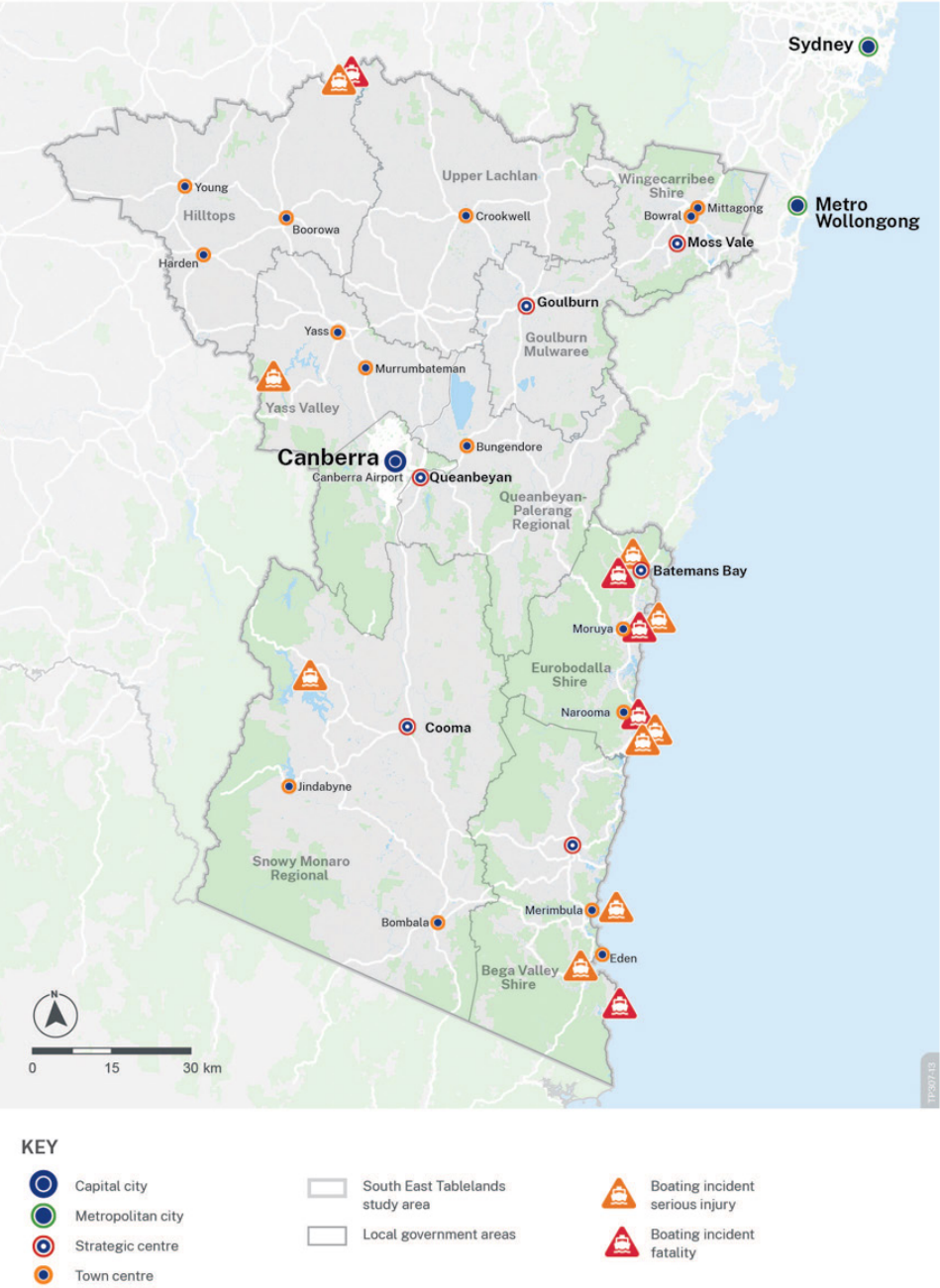


Figure 24: Location of fatal and serious injury boating incidents recorded in South East and Tablelands between 2017 and 2021.

The NSW Government is also committed to improving safe access for all boaters on the State's waterways. We have already made significant investments to improve boating access, infrastructure and amenities, dredge navigable waterways, and install navigation aids across the state including on the NSW South Coast.

We will continue to deliver in these areas through programs such as the Maritime Infrastructure Stimulus and Boating Now programs consistent with the NSW Maritime Infrastructure Plan.

Safe people

Providing the right education is vital for equipping people to make safe decisions on the region's roads and waterways. Transport for NSW takes a whole of life approach to safety education which includes education programs for customers first learning to operate a car or boat and those who already have licences but may need a refresh of the rules or current safety advice.

Transport for NSW has many projects across the region underway or in planning to address behavioural issues as part of the 'Towards Zero' initiative. The Local Government Road Safety Program (LGRSP) is one such program that proactively funds educational and behavioural initiatives to address local road safety priority issues such as drink and drug driving, fatigue, speeding, pedestrian safety, and occupant restraint use.

In addition to the existing Driver Licensing Access Program (DLAP), Transport will investigate opportunities to tailor educational programs to support First Nations peoples who are more likely to face barriers to completing the Graduated Licensing Scheme because of limited access to supervising drivers and roadworthy vehicles. Many road safety factors are also disproportionately higher for First Nations peoples compared to other road users, including drink driving, fatigue, speeding, non-use of seatbelts, unauthorised driving, and unregistered driving. Improvements will include more culturally and linguistically inclusive content designed for First Nations and other diverse communities.

We are also developing plans to provide more suitable locations to stop, revive, and survive. Planning activities include assessing the region's existing provision of rest areas on key corridors and prioritising locations for new or improved facilities. Corridors being investigated include the Kings, Monaro, and Princes Highways.

Initiatives Table 4: Our transport networks are safe.

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
2	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 1: NSW/ACT Border towards Murrumbateman	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
4	Kings Highway Upgrade Program	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
8	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 2: Kaveney's Road to Murrumbateman	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
13	Monaro Highway Upgrade Program	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
16	Princes Highway Upgrade Program – Safety upgrades between Burrill Lake and Batemans Bay	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
19	Regional Rest Stop Provision and Accessibility	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
20	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Murrumbateman to Hume Highway	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
25	Hume Highway Vehicle Access Review	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
27	Illawarra Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
41	Snowy Mountains Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements – Cooma to Bega	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
42	Princes Highway Upgrade Program	For Investigation	Life of Plan
44	Work collaboratively with Local Government to ensure posted speed limits safely respond to potential risks in the road environment, are cognisant of place, and consider both activities and land use beyond the pavement	For Investigation	Life of Plan



Transport for NSW zero emissions bus.

5.2 Successful places for communities

Objective 5 – Transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions and environmentally sustainable transport

Transport is committed to supporting the NSW Government's target of 50 per cent emissions reduction by 2030 (over 2005 levels) and net zero emissions by 2050. Reducing the transport network's emissions will help reduce the impact of the changing climate, protect the region's diverse natural environment, and make centres nicer places for people to spend time in.

We aim to achieve the reduction in greenhouse emissions by decarbonising operations within the South East and Tablelands region through the following initiatives:

- Transport will work with the NSW Office of Energy and Climate Change and industry partners to provide a robust electric vehicle charging network which builds on the facilities already available to customers on many of the region's roads, including the Barton, Federal, Hume, Illawarra, Monaro, and Princes Highways. Key road corridors will be prioritised, along with businesses and popular tourist destinations. The NSW Government is working with industry providers to install more than 500 new fast and ultrafast EV charger bays across NSW over the next 24 months, with many to be located in the South East and Tablelands⁹. The NSW Government has set a target to ensure chargers are no more than 100 kilometres apart on major roads and highways across NSW.

9 NSW supercharges EV rollout | NSW Government

Providing improved public transport services and more comprehensive walking and cycling infrastructure will make leaving the private vehicle at home a feasible option for more customers.

- The NSW and Victorian Governments have each invested \$10 million to implement the Hume Hydrogen Highway – a joint initiative to install at least four hydrogen refuelling stations along the Hume Highway by 2026 to support the future use of hydrogen-powered vehicles on this critical north-south corridor.
- The new Regional Rail Fleet, which will replace existing passenger trains on the Southern Highlands, Sydney-Melbourne, and Sydney-Canberra lines, will be powered by a diesel-electric hybrid system which will allow the fleet to run on overhead power when operating on electrified sections of the train network.
- As part of medium-term rail improvements on the Sydney-Melbourne and Sydney-Canberra rail lines, we will investigate the feasibility of extending the electrification of the Main South Rail Line beyond Macarthur.
- Transport’s Zero Emissions Buses program is in the process of transitioning the entire NSW fleet of

over 8,000 buses to zero emissions electric powered buses. This will also reduce noise in centres and provide smoother journeys for customers.

Providing improved public transport services and more comprehensive walking and cycling infrastructure will make leaving the private vehicle at home a feasible option for more customers. As trips by walking and cycling are essentially emissions free, this would also result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions and move us closer to our net zero goal.

To achieve the mode share target of 18 per cent of trips made by walking, cycling, and public transport by 2041, the ‘Providing for Walking and Cycling in Transport Projects Policy’ requires every project funded by Transport must include provision for walking and cycling within the core scope of the project. The policy recognises walking and cycling are integral to our transport system, enabling access to key destinations including public transport, and enhancing places.

Initiatives Table 5: Transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions and environmentally sustainable transport.

Initiative		Project phase	Timeframe
11	EV Fast Charging Network	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
26	Hume Hydrogen Highway	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
36	Medium-term Rail Improvements between Macarthur and Canberra	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)



Crookwell Wind Farm, the first grid connected wind farm in Australia.
Photo: Destination NSW

Objective 6 – Transport infrastructure makes a tangible improvement to places

How Transport designs and builds assets directly affects the amenity of places where people live, work, and visit. We seek to provide successful places to support thriving and healthy communities. One way we aim to achieve this outcome is by creating 15-minute neighbourhoods in centres, towns, and villages throughout the region.

The 15-minute neighbourhood concept aims to provide an environment which supports the travel culture, including walking, cycling, and micromobility modes for short trips and which connect seamlessly with public transport for longer distance travel.

We will continue to work with Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council to deliver the Queanbeyan CBD Transformation Strategy which will improve the accessibility and appeal of the Queanbeyan CBD for pedestrians.

We will also partner with local governments to deliver improved walking and cycling connectivity to facilitate places for pedestrians to spend their time in. This includes working to ensure positive walking and cycling outcomes are included as part of the design process for new developments, including key regional developments such as the South Jerrabomberra and Googong residential and jobs precincts, Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct, and Southern Highlands Innovation Park.

An example of a recent collaboration includes the NSW Government's Streets as Shared Spaces Program project on Auburn Street, Goulburn with Goulburn Mulwaree Council. Trial intervention projects such as this provide tangible improvements to town centres by trialling new street furniture and lighting and provide more space for pedestrians and businesses by reallocating on-street parking for outdoor dining and activity areas.

Transport for NSW is also working to make town centres nicer places for people to spend their time in by improving pedestrian safety and reducing noise and air pollution through the redirection of traffic onto alternate routes.

Projects in planning or identified for investigation include:

- As part of the Princes Highway Upgrade Program, planning work is underway to identify an alignment for a bypass of Moruya which would remove through traffic from Moruya town centre.
- Transport for NSW is supporting Wingecarribee Shire Council with the planning of the Moss Vale Bypass project which would reduce traffic through Moss Vale and provide improved connectivity to the Southern Highlands Innovation Park.
- Transport is planning a new road south of Jindabyne to link with Kosciuszko Road at both ends and intersect with Barry Way at its centre. The project will allow for pedestrians and cyclists to be more highly prioritised in Jindabyne.

- Transport will also investigate the feasibility of new connections onto the Hume Highway, including at the Old Hume Highway in Welby and at the North Goulburn Interchange, to prevent vehicles needing to travel through nearby centres.

Transport will engage with First Nations communities, representative groups, and Local Aboriginal Land Councils to incorporate First Nations heritage and culture into transport projects. Together, we will identify opportunities to celebrate the deep culture and heritage through art and messages on transport routes across the region. Initiatives could include dual signposting of place names, embedding First Nations art and culture into projects, and installing 'Welcome to Country' signage at transport gateways.

Transport will also work with local governments to activate maritime and foreshore precincts to attract more visitors and private investment while also providing improved infrastructure and amenities for boaters.



Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council, Monaro Lanes - Your High Street Program

The Monaro Lanes Project transformed two pedestrian laneways that act as key connectors to Queanbeyan's high street bringing vibrancy to the space with historical and cultural theming, distinctive lighting, and an open-air art gallery. The laneway upgrades have significantly increased day and night usage of the space with improved safety and comfort. To enhance the benefit of the investment through the 'Your High Street' Program, Council plan to activate the laneways through coffee carts and hole-in-the-wall style hospitality, live music, and an evolving program of new art in the lightbox gallery.

Objective 7 – Transport is resilient and adaptable to shocks and stresses

Disruptions to the South East and Tablelands transport system impact customers, local communities, and the region's economy. Events like the 2019-20 Black Summer bushfires and recent floods have shown the region's communities are becoming increasingly vulnerable to severe natural hazards. To minimise the exposure of the transport network to these disruptions, effective planning must consider all potential risks in combination with strategies for mitigation, response, and recovery.

Transport infrastructure is critical for local communities during the response stage of a disaster to provide safe evacuation of residents and passage for emergency teams. The region's transport network plays an important role in providing supplies to isolated communities as well as ensuring communities and governments can 'build back better'. All of Transport for NSW's infrastructure projects incorporate the 'build back better' approach to better manage disruptions and minimises the social, economic and connectivity impacts on communities and businesses.

In the South East and Tablelands region, Transport for NSW is delivering and planning initiatives which provide a more resilient transport network that is better capable of serving customers in times of emergency. These include:

- The Nelligen Bridge Replacement project which will provide a new two-lane bridge on the Kings Highway over the Clyde River at Nelligen and is expected to be opened to traffic

by late-2023. The new bridge will provide a safe and reliable crossing for motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists with a 100-year design life.

- Planning and investigations for the Princes Highway Upgrade Program will improve safety and efficiency of the corridor between Jervis Bay Road and the Victorian Border offering reliable and safe access during emergency situations and improved capability of protecting communities from bushfires and flooding.
- Other infrastructure projects which are considering how 'infrastructure for resilience' can be provided are the Barton, Kings, and Monaro Highway Upgrade Programs, and the Illawarra and Snowy Mountains Highways Safety and Reliability Improvements for future investigation.
- Continuing to develop, invest in, and deploy operational technologies across the region to enable real-time monitoring of network conditions to then inform customers. Transport recently updated Live Traffic NSW so local governments can share real-time information on traffic conditions, road incidents, and major events. Bega Valley is one of 22 local governments across NSW which have been given access, with the remaining local governments to receive access throughout 2023¹⁰.

Lastly, strengthening the local road, rail, bus, and active transport networks will improve the adaptability and resilience of the transport network and provide customers with viable alternative transport options during network disruptions.

¹⁰ <https://www.transport.nsw.gov.au/oneroad>

Initiatives Table 6: Transport is resilient and adaptable to shocks and stresses.

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
2	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 1: NSW/ACT Border towards Murrumbateman	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
4	Kings Highway Upgrade Program	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
6	Nelligen Bridge Replacement	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
8	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 2: Kaveney's Road to Murrumbateman	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
13	Monaro Highway Upgrade Program	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
16	Princes Highway Upgrade Program - Safety upgrades between Burrill Lake and Batemans Bay	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
17	Princes Highway Upgrade Program – Moruya Bypass	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
20	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Murrumbateman to Hume Highway	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
27	Illawarra Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
41	Snowy Mountains Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements – Cooma to Bega	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
42	Princes Highway Upgrade Program	For Investigation	Life of Plan

5.3 Enabling economic activity

Objective 8 – Freight networks and supply chains are efficient and reliable

The South East and Tableland's freight task is expected to increase over the next 20 years, from around 15.2 million tonnes to around 20.3 million tonnes. The demand on road and rail freight movements will subsequently increase and it's important the network is able to meet the demand so we can continue to enable economic activity in the region.

The South East and Tablelands is strategically positioned to take advantage of multiple freight gateways, including the Port of Port Kembla, the Port of Eden, Canberra Airport, and the new Western Sydney Airport. Optimising freight corridors to these gateways and to other regions of NSW is key to driving economic success in the region.

We aim to achieve this outcome through improved infrastructure which enables more efficient vehicles to use the network and move "more with less", improved rest areas, and the investigation of new freight connections.

Moving more with less

The South East and Tablelands road network has been designed to meet the needs of semi-trailer and B-double vehicles. As a result, parts of the network are constrained in trying to meet the access demands for newer High Productivity Vehicles (HPVs) or vehicles running at Higher Mass Limits (HML). Removing these constraints would allow more efficient vehicles to meet existing freight demands with fewer trips.

The primary vision for the NSW road network is to permit access for Performance Based Standard (PBS) level 2B vehicles on major roads, where practicable. PBS 2B vehicles include A-doubles and super B-double vehicles which can operate on the existing B-double network with minor infrastructure upgrades while providing up to a 30 per cent payload improvement compared to a traditional B-double¹¹. Transport for NSW will undertake investigations to address freight constraints and improve connectivity, including PBS 2B access, on the following corridors:

- Kings Highway, including the Clyde Mountain Pass and Warri Bridge.
- Princes Highway.
- Snowy Mountains Highway, including the Brown Mountain Pass.

This will support the existing PBS 2B access on the Barton, Federal, and Hume Highways.

Furthermore, the vision for the Hume Highway is to support PBS 3A vehicles to travel unimpeded in both directions between industrial precincts from Sydney and Melbourne. To enable this, planning is underway for the upgrade of Sheahan Bridge near Gundagai. This will provide South East and Tablelands industries with increased capacity to move goods along the corridor and may reduce total truck movements.

Improved rest areas

Driver fatigue is a top contributor to fatal and serious injury crashes in the South East and Tablelands. We have listened to the freight industry and heard there is insufficient or inadequate rest area infrastructure to allow drivers to rest, complete log books, or inspect their vehicle and loads when required. Rest areas will also need to be assessed to ensure they support the larger vehicles we will be enabling on key corridors.

¹¹ Moving More with Less – The NSW Heavy Vehicle Access Policy Framework, 2018

Heavy vehicle rest area gaps

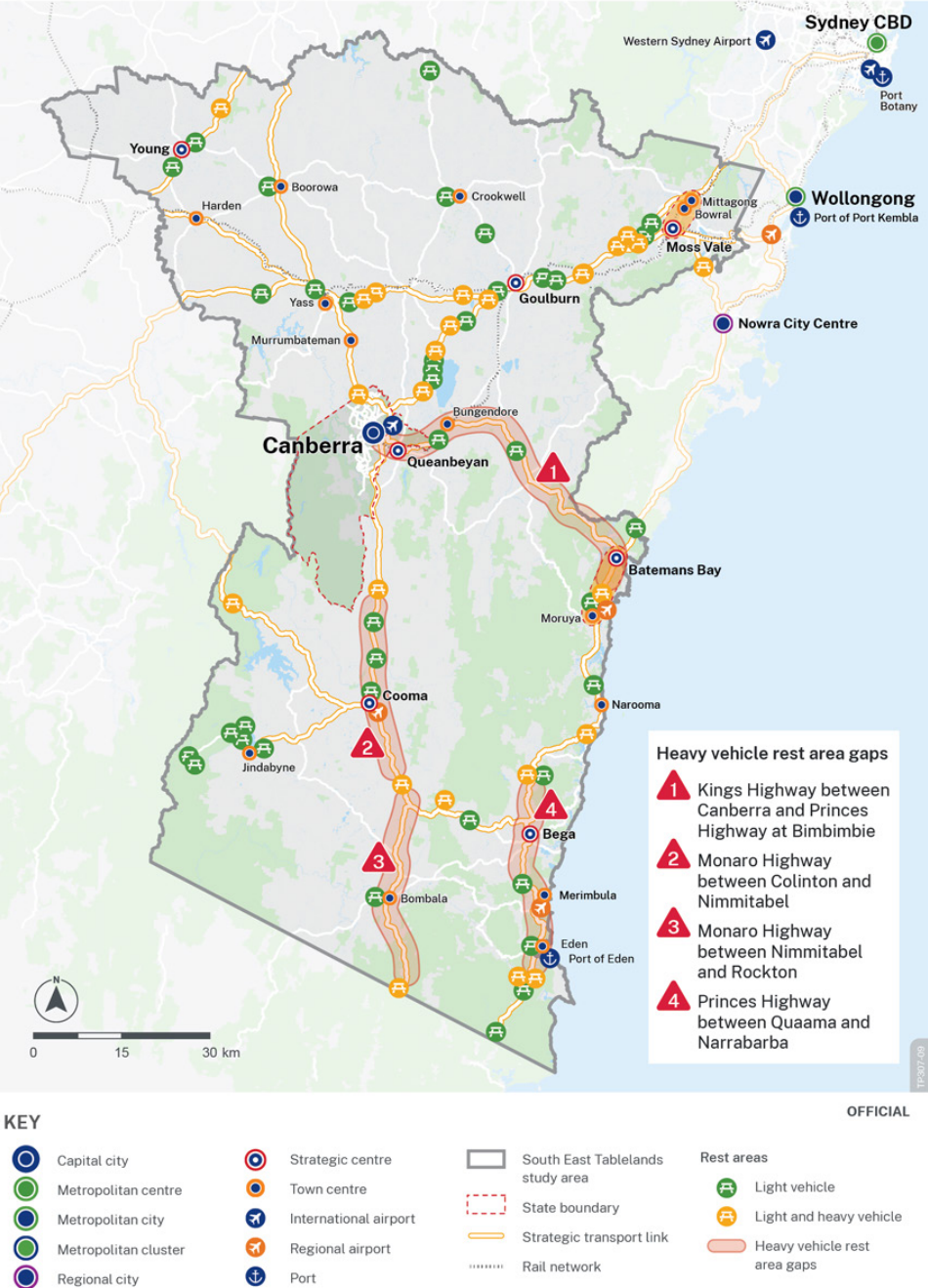


Figure 25: Heavy Vehicle rest area gaps in the South East and Tablelands.

Transport will investigate key routes in the South East and Tablelands to identify where improvements to the rest area network are to be prioritised. Corridors to be investigated include the Kings, Monaro, and Princes Highways.

Transport will investigate key routes in the South East and Tablelands to identify where improvements to the rest area network are to be prioritised. Corridors to be investigated include the Kings, Monaro and Princes Highways.

New freight connections

While optimising existing infrastructure provides many benefits, in some circumstances it is necessary to investigate and implement new freight connections if we are to continue enabling economic growth in the South East and Tablelands.

Investigations will be undertaken for a new rail connection between the Main South Rail Line and the Illawarra. This would provide an additional freight connection to Western Sydney as well as provide improved network resilience and capacity for the Port of Port Kembla. A new connection to Port Kembla would enable South East and Tablelands customers to benefit from the port's planned expansion, which includes a new jobs precinct, more freight terminals, and the establishment of the Port as a potential 'Hydrogen Hub'¹².

Planning for the Blayney to Demondrille Rail Line Reactivation will also provide a new rail freight connection for the region's industry to Cowra and the Central West and Orana. Concept designs are currently underway to support determining the feasibility of reactivating the 179-kilometre line.

Other ways Transport will plan and investigate improving freight connectivity in the region includes:

- Planning to identify an alignment for a bypass of Moruya as part of the Princes Highway Upgrade Program to reduce travel times and provide opportunities to improve the amenity of the town centre.
- Support Wingecarribee Shire Council with the planning of the Moss Vale Bypass project which would provide a more efficient connection to the Southern Highlands Innovation Park and improve amenity for pedestrians in the Moss Vale town centre.
- Investigate new connections onto the Hume Highway, including at Welby and the North Goulburn Interchange, to reduce travel times and provide opportunities to improve the amenity of the Mittagong and Goulburn town centres.
- Working collaboratively with DPE and local governments to ensure key road and rail freight corridors across the South East and Tablelands are protected from incompatible land uses.
- Engaging with local governments and industry to ensure centres are supported with appropriate first-and-last-mile solutions to maximise freight connectivity and efficiency. This will enable continued network access to ensure success of regional centres, towns, and villages and timely delivery of goods to all customers.

¹² CSIRO, <https://research.csiro.au/hyresource/port-kembla-hydrogen-hub/>

Initiatives Table 7: Freight networks and supply chains are efficient and reliable

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
6	Nelligen Bridge Replacement	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
9	Blayney to Demondrille Rail Line Reactivation – Concept Design	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
14	Moss Vale Bypass Project	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
17	Princes Highway Upgrade Program – Moruya Bypass	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
19	Regional Rest Stop Provision and Accessibility	In Planning	Short (0-5 yrs)
25	Hume Highway Vehicle Access Review	For Investigation	Medium (5-10 yrs)
34	Improved Rail Freight Connectivity between Port Kembla and Western Sydney	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
35	Investigate opportunities to expand the network for PBS Level 2B vehicle combinations on the Kings and Snowy Mountains Highways	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
42	Princes Highway Upgrade Program	For Investigation	Life of Plan
46	Work collaboratively with Local Government and DPE to protect key road and rail freight corridors from incompatible land uses	For Investigation	Life of Plan
47	Work collaboratively with Local Government and industry to ensure places are supported with appropriate first and last mile freight solutions and 'fit-for-purpose' off-street loading facilities	For Investigation	Life of Plan

Objective 9 – Transport supports the visitor economy

The South East and Tablelands is home to some of NSW's premier tourism destinations and is a major contributor to the state's visitor economy. It is home to Jindabyne and the Snowy Mountains snowfields, the Southern Highlands, the Sapphire Coast, and parts of the NSW South Coast. The region's visitor economy is projected to grow with NSW Government initiatives such as the Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct aiming to make the region a year-round destination for domestic and international visitors and will be a major contributor to fulfilling the state's aim of becoming the premier visitor economy of the Asia Pacific.

Transport will continue to support the NSW Government and the tourism sector to realise this aim through the following series of initiatives:

- We will continue the Jindabyne Snow Bus Trial, which has been running since 2021, to better connect Jindabyne, Perisher, and Thredbo resorts during the popular snow season and to make it easier for all customers to enjoy the Kosciuszko National Park and snowfields. The bus service increases modal choice for customers travelling to the resorts, reduces the demand of providing additional car parking, and makes the trip to the snowfields safer.
- We will investigate opportunities to provide other seasonal public transport services to support visitor economies around the region. These services would provide greater modal choice for customers and would connect popular

accommodation locations like caravan parks, motels, and campgrounds with town centres and key visitor destinations like beaches, lakes, and National Parks. The investigation would also consider incorporating community transport into the temporary service plan.

- Transport will work with relevant local governments and DRNSW to investigate the feasibility of repurposing the disused rail lines between 'Goulburn and Crookwell' and 'Queanbeyan and Bombala' as 56- and 208-kilometre rail trails. These rail trails would attract cyclists and hikers to the region and provide an opportunity to explore towns along the former rail line, boosting local economies. We will also work with other local governments and industry to support expanded walking and cycle tourism opportunities across the region, including to find other opportunities to repurpose road and rail assets for active travel.
- Transport will also investigate opportunities to improve public transport connectivity to the Global Gateways of Greater Sydney, Wollongong, and Canberra. These initiatives would aim to make travelling to the South East and Tablelands easier and quicker for customers and increase the number of visitors to the region. Opportunities include more frequent and quicker rail connections, better connectivity to Western Sydney and Canberra Airports, better connectivity to nearby destinations for customers arriving on cruise ships at Port of Port Kembla and Port of Eden, and a Fast

Rail connection between Greater Sydney and Canberra with potential stops in the South East and Tablelands.

- The Draft Regional Plan describes a '24-hour economy' for strategic centres in the region. This includes promoting night-time economies, such as dining out, entertainment, and hospitality. We will work with DPE, local governments, and businesses to provide customers with safe transport connections to support industries which require

24-hour operation. This includes investigating the feasibility of modifications to public transport timetables, expanding the on-demand transport network, and working with point-to-point service operators to ensure customers have a means to travel within strategic centres at all times.

Initiatives Table 8: Transport supports the visitor economy

	Initiative	Project phase	Timeframe
3	Jindabyne Snow Bus Trial	In Delivery	Short (0-5 yrs)
24	Goulburn-Crookwell Rail Trail Feasibility	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
30	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateways of Greater Sydney, Wollongong, and Eden	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
31	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateway of Canberra	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
37	Monaro Rail Trail Feasibility	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
39	Seasonal public transport services to support the visitor economy	For Investigation	Short (0-5 yrs)
49	Work collaboratively with Local Government and industry to support expanded cycle tourism opportunities	For Investigation	Life of Plan



Lake Jindabyne,
Jindabyne.
Photo: Destination NSW

6 Initiatives

The Draft Plan has identified 49 initiatives which will help propel the South East and Tablelands transport network towards the transport vision. To provide greater clarity as the Draft Plan transitions into the implementation phase, the 49 initiatives have been split by project phase, time period, and responsibility.

Initiatives identified for completion in the short-term are the highest priority items. These initiatives will either be delivered, planned for, or investigated within the next five years. Initiatives identified for completion in the medium-term will be investigated within the next five to ten years, while initiatives with a 'Life of Plan' timeframe represent a commitment for Transport for NSW, local governments, and key stakeholders to work collaboratively as opportunities arise over the next 20 years to accommodate the initiative.

While some initiatives are already in the delivery or planning phases, new initiatives will require further investigation to determine feasibility, as well as ensure

what is progressed for funding is aligned with the regional transport vision for the South East and Tablelands and delivers value for money for the people of NSW.

Transport for NSW will provide status updates every 12 months and undertake a refresh of the Plan every five years. The refresh will consider progress on the initiatives listed in this Draft Plan, as well as identify potential new initiatives that may be necessary to respond to future customer needs, emerging technologies, changing land uses, or new service and/or infrastructure commitments proposed over the next five years. The refresh will also provide an opportunity to review progress towards the regional transport vision.

6.1 Initiatives in delivery

The Draft Plan includes seven initiatives already in delivery. In terms of responsibility for the initiatives already in delivery, Transport for NSW is leading six initiatives and local governments are leading one.

	Initiative	Time period	Responsibility	
			Lead	Support
1	16 Regional Cities Services Improvement Program – Queanbeyan	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
2	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 1: NSW/ACT Border towards Murrumbateman	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Australian Government
3	Jindabyne Snow Bus Trial	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
4	Kings Highway Upgrade Program	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
5	Moss Vale Town Centre Improvements and Station Upgrade	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Wingecarribee Shire Council
6	Nelligen Bridge Replacement	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
7	Streets as Shared Spaces Program – Goulburn	Short (0-5 yrs)	Goulburn Mulwaree Council,	Transport for NSW

Transport for NSW will provide status updates every 12 months and undertake a refresh of the Plan every five years.

6.2 Initiatives in planning

The Draft Plan has identified a total of 12 initiatives in planning. In terms of responsibility, Transport for NSW is leading ten initiatives, local governments are leading two, and DPE is leading one.

	Initiative	Time period	Responsibility	
			Lead	Support
8	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Stage 2: Kaveney's Road to Murrumbateman	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Australian Government
9	Blayney to Demondrille Rail Line Reactivation – Concept Design	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
10	Plan connection between Googong, South Jerrabomberra, and the ACT	Short (0-5 yrs)	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Transport for NSW
11	EV Fast Charging Network	Short (0-5 yrs)	NSW Department of Planning and Environment	Transport for NSW, Industry
12	Jindabyne Southern Connector Road	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Department of Regional NSW, Snowy Monaro Regional Council
13	Monaro Highway Upgrade Program	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
14	Moss Vale Bypass Project	Short (0-5 yrs)	Wingecarribee Shire Council	Transport for NSW
15	NSW-ACT Cross-Border Transport Working Group	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW, ACT Government	Department of Regional NSW, NSW Office of the Cross-Border Commissioner
16	Princes Highway Upgrade Program - Safety upgrades between Burrill Lake and Batemans Bay	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
17	Princes Highway Upgrade Program – Moruya Bypass	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
18	Queanbeyan Station Upgrade	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
19	Regional Rest Stop Provision and Accessibility	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	

6.3 Initiatives for investigation

The Draft Plan has identified a total of 30 initiatives to be investigated over the next 20 years. In terms of responsibility, Transport for NSW will lead the investigation of 21 initiatives, local governments will lead eight initiatives, and DPE will lead one.

Initiative	Time period	Responsibility	
		Lead	Support
20	Barton Highway Upgrade Program – Murrumbateman to Hume Highway	Transport for NSW	Australian Government
21	Celebrate First Nations Culture	Transport for NSW	NSW Local Aboriginal Land Councils, Local Government
22	Electronic public transport payment options for Regional NSW	Transport for NSW	
23	Fast Rail connection improve nebs – Sydney to Canberra	Transport for NSW	
24	Goulburn-Crookwell Rail Trail Feasibility	Goulburn Mulwaree Council, Upper Lachlan Shire council	Transport for NSW, Department of Regional NSW
25	Hume Highway Vehicle Access Review	Transport for NSW	
26	Hume Hydrogen Highway	NSW Department of Planning and Environment	Transport for NSW, Industry, Victorian Government
27	Illawarra Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements	Transport for NSW	
28	Improved public transport connectivity within the strategic centres of Batemans Bay, Bega, Cooma, Goulburn, the Southern Highlands Cluster and Young	Transport for NSW	
29	Improved public transport connectivity between centres	Transport for NSW	
30	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateways of Greater Sydney, Wollongong, and Eden	Transport for NSW	
31	Improved public transport connectivity to the Global Gateway of Canberra	Transport for NSW	ACT Government

			Responsibility	
Initiative		Time period	Lead	Support
32	Improved day return service frequencies between towns and villages and their nearest strategic centre	Medium (5-10 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
33	Improved cross-border active transport connectivity between Queanbeyan and the ACT	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	ACT Government, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
34	Improved Rail Freight Connectivity between Port Kembla and Western Sydney	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
35	Investigate opportunities to expand the network for PBS Level 2B vehicle combinations on the Kings and Snowy Mountains Highways	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
36	Medium-term Rail Improvements between Macarthur and Canberra	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	
37	Monaro Rail Trail Feasibility	Short (0-5 yrs)	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council, Snowy Monaro Regional Council	Transport for NSW, Department of Regional NSW
38	Investigate opportunities to participate in shared e-scooter trials	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	ACT Government, Local Government
39	Seasonal public transport services to support the visitor economy	Short (0-5 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Local Government, Community transport providers
40	Strengthen 15 Minute Neighbourhoods in Strategic Centres	Short (0-5 yrs)	Local Government	Transport for NSW
41	Snowy Mountains Highway Safety and Reliability Improvements – Cooma to Bega	Medium (5-10 yrs)	Transport for NSW	Australian Government
42	Princes Highway Upgrade Program	Life of Plan	Transport for NSW	Local Government

			Responsibility	
Initiative		Time period	Lead	Support
43	Investigate opportunities to complement traditional, timetabled services with both on-demand transport and community transport services	Life of Plan	Transport for NSW	Local Government, Community transport providers
44	Work collaboratively with Local Government to ensure posted speed limits safely respond to potential risks in the road environment, are cognisant of place, and consider both activities and land use beyond the pavement	Life of Plan	Transport for NSW	Local Government
45	Work collaboratively with Local Government to ensure new developments and growth areas include walking and cycling infrastructure, bicycle parking and end-of-trip facilities	Life of Plan	Local Government	Transport for NSW, NSW Government agencies, Industry
46	Work collaboratively with Local Government and DPE to protect key road and rail freight corridors from incompatible land uses	Life of Plan	Local Government	Transport for NSW, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Industry
47	Work collaboratively with Local Government and industry to ensure places are supported with appropriate first and last mile freight solutions and 'fit-for-purpose' off-street loading facilities	Life of Plan	Local Government	Transport for NSW, NSW Government agencies, Industry
48	Work collaboratively with NSW Department of Education, independent schools, and Local Government to address barriers to walking and cycling to school	Life of Plan	Local Government	Transport for NSW, NSW Department of Education, Independent Schools
49	Work collaboratively with Local Government and industry to support expanded cycle tourism opportunities	Life of Plan	Local Government	Transport for NSW, Industry

Draft South East and Tablelands
Regional Transport Plan

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9.3 Yass Water Supply System - Source Strategy

SUMMARY

In 2006 Council made the decision to increase the capacity of the Yass Dam to rectify the short and medium term water supply issues, which had seen severe water restrictions imposed and a moratorium of major development. The Yass Dam now has a capacity to supply a 15,500 population and the recently adopted Yass Valley Settlement Strategy plans for a population of 30,000 in the Yass/Murrumbateman area subject to resolving water supply issues. In 2006 Council identified that the preferred long term water supply strategy was a pipeline from Canberra. Council needs to review this strategy and develop long term plans for water security.

RECOMMENDATION

That an investigation be undertaken to develop a Yass Water Supply System to support the directions of the Yass Valley Settlement Strategy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

It is estimated that the cost of investigations and modelling would be in the order of \$100,000. A further report would be brought to Council once the actual costs of the work are known, seeking an allocation from the Water Fund.

POLICY & LEGISLATION

Nil.

REPORT

1. Background

The millennium drought, which resulted in severe water restrictions being imposed on both Yass and Murrumbateman water consumers, also saw Council making the difficult decision to place a moratorium on development in 2004. Council responded by developing options to increase the water supply security which were detailed in the "Emergency Drought Relief Strategy 2005". This report examined a number of sources to augment the existing supply from the Yass dam including:

- the Murrumbidgee River
- Burrinjuck Dam
- ACT Water Supply (from Canberra)
- Goldenfields Water Supply
- Yass River Off Stream Storage
- Raising the Yass Dam Wall

2. 2006 Water Security Directions

From the above options, Council determined that the most favourable long term solution was the ACT Water Supply via a pipeline from Canberra. At the time the ACT was also experiencing significant water shortages and it was evident that if a cross- border supply to Yass was going to eventuate it was likely to take many years to come to fruition.

In recognising the urgency to resolve the Yass Water supply crisis, Council in 2006 resolved to raise the dam by 3 metres to treble the effective capacity of the dam from 800ML to 2400ML.

3. Raising of Yass Dam

Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2018

The Yass Dam Raising Project was completed in 2012 at a cost of \$22M, fully funded by water consumers. The increased capacity of the dam can now supply a population of 15,500, and currently supplies Yass, Bowning and Binalong.

4. Yass to Murrumbateman Pipeline

The village of Murrumbateman is supplied from low yielding bores that have shown to be less than reliable in terms of yield in drier times. There is very little knowledge of the capacity and safe yield of fracture rock aquifers in the Murrumbateman area however anecdotal evidence would suggest that the increase of private bores in the area has had an impact on the yield of all groundwater bores in the area. Council undertook groundwater investigations in the 1990's in the hope of seeking a suitable quantity and quality of water that could supply the village. Investigations did discover some higher yielding bores in the area however the quality was not sufficient to warrant development as town water bores.

The 2010 Town and Villages Study indicated that the completion of the Yass Dam raising project would provide sufficient capacity to provide water to 920 lots at Murrumbateman within the total water supply population of 15,500.

In 2014 Council resolved to provide water to Murrumbateman via a pipeline from the Yass Water Supply.

This project is well underway and is scheduled to be completed within the next 2 years.

For long term drought security the pipeline has been designed to allow water to be supplied back to Yass if an alternative water supply is provided to Murrumbateman.

5. Planning Horizons

The 2017 Yass Valley Settlement Strategy has identified long term opportunities for a population of 30,000 in the Yass-Murrumbateman area. An alternative supply to the Yass Dam will be required as soon as the regional population reaches 15,500. The Settlement Strategy identifies two potential sources for an additional supply; from ACT water infrastructure and from Burrinjuck Dam.

The South East & Tablelands Regional Plan recognises that Yass Valley faces water security issues intensified by a changing climate and the need for a regional water strategy for the growth areas of Yass Valley and Queanbeyan-Palerang. The NSW Department of Planning & Environment are currently activating a study into the opportunities and constraints for a cross border supply however it is understood that this will not identify specific infrastructure required to meet population projections as identified in the Yass Valley Settlement Strategy.

6. Water Source Strategy

It is recognised through all the planning documents that an alternative water supply will be required to meet future population projections. Council's position in 2006 was that the long term water supply option would be a pipeline from the ACT however it is timely to review this strategy and plan the future infrastructure required to meet the needs of future projections. Such a study would complement work being undertaken at the regional level and also feed into a revised Yass Valley Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy. The study would need to:

- Analyse the capacity of the existing system taking account historical data and climate modelling
- Determine the capacity required to meet future demands
- Identify and evaluate options for additional water supply security including a preferred option
- Outline the legislative and regulatory framework for any cross border water supply.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Key Pillar 4. Our Infrastructure

CSP Strategy IN5 - Ensure high quality water supply options for the towns in the region

Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2018

Delivery Program Action IN5.1 - Council to supply quality water, cater for growth and quality enhancements that addresses the community needs

Operational Plan Activity IN5.1.1 - Council to supply quality water, cater for growth and quality enhancements that addresses the community needs

Attachments: Nil

7.1 WATER SOURCE STRATEGY STUDY - UPDATE

SUMMARY

In 2018, Council resolved to carry out an investigation to develop the Yass water supply system to support the *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy*. This report provides an update and seeks Council direction on budget.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. *The work carried out to seek a subsidy to develop the Water Source Strategy Study and the DPIE direction that the study is ineligible for funding at this time be noted.*
2. *An additional \$50,000 (\$100,000 in total) be allocated from the s64 Water Network Reserve to the 2021/22 Operational Plan and Budget to complete this study.*

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council has approved a budget of \$50 000 for this project however the total cost will be \$100,000. An additional \$50 000 can be allocated from the s64 Water Network Reserve to fund this study, if approved by Council. The current balance of this Reserve is approximately \$2.9m (unaudited balance as at 30 June 2021 and is subject to change).

POLICY & LEGISLATION

- *Local Government Act 1993*

REPORT

In July 2018, a report was presented to the Council to investigate development of the Yass water supply system to support the directions of *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy*. Council resolved to undertake the work as a priority (Min No. 151/2008). It was envisaged that the study would form part of the Sub-Regional Water Strategy and would be eligible for grant funding to develop the Sub-Regional Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan. However, agreement could not be reached with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) due to alignment of the Council's approach and scope with the specific requirements of the subsidy eligibility criteria. Additionally, work on formulation of a true sub-regional approach to water supply was also hampered due to the current state of each individual Council's strategic water supply planning journey.

Identification of an additional source for water supply is critical for the long-term development of Yass Valley. Without this study the future development as envisaged in the *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy* could not take place once the limit of supply capacity of Yass Dam is reached.

A scope of study was prepared and a short-listing of consultants through Local Government Procurement was undertaken. The forecast cost to complete the study is \$100,000 and the engagement of the consultant is pending. DPIE notified Council on 6 August 2021 that the study is not eligible for funding.

The options available at this time are to:

- Abandon the study, or
- For Council to fund the study.

Considering the criticality of the need for this study and the uncertainty of future funding availability, it is recommended that Council proceed with the study as soon as possible utilising additional funds drawn from s64 Water Network Reserve.

Ordinary Council Meeting 25 August 2021

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Key Pillar 4. Our Infrastructure

CSP Strategy IN5 - Ensure high quality water supply options for the towns in the region

Delivery Program Action IN5.1 - Council to supply quality water, cater for growth and quality enhancements that addresses the community needs

Operational Plan Activity IN5.1.6 - Prepare long-term water source strategy for Yass and Murrumbateman through participation in Regional water strategy development

ATTACHMENTS: Nil

7.3 INTEGRATED WATER CYCLE MANAGEMENT (IWCM) STRATEGY

SUMMARY

The Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (IWCM) is a 30-year strategy and financial plan for the provision of appropriate, affordable, cost-effective and sustainable urban water services to meet community needs and protect public health and the environment. Council's current IWCM was prepared in August 2007 and needs to be updated to fulfil the *NSW Best-Practice Management (BPM) of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework*. Council is eligible to receive funding from the Safe and Secure Water Program (SSWP) towards preparing this document.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. *The proposal from Public Works Advisory to prepare an Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy for Yass Valley Council be accepted subject to the signing of a funding Deed with the Department of Planning Industry & Environment (DPIE - Water)*
2. *The General Manager be delegated to execute Funding Deed*
3. *Any additional funds required to be allocated in 2020/21 financial year from the Water Fund be considered as part of the 2020/21 budget*

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

SSWP funding will provide a maximum of \$191,512 (ex GST) for the Council to update its IWCM. In the Operational Plan 2018/19, \$120,000 is allocated for the preparation of IWCM. Estimated cost for this project is \$319,000, with the remaining funds required to complete the study to be allocated in 2020/21 financial year from the Water Fund as part of the 2020/21 budget considerations.

Councils are required to have updated IWCMs in order to attract funding in relation to water related projects.

POLICY & LEGISLATION

- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *Goal 21 Secure Potable Water Supplies of the State Plan NSW 2021 by the regional NSW local water utilities (LWUs)*

REPORT

Council's IWCM was prepared in August 2007 and requires updating to fulfil the *NSW Best-Practice Management (BPM) of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework*. IWCMs are 30-year strategic and financial plans for the provision of appropriate, affordable, cost-effective and sustainable urban water services that meet community needs and protect public health and the environment.

In July 2019 an expression of interest was lodged under the Safe and Secure Water Program (SSWP) for funding towards this study. Confirmation of eligibility for funding was received on 11 July 2019 (refer **Attachment A**). In order to submit the application for funding, a scope of works to prepare an update to the IWCM was determined in conjunction with the Department of Planning Industry & Environment (DPIE Water) and Public Works Advisory (PWA).

Following submission of a fee proposal from PWA (refer **Attachment B**), SSWP provided concurrence to proceed with updating of the IWCM (refer **Attachment C**) and the draft Funding Deed. It is expected that this update will take 16 months to complete and be delivered in early 2021. The provision of an updated ICMW will allow Council to apply for various funding streams that it otherwise would not be eligible to do so under those funds requirements.

Ordinary Council Meeting 23 October 2019

The next steps for the project are:

- Accept the funding from the SSWP
- Finalise the Deed with DPIE and execute the Deed
- Allocate necessary budget for the project in 2020/21

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Key Pillar 4. Our Infrastructure

CSP Strategy IN5 - Ensure high quality water supply options for the towns in the region

Delivery Program Action IN5.1 - Council to supply quality water, cater for growth and quality enhancements that addresses the community needs

Operational Plan Activity IN5.1.1 - Council to supply quality water, cater for growth and quality enhancements that addresses the community needs

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Funding Eligibility Letter from SSWP July 2019
- B. PWA Proposal for Preparation IWCM Strategy for Yass Valley Council
- C. IWCM Funding Concurrence Letter from SSWP 16 Oct 2019

6.9 WATER SOURCE STRATEGY

SUMMARY

Report provides the outcome of the Water Source Strategy to identify preferred option for additional water source when supply capacity from Yass Dam is reached. Preferred water source option is supply from ACT.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. The preferred strategy of additional water source from Canberra to meet the future growth of Yass Valley be endorsed.*
- 2. Works towards achieving an agreement in principle for water supply from Canberra commenced with stakeholders.*
- 3. A water supply pipeline from the ACT to Murrumbateman be endorsed as a legacy project to offset the loss of rate revenue in any discussions and negotiations associated with a move of the NSW/ACT border in the Parkwood area.*

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Funds were allocated for Water Source Strategy Study in Operational Plan 2021/22.

POLICY & LEGISLATION

Nil.

REPORT

1. Background

Water supply in Yass Valley suffered from severe restrictions during the millennium drought. In 2006, Council made the decision to increase the capacity of the Yass Dam to rectify the short and medium term water supply issues. Council also recognised that long-term water supply strategy is a pipeline from Canberra. Yass Dam was raised in 2013 increasing the capacity of the Yass Dam from 800ML to 2,464ML.

For the forecasted population growth in Yass Valley outlined in both the *South East & Tablelands Regional Strategy* and the *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy 2017* the need for an alternate water supply was identified if the growth potential was to be realised. The Settlement Strategy identifies two potential sources for an additional supply; from Canberra water infrastructure and from Burrinjuck Dam.

In July 2018, a report was presented to the Council to investigate development of the Yass water supply system to support the directions of *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy*. Council resolved to undertake the work as a priority.

In October 2019, Council received funding from *Safe & Secure Water Program* to update its existing Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Strategy dated 2007. IWCM is a 30-year strategy and financial plan for the provision of appropriate, affordable, cost-effective and sustainable urban water services to meet community needs and protect public health and the environment. Preparation of IWCM is a Best-Practice Management requirement under *Water Supply and Sewerage Framework* and has a longer time frame for its preparation.

While the *Regional Strategy* identified the need for a project to develop a Sub-Regional Water Plan that includes Queanbeyan-Palerang by DPE(Water), preparation of this sub-regional plan was not completed.

Ordinary Council Meeting 27 October 2022

Identification of an additional source for water supply is critical for the long-term development of Yass Valley. Without this study the future development as envisaged in the *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy* could not take place once the limit of supply capacity of Yass Dam is reached.

Water source development generally has an extended time frame from inception to reality as it involves addressing water allocation and inter-jurisdictional issues, infrastructure, financial, environmental and community issues.

Considering the urgency to identify a preferred water source to commence water source development, Council approved funds to complete *Water Source Strategy Study* in August 2021.

2. Water Source Strategy Study

Council engaged GHD to prepare the study and sought advice and participation of DPE (Water) and Public Works Advisory (PWA) in the preparation.

Development of preferred water source option consisted of the following steps.

- Step 1: Investigate and validate the water constraint based on work prepared in IWCM Issues Paper by Public Works Advisory.
- Step 2: Identify potential options based on options considered in similar projects.
- Step 3: Develop the options assessment criteria to ensure each option was considered fairly.
- Step 4: Hold an options assessment workshop (December 2021) with the long list of options for consideration.
- Step 5: Reach recommended solution based on outcomes from options assessment workshop.

Following the early investigations, illustrated in steps 1 to 3, a facilitated options assessment workshop was held in December 2021, where options were considered.

- Off river storage
- Supply from Lake Burrinjuck
- Supply from ACT (Icon Water)
- Groundwater
- Recycled non-potable
- Purified recycled water
- Rainwater tanks
- Stormwater Harvesting
- Managed Aquifer recharge

The workshop brought together key stakeholders from Council, DPE (Water) and Public Works Advisory (PWA), to identify a preferred option for the future water supply source of Yass Valley.

Criteria developed to assess the options are as follows.

Mandatory

#	Criteria	Definition
1	Availability	Based on the volume, reliability of supply and ability to meet growth scenarios up to a 30-year horizon.

Broader Objective Criteria

#	Criteria	Definition
2	Environmental Impact	To consider the environmental and biodiversity benefit and/or impact.
3	Energy use and Emissions	Direct energy use mainly in relation to treatment options and pumping.

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#	Criteria	Definition
4	Flexibility and adaptiveness	Incorporates the agility of the option to be modified to suit the emerging context as measured by two dimensions: Time and Scale.
5	Circular Economy Principles	Measure the overall circular economy benefits of the options as a general philosophy that compensates for the ability to be able to quantify them as measured by the three principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design out waste and pollution - Keep products and material in use - Regenerate natural systems
6	Ability to Meet community expectations	Customer expectations, cultural heritage, and community affordability.
7	Minimal Impact on Traditional Owners	Impact on First Nations heritage assets
8	System resilience contribution	Incorporates the contribution the option provides to the overall system resilience including in the light of climate change as measured by the three dimensions which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extreme drought - Major water quality event - Major asset failure
9	Minimise complexity	Complexity of treatment process. With complexity increasing with higher levels of treatment and adoption of simplistic/known technology and comfort of operators with technology.
10	Minimise Regulatory challenges	Complexity and effort required and likelihood of approval.
11	Indicative CAPEX Costs	CAPEX high level comparison estimate (qualitative)
12	Indicative OPEX costs	OPEX high level comparison estimate (qualitative)

At the options assessment workshop, options were scored 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). Scores were then tallied and agreed weightings applied. The highest scoring option to meet the preferred strategy was identified as supply from the ACT. Overall, it was ranked the most suitable option across all criteria.

Following reports were prepared as part of the Study.

- Yass Valley Water Source Strategy Plain English (refer [Attachment A](#))
- YVC Water Source Strategy Main Report (refer [Attachment B](#))
- YVC Water Source Strategy - Cross-border Milestones (refer [Attachment C](#))

The ACT supply option would be able to service the projected growth in the Yass Valley and scored highest in terms of its ability to meet community expectations, having the least complex operation, and maintenance requirements. It also scored well in terms of its environmental impact and its alignment to circular economies.

3. Recommended Option

Following the analysis considering the advantages and disadvantages of the options available, the study recommends an additional water supply from the ACT as the preferred option. It is considered this finding should be endorsed by Council.

4. Next Steps

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The *Yass Valley Water Source Study* and the recommended water supply solution provides a sound basis for Yass Valley's long term water supply issues.

The recommended solution, a water supply pipeline from the ACT to Murrumbateman will assist in providing water security for Murrumbateman and Yass along with the identified growth in these towns. In turn this will assist with realising the objectives for settlement and growth identified in the *Yass Valley Settlement Strategy*.

Councillors have been made aware of the risks to Council associated with servicing the Parkwood development on the NSW/ACT border if it continues to be administered by Council and the State Government. The risks are summarised in the attached briefing paper (refer **Attachment D**) originally prepared for the Minister for Planning and more recently the Premier. Moving the border between NSW and the ACT, so Parkwood becomes part of the Territory, was identified as a solution to remove the need for complex interjurisdictional service agreements and the associated risks.

In supporting the Parkwood development Council took the view that the project was not to disadvantage the ratepayers elsewhere in Yass Valley. The servicing risks identified for Parkwood to remain in NSW (and Yass Valley) would disadvantage ratepayers elsewhere in the Local Government Area. Council supported the rezoning of Parkwood subject to investigating options to move the NSW/ACT border.

If Council is to forego the administration of the Parkwood area along with the rate revenues by moving the border, there should be a corresponding legacy project so the remaining Yass Valley residents are not disadvantaged. The water supply pipeline identified in the *Yass Valley Water Source Study* is such a project.

It is recommended that Council endorse the provision and findings for a water supply pipeline from the ACT to Murrumbateman as a legacy project for Yass Valley in exchange for agreeing to any move of the NSW/ACT border for the Parkwood development.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

CSP Theme	Our Infrastructure
CSP Strategy Objective	IN4: Water, waste and sewerage services meet the needs of our community
Strategies	IN4.1 - Ensure high quality water supply options for the towns in region
Delivery Program Action	Upgrade of Yass Water Treatment Plant

ATTACHMENTS:	A. Yass Valley Water Source Strategy Plain English
	B. YVC Water Source Strategy Report - Confidential
	C. YVC Water Source Strategy Cross-Border Milestones Report
	D. Parkwood Briefing Paper (Sept 2022)

Yass Valley Council

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2022

"A diverse rural region that provides lifestyle, business and recreation choices, while sustaining our environment, history and community"



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Yass Valley Council

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"A diverse rural region that provides lifestyle, business and recreation choices, while sustaining our environment, history and community"



Yass Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Overview

Yass Valley Council is constituted under the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) and has its principal place of business at:

209 Comur Street
YASS NSW 2582

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the LGA and includes:

- principles applying to the exercise of functions generally by council,
- principles to be applied when making decisions,
- principles of community participation,
- principles of sound financial management, and
- principles for strategic planning relating to the development of an integrated planning and reporting framework.

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in Note B1-2.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our reporting is timely, complete and available at minimum cost. All press releases, financial statements and other information are publicly available on our website: www.yassvalley.nsw.gov.au.

Yass Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year NSW local governments are required to present audited financial statements to their council and community.

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The format of the financial statements is standard across all NSW Councils and complies with both the accounting and reporting requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and requirements as set down by the Office of Local Government.

About the Councillor/Management Statement

The financial statements must be certified by senior staff as 'presenting fairly' the Council's financial results for the year and are required to be adopted by Council – ensuring both responsibility for and ownership of the financial statements.

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

Summarises Council's financial performance for the year, listing all income and expenses. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

Primarily records changes in the fair value of Council's Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

3. The Statement of Financial Position

A 30 June snapshot of Council's financial position indicating its assets, liabilities and "net wealth".

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

The overall change for the year (in dollars) of Council's "net wealth".

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

Indicates where Council's cash came from and where it was spent. This statement also displays Council's original adopted budget to provide a comparison between what was projected and what actually occurred.

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide greater detail and additional information on the five primary financial statements.

About the Auditor's Reports

Council's financial statements are required to be audited by the NSW Audit Office.

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

1. an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly the Council's financial performance and position, and
2. their observations on the conduct of the audit, including commentary on the Council's financial performance and financial position.

Who uses the Financial Statements?

The financial statements are publicly available documents and must be presented at a Council meeting between seven days and five weeks after the date of the audit report.

The public can make submissions to Council up to seven days subsequent to the public presentation of the financial statements.

Council is required to forward an audited set of financial statements to the Office of Local Government.

Yass Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to Section 413 (2c) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW)

The attached general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993* and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 23 February 2023.

Allan McGrath
Mayor
23 February 2023

Jasmin Jones
Councillor
23 February 2023

Chris Berry
Chief Executive Officer
23 February 2023

Francesco Rombola
Responsible Accounting Officer
23 February 2023

Yass Valley Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Income from continuing operations				
18,472	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	18,663	18,056
6,571	User charges and fees	B2-2	5,883	6,084
457	Other revenues	B2-3	607	792
5,188	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	7,929	6,228
11,670	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	18,450	17,822
230	Interest and investment income	B2-5	201	239
383	Other income	B2-6	2,739	370
458	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	–	–
43,429	Total income from continuing operations		54,472	49,591
Expenses from continuing operations				
13,118	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	12,448	11,871
6,666	Materials and services	B3-2	10,121	10,113
1,181	Borrowing costs	B3-3	845	896
6,006	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	8,017	8,113
4,756	Other expenses	B3-5	1,008	1,204
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B4-1	2,452	1,772
31,727	Total expenses from continuing operations		34,891	33,969
11,702	Operating result from continuing operations		19,581	15,622
11,702	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		19,581	15,622
32	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		1,131	(2,200)

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		19,581	15,622
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
- Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	31,560	18,151
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		31,560	18,151
Amounts which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met			
- Other movements		-	(8)
Total items which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met		-	(8)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		31,560	18,143
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		51,141	33,765

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Yass Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	14,475	14,254
Investments	C1-2	21,200	19,500
Receivables	C1-4	4,807	4,796
Inventories	C1-5	141	167
Contract assets and contract cost assets	C1-6	4,889	1,856
Total current assets		45,512	40,573
Non-current assets			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-7	478,300	429,736
Investment property	C1-8	6,688	4,350
Right of use assets	C2-1	180	391
Total non-current assets		485,168	434,477
Total assets		530,680	475,050
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	8,936	5,373
Contract liabilities	C3-2	4,873	3,024
Lease liabilities	C2-1	178	214
Borrowings	C3-3	683	871
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	2,948	2,852
Provisions	C3-5	584	578
Total current liabilities		18,202	12,912
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	C2-1	9	187
Borrowings	C3-3	13,910	14,592
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	116	119
Provisions	C3-5	958	896
Total non-current liabilities		14,993	15,794
Total liabilities		33,195	28,706
Net assets		497,485	446,344
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	280,910	261,329
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	216,575	185,015
Total equity		497,485	446,344

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022			2021		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		261,329	185,015	446,344	241,483	166,872	408,355
Correction of prior period errors - June 2021		-	-	-	4,224	-	4,224
Restated opening balance		261,329	185,015	446,344	245,707	166,872	412,579
Net operating result for the year		19,581	-	19,581	15,622	-	15,622
Net operating result for the period		19,581	-	19,581	15,622	-	15,622
Other comprehensive income							
- Gain on IPPE revaluation	C1-7	-	31,560	31,560	-	18,151	18,151
- Other reserves movements		-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Other comprehensive income		-	31,560	31,560	-	18,143	18,143
Total comprehensive income		19,581	31,560	51,141	15,622	18,143	33,765
Closing balance at 30 June		280,910	216,575	497,485	261,329	185,015	446,344

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts:				
18,472	Rates and annual charges		18,816	18,027
6,571	User charges and fees		5,820	5,899
230	Interest received		149	231
13,708	Grants and contributions		23,275	24,668
—	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		927	25
840	Other		4,472	3,335
Payments:				
(13,118)	Payments to employees		(12,348)	(11,855)
(6,801)	Payments for materials and services		(11,771)	(12,335)
(1,181)	Borrowing costs		(853)	(1,058)
(4,756)	Other		(38)	(737)
13,965	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	28,449	26,200
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts:				
—	Redemption of term deposits		11,500	—
—	Proceeds from sale of IPPE		242	620
Payments:				
—	Purchase of investments		—	(14,928)
—	Acquisition of term deposits		(13,200)	—
(13,623)	Payments for IPPE		(25,686)	(21,543)
(13,623)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(27,144)	(35,851)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payments:				
(871)	Repayment of borrowings		(870)	(1,319)
(221)	Principal component of lease payments		(214)	(224)
(1,092)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,084)	(1,543)
(750)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		221	(11,194)
19,979	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		14,254	25,448
19,229	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	14,475	14,254

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Yass Valley Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 23 February 2023. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the NSW Office of Local Government (OLG) directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993* (Act) and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (Regulation), and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain infrastructure, property, plant and equipment and investment property.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- i. fair values of investment property – refer Note C1-8
- ii. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) – refer Note C1-7
- iii. tip remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5
- iv. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- i. Impairment of receivables – refer Note C1-4.
- ii. Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and / or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – refer to Notes B2-2 - B2-4.
- iii. Determination of the lease term, discount rate (when not implicit in the lease) and whether an arrangement contains a lease - refer to Note C2-1.

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW), all money and property received by Council is held in Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in Council's Trust Fund.

Cash and other assets of the following entities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations
- Water service
- Sewerage service

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* (as amended), a separate and distinct Trust Fund is maintained to account for all money and property received by Council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies.

Trust monies and property subject to Council's control have been included in these reports.

A separate statement of monies held in the Trust Fund is available for inspection at the council office by any person free of charge.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2022 reporting period.

Council has elected not to apply any of these pronouncements in these financial statements before their operative dates.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements Council does not consider that any of these new (and still to be applied) standards and interpretations are likely to have a material impact on Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

Comparative figures

Certain comparative information in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been reclassified or restated to conform to current year's representation.

B Financial Performance

B1 Functions or activities

B1-1 Functions or activities – income, expenses and assets

Income, expenses and assets have been directly attributed to the following functions or activities. Details of those functions or activities are provided in Note B1-2.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Functions/activities										
Our Civic Leadership	14,497	13,451	5,086	4,063	9,411	9,388	2,636	1,812	40,427	38,386
Our Community	825	406	1,447	1,562	(622)	(1,156)	452	131	2,327	1,868
Our Economy	858	972	1,519	1,671	(661)	(699)	8	2	6,718	4,397
Our Environment	1,369	1,498	2,301	1,633	(932)	(135)	1,137	1,207	45,088	41,845
Our Infrastructure	36,923	33,264	24,538	25,040	12,385	8,224	22,146	20,898	436,120	388,554
Total	54,472	49,591	34,891	33,969	19,581	15,622	26,379	24,050	530,680	475,050

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

Details relating to the Council's functions or activities as reported in B1-1 are as follows:

Our Civic Leadership (Systems of Government of Management)

Our leaders operate ethically and implement good governance. We empower our residents with the tools to participate actively in the development of our communities. Civic leadership includes:

- Continuous Improvements
- Accountability and Compliance
- Participation and Communication
- Resourcing and Support

Our Infrastructure (Facilities, Transport and Systems serving the area)

Our community is well serviced and connected to built, social and communications infrastructure. Providing infrastructure includes:

- Quality built environment and places
- Efficient Transport and access
- Effective essential services

Our Community (Life and Welfare in the community)

We are a network of vibrant, inclusive and diverse communities that value our cooperative spirit, self sufficiency, and rural lifestyle. Working for our community includes:

- Community health and wellbeing
- Creative culture and recreation
- Good community relations
- Community resilience

Our Environment (Conditions and influences in the area and sustainability)

We appreciate our range of rural landscapes and habitats, and act as custodians of the natural environment for future generations. Working for our environment includes:

- Protecting the land
- Maintaining healthy waterways
- Protecting Biodiversity

Our Economy (Generation, Distribution, Use of Income and Business development)

We have a strong regional economy experiencing sustainable growth, which provides for a diverse range of employment opportunities. Providing for our economy includes:

- Efficient and careful resource use
- Healthy economic activity
- Meaningful work and employment

B2 Sources of income

B2-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2022	2021
Ordinary rates		
Residential	6,335	6,085
Farmland	4,438	4,293
Business	845	842
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(134)	(135)
Rates levied to ratepayers	11,484	11,085
Pensioner rate subsidies received	71	74
Total ordinary rates	11,555	11,159
Annual charges		
(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)		
Domestic waste management services	1,805	1,742
Water supply services	1,890	1,836
Sewerage services	2,427	2,387
Drainage	59	58
Waste management services (non-domestic)	986	931
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(133)	(132)
Annual charges levied	7,034	6,822
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Water	26	26
– Sewerage	21	21
– Domestic waste management	27	28
Total annual charges	7,108	6,897
Total rates and annual charges	18,663	18,056

Council has used 2019 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are recognised within the underlying revenue item based on their substance.

B2-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	2022	2021
Specific user charges		
(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)		
Water supply services	2,103	2,154
Sewerage services	33	101
Waste management services (non-domestic)	810	869
Total specific user charges	2,946	3,124
Other user charges and fees		
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)		
Private works – section 67	–	17
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	89	117
Section 603 certificates	40	43
Town planning and building - regulatory	706	756
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory	835	933
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))		
Caravan park	394	412
Cemeteries	143	114
Companion animals	31	38
Emergency services reimbursements	347	233
Engineering Income	110	108
Health fees and charges	163	163
Library and art gallery	11	7
Quarry revenues	–	1
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	667	670
Sporting grounds	26	18
Swimming centres	113	140
Visitors centre sales	73	114
Other	24	9
Total fees and charges – other	2,102	2,027
Total other user charges and fees	2,937	2,960
Total user charges and fees	5,883	6,084
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees		
User charges and fees recognised over time	–	–
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	5,883	9,208
Total user charges and fees	5,883	9,208

Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service or in some cases such as caravan parks, the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

Where an upfront fee is charged such as joining fees for the leisure centre the fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the membership.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than over the term of the licence.

B2-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	2022	2021
Diesel rebate	48	41
Fines	10	5
Legal fees recovery – other	46	3
Recycling income (non-domestic)	376	315
Other	127	320
Apprentice Support Claim	–	29
Insurance claims recoveries	–	10
Energy Savings Certificate	–	67
Sale of abandoned vehicles	–	2
Total other revenue	607	792
Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue		
Other revenue recognised over time	–	69
Other revenue recognised at a point in time	607	723
Total other revenue	607	792

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods / services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

Other revenue is recorded when the payment is due, the value of the payment is notified, or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

B2-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)					
Current year allocation					
Financial assistance		1,792	1,541	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation					
Financial assistance	C1-3b	2,756	1,651	–	–
Amount recognised as income during current year		4,548	3,192	–	–
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)					
Cash contributions					
Heritage and cultural		20	12	–	–
Library – per capita		102	105	–	–
Noxious weeds		123	118	–	15
Emergency Services Levy		255	235	–	–
Road safety officer		56	40	–	–
Stormwater		–	–	105	39
Training incentives		29	37	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)		684	857	–	–
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)		800	1,282	1,629	405
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)		410	479	7,840	8,251
Other Roads and bridges		–	–	4,716	–
Water supplies		740	28	929	2,814
Other specific grants		162	53	–	–
Aged care		–	(210)	–	–
Recreation and culture		–	–	246	579
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash		3,381	3,036	15,465	12,103
Non-cash contributions					
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.4 and s7.11 – EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA)		–	–	–	2,915
Drainage		–	–	346	–
Roads and bridges		–	–	1,574	–
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)		–	–	–	416
Total other contributions – non-cash	G1-1	–	–	1,920	3,331
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)		3,381	3,036	17,385	15,434
Total grants and non-developer contributions		7,929	6,228	17,385	15,434
Comprising:					
– Commonwealth funding		5,422	2,982	2,013	4,935
– State funding		1,784	3,246	14,027	8,179
– Other funding		723	–	1,345	2,320
		7,929	6,228	17,385	15,434

B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):					
Cash contributions					
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements		–	–	772	809
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		–	–	175	113
S 64 – water supply contributions		–	–	89	609
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		–	–	29	282
Total developer contributions – cash		–	–	1,065	1,813
Non-cash contributions					
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		–	–	–	575
Total developer contributions non-cash		–	–	–	575
Total developer contributions	G4-1	–	–	1,065	2,388
Total grants and contributions	B1-1	7,929	6,228	18,450	17,822
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		1,950	6,009	16,179	15,502
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		5,979	219	2,271	2,320
Total grants and contributions		7,929	6,228	18,450	17,822

Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on the condition they be spent in a specified manner or in a future period but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions are as follows:

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
Unspent grants and contributions					
Unspent funds at 1 July		211	396	4,986	728
Add: Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions		–	165	–	4,278
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year		135	–	4,510	5,321
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year		(195)	(350)	(4,774)	(5,341)
Unspent funds at 30 June	C1-3a	151	211	4,722	4,986
Contributions					
Unspent funds at 1 July		–	–	10,190	10,201
Add: contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions		–	–	1,114	1,813
Less: contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that		–	–	(582)	(1,824)

continued on next page

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B2-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2022	Operating 2021	Capital 2022	Capital 2021
have been spent during the reporting year		—	—	(582)	(1,824)
Unspent contributions at 30 June	C1-3a	—	—	10,722	10,190

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

Grant and contribution revenue from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include the successful completion of milestone progress for the projects being funded. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

Performance obligations may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time and this is reflected in the revenue recognition pattern. Point in time recognition occurs when the beneficiary obtains control of the goods / services at a single time (e.g. completion of the project when a report / outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control on completion are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by Council.

Developer contributions

Council has obligations to provide facilities from contribution revenues levied on developers under the provisions of sections 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of a Development Consents Order, such developer contributions are only recognised as income upon receipt by Council, due to the possibility that individual development consents may not be acted upon by the applicant and, accordingly, would not be payable to Council.

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules for the contribution plan.

Other grants and contributions

Assets, including cash, received from other grants and contributions are recognised at fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

B2-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2022	2021
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	83	36
– Cash and investments	118	205
– Other	–	(2)
Total interest and investment income (losses)	201	239

Interest and investment income is attributable to:

Unrestricted investments/financial assets:

Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	83	36
General cash and investments	60	64

Restricted investments/funds – external:

Development contributions		
– Section 7.11	46	41
– Section 64	3	23
Water fund operations	3	31
Sewerage fund operations	4	32
Domestic waste management operations	2	12

Total interest and investment income	201	239
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Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate at the date that interest is earned.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

B2-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		2,338	–
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-8	2,338	–
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		58	71
Total Investment properties		58	71
Other lease income			
Leaseback fees - council vehicles		162	148
Other		181	151
Total other lease income		343	299
Total rental income	C2-2	401	370
Total other income		2,739	370

B3 Costs of providing services

B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	9,752	9,152
Employee leave entitlements	1,434	1,537
Superannuation	1,106	1,027
Workers' compensation insurance	256	288
Fringe benefit tax	48	33
Payroll tax	—	8
Total employee costs	12,596	12,045
Less: capitalised costs	(148)	(174)
Total employee costs expensed	12,448	11,871
Number of 'full-time equivalent' employees (FTE) at year end	134	130

Accounting policy

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

Retirement benefit obligations

All employees of Council are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Council contributes to various defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans on behalf of its employees.

Superannuation plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note E3-1 for more information.

B3-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Raw materials and consumables		1,210	998
Consultancy costs		200	248
Contractor costs		3,824	4,508
Audit Fees	F2-1	61	69
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	149	148
Advertising		53	79
Bank charges		87	89
Cleaning		126	91
Repairs and maintenance		316	414
Electricity and heating		532	578
Fire control expenses		367	288
Insurance		342	260
Street lighting		79	121
Subscriptions and publications		181	123
Telephone and communications		127	90
Valuation fees		62	61
Property rental and equipment hire		4	63
Chemicals		226	196
Computer related charges		613	425
Heritage expenses		28	35
Licencing		70	42
Postage, printing and stationery		90	103
Promotions and celebrations		26	13
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)		105	129
Uniform		49	43
Vehicle expenses		1,027	831
Other expenses		51	40
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: planning and development		81	17
– Legal expenses: debt recovery		24	–
– Legal expenses: other		11	11
Total materials and services		10,121	10,113
Total materials and services		10,121	10,113

Accounting policy

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as Council receives the goods or services.

B3-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Interest on loans		838	884
Interest on leases	C2-1d	7	12
Total borrowing costs expensed		845	896

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

B3-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		845	777
Infrastructure:	C1-7		
– Buildings		858	894
– Other structures		18	71
– Roads		3,143	3,590
– Bridges		513	520
– Footpaths		103	100
– Stormwater drainage		194	188
– Water supply network		1,021	833
– Sewerage network		659	647
– Swimming pools		50	42
– Other open space/recreational assets		307	167
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:	C1-7		
– Tip assets		19	19
– Quarry assets		2	2
– Waste infrastructure assets		74	37
Right of use assets	C2-1a	211	226
Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs		8,017	8,113
Total depreciation and amortisation costs		8,017	8,113
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		8,017	8,113

Accounting policy

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note C1-7 for IPPE assets and Note C2-1 for right of use assets.

Depreciation is capitalised where in-house assets have contributed to new assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are no longer required to be tested for impairment under AASB 136. This is because these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

Other assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Impairment losses for revalued assets are firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset, with only the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement.

B3-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Impairment of receivables			
User charges and fees		23	—
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	23	—
Contributions/levies to other levels of government			
– Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		615	827
– Other contributions/levies		12	19
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		256	212
Landfill remediation and restoration		102	146
Total other expenses		1,008	1,204

Accounting policy

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis when Council has an obligation for the expenses.

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

B4 Gains or losses

B4-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Gain (or loss) on disposal of property (excl. investment property)			
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		—	(17)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		—	(17)
Gain (or loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment		242	440
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(184)	(309)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		58	131
Gain (or loss) on disposal of infrastructure	C1-7		
Proceeds from disposal – infrastructure		—	180
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(2,510)	(2,066)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(2,510)	(1,886)
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(2,452)	(1,772)

Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

B5 Performance against budget

B5-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 23/06/2021 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

While these General Purpose Financial Statements include the original budget adopted by Council, the Act requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so it is able to manage the variation between actuals and budget that invariably occur during the year.

Material variations of more than 10% between original budget and actual results or where the variance is considered material by nature are explained below.

Variation Key: **F** = Favourable budget variation, **U** = Unfavourable budget variation.

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
Revenues				
Rates and annual charges	18,472	18,663	191	1% F
User charges and fees	6,571	5,883	(688)	(10)% U
User charges and fees reduced by 10% as compared with original budget mainly attributable to Council continuously recorded a the lower level of water supply services for the year.				
Other revenues	457	607	150	33% F
Other revenue increased by 26% as compared with original budget mainly attributable to Council continuously recorded a the higher level of recycling and sundry sales for the year.				
Operating grants and contributions	5,188	7,929	2,741	53% F
Operating grants and contributions increased by 53% as compared with original budget mainly attributable to Council has received 75% of financial assistance grant payment in advance for next year \$1,160k, additional grants for water supply network \$715k, local roads special purpose grant \$410k, and the emergency services grant \$255k.				
Capital grants and contributions	11,670	18,450	6,780	58% F
Capital grants and contributions increased by 58% as compared with original budget mainly attributable to Council has received additional capital grants for water supply network \$929k, local roads special purpose grants \$3,253k, NSW Transport contributions \$1,365k, and the non cash contribution of subdivision dedications \$1,919k.				
Interest and investment revenue	230	201	(29)	(13)% U
Due to unprecedented low interest rates on offer for investments, Councils interest income received from the investment of surplus funds was much lower than originally anticipated.				
Net gains from disposal of assets	458	-	(458)	(100)% U
Council original budget of \$458k net gain from assets disposal was based on the expected sale proceeds of plant and equipment. However, the actual result a loss of \$2,452k is attributable to the disposal of infrastructure residual value from the assets renewal throughout the year.				
Other income	383	2,739	2,356	615% F
Other income increased by \$2,356k as compared with original budget mainly attributable to increment in the fair value of the investment property from the revaluation undertaken in the year.				

B5-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2022 Budget	2022 Actual	2022 ----- Variance -----	
Expenses				
Employee benefits and on-costs	13,118	12,448	670	5% F
Materials and services	6,666	10,121	(3,455)	(52)% U
Materials and Services increased by \$3,454k as compared with original budget and Other Expenses decreased by \$3,771k as compared with original budget, mainly attributable to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2020/21 has required a change to the classification of some operating expenses previously Other Expenses to Materials and Services.				
Borrowing costs	1,181	845	336	28% F
Borrowing costs reduced by 28% mainly attributable to the landfill remediation and restoration costs of \$320k was included in the original budget.				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	6,006	8,017	(2,011)	(33)% U
Depreciation expenses increased by \$2,011k as compared with original budget mainly attributable to additions of infrastructure assets of \$12.3m and water supply network of \$10.3m in 2021.				
Other expenses	4,756	1,008	3,748	79% F
refer Materials and services above.				
Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	13,965	28,449	14,484	104% F
Cash flow from operating activities increased by \$14,486k as compared with original budget mainly attributable to additional grants and contributions for the year, including FAG \$1,378k, operating grants \$1,364k, capital grants \$4,112k, developer contributions \$779k, and non cash contributions \$1,920k, and gross up the GST credit \$3,601k.				
Cash flows from investing activities	(13,623)	(27,144)	(13,521)	99% U
Cash flow from investing activities increased by \$13,523k as compared with original budget mainly attributable to the increase in the payment for IPPE during the year.				
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,092)	(1,084)	8	(1)% F

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2022	2021
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	7,642	3,685
Cash equivalent assets		
– Managed funds	4,833	5,869
– Short-term deposits	2,000	4,700
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,475	14,254

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	14,475	14,254
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	14,475	14,254

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2022 Current	2021 Current
Debt securities at amortised cost		
Term deposits	21,200	19,500
Total financial investments	21,200	19,500
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	35,675	33,754

Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories – those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument (FVOCI-equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

Amortised cost

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, impairment and gains or loss on de-recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Council does not have any investments in financial assets classified as FVOCI or FVTPL as at the reporting date.

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments			
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		35,675	33,754
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		(26,798)	(26,112)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions		8,877	7,642
External restrictions			
External restrictions – included in liabilities			
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:			
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund		4,866	4,563
Specific purpose unexpended grants – water fund	D1-2	7	634
External restrictions – included in liabilities	C3-2	4,873	5,197
External restrictions – other			
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:			
Developer contributions – general	G4-1	6,656	6,106
Developer contributions – water fund	G4-1,D1-2	3,040	3,002
Developer contributions – sewer fund	G4-1,D1-2	1,026	1,082
Water fund	D1-2	3,738	3,726
Sewer fund	D1-2	4,222	4,057
Stormwater management		250	231
Domestic waste management		2,993	2,711
External restrictions – other		21,925	20,915
Total external restrictions		26,798	26,112

Cash, cash equivalents and investments subject to external restrictions are those which are only available for specific use by Council due to a restriction placed by legislation or third-party contractual agreement.

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments (continued)

(b) Internal allocations

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions

	8,877	7,642
Less: Internally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	(8,850)	(7,585)
Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	27	57

Internal allocations

At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:

Plant and vehicle replacement	1,906	2,043
Employees leave entitlement	919	820
Carry over works	691	1,777
Binalong pool	22	21
Comur street rehabilitation	20	20
Land and assets	1,453	1,453
Council elections	135	135
Murrumbateman Library School Ground	123	123
Quarry rehabilitation	106	106
Roads	44	369
Victoria park	578	621
Electricity Savings Reserve	97	97
Financial Assistance Grant (advance for subsequent year)	2,756	—
Total internal allocations	8,850	7,585

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions may be internally allocated by resolution or policy of the elected Council.

(c) Unrestricted and unallocated

Unrestricted and unallocated cash, cash equivalents and investments	27	57
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C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2022 Current	2021 Current
Rates and annual charges	1,149	1,233
User charges and fees	2,844	2,404
Accrued revenues		
– Interest on investments	85	33
– Other income accruals	1	386
Net GST receivable	563	504
Other debtors	222	271
Total	4,864	4,831
Less: provision for impairment		
Rates and annual charges	(34)	(35)
User charges and fees	(23)	–
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(57)	(35)
Total net receivables	4,807	4,796

Accounting policy

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

When estimating ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

When considering the ECL for rates and annual charges debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

Credit losses are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Council writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

None of the receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activity.

Where Council renegotiates the terms of receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2022 Current	2021 Current
(i) Inventories at cost		
Stores and materials	111	127
Trading stock	30	40
Total inventories at cost	141	167
Total inventories	141	167

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

C1-6 Contract assets and Contract cost assets

\$ '000	2022 Current	2021 Current
Contract assets	4,889	1,856
Total contract assets and contract cost assets	4,889	1,856

Accounting policy

Contract assets

Contract assets represent Council's right to payment in exchange for goods or services Council has transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

Contract assets arise when the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract and therefore the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. Once an invoice or payment claim is raised or the relevant milestone is reached, Council recognises a receivable.

Impairment of contract assets is assessed using the simplified expected credit loss model where lifetime credit losses are recognised on initial recognition.

Contract cost asset – costs to fulfil a contract

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract and these costs are outside the scope of another accounting standard, they are capitalised as contract cost assets if the following criteria are met:

- the costs relate directly to a contract
- the costs generate or enhance resources of Council that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

The capitalised costs are recognised in the Income statement on a systematic basis consistent with the timing of revenue recognition.

Refer to B3-4 for the accounting policy for impairment of contract cost assets.

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	9,419	—	9,419	3,667	—	—	—	—	—	—		13,086	—	13,086
Plant and equipment	5,643	(1,812)	3,831	1,774	—	(184)	(845)	—	—	—		7,078	(2,502)	4,576
Land:														
– Operational land	15,107	—	15,107	—	193	—	—	—	—	6,826		22,126	—	22,126
– Community land	18,769	—	18,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18,769	—	18,769
– Land under roads (pre 1/7/08)	4,333	—	4,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4,333	—	4,333
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	2,915	—	2,915	—	17	—	—	—	—	—		2,932	—	2,932
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings	38,288	(23,818)	14,470	1,031	—	(4)	(858)	—	—	1,440		43,111	(27,032)	16,079
– Other structures	1,118	(782)	336	—	—	—	(18)	—	—	78		1,376	(980)	396
– Roads	211,782	(60,029)	151,753	14,986	1,054	(2,435)	(3,143)	—	—	7,057		233,251	(63,979)	169,272
– Bridges	39,375	(21,137)	18,238	—	—	—	(513)	—	—	848		41,206	(22,633)	18,573
– Footpaths	6,257	(1,374)	4,883	692	188	—	(103)	—	—	227		7,427	(1,540)	5,887
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	78,289	—	78,289	826	314	—	—	—	—	3,640		83,069	—	83,069
– Stormwater drainage	19,158	(4,825)	14,333	—	347	—	(194)	—	—	667		20,396	(5,243)	15,153
– Water supply network	85,411	(29,199)	56,212	351	—	(59)	(1,021)	—	—	6,298		97,841	(36,060)	61,781
– Sewerage network	48,706	(22,469)	26,237	1,824	—	(12)	(659)	—	—	2,402		48,089	(18,297)	29,792
– Swimming pools	3,207	(1,338)	1,869	20	—	—	(50)	—	—	86		3,375	(1,450)	1,925
– Other open space/recreational assets	9,660	(2,465)	7,195	163	—	—	(307)	—	—	1,658		12,050	(3,341)	8,709
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:														
– Waste	2,012	(568)	1,444	57	—	—	(74)	—	—	333		2,533	(773)	1,760
– Tip assets	1,236	(1,140)	96	—	—	—	(19)	—	—	—		1,236	(1,159)	77
– Quarry assets	102	(95)	7	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—		102	(97)	5
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	600,787	(171,051)	429,736	25,391	2,113	(2,694)	(7,806)	—	—	31,560		663,386	(185,086)	478,300

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

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C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2020			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	11,820	—	11,820	—	8,291	—	—	(10,692)	—	—		9,419	—	9,419
Plant and equipment	5,110	(1,082)	4,028	678	149	(309)	(777)	—	62	—		5,643	(1,812)	3,831
Land:														
– Operational land	11,498	—	11,498	—	—	—	—	223	3,386	—		15,107	—	15,107
– Community land	9,963	—	9,963	—	—	—	—	—	(3,386)	12,192		18,769	—	18,769
– Land under roads (pre 1/7/08)	4,333	—	4,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4,333	—	4,333
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	2,906	—	2,906	—	9	—	—	—	—	—		2,915	—	2,915
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings	38,240	(22,927)	15,313	27	23	—	(894)	—	—	—		38,288	(23,818)	14,470
– Other structures	2,804	(2,049)	755	—	—	(170)	(71)	—	(178)	—		1,118	(782)	336
– Roads	208,851	(57,428)	151,423	4,367	939	(1,386)	(3,590)	—	—	—		211,782	(60,029)	151,753
– Bridges	38,597	(20,888)	17,709	1,106	—	(153)	(520)	96	—	—		39,375	(21,137)	18,238
– Footpaths	5,927	(1,282)	4,645	75	281	(18)	(100)	—	—	—		6,257	(1,374)	4,883
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	77,998	—	77,998	88	203	—	—	—	—	—		78,289	—	78,289
– Stormwater drainage	17,690	(4,647)	13,043	69	1,424	(15)	(188)	—	—	—		19,158	(4,825)	14,333
– Water supply network	71,595	(28,114)	43,481	2,650	157	(8)	(833)	10,373	—	392		85,411	(29,199)	56,212
– Sewerage network	47,565	(21,733)	25,832	245	575	—	(647)	—	—	232		48,706	(22,469)	26,237
– Swimming pools	3,081	(2,456)	625	—	—	—	(42)	—	(60)	1,346		3,207	(1,338)	1,869
– Other open space/recreational assets	8,633	(4,369)	4,264	139	—	(17)	(167)	—	177	2,799		9,660	(2,465)	7,195
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:														
– Tip assets	812	(739)	73	—	—	—	(19)	—	19	23		1,236	(1,140)	96
– Quarry assets	72	(64)	8	—	—	—	(2)	—	1	—		102	(95)	7
– Waste	1,631	(1,028)	603	27	—	(316)	(37)	—	—	1,167		2,012	(568)	1,444
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	569,126	(168,806)	400,320	9,471	12,051	(2,392)	(7,887)	—	21	18,151		600,787	(171,051)	429,736

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

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C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and taxes).

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment is acquired by Council at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Useful lives of IPPE

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Playground equipment	5 to 15
Office furniture	10 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 35
Computer equipment	4		
Vehicles	5 to 8	Buildings	Years
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 8	Buildings: masonry	50 to 100
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15	Buildings: other	20 to 40
Water and sewer assets	Years	Stormwater assets	Years
Dams and reservoirs	80 to 100	Drains	80 to 100
Bores	20 to 40	Culverts	50 to 80
Reticulation pipes: PVC	70 to 80	Flood control structures	80 to 100
Reticulation pipes: other	25 to 75		
Pumps and telemetry	15 to 20		
Transportation assets	Years	Other infrastructure assets	Years
Sealed roads: surface	20	Bulk earthworks	20
Sealed roads: structure	50	Swimming pools	50
Unsealed roads	20	Other open space/recreational assets	35
Bridge: concrete	100	Other infrastructure	20
Bridge: other	50		
Road pavements	60		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	40		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Revaluation model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Comprehensive valuations are performed at least every 5 years, however the carrying amount of assets is assessed by Council at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from current fair value.

Water and sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Water.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the IPPE revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against IPPE revaluation reserve to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

C1-7 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land under roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips.

Council has elected to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008 in accordance with AASB 1051 Land Under Roads.

Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated.

Improvements on Crown reserves are also recorded as assets, while maintenance costs incurred by Council and revenues relating to the reserves are recognised within Council's Income Statement.

Rural Fire Service assets

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed".

Until such time as discussions on this matter have concluded and the legislation changed, Council will recognise rural fire assets including land and buildings and exclude plant and vehicles.

C1-8 Investment properties

\$ '000	2022	2021
Owned investment property		
Investment property on hand at fair value	6,688	4,350
Total owned investment property	6,688	4,350

Owned investment property

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
At fair value			
Opening balance at 1 July		4,350	4,350
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	B2-6	2,338	—
Closing balance at 30 June		6,688	4,350

Accounting policy

Investment property, principally comprising of a property and farm land in Murrumbateman, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by Council. Changes in fair values are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over a range of assets including land and buildings, vehicles, machinery and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Vehicles

Council leases vehicles and equipment with lease terms varying from 3 to 8 years; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally for low value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The leases are for between 2 and 3 years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed.

Extension options

At commencement date and each subsequent reporting date, Council assesses where it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Notes	Plant & Equipment	Total
2022			
Opening balance at 1 July		391	391
Depreciation charge	B3-4	(211)	(211)
Balance at 30 June		180	180
2021			
Opening balance at 1 July		617	617
Depreciation charge	B3-4	(226)	(226)
Balance at 30 June		391	391

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Lease liabilities		178	9	214	187
Total lease liabilities	C3-3a	178	9	214	187

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2022					
Cash flows	178	9	–	187	187
2021					
Cash flows	214	187	–	401	401

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C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(d) Income Statement

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to leases where Council is a lessee are shown below:

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	B3-3	7	12
Depreciation of right of use assets	B3-4	211	226
		218	238

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	214	224
	214	224

(f) Leases at significantly below market value – concessionary / peppercorn leases

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for land and buildings which are used for:

- Visitor Information Centre
- Community halls

The leases are generally between 1 and 5 years and require payments of a maximum amount of \$1,000 per year. The use of the right-to-use asset is restricted by the lessors to specified community services which Council must provide. These services are detailed in the leases.

Council does not believe that any of the leases in place are individually material from a statement of financial position or performance perspective.

Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, Council assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration?

Council has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components for any class of asset and has accounted for payments as a single component. At the lease commencement, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where Council believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification, or change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI). Where the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement.

Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties and /or plant and equipment to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

- investment property: where the asset is held predominantly for rental or capital growth purposes (refer note C1-8)
- property, plant and equipment: where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-7).

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to operating leases where Council is a lessor are shown below:

\$ '000	2022	2021
(i) Assets held as investment property		
The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to operating leases where Council is a lessor are shown below		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	58	71
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	58	71
Operating lease expenses		
Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	10	13
Total expenses relating to operating leases	10	13
(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment		
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	343	299
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	343	299
Other leased assets expenses		
Other	30	27
Total expenses relating to other leases assets	30	27
(iii) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:		
Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:		
< 1 year	27	84
1–2 years	27	27
2–3 years	17	27
3–4 years	17	17
4–5 years	17	17
> 5 years	5	22
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	110	194

Accounting policy

When Council is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

When Council has a sub-lease over an asset and is the intermediate lessor then the head lease and sub-lease are accounted for separately. The classification of the sub-lease is based on the right-of-use asset which arises from the head lease rather than the useful life of the underlying asset.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components, the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2021 Current
Goods and services – operating expenditure		4,206	2,434
Accrued expenses:			
– Salaries and wages		4	(3)
– Borrowings		233	241
– Other expenditure accruals		1,631	854
Security bonds, deposits and retentions		2,273	1,346
Prepaid rates		437	367
Prepaid annual charges		152	134
Total payables	E1-1c	8,936	5,373

Current payables not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2022	2021
The following liabilities, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,818	1,346
Total payables	1,818	1,346

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Payables

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Council prior to the end of financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2021 Current
Grants and contributions received in advance:			
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	4,722	2,877
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	150	124
Unexpended operating contributions (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	—	23
Total grants received in advance	B2-4c	4,873	3,024
Total contract liabilities	C1-3a	4,873	3,024

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including sporting facilities, bridges, library and other infrastructure. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. The revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

(ii) The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) User fees and charges received in advance do not meet the definition of a performance obligation and therefore the funds received are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue over the expected average membership life.

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Grants and contributions received in advance:			
Capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)		4,774	160
Operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)		195	240
Total revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	B2-4c	4,969	400

Accounting policy

Contract liabilities are recorded when consideration is received from a customer / fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer, Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	Notes	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Loans – secured ¹		683	13,910	871	14,592
Total borrowings	E1-1c	683	13,910	871	14,592

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council.

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note E1-1.

Loan funds were used to undertake Water and Sewer upgrade works.

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2021	Non-cash movements					2022
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	15,463	(870)	–	–	–	–	14,593
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	401	(214)	–	–	–	–	187
Total liabilities from financing activities	15,864	(1,084)	–	–	–	–	14,780

	2020	Non-cash movements					2021
\$ '000	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	16,782	(1,319)	–	–	–	–	15,463
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	625	(224)	–	–	–	–	401
Total liabilities from financing activities	17,407	(1,543)	–	–	–	–	15,864

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2022	2021
Total facilities		
Credit cards/purchase cards	55	55
Total financing arrangements	55	55
Undrawn facilities		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	35	37
Total undrawn financing arrangements	35	37

Additional financing arrangements information

Breaches and defaults

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

Security over loans

Loans are secured over future cash flows and leased liabilities are secured by the underlying leased assets.

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or borrowing costs.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-current	2021 Current	2021 Non-current
Annual leave	1,375	–	1,167	–
Long service leave	1,546	116	1,577	119
Other leave (RDOs/VDOs and TILs)	27	–	108	–
Total employee benefit provisions	2,948	116	2,852	119

Current employee benefit provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2022	2021
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	2,451	2,735
	2,451	2,735

Accounting policy

Employee benefit provisions are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

On-costs

The employee benefit provisions include the aggregate on-cost liabilities that will arise when payment of current employee benefits is made in future periods.

These amounts include superannuation, payroll tax and workers compensation expenses which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2022 Current	2022 Non-Current	2021 Current	2021 Non-Current
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	584	958	578	896
Total provisions	584	958	578	896

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation	Total
2022		
At beginning of year	1,474	1,474
Remeasurement effects	68	68
Total other provisions at end of year	1,542	1,542
2021		
At beginning of year	1,307	1,307
Remeasurement effects	167	167
Total other provisions at end of year	1,474	1,474

Nature and purpose of provisions

Asset remediation

The asset remediation provision represents the present value estimate of future costs Council will incur to restore, rehabilitate and reinstate the council tips and quarries as a result of past operations. The discount rate used is the RBA Indicative Mid Rates of Selected Commonwealth Government Securities.

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Asset remediation – tips and quarries

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs. Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

The ultimate cost of environmental remediation is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, or experience at other locations. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in quarry reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for close down and restoration and environmental clean-up, which would affect future financial results.

Other movements in the provisions for close-down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, and revisions to discount rates, are capitalised within infrastructure, property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

D Council structure

D1 Results by fund

General fund refers to all Council activities other than water and sewer. All amounts disclosed in this note are gross i.e. inclusive of internal charges and recoveries made between the funds. Assets and liabilities shown in the water and sewer columns are restricted for use for these activities.

D1-1 Income Statement by fund

\$ '000	General 2022	Water 2022	Sewer 2022
Income from continuing operations			
Rates and annual charges	14,385	1,869	2,409
User charges and fees	3,733	2,108	42
Other revenues	596	11	—
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	7,189	740	—
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	17,369	1,052	29
Interest and investment income	191	6	4
Other income	2,739	—	—
Total income from continuing operations	46,202	5,786	2,484
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits and on-costs	11,341	933	174
Materials and services	8,360	1,070	691
Borrowing costs	7	653	185
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	6,337	1,021	659
Other expenses	1,008	—	—
Net losses from the disposal of assets	2,381	59	12
Total expenses from continuing operations	29,434	3,736	1,721
Operating result from continuing operations	16,768	2,050	763
Net operating result for the year	16,768	2,050	763
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	16,768	2,050	763
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(601)	998	734

D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

\$ '000	Notes	General 2022	Water 2022	Sewer 2022
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-3a	6,508	3,745	4,222
Investments	C1-3a	17,134	3,040	1,026
Receivables		4,099	708	—
Inventories		141	—	—
Contract assets and contract cost assets		4,719	170	—
Total current assets		32,601	7,663	5,248
Non-current assets				
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		377,517	67,094	33,689
Investment property		6,688	—	—
Right of use assets		180	—	—
Total non-current assets		384,385	67,094	33,689
Total assets		416,986	74,757	38,937
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables		8,551	347	38
Contract liabilities	C1-3a	4,866	7	—
Lease liabilities		178	—	—
Borrowings		1	450	232
Employee benefit provision		2,555	254	139
Provisions		584	—	—
Total current liabilities		16,735	1,058	409
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities		9	—	—
Borrowings		—	10,259	3,651
Employee benefit provision		116	—	—
Provisions		958	—	—
Total non-current liabilities		1,083	10,259	3,651
Total liabilities		17,818	11,317	4,060
Net assets		399,168	63,440	34,877
EQUITY				
Accumulated surplus		217,165	41,336	22,409
Revaluation reserves		182,003	22,104	12,468
Council equity interest		399,168	63,440	34,877
Total equity		399,168	63,440	34,877

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance team manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors. Council has an investment policy which complies with the s 625 of the LG Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. The policy is regularly reviewed by Council and a monthly investment report is provided to Council setting out the make-up performance of the portfolio as required by local government regulations.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance team under policies approved by the Councillors.

The fair value of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns
- liquidity risk – the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- credit risk – the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to the Council.

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any cash and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.			
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates			
– Equity / Income Statement	C1-2	357	338
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments			
– Equity / Income Statement	C1-2	2,120	3,375

(b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise (i) rates and annual charges and (ii) user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. Council also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land; that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages payment.

\$ '000	Notes	Not yet overdue	overdue rates and annual charges < 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
2022					
Gross carrying amount	C1-4	(4)	1,105	48	1,149
2021					
Gross carrying amount	C1-4	(4)	1,188	49	1,233

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision at inception. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Notes	Not yet overdue	Overdue debts 0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	Total
2022							
Gross carrying amount	C1-4, C1-6	8,031	74	22	204	273	8,604
Expected loss rate (%)		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.70%	8.40%	0.66%
ECL provision	C1-4	—	—	—	34	23	57
2021							
Gross carrying amount	C1-4, C1-6	3,184	1,059	749	22	440	5,454
Expected loss rate (%)		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ECL provision	C1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk; that is, the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due.

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels, and by maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended, and overdraft facilities drawn upon in extenuating circumstances.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk: the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures.

The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table below to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates. The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (refer to Note C2-1(b) for lease liabilities) and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Notes	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2022								
Payables	C3-1	0.00%	2,273	6,226	—	—	8,499	8,936
Borrowings	C3-3	5.52%	—	810	4,525	9,258	14,593	14,593
Total financial liabilities			2,273	7,036	4,525	9,258	23,092	23,529
2021								
Payables	C3-1	0.00%	1,346	3,660	—	—	5,006	5,373
Borrowings	C3-3	5.52%	—	871	6,503	8,089	15,463	15,463
Total financial liabilities			1,346	4,531	6,503	8,089	20,469	20,836

E2-1 Fair value measurement

The Council measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment;
- Investment property;
- Financial assets and liabilities.

The fair value of assets and liabilities must be estimated in accordance with various accounting standards for either recognition and measurement requirements or for disclosure purposes.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a 'level' in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		Fair value measurement hierarchy							
\$ '000	Notes	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Recurring fair value measurements									
Financial assets									
Financial investments									
– ‘Held to maturity’	C1-2a	21,200	19,500	–	–	–	–	21,200	19,500
Total financial assets		21,200	19,500	4,608	4,525	–	–	25,808	24,025
Financial liabilities									
Loans/advances	C3-3	–	–	14,593	15,463	–	–	14,593	15,463
Total financial liabilities		–	–	14,593	15,463	–	–	14,593	15,463
Investment property									
Investment property	C1-8	6,688	4,350	–	–	–	–	6,688	4,350
Total investment property		6,688	4,350	–	–	–	–	6,688	4,350
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment									
Plant and equipment		–	–	–	–	4,576	3,831	4,576	3,831
Operational land		–	–	–	–	14,531	15,107	14,531	15,107
Community land		–	–	–	–	18,769	18,769	18,769	18,769
Land under roads		–	–	–	–	7,265	7,248	7,265	7,248
Buildings		–	–	–	–	16,818	14,470	16,818	14,470
Other structures		–	–	–	–	396	336	396	336
Roads		–	–	–	–	167,422	151,753	167,422	151,753
Bridges		–	–	–	–	18,487	18,238	18,487	18,238
Footpaths		–	–	–	–	5,852	4,883	5,852	4,883
Bulk earthworks		–	–	–	–	82,114	78,289	82,114	78,289
Stormwater drainage		–	–	–	–	15,767	14,333	15,767	14,333
Water supply network		–	–	–	–	61,781	56,212	61,781	56,212
Sewerage network		–	–	–	–	29,792	26,237	29,792	26,237
Swimming pools		–	–	–	–	2,328	1,869	2,328	1,869
Open space/recreation		–	–	–	–	8,709	7,195	8,709	7,195
Remediation and restoration		–	–	–	–	1,842	1,547	1,842	1,547
Total IPPE	C1-7	–	–	–	–	456,449	420,317	456,449	420,317

Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

Financial assets

Receivables are subject to bad and doubtful debts.

Financial liabilities

Some loans may be subject to interest rate risk and some payables may incur interest.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Most infrastructure is subject to external valuation or externally validated methodology applied by Council.
This is subject to variability based on changing unit rates.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

\$ '000	Total	
	2022	2021
Opening balance	420,317	387,731
Other movements		
Purchases (GBV)	23,070	24,714
Disposals (WDV)	(2,694)	(2,392)
Depreciation and impairment	(7,806)	(7,887)
Revaluations through equity	23,562	18,151
Closing balance	456,449	420,317

Highest and best use

All of Council's non-financial assets are considered as being utilised for their highest and best use.

E3-1 Contingencies

The following assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position, but their knowledge and disclosure is considered relevant to the users of Council's financial report.

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB119 Employee Benefits for the following reasons:

- Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer.
- The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers. That is, contribution rates have not varied for each sponsoring employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that sponsoring employer.
- Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer.
- The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers, and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by members).

Description of the funding arrangements.

Pooled employers are required to pay standard employer contributions and additional lump sum contributions to the fund.

The future employer contributions were determined using the new entrant rate method under which a contribution rate sufficient to fund the total benefits over the working life-time of a typical new entrant is calculated. The current standard employer contribution rates are:

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 point members and nil for 180 point members
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times employee contributions

*For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 7% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2022 (increasing to 7.5% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

The past service contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total past service contributions of \$40.0 million for 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2020. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities.

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials.

Description of the extent to which Council can be liable to the plan for other Council's obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan

As stated above, each sponsoring employer (Council) is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses.

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2022 was \$78,467.47 (2021: \$101,282.24). The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2021.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$59,558.40 (2021: \$117,050.16).

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2022 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,620.5	
Past Service Liabilities	2,445.6	107.2%
Vested Benefits	2,468.7	106.2%

* excluding member accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The share of any funding surplus or deficit that can be attributed to Council is 0.27% (2021: 0.26%).

Council's share of that deficiency cannot be accurately calculated as the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member councils. For this reason, no liability for the deficiency has been recognised in Council's accounts. Council has a possible obligation that may arise should the Scheme require immediate payment to correct the deficiency.

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	5.75% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

* Plus promotional increases

The contribution requirements may vary from the current rates if the overall sub-group experience is not in line with the actuarial assumptions in determining the funding program; however, any adjustment to the funding program would be the same for all sponsoring employers in the Pooled Employers group.

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the final end of year review, which will be a triennial actuarial investigation will be completed by December 2022.

(ii) Statewide Limited

Council is a member of Statewide Mutual, a mutual pool scheme providing liability insurance to local government.

Membership includes the potential to share in either the net assets or liabilities of the fund depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net assets or liabilities reflects Council's contributions to the pool and the result of insurance claims within each of the fund years.

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30 June 2022 may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

(iii) StateCover Limited

Council is a member of StateCover Mutual Limited and holds a partly paid share in the entity.

StateCover is a company providing workers compensation insurance cover to the NSW local government industry and specifically Council.

Council has a contingent liability to contribute further equity in the event of the erosion of the company's capital base as a result of the company's past performance and/or claims experience or as a result of any increased prudential requirements from APRA.

These future equity contributions would be required to maintain the company's minimum level of net assets in accordance with its licence requirements.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

(iv) Other guarantees

Council has a \$10k bank guarantee in place, currently held with the National Australia Bank.

2. Other liabilities

(i) Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its services.

Council believes that it is appropriately covered for all claims through its insurance coverage and does not expect any material liabilities to eventuate.

(ii) Potential land acquisitions due to planning restrictions imposed by Council

Council has not classified any privately owned land parcels as local open space or bushland.

As a result there are no potential land acquisitions due to planning restrictions imposed by Council.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Infringement notices/fines

Fines and penalty income, the result of Council issuing infringement notices is followed up and collected by the Infringement Processing Bureau.

Council's revenue recognition policy for such income is to account for it as revenue on receipt.

Accordingly, at year end, there is a potential asset due to Council representing issued but unpaid infringement notices.

Due to the limited information available on the status, value and duration of outstanding notices, Council is unable to determine the value of outstanding income.

(ii) Rural Fire Services assets

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed."

Council has assessed during 2021/22 that it does not have control over Rural Fire Services (RFS) fleet assets, and as such has not performed a stocktake or recognised them in the financial statements. The estimated total new replacement costs RFS fleet assets in the Yass Valley District as at the reporting date was \$5,701,817, based on data provided by NSW Treasury.

Council does have a level of control over Rural Fire Services land and buildings and continues to recognise these in the financial statements.

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly.

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2022	2021
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	780	627
Termination benefits	–	11
Total	780	638

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of Council delivering a public service objective (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool by KMP) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Transactions during the year
\$ '000		
2021		
Provision of Landscape Supplies/Haulage Services	1	37
Fees and Charges	2	68
1 Council has purchased supplies during the year from Robertsons Landscaping & Haulage a company where a relationship has been declared by a KMP of Council. Amounts were billed based on normal rates for such supplies and were due and payable under normal payment terms following Council procurement processes.		
2 Fees and Charges as per Council's advertised Fees and Charges were received for various services from one company which is associated with a KMP of Council		

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:			
Mayoral fee		25	27
Councillors' fees		106	109
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)		18	12
Total	B3-2	149	148

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
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During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms

Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and review of financial statements		61	69
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Total audit fees	B3-2	61	69
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G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Net operating result from Income Statement		19,581	15,622
Add / (less) non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation	B3-4	8,017	8,113
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	B4-1	2,452	1,772
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	B2-4	(1,920)	—
Landfield remediation and restoration	B3-5	102	—
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:			
– Investment property	B2-6	(2,338)	—
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:			
(Increase) / decrease of receivables		(33)	(1,037)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables		22	1
(Increase) / decrease of inventories		26	(55)
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets		—	(97)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset		(3,033)	(1,856)
Increase / (decrease) in payables		1,772	576
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable		(8)	(16)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable		784	295
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities		1,015	198
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities		1,849	2,474
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision		93	43
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions		68	167
Net cash flows from operating activities		28,449	26,200

G2-1 Commitments

Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

\$ '000	2022	2021
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	84	842
Plant and equipment	–	475
Roads	1,328	6,325
Water	841	1,031
Sewer	412	928
Waste	449	499
Parks and Gardens	176	1,877
Stormwater	–	42
Total commitments	3,290	12,019
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	–	1,505
Section 7.11 and 64 funds/reserves	–	100
Unexpended grants	658	5,025
Externally restricted reserves	1,701	4,044
Internally restricted reserves	931	1,345
Total sources of funding	3,290	12,019

Details of capital commitments

Purchase of heavy plant & equipment, projects for roads, water, sewer, waste and stormwater infrastructure, building & lighting upgrades and recreation ground upgrades.

G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material or significant 'non-adjusting events' that should be disclosed.

G4 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2022

G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Opening balance at 1 July 2021	Contributions received during the year - Cash	Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2022
Yass Valley Council Area		4,722	772	36	(442)	5,088
Heavy Haulage		1,384	175	10	–	1,569
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans		6,106	947	46	(442)	6,657
S64 contributions		4,084	118	3	(140)	4,065
Total contributions	B2-4b,C1-3a	10,190	1,065	49	(582)	10,722

Under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas. It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

G5 Statement of performance measures

G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 20212020		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1, 2}	1,370	4.07%	(1.35)%	12.08%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	33,684				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	25,755	49.40%	51.50%	60.23%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	52,134				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	17,836	2.39x	3.25x	1.39x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	7,476				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	10,232	5.30x	3.58x	3.20x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	1,929				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	1,115	5.59%	6.25%	5.78%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	19,944				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	35,675	16.41 months	14.71 months	9.37 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	2,174				

(1) Excludes fair value increments on investment properties, reversal of revaluation decrements, reversal of impairment losses on receivables, net gain on sale of assets and net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method and includes pensioner rate subsidies

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investment properties, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators ³		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
1. Operating performance ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(1.63)%	(5.10)%	22.33%	11.08%	30.39%	16.07%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹							
2. Own source operating revenue ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	44.01%	49.75%	69.03%	50.06%	98.83%	74.71%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹							
3. Unrestricted current ratio							
Current assets less all external restrictions	2.39x	3.25x	3.71x	7.39x	2.51x	12.21x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
4. Debt service cover ratio							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	5.48x	3.52x	4.09x	2.89x	8.53x	6.43x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage							
Rates and annual charges outstanding	7.12%	7.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable							
6. Cash expense cover ratio							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	13.19 months	11.35 months	24.64 months	26.17 months	49.51 months	36.47 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities							

(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note G4-1 above.

(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its water and sewer activities which are listed separately.

End of the audited financial statements

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H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:

209 Comur Street
YASS NSW 2582

Contact details

Mailing Address:

PO Box 6
209 Comur Street
YASS NSW 2582

Opening hours:

Office hours: 9:00am to 4:30pm (Monday to Friday)
Cashier hours: 9:00am to 4:30pm (Monday to Friday)

Telephone: 02 6226 1477 or 1300 553 652

Facsimile: 02 6226 2598

Website: www.yassvalley.nsw.gov.au

Email: council@yass.nsw.gov.au

Officers

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Chris Berry

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Franc Rombola

Elected members

Mayor

Allan McGrath

Councillors

Jasmine Jones
Adrian Cameron
Cayla Pothen
Cecil Burgess
Jim Abbey
Kim Turner
Kristen Butler
Mike Reid

Other information

ABN: 50 119 744 650

Yass Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Independent Auditor's Reports:

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])

Independent Auditor's Report

Please uplift Council's Audit Report PDF (opinion) for inclusion in the GPFS report (via the Home screen).

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Independent Auditor's Reports:

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2]): PLUS PDF inserted here

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Yass Valley Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Independent Auditor's Reports: (continued)

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3])

Independent Auditor's Report

Please uplift Council's Audit Report PDF (commentary) for inclusion in the GPFS report (via the Home screen).

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Independent Auditor's Reports:

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3]): PLUS PDF inserted here

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Yass Valley Council

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"A diverse rural region that provides lifestyle, business and recreation choices, while sustaining our environment, history and community"



Yass Valley Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Background

- i. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the use by both Council and the Office of Local Government in fulfilling their requirements under National Competition Policy.
- ii. The principle of competitive neutrality is based on the concept of a 'level playing field' between persons/entities competing in a market place, particularly between private and public sector competitors.

Essentially, the principle is that government businesses, whether Commonwealth, state or local, should operate without net competitive advantages over other businesses as a result of their public ownership.

- iii. For Council, the principle of competitive neutrality and public reporting applies only to declared business activities.

These include (a) those activities classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as business activities being water supply, sewerage services, abattoirs, gas production and reticulation, and (b) those activities with a turnover of more than \$2 million that Council has formally declared as a business activity (defined as Category 1 activities).

- iv. In preparing these financial statements for Council's self-classified Category 1 businesses and ABS-defined activities, councils must (a) adopt a corporatisation model and (b) apply full cost attribution including tax-equivalent regime payments and debt guarantee fees (where the business benefits from Council's borrowing position by comparison with commercial rates).

Yass Valley Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the NSW Government Policy Statement '*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*',
- the Division of Local Government Guidelines '*Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*',
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting,
- the NSW Office of Water Best-Practice Management of Water and Sewerage Guidelines.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year, and
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.
- present overhead reallocation charges to the water and sewerage businesses as fair and reasonable.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 23 February 2023.

Allan McGrath
Mayor
23 February 2023

Jasmin Jones
Councillor
23 February 2023

Chris Berry
Chief Executive Officer
23 February 2023

Francesco Rombola
Responsible Accounting Officer
23 February 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management

Statement by Councillors and Management: PLUS PDF inserted here

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Yass Valley Council | Income Statement of water supply business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Income Statement of water supply business activity for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	1,869	1,815
User charges	2,102	2,154
Fees	6	1
Interest and investment income	6	47
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	740	28
Other income	11	17
Total income from continuing operations	4,734	4,062
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	933	721
Borrowing costs	653	678
Materials and services	1,070	1,373
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,021	833
Net loss from the disposal of assets	59	7
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,736	3,612
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	998	450
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	1,052	3,996
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	2,050	4,446
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	2,050	4,446
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(250)	(117)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,800	4,329
Plus accumulated surplus	39,286	36,363
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	250	117
Closing accumulated surplus	41,336	40,809
Return on capital %	2.5%	1.9%
Subsidy from Council	805	1,032
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	1,801	4,329
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(1,052)	(3,387)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	749	942
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	374	471

Yass Valley Council | Income Statement of sewerage business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Income Statement of sewerage business activity for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	2,409	2,370
User charges	33	101
Fees	9	7
Interest and investment income	4	39
Other income	—	15
Total income from continuing operations	2,455	2,532
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	174	363
Borrowing costs	185	194
Materials and services	691	921
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	659	647
Net loss from the disposal of assets	12	—
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,721	2,125
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	734	407
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	29	857
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	763	1,264
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	763	1,264
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(184)	(106)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	579	1,158
Plus accumulated surplus	21,646	20,367
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	184	106
Closing accumulated surplus	22,409	21,631
Return on capital %	2.7%	2.0%
Subsidy from Council	314	498
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	580	1,158
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(29)	(575)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	551	583
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	275	292

Yass Valley Council

Income Statement of Waste services for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 1	2021 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
Annual charges	2,744	2,626
User charges	807	867
Fees	4	1
Interest and investment income	2	12
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	27	28
Other income	376	315
Total income from continuing operations	3,960	3,849
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	1,031	1,032
Borrowing costs	102	148
Materials and services	1,449	1,333
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	93	56
Net loss from the disposal of assets	—	326
Total expenses from continuing operations	2,675	2,895
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	1,285	954
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	—	13
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	1,285	967
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	1,285	967
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(321)	(248)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	964	719
Plus accumulated surplus	1,157	3,462
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	321	248
Closing accumulated surplus	2,442	4,429
Return on capital %	75.5%	71.6%

Yass Valley Council | Income Statement of Caravan park | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Income Statement of Caravan park for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	394	412
Total income from continuing operations	394	412
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	–	1
Materials and services	351	337
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	186	186
Total expenses from continuing operations	537	524
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(143)	(112)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(143)	(112)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(143)	(112)
Surplus (deficit) after tax	(143)	(112)
Plus accumulated surplus	1,497	2,391
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
Closing accumulated surplus	1,354	2,279
Return on capital %	(18.5)%	(11.7)%
Subsidy from Council	171	126

Yass Valley Council | Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,745	4,360
Investments	3,040	3,002
Receivables	708	774
Contract assets and contract cost assets	170	416
Other	—	95
Total current assets	7,663	8,647
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	67,094	59,014
Total non-current assets	67,094	59,014
Total assets	74,757	67,661
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	7	—
Payables	347	335
Borrowings	450	649
Employee benefit provisions	254	186
Total current liabilities	1,058	1,170
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	10,259	10,709
Total non-current liabilities	10,259	10,709
Total liabilities	11,317	11,879
Net assets	63,440	55,782
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	41,336	40,809
Revaluation reserves	22,104	14,973
Total equity	63,440	55,782

Yass Valley Council | Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,222	4,057
Investments	1,026	1,082
Receivables	–	3
Other	–	11
Total current assets	5,248	5,153
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	33,689	30,029
Total non-current assets	33,689	30,029
Total assets	38,937	35,182
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	38	40
Borrowings	232	222
Employee benefit provisions	139	160
Total current liabilities	409	422
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	3,651	3,884
Total non-current liabilities	3,651	3,884
Total liabilities	4,060	4,306
Net assets	34,877	30,876
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	22,409	21,631
Revaluation reserves	12,468	9,245
Total equity	34,877	30,876

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Waste services as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 1	2021 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,013	6,019
Total current assets	4,013	6,019
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,838	1,540
Total non-current assets	1,838	1,540
Total assets	5,851	7,559
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	178	160
Provisions	535	529
Total current liabilities	713	689
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	9	123
Provisions	892	834
Total non-current liabilities	901	957
Total liabilities	1,614	1,646
Net assets	4,237	5,913
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	2,442	4,429
Revaluation reserves	1,795	1,484
Total equity	4,237	5,913

Yass Valley Council | Statement of Financial Position of Caravan park | for the year ended 30 June 2022

Yass Valley Council

Statement of Financial Position of Caravan park as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	2022 Category 2	2021 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	579	1,318
Total current assets	579	1,318
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	775	961
Total non-current assets	775	961
Total assets	1,354	2,279
Net assets	1,354	2,279
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	1,354	2,279
Total equity	1,354	2,279

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Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

These financial statements are SPFS prepared for use by Council and the Office of Local Government. For the purposes of these statements, Council is a non-reporting not-for-profit entity.

The figures presented in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)*, the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (Regulation)* and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The statements are prepared on an accruals basis. They are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, fair value of non-current assets. Certain taxes and other costs, appropriately described, have been imputed for the purposes of the National Competition Policy.

The Statement of Financial Position includes notional assets/liabilities receivable from/payable to Council's general fund. These balances reflect a notional intra-entity funding arrangement with the declared business activities.

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW Government Policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'. *The Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, and returns on investments (rate of return and dividends paid).

Declared business activities

In accordance with Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality, Council has declared that the following are to be considered as business activities:

Category 1

(where gross operating turnover is over \$2 million)

a. Yass Valley Council Waste Service

Comprising the operations, and net assets of Council's Domestic Waste, and Other Waste activities, servicing the local government area.

b. Yass Valley Council Water Supplies

Comprising the operations, and net assets of Council's water supply activities, servicing the towns of Yass, Bowning, Binalong and Murrumbateman.

c. Yass Valley Council Sewerage Service

Comprising the operations, and net assets, of Council's sewerage reticulation and treatment activities servicing the town of Yass and most recently expanded to include the town of Murrumbateman.

Category 2

(where gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million)

a. Yass Valley Council Caravan Park

Comprising the operations and net assets of Council's Caravan Park, servicing the town of Yass.

Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements.

For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – **25.0%** (2021: 26.0%)

Land tax – the first \$822,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$822,000 up to \$5,026,000 the rate is **\$100 + 1.6%**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$5,026,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

Payroll tax – **4.85%** (2021:4.85%) on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

In accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Water guidelines, a payment for the amount calculated as the annual tax equivalent charges (excluding income tax) must be paid from water supply and sewerage business activities.

The payment of taxation equivalent charges, referred to in the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to the DoI – Water guidelines is not a prerequisite for the payment of the tax equivalent charges, however the payment must not exceed \$3 per assessment.

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities.

Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested.

Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 25.0% (2021:26.0%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain/ (loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved.

Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of Council. Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS.

The rate applied of 25.0% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges for all Category 1 businesses has been applied to all assets owned, or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that Council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors. In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(i) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where Council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations. The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statements of business activities.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

The NCP policy statement requires that councils with Category 1 businesses 'would be expected to generate a return on capital funds employed that is comparable to rates of return for private businesses operating in a similar field'.

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies. The rate of return is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 3.66% at 30/6/22.

(iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself (as owner of a range of businesses) or to any external entities.

Local government water supply and sewerage businesses are permitted to pay an annual dividend from its water supply or sewerage business surplus.

Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the Department of Industry – Water guidelines and must not exceed:

- 50% of this surplus in any one year, or
- the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2022 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines, a Dividend Payment form, Statement of Compliance, Unqualified Independent Financial Audit Report and Compliance Audit Report are required to be submitted to the Department of Industry – Water.

Yass Valley Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements

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Yass Valley Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES
for the year ended 30 June 2022

"A diverse rural region that provides lifestyle, business and recreation choices, while sustaining our environment, history and community"



Yass Valley Council

Special Schedules
for the year ended 30 June 2022

Contents	Page
Special Schedules:	
Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022	5

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Yass Valley Council

Permissible income for general rates

\$ '000	Notes	Calculation 2021/22	Calculation 2022/23
Notional general income calculation ¹			
Last year notional general income yield	a	11,285	11,676
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	125	149
Notional general income	c = a + b	11,410	11,825
Permissible income calculation			
Rate peg percentage	e	2.00%	2.30%
Plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	228	272
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	11,638	12,097
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	20	(2)
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	—	(16)
Sub-total	n = (l + m)	20	(18)
Total permissible income	o = k + n	11,658	12,079
Less notional general income yield	p	11,676	12,081
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	(17)	(2)
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed ⁴	r	16	1
Carry forward to next year ⁶	t = q + r - s	(1)	(1)

Notes

- (1) The notional general income will not reconcile with rate income in the financial statements in the corresponding year. The statements are reported on an accrual accounting basis which include amounts that relate to prior years' rates income.
- (2) Adjustments account for changes in the number of assessments and any increase or decrease in land value occurring during the year. The adjustments are called 'supplementary valuations' as defined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1916 (NSW)*.
- (4) Valuation objections are unexpected changes in land values as a result of land owners successfully objecting to the land value issued by the Valuer General. Councils can claim the value of the income lost due to valuation objections in any single year.
- (6) Carry-forward amounts which are in excess (an amount that exceeds the permissible income) require Ministerial approval by order published in the *NSW Government Gazette* in accordance with section 512 of the Act. The OLG will extract these amounts from Council's Permissible income for general rates Statement in the financial data return (FDR) to administer this process.

Permissible income for general rates

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Yass Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a	2021/22 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Buildings	Buildings – non-specialised	–	–	90	90	3,515	5,715	30.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Buildings – specialised	–	–	207	207	13,303	33,586	15.0%	10.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	–	–	297	297	16,079	39,301	17.2%	8.5%	74.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other structures	Other structures	–	–	–	–	396	1,118	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	–	–	–	–	396	1,118	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Roads	Sealed roads	1,600	1,600	753	753	136,389	159,918	24.0%	57.0%	18.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Unsealed roads	6,035	6,035	1,659	834	11,073	30,383	29.0%	10.0%	3.0%	6.0%	52.0%
	Bridges	500	500	17	17	18,487	39,375	29.0%	4.0%	67.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Footpaths	–	–	9	9	5,852	7,137	57.0%	33.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bulk earthworks	–	–	–	–	82,114	79,429	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Culverts	1,500	1,500	–	–	13,047	22,386	9.0%	38.0%	46.0%	7.0%	0.0%
	Kerbs	66	66	–	–	4,008	6,141	26.0%	42.0%	24.0%	8.0%	0.0%
	Roundabouts	–	–	–	–	1,634	1,998	70.0%	26.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Traffic Islands	–	–	–	–	278	436	36.0%	30.0%	34.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ancillary Assets	–	–	–	–	993	1,053	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	9,701	9,701	2,438	1,613	276,801	348,256	42.6%	31.5%	19.8%	1.6%	4.5%
Water supply network	Water supply network	–	–	492	492	61,781	97,841	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	–	–	492	492	61,781	97,841	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	–	–	202	202	29,792	48,089	45.0%	44.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	–	–	202	202	29,792	48,089	45.0%	44.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	170	170	16	16	15,767	19,505	28.0%	54.0%	17.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	170	170	16	16	15,153	19,505	28.0%	54.0%	17.0%	1.0%	0.0%

Yass Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022 (continued)

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2021/22 Required maintenance ^a	2021/22 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	1	2	3	4	5
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	—	—	106	106	1,924	3,226	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Parks and Gardens	—	—	205	205	8,710	9,823	14.0%	68.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sub-total	—	—	311	311	10,634	13,049	10.5%	51.2%	38.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total – all assets		9,871	9,871	3,756	2,931	410,636	567,159	46.2%	29.4%	20.7%	1.0%	2.8%

(a) Required maintenance is the amount identified in Council's asset management plans.

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

#	Condition	Integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) description
1	Excellent/very good	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

Yass Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *

\$ '000	Amounts 2022	Indicator 2022	Indicators 2021 2020		Benchmark
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio					
Asset renewals ¹	23,561	343.15%	239.04%	112.57%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,866				
Infrastructure backlog ratio					
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	9,871	2.33%	1.23%	0.56%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	423,722				
Asset maintenance ratio					
Actual asset maintenance	2,931	78.04%	100.33%	100.00%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	3,756				
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level					
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	9,871	1.74%	0.86%	0.39%	
Gross replacement cost	567,159				

(*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

Yass Valley Council

Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022

Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio							
Asset renewals ¹	412.38%	232.63%	34.38%	438.18%	276.78%	37.87%	>= 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment							
Infrastructure backlog ratio							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	2.97%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets							
Asset maintenance ratio							
Actual asset maintenance	73.06%	100.38%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance							
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level							
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	2.34%	1.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Gross replacement cost							

(1) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

6.13 Investments and Borrowings Report - December 2022 and January 2023
Attachment A December 2022 Investments Report

a) Council Investments as at 31 December 2022

Investment Type	Market Value \$	Credit rating	Date Lodged	Maturity date	Term (Days)	Rate
Cash Working Accounts						
NAB Working Account ¹	3,672,846.66	AA-	n/a	n/a	at call	2.35%
Tcorp Strategic Cash Facility ²	4,909,864.13	AAA	n/a	n/a	3 day call	3.78%
	8,582,710.79					
AMP	500,000.00	BBB	14/12/22	21/06/23	189	4.30%
AMP	1,500,000.00	BBB	12/12/22	14/06/23	184	4.30%
AMP	1,500,000.00	BBB	14/12/22	14/06/23	182	4.30%
AMP	2,000,000.00	BBB	31/10/22	03/05/23	184	4.40%
AMP	2,000,000.00	BBB	05/07/22	11/01/23	190	3.10%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	23/11/22	26/04/23	154	3.97%
CBA	1,000,000.00	AA-	12/12/22	12/04/23	121	3.92%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	30/11/22	29/03/23	119	3.82%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	13/09/22	15/03/23	183	3.74%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	14/12/22	15/03/23	91	3.91%
MyState	1,500,000.00	Not rated	10/03/22	10/03/23	365	1.05%
BOQ	1,400,000.00	BBB+	31/03/22	24/02/23	330	1.25%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	03/11/22	08/02/23	97	3.70%
CBA	2,000,000.00	AA-	07/02/22	07/02/23	365	0.76%
CBA	2,100,000.00	AA-	26/04/22	27/01/23	276	2.12%
AMP	1,000,000.00	BBB	29/07/22	27/01/23	182	3.50%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	29/07/22	25/01/23	180	3.20%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	25/10/22	25/01/23	92	3.55%
Term Deposits < 12 Months						
	25,500,000.00					
Total Short Term	34,082,710.79					
Investment Property						
Hawthorn - Current Fair Value	6,688,000.00	Revalued 30 June 2022 as part of financial Statements				

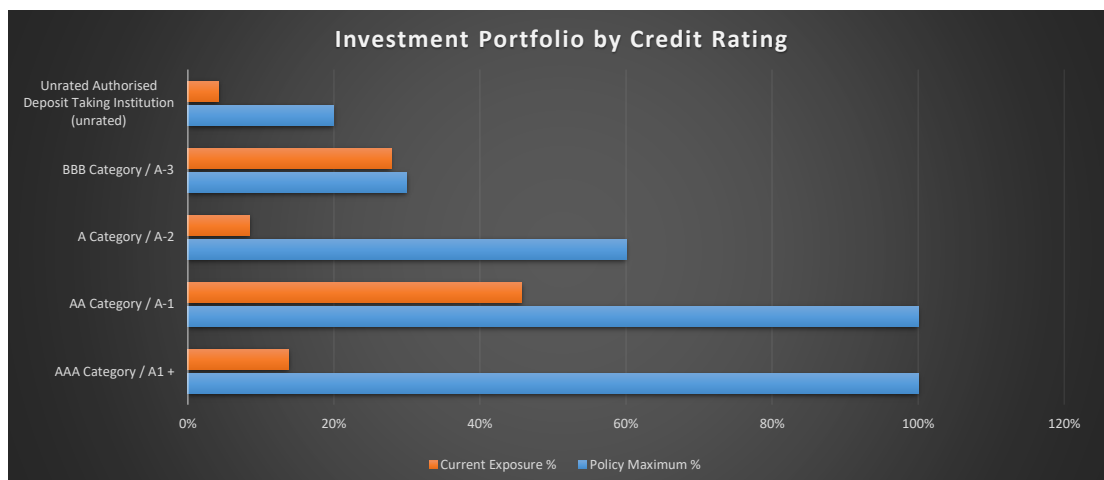
1. The NAB account balance shown above includes deposits at month end not processed to Council's financial system and excludes cheques that have not been presented.

2. Tcorp Strategic Cash Facility is an allowable investment under the Ministerial Order. The % interest rate is an annualised rate.

It changed from a monthly rate to an annualised rate in October 2022

b) Investment Exposure by Credit Rating Type

S&P Long Term / Short Term Credit Rating	Policy Maximum %	Current Exposure %	Current Investment \$
AAA Category / A1 +	100%	13.8%	4,909,864.13
AA Category / A-1	100%	45.7%	16,272,846.66
A Category / A-2	60%	8.4%	3,000,000.00
BBB Category / A-3	30%	27.8%	9,900,000.00
Unrated Authorised Deposit Taking Institution (unrated)	20%	4.2%	1,500,000.00
		100.0%	35,582,710.79



6.13 Investments and Borrowings Report - December 2022 and January 2023
Attachment A December 2022 Investments Report

c) Exposure to a Single Institution

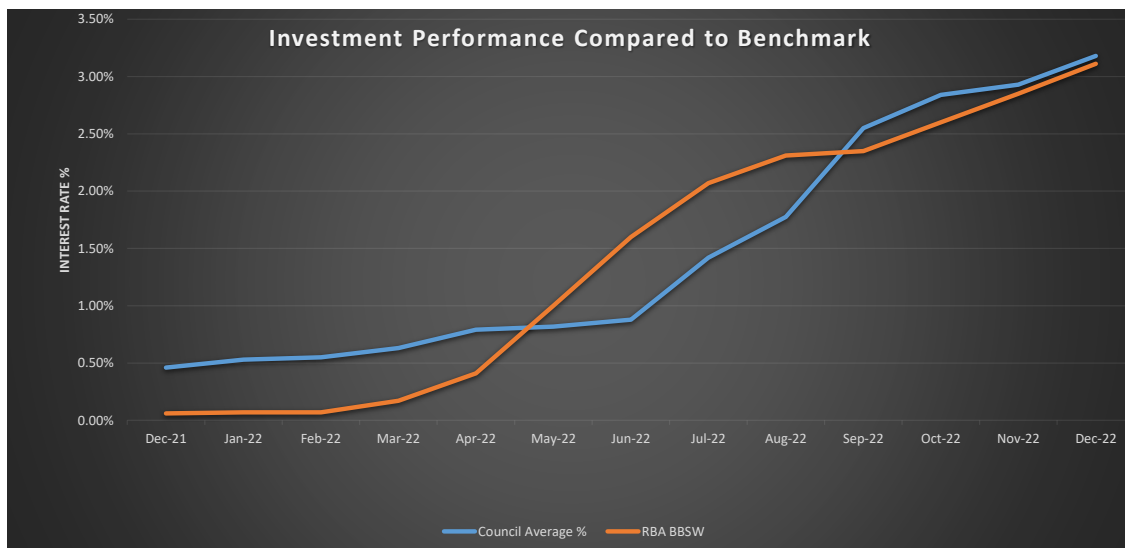
Institution	S&P Rating	Policy Maximum %	Current Exposure %	Current Investment \$
NAB	AA-	50%	43.05%	14,672,846.66
CBA	AA-	30%	7.34%	2,500,000.00
Macquarie	A+	30%	13.20%	4,500,000.00
BOQ	BBB+	30%	4.40%	1,500,000.00
MyState	Not rated	10%	5.87%	2,000,000.00
AMP	BBB	30%	11.74%	4,000,000.00
TCorp	Unrated	30%	14.41%	4,909,864.13
			100.00%	34,082,710.79

d) Investment Portfolio Performance

UBS 90 day bank bill index

Investment Performance vs Benchmark

	Investment Portfolio return (%pa)	Benchmark: BBSW 90 day Bank Bill Index (source RBA)
1 month average	3.18%	3.11%
3 month average	2.98%	2.85%
6 month average	2.45%	2.55%
12 month average	1.49%	1.44%



6.13 Investments and Borrowings Report - December 2022 and January 2023
Attachment B January 2023 Investments report

a) Council Investments as at 31 January 2022

Investment Type	Market Value \$	Credit rating	Date Lodged	Maturity date	Term (Days)	Rate
Cash Working Accounts						
NAB Working Account ¹	3,668,066.33	AA-	n/a	n/a	at call	2.35%
Tcorp Strategic Cash Facility ²	4,930,974.51	AAA	n/a	n/a	3 day call	5.16%
	8,599,040.84					
CBA	2,000,000.00	AA-	07/02/22	07/02/23	365	0.76%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	03/11/22	08/02/23	97	3.70%
BOQ	1,400,000.00	BBB+	31/03/22	24/02/23	330	1.25%
MyState	1,500,000.00	Not rated	10/03/22	10/03/23	365	1.05%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	13/09/22	15/03/23	183	3.74%
Macquarie	1,000,000.00	A+	14/12/22	15/03/23	91	3.91%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	30/11/22	29/03/23	119	3.82%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	04/01/23	05/04/23	91	3.96%
CBA	1,000,000.00	AA-	12/12/22	12/04/23	121	3.92%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	23/11/22	26/04/23	154	3.97%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	31/01/23	03/05/23	92	4.01%
AMP	2,000,000.00	BBB	31/10/22	03/05/23	184	4.40%
AMP	1,500,000.00	BBB	12/12/22	14/06/23	184	4.30%
AMP	1,500,000.00	BBB	14/12/22	14/06/23	182	4.30%
AMP	500,000.00	BBB	14/12/22	21/06/23	189	4.30%
AMP	1,000,000.00	BBB	11/01/23	12/07/23	182	4.50%
Great Southern Bank	1,000,000.00	NR	31/01/23	02/08/23	183	4.45%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	25/01/23	10/05/23	105	4.00%
NAB	1,500,000.00	AA-	25/01/23	24/05/23	119	4.05%
Term Deposits < 12 Months						
	25,400,000.00					
Total Short Term	33,999,040.84					
Investment Property						
Hawthorn - Current Fair Value	6,688,000.00	Revalued 30 June 2022 as part of financial Statements				

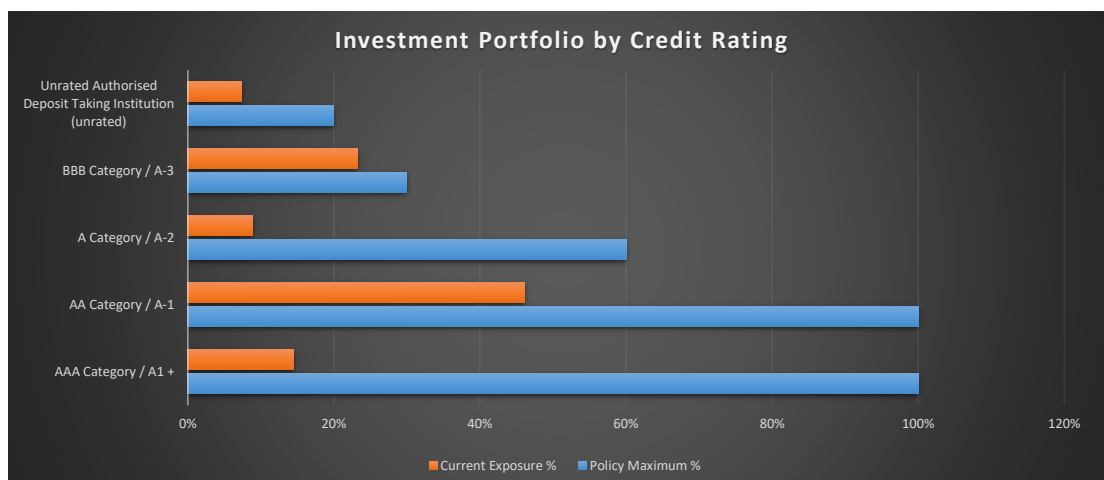
1. The NAB account balance shown above includes deposits at month end not processed to Council's financial system and excludes cheques that have not been presented.

2. Tcorp Strategic Cash Facility is an allowable investment under the Ministerial Order. The % interest rate is an annualised rate.

It changed from a monthly rate to an annualised rate in October 2022

b) Investment Exposure by Credit Rating Type

S&P Long Term / Short Term Credit Rating	Policy Maximum %	Current Exposure %	Current Investment \$
AAA Category / A1 +	100%	14.5%	4,930,974.51
AA Category / A-1	100%	46.1%	15,668,066.33
A Category / A-2	60%	8.8%	3,000,000.00
BBB Category / A-3	30%	23.2%	7,900,000.00
Unrated Authorised Deposit Taking Institution (unrated)	20%	7.4%	2,500,000.00
		100%	33,999,040.84



6.13 Investments and Borrowings Report - December 2022 and January 2023
Attachment B January 2023 Investments report

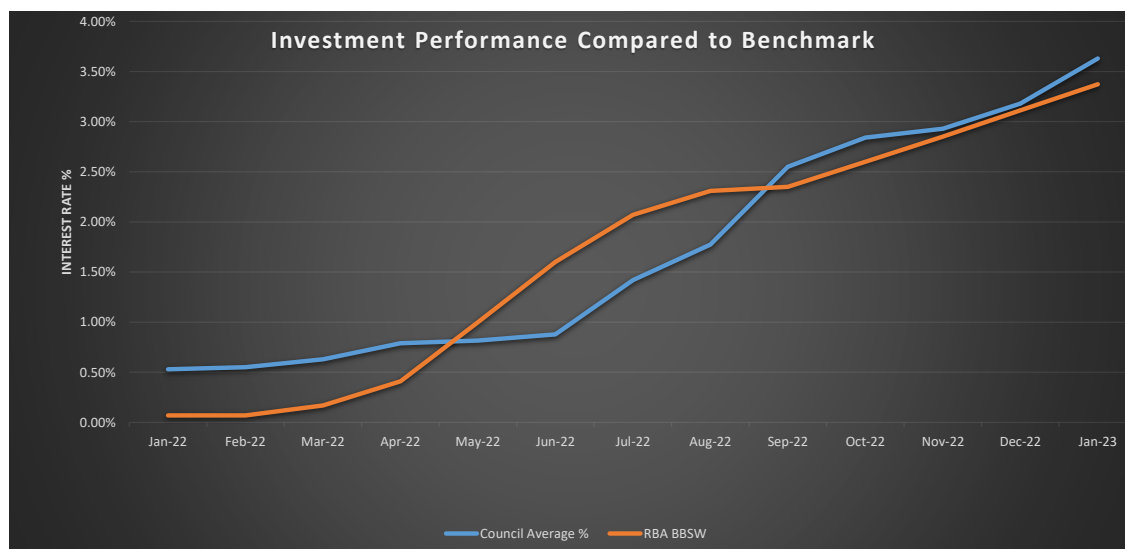
c) Exposure to a Single Institution

Institution	S&P Rating	Policy Maximum %	Current Exposure %	Current Investment \$
NAB	AA-	50%	37.26%	12,668,066.33
CBA	AA-	50%	8.82%	3,000,000.00
Macquarie	A+	30%	8.82%	3,000,000.00
BOQ	BBB+	30%	4.12%	1,400,000.00
MyState	Not rated	10%	4.41%	1,500,000.00
AMP	BBB	30%	19.12%	6,500,000.00
Great Southern Bank	Unrated	10%	2.94%	1,000,000.00
TCorp	Unrated	30%	14.50%	4,930,974.51
			100.00%	33,999,040.84

d) Investment Portfolio Performance

Investment Performance vs Benchmark

	Investment Portfolio return (%pa)	Benchmark: BBSW 90 day Bank Bill Index (source RBA)
1 month average	3.63%	3.37%
3 month average	3.25%	3.11%
6 month average	1.37%	1.23%
12 month average	2.82%	2.77%



Attachment A

Performance Reporting July to December 2022

Access to Information

Information can be found by reading the meeting agenda papers, subscribing to the online newsletter, checking out our website and Facebook pages or by visiting Council's administration office in Yass.

How to contact us

In person:

Yass Valley Council
209 Comur Street
YASS NSW 2582

Monday to Friday, 9.00am to 4.30pm

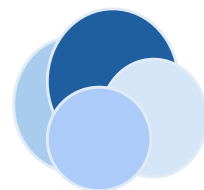
Phone 02 6226 1477 (9.00am – 5.00pm)

After Hours 02 6226 1477

Mail PO Box 6, YASS NSW 2582

Email council@yass.nsw.gov.au

Website www.yassvalley.nsw.gov.au



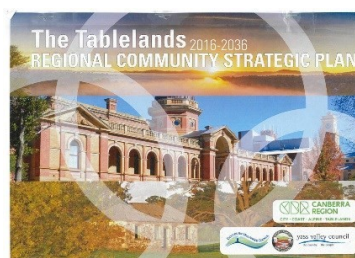
Introduction

This Delivery Program progress report forms part of Yass Valley Council's implementation of the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) Framework.

Council's use of this framework complies with the *Local government Act* 1993. Specifically:

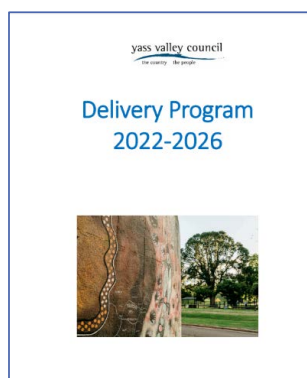
The Tablelands Regional Community Strategic Plan 2016 – 2036

- Sets out our community's goals and aspirations
- Outlines the strategies and objectives to achieve these goals and aspirations
- Contains measures to check progress
- Is used by Yass Valley, Goulburn Mulwaree, and Upper Lachlan Councils



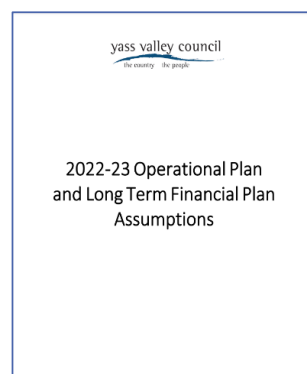
Delivery Program 2022-2026

- Details Council commitments and priorities during its four-year term
- Contains actions to achieve the objectives set out in the Community Strategic Plan for the Yass Valley community



Operational Plan 2022-2023

- Details of activities Council will undertake during the financial year to implement the Delivery Program
- It includes the annual budget adopted by Council, Statement of Revenue Policy, and the annual Fees and Charges for Council's services.

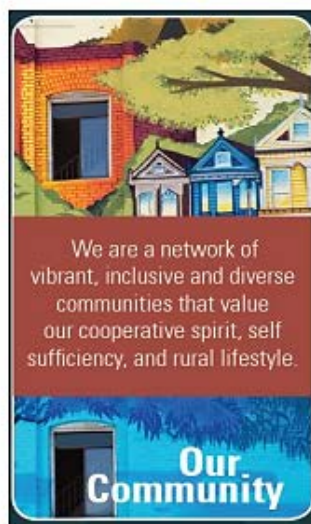
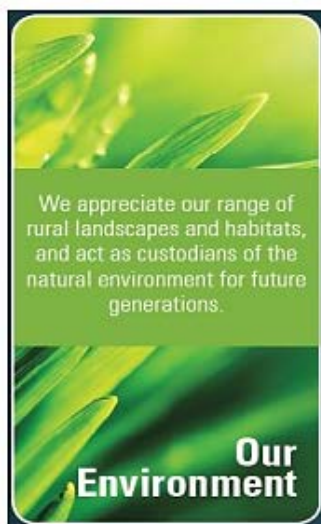


Overview

We are pleased to report progress on Yass Valley Council's four-year Delivery Program for the period July to December 2022.






The actions in Council's Delivery Program sets out what will be done to meet the objectives of our long-term Regional Community Strategic Plan (The Tablelands Regional Community Strategic Plan 2016 - 2036).

We have set out this plan along the 5 strategic pillars so that the links to the Regional CSP are easily identified and we have developed measures to demonstrate how we are progressing towards these goals.












Progress Summary

This report reflects our six-month progress against the performance indicators in the Delivery Program. The following rating scale is used to ensure consistency and transparency when assessing the status of each indicator. Performance indicators in this document are actions prescribed in our Operational Plan as their completion furthers the Delivery Program outcomes.


Symbol	Descriptor
	Complete
	On Plan
	Not Commenced
	Behind
	Urgent Action Needed/Stopped

Corporate & Community

Economic Development		
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Provide funding for NBN business services	✓	Council provided a \$90,000 contribution to the NBN Business Fibre program that has 'gone live'. The formal announcement will take place on 1 Nov 2022 as part of Small Business Month launch.
Work with neighbouring Councils on connectivity support	🕒	This group has stalled due to COVID and staff shortages at several of the Councils. It is hoped it will be able to be reinvigorated in 2023.
Work collaboratively and regionally under the CRJO to encourage growth and development to the region	✓	Staff continue to work collaboratively with CRJO Councils in relation to tourism and economic development projects.
Work with Yass Valley Business Chamber to connect with industry	✓	Council's Acting Manager Economic Development led a very successful Small Business Month Program in conjunction with the Yass Valley Business Chamber. The program saw 11 successful events held across the Yass Valley, with over 90 participants attending.
Work with Destination Southern NSW to deliver tourism business development initiatives for the Yass Valley	✓	Yass Valley hosted a successful Visit Canberra staff to show them the Yass Valley Region to aid in promotion – this was coordinated by DSNSW.
Develop & redesign the Yass Valley Shop Local Card	✓	Over 300 'Shop Yass Valley' gift cards have been activated and are in circulation, with the official launch of the Program held during Small Business Month Wrap Up Event. Cards are available for purchase from the Visitor Information Centre, Council's Administration Office, and the Yass Valley Library.
Promotional campaigns with reach to State and National areas, such as tv and radio promos	✓	The Spring campaign continued in Nov 2022. Marketing was live on multiple platforms (print, digital and audio).


Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Creation of new Yass Valley Economic Development Strategy		Under development
Prioritise key projects in partnership with the Economic Development Committee		Under development
Council's priorities are considered as part of the development of updates to the Regional Economic Development Strategy		Draft Regional Economic Development Strategy was finalised, with final version due in the new year.
Actively promote Yass Valley as a destination of choice		Promotion through partnership with Australian Women's Weekly segment the is due to be presented in Dec 2022.
Create & publish Yass Valley Destination guide and Z-Card to promote Yass Valley		Destination Guides have been developed and distributed during November to: AVIC – 420; Industry – 660; YVIC – 480. 75 Z-Cards were distributed to industry.
Develop new Yass Valley Region villages touring itineraries and inter-region itineraries		Work underway with the Southern Tablelands & Destination NSW to develop regional trails throughout the Yass Valley as a part of Alpaca Maps digital mapping platform. Awaiting finalisation of the acquittal of the Bushfire funding before we can finalise these trails.
Develop new engaging multi-media content for media platforms and larger scale promotional advertising		Visit Yass Valley has adopted the new Australian Visitors App. The follow are some stats for November. Name search: 34, Profile views: 60, User leads: 64, Profiles: 1
Continue to implement the strategic priorities of the Southern Tablelands Tourism Destination Development Plan and Southern Tablelands Brand Strategy and Destination Southern NSW Destination Management Plan		Ongoing
Continue to implement online social media strategy and website strategy to encourage visitation		Website page views during Nov 2022 were 31,028 with 9,191 sessions and 3,513 users from Sydney.



Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Increase local range of retail products and souvenirs at the Information Centre and develop e-commerce facility	✓	Staff have increased stock at the YVIC in preparation for Shop Local Christmas program.
Adopt the Yass Valley Destination Action Plan 2020 to 2025	🕒	Ongoing
Seek opportunities to promote healthy and sustainable environments through tourism channels and distribute with industry	🕒	Under development
Identify and prioritise tourism development opportunities for industry	✓	Completed under the NSW Small Business Month events for Yass Valley businesses & Canberra Region Tourism Award support.
Identify opportunities to bid for regional, state and national events that deliver significant economic outcomes for the community	✓	The Reconnect Community Program will deliver economic outcomes for local businesses
Operate the Yass Valley Information Centre – providing high level visitor services seven days per week	✓	1,105 customers through the door during November
Develop and action a strategic plan for the Yass Visitor Information Centre improvements	🕒	Ongoing
Coordinate and deliver signage updates for the region on tourism offerings	✓	Ongoing
Assist in the coordination and delivery of wayfinding upgrades for the Canberra Wine District	✓	Ongoing
Undertake an assessment of impediments and opportunities facing the agriculture industry	🕒	Ongoing
Work with Destination Southern NSW to identify ways to support the redevelopment of agriculture businesses into agritourism opportunities	🕒	Ongoing

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Develop and promote YV's economic and employment opportunities for small businesses	✓	This is part of the month-long program developed for Small Business Month in Nov 2022.
Work with local business networks to provide training and resource support to develop and promote Yass Valley as an accessible business community	✓	Completed under the NSW Small Business Month events for Yass Valley businesses
Develop a heritage trail throughout the Yass Valley	✓	In development as a part of the Alpaca Maps project with DSNSW
Develop a new residents information pack		Ongoing
Community		
Provide and improve existing community programs to support mental wellbeing, social opportunities, and lifelong learning	✓	Ongoing
Support community groups with mental health wellbeing events and activities	✓	Ongoing
Support given to organisations who assist vulnerable members of our community	✓	Ongoing
Advocate and support community and sporting groups to improve services they provide for physical and mental health wellbeing	✓	Ongoing
Develop program for youth social activities with other youth providers	✓	The Spring Break Program was a success with a variety of social activities for youth. Activities include various providers and small businesses within the Yass Valley. The Summer program is being developed.

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Assist community with events or activities that celebrate identity, heritage, and culture	✓	Council has been successful in obtaining \$301,708 of Reconnecting Community grant funding from the NSW Government to assist community groups to hold various events and activities over the next 6 months. These activities include: Yass Valley (YV) Arts Trail; Alive in the Park event; YV Archery Festival Binalong; YV Vintage Car & Bike Show; Skateboarding Workshop; Murrumbateman Field Days Rural Talk tent; YV Fishing Competition (Wee Jasper); Village Outdoor Movies; Sutton Village Country Markets; Yass Community Carols; Gundaroo Community Festival and Christmas Markets; YV Senior Festival; Inflatable Pool Parties (Yass and Binalong); Irish & Celtic Community Markets & Performances; Aboriginal Scar Tree Official Opening; and an Events Coordinator.
Support Southern Tablelands Arts (STA) activities and events	✓	STA is involved in activities and events throughout the Yass Valley, the most recent include the Glass Box Gallery and participation in the School Holiday Programs
Assistance provided to community groups for arts and culture activities or events	✓	The School Holiday programs include arts and culture activities and events
Development of Community Services Directory	🕒	Under development
Active Aboriginal Committee	✓	The Aboriginal Consultative Committee is now active.
NAIDOC Week celebrations	✓	Discussions are planned at the upcoming Aboriginal Advisory Consultative Committee meeting.
Participation in community events	✓	This is ongoing with the most recent being the Spring School Holiday events and Reconnect programs. The Gundaroo Christmas Festival was held in Nov 2022.












Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Community participation in CRJO Resilience Blueprint workshops	✓	Staff, community members and Councillors were all involved in the development of the CRJO Resilience Blueprint. The next community workshop is planned for early 2023.
Participate in community, sporting, business, and charity groups to understand community needs	✓	Ongoing
Library		
Maintain and improve access to information and lifelong learning	✓	Library staff have been involved in relevant library conferences to improve their knowledge and access to information.
Plan for a new library space that reflects the growing community needs	✓	Discussions were held as part of the designing phase of this program.
Coordinate and deliver events to enhance the cultural life of residents and promote the region	✓	Preschool Storytime and Lego Club continue with a great turnout for each event. The Spring School Holiday events were fully booked.
Advocate for the education and training needs of the young people in the Yass Valley	✓	A new HSC4ME app is currently being organised for the students. This will allow support with a large portion of subjects including practice texts.
Support community groups to apply for grants for renewal, upgrades, and new infrastructure	✓	Council's Director Corporate & Community has had several discussions with community groups and individuals regarding funding opportunities during November.
Promote 'having your say' when opportunities are identified by staff and Councillors	✓	Ongoing
Increased regular participation in all community areas of the Yass Valley	✓	All the community programs have activities held in community areas within the Yass Valley regularly. Staff also regularly attend community Progress Association meetings.










Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Finance		
Actively manage investments	✓	Ongoing. Investments are reviewed in accordance with Council policies and procedures.
Abide by Accounting Standards and OLG accounts regulations	✓	Ongoing. A review is undertaken via the audit reviews, both ARIC and year end external statutory Audit.
Actively review Fees & Charges	✓	Ongoing. Fees and charges are formally reviewed and set annually as part of the Integrating Planning & Reporting and budget processes. They are continuously monitored throughout the year for changes to legislated pricing changes and updated accordingly.
Ensure rating is calculated and included as subdivisions are put online	✓	Rates are set on an annual basis and part year rates are levied as a result of the registration of subdivisions.
Communications and Media		
Accessible website and social media platforms		A new website is being built through external provider. Staff have started training on the administration of the new website and there are content workshops planned for Feb 2023.
Increase promotion of community input when items are out for public comment and submissions	✓	Ongoing
Governance		
Decisions made in accordance with LG Act and Regulations	✓	The implementation of a new delegation's system in Nov 2022 will contribute to ensuring Council staff are aware of, and accountable for, the decisions made and the actions they take.









Statutory Reporting		2021/22 Annual Report is being prepared for the Dec 2022 Council Meeting.
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Other		
Functional Cyber Security Exercise		A functional cyber security exercise arranged by Cyber Security NSW was recently undertaken by staff. Recommendations from the exercise have been noted and will form part of a Cyber Security Strategy which is being developed.











Planning & Environment



Strategic Planning		
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Bookham Masterplan	✓	Adopted at Sept 2022 Council Meeting. Final design report being prepared with indicative costings.
Wee Jasper Masterplan	✓	Adopted at Oct 2022 Council Meeting. Final design report being prepared with indicative costings.
Binalong Masterplan	📅	Will commence 2023.
Bowling Masterplan	📅	Will commence 2023.
Complete analysis of land suitable for small scale service industrial uses with the review of the Settlement Strategy	📅	
Riverbank Flora and Fauna Management Plan	🕒	Project placed on hold until late 2023. Survey work proposed to commence Spring 2023.
Co-ordinate Clean Up Australia Day activities	📅	Next Clean Up Australia Day Mar 2023.
Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements Framework	🕒	Project placed on hold until late 2023.
Submit monthly data on Yass River measuring regional water quality for the Waterwatch Program	✓	Data submitted for Nov 2022.
Heritage Advisory Service	✓	Heritage Advisory available one day per month

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Local Heritage Fund		Offers made. One project completed, others underway.
Publish #SustainabilitySunday on Council's social media platform		Additional posts placed on hold until late 2023.
Climate Change and Natural Disaster Action Plan		
Complete three in school workshops on waste reduction		
Yass Valley Eco Champs Program		Additional posts placed on hold until late 2023.
Comprehensive Development Control Plan		Awaiting completion of the Engineering Design Standards for inclusion in the DCP.
Planning Proposal – flood planning controls for the <i>Yass Local Environmental Plan 2013</i>		Not yet commenced. Flood Risk Management Plans adopted at Jul 2021 Council Meeting.
North Murrumbateman strategic planning program		Awaiting project management resourcing to be finalised. Funding has been applied for under the NSW Regional Housing Strategic Planning Fund.
Engineering Design Standards Manual		Consultant engaged. Work has commenced
Yass Valley Open Space Strategy		Draft strategy being presented to committee members 7 Dec 2022 for review.
Yass Main Street Masterplan		Adopted Dec 2022 Council Meeting. Final design report being prepared with indicative costings.










Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Yass Valley Active Transport Strategy		Grant application submitted to fund study. Awaiting outcome
Murrumbateman Recreation Ground Plan of Management		Preparation of draft Plan has commenced while awaiting advice that additional purpose of public recreation is added
MECCA Crown Land management		MECCA have advised in writing they will take over as CLM. No Plan of Management is required to be prepared.
10.7 certificates automation project		Finalised.
Biodiversity assessment on Box Gum Woodland at Mullion Recreation Ground		Survey undertaken. Results assessed through the BAM (Biodiversity Assessment Method) Calculator – site/area of biodiversity values is too small to be financially viable as a stewardship site.
Housing Strategy		Submissions received for Draft Yass Valley Housing Issues Paper reviewed. Draft will be updated with new statistics from 2021 Census release.
Planning Proposal Cusack Place, Yass		Submissions from adjoining landowners and State Agencies being reviewed.
Planning Proposal – Reclassification- 63 Discovery Drive, Yass		Exhibition finished. Public Hearing scheduled 29 Nov 2022. Report on outcomes to Dec 2022 Council meeting.
Crown Lands Plans of Management		Victoria Park POM – on exhibition until Jan 2023.

Environmental Services		
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Increase registration of companion animals		Ongoing social media posts to increase awareness for residents of the need to register companion animals – increase in checks on properties which are the subject of complaints for companion animals ownership
Provide free microchipping of companion animals at selected community events		Arrangement made for microchipping to be conducted at SELEX for dogs working at the site. Further outreach to landholders through NSW Farmers for dogs to be chipped
Implement the Scores on Doors Program for food premises		Program implemented during Sept 2022 – food premises advised and media campaign in place. Initial take up by businesses has been slow
Adoption of the model Contaminated Land Management Policy		Draft received – for further discussion internally before it is referred to Council for consideration
Quarterly meetings of the Weed Advisory Group		Email updates have been provided to the group on the progress of weed issues – latest update during Nov 2022 advising of woody weed spray program commencing and trials with drones to combat weeds in difficult terrain
Priority weed spraying in road reserves as per annual program		Schedule organised. Three quotations (all accepted) for the provision of service by contractors. Spraying has commenced for woody weeds (Blackberry and St Johns Wart)
Priority weed spraying on Crown Lands (CRIF funded work)		Locations selected – work is seasonally dependent and scheduled for late spring/early summer. Contractors advised this is a priority for the spraying program.
High risk pathways inspection for priority weeds		Locations identified – underway with 15 sites inspected – to be continued in Dec 2022 Property Inspections – 11 conducted for the month (limited by weather and access)







Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Weed awareness posts on social media (26 posts annually)		Regular posts on social media 6 this month (16 for F/Y). All posts also forwarded to Yass Area Landcare to post on their pages (14 different weed types including priority weeds)
Attend events (eg field days, markets etc) providing education on priority weed identification and management		Attended four events, including Gundaroo Markets. Positive feedback from attendees on YVC Biosecurity Weeds role. Trial of drone spraying being conducted (landholders attending) in December
Food inspection program (100 inspections of high and medium premises)		15 inspections conducted (51 for F/Y) and 13 new food businesses registered (39 for F/Y)
On site sewage management inspection program (100 inspections of high and medium risk systems)		4 conducted (41 for F/Y)
Caravan park inspection program		Nil conducted (9 for F/Y)
Regulated premises (skin penetration and mortuary) inspection program		5 conducted (7 for F/Y)
Develop inspection protocol with NSW Health for inspection of public swimming pools		Ongoing Sampling for E Coli commenced on public pools
Underground petroleum storage systems inspection program		Ongoing– 1 inspection conducted this F/Y
Review of Enforcement Policy and compliance framework		Draft of policy circulated for comment
Designs for a new companion animals' facility		Ongoing discussion with provider - draft plans received










Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Develop solutions for unauthorised filling in rural areas in consultation with the NSW EPA and ACT EPA through the Cross Border Illegal Waste Dumping Committee		A draft MOU for cooperation between surrounding LGAs has been circulated. A strategy document is being prepared on dealing with material – predominately from the ACT. Ongoing liaison with LGA's in relation to current investigations. Meeting with all agencies conducted Nov 2022
Monthly reporting on compliance activities (reporting includes companion animals, development/environmental issues and general compliance matters)		Undertaken regularly










Infrastructure & Assets

Engineering Services		
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Road Upgrade Projects		
Shingle Hill Way Bridge Replacement		Preliminary construction activities commenced. Abutments completed. Piling completed and abutments commenced. Bridge components installed.
Bango Bridge		Tender awarded. Design Work complete. Construction preliminaries commenced. Bridge components under construction
Back Creek Road 5km sealing		Tree clearing complete. Survey, geotechnical, and design underway. Contract awarded.
Back Creek Road Bridge Upgrade		Survey and Geotechnical works under way, planning procurement
Nanima Road Bridge Upgrade		Contractor appointed. Design work to commenced
Greenwood Road Bridges (x2) Upgrade		Survey and Geotechnical works under way, planning procurement
Road Renewal Projects		
Hillview Drive rehabilitation		On schedule allowing for rain delays
Wee Jasper Road Stage 1 rehabilitation		Complete
Wee Jasper Road Stage 2 rehabilitation		Contract Awarded.









Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Murrumbateman Road safety upgrades	✓	Complete
Morton Avenue Rehabilitation	⚠	Behind schedule, nearing completion. Significant issues with this project due to wet weather and ground water. Finalisation of work proceeding
Road Safety Projects		
Traffic facilities - Yass Public School	✓	Works Completed.
Lot Street, Gundaroo - Pedestrian Refuge	✓	Works completed
Mulligans Flat Safety Upgrades	✓	Work completed
Other Projects		
Rossi Street, Mt Carmel - Upgrade existing children's crossing	✓	Works completed
Laidlaw Street, Yass - Bus Stop & Carpark safety upgrades	✓	Works completed
Grand Junction Road, Berinba - Shared Path & pedestrian facility at intersection	✓	Works completed
Winery Trail Stage 1	✓	Stage 1 Complete
Construction of Shared Paths	✓	Completed.



Roads Delivery		
Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Local Roads		
Unsealed Roads Re-sheeting – 2022 Program		On hold until flood damage is repaired and resources become available
Unsealed Roads Maintenance Programme		Emergency works still a priority. Grading program has partially recommenced. Multiple roads remain unpassable due to damage to culverts or the road pavement.
Sealed Roads Maintenance Programme		Priority given to State Roads and Gundaroo-Sutton Road. Pothole repair is carried out based on risk to motorists based on volume of traffic, extent of damage and type of road user. Local roads maintained on an as needed and available resource basis.
Regional Roads		
Unsealed Roads Maintenance		Emergency works still a priority. Grading program has partially recommenced.
Sealed Roads Maintenance		Only emergency works conducted focusing on Burley Griffin and Lachlan Valley Ways and Gundaroo-Sutton Road. Murrumbateman Road culvert at Broken Dam Creek has been further damaged by the 31 Oct 2022 rain event and completion before late Dec 2022 is now at risk. Council is liaising with TfNSW for future direction.
State Roads		
Maintenance		Only patching and other emergency works being conducted.



Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Recreational Assets		
Murrumbateman Recreation Grounds dog park		Location confirmed. Initial clearing works have begun. Delayed due to wet weather.
Murrumbateman Recreation Ground Amenities		Location confirmed, specification drafting post meetings with user groups. Procurement documentation being prepared. Council successful in receiving additional grant funding through 'NSW Multi-Sport Community Facility Fund' to complete project due to increased building costs.
Gundaroo Amenities Building		Completed
Adventure Playground - Riverbank Park		Onsite works to commenced in Oct 2022.
Walker Park Sporting Complex Improvements		Completed
New Toilet at Lawn Cemetery		Completed
Equestrian Storage facilities Murrumbateman Recreation Grounds		Construction commenced.
Building and Waste Assets		
Depot Solar Panel Installation		Installation completed and working.
Gundaroo Transfer Station Upgrade		Complete


Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Purchase of Sealed Road Patching Machine		Order placed, delivery delayed until Mar 2023
Murrumbateman Landfill Remediation Project		Landfill capping completed final topsoil and seeding to take place prior to Jan 2023
Crago Mill Precinct Project		JRPP Hearing on 27 Apr 2022, awaiting completion of DA Assessment. Work on detailed design approved. Community and Staff consultation continues along with the Detailed Design development.
Maintenance Delivery		
Street Sweeper Operations		Street sweeper is back on program working through Yass priority areas this month.
Parks and Recreation		
Sports Field Maintenance		Sports field maintenance is on program
Streetscape Maintenance, Parks and Reserves		Parks and reserve maintenance is currently on program. However, roadside slashing is well behind due to weather conditions and contractor availability
Playground Safety Inspections		All inspections complete as per program. Identified defects have been programmed for repair
Cemeteries		All on program, with exception of Bowning due to contractor delays
Tree works		Yass valley way -town entrance removal and uplifting. Other minor works performed within LGA



Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Contractors	✓	Mowing contractor delayed areas undertake Gundaroo, Sutton, Murrumbateman in progress, areas to be completed Bookham , Binalong, Yass, Bowning.
Yass & Binalong Pools	✓	Pool season has commenced. There has been 2 break-ins at Yass pool, damage to canteen roller door and only food supplies taken. Police are investigating.
Waste Operations		
Side loader waste collected Rear loader Direct to Bald Hill Compactor trailers	🕒	128.48 T 34.74 T Unavailable Tonne Yass 16 Murrumbateman 3
Domestic Recycling Collection	🕒	75.22 Tonne
Cardboard	⚠️	45 bails onsite, 48 bails collected by Visy
Recycling Recovery Return & Earn Hilltops	✓	No sales figures available No figures available \$2,337.50
Mulching Yass Murrumbateman Binalong	✓	\$0 \$0



Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Bin Requests		
Domestic Waste Bin repairs		24
Domestic Waste Bin Replacement		2
Domestic Waste additional service		0
Domestic Waste New Bin service		5
Recycle Bin Repair		7
Recycle Bin Replacement		1
Recycle additional service		0
Recycle Bin New Service		6
Commercial Bin requests		3
Building Maintenance		
Planning/Finance Office re-shuffle		Completed
Nesbitt Reno		Completed
Chambers Flagpoles		Completed
Christmas Decorations Memorial Hall		Complete
Sutton Hall water pump keeps locking		Undertaken
Vandalism Clean-up – high leel of graffiti, brick pavers pullet out at YVIC and heavy graffiti		Murrumbateman, Victoria Park and Banjo Patterson Park
Syringes		0






Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Vehicle Maintenance		
Vehicles serviced/repaired		Undertaken as required
Yass Caravan Park		
Long Term, Permanent, Powered, Unpowered, Worker Cabins, Tourist Cabins utilisation		Figures unavailable due to new Park Manager at time of report

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Water and Wastewater Assets		
Morton Pump Station and STP Solar Panel Installation		Yass STP – Completed and is in operation. WTP Solar Panels: Council approved to move location of solar panels to Morton Pump Station. Delayed due to pandemic. Installation was completed in Oct 2022.
WTP Upgrade Stage 1 Works		Contracts for Package 1,2 and 3 namely for Electrical and Mechanical Works, Civil and Building works, and Integration Works were issued in early Feb 2022 and Inception meetings were held. Long-lead items (compressor, switchboard, water quality equipment and chemical dosing skids) ordered in Oct 2021. Items started arriving in Feb 22. Last item will be the compressor for Yass Dam bubble plume from Netherlands and scheduled arrived in July 2022. Physical work commenced in the second week of Mar 2022 at the Raw Water Pump Station (RWPS).

		<p>Works are in progress at WTP, RWPS and Yass Dam. Installation of bubble plume aeration pipeline was completed in Aug 2022. Overall 98% of the works have been completed. Remaining works are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commissioning of the bubble plume aeration was done on 28 Nov but was called off due to a failed part in the compressor, commissioned on 14 Dec 2. Overall commissioning of the upgrade, training and documentation completed by late Dec 2022.
<p>WTP Upgrade Stage 2 and 3 Design and Business Case (Stage 1A Design and Business Case)</p>		<p>A meeting was held on 18 Aug 2022 and an agreement was reached to address the risks to the operation of Yass WTP and continuity of water supply. Consultation with funding agency (HAF) and DPE Water is in progress to revise the Deed for the Design and Business Case development (\$1.2million) to address the five identified risks.</p> <p>DPE Water does not recommend commencing design for overall WTP upgrade without evaluating impact of Stage 1 for at least a year which means until after Jan 2024. Council considering the urgent need to address the risks remaining after Stage 1 Upgrade and no change in the position of DPE Water with regard to Stage 2 & 3, will work with HAF/INSW and DPE Water to progress Stage1A that will address the identified risks to water security (chemical storage and delivery, ageing electrical and control works, WHS issues, inadequate chlorine contact time, and inadequate treated water storage).</p> <p>Valuation of the land for extension of WTP by YVC was completed in Nov 2021. YVC received Valuation Report organised by owner in Sep 2022. Council approved the purchase of land work is on-going on the exempt-development application to excise the land to be purchased.</p>

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan		<p>Urgent additional works were required to analyse impact of large developments. This caused delays.</p> <p>DPE Water and SSWP (Safe and Secure Water Program) acknowledged this situation and the need to analyse for an additional scenario. Preparations to include additional scope and funding is in progress to submit formal request and approval.</p> <p>Revision of Funding Deed with DPE Water is in progress.</p> <p>This delayed the overall progress.</p> <p>Tentative timeline shown below is subject to change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Paper – Sep 2022 • Draft IWCM Strategy – Feb 2023 • Public Exhibition – Mar 2023 • Final IWCM Strategy – Jun 2023
Water Source Strategy Paper		<p>Criteria for assessment of source options were developed and Assessment Workshop completed on 10 Dec 2021, with the participation of DPIE Water, PWA, consultants (GHD) and the Council staff. Meeting with ACT Government and ICON Water was held on 16 Dec 2021 to initiate discussions on road map for cross border water supply.</p> <p>Due to complex cross-border issues including water allocation that involve multiple-levels of government, DPE water staff is also assisting Council to chart the way forward.</p> <p>Draft strategy was presented in a workshop to Councillors on 12 Jul 2022. Final Report was circulated to stakeholders comments in late Sep 2022.</p> <p>A Council Report was presented for Oct 2022 Council meeting.</p>

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Wellington Road Sewage Pump Station Construction		<p>Commissioned on 16 Dec 2021 and is in operation. Contract was completed in June 2022 and minor items were removed from contract to allow for the completion of contract and further costs. Minor works will be undertaken by Council. Contract was completed at the end of Jun 2022.</p> <p>Asphalt surfacing was completed in Sep 2022.</p> <p>Remaining work for reinstallation of safety cover for a valve pit is scheduled for completion by Dec 2022.</p>
Telemetry Upgrade		<p>ACMA Licence for the digital communication system operated from Mount Manton is secured. Communication assets at Mount Manton, WTP an STP were completed in Jun 2022. Telemetry System migration work has commenced and is in progress. Kick-off Meeting was held on 16 Aug. GeoSCADA System Design work was completed and FAT (Factory Acceptance Testing) of system and equipment was conducted in Oct 2022. Commissioning commenced on 31 Oct 2022 and</p> <p>Old Telemetry System (RADTEL) was decommissioned on 29 Nov 2022.</p> <p>Scheduled for completion in late Jan 2023.</p> <p>Station at O'Connell Town Reservoir was upgraded in following a failure of a key component.</p>

Project/Task	Current Status	Comments
Sewer Main Upgrade (Relining) 2022-23		Tenders received were evaluated and Council approved recommendation to award the Contract for the works and work to be scheduled to commence in Jan 2023.
Water Supply Operations		No exceedances of health-related parameters.
Sewerage Operations		Minor exceedances of E.coli and total phosphorous above EPA discharge limits for Yass STP and was rectified in the subsequent sample.
Network fault response		None.
Other Projects/Tasks		
<p>Railway Pump Weir</p> <p>The asset owner be requested to undertake an independent assessment to identify the works necessary to prevent the undermining of the weir.</p>		<p>Council staff continue to monitor the situation. The additional flow in the river does not appear to be making the erosion worse, however this will still require addressing in future to ensure no additional erosion once the current water level drops to a suitable level and the access is suitable for construction vehicles.</p> <p>Site inspection carried-out on 22 Feb 22. Scope of repair and preliminary costs are under preparation. No owner has yet been identified.</p>

YASS MUSIC CLUB 2023 Concert Diary



Two If By Sea

*Rachel Johnston, cello, mandolin
Trent Arkleysmith, guitar, mandolin,
cello, banjo, voice*
Two if by Sea bring a classical
aesthetic to traditional idioms and the
result is a sparkling selection of fresh
and elegant interpretations across a
repertoire that spans oceans.

Samantha Clarke



*Australian/British soprano
Samantha Clarke is a recent
graduate of the Guildhall
School of Music and
Drama.*

Stewart Kelly

*Stewart Kelly enjoys a
diverse career as
entrepreneur, pianist,
teacher and
broadcaster.*



Two If By Sea

(in association with Musica Viva Australia)

*Saturday 18 February
7.45 pm*

ANU Chamber Orchestra

*Saturday 22 April
7.45 pm*

Picture Palace Show

*Saturday 26 June
7.45 pm*

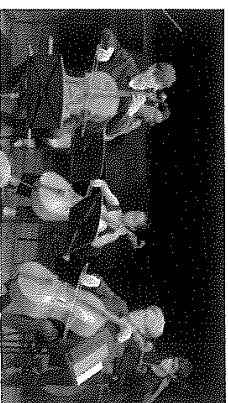
Samantha Clarke &

Stewart Kelly

*The Holmes/Reid Tribute Concert
Sunday 10 September
2.00 pm*

Arcadia Winds

*(in association with Musica Viva Australia)
Saturday 21 October
7.45 pm*



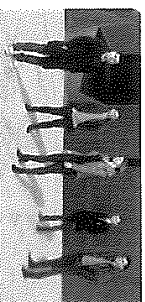
ANU Chamber Orchestra

*The School of Music delivers music
education that continues to support the
vocational and professional needs of
music students.*

Picture Place Show

*This is a cine-concert experience. The
programme features a screening of
Charlie Chaplin's 'The Immigrant', a 1917
silent film regarded as one of the best in its
genre. Chaplin's bar fights, seasickness, a
heated card game and budding romance are
animated by original music composed by Nick
Russoniello.*

Arcadia Winds



*Kiran Phatak, flute
David Retchelt, oboe
Lloyd Van't Hoff, clarinet
Rachel Shaw, horn
Matthew Kneale, bassoon*

The Yass Music Club

The Yass Music Club was established in 1953 by a group of enthusiasts of good music to provide concerts for the people of the Yass community.

For 2023 the membership fees have been increased by \$15 for full membership and by \$5 for concession membership. This is to allow the Music Club to keep up with the increasing costs of artist fees.

In association with the Federated Music Clubs of Australia, the Music Club introduced the award of Scholarships to assist aspiring young musicians and these awards continue to this day with the Scholarships being renamed as 'The RAG Holmes Music Scholarships' in honor of the vision of Dr Holmes. The Scholarships are now funded through the Rotary Club of Yass as a conduit from the Glenlothian Educational Trust Fund.

Our subscription series will continue to include five concerts each year. At all our concerts we provide suppers or afternoon teas catered for by local groups as a means of giving them financial support for their community charity activities.

2023 Membership

<u>Membership</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Single Adult	\$135
Concession	\$115

YASS MUSIC CLUB

2023 SEASON

Memberships are due in

January 2023

Payment can be paid by:

1. Paying directly into the Yass Music Club Account at Westpac:

BSB: 032-771

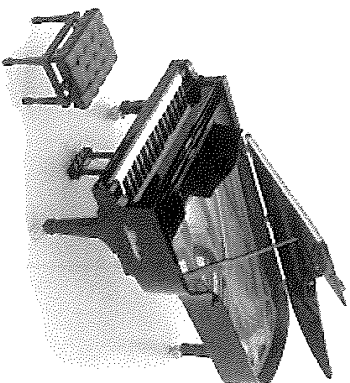
Account No: 215807

(please include your name to identify who is making the payment)

2. Paying in cash or by card at the first concert in 2023.

3. Mailing a cheque to:

The Treasurer
Yass Music Club,
PO Box 190,
YASS NSW 2582



Sponsors

- Dr RAG Holmes Family
- Mary Reid & Katherine Holmes Family
- The Crisp Galleries

www.yassmusicclub.com

The SOUTHERN TABLELANDS

Southern Tablelands Steering Committee Annual Report 2021/2022

Prepared by Jessica Price
Southern Tablelands Steering Committee Chair
August 2022



Annual Report 2021/2022



Southern Tablelands Steering Committee – Annual Report 2021/2022

Functions

The functions of the Southern Tablelands Steering Committee (STSC) are set out in the Terms of Reference which were adopted at the Committee Meeting held on 7 April 2022. They require the Committee to plan, lead and execute actions arising from the [Tablelands Destination Development Plan 2020 to 2025](#) (TDDP), under the direction of the Southern Tablelands Coordination Agreement (STCA).

Membership

The membership of the STSC comprises of one staff member of, and nominated by, the following organisations: Goulburn Mulwaree Council (GMC); Hilltops Council (HC); Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC); Upper Lachlan Shire Council (ULSC); Yass Valley Council (YVC); and Destination Southern NSW (DSNSW).

During the reporting year, the members were:

Member Name	Organisation	Position at organisation
Jessica Price (Chair)	GMC	Coordinator Marketing & Events
Melanie Whitechurch	HC	Tourism and Events Manager
Ryan Deebank	QPRC	Program Coordinator – Economic and Tourism
Christiane Cocum	ULSC	Manager Economic Development & Tourism
Georgia Patmore	YVC	Acting Manager Economic Development
Alison Mead	DSNSW	Industry Development Manager – Southern Tablelands

Meetings

The Committee met four times during the reporting year in accordance with the STSC Terms of Reference. Meetings were held at various locations throughout the region and were conducted in a hybrid format where not all members could attend in person.

Financial Statement

The following financial statement is correct as at 1 August 2022.

Southern Tablelands Steering Committee		
Financial Statement at 1st August 2022		
SUMMARY		
Total Income	52500.00	
Total Actual + Allocated	19426.28	
Total Unbudgeted	33073.72	



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INCOME		
Member Contributions		
DSNSW 21-22	7500	
DSNSW 22-23	7500	
GMC 21-22	7500	
HC 21-22	7500	
QPRC 21-22	7500	
ULSC 21-22	7500	
YVC 21-22	7500	
Total income	52500	
EXPENDITURE		
Project 1: Famils	Allocated	Actual
GMC		958.18
HC	1250	
QPRC		551.64
ULSC	1250	
YVC		1043.73
Budget	5053.55	
Total actual		2553.55
Total allocated	2500	
Total actual + allocated	5053.55	
Unallocated	0.00	
Project 2: Visitor Economy Metrics	Allocated	Actual
Destination Research	0	7520
Budget	7520	
Total actual		7520
Total allocated	0	
Total actual + allocated	7520	
Unallocated	0.00	
Project 3: Industry Development Project	Allocated	Actual
Budget	10000	
Total actual		0
Total allocated	0	
Total actual + allocated	0	
Unallocated	10000	



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Project 4: Content Creation - Copy	Allocated	Actual
Budget	4000	
Total actual		0
Total allocated	0	
Total actual + allocated	0	
Unallocated	4000	
Project 5: Events	Allocated	Actual
rEvents		3640.91
Budget	4500	
Total actual		3640.91
Total allocated	0	
Total actual + allocated	3640.91	
Unallocated	859.09	
Project 6: Professional Development	Allocated	Actual
ART Local Government program		2250
Budget	2250	
Total actual		2250
Total allocated	0	
Total actual + allocated	2250	
Unallocated	0.00	
Project 7: Social Media Reporting	Allocated	Actual
Google Data Studio setup	310	
Google Data Studio annual hosting	600	
Budget	910	
Total actual		0.00
Total allocated	910	
Total actual + allocated	910	
Unallocated	0.00	
Ancillary	Allocated	Actual
Domain Registration - Netregistry		51.82
Budget	51.82	
Total actual		51.82
Total allocated	0.00	
Total actual + allocated	51.82	
Unallocated	0.00	



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Key Projects

Below is an outline of the seven key projects listed within the Financial Statement above.

- **Project 1: Famils**

Each member Council will conduct a famil (familiarisation) tour of their region, highlighting their signature product and experience themes. Each other Council is encouraged to send up to four delegates on these tours to increase knowledge for future visitor referrals and build greater strategic awareness of the experiences across the region.

- **Project 2: Visitor Economy Metrics**

Engage specialist destination research consultants to provide one annual report (including 5 years of historic data, visitors, nights, trip purpose, length of stay, source markets, activities, accommodation, age groups, party type and mode of transport) and quarterly snapshots (including visitors, nights and length of stay) for the Southern Tablelands.

- **Project 3: Industry Development Project**

To address inconsistency of the existence and quality of ATDW (Australian Tourism Data Warehouse) listings particularly amongst our signature product, this project will supply, in each LGA: one workshop on the 'why' and 'how' of ATDW; plus one day's photography shoot with the aim of improving the quality of imagery of a select group of key product. The desired outcomes of this project are renewed engagement with industry, increased industry awareness of the importance of ATDW and improved listings, particularly amongst key product.

- **Project 4: Content Creation – Copy**

Following adoption of the Southern Tablelands Brand Guidelines the STSC should continue to rebrand existing assets and ensure that all new content adheres with the brand where appropriate. To do this, a range of copy, still imagery and videography will be required. This project would acquire the services of a copywriter to provide sample text that is relevant to each LGA for use in digital and print communications.

- **Project 5: Events**

Continue to support local event committees to learn skills and improve processes in delivering events, by utilising the resource from rEVENTS Academy to take five participants through the online course.

- **Project 6: Professional Development**

Sponsorship for members to complete Australian Regional Tourism's Professional Development Program. Commitment has also been made by members to participate in regular discussions to share learnings and experiences related to the course.

- **Project 7: Social Media Reporting**

Social media staff from each member Council have convened an informal social media group to monitor and maintain content standards, grow engagement and report on the performance of Southern Tablelands social media channels, at the request of the STSC.



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The Southern Tablelands Trails Project

Background

Goulburn Mulwaree, Queanbeyan-Palerang and Upper Lachlan Shire Councils via Destination Southern NSW secured funding of \$360,000 for Bushfire Local Economic Recovery (BLER). The funding was to create five trails for the Southern Tablelands with themes identified within the Southern NSW Destination Management Plan (DMP) as Country Life, Food, Drink & Produce, Australian Heritage, Nature & Outdoors and aligning with the NSW Visitor Economy Strategy strengths.

Project Outcomes

Key project objectives were to kick start the positioning of the Southern Tablelands region as a distinct new, appealing, and competitive tourism region in NSW; bring the newly developed Tablelands brand to life and provide tangible benefits to the stakeholders, showing that collaborative activities can be achieved; and to drive overnight visitation and day trippers to the Southern Tablelands region. Reference: Tablelands Destination Development Plan 2020 – 2025 (TDDP): 2.1, 2.2., 2.9, 4.5.

Timelines

Nov. 21 – Mar. 22	Design, test and check trails draft itineraries
Ongoing	ATDW audit and updating ATDW listings across the region as required
Apr. 22	Full suite of imagery and video content captured across the five trails, including 2 weeks of filming and editing.
Jun. 22	DNSW engaged to develop and integrate the trails for VisitNSW.com
Aug. 22 – Ongoing	DNSW engaged to deliver a full public relations campaign
Sep. 22	Alpaca Maps engaged to create Southern Tablelands standalone landing page

Key Actions to date

- Full digital presence on visitnsw.com, including content capture and creation, webpage builds, product pages and more.
- 110 tourism products updated in ATDW and tagged to interactive map.
- 40+ content widgets built on visitnsw.com.
- Six trail landing pages with map feature created on visitnsw.com and nine key destination pages refreshed.
- Five trail video reels featured on Visit NSW's YouTube channel.
- Approximately 135 hours of team resources allocated to deliver the website assets.
- PR coverage – 218 pieces from targeted media relations, three dedicated media famils and two weather broadcasts, with a reach of 5.3 million. Highlights include: the Daily Telegraph Explore magazine, two front cover features in Escape, trails overviews with Concrete Playground, Broadsheet Sydney and The Australian (Travel + Luxury), Vacations and Travel feature.
- Media Famils have resulted in coverage with a reach of 1,996,519:
 - The Canberra Times – focusing on Trail 4: Off the Beaten Track – published
 - Daily Telegraph: Eat Street – highlighting the best Food & Beverage experiences across all Trails – published
 - Qantas Travel Insider – experiencing a mix of Trail 2 and 4 – will be published in print and online in early 2023
 - Good Food/Traveller (rescheduled due to unforeseen circumstances)
- Destination NSW (DNSW) assets:
 - Feature article inclusion in two 'Uncovered' media newsletters, which are distributed to 1,200 journalists each week.
 - Inclusion in 'Insights', the NSW visitor economy newsletter received by around 3,000 industry contacts each Friday.



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- Uploaded media release and content on the DNSW Media Centre, used by over 100,000 media contacts.
- Inclusion in 'What's New in NSW' content piece and amplified media pitching.

Actions still to be delivered

- DNSW engaged to deliver a social media campaign – live end of January 2023.
- Final integration of trails to individual LGA destination websites.
- Digital visitation stats; leads, views, etc. to be reported when project ends 31 March 2023.

View The Southern Tablelands Trails here:

- <https://www.visitnsw.com/things-to-do/southern-tablelands-trails>
- <https://made.withalpaca.com/locale/southern-tablelands/default>

Tablelands Destination Development Plan 2020 to 2025 – Progress Update

Action	IMMEDIATE	STATUS
1.1	Determine resource support	Complete
1.2	Present TDDP to DSNSW Board	Complete
1.3	Expand TDDP Project Steering Committee to include Visit Canberra	Complete
1.4	Present the TDDP and DAPs to DNSW	Complete
1.5	Present the TDDP and DAPs to Visit Canberra	Complete
1.6	Present the TDDP and DAPs to the 5 LGA Councils and executive staff	Complete
1.7	Establish a Tablelands LGA Coordination Agreement with the five LGAs	Complete
1.8	Facilitate monthly meetings with the TDDP	Complete
3.1	Engage tourism marketing consultants to develop a Tablelands Brand Identity Strategy	Complete
3.2	Establish a Tablelands Marketing Coordination Framework	In progress
Action	HIGH	
2.1	Review tourism products and experiences across the region related to 4 experience platforms	Complete
2.2	Establish experience trails related to the four experience platforms	In progress
2.3	Create a Tablelands Events Framework that establishes a hierarchy of tourism events	In progress
2.4	Develop a Tablelands Industry Mentoring Program	Not yet started
3.3	Develop a Tablelands Brand Style Guide and Marketing Tool Kit	In progress
4.1	Prepare a 3-year Tablelands Cooperative Marketing Plan	In progress
4.2	Create a Tablelands Regional Events Calendar	In progress
4.3	Create a stand-alone Tablelands website and other consumer channels	Complete
4.4	Review LGA websites, online channels and visitor information collateral	In progress
4.5	Create new dedicated Tablelands pages on Visit NSW and Visit Canberra websites	Complete
6.1	Advocate that the Tablelands is established as a region within the NSW TRA visitation data collection.	Not yet started
6.2	Engage specialist tourism research consultants to monitor annual tourism visitation	Complete



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Action	MEDIUM	
2.5	Support LGAs to prepare Destination Event Strategies	In progress
2.6	Explore a region wide policy approach to short term holiday letting	Not yet started
2.7	Prepare a Tablelands Food, Drink and Produce Growth Strategy	Not yet started
2.8	Prepare a Tablelands Tourism Signage Strategy	In progress
2.9	Investigate the development of a Tablelands Australian Heritage Cultural Experience Trail	Not yet started
4.6	Review visitor information service delivery across the region	Not yet started
4.7	Prepare a Tablelands International Ready Marketing plan	Not yet started
5.2	Develop a Tablelands Destination Development Awareness Program for Councillors and Council staff	Not yet started
5.3	Create a Tablelands VFR program	Not yet started
6.3	Establish a set of measures to evaluate performance of cooperative marketing campaigns	Not yet started
6.4	Establish an Event Evaluation Program	Not yet started
6.5	Establish a consistent approach to evaluate the delivery of visitor information services across the region	Not yet started
Action	LOW	
1.9	Undertake a review of the TDDP collaborative delivery arrangements in 2024 (Year 4) to evaluate its efficacy	Not yet started
6.6	Engage specialist tourism research consultants to review consumer perceptions research	Not yet started
6.7	Engage specialist tourism research consultants to establish a tool or dashboard to evaluate community support for tourism	Not yet started
Action	ON-GOING	
2.10	Support LGAs to identify and leverage government grant funding	In progress
2.11	Support LGAs to assess and plan for potential environmental and economic risks	Not yet started
5.1	Provide professional development opportunities for LGA Tourism Managers	In progress
5.4	Identify and promote opportunities for tourism industry operators to engage in tourism capacity building initiatives	In progress

Tablelands Visitation Analysis - 2021

As mentioned under Project 2: Visitor Economy Metrics above, attached is the annual Visitation Analysis Report for the Southern Tablelands region, for the 2021 calendar year. This report has been prepared by specialist consultants – Destination Research.



Tablelands Visitation Analysis



**DESTINATION
RESEARCH**
know your potential

April 2022

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Disclaimer and Copyright

The report has been compiled by researchers from Destination Research. The visitation statistics contained in this report are based on the sample data collected by Tourism Research Australia (IVS and NVS) and therefore provide an indication of visitor trends rather than actual performance measures. The information presented in this report is accurate at the time of printing. Whilst all care is taken to ensure its accuracy, no liability is accepted for loss or damage as a result of its content. Findings and recommendations are based on the data of the current study; further research may be required in some areas to validate the findings of this study.

Enquiries should be directed to the Research Manager, destination.research@yahoo.com

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide analysis of visitor data provided by Tourism Research Australia (TRA) regarding domestic and international visitors that is relevant to the Tablelands region. The data to be analysed includes the following seven variables across domestic data, and a limited analysis of international data.

1. Visitor numbers
2. Visitor nights and average length of stay
3. Residence
4. Purpose of trip
5. Age groups
6. Lifecycle groups - families, couples, singles
7. Key activities

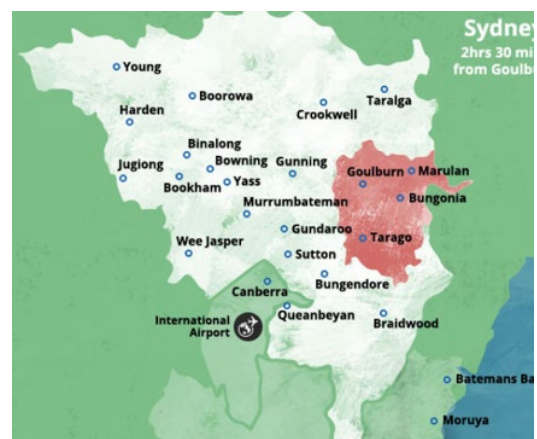
The Tablelands Region

The Tablelands region comprises the following five LGAs:

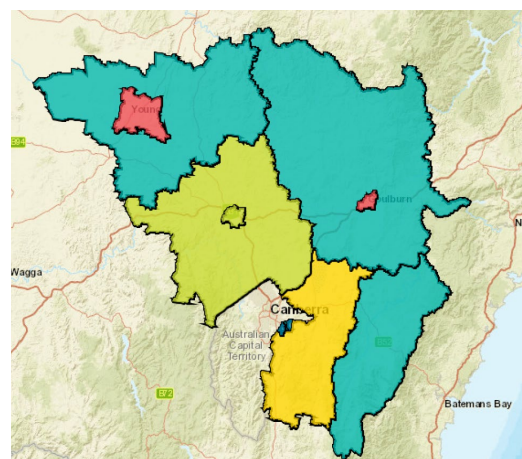
1. Goulburn Mulwaree Council
2. Hilltops Council
3. Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
4. Upper Lachlan Shire Council
5. Yass Valley Council

Data from these LGAs has been combined to analyse the region as a whole.

FIGURE 1: TOURISM REGION MAPS



TRA classifies visitor data into “tourism regions” which don’t align precisely with the LGA or SA2 areas boundaries. However, as shown, the Tablelands Region aligns with the combined LGA’s - which allows us to determine the visitation in the Tablelands region as a whole.



METHODOLOGY

TRA conducts statistically reliable surveys of domestic travellers over the phone asking for details of travel undertaken throughout Australia and asking for the destination and activities of travellers. This provides a pattern of where visitors are travelling and how much that travel is worth to the economy. In a separate survey, international travellers are surveyed at airports and cruise terminals to discover their visitation patterns while they are in Australia.

However, the TRA data has known issues particularly when analysing smaller segments of visitors coming to regional areas - where the sample size is small the results can be unreliable. For example, the numbers of international heritage tourists in the Tablelands is a tiny percentage of all international tourists to Australia and is therefore hard to accurately capture in a large survey. As shown in Table 1, the sample sizes for each LGA in the Tablelands region are small, and are better viewed together as a region. In these cases, the research is therefore considered an indication of visitor trends rather than actual performance measures.

TABLE 1: LGA ALIGNMENT TO SA2 (2021)

LGA	SA2	Sample	Daytrips (000)	Sample	Overnight (000)
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Braidwood	13	84	29	76
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Karabar	1	1	2	5
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Queanbeyan	16	156	30	64
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Queanbeyan Region	22	173	27	62
PPRC Total		52	414	89	207
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Goulburn	37	276	76	171
GMC Total		37	276	76	171
Upper Lachlan Council	Goulburn Region ¹	13	125	52	126
ULC		13	125	52	126
Yass Valley Council	Yass	21	130	32	96
Yass Valley Council & Upper Lachlan	Yass Region ²	24	170	44	99
YVC		45	300	76	195
Hilltops Council	Young	16	121	32	86
Hilltops Council	Young Region	10	78	11	27
HC		26	199	43	114
	Total	172	1314	336	813

Data sourced from Tourism Research Australia NVS surveys 2021
IVS survey not undertaken by TRA in 2021 – no international data available.



¹ Includes towns of Crookwell and Taralaga

² Includes town of Gunning

Despite the slight variations in smaller segments of data the TRA data is the most reliable source of visitor data available, showing historical data over the past 10 years. The best indicator of the reliability of TRA data is the consistency of the results over time. As shown in this report, the ratios of tourists, their activities and accommodation etc remains fairly constant over both five and ten year timeframes. It is important however to seek further research into specific market segments before basing planning, development or investment decisions on TRA data alone. The following process has been used for the analysis in this report:

- I. Data is downloaded from TRA National Visitor Survey and International Visitor Survey and reanalysed by staff at Destination Research. Where possible this is cross-checked with published statistics, and data compiled by DNSW, TRA and other tourism organisations.
- II. The analysis utilises TRA subscription data, with most analysis using a five year average. This has been compared to data from latest calendar year (2021). Other analysis by the TRA uses year-end results in July, September, December and March, providing slightly different reporting of "yearly" results.
- III. Sample sizes for each data set are shown in this report and it is acknowledged that the data derived from TRA surveys and subject to sample error. The likelihood of sample error is explained by TRA and should be read before drawing any conclusions or inferences, or taking any action, based on the data.
- IV. Visitor expenditure data for individual local government areas (LGA), or statistical areas (SA2) is provided yearly by the TRA based on the average of the previous four years.
- V. The border restrictions brought about by Covid_19 mean that international visitor data is not available for 2021.
- VI. Further information on the methodology used by TRA and the extent of sample error can be sourced <https://www.tra.gov.au/Domestic/national-visitor-survey-methodology>.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Review of the key markets for the past five years demonstrates the impact of COVID-19 lockdowns and travel restrictions on visitation to the Tablelands region. The overall results show **total visitation** decreased by 40% in 2020 before recovering slightly by 3% in 2021.

Visitation in 2021 has shown small signs of recovery with an increase in **overnight visitors** of 11% in 2021, after the 37% decrease in 2020, and a small decrease in **day visitors** of 1% in 2021, after the decrease of 42% in 2020. International travel data has not been recorded by TRA since March 2020, and thereby shows a 84% decrease in 2020.

TABLE 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Year end Dec '000	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 year average
Domestic overnight visitors	923	1,011	1,162	733	814	929
% change		10%	15%	-37%	11%	3%
Domestic nights	2,132	2,141	2,410	2,016	1,987	2,137
% change		1%	12%	-16%	-1%	-1%
av night stay	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
Domestic day visitors	1,657	1,761	2,221	1,298	1,282	1,644
% change		6%	26%	-42%	-1%	-3%
International overnight visitors	21	21	21	3	0	13
% change		4%	0%	-84%	-100%	-45%
International Nights	387	331	281	102	0	220
Total Visitors	2,600	2,793	3,405	2,035	2,096	2,586
% change		7%	22%	-40%	3%	-2%
Total Nights	2,519	2,472	2,691	2,118	1,987	2,357
% change		-2%	9%	-21%	-6%	-5%

Over the past 5 years there has been an average of 2% decrease in total domestic visitation. Strong gains in 2018 and 2019 have been negated by decreases in the past 2 years.

DOMESTIC VISITORS ONLY

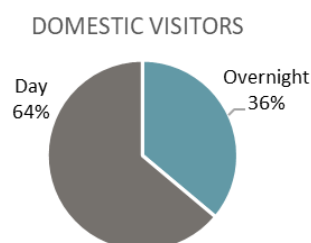
Year end Dec '000	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 year average
overnight visitors	923	1,011	1,162	733	814	929
day visitors	1,657	1,761	2,221	1,298	1,282	1,644
total domestic visitors	2,580	2,772	3,383	2,031	2,096	2,572
% change		7%	22%	-40%	3%	-2%

Source: National Visitor Survey & International Visitor Survey, Tourism Research Australia



VISITOR PROFILE (2017-2021)

The following profile of visitors to the Tablelands over the past five years (2017 to 2021) creates a baseline from which current data can be compared. Further analysis of the key markets are found in the sections following, along with comparison to 2021 results.



- 64% of visitors are day visitors; 36% overnight
- 1.6 million domestic day trips per year.
- 0.9 million domestic overnight trips per year for 2.2 million nights.
- International markets provided an estimated **13,000** visitors per year for 220,000 nights.
- The three markets totalled **2.58 million** visitors to Tablelands for 2.35 million nights.

Domestic day visitors

- Key markets are Canberra (38%), intra Capital Country (25%), Sydney (19%)
- Lifecycle segments include families (30%), 55+ retired (26%) and 45+ workers (19%)
- Key activities include social activities (66%) and outdoor/nature activities (12%)

Domestic overnight visitors

- Key markets Sydney (34%), South Coast (10%), Victoria (10%), ACT (9%).
- Lifecycle segments include families (28%), 55+ retired persons (21%) and 45+ workers (21%)
- Key activities include social activities (56%) and outdoor nature activities (18%)

International visitors

- International visitors are from Europe/UK (42%) NZ (21%) All Asia (19%) Nth America (14%)
- Backpackers make up 20% of the international market.

TABLE 3: VISITOR SUMMARY: 5 YEAR AVERAGE (2017 TO 2021)

	Domestic day trip	Domestic overnight	International	Total
Visitors ('000)	1,644	929	13	2586
Nights ('000)	^	2,237	220	2357
Av night stay	^	2.3	16	^
Lifecycle	Families (30%) 55+ retired (26%) 45+ workers (19%)	Families (28%) 55+ retired (21%) 45+ workers (21%)	Young nomads (50%) Couples (38%)	
Activities	Social (dining, VFR) Outdoor/nature Arts/heritage	Social (dining, VFR) Outdoor/nature Active sports	Social & dining Nature Attractions	
Source markets	Canberra (38%) Capital Country (25%) Sydney (19%)	Sydney (34%) South Coast (10%) Victoria (10%) ACT (9%)	UK/Europe (42%) NZ (21%) Asia (19%) Nth America (14%)	

DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS

Domestic overnight visitors have averaged approximately 0.9 million per year over the past 5 years, with a high of 1.16 million in 2019. Since that time the impact of Covid-19 has reduced visitation by 37% in 2020, before increasing by 11% in 2021, when approx. 814,000 visitors spent an estimated 1.9 million nights at an average of 2.4 nights.

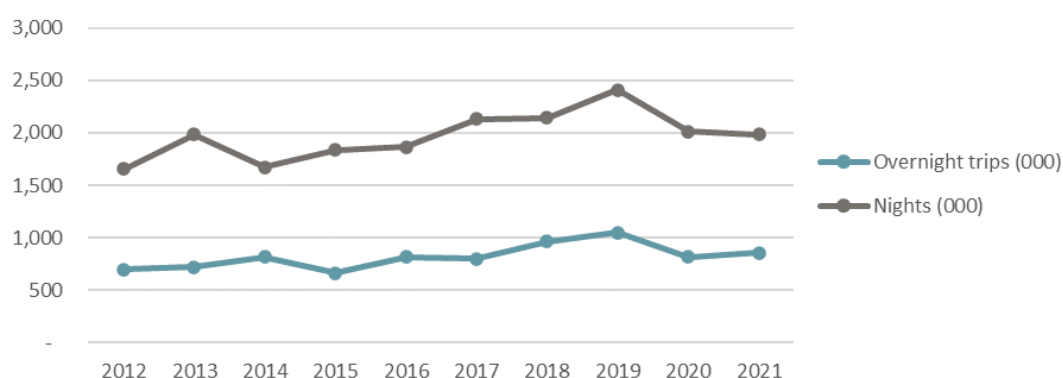
TABLE 4: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS

Domestic Overnight	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
# of visitors	923	1,011	1,162	733	814	929
% increase on yr		10%	15%	-37%	11%	0%
Nights	2,132	2,141	2,410	2,016	1,987	2,137
Av night	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
<i>Sample</i>						
Lifecycle	Families (28%), Retirees (21%), 45+ workers (21%)					
Activities*	1. Social activities, 2. Outdoor nature, 3. Active sports					
Source*	NSW (72%), VIC (10%), ACT (9%)					
	Sydney (34%) South Coast (10%) Victoria (10%) ACT (9%)					

According to TRA, the number of domestic overnight trips to NSW regional areas decreased 33% in 2020 and increased by 10% in 2021³. The results for the Tablelands show a very similar decrease (37%) in 2020 and 11% increase in 2021.

As illustrated below, this segment was showing solid growth over the 8 years pre-covid, and has now settled at levels similar to 2017.

FIGURE 2: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT: VISITORS AND NIGHTS 2012 TO 2021



³ <https://www.tra.gov.au/Domestic/monthly-snapshot>

Visitor Residence (DON)

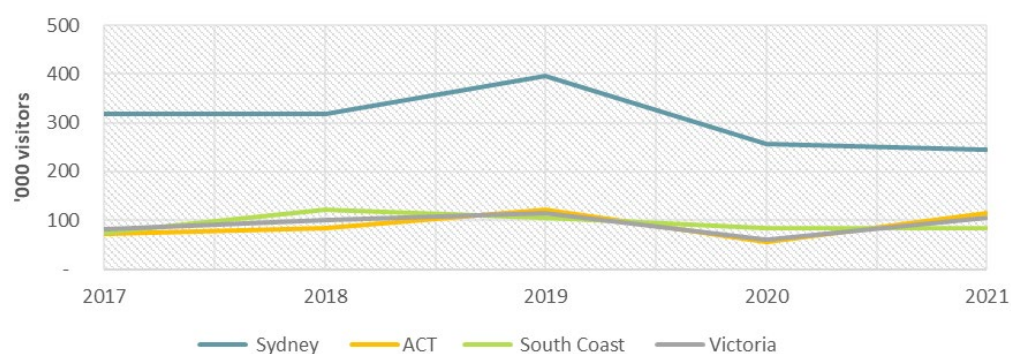
TABLE 5: VISITOR RESIDENCE

		5 year	2021
NSW (73%)	Sydney	34%	31%
	South Coast	10%	11%
	Intra region	9%	7%
	Central NSW	4%	3%
	Hunter	4%	3%
	Riverina	3%	3%
	Other NSW	8%	7%
	ACT	9%	11%
	VIC	10%	11%
	QLD	5%	3%
	SA	2%	2%
	WA	1%	0%
	TAS	0%	0%
	NT	0%	0%

Data from the past 5 years demonstrates that overnight visitors mostly reside in NSW (73%), with half of those coming from Sydney (34%). There has been little overall change in these ratios since Covid_19, suggesting visitation from all generating regions has been impacted.

However, as shown below, the *number of visitors* from Sydney have fallen in 2020 and remained at around 250,000 in 2021. Visitors from nearby regions such as the South Coast and Canberra/ACT have not been as affected by Covid-19 travel restrictions and have returned to previous levels.

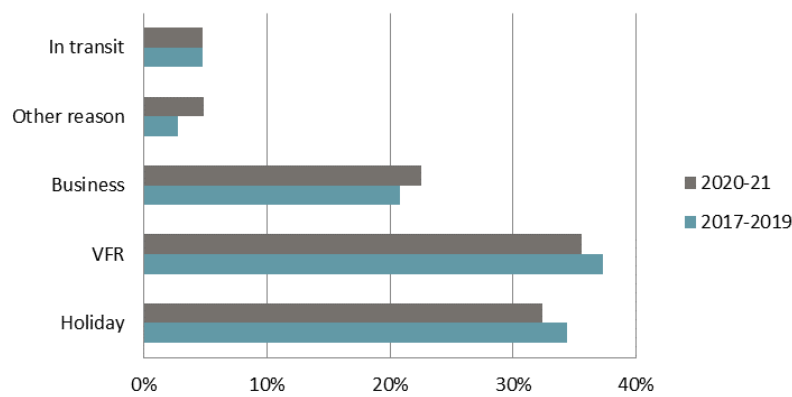
FIGURE 3: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT: KEY SEGMENTS



Purpose for Visit (DON)

Both VFR and holidays have been the main purposes of overnight travel over the past 5 years, with both representing around 35% of visits. While visiting for the purpose of business has grown during the pandemic, both holiday and VFR travel has reduced slightly.

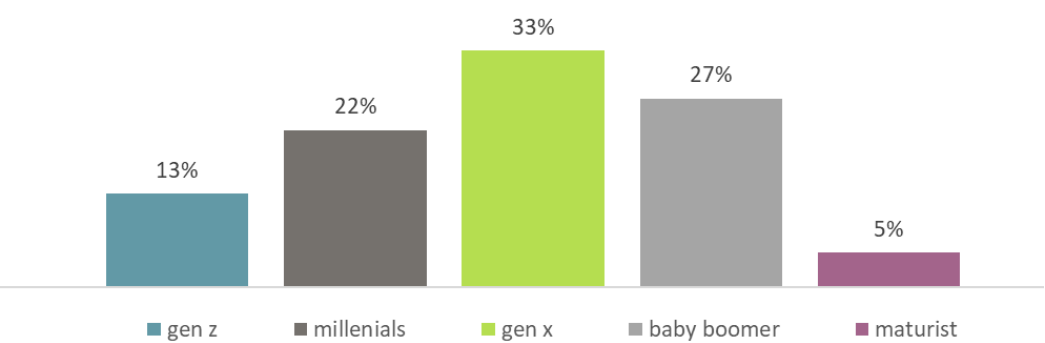
FIGURE 4: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT PURPOSE FOR VISIT



Age and lifecycle (DON)

The age of visitors remains quite evenly spread, with Gen X (42-60 years) the largest group of overnight travellers, at around 33%. In 2021, there was a tendency for visitors to be in older segments around 55-65 years, but no significant difference to other years.

FIGURE 5: GENERATION GROUPS OF DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS (2017-2021)

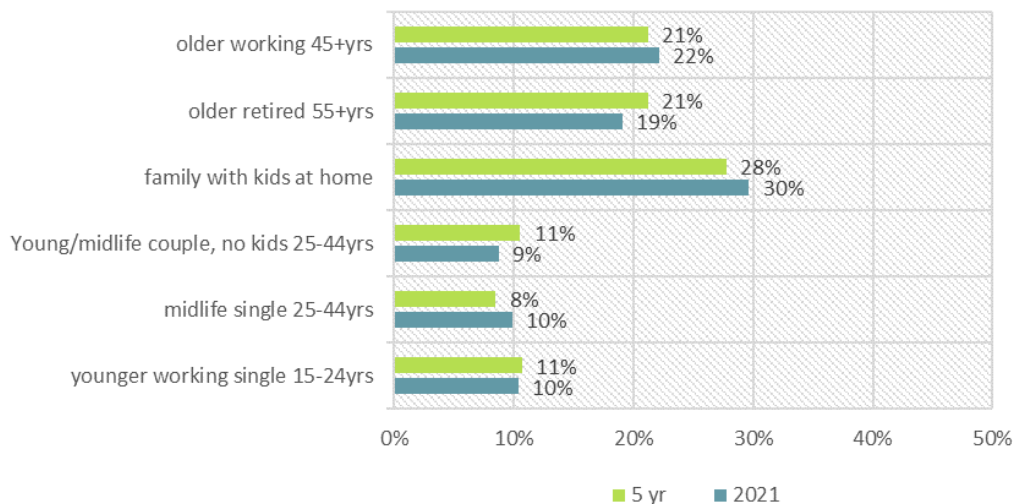


In line with this age analysis for 2021, lifecycle segments suggest *families* (30%) with children at home (1– 18 years) remain the highest segment along with *retirees* (19%), and *45+ workers* (22%). As noted in the previous report, this **family market** continues to grow from 24% in 2015, to 30% in 2021, and as shown below, this covers a wide range of ages and generations.

TABLE 6: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT: AGE AND LIFECYCLE SEGMENTS 2021

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-70	70-75	75+	total
young single	4%	6%												10%
couple, no kids		3%	2%	2%	2%	1%								9%
midlife single			6%	1%	1%	2%								10%
family			3%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%		30%
retiree							1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	6%	3%	19%
45+ workers							2%	4%	6%	6%	4%	1%		22%
Total age	4%	9%	11%	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	8%	3%	100%
Generation	Gen Z		Millennials			Gen X				Boomer			Mat urist	

FIGURE 6: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT: LIFECYCLE

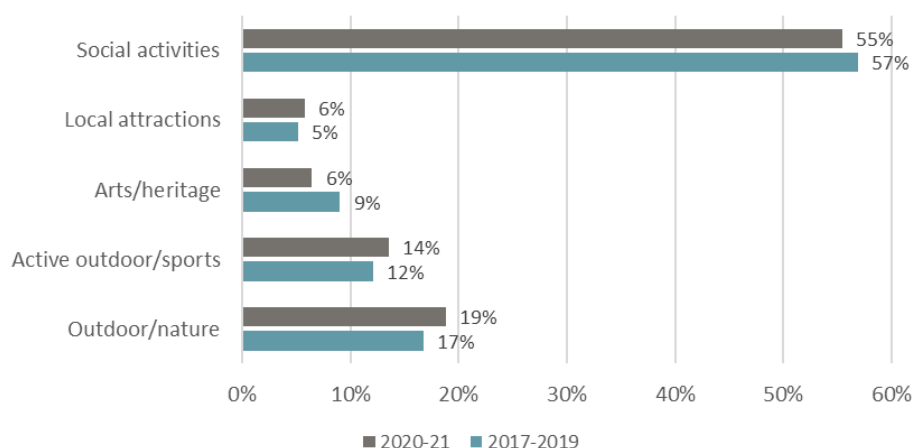


Activities (DON)

Over the past 5 years **social activities** (55%) have been the main activities undertaken by overnight visitors in the Tablelands, and although there have been some changes to the type of social activities during Covid_19, this remains the most popular activity category.

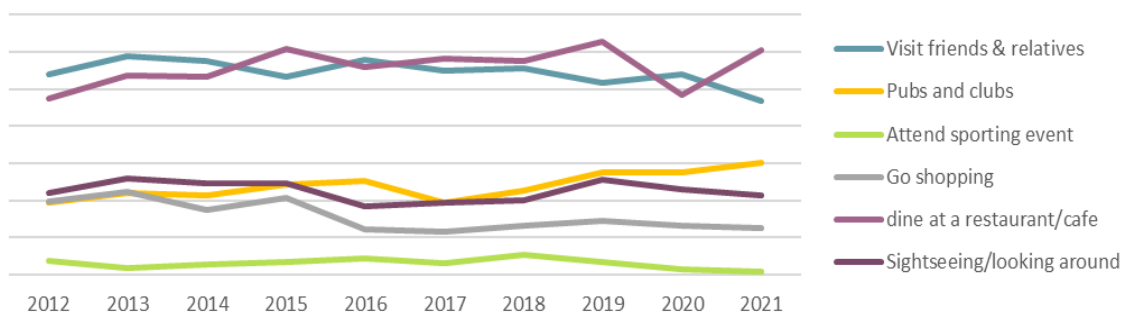
The popularity of **outdoor/nature activities** has been increasing during Covid_19 toward 20% of all activities undertaken by overnight visitors. Analysis of the outdoor/nature segment showed bushwalking (10%) and visiting National Parks (5%) are the main activities, as well as visiting farms.

FIGURE 7: DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT: ACTIVITIES



Analysis of the **social activities** undertaken during Covid_19 suggests there has been less visits to see friends and relatives (VFR 21%), go shopping (6%) or attend sport events (1%). Similarly, dining at restaurants/cafes was also affected during 2020, but has recovered well in 2021.

FIGURE 8: OVERNIGHT VISITORS: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



Note: Multiple response questions shows multiple activities undertaken in the same trip.



DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS

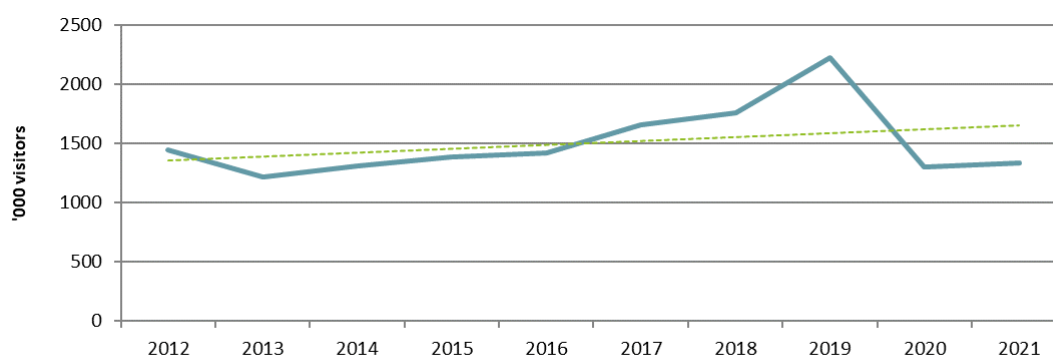
Over the past 5 years, 64% of visitation has been comprised of day visitors, with the majority coming from Canberra and other parts of the ACT. The number of day visitors declined during Covid_19 to approximately 1.28 million, a significant drop from the 2.2 million in 2019.

TABLE 7: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: SUMMARY

Domestic Day Visitors '000	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 yr average
# of visitors	1,657	1,761	2,221	1,298	1,282	1,644
% increase/decrease		6%	26%	-42%	-1%	2%
Sample size	185	200	269	186	175	
Lifecycle	Families with children (30%) Retirees (26%) 45+ workers (19%)					
Main activities	1. Social 2. Outdoor/nature 3. Active sports					
Source markets	1. Canberra 2. Capital Country 3. Sydney					

As shown, the pre-covid trend for day visitors was trending upward after the dip in 2013. However since Covid-19, day visitation has decreased 42% in 2020 and a further 1% in 2021.

FIGURE 9: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: 2012 – 2021



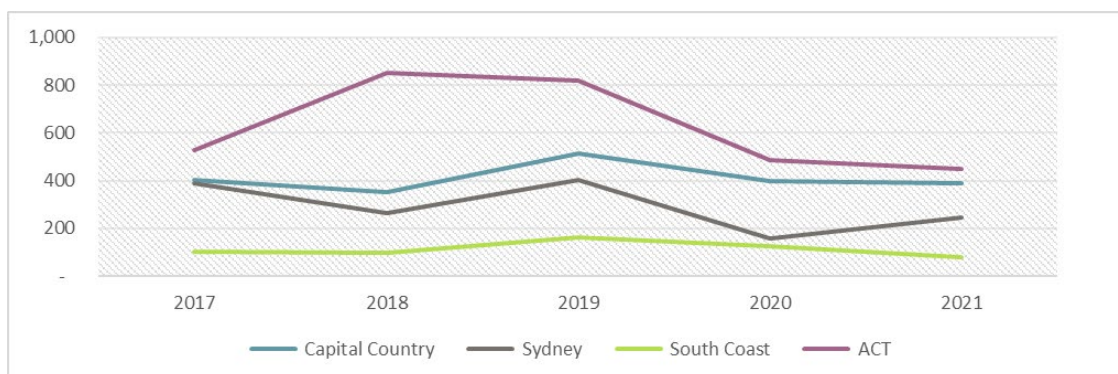
Visitor Residence (DAY)

Over the past five years Canberra and other parts of the ACT have been the main domestic day segment. As shown below, this segment declined during Covid_19 to approximately 448,000. Other segments from within the Tablelands area (Capital Country) and South Coast maintained their local travel during 2020-21, while day visitors from Sydney also declined before rebounding in 2021.

TABLE 8: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: RESIDENCE

2017-2021		
ACT (38%)		38%
NSW (62%)	Capital Country	25%
	Sydney	19%
	South Coast	7%
	Other NSW	11%
VIC (<1%)		-
		100%

FIGURE 10: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: KEY MARKETS

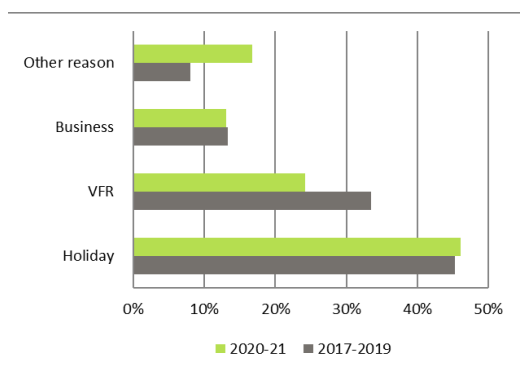


Purpose of Visit (DAY)

Over the past 5 years, the purpose of visit for day visitors has predominantly been for holiday (48%), with 30% visiting friends or relatives and 11% on business.

During Covid_19 these trends changed with a decrease in VFR to 24%, and an increase in other reasons to 17%. These include medical and personal appointments.

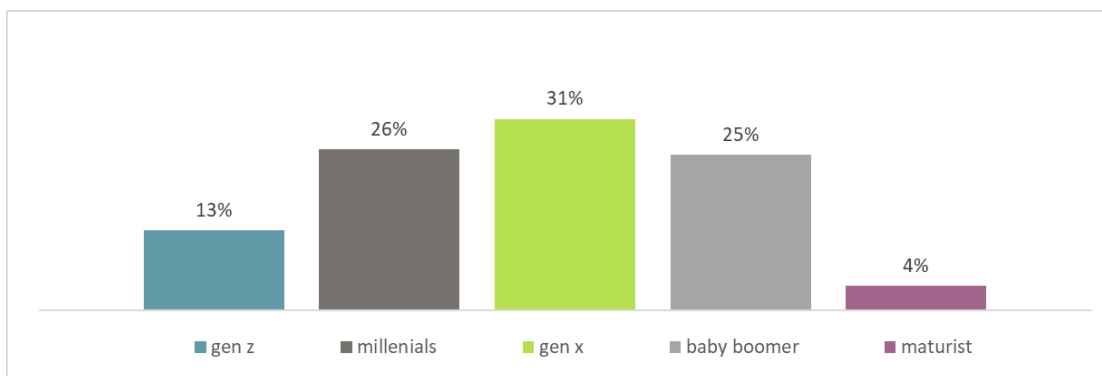
FIGURE 11: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: PURPOSE



Age and lifecycle (DAY)

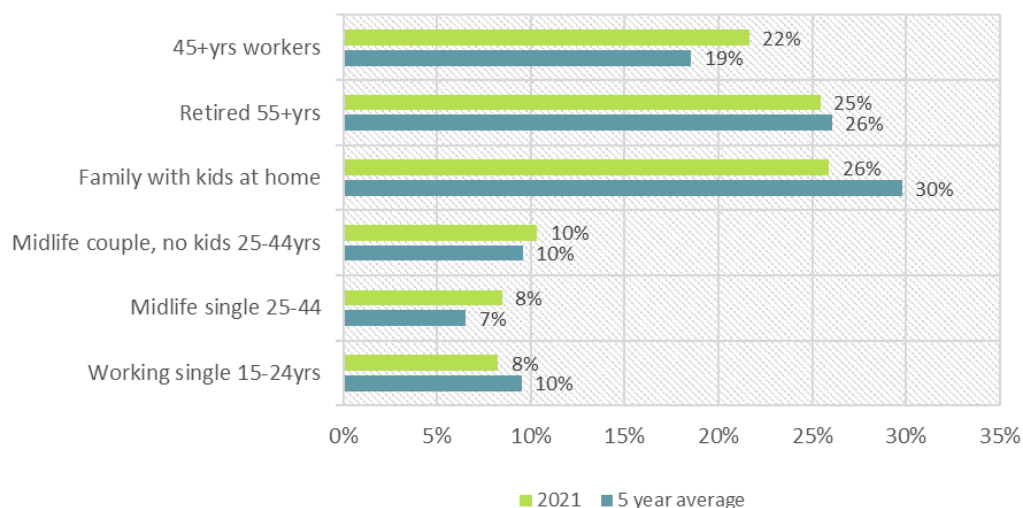
The age of day visitors remains quite evenly spread between millennials (26%), Gen X (31%) and baby boomers (25%). In 2021, there was a tendency for visitors to be in older segments around 55-65 years, but no significant difference to other years.

FIGURE 12: GENERATION GROUPS OF DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS (2021)



The age groups are reflected in the key lifecycle segments as being **families** and **retirees**. In 2021, retirees (single or married aged 55+ yrs) still represent 25% of all day visitors, however there were less families with children (26%) and more **45+ workers**.

FIGURE 13: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: LIFECYCLE



The age groups for each lifecycle segment can be seen more clearly in the Table below, showing similarities to the overnight market with a strong retired segment over 65 years, and wide distribution across age groups of family with kids at home (between 20 and 55yrs). The “45+ worker” segment is also a strong segment to pursue.

TABLE 9: AGE AND LIFECYCLE SEGMENTS 2021

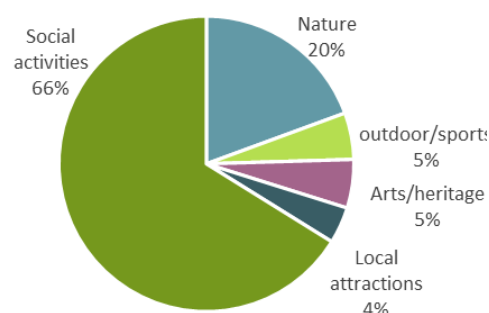
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	total
single 15-24yrs	3%	5%										8%
couple, no kids 25-44yrs		3%	2%	3%	2%							10%
single 25-44yrs			5%	2%		1%						8%
family		2%	5%	3%		3%	5%	5%	1%	1%	1%	26%
retired 55+yrs									2%	3%	20%	25%
45+yrs workers							4%	1%	5%	7%	5%	22%
Total age	3%	10%	12%	8%	2%	4%	9%	6%	8%	11%	25%	100%

Activities (DAY)

FIGURE 14: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: ACTIVITIES 2021

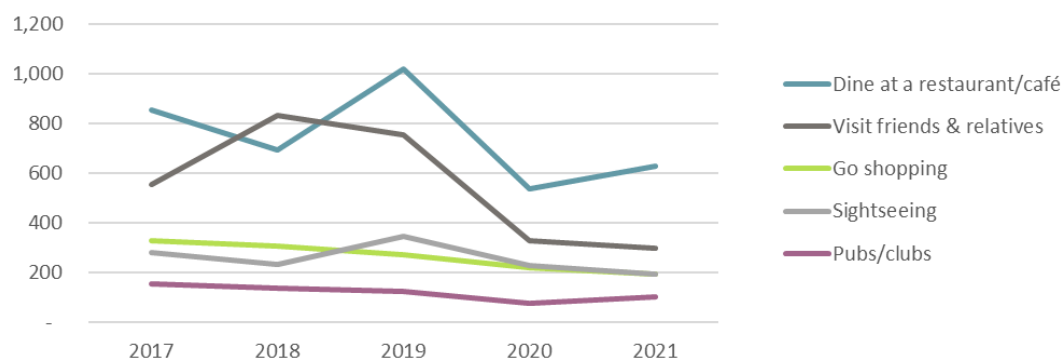
Social activities continue to be the main activity of day visitors, with over half of activities (66%) involving social activities illustrated below. A slight increase in nature activities was noted (from 12% to 20%) which mainly included bushwalking.

Further analysis of social activities below shows less VFR travel as a result of Covid_19. Similarly, a significant reduction in dining in 2020, before recovering slightly in 2021.



Note: Survey respondents can choose more than one activity to reflect the multiple activities undertaken in the same trip.

FIGURE 15: DOMESTIC DAY VISITORS: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Data for international visitors is unavailable for 2021 as border closures were imposed as a result of Covid-19. As a point of future reference, the number of international travellers averaged 20,000 per annum before the restrictions were enforced, comprising less than 1% of total visitation. An average stay of 17 nights was in line with the Regional NSW average of 17 nights⁴.

TABLE 10: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS: SUMMARY

INTERNATIONAL '000	2017	2018	2019	3 yr average	2020	2021
# of visitors	21	21	21	21	3	0
% change on year					-84%	-10
Nights	387	331	281	250	102	0
Av night stay	18.8	15.5	13.1	17.2	30.5	0
Sample size	117	121	122	120	27	0
Source	Europe/UK (42%) NZ (21%) All Asia (19%) Nth America (14%)					

Visitor Residence (INT)

Over the past 3 years (2017-2019) the Tablelands has attracted a consistent mix of international markets, with the main generating regions being:

- Europe & UK (42%)
- New Zealand (21%)
- Asia (19%)
- North America (14%)
- all other countries - including South America, UAE and Pacific (4%).

Traveller Type (INT)

The following characteristics are typical of International visitors to the Tablelands region:

- 95% FIT travellers, with only 4% on a group tour and >1% on a packaged tour.
- Backpackers comprise 20% of the market,
- 60% use private accommodation such as VFR homes.
- The main purpose of travel is for holiday (46%) or VFR (34%), while 20% are on business.

⁴ DNSW (2019) Travel to Regional NSW YE Sept 2021

COMPARISONS TO OTHER REGIONS – 2020 TO 2021

Comparisons have been made to other NSW destination regions, showing the relative position to total visitors. The analysis also demonstrates the varied impact that Covid_19 has had on different regions during 2020-21.

TABLE 11: COMPARISON REGIONS 2020-2021

Year end 2021 ⁵	Day visitors ('000)		Overnight visitors ('000)		Total Visitors		Total visitors % change
	2020	2021	2021	2021	2020	2021	
North Coast	5,558	5,221	4,305	4,322	9,863	9,543	-3%
Hunter	5,363	5,327	3,077	3,081	8,440	8,408	0%
South Coast	6,049	4,392	3,727	3,531	9,776	7,922	-19%
Central NSW	2,426	2,405	2,018	2,018	4,444	4,423	0%
Central Coast	3,224	2,440	1,515	1,375	4,740	3,815	-20%
Capital Country⁶	2,535	2,227	1,178	1,268	3,713	3,495	-6%
New England	1,633	1,472	1,115	1,339	2,748	2,811	2%
Blue Mountains	1,836	1,843	947	953	2,783	2,796	0%
Tablelands	1,298	1,282	733	814	2,031	2,096	3%
The Murray	877	1080	722	874	1,599	1,954	22%



⁵ * sourced from <https://www.tra.gov.au/data-and-research> - National Visitor Survey (NVS) Year Ending December 2021

⁶ ^ Parts of the Tablelands are in Capital Country

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Analysis of 2021 visitation data suggests tourism is currently estimated to contribute **\$394 million** direct visitor expenditure to the Tablelands visitor economy⁷. As a result of impacts from Covid_19 this is 27% less than \$539 million previously reported in 2019. It should also be noted that both the average length of stay and average expenditure for visitors to the Tablelands is somewhat below the regional NSW average which is contributing to the lower economic impact.

TABLE 12: DIRECT VISITOR EXPENDITURE

Tablelands 2021	International	Domestic overnight	Domestic day	Total
Visitors (000) *	-	814	1,282	2,096
Nights (000) *	-	1,987	-	1,987
Average stay (nights)		2.4	-	
Expenditure (\$M)	0	\$264	\$130	\$394
Spend per trip (\$) ^	\$707	\$290	\$102	
Spend per night (\$) ^	\$42	\$133		

Source: *TRA (2021) on-line NVS data ^ TRA LGA profiles 2019.

Employment data for 2021 is currently not available, however as at 2019/20, the industry directly employed an estimated 2,107 people, with further 857 indirect jobs created⁸. The Tablelands has an estimated 1,263 tourism businesses, many of which are SMEs ; 70% have less than 5 employees⁷.

TABLE 13: TOURISM EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESSES

	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	Hilltops Council	Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Yass Valley	Upper Lachlan Shire	TABLELANDS TOTAL
Employment (total)						
Direct	576	408	821	241	61	2,107
Indirect	171	182	395	94	15	857
Total	747	590	1215	335	76	2,964
Total businesses	486	206	310	179	82	1,263

⁷ TRA (2019) visitor regional expenditure data at LGA Profiles

⁸ Economy_id (2019) www.economy.id.com.au/tourism-value

2023 SUMMER BREAK PROGRAM!



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yass valley council
We inspire • We engage

Date	Activity	Age Group	Time	Location
JAN 4	MOVIE THE BAD GUYS (PG)	AGES 6+	10AM - 12PM	YASS VALLEY LIBRARY
JAN 5	CRAFT WORKSHOP	AGES 6+	3PM - 5PM	YASS VALLEY LIBRARY
JAN 7	CARD MAKING WORKSHOP	AGES 12-24 YEARS	10.30AM - 12.00PM	YASS VALLEY LIBRARY
JAN 9	WAREHOUSE ORCUS - WORKSHOP & PERFORMANCE	AGES 12-24 YEARS	10.30AM - 12.10PM	GUNDAROO HALL
JAN 10	PAINT A LANDSCAPE	AGES 12 - 24 YEARS	2PM - 4PM	YASS VALLEY LIBRARY
JAN 11	PACK AND PAINT AGES 12 - 24 YEARS 10.30AM - 12.30PM BLACKWATTLE ALPACA FARM	2DIE MAKING AGES 12 - 24 YEARS 10AM - 12PM STAA YASS VALLEY LIBRARY		
JAN 12	MOVIE DC LEAGUE OF SUPER PETS AGES 6+ 10AM - 12PM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY			
JAN 13	CRAFT WORKSHOP AGES 6+ 3PM - 4PM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY	YOUTH DISCO AGES 12-17 YEARS 3PM - 4PM YASS SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL		
JAN 14	INFLATABLE OBSTACLE COURSE AGES 12-24 YEARS 10AM-2PM BINALONG REC GROUND			
JAN 16	POWERHOUSE MUSEUM SYDNEY BUS TRIP AGES 12-24 YEARS DEPARTIN LEAD ST, YASS AT 7.30AM-6.00PM			
JAN 17	FTALIFE - POIC AGES 6+ 11AM-12PM RIVERSIDE PARK			
JAN 18	CRAFT WORKSHOP AGES 6+ 10AM - 11AM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY			
JAN 19	PACK AND PAINT AGES 12 - 24 YEARS 10.30AM - 12.30PM BLACKWATTLE ALPACA FARM	MOVIE RIVERHIND AGES 6+ 10AM - 12PM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY		
JAN 20	MAKE YOUR OWN PIZZA 10.30AM-12.30PM 12.30PM-2.30PM ZAGS PLACE OUTDOOR MOSAIC WORKSHOP AGES 12-24 YEARS 10AM-12PM TOOTSIE GALLERY			
JAN 21	SKATEBOARDING WORKSHOP AGES 12-24 YEARS 10AM-4PM YASS VALLEY PARK	BARBIE DOLL MAKING AGES 12-24 YEARS 10AM-12PM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY		
JAN 23	CAREYS CAVE TOUR AGES 12-24 YEARS 11AM-2PM WEEJASPER			
JAN 24	MOVIE GUARDIANS OF THE AGES 6+ 10.30AM - 12.30PM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY			
JAN 25	CLAY WORKSHOP WITH DANIEL AGES 12-24 YEARS 10.30AM - 11.00AM BIRCH HILL TERRACE PARK	MOVIE BULLET TRAIN AGES 12-24 YEARS 10AM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY		
JAN 26	AUSTRALIA DAY CORRECTOR AND FARM YOUNG DAY 9AM - 1PM			
JAN 27	CRAFT WORKSHOP AGES 6+ 10.30AM - 11.30AM YASS VALLEY LIBRARY			

January School Holiday Program 2023

yass valley council











James Duggell
Director Infrastructure and Assets
Yass Valley Council
25/10/2022

Dear James

Bookham Community Association seeks council permission to erect a commemorative sculpture on council land, opposite Barney's café in Bookham, as indicated in the concept overview-Appendix A.

The sculpture will celebrate the war service of Dr Kevin Fagan (for whom the main street of Bookham is named) as well as local men and women who have served. The rationale is explained in Appendix B.

A more detailed design for the installation is being prepared by Sala4d, the company which prepared the Bookham Masterplan.

Richard Walker, a nephew of Dr Fagan is prepared to provide some funds for the installation and additional funds would be sought through the Veterans Affairs – Saluting their Service Commemorative Grants Program. A detailed costing will be prepared once council permission is granted.

This letter is to seek permission and provide the endorsement of the Bookham Community Association.

Yours sincerely

Tess Julian
President

Joseph Germano
Secretary

Pam Hazell
Treasurer

Kevin Schofield
Committee member

Peter Brunskill
Committee member

Helena Painting
Committee member

Chris Johnson
Committee member

David Young
Committee member

Handwritten signature of Tess Julian in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Joseph Germano in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Pam Hazell in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Kevin Schofield in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Peter Brunskill in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Helena Painting in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of Chris Johnson in blue ink.

Handwritten signature of David Young in blue ink.

Bookham Community Association Incorporated, 24 Fagan Drive, Bookham, 2582

Proposal to erect a sculpture to honour Dr Kevin Fagan at Bookham

Introduction

Following the installation of a sculpture dedicated to Dr Kevin Fagan in the quadrangle at St John's College, University of Sydney, it has been proposed that a customised version of the sculpture be installed on Fagan Drive, Bookham. (Fagan Drive is named for Dr Kevin and Mrs Patricia Fagan (nee Julian), who owned and retired at their property, Cooina, Bookham. Patricia was born at Bogolong, Bookham and met Kevin when he spent holidays at Bogolong with John Julian, his school friend.)

The installation would commemorate Dr Fagan as well as those who served from the local area. With other elements of the masterplan, this sculpture would enhance both the local and visitor experience.

Why commemorate Kevin Fagan?

Dr Fagan's extraordinary war record and experience has made him a hero to many. He joined the war effort in 1940 as part of the Australian Army Medical Corps and was posted to Singapore with the 8th Division of the Second Australian Imperial Force and with the fall of Singapore in 1942 became a prisoner of war until the end of the war in 1945. He was one of 60,000 allied POWs who were forced to work on the infamous Burma Railway. He treated malaria, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and malnutrition, bone fractures and performed amputations under wretched conditions.

His devotion to his patients is highlighted in Russell Braddon's book, "The Naked Island"

"The most inspiring man I have ever met...it is no exaggeration that many people survived this ordeal as a result of his personal efforts...Above all there was the extraordinary courage and gentleness, and the incredible endurance of the Medical Officer, Major Kevin Fagan...some 20,000 British and Australian troops share my view."

Braddon recalled that Fagan treated "any man needing treatment to the best of his abilities; he also carried men who fell; he carried the kit of men in danger of falling..."

Speaking of the inspiration for the main character in the Booker Prize winning novel *The Narrow Road to the Deep North*, Richard Flanagan says: *Weary Dunlop was one of many doctors up there. It was a strange thing, but the doctors were the leaders in the camps, and they were idolised by the men. Weary Dunlop is the best known of them. But there were quite a few: Rowley Richards, Arthur Moon, Kevin Fagan, to name just some, and they were all held in equal high regard by the men and performed similarly extraordinary feats as Weary Dunlop.* <https://www.themonthly.com.au/transcript-richard-flanagan-conversation-ramona-koval>

Although not a household name, Kevin Fagan's life has been celebrated in many ways:

- In 1987, he was made an Officer of the Order of Australia
- In 1992, the Australian Medical Association bestowed on him its highest honour – the Gold Medal for services to medicine and the community.
- In the early 2000s, St Ignatius College Riverview (where he attended as a scholarship schoolboy from Tasmania) named a newly built Boarding House after him,
- Soon after, Fagan Drive, Bookham, was renamed in his honour
- St Johns College at Sydney University has recently unveiled a sculpture in the quadrangle

How does the sculpture represent Dr Fagan?

According to the sculptor, Louis Pratt, "This memorial sculpture brings together symbolic elements that commemorate the life of Dr Kevin Fagan AO.... The railway track formation is a level crossing, embodying both Dr Fagan's faith and the railway that the POWs laboured to build. A railway spike, sourced from the Burma railway, acts as a coat hanger from which hangs a doctor's jacket. Embroidered above the pocket is his name, Dr Kevin Fagan. On the other side of the track is an Australian Army Medical Corps officer's hat. This hat would have identified Dr Fagan's rank as a Major in the Second World War."

How would the installation commemorate those from Bookham who served?

There are several ways that we could highlight those who served from Bookham. The names could be listed on a plaque or etched into the railway lines in the sculpture. They could be attached to the background rocks. We would also include plaques to tell the story of Bookham and the war and of Dr Fagan.

Artist Concept Rough - Kevin Fagan & Soldiers

Louis Pratt



Public Art Policy Assessment

Proposed Art Work: Dr Kevin Fagan Sculpture

Location: Unsealed Road Reserve – Conroy Street, Bookham (adjacent to Barney's Café)

Criteria	Comments
Selection Criteria	
Consistency with the principles of this policy i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and accountability • Community involvement • Assessment criteria • Local opportunities • Arts tourism • Specific funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookham Community Assoc initiating the project. No evidence of wider community consultation other than through the Master Plan work. • Refer above comment. • Refer below • Artist, Louis Pratt, selected by Bookham Community Assoc (no CV or Portfolio submitted) • Unclear • To be privately funded by donation and securing of a DVA Saluting their Service Grants Program
High standards in terms of artistic quality, originality and integrity	For consideration by the Public Arts Focus Group Artistic standard and quality not assessed Similar to sculpture installed at St John's College University of Sydney
Technical feasibility and ability to successfully realise the proposal.	Technically feasible. Funding dependent upon successful grant application
Contribution of the artwork to visual enhancement and understanding of its place and the community context.	Improve visual appearance of Bookham mainstreet Dr Fagan visited Bookham and married a local
Appropriateness of the artwork to the context of the proposed site.	Proposal reflective of connection of Dr Fagan and Bookham in addition to war service
Impact on the day-to-day use of the public domain, including safety, accessibility and structural stability.	Located within unsealed road reserve and visible for the entrance into Bookham.
Durability of the artwork and its ability to withstand vandalism, weathering and ease of maintenance.	Satisfactory.

Selection Criteria (cont)	
Life cycle costs including maintenance and decommissioning costs.	No details
Potential to foster community well-being and social cohesion including opportunities for community consultation and involvement.	Project being organised by local community organisation. No evidence of wider community comment.
Consistency with local planning, urban design, heritage and environmental policies and practices.	Satisfactory – reflective of local heritage connection
Consideration of artists who have, or who have had, an association with Yass Valley.	Artist undertook similar statue recently install at St John's College, University of Sydney (Aug 2022) Design based on the St John' College statue
Site Selection	Unsealed road reserve adjacent to Barney's Cafe
Risk Assessment	No risk assessment
Maintenance	No details No resources have been included in the current or forward budgets for ongoing maintenance and depreciation
Commissioning	The policy details arrangements for public art commissioned by Council. The policy is silent on how unsolicited proposals will be considered.



Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee

Thursday 1 December 2022

10.00am

Council Chambers

209 Comur Street, Yass

Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022

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Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022

Present

James Dugdell – Chair (Yass Valley Council), Dave Cowell – LEOCON (NSW Police), Tony Stevens – LEMO (Yass Valley Council), Paul Vasey (VRA Rescue NSW Limited – Binalong Rescue), Jason Bell, Matt Price (NSW SES), Paul Box, Matt Job (NSW Ambulance), Scott Lang, Dean Cambell, Jarrod Livolsi (Fire Rescue NSW), Chris Harris (LLS), Sarah Little (SNSWLHD), Wade Baverstock (TfNSW) (Teams), Steve Bower (DC&J) (Teams) Daniel Osbourne (NSW Rural Fire Service) (Teams)

Acknowledgement of Country

1. Apologies

George Shepherd (NSW Rural Fire Service), Fiona Leech (LLS) and Superintendent Paul Condon (Hume Police District Commander)

2. Confirmation of Minutes

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 11 August 2022 be taken as read and confirmed.

M Price/P Box)

3. Correspondence

Yass Apex Homes Ltd – attached. Discussion was held in relation to how residents can be alerted during a flooding incident. Tony Stevens and Matt Price to have further discussions off-line.

4. Delegates Reports

Police

Dave Cowell advised that the Police had assisted the SES with storm and tempest jobs. Thanks was passed on for assistance provided by the SES and RFS. Recent incidents on the Barton Highway were well attended by all agencies – all working extremely well together.

NSW Ambulance

Paul Box advised that the service had attended some significant road trauma incidents recently. He thanked FRNSW and Police for the cohesive working arrangements at the scenes. Staffing levels are good in Yass LGA, levels can be impacted by staffing levels in surrounding satellite towns.

James Dugdell advised that Council had been receiving complaints from residents about ambulance services not being able to access properties. Paul advised that they have the capacity to get to patients, but will advise of location, date, times etc if unable to get access.

Fire Rescue NSW

Scott Lang advised that they had taken receipt of a new truck, which has a compressed air foam system capability. Recruitment process has recently taken place, there was a good calibre of applicants. Home safety visits have been undertaken due to the number of house fires in the State.

Rural Fire Service

**This is page 2 of 7 of the minutes of a meeting of
Yass Valley LEMC held on the above date**

Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022

Daniel Osborne advised that the Service had been busy providing support to the SES in the recent flood incidents. George Shepherd is due back 19 December. There are a number of field teams which will be providing assistance in Deniliquin. There have been a number of illegal burns identified, Murrumbateman area emerging as an issue. Refurbished/upgraded appliances have been provided to Wee Jasper and Bookham brigades. Next Bushfire Management Plan is progressing well. Fire modelling has been undertaken, consultation is being undertaken with all landholders. Community consultation will commence early next year.

SES

Matt Price thanked Council for providing access to the live monitoring for the Yass Dam. Storms may still be a concern in the upcoming season considering the ground saturation.

James Dugdell advised that Council was working with the Business Chambers in regards to businesses that have been impacted.

VRA Rescue NSW Limited – Binalong Rescue

Paul Vasey spoke to the attached report.

Local Land Services

Chris Harris advised that the Service's time and resources were being directed to MFD. This is currently in the concept process, State Government funding is being provided across the state. Chris advised that from a local perspective South East region have plans in place.

A proof of concept site is being established at Reids Flat, which is considered a high risk site. Currently attempting to get the area fenced. Planning has been completed and aerial shoot has taken place.

A 7-9 day aerial shoot has been completed. Two more shoots are scheduled between now and the end of June 2023.

Staff assisted with flood response call centre at Dubbo.

Varroa mites are causing significant damage in the Newcastle area.

Southern NSW Local Health Services

Sarah Little advised that the hospital's accreditation process has been completed, just awaiting receipt of the report. This is the culmination of a three year process. Health Service is watching the COVID surge closely. RAT tests are being provided at the hospital. Workforce capacity is slowly being built up. Do not foresee that there will be any impact to the service over the Christmas/New Year period.

Official opening of the Rose Garden will be taking place on 8 December.

WelfAC Southern NSW District

Steve Bowler advised that he had recently taken over the position of WelfAC Coordinator. Recruitment is currently underway for new Deputies. Everything else is currently on track.

Transport for NSW

Wade Baverstock advised that the road network had experienced extensive pavement damage. Numerous traffic controls are in place across the entire network. Staff have been busy trying to get road network up and running.

Council

James Dugdell advised that Council roads had been badly damaged in recent flood events – 10 culverts/bridges have been seriously damaged. Murrumbateman Road is currently closed, box

Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022

culvert to be installed with completion due by the end of January 2023. Bouchers Land, Old Gap Road and Manton Road are still an issue. Illalong Bridge, Binalong also remains closed. Still a major issue of people driving through road closed signs/barriers. James advised that updates on road closures etc were available on Council's website.

Wade Baverstock advised that licences were currently being put to all LGA's within the state to try and get all local roads fed into Live Traffic. This will be a slow roll-out. If there are any road closures that need to be put into Live Traffic contact TfNSW to arrange.

Chris Harris suggested that it might be useful to have signs on the Hume Highway advising Murrumbateman Road is closed, especially during the coming Christmas/New Year holiday period. James to discuss with Transport for NSW.

5. Presentation – RPAS Drone Capability

Jarrold Livolsi and Dean Campbell provided a demonstration of the RPAS Drone.

6 Next Meeting

Next meeting will be held at 10.30am Thursday 9 February 2023.

Meeting closed at 11.34am

9.1 Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee and Rescue Committee held on 1 December 2022

Attachment A Local Emergency Management Committee Minutes 1 December 2022

Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022

yassapexhomes@outlook.com

From: yassapexhomes@outlook.com
Subject: Local Emergency Management Committee

Hello Tony

The Board of the Yass Apex Homes request that you table the attached letter at the meeting tomorrow of the Local Emergency Management Committee.

Kind regards

John

Mobile : 0411096562

79 Meehan Street
YASS NSW 2582
Phone: 0429 685 302
Email: yassapexhomes@outlook.com
www.yassapexhomes.com
ABN: 97916150048



Minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee held on 1 December 2022



79 Meehan Street
YASS NSW 2582
Phone: 0429 685 302

Chairperson
Local Emergency Management Committee
NSW State Emergency Service
PO Box 394
YASS NSW 2582

Dear Chair

I am writing to you regarding the recent flooding of the Yass River and Chinaman's Creek on 4 and 5 August 2022 and their potential impact on the Yass Apex Homes.

Yass Apex Homes provides affordable independent living to our senior citizens. The residents are elderly and live alone. They rely on the Board of Management and other residents to look after their welfare. There are 40 units in the complex, with six (Units 1-6) being near Chinaman's Creek with another four (Units 7-10) adjacent to these.

The recent flooding of the Yass River has led to a review of the evacuation procedures for residents, in particular those occupying units which would be impacted by flooding from Chinaman's Creek.

Neither the Board of Management nor the residents received any information about the rising level of flood water that led to concern by the Board and anxiety amongst residents. The flooding on 4 and 5 August was within 0.7m of the units bordering Chinaman's Creek. Although the flood water did not directly impact on the units in this occasion, it is considered important that the Board and residents be advised by the relevant authority of any potential flooding situation to enable internal actions to commence.

The recent incident has provided valuable insight for the Board of Management of the Yass Apex Homes. The key to evacuation procedures being successfully implemented is the requirement for your organisation to provide early advice on the situation to the Board so that the residents of the Homes can be appropriately informed.

It is requested that the review of your procedures identifies this requirement and includes the contact details of the Yass Apex Homes, telephone 0429685302.

Yours sincerely

John Heggart
Honorary Secretary

10 August 2022



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

9 December 2022



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes
Friday, 9 December 2022
9am-12pm
Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

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CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

Friday, 9 December 2022

9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

ATTENDEES	
Bega Valley Shire Council	Mr Anthony McMahon
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Mr Warwick Winn
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Mayor Peter Walker Mr Aaron Johansson
Hilltops Council	Mayor Margaret Roles Mr Anthony O'Reilly
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Deputy Mayor, Esma Livermore Ms Rebecca Ryan
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	Mayor Narelle Davis (Deputy Chair) Mr Peter Bascomb
Snowy Valleys Council	Mayor Ian Chaffey (MS Teams)
Wingecarribee Shire Council	Mr. Viv May (PSM) Ms Lisa Miscamble
Yass Valley Council	Mayor Allan McGrath
Wagga Wagga City Council	Mr Peter Thompson
Canberra Region Joint Organisation	Mr Warwick Bennett Ms Suzanne Gearing Ms Hayley Chapman Ms Jennifer Lang, Jennifer Lang Australia
GUESTS	
NSW Government	Anna Wyllie, Regional NSW Karen Purser, Office of Local Government Emma Watts, Cross Border Commissioner (MS Teams) Resilience NSW, Heidi Stratford



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

Friday, 9 December 2022

9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

1. Opening Meeting

The Deputy Chairperson, Mayor Narelle Davis the meeting at 9am.

2. Welcome & Acknowledgement of Country

The Deputy Chairperson, Mayor Narelle Davis welcomed members and guests and made an acknowledgment of country.

3. Apologies

The Deputy Chairperson, Mayor Narelle Davis called for apologies. The following apologies were received from:

- Bega Valley Shire Council, Mayor Russell Fitzpatrick
- Eurobodalla Shire Council, Mayor Matthew Hatcher
- Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council, Mayor Kenrick Winchester
- Snowy Valleys Council, General Manager Ken Gouldthorp
- Upper Lachlan Shire Council, Mayor Pam Kensit
- Upper Lachlan Shire Council, General Manager Colleen Worthy
- Yass Valley Council, General Manager Chris Berry
- Wagga Wagga City Council, Mayor Dallas Tout
- ACT Government, Dr David Clapham
- Canberra Airport, Mr Noel McCann
- Office of Local Government, Ally Dench
- Office of Local Government, Louise Taylor

4. Disclosure of Interest

With reference to Chapter 14 Local Government Act 1993, and CRJO's Code of Conduct, Councillors are required to declare any conflicts of interest in the matters under consideration by CRJO at this meeting.

Nil

5. Notice of Rescission

Pursuant to Clause 372 of the Local Government Act 1993 a voting representative may lodge a notice to rescind a motion for the CRJO's consideration.

Nil



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

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9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

6. Notice of Motions

Pursuant to Clause 10.2 of the Code of Meeting Practice a voting representative may lodge a notice of motion for the CRJOs consideration

Nil

7. Urgent Business

The Chairperson will call for any Additional Business pursuant to Clause 9.3 of the Code of Meeting Practice. Any additional business to be discussed requires a Board resolution or a ruling by the Chairperson that the matter is of great urgency.

The CRJO Board may resolve to accept any late item, information or urgent business to be discussed and/or determined at this meeting.

Federal Minister Local Government, Kristy McBain to join at 10am.

Federal Government investigation into weather events for the rural, regional and remote roads, inquiry closes mid-February 2023. Warren Sharpe has been engaged. Feedback to be provided to form a submission to this inquiry.

RESOLUTION

Moved: Mr Viv May

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

The CRJO Board supports the regional submission to the senate on regional, rural and remote road network and Council's wishing to meet with the consultant be afforded the opportunity.

CARRIED

8. Presentations

8.1. Waste Presentations

RESOLUTION 22/12 – 01

Moved: Cr Allan McGrath

Seconded: Cr Esma Livermore

That:

- 1. That the report from the Chief Executive on Waste Presentations be received.**
- 2. That the Chief Executive write a letter of thanks to the presenters on behalf of the Board.**

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

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9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

9. Confirmation of Minutes

9.1. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 02

Moved: Mr Viv May

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

That the CRJO Board Meeting Minutes from 20 October 2022 be confirmed.

CARRIED

10. Chair's Minute

Pursuant to Clause 9.6 of the Code of Meeting Practice the Chairperson, without notice, may put to the meeting a minute on any matter or topic that is within the jurisdiction of the CRJO.

Nil

11. Reports to Joint Organisation

11.1. Statement of Strategic Priorities 2022-2026

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 03

Moved: Cr Margaret Roles

Seconded: Cr Esma Livermore

That:

1. Canberra Region Joint Organisation Board endorse the 2022 to 2026 Strategic Priorities and forward this document to the NSW Office of Local Government.
2. The General Managers Advisory Group be requested to review these strategic priorities and present a reviewed document to the Board as part of the 2023/24 budget process.

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

Friday, 9 December 2022

9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

11.2. Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-2027

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 04

Moved: Cr Allan McGrath

Seconded: Cr Peter Walker

That:

1. The Canberra Region Joint Organisation endorse the Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27.
2. The strategy be sent to all member Councils seeking that it be endorsed at the local level as well.

CARRIED

11.3. Canberra Region Joint Organisation Membership Fees

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 05

Moved: Cr Ian Chaffey

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

That:

1. The report from the Chief Executive on membership fees be received.
2. The Canberra Region Joint Organisation agree that as the 23/24 financial year membership fees increase by the amount of the IPART imposed rate cap (3.7% in 2023/24) with the addition of the 2023/24 membership fees include the lost income from East Gippsland membership.
3. As part of the strategic review in 2023, CRJO establish a long-term financial strategy and revenue policy.

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

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9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

11.4. South East and Tablelands Regional Plan

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 06

Moved: Cr Allan McGrath

Seconded: Mr Viv May

That:

1. Whilst noting the re-exhibition of the South East and Tablelands Regional Plan, the Canberra Region Joint Organisation endorse the Plan with the following amendments;
 - Figure 12 be amended to include all approved windfarms especially
 - Crookwell 2 & 3 (ULSC)
 - Gunning Wind Farm operated by Acciona (ULSC)
 - Biala Wing Farm (ULSC)
 - Collector Wind Farm (ULSC)
 - Rye Park Wind Farm (Hilltops, ULSC and YVC)
 - Bango Wind Farm (Hilltops YVC)
 - Coppabella Wind Farm (Hilltops, YVC)
 - Conroys Gap (YVC)
 - Figure 5 be amended to include the Gunning to Bookham east west renewable corridor
 - Cochrane Dam, Hydro Electricity (BVSC)
2. Canberra Region Joint Organisation thanks the Department of Planning for their co-operation in accepting the further consultation to ensure the Regional Plan met the expectations of the Councils in the Canberra Region.

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

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9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

11.5. Audit 2021/2022

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 07

Moved: Cr Peter Walker

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

That:

1. This report on the Audit 2021/2022 from the Chief Executive be received.
2. The CRJO Board endorse the actions of the General Managers to write to the Minister of Local Government and Shadow Minister of Local Government to ensure that Parliament are aware that the delay in filing the 2021/22 Annual financial statements is a result of poor performance from the Audit Office and not as a result of lack of performance or cooperation from Councils or the Canberra Region Joint Organisation.

CARRIED

11.6. Future Grant Funding

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 08

Moved: Cr Ian Chaffey

Seconded: Cr Esma Livermore

That the report of the Chief Executive on future funding opportunities be received.

CARRIED

11.7. Regional Procurement Report

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 09

Moved: Cr Esma Livermore

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

That:

1. That the report from the Chief executive on regional procurement be received and noted.
2. The Chief executive report to the report when the regional procurement procedure is determined by GMAG.

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

Friday, 9 December 2022

9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

11.8. LG NSW Membership

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 10

Moved: Mr Viv May

Seconded: Cr Allan McGrath

That:

1. The report on membership of Local Government New South Wales be noted and no further action taken.

CARRIED

11.9. Drought Resilience Update

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 11

Moved: Cr Margaret Roles

Seconded: Cr Ian Chaffey

That:

1. The report from the Chief Executive on Drought Resilience be received.
2. Member councils be aware that additional drought resilience funding is now available for nominated Council's.
3. CRJO advocate to State Government that all member Council's within our region be eligible for this drought resilience funding.

CARRIED

12. Operational Reports

12.1. Financial Statement July – October 2022

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 12

Moved: Cr Ian Chaffey

Seconded: Cr Margaret Roles

That the report from the Chief Executive on the Financial Statement July - October 2022 be received.

CARRIED



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

Friday, 9 December 2022

9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

12.2. 2021/2022 Annual Report

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 13

Moved: Cr Peter Walker

Seconded: Mr Viv May

That the Canberra Region Joint Organisation note the 2021/22 Annual Report.

CARRIED

12.3. Risk Management Policy

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 14

Moved: Cr Allan McGrath

Seconded: Cr Esma Livermore

That the Board receive and endorse the CRJO Risk Management Policy.

CARRIED

12.4. Operational Update

RESOLUTION 22/11 – 14

Moved: Cr Margaret Roles

Seconded: Cr Ian Chaffey

That the CRJO Operational Update report from the Manager Governance & Stakeholder Engagement be received.

CARRIED

13. State Government Representatives Update

13.1. Regional NSW

Anna Wyllie, Regional NSW provided an update on Regional NSW grants and activities.

13.2. Resilience NSW

Heidi Stratford, Resilience NSW provided a verbal update on Resilience NSW activities, including flood recovery and advocacy for grants.

The Hon. Kristy McBain MP, Local Government and Territories joined the meeting at 10.20am.



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Board Meeting Minutes

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9am-12pm

Bega Valley Regional Learning Centre

14. Confidential Matters

The CRJO Board must resolve to move into Closed Session to deal with any items under s10 Local Government Act 1993.

Nil

15. Close

The Deputy Chairperson, Mayor Narelle Davis closed the meeting at 11.06am.



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy

2022-27

9 December 2022

Acknowledgment of Country:

We acknowledge Country and pay respect to the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land and waters across South East New South Wales. We recognise and honour their ancient cultures and their spiritual, cultural and physical connections with land, waters and community.

For over 70,000 year this Country has been inhabited and cared for by First Nations people from various mobs and dialects. We pay our respects and gratitude for their stewardship and for sustaining this land where we live, work, and visit. Their connection and understanding of the natural and cultural landscape is seen and heard through art, song, dance, and storytelling practices. We recognise the importance of these First stories, the contemporary stories of displacement, and the continued journey of self-determination in Australia.

Acknowledgement of the member councils:



Acknowledgement of associate members:



DOCUMENT CONTROL					
Version	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	1 st Draft Release	8/09/2022	TA	AU	RM
2.0	2 nd Draft Release	20/10/2022	TA	AU	RM
3.0	Draft Final Release	23/11/2022	TA	AU	RM
4.0	Final Release	09/12/2022	-	-	RM

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Acronyms

ACCUs	Australian Carbon Credit Units
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
APCO	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CALD	Culturally, and linguistically diverse
CDS	Container Deposit Scheme
CE	Circular economy
CRC	Community Recycling Centre
CRJO	Canberra Region Joint Organisation
CSP	Community Strategic Plan
DA	Development Application
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
DWM	Domestic Waste Management
DWMC	Domestic Waste Charges
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
EVs	Electric Vehicles
FO	Food Organics
FOGO	Food Organics Garden Organics
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GMAC	General Managers' Advisory Committee
GO	Garden Organics
Ha	Hectares
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
IoT	Internet of Things
L	Litre
LF	Landfill
LGA	Local Government Area
LGNSW	Local Government NSW
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MUDs	Multi-Unit Dwellings

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



NSW	New South Wales
ORF	Organics Recycling Facility
PEF	Processed Engineered Fuel
PV	Photovoltaic Solar panel
RCG	Recycled crushed glass
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RENEW	Regional Network for Effective Waste Management
RRC	Resource Recovery Centre
RVM	Reverse vending machine
t	Tonnes
TBL	Triple Bottom Line
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
WARR	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery
WARR Strategy	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2017 – 2021
WaSM	NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027
WMF	Waste Management Facility
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Executive Summary

Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO) works in partnership with a voluntary group of ten councils (member councils) and two associate members. The CRJO Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27 (the Strategy) and the Action Plan aligns with the goals and strategic direction of the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041- Stage 1: 2021-2027 (WaSM) and replaces the CRJO Regional Waste Strategy (2018-2023). It seeks to further improve regional waste management and encourage sustainable use of materials into the future.

The Strategy approaches resource recovery and an emerging circular economy (CE) by offering a dynamic, and adaptive framework which is responsive to changes at the regional, State and national level and beyond. It will guide and align the region with the NSW WaSM Strategy whilst retaining as much of the social, economic, and skills-based benefits of local transformation of waste as possible.

Key to delivering optimal regional outcomes and aligning with government policy objectives and funding initiatives is the identification of opportunities for improved regional outcomes. The Strategy considers how the region can:

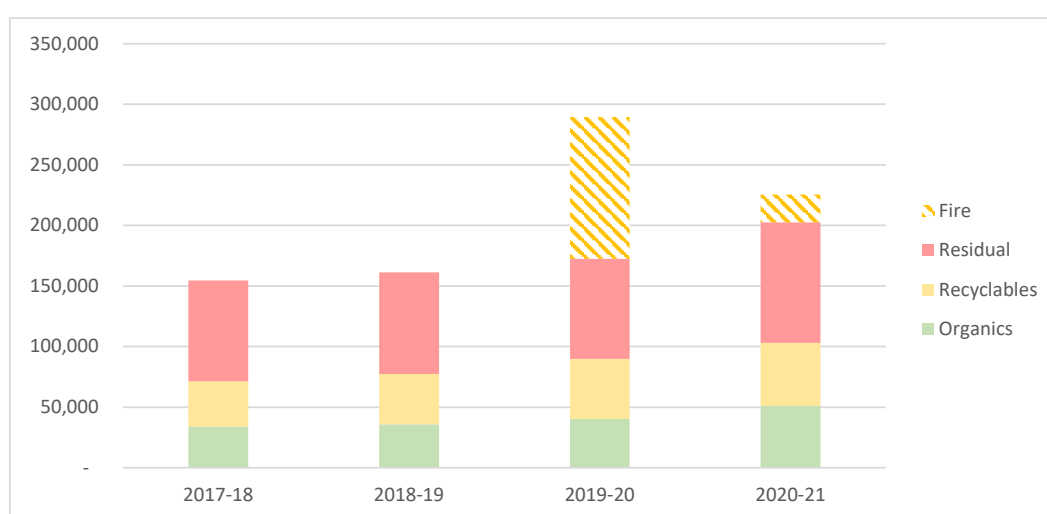
- Identify opportunities to provide existing waste services more efficiently and consider the viability of services provided by member councils in the region;
- Identify opportunities for member councils to utilise waste assets and resources in the most efficient manner to maximise waste avoidance, reduction and resource recovery;
- Review existing regional co-operation and co-ordination activities;
- Identify opportunities to deal with problem wastes in the area;
- Consider regional community education strategies; and
- Explore emerging or innovative waste management developments.

The guiding principles presented in the Strategy provide the basis for driving change within the waste management and resource recovery industry. The principles addressed here influence the approaches to facilitate greater diversion of waste from landfill, guide better practices and improve performance. The principles include the internationally recognised circular economy and waste hierarchy, along with state-based initiatives of net zero emissions and sustainable procurement.

The CRJO region lies in South-Eastern NSW and surrounds the ACT. It encompasses a total area of 63,000km² with a total population of 305,000 and approximately 125,000 households

(CRJO Profile.id). The population increased approximately to 810,000 with a total area of 70,000km² if inclusive of the associated CRJO members (ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council).

Like many other parts of the State, current trends and projected material generation is anticipated to increase for the foreseeable future. To slow, or reverse, this increase, CRJO will actively pursue projects that strive to achieve the NSW State WaSM Targets as outlined within this Strategy. However, at this stage, across the three main material streams within the region; recyclables, organics and residual waste, that overall generation of material continues to increase.



CRJO Total Material Streams from 2017-18 to 2020-21

(Source: NSW EPA WARR Data, excluding ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council)

Across the period shown above, organics and residual (red-lid bin) waste has continued to increase while kerbside recycling remained relatively consistent. It is anticipated that with the mandated introduction of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO), residual waste volumes will slightly decline as organics are captured within the new system. Furthermore, the significant waste related impact of the 2019-20 bushfires caused at least 150,000 tonnes of additional waste which was managed by the impacted member councils.

The direction of this Strategy has been formed through engagement and consultation with all member councils to facilitate and deliver opportunities for local and/or regional improvement across the CRJO. The member councils believe that improvements can be gained in the future from:

- A collaborative approach to education, planning, strategy development, delivery and funding assistance;
- A collaborative approach to procurement of services and infrastructure;
- Utilising innovative and realistic technologies to create environmental, social and economic benefits and efficiencies;
- A collaborative approach to infrastructure and services needs analysis such as infrastructure capacity, emissions reductions and risk mitigation;
- Transitioning to a more circular economy;
- Planning for a more resilient emergency and disaster waste management on a regional scale;
- Understanding material flow and having greater data accuracy, accountability and transparency; and
- Continue to facilitate a regional advocacy role on regulatory changes and funding opportunities.

Based on the strategic direction, the following vision is adopted for the Strategy:

To protect our regional communities and optimise economic development through better resource recovery and waste management.

Delivering the Strategy will be achieved through the implementation of the Action Plan. The Action Plan outlines the projects and initiatives required to improve waste management, resource recovery and circular performance within the CRJO region. The Action Plan is a standalone document which is supported by the Strategy and demonstrates alignment with the NSW WaSM Priorities while also presenting opportunities for funding across the next 5 years.

1 Introduction

Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO) works in partnership with a voluntary group of ten councils (member councils) and associate members the ACT Government, Wagga Wagga City Council and Canberra Airport. CRJO member councils are:

- Bega Valley Shire Council;
- Eurobodalla Shire Council;
- Goulburn Mulwaree Council;
- Hilltops Council;
- Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council;
- Snowy Monaro Regional Council;
- Snowy Valleys Council;
- Upper Lachlan Shire Council;
- Wingecarribee Shire Council;
- Yass Valley Council.



Figure 1-1: Location CRJO Member Councils and Associate Members

CRJO membership provides a unique platform for the local councils to collectively pursue regional benefits and improve outcomes within these locales, including facilitating close regional cooperation, resource sharing, and cultivating shared investment and infrastructure development opportunities.

The CRJO Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27 (The Strategy) and the implementation plan (Implementation Plan) aligns with the goals and strategic direction of the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041- Stage 1: 2021-2027 (WaSM) and replaces the CRJO Regional Waste Strategy (2018-2023). It seeks to further improve regional waste management and encourage sustainable use of materials into the future.

During the development of the Strategy, the member councils were engaged and consulted through a variety of means including one-on-one online meetings, face-to-face and online workshops, and presentations. The member councils provided valuable local input to assist in the preparation of a Strategy that addresses both regional and local needs relevant to the CRJO region.

1.1 Purpose

The Strategy approaches resource recovery and an emerging circular economy (CE) by offering a dynamic, and adaptive framework which is responsive to changes at the regional, State and national level and beyond. It will guide and align the region with the NSW WaSM Strategy whilst retaining as much of the social, economic, and skills-based benefits of local transformation of waste as possible.

The desired future vision, objectives and challenges of individual member councils underpins development of the Draft Strategic Direction and Vision for the Strategy. This includes identification of State waste management priorities including WaSM, regional strategic directions and regional / local priorities, funding, and resource availability.

The Strategy aligns with key WaSM-associated plans and frameworks including the *NSW Plastics Action Plan*, *Guide to Future Infrastructure Needs*, aligns with the National Waste Policy and Packaging Targets and addresses best-available, evidence-based regional and local data, plans and strategies.

Key to delivering optimal regional outcomes and aligning with government policy objectives and funding initiatives is the identification of opportunities for improved regional outcomes based on an evidence-based approach to improved regional infrastructure needs assessment and delivery and advancing these to support growth of a regional circular economy. The Strategy considers how the region can:

- Identify opportunities to provide existing waste services more efficiently and consider the viability of services provided by member councils in the region;
- Identify opportunities for member councils to utilise waste assets and resources in the most efficient manner to maximise waste avoidance, reduction and resource recovery;
- Review existing regional co-operation and co-ordination activities;
- Identify opportunities to deal with problem wastes in the area;
- Consider regional community education strategies; and
- Explore emerging or innovative waste management developments.

1.2 Document Structure

The Strategy document describes the policy setting, at a national, state, regional and local level. It then has a more detailed look at the current state of waste and resource recovery in the CRJO region, describing the strategic objectives of the new Strategy and how this will be delivered with specific actions over the next 5-year period.



Source: CRJO

2 Policy Context

The frameworks of regulations, policies, and guidelines, at the local, regional, state and national level, relevant to waste management, resource recovery and circular economy are presented in the following sections.

2.1 National Framework

The National Waste Policy – *Less Waste, More Resources* was released by the Department of the Environment and Energy in 2018 and provides a framework for collective action by businesses, governments, communities, and individuals until 2030. The policy identifies the following seven targets:

1. Ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020;
2. Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030;
3. 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030;
4. Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry;
5. Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025;
6. Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030; and
7. Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions.

2.2 State Framework

The NSW government released the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027* (WaSM) as the first stage in a 20-year plan that focuses on the environmental benefits and economic opportunities to reduce waste, improve waste management, and increase material recycling.

The WaSM Strategy aims to reduce waste generated and increase recycling through adoption of the Targets outlined in Figure 2-1.

To achieve the WaSM targets of halving food waste to landfill and achieving net zero emissions from organics in landfill by 2030, the government will require the separate collection of:

- Food and garden organics from all NSW households by 2030; and
- Food waste from businesses that generate the highest volumes, including large supermarkets and hospitality businesses, by 2025.

Based on an assessment of waste and circular economy infrastructure needs over the next decade and beyond the government has identified three key areas to focus on – residual waste, organics, and plastics. Recovery and recycling infrastructure will need to keep pace with demand and to support this there will need to be investment in new and upgraded facilities from now to 2030 to prevent any shortfall in capacity.

Getting the right infrastructure in the right place will be critical to recover, reuse and extend the life of most materials. The *WaSM Guide to Future Infrastructure Needs 2021* reviews the waste infrastructure requirements in NSW to underpin change.



Figure 2-1: NSW WaSM Targets

(Source: NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027)

The *NSW Plastics Action Plan* supports the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. The *NSW Plastics Action Plan* will assist in delivering the following targets from the WaSM Strategy:

- Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025;
- Reduce the total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030;
- Achieve an average 80% recovery rate of resources from all waste streams by 2030;
- Significantly increase the use of recycled content by government and industry;
- Reduce plastic litter items by 30% by 2025;
- Reduce the overall litter by 60% by 2030; and
- Triple the plastics recycling rate by 2030.

2.3 Regional Framework

There are 14 regional organisations across NSW which each supporting councils through better planning, economic development and service delivery. CRJO has several working groups including the Resource Recovery Working Group and Waste Education Working Group which are represented by the Waste Managers or Waste Education Officers respectively.

Resource Recovery and Waste Education Working Groups meet periodically to discuss operations, infrastructure and services all with an aim to boost regional collaboration, knowledge sharing and improve the resource recovery system within the region. The working groups, along with the preparation of this Strategy form the conduit between the member councils and CRJO, providing a voice to State and Federal Government and access to regionally supported grant funding programs.

2.4 Local Framework

The *Local Government Act 1993* sets out the legal framework, governance, powers, and responsibilities of councils in New South Wales. The Act sets out the functions of councils, including its service functions such as, providing community health, recreation, education & information services, environmental protection, and waste removal & disposal.

A *Community Strategic Plan* (CSP) is a key element within the integrated planning and reporting framework which all councils in NSW have a legislative obligation to adhere to. The CSP addresses four key questions for the community:

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to be in ten years time?
- How will we get there?

- How will we know when we have arrived?

Along with a CSP, each of the member councils have a Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy which outlines the strategic and operational direction for waste management within its council. Where possible these framework documents for each member council were considered and utilised to inform and support the development of this regional Strategy.

A more detailed review of the policy context is provided within Appendix A.



Source: CRJO

3 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles presented in the Strategy provide the basis for driving change within the waste management and resource recovery industry. The principles addressed here influence the approaches to facilitate greater diversion of waste from landfill, guide better practices and improve performance. The principles include the internationally recognised circular economy and waste hierarchy, along with state-based initiatives of net zero emissions and sustainable procurement.

3.1 Circular Economy & Waste Hierarchy

NSW is transitioning to a circular economy over the next 20 years. A circular economy aims to 'close the loop on waste' by minimising what we throw away and using and reusing our resources efficiently, making them as productive as possible. It is an alternative to the traditional linear economy (take, make, use, dispose), which refers to taking resources, making goods that are then bought and used to then be disposed of as waste (Figure 3-1).

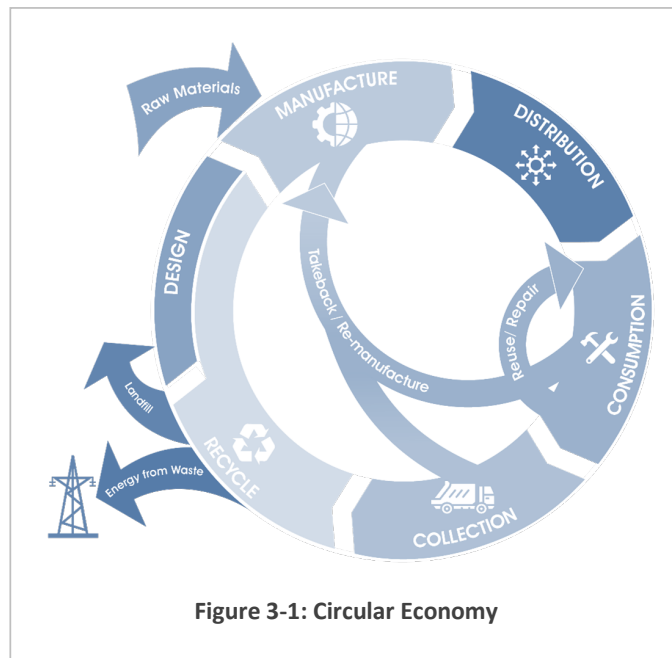


Figure 3-1: Circular Economy

The *NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement* (NSW EPA, 2019) guides the ambition and approach to a circular economy and establishes seven principles to maximise the use and value of resources including:

- Sustainable management of all resources;
- Valuing resource productivity;
- Design out waste and pollution;
- Maintain the value of products and materials;
- Innovate new solutions for resource efficiency;
- Create new circular economy jobs; and
- Foster behaviour change through education and engagement.

Benefits of implementing a circular economy concept include job creation, reduction in carbon emissions and improved resource efficiency.



The Waste Management Hierarchy is an internationally adopted principle and concept which lists waste management options in order of preference according to their sustainability and environmental impacts.

The Waste Management Hierarchy has been adopted within the Strategy as the basis for classifying and assessing the various resource recovery options which are being considered to assist CRJO to improve waste management across the region. As shown in Figure 3-2, options which achieve outcomes higher up the

Waste Management Hierarchy are preferred over those located further down the Hierarchy.

3.2 Net Zero Emissions

Climate change is affecting communities across Australia and across the globe. The NSW Government's *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030* is the foundation for the State's action on climate change and its goal to reach net zero emissions by 2050. It outlines the NSW Government's plan to act and protect our future in collaboration with industry, communities, and households. Delivery of the Plan is aimed at growing the economy, creating jobs, and reducing emissions to ensure New South Wales is well placed to prosper in a low carbon world.

The Plan aims to deliver a 50% cut in emissions by 2030 compared to 2005 levels as the first stage to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. By reducing emissions, local councils can help to increase the resilience of their communities and act as a catalyst for NSW to meet its net zero emissions goals.

NSW councils have a key role in the shift to net zero emissions as leaders, place makers and through their connection to local communities. Local councils can support the transition through reducing their own emissions across their operations and through the provision of essential services such as waste management, transport, planning and infrastructure for their residents and businesses.

3.3 Sustainable Procurement

Sustainable procurement takes into consideration the economic, environmental, social and governance impacts of any purchase with the four factors referred to as the quadruple bottom line and relate to a total purchase cost, and not just the upfront dollar expense (LGNSW, Sustainable Procurement Guide).

In terms of the sustainable procurement practices, the following emphasise the entire life cycle of the product or service:

- Devising strategies that reduce demand and extend the life of the product;
- Planning what happens with a product at the end of the contract – i.e. how will it be reused, recycled, treated or disposed;
- Considering costs over the life of the product or service and policies in the planning process;
- Encouraging sustainable solutions and innovation in tenders; and
- Measuring and improving sustainability throughout the life of the procurement.

Approaching procurement sustainably allows councils and the waste management and resource recovery industry to meet economic, environmental, social and governance requirements, while improving opportunities for a more circular system across the entire supply chain.



Source: CRJO

4 Where are we today?

CRJO has active member councils who collaborate and participate in knowledge sharing, initiatives and activities to improve overall waste and resource recovery performance within the region. Since the development of the former regional strategy, CRJO has implemented a variety of projects with success and provided strong waste related advocacy and guidance to member councils. The following section outlines the regional profile for CRJO, the challenges that have recently been faced by the member councils and a summary of key successes delivered within the group.

4.1 Regional Profile

The CRJO region lies in South-Eastern NSW and surrounds the ACT. It encompasses a total area of 63,000km² with a total population of 305,000 and approximately 125,000 households (CRJO Profile.id). The population increased approximately to 810,000 with a total area of 70,000km² if inclusive of the associated CRJO members, ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council.

Like many other parts of the State, current trends and projected material generation is anticipated to increase for the foreseeable future. To slow, or reverse, this increase, CRJO will actively pursue projects that strive to achieve the State WaSM Targets as outlined within this Strategy. However, at this stage, across the three main material streams within the region; recyclables, organics and residual waste, it can be seen from Figure 4-1 that overall generation of material continues to increase.

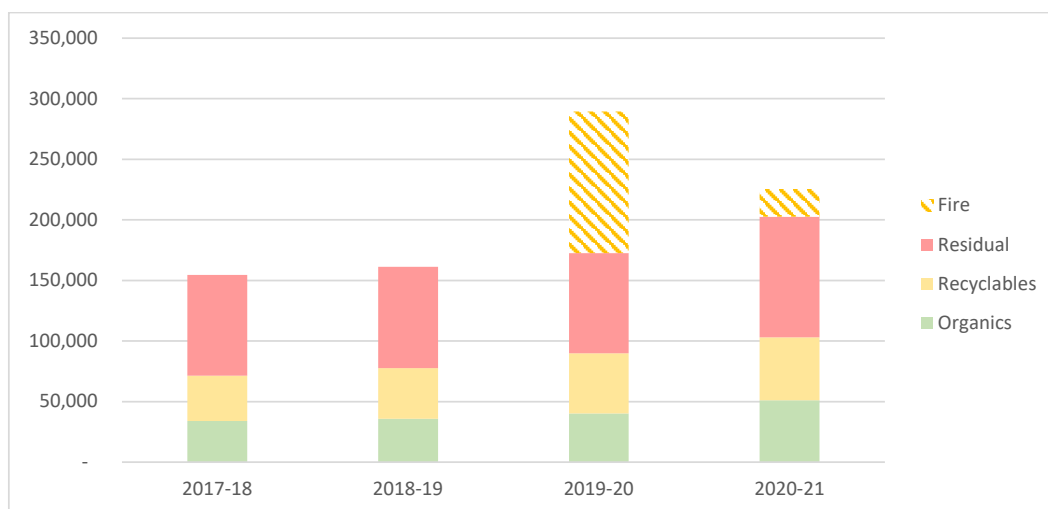


Figure 4-1: CRJO Total Material Streams from 2017-18 to 2020-21

(Source: NSW EPA WARR Data, excluding ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council)

Across the period shown in Figure 4-1, organics has continued to increase. The increase in this stream is expected to continue with the introduction of the mandate for FOGO collections across the State. Recycling remained relatively consistent however, had a significant increase in 2020-21 which may have been a result of the recycling efforts following the disasters in the region. Since 2018-19, the residual waste stream, which comprises more than 50% of the total material generated, has steadily increased resulting in a significant amount of waste being landfilled within the region. It is anticipated that with the widespread introduction of FOGO, residual waste volumes will slightly decline as organics are captured within the new system. At a more granular level, most member councils mirror these trends across all three streams as shown in more detail in Appendix B.

Furthermore, the significant waste related impact of the 2019-20 bushfires caused at least 150,000 tonnes of additional waste which was managed by 6 of the impacted member councils. As a result, this nearly doubled the amount of waste that had to be managed within the region during that period. Moreover, the impact on waste management services and infrastructure was likely greater, since not all impacted Councils had bushfire waste data available.

To obtain an understanding of the potential growth in material volumes into the future and to ensure that sufficient capacity exists within the region to manage this material, projections of the material streams were produced. The projections considered several factors including *Profile.id* population forecasts, the Department of Planning and Environment's (DPE's) population growth and the average growth in material generation for each member council based on recent material data trends.

For the three material streams (recycling, organics and residual waste), the mandated implementation of FOGO kerbside collections by 2030 was considered when developing the projections. However, it should be noted that several member councils already provide this service so the impact on the forecast is not as dramatic as expected. Figure 4-2 shows the material projections using the material trends average growth where FOGO is implemented by all remaining member councils in 2030. It is anticipated that some councils may implement the FOGO services prior to 2030, however, this presents the results if it was implemented as late as possible.

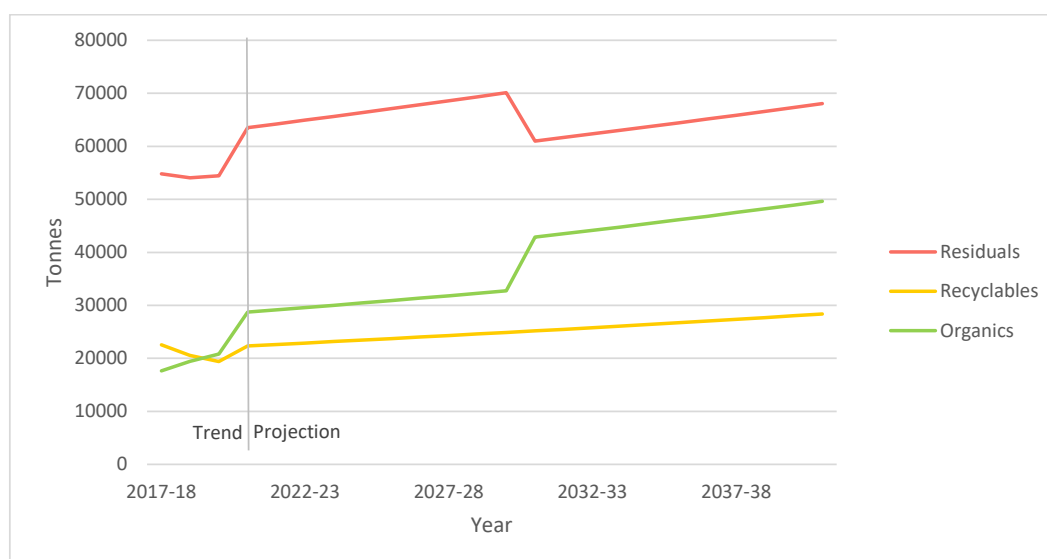


Figure 4-2: Material Projections to 2040-41

It can be seen from Figure 4-2 that the residual waste stream continues to be the largest of the three streams. Notably, this stream has the most potential to cause environmental harm, given its mixed composition. The residual stream should be the focus of several programs targeting it holistically, applying both waste hierarchy and circular economy principles.

The increase in FOGO tonnes is based on sourcing it from the residual stream, and this is reflected in Figure 4-2 which shows a mirrored decrease in residuals. The modelling assumed that 50% of organic material from the residual bin was captured, with residual bins containing approximately half organics across most member councils. Therefore, the increase in organics across the next 10 years will require strategic planning to ensure the region can efficiently and effectively manage this growing stream, noting that some capacity already exists.

The following table provides an indication of those member councils who have, and those yet to introduce, a three bin FOGO kerbside service along with the percentage of households serviced within the LGA. Please note data is from 2020/21 and household FOGO collection services may have increased for some member councils and households that do not have a kerbside collection service may have access to FOGO drop-off and processing services through resource recovery centres within their respective council area.

Table 4-1: Member Council FOGO Services

Member Council	FOGO Services (Y/N)	Households with service (2020/21)*
Bega Valley Shire Council	Y	51.8%
Eurobodalla Shire Council	N	-
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Y	62%
Hilltops Council	N	-
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Y	3.7%
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	Y	13.2%
Snowy Valleys Council	Y	Service available after 2020/21 WARR Data
Upper Lachlan Shire Council	N	-
Wingecarribee Shire Council	N	-
Yass Valley Council	N	

*Source WARR Data (2020/2021)

Each of the member councils play their part in contributing to the region's performance, with further details regarding each council's waste management services, infrastructure, challenges and aspirations detailed in Appendix C along with a summary of each member councils waste and resource recovery strategies. In addition, there is a brief profile summary regarding the CRJO Associate Members also within Appendix C.

4.1.1 CRJO Member Infrastructure

Table 4-2 provides a summary of the waste and resource recovery infrastructure managed by the member councils and the Associate Members. Further details can be found in Appendix C.

Table 4-2: Government Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure

CRJO	Government Entity	Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure	Landfill	RRC	Organic Processing	Tip Shop	CRC
Members	Bega Valley Shire Council	Central Waste Facility (near Bega)	✓				
		Merimbula Community Recycling Centre		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Bemboka		✓			
		Bermagui		✓		✓	
		Candelo		✓		✓	
		Eden		✓		✓	
		Wallagoot		✓		✓	
	Eurobodalla Shire Council	Surf Beach Facility	✓			✓	✓
		Moruya		✓		✓	
		Brou	✓			✓	
	Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Goulburn	✓		✓	✓	✓
		Marulan	✓				
		Tarago		✓			
	Hilltops Council	Victoria Street Facility		✓			
		Redhill Road Facility (Young)	✓				
		Boorowa		✓			
		Murrumburrah		✓			
		Galong		✓			
		Jugiong		✓			
		Bendick Murrell	✓				
		Bribbaree	✓				
		Frogmore		✓			
		Koorawatha	✓				
		Milvale	✓				
		Monteagle		✓			
		Murringo		✓			
		Reids Flat	✓				
		Rugby		✓			
		Rye Park	✓				
		Wyangala		✓			
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	Nerriga		✓			
		Braidwood		✓		✓	
		Bungendore		✓		✓	✓
		Bywong		✓			
		Captain Flats		✓			
		Queanbeyan		✓			✓
Members	Snowy Monaro Regional Council	Bombala	✓				
		Cooma	✓		✓	✓	✓
		Jindabyne	✓			✓	
		Adaminaby		✓			

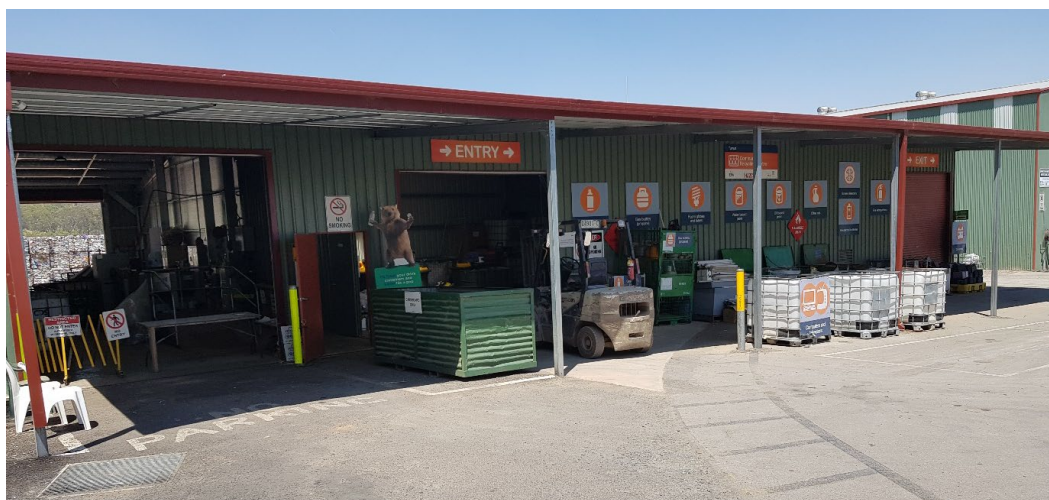
9.2 Minutes of the CRJO Board Meeting held on 9 December 2022
Attachment B Regional Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022/27

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



CRJO	Government Entity	Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure	Landfill	RRC	Organic Processing	Tip Shop	CRC
Members		Berridale		✓			
		Bredbo		✓			
		Delegate		✓			
		Nimmitabel		✓			
		Numeralla		✓			
	Snowy Valleys Council	Adelong		✓			
		Batlow		✓			
		Khancoban		✓			
		Talbingo		✓			
		Tumbarumba		✓			✓
		Tumut		✓	✓*		✓
	Upper Lachlan Shire Council	Waste and recycling centres at Crookwell		✓			
		Gunning		✓			
		Collector		✓			
		Taralga		✓			
		Bigga		✓			
		Tuena		✓			
	Wingecarribee Shire Council	Resource Recovery Centre (Moss Vale)		✓		✓	✓
	Yass Valley Council	Binalong transfer stations		✓			
		Bookham transfer stations		✓			
		Bowning transfer stations		✓			
		Gundaroo transfer stations		✓			
		Murrumbateman Landfill	✓	✓			
		Wee Jasper transfer stations		✓			
		Yass transfer stations		✓			
Associate Members	ACT	Landfill at Mugga Lane (Symonston)	✓				
		MRF at Hume		✓	✓*		
		Organics recovery facility constructed by 2025			✓*		
	Wagga Wagga City Council	Gregadoo	✓	✓		✓	
		Collingullie		✓			
		Currawarna		✓			
		Galore		✓			
		Humula		✓			
		Mangoplah		✓			
		Tarcutta		✓			
		Uranquinty		✓			

*Under Construction



Source: CRJO

4.1.2 Private Infrastructure

The following table outlines the relevant known recycling, organics or landfilling infrastructure operated within the region by private businesses. Further detail is provided in Appendix D.

Table 4-3: Known Private Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure

Material Activity	Type /	Known Infrastructure
Commingled or single stream dry recycling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endeavour Industries (Goulburn) • Kurrajong Recycling (Wagga Wagga) • Pact Group Holdings, Cleanaway Waste Management and Asahi Beverages (Albury) • Eloura Association (Young)
Organics processing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veolia Woodlawn (Tarago) • Martin Fertilizers (Yass) • Blue Ridge Quarry - Eurobodalla (Bodalla) • Landtasia (Mulloon) • Corkhill Bothers (Symonston, ACT)
Landfilling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowral Waste Centre - Inert Landfill (Bowral) • Bellette's Bulk Bins - Landfill (Tumut) • Bald Hill Regional Quarry - Landfill (Jugiong) • Veolia Woodlawn - Landfill (Tarago) • Hi-Quality Waste Management - Landfill (Windellama)

In addition to the infrastructure listed above, it is suggested that CRJO approach and engage with large companies within the region such as Bega Cheese (Bega), Visy (Tumut) and others such as large universities and hospitals to commence discussion regarding a circular economy and how governments and private enterprise can work collaboratively to deliver circular objectives.

4.2 Regional Challenges

The CRJO region (excluding its Associate Members) encompasses 63,000km² of varying lands, mountains and coastline presenting a number of opportunities, along with a number of challenges. The member councils are faced with significant geographical and transport challenges due to dispersed decentralised localities, towns and cities which culminates in significant operational and service delivery costs to provide a suitable, sustainable waste and resource recovery service to the community.

During the preparation of this Strategy, the member councils were engaged and consulted to understand their challenges. The key challenges facing the member councils included the following:

- The cost of transport and/or the lack of economies of scale;
- The introduction of the FOGO mandate to all households including rural and remote areas;
- The financial and environmental risks associated with legacy landfills;
- The cost to service rural / remote communities with sustainable services and infrastructure;
- Uncertainty regarding long-term landfill capacity and alternatives/contingencies;
- Uncertainty regarding long-term processing capacity and contingencies;
- Lack of problem/hazardous Community Recycling Centre (CRC) services;
- Lack of local or regional level disaster and resilience planning;
- Difficulties in impacting or influencing construction and demolition (C&D) and/or commercial and industrial (C&I) behaviour change or landfill diversion;
- Inconsistent data accuracy and reporting requirements along with poor visibility of material produced within the private sector restricts circular projects; and
- Opposition to the development of Energy from Waste (EfW) by some councils within their local jurisdictions.

It can be seen that the member councils were in alignment with most of the challenges raised. The alignment between member councils demonstrates that the challenges are common and present several opportunities for this Strategy to identify solutions. Alignment on projects and programs will continue to facilitate collaboration between member councils which in turn can

create broader benefits. A workshop was held with member councils which raised these challenges and are summarised in Appendix E.

However, it should be noted that CRJO has member councils with a variety of waste and resource recovery capability, capacity and resources, and this often presents difficulties in identifying initiatives that suit everyone's needs and desires. The Strategy is therefore more flexible than past iterations and applicable to a range of specific council challenges and/or opportunities.

4.3 Past Performance

CRJO has been active in the last 5 years delivering a number of projects funded by State and Federal governments and supported by the member and associate members. Projects undertaken by CRJO have involved a variety of stakeholders and collaborators and have resulted in significant waste and resource capacity, improvements and performance within the region.

CRJO has been successful in attracting a range of grants which provided opportunities to run regional or sub-regional waste and resource recovery related projects. Table 4-4 outlines the recent programs that were run by the CRJO as part of the previous regional waste strategy.

Table 4-4: CRJO Projects

Project	Description	Funding (ex GST)
Household Chemical Cleanout events- yearly	Organise yearly household chemical cleanout events, +17 events/year	\$150,000/year covering 50% of costs
CRC Education funding	Promotional activities CRC- inclusive implementation of new CRC small drop off stations in 2021	\$60,000/year
CDS funding- one off fund	CDS promotion- providing free bins/signage etc to councils/charities/schools	\$50,000
School Waste Education	Assisting councils to provide waste education in schools throughout the region	\$40,000/year
Bin Trim Grant	Worked with a consultant to assess 400 businesses to increase diversion of waste from landfill→ to more recycling	\$240,000
Food Donation Grant	Food Donation Officer improved regional networks of food donation charities and potential donors to increase food donation in the region and improve/strengthen the network in CRJO region	\$106,410
Bushfire Green Waste Assessment Grant	Assessing 2020 bushfire green waste volumes in 5 CRJO councils	\$50,000
Illegal Dumping Grant	Improve illegal dumping data: 4 councils (QPRC, HT, UL, Yass)	\$20,000
Litter Project Snowy Monaro	Improve infrastructure at rest stops along the Monaro Hwy to reduce litter	\$75,000
Workshops/training organised by CRJO	Landfill management training, litter enforcement, social media, community based social media, workplace chemistry, etc.	Funded from Regional Waste funding

Another key project was the development of the Regional Waste Prospectus 2020.

Regional Waste Prospectus 2020:

In partnership with the ACT government, CRJO drafted the Regional Waste Prospectus 2020, advocating for the needs of entire region to the Commonwealth to enable successful implementation of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) waste export ban. The Prospectus sort to identify recycling projects, potential plant sites and seek funding from the Commonwealth to develop them, particularly facilities to sort mixed plastic materials, paper and cardboard and glass, and turn them into usable products.

Building on the successes of recent regional projects and feedback received from CRJO member councils together with the ACT, there is a strong desire to continue and increase performance through collaboration. This is designed to protect regional communities and optimise economic development opportunities through better resource recovery, waste management and circular approaches into the future.



Source: CRJO

5 Where do we want to get to?

The direction of this Strategy has been formed through engagement and consultation with all member councils to facilitate and deliver opportunities for local and/or regional improvement across the CRJO. This section presents the opportunities that were identified by the member councils, the Strategic Direction and Strategic Vision that were adopted based on the opportunities, along with acknowledging the Strategy's alignment with WaSM Priority Areas, Themes and Targets.

5.1 Opportunities for the Future

When consulted during the formulation of this Strategy, the member councils conceptualised several potential opportunities that would assist and improve waste and resource recovery services and infrastructure within the region. In particular, the following opportunities were raised:

- Consistent messaging and/or support from CRJO regarding waste and resource recovery across regional or sub-regional areas to promote the correct use of services, infrastructure and/or the implementation of FOGO;
- Undertake regional or sub-regional procurement projects to promote greater economies of scale and support the implementation, or improve existing services and/or infrastructure;
- Investigate options to share or collaborate in establishing waste management infrastructure on a sub-regional basis including landfills, MRFs or organics facilities and understand regional capacity to cater for future demands;
- Investigate possibilities to install landfill gas capture systems at landfills across the region to reduce emissions and alleviate amenity concerns;
- Monitor regulatory activities and seek guidance from the EPA regarding legacy landfill closure requirements and funding arrangements to support this;
- Explore the use of innovative technology, smart systems and artificial intelligence to generate greater efficiencies in services, infrastructure and/or data accuracy/capture;
- Commence planning and building resilience for emergency and disaster waste management by developing a database of temporary waste handling sites where material can be temporarily stored to facilitate sorting in order to preserve landfill airspace. There is a strong regional commitment to put in place better regional emergency arrangements and formal agreements on alternative disposal sites for resilient waste management during disasters;
- Investigate and map material flows across the region to assist in developing circular economy projects while also obtaining greater data accuracy, ensuring accountability and proving transparency to assist in making informed decisions while also simplifying any data reporting obligations;

- Commence planning for the development of a regional circular economy strategy and explore opportunities to implement sub-regional circular economy pilot projects that can be utilised to create new markets or inform future projects.

Furthermore, grant funding opportunities were seen as critical to improvement within the region as the cost to provide improved services and infrastructure was highlighted as a significant impediment by member councils.

These opportunities set the strategic outlook and guided the creation of the Strategic Direction and Vision for the Strategy.



Source: CRJO

5.2 Strategic Direction

The strategic direction shapes the vision of the regional Strategy. Through consultation with member councils, it is believed that improvements can be gained in the future from:

- A collaborative approach to education, planning, strategy development, delivery and funding assistance;
- A collaborative approach to procurement of services and infrastructure;
- Utilising innovative and realistic technologies to create environmental, social and economic benefits and efficiencies;
- A collaborative approach to infrastructure and services needs analysis such as infrastructure capacity, emissions reductions and risk mitigation;
- Transitioning to a more circular economy;
- Planning for a more resilient emergency and disaster waste management on a regional scale;
- Understanding material flow and having greater data accuracy, accountability and transparency; and
- Continue to facilitate a regional advocacy role on regulatory changes and funding opportunities.

5.3 Strategic Vision

Based on the Strategic Direction, the following vision is adopted for the Strategy:

To protect our regional communities and optimise economic development through better resource recovery and waste management.

5.4 WaSM Priority Areas and Themes

The Strategy has a 20-year horizon and aligns the Action Plan with the five year 'Stage 1' of WaSM from 2022 to 2027. The Strategy supports and aligns with the WaSM priority areas. By developing and implementing Strategic Objectives and Actions which successfully deliver outcomes sought by each priority area, CRJO will build capacity, reduce emissions and protect the environment. The Priority Areas are detailed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: WaSM Priority Areas

Priority Area	Context
Meeting future infrastructure and service needs	As waste volumes continue to grow, infrastructure and services will need to keep pace. We need to ensure we have the capacity to meet our critical future needs, such as residual waste capacity, as well as stimulating investment in a pipeline of innovation
Reducing carbon-to-atmosphere emissions from waste and its management	Transitioning to a circular economy means increasing our resource efficiency and reducing our carbon footprint. If we can make our materials more productive by improving their durability through design, reusing or repairing them, recycling and remanufacturing them or extracting their embodied energy, we can reduce our reliance on emissions-intensive virgin materials
Protection of the environment and human health	If poorly managed, waste can cause enormous damage to our natural environment and threaten the health and well-being of our community. Pollution from waste can be caused by littering, illegal dumping and mishandling of hazardous wastes, and it costs NSW millions of dollars each year. Maintaining strong regulations will help to stop this waste pollution, while engaging with businesses and consumers will help to drive positive behaviour change

(Source: NSW EPA Waste Delivery Plan)

In addition to the priority areas, the EPA nominated the categorisation of the regional strategies into the following four themes which encompass a broader scope for initiatives to deliver improvements across the State:

- Avoid or reduce;
- Recover resources;
- Protect the environment; and
- Strategic collaboration.

The Strategic Objectives (Section 6) and Action Plan summary (Section 7) are presented demonstrating alignment with the WaSM Priority Areas and/or Themes.

To provide further guidance for actions within the CRJO region, the following sub-theme were utilised to prepare a comprehensive Action Plan that addressed a wide variety of initiatives to assist all member councils deliver performance improvement across the region:

- CRJO Sub-Themes:

- Disaster resilience and waste management planning;
- Strategic planning for future waste and resource recovery infrastructure needs;
- Support for Aboriginal communities waste management;
- Managing plastic waste and pollution;
- Managing illegal dumping/asbestos contaminated materials;
- Local Government procurement actions to support a circular economy;
- Climate change and low carbon economies; and
- Regional waste education.

Utilising the Strategic Direction and Vision, while aligning with the WaSM priority areas and themes, will ensure the CRJO Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy is comprehensive and caters for all member councils needs and desires now and into the future.



Source: CRJO

5.5 Targets and KPIs

CRJO and its member councils fully support the targets within the WaSM Strategy. The targets are, however, often aspirational for regional/rural areas yet CRJO will strive to achieve the targets over the next 10 years. To support this notion, CRJO commits to the following targets and reporting against the associated key performance indicator (KPIs).

Table 5-2: Targets and KPIs

Target	KPI	#	Source Data
Advocate for the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030	Annual reduction in waste generated per person	1	EPA WARR Reports
Advocate for an average recovery rate of 80% for residual waste, recycling and organics by 2030	Annual increase in recovery rate for residual waste, recycling and organics	2	EPA WARR Reports
Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry	Annual increase in the use of recycled content	3	Councils
Support the phase out of problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025	Annual decrease in use of problematic and unnecessary plastics	4	Compositional Audits
Halve the amount of organics waste sent to landfill by 2030	Annual reduction in organics sent to landfill	5	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Reduce plastic litter items by 30% by 2025	Annual reduction in plastic litter	6	EPA Litter Audits
Reduce the overall litter by 60% by 2030	Annual reduction in litter	7	EPA Litter Audits
Triple the plastic recycling rate by 2030	Annual increase in plastic recycling	8	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Net Zero Emissions by 2050	Annual decrease in emissions	9	Councils

These targets provide clear guidance for the CRJO member councils to support and contribute to the WaSM targets and deliver reduced waste generation and improved recycling and resource recovery. The KPIs provide a metric to report against on an annual basis which demonstrates an ongoing contribution to the targets. The KPI reference number is utilised within the Action Plan.

To facilitate CRJO in getting where its wants to, Strategic Objectives and Actions were prepared based on input from the member councils who identified opportunities within the region to improve waste management and resource recovery services and infrastructure while aspiring to be leaders in the circular economy. The Objectives are detailed within the following section, while the Actions are detailed within the Action Plan, and demonstrate how the CRJO will achieve its objectives for the future.



Source: CRJO

6 Strategic Objectives

Regional groups across NSW are seeking to more actively collaborate through the WaSM Strategy and funding opportunities to streamline reporting requirements and create funding application synergies. In particular, the regional groups continue to collaborate by forming an aligned set of objectives. The following table (Table 6-1) presents the CRJO's amended version of the Objectives that the Regional Groups composed as part of a demonstration of collaboration and alignment of regional strategies across the State. The Objectives align with other Regional Groups while also relating more specifically to the CRJO region based on feedback from the member councils.

Table 6-1: Strategic Objectives

WaSM Themes				Strategic Objectives	WaSM Priority Areas		
Avoid Reduce	Recover Resources	Protect The Environment	Strategic Collaboration		Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution
✓	✓			Advocate for the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030		✓	✓
✓	✓			Actively work to reduce FOGO sent to landfill	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓			Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓		✓	Assist in building equity in waste and resource recovery programs	✓		✓
	✓			Advocate for an average recovery rate of 80% for residual waste, recycling and organics by 2030	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓		Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan		✓	✓
	✓	✓		Assist councils to achieve sustainable procurement outcomes		✓	✓
	✓		✓	Support future waste and resource recovery infrastructure needs	✓		✓

WaSM Themes				Strategic Objectives	WaSM Priority Areas		
Avoid Reduce	Recover Resources	Protect The Environment	Strategic Collaboration		Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution
		✓		Regionally collaborate to support the reduction of litter and/or Illegal dumping on the environment			✓
		✓		Support the NSW Govt to meet their target of net Zero emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management	✓	✓	✓
		✓		Engage and educate the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste			✓
		✓	✓	Facilitate regional collaboration to improve, engage and educate regarding disaster resilience	✓		✓
			✓	Facilitate regional collaboration to plan new waste management initiatives and to improve current waste management practices	✓	✓	✓
			✓	Continue to foster effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders	✓	✓	✓
			✓	Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of the region	✓	✓	✓
			✓	Advocate for a user pays, waste management and resource recovery system	✓	✓	✓

The regional groups, CRJO and its member councils have developed a set of Strategic Objectives that are comprehensive across all waste, resource recovery and circular aspects while also aligning with the WaSM Themes and Priority Areas proposed by the State government. The Strategic Objectives for the CRJO, set the foundation for improvement across the region through the delivery of this Strategy and its associated Action Plan.

7 How are we going to get there?

Delivering the Strategy will be achieved through the implementation of the Action Plan. The Action Plan outlines the projects and initiatives required to improve waste management, resource recovery and circular performance within the CRJO region. The Action Plan is a standalone document which is supported by the Strategy.



Source: Stock

The Action Plan contains a variety of actions that address each of the WaSM Priority Areas and Themes, along with CRJO's sub-themes and assist the region to strive towards the WaSM Targets. The WaSM Themes have been utilised to structure the Action Plan.

Several actions address more than one WaSM Theme and therefore are shown more than once within the Action Plan summaries in the following sections. To provide clarity regarding duplicate actions across multiple Themes, the Actions have been numbered individually from 1 to 51, with the same reference number allocated to each action no matter which Theme it addresses.

The Action Plan provides an indication of the timeline for project delivery via a priority allocated to each action by the member councils. However, the timeline for delivery is a guide and can be altered where necessary if a relevant funding program becomes available. The timeline for delivery of each action is split into the following three phases:



- Year 1 (2022 - 2023);
- Years 2 to 3 (2024 - 2025); and
- Years 4 to 5 (2026 - 2027).

Each Action is listed a responsible entity. In most cases this is CRJO and the Regional Coordinator however, in other instances, a member council or group of member councils may be responsible. Distributing who is responsible places greater ownership on the projects while providing greater capacity to achieve more. Responsibility is largely influenced by the type of project or action, in particular, whether it's a local, sub-regional or regional initiative. However, collaboration will be critical and utilising the human and financial resources of the CRJO members will ensure greater success.

KPIs align with the WaSM targets and have been referenced 1 to 9 as outlined in Table 5-2. Each action within the Action Plan is allocated a KPI reference number. In some instances, actions may contribute towards more than one KPI and therefore, will reference several KPIs. CRJO is committed to reporting against the KPIs on an annual basis.

CRJO is committed to reviewing the Action Plan on an annual basis to adjust for changes to projects or timelines as funding, policy and/or industry changes occur, or to reevaluate targets and KPIs if necessary.

The Action Plan is a separate supporting document. The following table provides a summary of the Actions within the plan and how each action aligns with the WaSM Priority Areas and Themes.

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Table 7-1: Actions Summary

WaSM Themes				#	Actions	WaSM Priorities		
Avoid Reduce	Recover Resources	Protect The Environment	Strategic Collaboration			Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution
✓			✓	1	Develop regional waste education guidance accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.	✓		
✓			✓	2	Develop regional media accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.	✓		
✓			✓	3	Facilitate the use of a shared resource for waste education.	✓		
✓			✓	4	Develop an interactive digital program for waste education.	✓		
✓			✓	5	Facilitate knowledge sharing/projects/lessons learnt within the region through online and face-to-face workshop/webinars supported by an online data portal/library.	✓		
✓			✓	6	Develop a regional waste education program in collaboration with ACT	✓		
			✓	7	Develop a procurement principles guideline (including ACCC requirements for regional projects)	✓		
			✓	8	Undertake composition audits.	✓		

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			✓	9	Investigate Regional Waste Collection Software	✓		
			✓	10	Facilitate the use of a shared resource for procurement.	✓		
	✓		✓	11	Investigate and implement a regional procurement for metal collection, organics processing, concrete crushing, solar panel collection, kerbside collections and/or mattresses or any other key material stream identified.	✓		
			✓	12	Update CRJO Regional Waste Infrastructure Prospectus based on a waste perspective	✓		
	✓		✓	13	Develop a regional solution for FOGO processing.	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	14	Establish a mobile CRC for Yass, Hilltops and Upper Lachlan	✓		✓
		✓	✓	15	Develop a business case for a regional landfill gas capture procurement	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	16	Implement a regional procurement for landfill gas capture	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	17	Investigate and map closed legacy landfills across the region.	✓		
			✓	18	Engage with EPA and advocate for an appropriately funded legacy landfill grant program	✓		✓
			✓	19	Investigate the feasibility of 'real time' waste reporting.	✓		
			✓	20	Investigate an online regional information and data collection, dashboard and hosting platform/portal.	✓		
			✓	21	Improve data capture and accuracy at WMFs without a weighbridge.	✓		

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			✓	22	Conduct a 'lessons learnt' activity from recent natural disasters and develop a guidance document.	✓		✓
			✓	23	Develop an emergency Waste Management Plan Template for councils	✓		
			✓	24	Develop a Regional emergency Waste Management Plan	✓		✓
✓			✓	25	Collaborate with research institutions to develop circular economy opportunities via Think Tanks or similar	✓		
			✓	26	Undertake a regional material flow analysis	✓		
✓			✓	27	Develop a scoping study for circular economy projects	✓		
✓			✓	28	Develop a regional circular economy strategy	✓		
		✓		29	Alternative fuel collection vehicle study and trial.	✓	✓	
	✓	✓		30	Support the consolidation of landfills and closure or conversion into resource recovery centres.	✓		✓
			✓	31	Establish a proactive cross-jurisdictional committee with ACT NoWaste and Wagga	✓		
			✓	32	Establish a MoU with ACT NoWaste for joint funding and collaboration	✓		
	✓	✓		33	Regional Aboriginal communities waste management Strategy	✓		✓
				34	Fees, Charges & Landfill Levy Study - Comparison of member councils, explore harmonisation and impact the levy would have on the region.	✓		

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		✓		35	True cost of Landfill study	✓		✓
				36	Solar public place compactor bin study and trials	✓		
		✓	✓	37	Cross Jurisdictional Illegal Dumping Awareness and Prevention Campaign	✓		✓
		✓	✓	38	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Illegal Dumping Strategy	✓		✓
		✓	✓	39	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Litter Prevention Strategy	✓		✓
	✓		✓	40	Facilitate and support the transition to, or improvement of, FOGO collections and processing programs.	✓		
		✓		41	Explore options for onsite collections from MUDs including residual, recycling and organics	✓		
✓		✓	✓	42	Support delivery of Single Use Plastic Ban through educational campaigns and advocate for plastic waste prevention			✓
	✓		✓	43	Explore opportunities to participate in a Textile Recycling Program.	✓		✓
	✓		✓	44	Investigate Microfactories and establish a trial facility within the region.	✓		
✓		✓	✓	45	Implement an asbestos awareness campaign and/or provide training/guidance regarding its correct management.			✓
✓	✓	✓		46	Explore plastic reduction and/or innovative processing opportunities.	✓		✓
	✓			47	Continue to investigate new recyclable material streams for councils and/or industry to develop markets and manage.		✓	

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	✓		✓	48	Support councils to actively inform residents what happens with recycling streams and ensure evidence is publicly available through communications and education programs.		✓	
	✓	✓		49	Support the establishment, improvement and/or expansion of resource recovery centres and landfills to include Reuse/Buy Back (tip) Shops.		✓	✓
	✓	✓		50	Support the improvement of existing resource recovery centres and landfills to facilitate greater resource recovery and protection of the environment.		✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	51	Monitor and assist in developing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and/or Product Stewardship schemes.		✓	✓

APPENDIX A: Policy Context

A.1 National Framework

The Commonwealth Government has limited constitutional powers to engage directly in domestic waste management issues. This responsibility largely rests with State, territory, and local governments. The role of the Commonwealth Government has evolved in recent years as it has taken an increasingly strategic involvement in waste policy development.

National Waste Policy

The National Waste Policy – *Less Waste, More Resources* was released by the Department of the Environment and Energy in 2018 and provides a framework for collective action by businesses, governments, communities, and individuals until 2030.

The policy identifies five overarching principles underpinning waste management in a circular economy, including:

- Avoid waste;
- Improve resource recovery;
- Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products;
- Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment, and the economy; and
- Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

The policy guides continuing collaboration between all Australian governments, businesses, and industry. It does not remove the need for governments, businesses, and industries to implement tailored solutions in response to local and regional circumstances.

National Plastics Plan

Australia's *National Plastics Plan*, released on 4th March 2021 aims to drive a closed loop supply chain on plastics and address plastic waste in a multi-pronged way, proposing wide-ranging initiatives such as plastic-free beaches, new labelling guidelines, eliminating expanded polystyrene consumer packaging fill and food and beverage containers, and greater consistency in kerbside bin collections.

Actions to achieve these goals under the plan will:

- Phase out the most problematic plastics between July and December 2022 and introduce National Packaging Targets by 2025;
- Work to make beaches and oceans free of plastic;
- Introduce legislation to ensure Australia takes responsibility for its plastic waste;
- Invest to increase recycling capacity;
- Research to find new recycling technologies and alternatives to unneeded plastic; and

- Support the community to help Australia's recycling efforts.

(Australian Government, 2021)

Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) – 2025 Targets

The Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) is the entity in charge of managing and administering the Australian Packaging Covenant (the Covenant), which is a document that sets out how governments and businesses share responsibility for managing the environmental impacts of packaging in Australia.

The Covenant is agreed between the APCO, representing industry participants in the packaging supply chain, and commonwealth, State, and territory governments, and endorsed by environment ministers.

In 2018 Australia established the 2025 National Packaging Targets. These targets have been established to create a new sustainable pathway for the way packaging is managed in Australia.

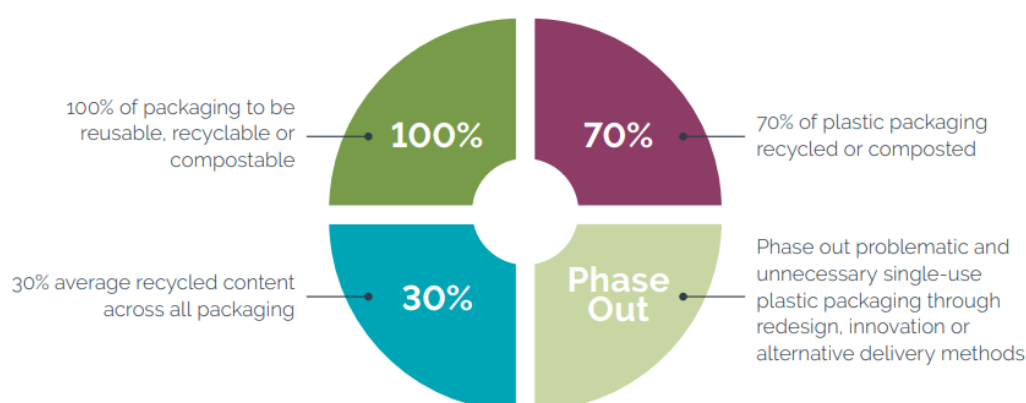


Figure: 2025 National Packaging Targets

Australian Packaging Covenant - National Waste Policy (environment.gov.au)

These targets will require a complete and systematic change in the way we create, collect, and recover product packaging. Targets will apply to all packaging that is made, used, and sold in Australia and are in line with broader sustainable packaging shifts that are taking place globally. These shifts are aiming to reduce the volume of material entering landfill, improve recycling rates, and increase the use of recycled material in future packaging.

The *Australian packaging consumption and recycling data 2018–19* report (APCO, 2021) shows improvements to packaging sustainability in a range of areas including a reduction in the volume of plastic (-6 percent) and an increase in the volume of recyclable packaging on market. Challenges continue to be the recycling rate of plastics, as whilst the recovery rate increased from 16 percent to 18 percent, significant progress is still required to meet the 2025 Target of 70 percent.

Emissions Reduction Fund

The Emissions Reduction Fund aims to reduce emissions by providing incentives for businesses, landowners, State and local governments, community organisations and individuals to adopt new practices and technologies. Legislation to implement the Emissions Reduction Fund came into effect on 13 December 2014.

There are many activities which are eligible to earn Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) under the scheme. One ACCU is earned for each tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂-e) stored or avoided by a project. ACCUs can be sold to generate income, either to the Government through a carbon abatement contract, or on the secondary market. The potential waste management activities that may earn ACCUs include the introduction of a new or expanded purpose-built facility for processing solid waste that would have otherwise gone to landfill, to process commercial, industrial, construction, demolition and/or Class I or II municipal solid waste or utilize an enclosed composting facility. Councils and/or private industry that undertake these types of projects in accordance with the approved emissions reduction methods can then sell the resulting ACCUs to the Clean Energy Regulator or an alternate buyer on the secondary market. Council may consider the benefits of this approach within its longer-term strategic direction.

Waste Export Ban

In March 2020, the Australian, State and territory governments, and the Australian Local Government Association agreed to regulate the export of waste glass, plastic, tyres, and paper while building Australia's capacity to generate high value recycled commodities and associated demand. The *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* and new rules made under the Act set out the export controls for each type of regulated waste material. Exporters need to hold a waste export licence and declare each export in line with the phased implementation dates below:

- All waste glass banned by 1 January 2021;
- Waste plastics banned between July 2021 and July 2022;
- All whole tyres including baled tyres banned by December 2021; and
- Mixed paper and cardboard banned by 2024.

Waste glass, regulated since January 2021 is either that recovered from an industrial, commercial, or domestic activity or a by-product of an industrial, commercial, or domestic activity. Phase one of the plastic exports rules, operational since July 2021, limit the export of waste plastics to that sorted into single resin or polymer type or processed with other materials into processed engineered fuel. From 1 July 2022 you cannot export plastic that has only been sorted - all plastics will need to be sorted and processed.

A.2 State Framework

The NSW State framework provide the objectives, requirements, and directions for the management of waste. The legislation describes the requirements for transporting, storing, processing, managing, recovering, and disposing of waste and recyclable material.

NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041

In June 2021, the NSW government released the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027* (WaSM) as the first stage in a 20-year plan that focuses on the environmental benefits and economic opportunities to reduce waste, improve its management, and increase material recycling. The NSW WaSM 2041 sets a long-term vision for managing waste, planning for infrastructure, reducing carbon emissions, and refocusing the way NSW produces, consumes, and recycles products and materials. The WaSM updates NSW's priorities for waste and resource recovery to reflect the *NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement*, the *Net Zero Plan Stage 1:2020–2030* and the *National Waste Policy Action Plan*.

To compliment the first stage of WaSM, the government also released the *NSW Plastics Action Plan* which sets out how problematic plastic materials will be phased out and the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy: A guide to future infrastructure needs* which sets out the investment pathway required to meet future demand for residual waste management and recycling.

WaSM makes the case for change on the basis that NSW creates around one-third of Australia's total waste, and this is forecasted to grow from 21 million tonnes to nearly 37 million tonnes by 2041. At current rates of generation and recycling, the residual waste landfills servicing Greater Sydney are likely to reach capacity within the next 15 years. The non-residual landfills will reach capacity within the current decade. In some regional areas landfill capacity is also likely to expire this decade.

Demand for recycled materials, particularly from the household and commercial waste streams, has steadily contracted with the closure of export markets. This has led to an oversupply of recycled materials and a corresponding decline in value, particularly for poorly sorted or hard-to-recycle paper and plastic.

In response to this the resource recovery industry has started to transition to more resilient business models, focused on value-adding and the production of high-quality, well-sorted recycled materials. As the prices for recycled material have declined but the cost of sorting and processing has increased, costs for councils, ratepayers and businesses are also under pressure.

In 2014, NSW set a target for landfill diversion of 75 percent of all waste by 2021. However, as of 2019/20, it had only reached 65 percent. Construction and demolition (C&D) recycling had performed the best at a rate close to 80 percent, followed by commercial and industrial recycling at 53 percent. Municipal solid waste diversion (mostly household waste) had plateaued at just over 46 percent (NSW EPA, 2020). WaSM was positioned as an opportunity to refocus efforts and target investment where it is most needed.

The WaSM aims to reduce waste generated and increase recycling through adoption of the Targets outlined in the below figure.



Figure: NSW WaSM Targets

(Source: NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041: Stage 1 – 2021-2027)

The State government has also committed to:

- Developing a NSW regional litter prevention strategy before June 2023;
- Reporting annually on the progress towards meeting these targets prior to a review of WaSM in 2027;
- Establishing new indicators to track the progress of infrastructure investment and cost of waste services; and

- Developing a new measure of the emissions performance of waste and materials management which tracks performance across the lifecycle of materials.

Mandating FOGO separation for all households and some businesses

Both the WaSM and the accompanying infrastructure needs guide focus on better management of organic waste. In 2019 an estimated 2.5 million tonnes of organic waste (such as food organics, garden organics, timber, and textiles) was sent to landfill. Emissions from organic waste decomposing in landfill make up more than 2 percent of total net annual emissions in NSW. Methane emissions from the decomposition of organic material in landfills can last up to 25 years in the atmosphere. WaSM indicates that increased diversion of organics from landfill and processing technologies like composting and anaerobic digestion are an important first step towards reducing emissions from waste.

The amount of organic material going to landfill can be reduced by collecting it separately and processing it at specialised organic waste facilities. WaSM recognises that many councils already provide a separate bin to collect garden organics from households and some (less than a third) also collect food organics.

Other organic material, like textiles and timber, finds its way into household bins. Audits of residential kerbside residual waste bins in the waste levy area in NSW show that:

- The proportion of food and garden organics waste overall was 41 percent in 2019; and
- Councils that provided a separate food and garden organics collection service had a far lower proportion of these materials in the residual waste bin (25 percent) compared to councils with only garden organics (41 percent) or no organics collection (54 percent).

To achieve the WaSM targets of halving food waste to landfill and achieving net zero emissions from organics in landfill by 2030, the government will require the separate collection of:

1. Food and garden organics from all NSW households by 2030; and
2. Food waste from businesses that generate the highest volumes, including large supermarkets and hospitality businesses, by 2025.

The government has committed to consulting with councils, businesses, and service providers on the best way to transition to these new arrangements, including the need for phasing in new or grandfathering existing contracts, managing the different needs of high-density housing, and working with service providers to ramp up processing capacity.

To help with the transition, the NSW Government will invest \$65 million over five years from 2023. The funding will support the rollout of new collection services, the development of more

processing capacity and a state-wide education campaign that will help households adjust to the changes and improve their recycling habits.

Infrastructure Needs

The transition to the source-separated collection of food and garden organics from households and source-separated collection of food organics from selected businesses will significantly increase the volume of clean organics entering the recycling system. Accordingly, there needs to be a corresponding capacity to reprocess this material.

Based on an assessment of waste and circular economy infrastructure needs over the next decade and beyond the government has identified three key areas to focus on – residual waste, organics, and plastics.

Recovery and recycling infrastructure will need to keep pace with demand and to support this there will need to be investment in new and upgraded facilities from now to 2030 to prevent any shortfall in capacity.

WaSM sets out three priority areas:

1. Meeting future infrastructure and service needs as waste volumes grow;
2. Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management; and
3. Building on work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution.

Getting the right infrastructure in the right place will be critical to recover, reuse and extend the life of most materials. The WaSM *Guide to Future Infrastructure Needs 2021* reviews the waste infrastructure requirements in NSW to underpin change.

While investment will largely be driven by industry, the NSW Government will play a role to help investment in the right place at the right time. WaSM indicates that, commencing in 2021 the Government will undertake feasibility assessments and engage with the community, local government and business about the infrastructure investment needed to meet the demands. It will undertake a coordination role to attract the right investment at the right time. The early priority will be to ensure there is a pipeline of residual waste management infrastructure, but it will also target complementary recycling and reprocessing infrastructure to help meet capacity gaps. This will involve coordinating functions across government, such as investment attraction, planning, environmental licensing, and grant funding.

Plastics Action Plan

The NSW Plastics Action Plan supports the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. The NSW Plastics Action Plan outlines a variety of actions to address plastic across all elements of the plastic lifecycle (production, consumption, disposal, and recycling) including the following:

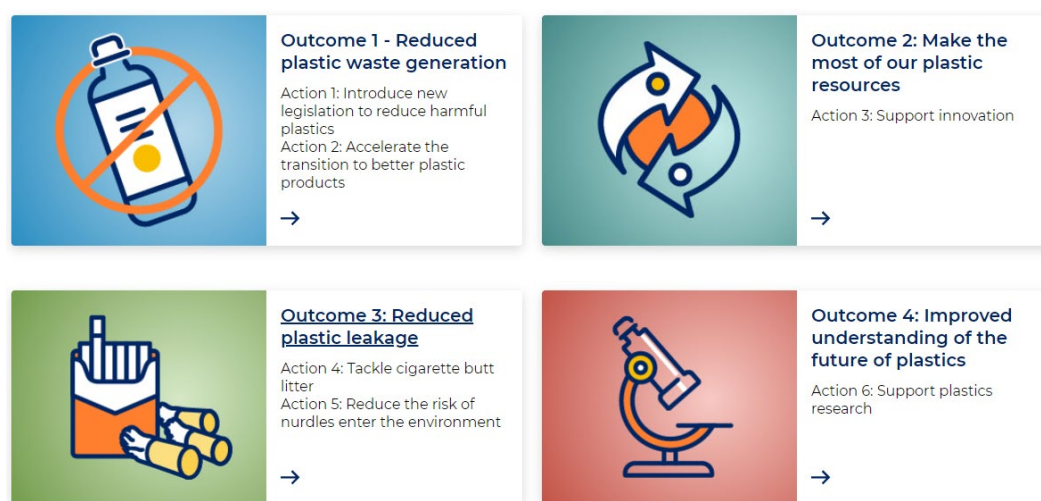


Figure: NSW Plastics Action Plan Actions

(Source: www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/environment-energy-and-science/plastics-action-plan)

There are four outcomes that will achieve better management of plastics, reduce the impacts on the environment and make the most of these resources, the outcomes are supported by six actions.

NSW Energy from Waste Infrastructure Plan

The *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041* commits to the adoption of a strategic approach to the role of thermal energy recovery from waste to ensure it protects human health and the environment and supports the transition to a circular economy. The recently released *NSW Energy from Waste Infrastructure Plan 2041* guides strategic planning for future thermal energy from waste facilities and outlines how the NSW Government will facilitate the establishment and operation of energy from waste infrastructure to manage genuine residual waste.

Waste can be thermally treated to recover the embodied energy in that material. The energy can be recovered as heat or as a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel. These outputs can be used to generate electricity or used directly in machinery, vehicles, and industrial processes (NSW Government, 2021, pg. 2).

Energy proposals must represent the most efficient use of the resource, adequately manage the risks of harm to human health or the environment, and maximise the environmental, social, and economic benefits to communities.

‘Eligible waste fuels’ including biomass and residues are listed in Part 3 of the Policy Statement and defined in the Eligible Waste Fuels Guidelines. These are excluded from this Plan and

continue to be permitted across NSW where they comply with planning and regulatory frameworks.

The plan aligns with the *20-Year Vision for Regional NSW*. Thermal energy from waste facilities only be established, or permitted to operate, in key, identified priority infrastructure areas or by the exception listed as follows:

- West Lithgow Precinct;
- Parkes Special Activation Precinct;
- Richmond Valley Regional Jobs Precinct;
- Southern Goulburn Mulwaree Precinct; or
- At facilities that use waste, or waste-derived, feedstock to replace less environmentally sound fuels (including coal or petroleum-based fuels) thermally treated (or approved to be thermally treated) at the site, and the energy produced from the waste is used predominantly to power the industrial and manufacturing processes on-site, rather than exporting that energy to the grid.

The Southern Goulburn Mulwaree Precinct is located within the CRJO region within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area and may pose opportunities for the member councils.

A.3 Regional Framework

CRJO

CRJO was formally established in 2017 when the NSW Parliament passed the *Local Government Amendment (Regional Joint Organisations) Act 2017*, to establish a network of joint organisations (JOs). The JOs are local government entities with legal powers to enable councils to work together at a regional level and with State agencies and other organisations to achieve better planning, economic development and service delivery outcomes in regional NSW. There are 14 regional organisations across NSW which each perform the functions similar to CRJO on behalf of their member councils. The groups are all coordinated by the NSW EPA through the RENEW NSW program.

CRJO has several working groups including the Resource Recovery Working Group and Waste Education Working Group which are represented by the Waste Managers or Education Officers respectively. The group is facilitated and coordinated by the Regional Waste Coordinator who is funded by the NSW EPA. The Regional Waste Coordinator reports directly to the CRJO's Executive Officer, who updates members on regional waste programs through the General Managers' Advisory Committee (GMAC).

Resource Recovery and Waste Education Working Groups meet periodically to discuss operations, infrastructure and services all with an aim to boost regional collaboration, knowledge sharing and improve the resource recovery system within the region. The working groups, along with the preparation of the Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy

2022-27 form the conduit between the member councils and CRJO, providing a voice to State and Federal Government and access to regionally supported grant funding programs.

South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041

The draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041 provides a long-term land use planning vision and framework for the region. It is developed in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and is currently being reviewed.

Of particular note, the draft South East and Tablelands Regional Plan 2041 includes an objective (Objective 9) to 'Support the Development of a Circular Economy' and aligns with several aspects considered within this Strategy. The development of a circular economy is supported at a Federal, State and regional level and aligns with the Strategic Direction of this Strategy which seeks to transition to a more circular economy.

A.4 Local Framework

Local Government Act 1993

The *Local Government Act 1993* sets out the legal framework, governance, powers, and responsibilities of councils in New South Wales. Guiding principles for councils include:

- Carrying out functions in a way that provides the best possible value for residents and ratepayers;
- Planning strategically for the provision of effective and efficient services to meet the diverse needs of the local community;
- Working co-operatively with other councils and the State government to achieve desired outcomes for the local community; and
- Working with others to secure appropriate services for local community needs.

Councils may provide goods, services, and facilities, and carry out activities, appropriate to the current and future needs within their local community and of the wider public. The Act sets out the functions of councils, including its service functions such as, providing community health, recreation, education & information services, environmental protection, and waste removal & disposal. A council must also levy an annual charge for the provision of domestic waste management services for each parcel of rateable land for which the service is available.

Community Strategic Plans

A *Community Strategic Plan (CSP)* is a key element within the integrated planning and reporting framework which all councils in NSW have a legislative obligation to adhere to. This framework aims to streamline a council's operations and optimise the use of resources. The CSP addresses four key questions for the community:

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to be in ten years' time?

- How will we get there?
- How will we know when we have arrived?

The implementation of the CSP is supported by a suite of integrated plans that include actions to support the strategies identified in the CSP. These include the following:

- Delivery program – 4 year plan that sets out the strategies from the CSP that will be priorities for the current council term
- Operational plan – annual plan containing detailed actions from the Delivery program
- Resourcing strategy – a suite of 3 key plans that support the implementation of the CSP focusing on finances, workforce and asset management.

Local Waste and Resource Recovery Strategies

Each of the member councils have a Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy which outlines the strategic and operational direction for waste management within its council. The documents currently being utilised for this purpose by each council are shown in the below table.

Table: Member council waste and resource recovery frameworks

Member Council	Title
Bega Valley Shire Council	Recycling Our Future 2018-28
Eurobodalla Shire Council	Eurobodalla Waste Strategy 2011-18 and Eurobodalla Waste Minimisation Policy (2022)
Goulburn Mulwaree Council	Waste Management and Disposal Policy (2017) and Strategic Business Plan Waste & Recycling (2017)
Hilltops Council	Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy (2021)
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Waste Strategy (2021)
Snowy Valleys Council	Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	Waste Management Strategy (2021)
Upper Lachlan Shire Council	2021 Planning an Integrated Water, Sewer, and Waste Strategy
Wingecarribee Shire Council	2019 Waste Services Review
Yass Valley Council	Waste & Recycling Strategy 2017 – 2027 (Draft)

Where possible these framework documents for each member council were considered and utilised to inform and support the development of this regional Strategy.

Furthermore, the waste related guiding documents from ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council were also considered namely; *ACT Waste Management Strategy - Towards a*

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sustainable Canberra (2011-2025, and draft Wagga Wagga City Council Corporate Net Zero Strategy (2022).

APPENDIX B: Council Data

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Residual Waste

	Tonnes				Waste Growth Rate (%)			
Council	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2017-18 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2019-20	2019-20 to 2020-21	Adopted (%)
Bega	12,524	11,827	11,008	11,783	0.94	0.93	1.07	0.98%
Eurobodalla	9,980	10,413	10,952	12,230	1.04	1.05	1.12	1.07%
Goulburn Mulwaree	10,409	12,966	11,633	17,399	1.25	0.90	1.50	1.21%
Hilltops	4,227	2,938	2,938	6,897	0.70	1.00	2.35	1.35%
Queanbeyan Palerang	15,647	15,292	20,287	16,014	0.98	1.33	0.79	1.03%
Snowy Monaro	7,647	8,495	4,770	5,643	1.11	0.56	1.18	0.95%
Snowy Valleys	3,546	4,311	150	7,690	1.22	0.03	51.27	1.10%
Upper Lachlan	4,920	2,850	3,035	4,518	0.58	1.06	1.49	1.04%
Wingecarribee	11,289	10,307	11,207	11,410	0.91	1.09	1.02	1.01%
Yass	3,020	4,346	6,729	5,847	1.44	1.55	0.87	1.29%
Total	83,208	83,744	82,710	99,430				1.10%

(Source: NSW EPA WARR Data, excluding ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council)

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Recycling Waste

	Tonnes				Waste Growth Rate (%)			
<u>Council</u>	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2021-22	2017-18 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2019-20	2019-20 to 2020-21	Adopted (%)
Bega	6,437	6,551	4,993	8,845	1.02	0.76	1.77	1.18%
Eurobodalla	6,219	6,151	6,461	7,727	0.99	1.05	1.20	1.08%
Goulburn Mulwaree	1,842	3,139	11,053	3,431	1.70	3.52	0.31	1.85%
Hilltops	1,021	1,038	993	2,947	1.02	0.96	2.97	1.65%
Queanbeyan Palerang	4,996	6,657	7,260	6,870	1.33	1.09	0.95	1.12%
Snowy Monaro	3,572	4,404	2,911	3,223	1.23	0.66	1.11	1.00%
Snowy Valleys	1,966	2,489	2,530	5,255	1.27	1.02	2.08	1.45%
Upper Lachlan	1,559	359	1,219	686	0.23	3.40	0.56	1.40%
Wingecarribee	6,771	8,673	9,412	8,724	1.28	1.09	0.93	1.10%
Yass	2,952	2,250	2,837	4,449	0.76	1.26	1.57	1.20%
Total	37,336	41,709	49,669	52,157				1.30%

(Source: NSW EPA WARR Data, excluding ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council)

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Organic Waste

	Tonnes				Waste Growth Rate (%)			
<u>Organics</u>	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2017-18 to 2018-19	2018-19 to 2019-20	2019-20 to 2020-21	Adopted (%)
Bega	5,513	7,049	7,137	15,379	1.28	1.01	2.15	1.48%
Eurobodalla	8,594	8,518	10,021	7,756	0.99	1.18	0.77	0.98%
Goulburn Mulwaree	1,727	3,055	2,478	2,927	1.77	0.81	1.18	1.25%
Hilltops	934	653	653	4,804	0.70	1.00	7.36	3.02%
Queanbeyan Palerang	5,401	7,231	10,429	6,910	1.34	1.44	0.66	1.15%
Snowy Monaro	1,792	1,027	642	1,070	0.57	0.63	1.67	0.95%
Snowy Valleys	-	-	-	150				1.25%
Upper Lachlan	-	150	200	400		1.33	2.00	1.25%
Wingecarribee	7,646	7,963	8,132	10,773	1.04	1.02	1.32	1.13%
Yass	2,439	150	600	800	0.06	4.00	1.33	1.80%
Total	34,046	35,796	40,291	50,968				1.48%

(Source: NSW EPA WARR Data, excluding ACT and Wagga Wagga City Council)

APPENDIX C: Member Councils & Associate Member Profiles

C.1 Bega Valley Shire Council

Bega Valley Shire Council (Bega Valley) is located on the south-eastern corner of the CRJO region with the Victorian border to the south, Snowy Monaro Regional Council to its west and the Eurobodalla Shire Council to the north. Bega Valley has a land area exceeding 6,200km², 66% of which is parkland. Its current population of 35,761 and is projected to increase to 38,138 by 2036.

Bega Valley has a three bin FOGO kerbside collection system with residuals and recycling being utilised by over 2/3 of resident households while FOGO is utilised by just over half. A key factor between the differing utilisation of the 3-bin system is associated with rural areas not needing the FOGO service. Problematic wastes that have been identified for Bega Valley are C&I, E-Waste, mattresses, road maintenance waste and soft plastics, with the availability of markets, for items recovered from these materials, a key challenge.

The Central Waste Facility is Bega Valley's main waste infrastructure located at Frogs Hollow near Bega. Additional smaller waste management facilities are located at Bemboka, Bermagui, Candelo, Eden, Merimbula and Wallagoot. The Merimbula facility houses both the Community Recycling Centre (CRC) and organics processing facility. Challenges regarding waste infrastructure include the establishment of long-term landfill space, organics processing practices and capacity, legacy landfills, leachate management and disaster waste.

In order to align with changing drivers within the waste industry and address waste management problems, Bega Valley's *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2018-2028* outlines the council's themes and aspirations for the future including:

- Avoid and reduce waste generation;
- Increase recycling;
- Divert more waste from landfill;
- Better management of problem wastes;
- Reduce Litter;
- Reduce Illegal Dumping; and
- Review and develop Operations.

C.2 Eurobodalla Shire Council

Eurobodalla Shire Council (Eurobodalla) is located along the eastern boundary of the CRJO region with Bega Valley Shire Council to the south, Snowy Monaro Regional Council to the south-west and Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council to the northwest. Additionally, while not a part of CRJO, the Shoalhaven City Council borders Eurobodalla to the north. Of council's 3,400km² land area, approximately 72% is undeveloped. The current population is 40,500 and is projected to increase to 45,500 within the next 15 years.

Eurobodalla has a three bin GO kerbside collection system with close to the maximum utilisation of services by each household. Increasing waste diversion is a challenge along with managing problematic types of materials including asbestos, C&D, C&I, disaster waste, E-waste, mattresses, solar panels, soft plastics, textiles and tyres.

The main waste facility for Eurobodalla resides at Surf beach. It operates a CRC and buy back shop as well as its landfill. Additional waste management are located at Brou and Moruya, both of which incorporate buy back shops. Eurobodalla is increasing its capacity for managing organics at Surf beach and its waste operations through the expansion of the WMF at Brou.

As a result of decreasing landfill space and an increasing population and tourism industry and the need for a sustainable waste management system council prepared the *Eurobodalla Waste Strategy 2011- 2018*, with the following themes and aspirations:

- Increase recovery and usage of materials in the three major waste streams and reduce waste;
- Increase the life of Councils waste management facilities;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste facilities;
- Ensure Councils waste services are cost effective;
- Improve data collection of waste and recycling volumes;
- Educate the community on waste minimisation; and
- Develop future waste initiatives and additional improvements.

C.3 Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Goulburn Mulwaree Council (Goulburn Mulwaree) is located in the north-eastern area of the CRJO region with Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council to the south, Upper Lachlan Shire Council to the northwest and Wingecarribee Shire Council to the northeast. Additionally, while not a part of CRJO, the Shoalhaven City Council borders Goulburn Mulwaree to the east. Goulburn Mulwaree is noted as having a land area in excess of 3,200 km², 69% of which is primary production and its current population of 32,138 is projected to increase to 37,702 by 2036.

In terms of waste services, Goulburn Mulwaree has a highly utilised three bin FOGO kerbside collection system with close to every household that possesses a residual bin also possessing a recycling and FOGO bin. It must be noted however that this figure represents just over 62% of the total households within the LGA. Recent challenges noted by council include transportation of waste, diversion from landfill of mixed waste and data availability/accuracy. Problematic wastes that have been identified for Goulburn Mulwaree are C&D, C&I waste and excess clean fill.

Goulburn Mulwaree has three waste management facilities in operation, located at Goulburn, Marulan and Tarago. Waste infrastructure within Goulburn Mulwaree will have increased

capacity and improved levels of services upon the completion of significant upgrades to the Goulburn Waste Management Centre including a Re-Use Hub (tip shop) and a CRC. The site currently has licence capacity to process up to 50,000tpa of organics.

In order to guide the future direction of the waste management operations of Goulburn Mulwaree, *The Strategic Business Plan- Waste & Recycling* was created. Within this document, the following themes were outlined for optimisation and/or improvement and have recently dictated council's strategic direction:

- Collections;
- Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery;
- Fees and Charges;
- Capital works; and
- Monitor and Review.

C.4 Hilltops Council

Hilltops Council (Hilltops) is located on the northwest corner of the CRJO region with the Upper Lachlan Shire Council to the east and Yass Valley Council area to the southeast. Hilltops is also bordered by other councils that are not part of CRJO: Cootamundra Gundagai, Temora, Bland, Weddin and Cowra. Hilltops current population is 19,216 and is projected to grow to 19,922 by 2036. Hilltops' land area exceeds 7,100 km² with approximately 98% of that area used for primary production.

The main waste management facility is located at Young with smaller facilities at Boorowa, Murrumburrah, Galong, Jugiong and smaller villages. Challenges identified within Hilltops include a lack of disposal/recycling options for problematic household waste (no CRC), several rural landfills and legacy landfills, limited landfill capacity and contingency and continued illegal dumping incidents (often from outside the CRJO region). Hilltops also utilises the landfilling services at the privately owned Bald Hill Quarry.

Hilltops has a three bin GO kerbside collection system with approximately half of residents utilising a recycling and GO bin. Hilltops has varying service offerings to its residents depending on their location within the local government area. Due to its location, Hilltops also experiences difficulties associated with the viable transportation of waste and management of problematic waste streams such as mattresses and tyres in particular.

Hilltops has undertaken recent community engagement and within the *Hilltops Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy* it is outlined how it will provide resource recovery and waste management services that meet community expectations, statutory obligations, fiscal responsibility and environment sustainability requirements. To this end, the following priorities were identified:

- Standardise waste services and fees across Hilltops - ensure they encourage waste minimisation and cost recovery;
- Upgrading waste management sites and ensuring safety, security and supervision are maintained;
- Redevelopment of other local and village landfill sites across Hilltops;
- Maintain licences for all relevant facilities;
- Remain an active member of regional waste groups;
- Waste minimisation practices and infrastructure; and
- Proactive management of problem wastes and illegal dumping.

C.5 Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council

Queanbeyan- Palerang Regional Council (Queanbeyan-Palerang) is located on the eastern boundary of the CRJO region with the Snowy Monaro Regional Council to the southwest, the ACT to the west, Yass Valley Council to the northwest, Upper Lachlan Shire Council to the northwest, Goulburn Mulwaree Council to the north and Eurobodalla Shire Council to the southeast. The land (5,300 km²) of Queanbeyan-Palerang is comprised of 54% primary production and contains a current population of approximately 63,400. This figure is expected to grow to 78,756 within the next 15 years.

Queanbeyan-Palerang has a mix of 3 bin kerbside collection systems with Braidwood, Bungendore and Captain Flats being provided with FOGO services while the remaining suburbs within the LGA receive only GO. It is anticipated that the remaining areas will transition to the FOGO service shortly. In relation to this service, Queanbeyan-Palerang is currently facing challenges associated with community expectations within new developments including a growing number of multi-unit dwellings (MUDs). Other key challenges identified by council include FOGO education and awareness, C&D waste capacity and recovery, green waste and FOGO management in rural areas and soft plastics recycling.

In addition to its landfill at Nerriga, Queanbeyan-Palerang has waste management facilities at Araluen, Braidwood, Bungendore which has a CRC, Bywong, Captain Flats, Majors Creek, and Queanbeyan where a CRC also resides. Challenges associated with batteries and fluorescent bulbs were identified along with the management of C&D waste.

In an effort to maximise landfill diversion and resource recovery within Queanbeyan-Palerang, council's *Waste Management Strategy 2019-2049* outlines the following strategic goals:

- Reducing total waste;
- Increasing average recovery rate from all waste streams;
- Increasing the use of recycled content;
- Phasing out problematic and unnecessary plastics;
- Reducing the amount of organic waste sent to landfill; and

- Improving community education.

C.6 Snowy Monaro Regional Council

Snowy Monaro Regional Council (Snowy Monaro) has a current population of 21,659 which is projected to grow to 21,885 by 2036. Snowy Monaro is located on the southern edge of the CRJO region with the Snowy Valleys council to the west, ACT to the north, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council and Eurobodalla Shire Council to the northeast and Bega Valley Shire Council to the east. Snowy Monaro is noted to have a land area of approximately 15,100 km², 54% of which is primary production.

Snowy Monaro has three landfills located at Bombala, Cooma and Jindabyne; while six transfer stations are located at Adaminaby, Berridale, Bredbo, Delegate, Nimmitabel and Numeralla. Cooma and Jindabyne both have CRC services. Snowy Monaro experiences challenges in particular with the management of C&D and C&I waste across its jurisdiction. Additionally, it is noted that E-waste and soft plastics are problematic waste streams within the council area however, on a smaller scale than C&D and C&I waste.

Snowy Monaro has a three bin FOGO kerbside collection system with approximately 70% of households having a residual and recyclables bin while just over 25% have FOGO however, the current low utilisation of the FOGO service is explained by it only being available initially within the Cooma township as part of council's wider roll out.

In an effort to address past performance challenges, lack of consistency in services and facilities and increasing operating costs, the *Snowy Monaro Regional Council Waste Strategic Summary* outlines the following themes:

- Improve operational efficiency of waste management services and facilities;
- Optimise Councils waste management costs;
- Minimise the environmental impact of waste disposal, meeting NSW 20-year waste strategy targets; and
- Increase the accessibility and utilisation of waste facilities for residents.

C.7 Snowy Valleys Council

Snowy Valleys Council (Snowy Valleys) is located on the southwestern corner of the CRJO region with Yass Valley Council to the northeast, ACT to the east and Snowy Monaro Regional Council to the east. While not a part of CRJO, Snowy Valleys is also bordered to the west by Greater Hume, north-west by Wagga Wagga and north by Cootamundra Gundagai. Snowy Valleys has a current population of 14,901 spread across 8,900km², 59% of which is parks and reserves.

Snowy Valleys has recently implemented a three bin FOGO kerbside collection system with significant support for these services with high utilisation rates across each of the three collections. Six Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs) are currently active within the council area at Adelong, Batlow, Khancoban, Talbingo, Tumbarumba and Tumut with two CRC's located at the Tumut and Tumbarumba facilities. Council utilises the landfilling services at the privately owned Bald Hill Quarry. Council is also building a new organics processing facility at Tumut. Snowy Valleys geographic location presents challenges regarding the transportation of waste as well as the availability of markets for diverted materials. Other challenges experience by council includes legacy landfills, cost recovery, remediation of current sites and integrity/accuracy of waste data.

With the release of the *Snowy Valleys Council Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030*, council has realised the business as usual approach is no longer viable financially, socially, technologically, environmentally or regulatorily. As such, the following themes are outlined within its strategy to transition from disposing waste to processing resources:

- Deliver waste education and advocate for behavioural change;
- Maximise resource recovery;
- Innovation and circularity;
- Data capture and intelligent decision making; and
- Service and infrastructure harmonisation and upgrade.

C.8 Upper Lachlan Shire Council

Upper Lachlan Shire Council (Upper Lachlan) is located on the northern edge of the CRJO region with Yass Valley Council to the southwest, Hilltops Council to the west, Wingecarribee Shire Council to the east and Goulburn Mulwaree to the southeast. Upper Lachlan is also bordered to the north by Cowra, Bathurst, Oberon and Wollondilly councils. Primary production utilises 91% of the 7,100km² land area and hosts a current population of 8,491.

Six Waste and recycling centres are currently active within Upper Lachlan located at Crookwell, Gunning, Collector, Taralga, Bigga and Tuena. Challenges experienced at the facilities include staff retention, data quality and, without a CRC, limited annual hazardous/problematic household waste collections. Additional problematic wastes to manage include gas bottles, mattresses and tyres.

Upper Lachlan has a three bin GO kerbside collection system that is uniformly utilised by approximately a third of the LGA. Transportation of waste and recycling is a substantial environmental and financial burden with recycling transported to Canberra and FOGO to also be processed outside the LGA.

Within *The Upper Lachlan Strategy Vision 2020*, the following approaches to minimise waste management risks and challenges were highlighted:

- Improving landfill operation, capacity and site security;
- Encouraging the minimisation of waste; and
- Conducting an assessment of sustainable waste management practices.

C.9 Wingecarribee Shire Council

Wingecarribee Shire Council is located on the north-eastern corner of the CRJO region with Goulburn Mulwaree Council to its southwest and the Upper Lachlan Shire Council to the west. Due to its northern location bordering, Wollondilly, Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama and Shoalhaven, it is the only CRJO council that pays the landfill levy. Wingecarribee's current population is 52,456 and is projected to increase annually by 1.5%. It has a land area of approximately 2,600 km², 75% of which is primary production or parkland.

Wingecarribee owns and operates one waste management facility, the Resource Recovery Centre at Moss Vale which manages a large variety of materials ready for sale, stockpiling, processing and/or transfer. Of note, the site contains a dual weighbridge, reuse shop, CRC and raised residual waste transfer station. The site accepts and manages both commercial and residential recycling and waste. Problematic materials for Wingecarribee include mattresses, hot water systems, inert waste and a growing number of solar panels. Council is formulating a master plan for the site to guide improvements for the next 15 years. 90% of households receive a three bin GO kerbside collection service with the residual and organics brought to the Resource Recovery Centre for consolidation and transfer.

Wingecarribee is currently preparing a new Waste Strategy with the following key themes being considered:

- Alignment with the focus areas outlined in the NSW WaSM and this CRJO Strategy;
- Waste avoidance, reduction and setting a landfill diversion target;
- Value of waste services;
- Domestic waste collection and processing (including bulky waste and FOGO);
- Contamination management in kerbside bins;
- Commercial and industrial waste;
- Construction and demolition waste;
- Litter and illegal dumping;
- Problem waste management;
- Waste education and information;
- Waste infrastructure;
- Regional collaboration; and/or
- Development controls for waste management.

C.10 Yass Valley Council

Yass Valley Council (Yass Valley) has a current population of 17,234 however, this is projected to increase to 27,315 within the next 15 years. Yass Valley borders the ACT to the north with Snowy Valleys Council to the south west, Hilltops Council to the northwest, Upper Lachlan Shire Council to the north east and Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council to the southeast. Cootamundra Gundagai, (not part of CRJO), is to its west. Primary production accounts for 76% of the 4,000km² land area.

Yass Valley currently has a two bin kerbside collection system with approximately 60% of households utilising the service. There are waste transfer stations located at Binalong, Bookham, Bowning, Gundaroo, Murrumbateman, Wee Jasper and Yass. A small facility within Sutton accepts recycling only. Yass Valley utilises the privately operated Bald Hill Quarry for landfill services. Due to a lack of landfill contingency, residual waste management is recognised as a major potential challenge for the future.

Transportation and servicing costs, particularly for isolated rural communities, is a significant challenge across most facilities along with maintaining suitable site security. Additionally, small volumes of household hazardous wastes and the proximity to the ACT, has prevented the approval to establish a CRC in the area. Further challenging material streams include C&D waste, green waste contamination, timber and soft plastics.

In order to meet the levels of service required for waste services, the *Yass Valley Waste and Recycling Strategy 2017-2027* outlines the following principals and goals:

- Promote waste prevention, recycling, reuse , reprocessing and waste utilisation;
- Dispose of waste as a last resort;
- Apply user pays and polluter pays principals to waste management;
- Develop and maintain a Waste Management Strategy that reflects current practices and identifies future directions for Yass Valley Council;
- Promote effective commercial waste minimization practices;
- Eliminate landfills within the local government area of the Council;
- Increase integration with regional strategies and the use of regional facilities; and
- Minimise or avoid adverse effects on the environment.

C.11 South West Regional Waste Management Group

A sub-regional group called the South West Regional Waste Management Group was formed by CRJO members Yass, Hilltops, and Snowy Valleys councils along with Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council. The group has a memorandum of understanding to utilise private landfill disposal services at Bald Hill Quarry near Jugiong. Recent challenges have resulted in the some of the CRJO councils raising concerns regarding the dependency upon one landfill

in the case of an emergency and the unknown long-term disposal security risks associated with short-term disposal contracts.

C.12 Associated CRJO Members

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

The ACT is a large presence within the CRJO region with over 450,000 residents causing it to have significant influence on parts of the region. While not a formal member of CRJO, it is located between four member councils; Snowy Monaro, Snowy Valleys, Yass and Queanbeyan Palerang. Due to its proximity, residents of both the ACT and CRJO are found to travel between the two regions resulting in opportunities to share, align and optimise waste, resources recovery and circular services and infrastructure. Several CRJO member councils already utilise infrastructure within the ACT including a landfill at Mugga Lane and MRF at Hume, with the MRF to be fully replaced in the near future with best practice technology and services. The ACT is also proposing to establish an organics recovery facility by 2025 as it introduces FOGO kerbside collection services.

Through the preparation of this Strategy, it was apparent that the ACT, and in particular ACT NoWaste, values the engagement with the CRJO regional Waste & Resource Recovery Working group and will continue to support and collaborate with the member councils to create efficiencies across the region where possible.

The *ACT Waste Management Strategy 2011–2025* outlines the following four key outcomes to be delivered:

- Outcome 1: less waste generated;
- Outcome 2: full resource recovery;
- Outcome 3: a clean environment; and
- Outcome 4: a carbon neutral waste sector.

The ACT Government is currently preparing a waste and resource recovery education strategy and a circular economy strategy to guide improvements in these areas for the future. ACT NoWaste see this is an important aspect of its strategic planning prior to updating the current *ACT Waste Management Strategy 2011–2025* so that all can fully align and promote a circular economy for the future.

Wagga Wagga City Council

Wagga Wagga City Council (Wagga Wagga Council) is an associate member and as a result works closely with some of the member councils. Wagga Wagga is located adjacent to the western edge of CRJO with 95% of its area allocated to primary production. It too is a large regional centre with a current population of 67,860 which is projected to increase to 80,984 by

2036, providing further collaborative opportunities for CRJO member councils within close proximity.

Wagga Wagga Council has a 3 bin FOGO kerbside collection system with all households receiving the service, a Waste Management Centre at Gregadoo and waste transfer stations at Collingullie, Currawarna, Galore, Humula, Mangoplah, Tarcutta, and Uranquinty.

APPENDIX D: Known Private Infrastructure

D.1 Recycling

Endeavour Industries - Goulburn

A small MRF is operated by social enterprise Endeavour Industries in Goulburn, and accepts Goulburn Mulwaree Council's kerbside recycling along with other commercial customers within the area. Materials accepted include:

1. Cardboard and paper;
2. White office paper;
3. Recycling office paper;
4. Plastics 1-5;
5. Steel cans;
6. Aluminium Cans; and
7. Glass.

Kurrajong Recycling – Wagga Wagga

Kurrajong Recycling is a not-for-profit organisation based in Wagga Wagga which receives approximately 22,000 tonnes of recyclable materials per annum from Councils, businesses and the community within the region. Materials accepted at the facility include:

1. Household and business mixed recycling;
2. E-waste (TVs, computers and printers);
3. Container Deposit Scheme materials;
4. Selected plastics received (e.g. plastic bumper bars, drums, and twine); and
5. Bulk loads of cardboard.

Pact Group Holdings, Cleanaway Waste Management and Asahi Beverages – Albury

The group operates a recycling facility. It is anticipated the facility will recycle the equivalent of one billion 600 millilitre PET plastic bottles each year.

Eloura Association - Young

A small MRF is operated by social enterprise Eloura Association in Young, and accepts Hilltops Council's kerbside recycling. Materials accepted include:

1. Cardboard and paper;
2. White office paper;
3. Recycling office paper;
4. Plastics 1-5;
5. Steel cans;
6. Aluminium Cans; and
7. Glass.

D.2 Organics

There are currently a number of council owned and operated organics facilities however, in addition, there are four privately operated organics processing facilities within the CRJO region including the following:

1. Veolia Woodlawn (Tarago) – 50,000 tpa (or more) licence capacity;
2. Martin Fertilizers (Yass) – 5,000 tpa licence capacity;
3. Blue Ridge Quarry - Eurobodalla (Bodalla) - 5,000 tpa licence capacity; and
4. Landtasia (Mulloon) - 5,000 tpa licence capacity.

It should be noted that the Veolia's Woodlawn facility also operates as a landfill.

D.3 Landfill

Most of the member councils own and operate at least one landfill however, for those that do not, there are several landfills within the region that are privately owned and operated including the following:

1. Bowral Waste Centre - Inert Landfill (Bowral);
2. Bellette's Bulk Bins - Landfill (Tumut);
3. Bald Hill Regional Quarry - Landfill (Jugiong); and
4. Veolia Woodlawn (Tarago) - Landfill.

D.4 Other Major Entities

There are a number of large major national or international companies operating within the CRJO region which presents opportunities for member councils to explore synergies regarding waste, resource recovery and circular approaches. The following companies are highlighted as potential collaborators now and into the future because of their significant influence and presence within the region:

1. Veolia (Tarago);
2. Bega Cheese (Bega);
3. Visy (Tumut);
4. CSIRO; and
5. Universities such as the University of Canberra, Australian National University or University of NSW which currently licences a form of microfactory technology.

APPENDIX E: Council Challenges

Workshop Results

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Table E-1: Member Council Summary - Challenges

	Bega	Eurobodalla	Goulburn Mulwaree	Hilltops	Queanbeyan Palerang	Snowy Monaro	Snowy Valleys	Upper Lachlan	Wingecarribee	Yass Valley
Transport and/or economies of scale	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost		Cost
FOGO mandate all households	Rural	LGA	Rural	LGA	Rural			LGA		
Legacy Landfills	Risk			Risk	Risk		Risk	Risk		
Rural / remote communities services	Cost				Cost		Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
Landfill capacity and contingencies				Capacity			Capacity			Capacity
Processing capacity and contingencies						C&D, C&I			Inert	
CRC services				Desired				Desired		Desired
Disaster and resilience planning	Need to plan	Need to plan	Need to plan		Need to plan	Need to plan	Need to plan		Need to plan	
C&D and/or C&I diversion	Impact, Influence	Impact, Influence	Impact, Influence		Impact, Influence					Impact, Influence
Material flow and data accountability		Circular	Circular		Circular		Circular			Circular
Energy from Waste (EfW)			Opposed		Opposed					Opposed

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CANBERRA REGION
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge Country and pay respect to the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land and waters across South East New South Wales. We recognise and honour their ancient cultures and their spiritual, cultural and physical connections with land, waters and community.

For over 70,000 year this Country has been inhabited and cared for by First Nations people from various mobs and dialects. We pay our respects and gratitude for their stewardship and for sustaining this land where we live, work, and visit. Their connection and understanding of the natural and cultural landscape is seen and heard through art, song, dance, and storytelling practices. We recognise the importance of these First stories, the contemporary stories of displacement, and the continued journey of self-determination in Australia.

Acknowledgement of the member councils:



Acknowledgement of associate members:



DOCUMENT CONTROL					
Version	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	1 st Draft Release	6/10/2022	TA	AU	RM
2.0	2 nd Draft Release	15/11/2022	TA	AU	RM
3.0	Final Draft	23/11/2022	TA	AU	RM
4.0	Final	09/11/2022			RM

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1 Introduction

The Action Plan contains a variety of actions that address each of the WaSM Priority Areas and Themes, along with Canberra Region Joint Organisation's (CRJO's) sub-themes and assist the region to strive towards the WaSM Targets. The WaSM Themes have been utilised to structure the Action Plan in the following sections.



Several actions address more than one WaSM Theme and therefore are shown more than once within the Action Plan summaries in the following sections. To provide clarity regarding duplicate actions across multiple Themes, the Actions have been numbered individually from 1 to 51, with the same reference number allocated to each action no matter which Theme it addresses.

The Action Plan provides an indication of the timeline for project delivery via a priority allocated to each action by the member councils. However, the timeline for delivery is a guide and can be altered where necessary if a relevant funding program becomes available. The timeline for delivery of each action is split into the following three phases:

- Year 1 (2022 - 2023);
- Years 2 to 3 (2024 - 2025); and
- Years 4 to 5 (2026 - 2027).

Each Action is listed a responsible entity. In most cases this is CRJO and the Regional Coordinator however, in other instances, a member council or group of member councils may be responsible. Distributing who is responsible places greater ownership on the projects while providing greater capacity to achieve more. Responsibility is largely influenced by the type of project or action, in particular, whether it's a local, sub-regional or regional initiative. However, collaboration will be critical and utilising the human and financial resources of the CRJO members will ensure greater success.

CRJO is committed to reviewing the Action Plan on an annual basis to adjust for changes to projects or timelines as funding, policy and/or industry changes occur, or to reevaluate targets and KPIs if necessary.

In addition, the Action Plan is supported by an electronic version which cross references the actions against the CRJO sub-themes and WaSM grant programs to assist in identifying suitable projects when funding opportunities are available. This electronic version is available to CRJO and member councils.



1.1 Targets and KPIs

CRJO and its member councils fully support the targets within the WaSM Strategy. The targets are, however, often aspirational for regional/rural areas yet CRJO will strive to achieve the targets over the next 20 years. To support this notion, CRJO commits to the following targets and reporting against the associated key performance indicator (KPIs).

Table 1-1: Targets and KPIs

Target	KPI	#	Source Data
Advocate for the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030	Annual reduction in waste generated per person	1	EPA WARR Reports
Advocate for an average recovery rate of 80% for residual waste, recycling and organics by 2030	Annual increase in recovery rate for residual waste, recycling and organics	2	EPA WARR Reports
Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry	Annual increase in the use of recycled content	3	Councils
Support the phase out of problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025	Annual decrease in use of problematic and unnecessary plastics	4	Compositional Audits
Halve the amount of organics waste sent to landfill by 2030	Annual reduction in organics sent to landfill	5	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Reduce plastic litter items by 30% by 2025	Annual reduction in plastic litter	6	EPA Litter Audits
Reduce the overall litter by 60% by 2030	Annual reduction in litter	7	EPA Litter Audits
Triple the plastic recycling rate by 2030	Annual increase in plastic recycling	8	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Net Zero Emissions by 2050	Annual decrease in emissions	9	Councils

KPIs align with the WaSM targets and have been referenced 1 to 9. Each action within the Action Plan is allocated a KPI reference number. In some instances, actions may contribute towards more than one KPI and therefore, will reference several KPIs. CRJO is committed to reporting against the KPIs on an annual basis.

These targets provide clear guidance for the CRJO member councils to support and contribute to the WaSM targets and deliver reduced waste generation and improved recycling and

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resource recovery. The KPIs provide a metric to report against on an annual basis which demonstrates an ongoing contribution to the targets.



Source: CRJO

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2 Action Plan

2.1 Theme 1: Avoid or Reduce

Table 2-1: Theme 1 Action Plan Summary

WaSM Priorities			#	Actions	Implementation Year					Local (L)/ Regional)	Responsibility	KPI(s)
Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution			1	2-3		4-5				
✓			1	Develop regional waste education guidance accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2, 5
✓			2	Develop regional media accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2, 5
✓			3	Facilitate the use of a shared resource for waste education.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			4	Develop an interactive digital program for waste education.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			5	Facilitate knowledge sharing/projects/lessons learnt within the region through online and face-to-face workshop/webinars supported by an online data portal/library.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2
✓			6	Develop a regional waste education program in collaboration with ACT	1					R	CRJO	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			25	Collaborate with research institutions to develop circular economy opportunities via Think Tanks or similar				4-5	4-6	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 3, 8
✓			27	Develop a scoping study for circular economy projects		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	1, 3, 8
✓			28	Develop a regional circular economy strategy	1					R	CRJO	1, 3, 8
		✓	42	Support delivery of Single Use Plastic Ban through educational campaigns and advocate for plastic waste prevention		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO/ Councils	4
		✓	45	Implement an asbestos awareness campaign and/or provide training/guidance regarding its correct management.				4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 7
✓		✓	46	Explore plastic reduction and/or innovative processing opportunities.				4-5	4-5	R/L	CRJO/ Councils	4, 6, 7, 8

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2.2 Theme 2: Recover Resources

Table 2-2: Theme 2 Action Plan Summary

WaSM Priorities			#	Actions	Implementation Year					Local (L)/ Regional)	Responsibility	KPI(s)
Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution			1	2-3	4-5					
✓			11	Investigate and implement a regional procurement for metal collection, organics processing, concrete crushing, solar panel collection, kerbside collections and/or mattresses or any other key material stream identified.		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2, 3, 5
✓	✓		13	Develop a regional solution for FOGO processing.	1					R	CRJO/ Councils	2, 5
✓		✓	14	Establish a mobile CRC for Yass, Hilltops and Upper Lachlan	1					R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 7
✓		✓	30	Support the consolidation of landfills and closure or conversion into resource recovery centres.		2-3	2-3			R/L	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓		✓	33	Regional Aboriginal communities waste management Strategy		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2
✓			40	Facilitate and support the transition to, or improvement of, FOGO collections and processing programs.	1					R/L	CRJO/ Councils	2, 5
✓		✓	43	Explore opportunities to participate in a Textile Recycling Program.				4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	2, 3
✓			44	Investigate Microfactories and establish a trial facility within the region.				4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 3, 8
✓		✓	46	Explore plastic reduction and/or innovative processing opportunities.				4-5	4-5	R/L	CRJO/ Councils	4, 6, 7, 8
		✓	47	Continue to investigate new recyclable material streams for councils and/or industry to develop markets and manage.				4-5	4-5	R	CRJO	2, 3, 8
		✓	48	Support councils to actively inform residents what happens with recycling streams and ensure evidence is publicly available through communications and education programs.		2-3	2-4			L	CRJO/ Councils	2
✓			49	Support the establishment, improvement and/or expansion of resource recovery centres and landfills to include Reuse/Buy Back (tip) Shops.				4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5, 8
✓	✓		50	Support the improvement of existing resource recovery centres and landfills to facilitate greater resource recovery and protection of the environment.				4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5, 8, 9
		✓	51	Monitor and assist in developing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and/or Product Stewardship schemes.		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	2, 3, 8

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2.3 Theme 3: Protect the environment

Table 2-3: Theme 3 Action Plan Summary

WaSM Priorities			#	Actions	Implementation Year				Local (L)/ Regional)	Responsibility	KPI(s)
Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution			1	2-3	4-5				
✓		✓	14	Establish a mobile CRC for Yass, Hilltops and Upper Lachlan	1				R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 7
✓	✓	✓	15	Develop a business case for a regional landfill gas capture procurement		2-3	2-3		R	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓	✓	✓	16	Implement a regional procurement for landfill gas capture		2-3	2-3		R	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓		✓	30	Alternative fuel collection vehicle study and trial.		2-3	2-3		R/L	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓		✓	33	Support the consolidation of landfills and closure or conversion into resource recovery centres.		2-3	2-3		R	CRJO	2
✓		✓	35	Regional Aboriginal communities waste management Strategy		2-3	2-3		R	CRJO	1, 2
✓		✓	37	True cost of Landfill study		2-3	2-4		R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓		✓	38	Cross Jurisdictional Illegal Dumping Awareness and Prevention Campaign			4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓		✓	39	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Illegal Dumping Strategy			4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓			41	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Litter Prevention Strategy			4-5	4-6	L	CRJO/ Councils	2
		✓	42	Explore options for onsite collections from MUDs including residual, recycling and organics		2-3	2-4		R	CRJO/ Councils	4
		✓	45	Support delivery of Single Use Plastic Ban through educational campaigns and advocate for plastic waste prevention			4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 7
✓		✓	46	Implement an asbestos awareness campaign and/or provide training/guidance regarding its correct management.			4-5	4-5	R/L	CRJO/ Councils	4, 6, 7, 8
✓			49	Explore plastic reduction and/or innovative processing opportunities.			4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5, 8
✓	✓		50	Support the establishment, improvement and/or expansion of resource recovery centres and landfills to include Reuse/Buy Back (tip) Shops.			4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5, 8, 9

9.2 Minutes of the CRJO Board Meeting held on 9 December 2022

Attachment C Regional Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022/27 Action Plan

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Action Plan
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



		✓	51	Support the improvement of existing resource recovery centres and landfills to facilitate greater resource recovery and protection of the environment.		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	2, 3, 8
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9.2 Minutes of the CRJO Board Meeting held on 9 December 2022

Attachment C Regional Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022/27 Action Plan

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Action Plan
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



2.4 Theme 4: Strategic Collaboration

Table 2-4: Theme 4 Action Plan Summary

WaSM Priorities			#	Actions	Implementation Year			Local (L) / Regional	Responsibility	KPI(s)
Meeting our future infrastructure and service needs	Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	Building on our work to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution			1	2-3	4-5			
✓			1	Develop regional waste education guidance accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	2, 5
✓			2	Develop regional media accessible to all councils, to support the correct use of recycling and organics.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	2, 5
✓			3	Facilitate the use of a shared resource for waste education.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			4	Develop an interactive digital program for waste education.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			5	Facilitate knowledge sharing/projects/lessons learnt within the region through online and face-to-face workshop/webinars supported by an online data portal/library.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	2
✓			6	Develop a regional waste education program in collaboration with ACT	1			R	CRJO	1, 4, 6, 8
✓			7	Develop a procurement principles guideline (including ACCC requirements for regional projects)		2-3	2-3	L/R	CRJO/ Councils	3
✓			8	Undertake composition audits.		2-3	2-3	L/R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2
✓			9	Investigate Regional Waste Collection Software		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	2, 9
✓			10	Facilitate the use of a shared resource for procurement.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	3
✓			11	Investigate and implement a regional procurement for metal collection, organics processing, concrete crushing, solar panel collection, kerbside collections and/or mattresses or any other key material stream identified.		2-3	2-3	R	CRJO	2, 3, 5
✓			12	Update CRJO Regional Waste Infrastructure Prospectus based on a waste perspective	1			R	CRJO	2
✓	✓		13	Develop a regional solution for FOGO processing.	1			R	CRJO/ Councils	2, 5
✓		✓	14	Establish a mobile CRC for Yass, Hilltops and Upper Lachlan	1			R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 7

9.2 Minutes of the CRJO Board Meeting held on 9 December 2022

Attachment C Regional Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022/27 Action Plan

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Action Plan
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



✓	✓	✓	15	Develop a business case for a regional landfill gas capture procurement		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓	✓	✓	16	Implement a regional procurement for landfill gas capture		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO/ Councils	9
✓			17	Investigate and map closed legacy landfills across the region.				4-5	4-6	R	CRJO	9
✓			18	Engage with EPA and advocate for an appropriately funded legacy landfill grant program		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	9
✓			19	Investigate the feasibility of 'real time' waste reporting.				4-5	4-6	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5
✓			20	Investigate an online regional information and data collection, dashboard and hosting platform/portal.		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	2
✓			21	Improve data capture and accuracy at WMFs without a weighbridge.				4-5	4-6	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 5
✓		✓	22	Conduct a 'lessons learnt' activity from recent natural disasters and develop a guidance document.	1					R	CRJO	2
✓			23	Develop an emergency Waste Management Plan Template for councils	1					L	CRJO	2
✓		✓	24	Develop a Regional emergency Waste Management Plan		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	2
✓			25	Collaborate with research institutions to develop circular economy opportunities via Think Tanks or similar				4-5	4-6	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 3, 8
✓			26	Undertake a regional material flow analysis	1					R	CRJO	2
✓			27	Develop a scoping study for circular economy projects		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO	1, 3, 8
✓			28	Develop a regional circular economy strategy	1					R	CRJO	1, 3, 8
✓			31	Establish a proactive cross-jurisdictional committee with ACT NoWaste and Wagga		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	1, 2, 6, 7
✓			32	Establish a MoU with ACT NoWaste for joint funding and collaboration		2-3	2-3			R	CRJO	2
✓		✓	37	Fees, Charges & Landfill Levy Study - Comparison of member councils, explore harmonisation and impact the levy would have on the region.		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓		✓	38	Solar public place compactor bin study and trials				4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓		✓	39	Cross Jurisdictional Illegal Dumping Awareness and Prevention Campaign				4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 2, 6, 7
✓			40	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Illegal Dumping Strategy	1					R/L	CRJO/ Councils	2, 5
		✓	42	Cross Jurisdictional Regional Litter Prevention Strategy		2-3	2-4			R	CRJO/ Councils	4

9.2 Minutes of the CRJO Board Meeting held on 9 December 2022

Attachment C Regional Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022/27 Action Plan

Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-27
Action Plan
Canberra Region Joint Organisation



✓		✓	43	Facilitate and support the transition to, or improvement of, FOGO collections and processing programs.			4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	2, 3
✓			44	Support delivery of Single Use Plastic Ban through educational campaigns and advocate for plastic waste prevention			4-5	4-5	L	CRJO/ Councils	1, 3, 8
		✓	45	Explore opportunities to participate in a Textile Recycling Program.			4-5	4-5	R	CRJO/ Councils	1, 7
		✓	48	Investigate Microfactories and establish a trial facility within the region.		2-3	2-4		L	CRJO/ Councils	2
		✓	51	Implement an asbestos awareness campaign and/or provide training/guidance regarding its correct management.		2-3	2-4		R	CRJO	2, 3, 8



CANBERRA REGION
JOINT ORGANISATION

Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO)
Suite 6B (Upper Level)
2 Brindabella Circuit
Brindabella Business Park
Canberra Airport ACT 2609
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Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee

Tuesday 31 January 2023

6.00pm

Council Chambers

209 Comur Street, Yass

Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 31 January 2023

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Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 31 January 2023

Present

Cr Adrian Cameron (Chair), Peter Davidson, Ana Wardle (via Teams), Saan Ecker (via Teams), Luke McAlary, Caitlin Nelson, Alex Tewes, Alison Elvin (6.06pm)

Also Present

Lynette Safranek – Director Corporate & Community, Tony Stevens – Manager Facility and Waste Assets, and Shirree Garland – Corporate Planning & Executive Support Officer

Meeting opened at 6.00pm

Acknowledgement of Country

1. Apologies

Nicole Elliott and John Connelly

2. Declarations of Interest

Caitlin Nelson declared a non-significant declaration of interest in Item 4.5 – Waste Management Update, due to her employment with the ACT Government – currently involved in re-development of ACT recycling facility.

3. Confirmation of Minutes

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 7 November 2022 be taken as read and confirmed.

4. Reports

The Chair advised that a late report on Pre Budget Submission had been circulated to members, but not placed on the agenda, would be discussed under Other Business.

4.1 REVISED DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

SUMMARY

At its 7 November 2022 meeting the Committee agreed that further work should be undertaken on the draft Sustainability Policy and that the Sustainability Assessment Framework document should be finalised and included with the Policy. Council staff were also to provide, where possible, additional data to enable the completion of benchmarks and points of comparison in the Framework document.

Finally, it was agreed that a Councillor Workshop with representatives from the Sustainability Committee should be sought to make a presentation on the draft policy once it was completed.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the revised Sustainability Policy and the finalised Sustainability Assessment Framework, incorporating minor amendments, be endorsed by Committee members.

(McAlary/Nelson)

Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 31 January 2023

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That representatives of the Sustainability Advisory Committee brief Councillors individually on the Sustainability Policy and Sustainability Assessment Framework with the aim of both the Policy and Framework being reported to the March Council meeting.

(McAlary/Davidson)

4.2 CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN WORKING PARTY

SUMMARY

At its November 2022 meeting the Committee discussed the establishment of a Climate Change Action Plan Working Party.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the verbal report on the establishment of a Climate Change Action Plan be noted.

ACTION: Director Corporate & Community to arrange further discussions with the Climate Change Action Plan Working Party with the Director Planning & Environment and Media & Communications staff.

4.3 DRAFT SOUTH-EAST AND TABLELANDS REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN

SUMMARY

The NSW Government has published the South East & Tablelands Regional Transport Plan with a horizon of 2041. The Plan is currently on public exhibition and submissions on the draft Plan must be made by Friday 24 February 2023.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That Committee acknowledge that Council will be providing a submission on the draft South East & Tablelands Regional Transport Plan, taking on board issues raised by the Committee.

4.4 COMMITTEE PROCESSES AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

SUMMARY

At the November 2022 Committee meeting a report on Committee Processes and Working Arrangements was deferred for further discussion and consideration at a future meeting. The November 2022 report is now re-presented.

Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee Minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 31 January 2023

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee formalise roles for the provision of secretarial support and the ongoing work program of the Committee, including the development of meeting agendas, the preparation of minutes and liaison between members and Council, and establishing responsibilities for the ongoing work of the Sustainability Advisory Committee.

4.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT UPDATE

SUMMARY

To present an update report on waste management activities.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the update report on waste management be noted.

OTHER BUSINESS

4.6 PRE BUDGET SUBMISSION

SUMMARY

Discussion was held on the report circulated prior to the meeting. The Director of Corporate & Community advised that the Chief Executive Officer and herself had discussed the report and advised that the contents of the report were deemed to be outside the Terms of Reference of the Committee. The report should either be provided to Council as a Notice of Motion or discussed at the Councillor Budget Workshop.

The Chair and members advised that the report was provided with the aim of providing advice.

Advisory letter with submission to be provided to staff. Chair to have further discussions with Committee members out of session prior to letter being sent to staff.

5. Next Meeting

Tuesday 4 April 2023, at 6.00 pm in Council Chambers.

The meeting closed at 7.19 p.m.



Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting

Wednesday 1 February 2023

10.30am

Foyer Room

209 Comur Street, Yass

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

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Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

I acknowledge that we are meeting on the ancestral land of the Ngunnawal people. I recognise the Ngunnawal as the traditional custodians and pay respect to the Elders of the community and their descendants.

Meeting opened: 10:40am

1.0 Present: Cr Adrian Cameron (Chairperson), Terry Cooper (Manger Engineering Services – YVC), Mel Lausz (TfNSW), Mark Burgess (Rep. Hon Wendy Tuckerman MP), Meryl Hinge (RSO Officer – YVC) & Trish Reynolds (YVC Officer - Minutes)

2.0 Apologies: Stg Stephen Pidgeon (NSW Police)

3.0 Declaration of Interest: NIL

4.0 Public Participation: Nil

5.0 Confirmation of Minutes:

That the minutes of the Traffic Committee meeting held on 2nd November 2022 taken as read and confirmed.

6.0 Matters Arising From Minutes

6.1 Follow up on action on safety issues Mont/Weemilah Streets area –

- The line marking in Mont Street has been completed.
- NSW Police have increased patrol in the area, which residents are noted and advised of their appreciation.
- It was noted that this area would be suitable for the preparation of a Local Area Traffic Management Scheme (LATM) and Council could consider funding this in the draft 2023/24 Operational Plan
- It was noted that the traffic data for this area is very out of data and Council could consider allocation funding in the draft 2023/24 Operational Plan to commence updating all of its traffic data (ie undertaking traffic counts and classification).

DECISION:

That the information be noted.

6.2 Follow up Safety Concerns Fifield Lane -- Report to be prepared for consideration at the May 2023 Traffic Committee meeting.

DECISION:

That the information be noted.

6.3 Feedback moving 50kph signs Walls Junction Road Bowning - The resident has been advised by TfNSW that the an extension of the 50km was not supported in accordance with the NSW speed zoning guidelines. A reduction to 80km is currently being reviewed.

DECISION:

That the information be noted.

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

6.4 Feedback various safety concerns;

Traffic concerns Stephen Street Binalong - 20022/23 TfNSW are to design safety improvements for the intersection of Stephen and Fitzroy Streets. Any construction work may be undertaken in 2023/24.

Crossing at cnr Dutton and Meehan Street - There is a pedestrian crossing installed there to assist school children crossing the intersection. YVC RSO to discuss with YVC Maintenance to upgrade the road surface.

Signs near Yass Public and High Schools - updated school signs planned to be implemented during the Easter school holidays.

Signs near Murrumbateman Public School - The issues with confusing traffic signs have been fixed .

Speed limit signs for Clean Up Australia - Event organisers are advise Council well in advance to consider speed reduction requirements.

DECISION:

That the information be noted.

6.5 Details of the Potholes Grant Program (mentioned in meeting) - YVC has been approved for just over \$430,00 for under the Pothole funding program. YVC has made a submission for additional funding.

. DECISION:

That the information be noted.

8.0 MATTERS CONSIDERED BETWEEN MEETINGS

8.1 JANUARY 2023 YASS TRIATHLON CLUB PRACTICE EVENT

SUMMARY

To consider a request to have a practise triathlon event.

DECISION:

That the information be noted.

9.0 ITEMS DELEGATED TO COUNCIL

9.1 FEEDBACK IN RELATION TO THE 2022 YASS CHRISTMAS PARADE

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

SUMMARY

To consider feedback received in relation to the 2022 Yass Christmas Parade.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Council amend its standards event approvals to include a condition that requires the event organiser to consult with school bus operators when the event is likely to impact the transport network in school bus hours.

2. Any change to the Date or time of an event will need to go back to Traffic Committee for consultation.

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.2 2023 YASS REMEMBRANCE DAY ROAD CLOSURES

SUMMARY

To consider a request for a road closure of Comur Street to support the 2023 Remembrance Day ceremony.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. Yass 2023 Remembrance Day ceremony road closure and associated traffic management be supported;*
- 2. Council arrange public notification of the road closures and write advice the NSW Ambulance Services and NSW Fire and Rescue.*

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.3 ROAD CLOSURES ANZAC DAY 2023 - YASS

SUMMARY

To approve road closures associated with Anzac Day 2023 in Yass.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. Yass 2023 Anzac Day Road closures and associated traffic management be supported;*
- 2. Council arrange public notification of the road closures and write advice the NSW Ambulance Services and NSW Fire and Rescue.*

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.4 ROAD CLOSURES ANZAC DAY 2023 - BINALONG

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

SUMMARY

To approve road closures associated with Anzac Day 2023 in Binalong.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. That the Binalong 2023 Anzac Day Road closures and associated traffic management be supported;*
- 2. That Council arrange public notification of the road closures and write advice the NSW Ambulance Services and NSW Fire and Rescue*

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.5 ROAD CLOSURES ANZAC DAY 2023 - SUTTON

SUMMARY

To approve road closures associated with Anzac Day 2023 in Sutton.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. That the Sutton 2023 Anzac Day Road closures and associated traffic management be supported;*
- 2. That Council arrange public notification of the road closures and write advice the NSW Ambulance Services and NSW Fire and Rescue.*

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.6 ROAD CLOSURES ANZAC DAY 2023 - GUNDAROO

SUMMARY

To approve road closures associated with Anzac Day 2023 in Gundaroo.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- 1. That the Gundaroo 2023 Anzac Day Road closures and associated traffic management be supported;*
- 2. That Council arrange public notification of the road closures and write advice the NSW Ambulance Services and NSW Fire and Rescue.*

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

9.7 BONDI 2 BAROSSA CHARITY RIDE EVENT 2023

SUMMARY

To a request to utilise Council roads as part of an event. The event raises money and awareness for Dementia and runs from 17 to 25 March 2023.

The event enters Yass Valley LGA on 18 March 2023 via the Hume Highway then Yass Valley Way to finish at Comur Street. On 19 March 2023 the event continues on Yass Valley Way then the Hume Highway to Bowning and leaves the LGA via Bindalong

RECOMMENDATION:

That the proposed 2023 Bondi 2 Barossa Charity Bike Ride event be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. The organiser is to supply Council with a copy of the current Public Liability Insurance for the event with a minimum \$20,000,000 indemnity;
2. The event organiser is to arrange for an appropriately certified Traffic Management Plan (TMP) and associated Traffic Guidance Scheme (TGS) to be prepared, as required;
3. That the event organiser implement the TMP and associated TGS;
4. The event organiser is to arrange the supply and installation/removal of appropriate signs etc. identified in the TMP and associated TGS. All personnel involved must be appropriate accredited;
5. Event marshals, event participants etc. will at all times obey the provisions of NSW Transport Legislation;
6. The event organiser is to ensure any local traffic, emergency services vehicles etc can safely and efficiently access/egress any property impacted;
7. Event organisers, event marshals, volunteers, event participants etc. are to take all possible actions to minimise the effect of the event on the non-event community, throughout the event;
8. The event organiser must comply with any COVID-19 restrictions current at the time of the event including compliance with Restrictions on Gathering and Movement Public Health Orders, which may require developing and complying with a COVID-19 safety Plan;
9. The event organiser obtain separate approval from the NSW Police HO and TfNSW for the event;
10. Event organisers shall comply with the above conditions and the undertakings. Failure to comply will immediately void this approval

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of session

9.8 LOCAL TRAFFIC PLANS AND OTHER SAFETY CONCERNS

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

SUMMARY

To obtain the committee's input on a range of safety initiatives.

- Advancing the Sutton District Road Safety Strategy – Council has a copy of the strategy and will be working with the Sutton community to address issues raised;
- Anti-social driver behaviour on Mulligans Flat Road Council noted that a special 20mm aspartic seal was overlaid at the intersection which appears to have been effective in reducing this behaviour;
- Parking adjacent to the new Public School – Council is working with the school to address parking issues as they arise.

DECISION

That the information be noted.

9.9 2023 HAYMAN CLASSIC CYCLING EVENT

SUMMARY

To consider a request to hold a cycling event that utilises Council's transport infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATION

That the proposed 2023 Hayman Classic cycling event be approved subject to the following conditions:

1. The organiser is to supply Council with a copy of the current Public Liability Insurance for the event with a minimum \$20,000,000 indemnity;
2. The event organiser is to arrange for an appropriately certified Traffic Management Plan (TMP) and associate Traffic Guidance Scheme (TGS) to be prepared, as required;
3. That the event organiser implement the TMP and associated TGS;
4. The event organiser is to arrange the supply and installation/removal of appropriate signs etc. identified in the TMP and associated TGS. All personnel involved must be appropriate accredited;
5. Event marshals, event participants etc. will at all times obey the provisions of NSW Transport Legislation;
6. The event organiser is to ensure any local traffic, emergency services vehicles etc can safely and efficiently access/egress any property impacted;
7. Event organisers, event marshals, volunteers, event participants etc. are to take all possible actions to minimise the effect of the event on the non-event community, throughout the event;
8. The event organiser must comply with any COVID-19 restrictions current at the time of the event including compliance with Restrictions on Gathering and Movement Public Health Orders, which may require developing and complying with a COVID-19 safety Plan;
9. Event organisers shall comply with the above conditions and the undertakings. Failure to comply will immediately void this approval

Note -Recommendation(s) supported by local NSW Police Representative out of sessio

Minutes of the Traffic Facilities Committee Meeting held on 1 February 2023

10. COMMITTEE MEMBER UPDATES

SUMMARY

To provide each Committee member an opportunity to provide the Committee with an update on traffic matters as it relates to their area of responsibility.

- **NSW Police** – N/A;
- **TfNSW** - noted that TfNSW will be effected by the election caretaker period as of 3 March 2023.
TfNSW to provide a link to a site that provides traffic data for roads TfNSW manage
- **Office of Local Member** – encouraged Council and residents to make a submission to the Draft South East and Tablelands Regional Transport Plan
- **YVC- Manager Engineering Services** to contact Murrumbateman Progress Association regarding Anzac Day 2023 for Murrumbateman and provide a copy of the NSW Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events in case they anticipate the service will impact vehicle traffic.
Council's RSO presented an update of traffic accident statistics, which will be reported on future meeting agendas.

DECISION

That the information be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.00pm

Next Meeting

3rd May 2023



Minutes of the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall Advisory Committee Meeting

Thursday 9 February 2023
4.00pm
Memorial Hall kitchen Annex
209 Comur Street, Yass

Minutes of the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall Advisory Committee Meeting held on
9 February 2023

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**Minutes of the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall Advisory Committee Meeting held on
9 February 2023**

Present

Cr Turner (Chair), Cr Pothan, Cr Abbey, J Davidson, A Hennell, A McCarthy, J Scanes, N Turner, L Hagerty RSL,

Also Present

Cr Cameron, Cr McGrath, C Berry- CEO, L Safranek – Director Community & Corporate, T.Stevens & Helen Ranyard – YVC

1. Apologies

S Neuhaus (notice of resignation from Committee).

2. Declarations of Interest

A McCarthy – Member of Music Club and Yass & District Historical Society.

J Davidson- Member of Yass & District Historical Society

3. Confirmation of Minutes

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the minutes of the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall Advisory Committee Meeting held on 13 October 2022 be taken as read and confirmed.

Abbey/Pothan

4. Staff Reports

4.1 CENTENARY OF THE YASS SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL HALL

SUMMARY

A discussion on possible options to mark the centenary of the Hall.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That this Committee considers that it would not be an appropriate time to ask the Yass & District Historical Society to assist with any event to celebrate the centenary of the life of the Memorial Hall at this time.

McCarthy/Davidson

**Minutes of the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall Advisory Committee Meeting held on
9 February 2023**

4.2 COMPLETION REPORT FOR RESTORATION WORKS

SUMMARY

Completion report for restoration works undertaken in the Shrine area.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the report on the restoration works be noted.

**4.3 REPLACEMENT OF ROOF SHEETING AND ROOF MODIFICATIONS - YASS SOLDIERS
MEMORIAL HALL**

SUMMARY

Providing a report to the Committee on the awarding of re-sheeting and roof modification works as per tender number YVC.IA.2022.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. *The Advisory Committee support a recommendation to Council that the Archives may only remain where they currently are until a suitable space such as the Ambulance Station is acquired*
2. *The long term permanent solution to occupy the old Library when the new Library is complete be supported by this Committee*

Davidson/McCarthy

4.4 YASS SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL HALL MAINTENANCE PRIORITIES

SUMMARY

To present an update on the maintenance priorities for the Yass Soldiers Memorial Hall.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the update report on the Memorial Hall maintenance work be noted.

5. Next Meeting

Thursday 11 May 2023, at 4.00pm in Council Chambers, 209 Comur Street, Yass

The meeting closed at 5:00 p.m.



Minutes of the Public Art Focus Group Meeting

Monday 13 February 2023

4.00pm

Council Chambers

209 Comur Street, Yass

Minutes of the Public Art Committee Meeting held on 13 February 2023

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Minutes of the Public Art Committee Meeting held on 13 February 2023

Present

Cr Calya Pothan, Cr Jasmin Jones, Roger Buckman, Akka Ballenger, Al Phemister, Ria Tierney, Michelle Thornely, Sui Jackson (arrived 4.20pm), Rose Marin (STARTS) (arrived 4.12pm)

Also Present

Chris Berry, Chief Executive Officer

1. Apologies

L Columb (also resignation) – the resignation of L Columb was accepted

Absent: B Guilfoyle

2. Declarations of Interest

3. Confirmation of Minutes

COMMITTEE DECISION

That the minutes of the Public Art Focus Group meeting held on 14 November 2022 be taken as read and confirmed.

Buckman/Marin

4. Staff Reports

4.1 BUS SHELTERS IN YASS VALLEY

SUMMARY

At the last Focus Group meeting bus shelters were identified as potential sites for public art works. A list of bus shelters throughout Yass Valley is provided.

COMMITTEE DECISION

That interested Focus Group members and staff undertake a site inspection of each bus shelter site to determine the suitability or otherwise for public artworks and report to the next meeting.

Jackson/Ballenger

ACTION:

Rose Marin, Cr Jasmin Jones, Cr Cayla Pothan and Al Phemister undertake the site inspections and report back to the Focus Group.

4.2 PUBLIC ART FUNDING

Minutes of the Public Art Committee Meeting held on 13 February 2023

SUMMARY

The Focus Group requested a report on public art funding. The report details the options.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. *The approach to public art funding be based on:*
 - *Seeking grants and Council budget allocations.*
 - *Encouraging communities to raise their own funds for public artworks.*
 - *Council consider including public art in any Voluntary Planning Agreements*
2. *Consideration be given to including a budget allocation of \$20,000 to \$25,000 for public art works in the 2023/24 budget.*

Jones/Phemister

5. Next Meeting

4.30pm Monday 8 May 2023 in the Council Chambers.

The meeting closed at 5.30pm