



# Business Papers 2024

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

**SEPARATELY ATTACHED ATTACHMENTS**

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community we proudly call home*



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## MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

COUNCIL MEETING EXTRACT  
COUNCIL MEETING: 16 AUGUST 2023

8.3 PLANNING PROPOSAL LOT 101 DP 1221461 - 148 WYOMING ROAD, STUBBO

GOV400103, LAN900153

182/23

**MOTION:** Cavalier / Palmer

**That Council:**

1. receive the report by the Manager, Strategic Planning on the Planning Proposal Lot 101 DP 1221461, 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo;
2. provide initial support for the rezoning from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential and change to minimum lot size from 100ha to 12ha of Lot 101 DP 1221461, 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo;
3. forward the Planning Proposal to amend the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment seeking a Gateway Determination in accordance with Section 3.34 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;
4. suggest as a condition of Gateway Determination, that a Biodiversity Assessment report be required; and
5. undertake community consultation as outlined within any approved Gateway Determination.

*The motion was carried with the Councillors voting unanimously.*



Department of Planning and Environment

## Gateway Determination

**Planning proposal (Department Ref: PP-2023-235):** Rezone Lot 101 DP 1221461 from RU1 Primary Production Zone to R5 Large Lot Residential Zone and reduce the minimum lot size from 100ha to 12ha.

I, the Director, Western Region at the Department of Planning and Environment, as delegate of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, have determined under section 3.34(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act) that an amendment to the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 to rezone land at Lot 101 DP1221461, Stubbo from RU1 Primary Production Zone to R5 Large Lot Residential Zone and reduce the minimum lot size from 100ha to 12ha should proceed subject to the following conditions:

The Council as planning proposal authority is authorised to exercise the functions of the local plan-making authority under section 3.36(2) of the Act subject to the following:

- (a) the planning proposal authority has satisfied all the conditions of the gateway determination;
- (b) the planning proposal is consistent with applicable directions of the Minister under section 9.1 of the Act or the Secretary has agreed that any inconsistencies are justified; and
- (c) there are no outstanding written objections from public authorities.

The LEP should be completed on or before 02/12/2024.

### Gateway Conditions

1. A biodiversity assessment report is to be undertaken prior to community consultation.
2. Public exhibition is required under section 3.34(2)(c) and clause 4 of Schedule 1 to the Act as follows:
  - (a) the planning proposal is categorised as standard as described in the *Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline* (Department of Planning and Environment, August 2023) and must be made publicly available for a minimum of 20 working days; and
  - (b) the planning proposal authority must comply with the notice requirements for public exhibition of planning proposals and the specifications for material that must be made publicly available along with planning proposals as identified in *Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline* (Department of Planning and Environment, August 2023).
3. Consultation is required with the following public authorities and government agencies under section 3.34(2)(d) of the Act and/or to comply with the requirements of applicable directions of the Minister under section 9 of the Act:
  - Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC)
  - NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Each public authority is to be provided with a copy of the planning proposal and any relevant supporting material via the NSW Planning Portal and given at least 30 working days to comment on the proposal.

4. A public hearing is not required to be held into the matter by any person or body under section 3.34(2)(e) of the Act. This does not discharge Council from any obligation it may otherwise have to conduct a public hearing (for example, in response to a submission or if reclassifying land).

Dated 14 December 2023



**Garry Hopkins**  
Director, Western Region  
Local and Regional Planning  
Department of Planning and Environment

**Delegate of the Minister for Planning and  
Public Spaces**

# barnson.

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## Planning Proposal

### Rezoning and Reduction in Minimum Lot Size 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo

(Our Reference: 38948-PROL.B)  
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## Disclaimer

This report has been prepared solely for Brian & Frances Munro (the client) in accordance with the scope provided by the client and for the purpose(s) as outlined throughout this report.

Barnson Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for or in respect of any use or reliance upon this report and its supporting material by anyone other than the client.

Report Title:	Planning Proposal
Project Name:	Rezoning and Reduction in Minimum Lot Size
Client:	Brian & Frances Munro
Project No.	38948
Report Reference	38948-PR01_B
Date:	7/06/2023

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:
	
Luke Bonnell B. Social Science Grad Dip. Urb. & Reg. Planning Graduate Town Planner	Jack Massey MPlA B. Urb & Reg. Planning Senior Town Planner



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- Appendix B – Titles and Deposited Plan
- Appendix C – Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Report
- Appendix D – Preliminary Site Investigation
- Appendix E – Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council Clearance Letter



## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Planning Proposal

Barnson Pty Ltd has been engaged by Brian & Frances Munro to prepare a Planning Proposal (PP) to support an amendment to the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* (MWRLEP). The subject site is Lot 101 DP 1221461, known as 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo.

This PP has been prepared in accordance with Section 3.33 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), and *A Guide to Preparing Planning Proposals* prepared by the NSW Department of Planning and environment (now known as the NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment).

The Planning Proposal seeks to undertake a review of the site that has a current land zoning of RU1 Primary Production under the MWRLEP. The Planning Proposal seeks to rezone the land to R5 Large Lot Residential and reduce the Minimum Lot Size to 12ha to facilitate the subdivision of the site. The objective of the PP is to provide rural lifestyle development opportunities on the property.

The Planning Proposal will amend both the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* and associated Local Environmental Plan mapping. Plans associated with the Planning Proposal are provided in **Appendix A** of this report.

Consistent with the NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment's guidelines, this Planning Proposal has been prepared in the following format:

- Part 1 – Objectives or intended outcomes
- Part 2 – Explanation of Provisions
- Part 3 – Justification and strategic and site-specific merit
- Part 4 – Maps
- Part 5 – Community Consultation
- Part 6 – Project Timeline

### 1.2 Proponent

The proponent for this proposal is Brian & Frances Munro.

### 1.3 Consultant

Barnson Pty Ltd  
Jack Massey  
Unit 4, 108-110 Market Street  
Mudgee NSW 2850

## 2 Planning Proposal Context

### 2.1 Location and Title

The subject site of this Planning Proposal (PP) is legally described as Lot 101 in DP 1221461 and is known as 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo.

The site is located just off Wyoming Road, which connects to Cope Road to the north west of the site. The Sandy Hollow Gulgong Railway runs along the south eastern boundary of the site.

The site is located approximately 9.5km north east of Gulgong and 39km north of Mudgee, as shown in the aerial image of the site in **Figure 1** below.



**Figure 1: - The Site and the Planning Proposal Area**  
Source: ePlanning Spatial Viewer

### 2.2 Existing Land Use

The site is located within the Local Government Area (LGA) of Mid-Western Regional and is therefore subject to the provisions of the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan* (MWRLEP). The MWRLEP establishes a policy framework for land use planning decisions and guides the community in terms of how land can and cannot be used within the LGA.

The site is located in an area characterised by primary production, managed grasslands and scattered residential development. The site has been used for primary production purposes, predominately grazing and cropping, for an extended period of time.



The site is zoned RU1 Primary Production with adjoining R5 Large Lot Residential within proximity to the north and west. Refer to **Figure 2** below.



**Figure 2: Existing Land Use Zones**

Source: ePlanning Spatial Viewer

**Tables 1** provides a summary of the lot subject to this Planning Proposal.

<b>Table 1: Subject Land Details Summary</b>	
<b>Legal Description and Property Address</b>	
Street Address:	148 Wyoming Road
Suburb:	Stubbo
Subject Land Property Description:	Lot 1 in DP 1221461
Land Zoning:	RU1: Primary Production
Names of Landowner:	Brian & Frances Munro
Local Government Area:	Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area.

A copy of the title and deposited plans has been provided at **Appendix B** of this report.

### 2.3 Existing Minimum Lot Size

The subject site is mapped to have a Minimum Lot Size pursuant of MWRLEP of 100 hectares.

**Figure 3** is an extract of MWRLEP Sheet LZN\_005, with the site outlined in red.

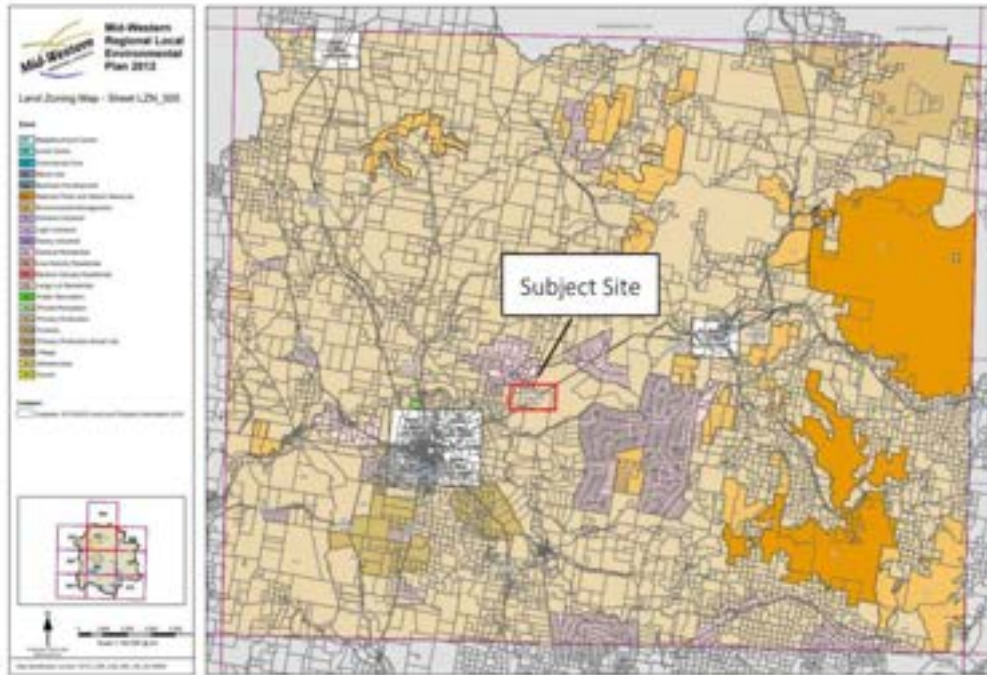


Figure 3: Existing Minimum Allotment Size – MWRLEP 2012

Source: NSW Legislation – Edited by Barnson Pty td

### 2.4 Topography and Soils

The subject site is generally flat throughout. The subject site includes multiple watercourses mainly along the north and west boundaries.

The site is classed as 5 Severe Limitation in accordance with SEED Mapping and is shown in **Figure 4** below.

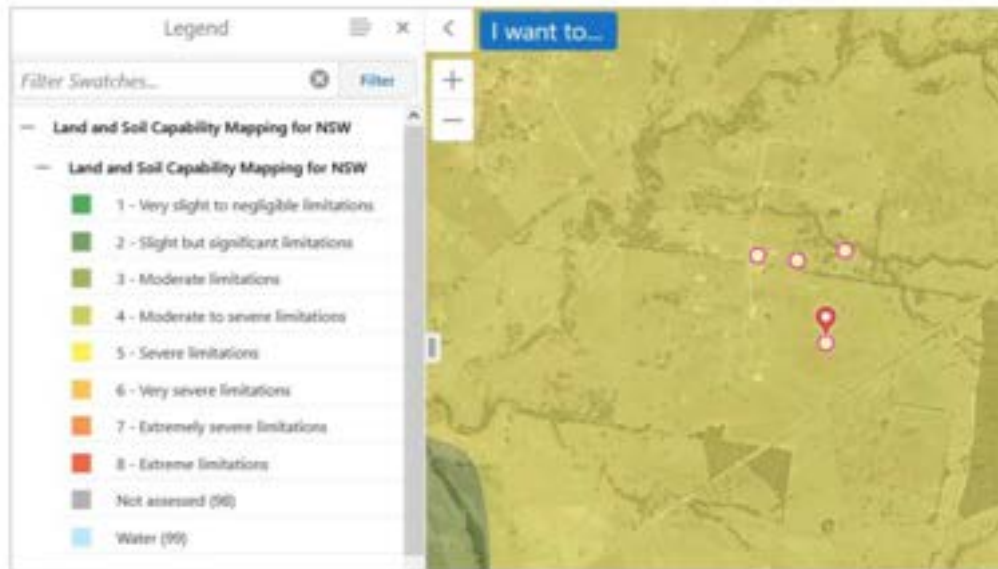


Figure 4 – SEED Land and Soil Capability Mapping

Source: Office of Environment & Heritage

## 2.5 Heritage

### European Heritage

The site and immediate surrounding area have been identified on the existing *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 Heritage Map* (sheet HER\_005) in **Figure 5**.

**Figure 5** illustrates that the site does not accommodate any Heritage Items (General or Archaeological), nor does it fall within a Conservation Area – General. In addition, the site does not sit adjacent or in close proximity to any heritage item or conservation area. A review of Schedule 5 of the MWRELP does not locate any items within proximity to the subject site.



Figure 5: Heritage Map

Source: NSW Legislation - Edited Barnson Pty Ltd

#### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System search was conducted for the subject site and immediate surround (search extent shown in **Figure 6** below).

There are no known items or sites of significance or Aboriginal cultural heritage significance that have been identified as being recorded on or within the vicinity of the site. Refer to AHIMS Search provided in **Appendix C** of this report.

A walkover was conducted by Tony Lonsdale, CEO of Mudgee Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC). It was concluded that based on a review of previous Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments conducted in the vicinity, the AHIMS database and a walkover of the site, that no aboriginal Cultural Heritage materials were identified as potentially being impacted by the proposal. The Mudgee LALC clearance letter has been provided in **Appendix E** of this report.

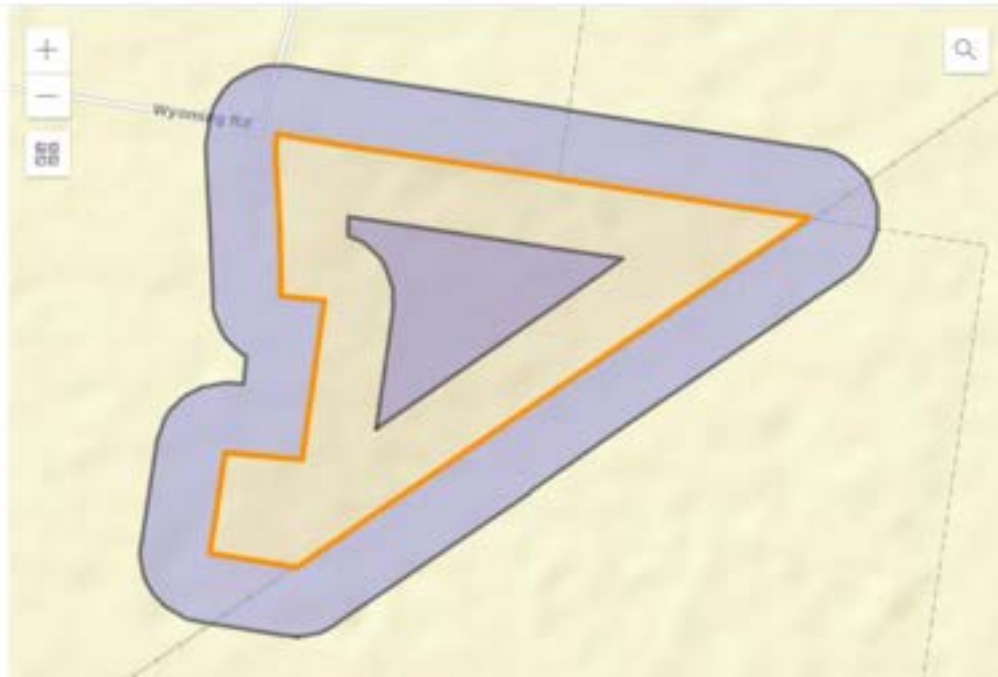


Figure 6: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System Search Extent

Source: Heritage NSW (AHIMS)

## 2.6 Flora and Fauna

The site contains minimal Plant Community Types (PCT's) as shown in **Figure 7** below. The site is heavily disturbed as a result of previous activities on the site. It is predominately grassland with scattered trees along the northern boundary. The grassland is frequently mowed/slashed and well managed. No threatened species have been recorded on the site as shown in **Figure 8** below.

PCT ID 277 is partly positioned near the north east corner of the site and is summarised below:

*PCT Name: Blakeley's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW  
South Western Slope Bioregion  
Vegetation Formation: Grassy Woodlands  
Vegetation Class: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands*





Figure 7: PCT Mapping

Source: Office of Environment & Heritage

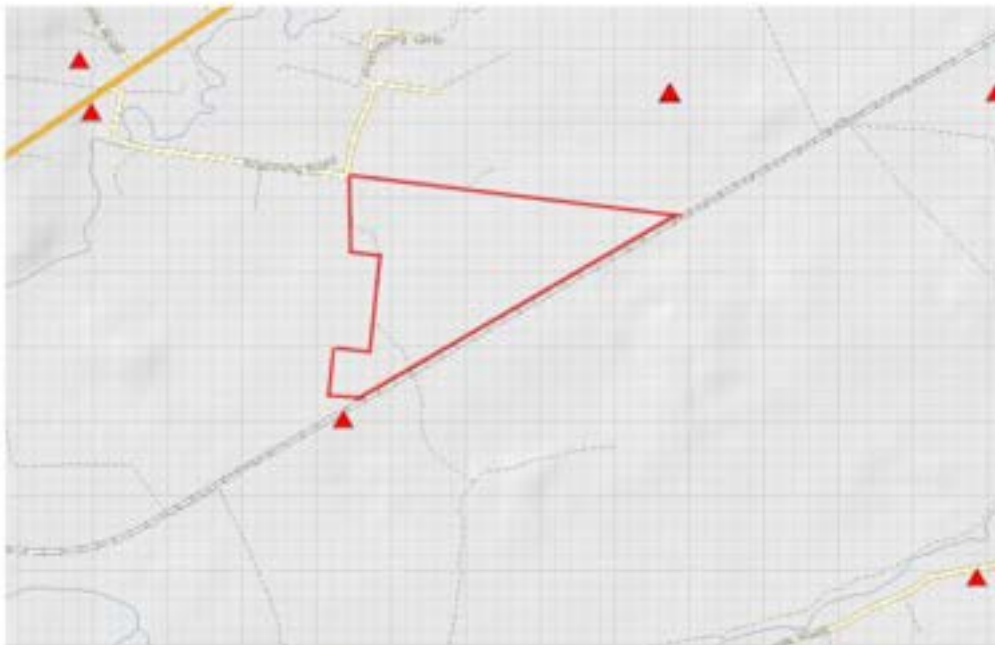


Figure 8: BioNet Atlas Search

Source: BioNet Atlas



## 2.7 Noise Environment

A noise assessment has not been undertaken as part of this Planning Proposal. The site is located within an area characterised by primary production and scattered residential activities. Noise levels are consistent with these land uses.

There is a railway line located to the east of the site which adjoins the subject site. The railway line is known as the Sandy Hollow Gulgong Railway, pursuant to SIX maps. It is understood that the railway is used for transporting copper from Nyngan to the port of Newcastle within sealed containers and also for freight services to central west NSW. There are no coal mines nearby that utilise this section of the railway.

## 2.8 Natural Hazards

The site is not mapped as being bushfire prone or within a Flood Planning Area under the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012*, NSW Planning Portal or the RFS' Online Mapping Tool.

## 2.9 Contamination and Acid Sulphate Soils

The site is not known to have previously contained any of the land uses listed in Table 1 of the Contaminated Land Planning Guidelines that are likely to cause contamination. A Preliminary Site Infestation (PSI) has been undertaken and is provided in **Appendix D** of this report. The recommendations are summarised as follows:

- Based on the findings of the desktop review and site investigation it can be stated with a reasonable level of confidence that the subject site is suitable for the intended rezoning and subdivision; and
- It is recommended that the elevated Arsenic concentration identified by investigated further, only in the event of this specific portion of the subject site having to be disturbed for further development. At that time, the level and extent of the elevated heavy metal concentration will determine if further remedial action is required.

Refer to PSI in **Appendix D** of this report for the findings.

## 2.10 Services

The subject site contains existing onsite services such as suitable road access, onsite effluent management, rainwater tanks for storage and reuse, stormwater management mechanisms, electricity and telecommunications.

## 2.11 Access and Traffic

Access is gained to the site off Wyoming Road, which is a gravel road. An internal driveway is established that provides access to the existing dwelling located on the site.



## 3 Planning Proposal Particulars

### 3.1 General

This Planning Proposal seeks Mid-Western Regional Council's support to rezone approximately 100 hectares of land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential, with a corresponding reduction to the minimum lot size from 100 hectares to 12 hectares.

The intention of rezoning the land is to permit the future subdivision of the site and its development for rural residential purposes consistent with the objectives of the R5 Large Lot Residential zone within the MWRLEP.

The PP is generally consistent with the *Mid-Western Regional Comprehensive Land Use Strategy* (CLUS) and Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement, as outlined later in this report. The proposed will deliver a much needed supply of rural residence blocks in a suitable and accessible location within proximity to Gulgong and Mudgee.

### 3.2 Lot Yield

The Planning Proposal Area comprises a total area of approximately 100 hectares. Under the current RU1 Primary Production zoning, the minimum lots size is 100 hectares, and a compliant subdivision would not allow for further subdivision of land. The land is predominately cleared with scattered trees and vegetation within the southeast and north extremities of the Planning Proposal area.

Barnson have provided an indicative subdivision layout. This layout should be considered to determine the maximum yield for the site based on the proposed rezoning and any potential constraints. A copy of the concept subdivision has been provided in **Appendix A** of this report. The plan demonstrates a maximum yield of eight (8) R5 Large Lot Residential Lots consistent with MWLEP provisions. The purpose of the concept subdivision plan is to show an ideal scenario for subdividing the site and providing a maximum yield for the proposed zoning and corresponding minimum lot size. The final arrangement would be subject to a detailed Development Application.

The opportunity area met specific criteria in the *Mid-Western Regional Comprehensive Land Use Strategy* and was identified as suitable land for future development. The opportunity is to specifically create small rural lots/large residential lots which consist of a minimum of 12 hectares where reticulated water and sewer is not available to ensure more sustainable use of local groundwater and surface water resources with regard to the Rural SEPP Principles. The Planning Proposal will provide an additional residential opportunity area that will add diversity to the market and facilitate the delivery of new lots.

The concept Subdivision Plan shown in **Figure 8** below and **Appendix A** of this report.



Figure 9: concept Subdivision Plan

Source: Barnson Pty Ltd

### 3.3 Water Supply and Effluent Management

The Mudgee and Gulgong Urban Release Strategy recommends that Council undertake further analysis into costs of providing reticulated water and sewer to service future subdivisions in the LGA.

Given the semi-rural location, existing development patterns of the site and high costs that would be involved with reticulating this area, it is considered that enforcing this infrastructure would be uneconomic and would not achieve a reasonable return on the costs of installation. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide onsite effluent management systems and water supply via rainwater tanks, as follows:

#### 3.3.1 Onsite Effluent Management

Onsite effluent systems shall be installed for new Lots established on the site and would be subject to assessment as part of the subdivision stage. For sites that may be subject to groundwater vulnerability, alternative systems such as Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems shall be considered. As part of the future subdivision application, a



Water Cycle Management Report shall be prepared for each Lot within the subdivision to determine that there is suitable area capable of the disposal of onsite wastewater.

A 4,000m<sup>2</sup> Lot is widely cited throughout Australia as a minimum lot size for unsewered residential properties (i.e. dwellings), which can adequately manage effluent with appropriate setback buffers. With a lot size of 120,000m<sup>2</sup> (12 hectares), it is considered that each new Lot would have adequate area to manage effluent.

### **3.3.2 Water Supply**

Onsite rainwater collection tanks will be established as part of future residential developments to service each dwelling on the 12 hectare Lots. Based on data from the Bureau of Meteorology, Gulgong has a recorded mean average of 692mm a year. The highest month for rainfall is January at an average of 86mm and the lowest is in June at an average of 44mm. The amount of rainfall collected would depend on the roof catchment area of dwellings and outbuildings on future Lots. The rainwater harvesting requirements for each household would be dependent on occupancy capacity. Sufficient rainwater would also need to be provided for landscaping and general maintenance.

Given the yearly variation of rainfall in this area, it is recommended that water tanks be specified for future dwellings with a capacity to support those dwellings. The size of collection tanks would be subject to development assessment as part of future applications.

If feasible and allowable by Council and WaterNSW, a bore could be established with associated Water Scheme for non-potable water for each Lot (i.e. landscaping). An assessment of the groundwater availability should be undertaken prior to investigating this option. However, given the proposed size of the Lots, it is not considered necessary as each Lot would be self-sufficient.

## **3.4 Electricity and Telecommunications**

There is existing electricity infrastructure in the locality that supports existing dwellings. The design of additional substations in order to service the proposed Lots would form part of a future subdivision application of the site. There are no known complications on servicing the proposed Lots with electricity in future. Should reticulated electricity not be possible to any of the Lots, solar and battery systems can be investigated, which is quickly becoming popular in rural locations throughout NSW.

It is not proposed to connect the new Lots to reticulated telecommunications infrastructure. This is due to the fact that wireless NBN technology allows for sites to be connected to the NBN via the wireless network, which accommodates both telecommunications and the internet. As such, physical infrastructure is considered unnecessary for this type of subdivision. Nevertheless, should telecommunication lines be required to each proposed Lot, investigations can be undertaken as part of a future



subdivision application. There are no known complications on servicing the proposed Lots with telecommunications in future.



## 4 Existing Legislative Framework

### 4.1 Introduction

The *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* commenced on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2012. MWRLEP 2012 adopts the Standard Instrument LEP Template required by the NSW Government.

### 4.2 RU1 Primary Production Land Zone

The Planning Proposal area subject to the proposed rezoning is existing RU1 – Primary Production zoned land.

A copy of the Landuse Table relating to RU1 – Primary Production from Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 has been included below:

<p>Zone RU1 Primary Production</p> <p>1 Objectives of zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To enable sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.</li><li>- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate to the area</li><li>- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands</li><li>- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.</li><li>- To maintain the visual amenity and landscape quality of Mid-Western Regional by preserving the area's open rural landscape and environmental and cultural heritage values</li><li>- To promote the unique rural character of Mid-Western Regional and facilitate a variety of tourist land uses</li></ul> <p>2 Permitted without consent</p> <p><i>Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home businesses; Home occupations; Intensive plant agriculture; Roads; Water reticulation systems</i></p> <p>3 Permitted with consent</p> <p><i>Aquaculture; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Cellar door premises; Dwelling houses; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Home industries; Intensive livestock agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Markets; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Restaurants or cafes; Roadside stalls; Any development not specified in item 2 or 4</i></p> <p>4 Prohibited</p> <p><i>Amusement centres; Attached dwellings; Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses; Boat building and repair facilities; Car parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial Premise; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Educational</i></p>
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establishments; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Freight transport facilities; Group homes; Health service facility; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Hostels; Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Local distribution premise; Marinas; Mortuaries; Multi-dwelling housing; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Pubs; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Service stations; Sex services premises; Shops; Shop-top housing; Signage; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Wholesale supplies.

It is noted that the site is currently being managed however no significant sustainable primary industry is currently operating on the site.

### 4.3 Existing Minimum Allotment Size.

The subject site is mapped to have a Minimum Allotment Size of 100 hectares.



Figure 10: Minimum Lot Size Mapping

Source: ePlanning Spatial Viewer





## 5 Proposed Legislative Framework

### 5.1 Introduction

The Planning Proposal is seeking to rezone the subject site from RUI Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential under the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental 2012*. The Planning Proposal also seeks to amend the minimum lot size from 100 hectares to 12 hectares.

### 5.2 Land Zoning R5 Large Lot Residential

The Planning Proposal is seeking to rezone land to R5 – Large Lot Residential land. The proposed land zoning has been included below:

The objectives of the R5 zone are:

- To provide residential housing in a rural setting while preserving, and minimising impacts on, environmentally sensitive locations and scenic quality.
- To ensure that large residential lots do not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future.
- To ensure that development in the area does not unreasonably increase the demand for public services or public facilities.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

The land use table for the R5 zone is as follows:

#### 2 Permitted without consent

Extensive agriculture; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Roads; Water reticulation systems

#### 3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Cellar door premises; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Garden centres; Home industries; Intensive plant agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Markets; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Plant nurseries; Pond-based aquaculture; Roadside stalls; Secondary dwellings; Serviced apartments; Tank-based aquaculture; Waste or resource transfer stations; Water recycling facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4.

#### 4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boarding houses; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Car parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Dairies (pasture-based); Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training



*facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Passenger transport facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Water treatment facilities; Wharf or boating facilities*

The Planning Proposal will require the revisions of the Land Zoning Maps of the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012.

### **5.3 Minimum Allotment Size**

No changes are proposed to Clause 4.1 of the LEP.

The Planning Proposal is seeking to reduce the Minimum Subdivision Size to 12ha to correlate with the land zoning changes. Therefore, the Planning proposal will require modification to the Minimum Subdivision Lot Size Map.



## 6 Planning Proposal

### 6.1 Part 1 – Objectives or Intended Outcomes

The Intention of this Planning Proposal is:

To amend the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* to enable Large Lot Residential development.

The key outcomes of the site investigation carried out for this Planning Proposal are:

- Mapping and rezoning of the subject site which is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential Land.
- Providing additional land to support the continuous growth of the area within proximity to Gulgong and the larger Mid-Western region.
- Provisions for alternative housing and land supply.

The Planning Proposal includes comprehensive supporting information to:

- Describe the subject land, its locality, the current zoning and justification to provide for additional large lot residential development on the subject land.
- Request an amendment to the LEP to permit large lot residential development.
- Address the 'Gateway Determination Assessment' Criteria under Part 3 of the EP&A Act 1979.
- Provide justification for the LEP amendment and demonstrate the net community benefits which follow.
- Demonstrate that the Planning Proposal is consistent with NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and Council broad strategic direction for the locality.

### 6.2 Part 2 – Explanation of Provisions

The Principal Planning Instrument is the *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

Amendment applies to	Explanation of Provision
The land zoning of the subject site.	Amending land governed by the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 that is zoned RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential. Refer to <b>Figures 11 &amp; 12</b> .
The Minimum Lot Size of the subject site.	Amending land governed by the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 that has a Minimum Lot Size of 100ha to 12ha to correlate with the land



proposed to be zoned R5 Large Lot Residential.



**Existing Land Zoning**  
All land within the Planning Proposal Area is currently zoned RU1 – Primary Production

Figure 11: Existing Land Zoning



**Proposed Land Zoning**  
The Planning Proposal seeks to make amendments to the current land zoning by altering the existing land zoning to R5 – Large Lot Residential.

Figure 12: Proposed Land Zoning



**Existing Minimum Allotment Size**

All land zoned RUI and land within the Planning Proposal Area has a Minimum Allotment Size of 100ha.

Figure 13: Existing Minimum Allotment Size



**Proposed Minimum Allotment Size**

The Planning Proposal seeks to make amendments to the current Minimum Allotment Size by altering the current lot size map to correspond with the proposed R5 Land Zone (12ha) amendment and to facilitate future subdivision of land.

Figure 14: Proposed Minimum Allotment Size.

If the land was to retain its existing zone provisions, the result would be:

- Retention of land zoned RUI with little agriculture potential.
- Inconsistency with Council adopted strategic document, including Growth Management Strategies; and,
- A potential shortfall in projected large lot residential housing stock in the LGA.

The proposed outcome for the PP will be achieved by:

- Rezoning of land would facilitate the use of land to be used for residential purposes and ultimately support the housing needs for the community of Gulgong/Stubbo and the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area.
- Supporting the rezoning of land that will facilitate the release of additional large lot residential land in an appropriate location near Gulgong.



## 6.3 Part 3 – Justification

### 6.3.1 Section A – Need for the Planning Proposals

*Is the planning proposal a result of an endorsed LSPS, strategic study or report?*

Yes. The Planning Proposal will deliver additional R5 Large Lot Residential lands as anticipated under the *Mid-Western Comprehensive Land Use Strategy* (and shall support the planning priorities stipulated within the *Mid-Western Regional Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)*).

#### Local Strategic Planning Statement

Council's LSPS was prepared in accordance with Section 3.9 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The objective of the LSPS is to provide a strategic framework for land use planning in the Mid-Western LGA. The LSPS included the following planning priorities that are relevant to the subject Planning Proposal.

Planning Priority 2 *"make available diverse, sustainable, adaptable, and affordable housing options through effective land use planning"*.

The proposal is consistent with Planning Priority 2 as it shall increase the number of large lot residential land in the LGA. The need for increased supply for large lot residential blocks is noted in the LSPS, with the focus on identifying additional opportunity areas within the next 20 years. The subject Planning Proposal will assist Council in achieving Planning Priority 2 and assist with stabilising demand for large lot residential blocks in the LGA. This would ensure that affordability in the market can be maintained.

Section 3 (page 10) of the LSPS states "Council will continue to ensure a range of residential housing options are available including varying lot sizes and rural lifestyle opportunities. Council will strive to improve the build outcomes of housing stock". The proposal is consistent with this part in that it shall provide additional rural lifestyle blocks for the LGA, where there is a significant shortfall.

#### Comprehensive Land Use Strategy

Council's Comprehensive Land Use Strategy (CLUS) is a strategic policy for land use within the Mid-Western Regional LGA. Council adopted the CLUS in 2010 with the purpose to:

- *Provide a decision making tool based on clarity, certainty and accurate data to assist Council in the decisions making process; and*
- *Determine the optimal location for development.*

The CLUS acknowledges the need for additional rural lifestyle blocks in the LGA by identifying more suitable areas for lifestyle development. The criteria provided three scales of delivery, being Short (2010-2015 – Areas C and E), Medium (2015-2025 – Area F) and Long (2025-2035 – Areas A, B and D) Term Opportunity Areas. The subject site is located within the Long Term Area B area. An extract of the mapped areas is shown in **Figure 15** below.

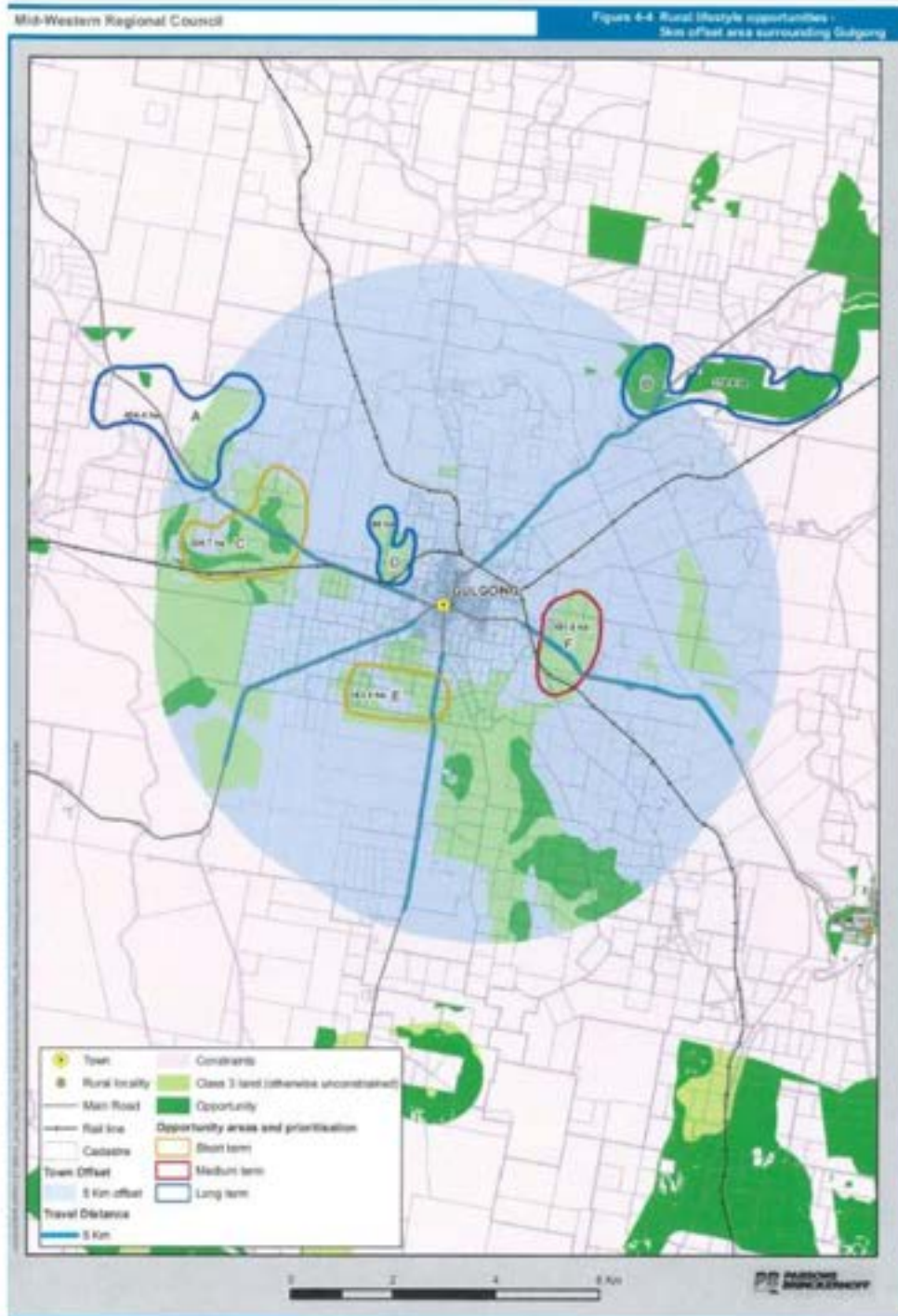


Figure 15 – CLUS Mapping

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The CLUS stipulated that the release of these lands would be subject to a Rural Release Strategy, however Barnson is yet to locate the strategy within Council's files, therefore it is assumed that the strategy was never prepared.

It is understood that the Short Terms opportunity areas (Area C and E) have been taken up and that there has been zero take up of the Medium Term Area (Area F).

Prelodgement discussions were undertaken prior to the submission of this PP. The relevant Council officer provided the following advice via email:

*"Figure 4-4 Rural lifestyle opportunities – 5km offset area surrounding Gulgong (CLUS Part C Strategy) identifies opportunity areas. We specifically spoke about the supply remaining in opportunity F. The CLUS states a lot yield of 11, 12 hectare lots. Council acknowledges the lots within this area have not been rezoned, however after the consideration of the established dwelling pattern and the size of lots, it is unlikely this opportunity area will deliver the yield of 11 lots. Accordingly, Council will consider Planning Proposals for rezoning in the long term opportunity areas. These Planning Proposals would attract the consistent fee.*

*The Planning Proposal should provide at least this level of detail regarding the supply available in Area F."*

As shown in the image below, Area F is situated in a rural area zoned RU1 Primary Production. There are RS lands to the west and RU4 lands to the south east of this mapped area.



As mentioned above, Area F provides a potential Lot yield of 11 Lots across the mapped area, being 191 hectares. As shown in the figure below, there are approximately nine (9) existing dwellings located within the mapped Area F. Therefore, it is difficult to determine where the additional 11 Lots that would accommodate new dwellings would come from in this area, given the presence of existing dwellings and dwellings patterns in this area. Therefore it is highly unlikely that the Area F opportunity area would deliver the eleven (11) lots as stipulated within the CLUS.





The subject site, being approximately 100 hectares in size, shall accommodate for the shortfall that Area F presents. Noting that there is only one (1) dwelling positioned on the subject site, and that the potential yield discussed earlier in this report is demonstrated as highly achievable.

The CLUS is broken up into three (3) parts, and each part is discussed below.

**Part A – Introduction and Background**

This section of the CLUS provides the general context of the strategy. It focuses on addressing rural settlement and addresses the demand for rural lifestyle development in the LGA. In particular, Section 10.9 of Part A deals with addressing the demand for rural lifestyle development, and an extract is provided below.

*10.9 Addressing the demand for rural lifestyle*

*Living in the rural landscape is increasingly a popular lifestyle choice across the Mid-Western Regional local government area. One of the aims of rural settlement planning is to address the demand for the rural lifestyle, while minimising impacts upon agricultural land. It aims to curb unnecessary subdivision of agricultural land in less desirable locations. Council recognises and supports the need to provide a range and choice of dwelling opportunities, both urban and rural. By the same token, we need to recognise that land is a finite resource both in terms of providing for rural lifestyle and maintaining an agricultural base.*

*There are approximately 2,066 lots within the Mid-Western Regional local government area and of these lots it is estimated that about 90 per cent have an existing dwelling. There is limited evidence to suggest that many of the more*

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*isolated lots are used as temporary accommodation with a shed, electricity but no permanent dwelling. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the demand is strong for rural lifestyle lots within close proximity to Mudgee.*

*As discussed, reports from local real estate agents suggest that there is an increasing demand for rural lifestyle. This is supported by the projected gross allotment demands produced by Ratio Consultants (2007), as summarised in Table 10-12, which indicated growth in the rural areas surrounding Mudgee and Rylstone 20 2031.*

The CLUS discusses the demand for tree changers. This demand has grown significantly since the CLUS was published in 2010. This is predominately due to a change in people working remotely and moving away from metropolitan areas. The COVID pandemic has played a big part in this change, allowing people to work from home more regularly. This has allowed people to explore their options in terms of living and look to more affordable housing options outside of the metropolitan areas.

The CLUS acknowledged that there is insufficient land zoned to satisfy the anticipated demand for future rural lifestyle development. This leads us into Part B, where a constraints and opportunity analysis has been undertaken to determine the suited areas for future rural lifestyle accommodation.

## **Part B – Constraints and Opportunities**

Part B of the CLUS provides an in depth understanding of the environmental, social and economic issues to determine the most suitable locations for additional rural lifestyle development within the LGA.

Chapter 2.2 outlines the relevant constraints for rural land use conflicts as a result of additional rural lifestyle development. The proposal is consistent with all constraints listed within this chapter.

The CLUS also discussed the suitability of the land in terms of infrastructure, services, value of agricultural land etc. The site is located in a suitable location for rural residential development.

## **Part C – Strategy**

Part C of the strategy consolidates the information and analysis in Parts A and B, and provides recommendations moving forward. Section 4.8 (Page 63) states:

*"Evidence suggests that the demand is strong for rural lifestyle lots within close proximity to Mudgee, ideally within a commuting distance of 10-15 minutes from the town centre. The area surrounding Mudgee is picturesque and desirable for those seeking a 'treechange' and proximity to the higher order services of Mudgee. This is consistent with the direction of the Strategy, which focuses future rural lifestyle opportunities around the main settlements in the local government area".*

The subject site is located approximately 9.5km north east of Gulgong, which is a 10-12 minute drive.

This section of the Strategy talks about the release of lifestyle Lots, being approximately 40- 50 Lots per annum, and the location of those lots in relation to townships. A desktop review of the LGA has revealed that there is a significant shortfall in lifestyle blocks in the area. If Council are delivering 40-50 lots per annum, in accordance with the strategy, it is difficult to determine where these lots are being delivered. This PP has been prepared having regard to the aims and objectives of the CLUS, and is deemed necessary in order to assist with the delivery of additional lifestyle blocks for the LGA.

***Is the planning proposal the best means of achieving the objectives or intended outcomes, or is there a better way?***



**Proposed Option 1: Planning Proposal seeking to rezone land from RU1 – Primary Production to R5 – Large Lot Residential and adjust the Minimum Allotment Size accordingly.**

Option 1 is this planning proposal and is found to be the most appropriate options as the Planning Proposal is not inconsistent with the objectives of several strategic planning policies that pertain to the region.

Retaining the zoning and reducing the lot size would result in the lot sizes not being conducive with the zone objectives which is why the rezone was determined most suitable in order to subdivide the subject site to produce the in demand R5 lots.

### 6.3.2 Section B – Relationship to the strategic planning framework

*Will the planning proposal give effect to the objectives and actions of the applicable regional or district plan or strategy (including any exhibited draft plans or strategies?)*

#### Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2041

The Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2041 is a 20-year blueprint for the future of the Central West and includes five (5) overarching goals. The goals and the Planning Proposals consistency have been addressed below.

#### **Part 1 – Region-Shaping Investment**

##### Objective 1: Deliver the Parkes Special Activation Precinct and share its benefits

The Planning Proposal will not impact on the intention of the Parkers Special Activation precinct.

##### Objective 2: Support the State's transition to Net Zero by 2050 and deliver the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone

The Planning Proposal is believed to be consistent with Objective 2 as the subject land has been identified as most suitable for rural lifestyle opportunities, not a location for renewable energy generation.

##### Objective 3: Sustainability manage extractive resource land and grow the critical minerals sector

The Planning Proposal is believed to be consistent with Objective 3 as the proposal is not located on land identified suitable for mineral and energy resource extraction. The proposed rezoning will also contribute to the development of the township of Gulgong increasing its resilience for potential mining transitions experienced by the community.

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## Objective 4: Leverage inter-regional transport connections

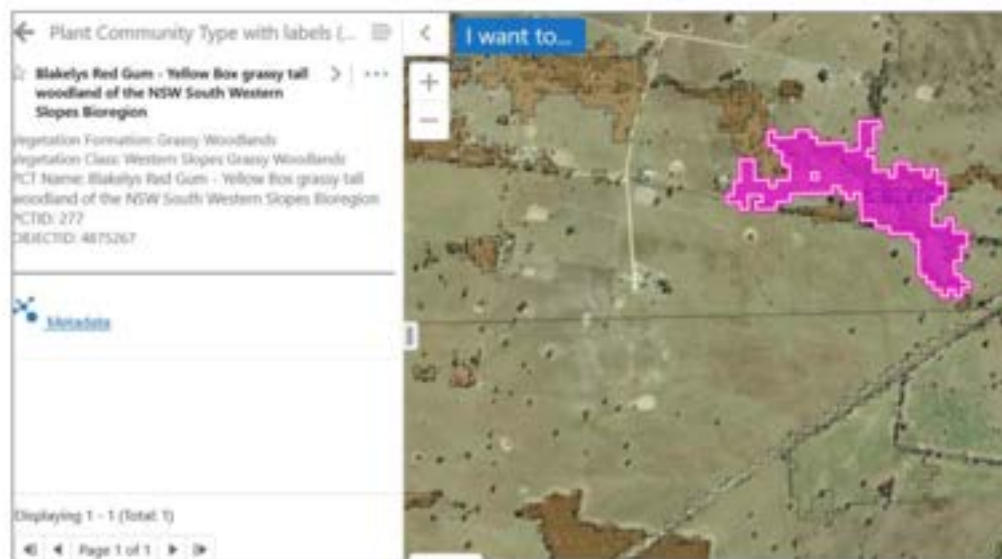
The planning proposal does not produce incompatible land uses for the surrounding road network and does not adversely impact on the connections or efficiency of freight transport in the locality.

## **Part 2 – A Sustainable and Resilient Place**

### Objective 5: identify, protect and connect important environmental assets

The planning proposal site is not considered to have adverse impacts on any high environmental value assets and does not contain heritage or aboriginal heritage sites or items. Refer to Mudgee LALC clearance Letter In **Appendix E** of this report.

As shown below, proposed Lots 3 and 4 are subject to Plant community Types under the SEED portal. These mapped lands may contain High Environmental Value Lands. However, considering the proposed Lot layout and large 12 hectares sites, future dwellings/developments on the land can remain clear of these mapped lands. By providing building envelopes as part of future subdivision applications, the lands can be avoided and therefore no impact to these potentially HEV lands are triggered.



**Figure 16 – PCT Mapping**

There are some Biodiversity Values mapped areas located to the rear of proposed Lots 3 and 4 and form part of the watercourse traversing through that portion of the site. Future dwellings and associated outbuildings shall be kept clear of these areas, which can be formalised by nominating buildings envelopes as part of future subdivision applications.



Therefore the Planning Proposal is consistent with the strategies under this part as retaining those potentially High Environmental Value Lands can be achieved.

Objective 6: Support connected and healthy communities

The Planning Proposal does not impact upon parks, open spaces, bushland and waterways in the locality.

Objective 7: Plan for resilient places and communities

There are no major natural hazards applicable to the land. Future dwellings on the subject site would have the option of exploring energy efficient and resilient dwellings, thereby ensuring consistency with this objective. In addition, adequate water storage shall be implemented for future dwellings to ensure that the dwellings can be fully serviced with water during drought events. There is no vulnerability or major risks with regard to this site that would trigger an inconsistency with the objective.

Objective 8: Secure resilient regional water resources

The Planning Proposal is believed to be consistent with Objective 8 as the proposal does not adversely impact on the implementation of the *Murray-Darling Basin Plan*, or any other known water resource plan. Future dwellings on the site shall be provided with rainwater tanks for storage and reuse, and as such, there shall be no impact on any regional water sources in the locality, therefore the proposal is consistent with this objective.

Objective 9: Ensure site selection and design embraces and respects the region's landscapes, character and cultural heritage

The Planning Proposal is consistent with this objective as it will provide housing opportunities in a scenic location. Future dwellings on the site shall consider the regions landscape, character and cultural heritage.

Objective 10: Protect Australia's Sark Sky Park

The subject site is located on the periphery of the 200km radius from Siding Spring Observatory. Future dwellings will emit minimal light, and considering the site is approximately 197km from the observatory, it is considered that no impact of artificial light will occur.

**Part 3: People, Centres, Housing and Communities**

Objective 11: Strengthen Bathurst, Dubbo and Orange as innovative and progressive regional cities

The planning proposal is consistent with Objective 11 as it supports future investment, increases housing choices, diversifies the housing stock in the Gulgong area and is



strategically located to support rural lifestyle whilst being located within proximity to the abovementioned regional cities to allow access and an attractive lifestyle.

Objective 12: Sustain a network of healthy and prosperous centres

The Planning Proposal is consistent with this objective as it shall provide an increase and more diverse housing choice for the LGA.

Objective 13: Provide well located housing options to meet demand

The planning proposal is consistent with Objective 13 as it will produce and increase in housing stock (from further development), especially the highly demanded rural lifestyle residential opportunities which contributes to a greater mix of housing options in the greater Gulgong township.

The subject site is identified in Council's Comprehensive Land Use Strategy and Urban Release Strategy as suitable for future R5 Large Lot Residential zoning and development. Therefore the proposal is consistent with this objective as it provides for additional housing to meet the demand and supply needs for the LGA.

Objective 14: Plan for diverse, affordable, resilient and inclusive housing

The Planning Proposal is consistent with this objective as it shall provide additional diverse housing with the LGA. This shall assist in improving housing affordability for the region, especially given that Mid-Western Regional experiences the highest average house sale price increase.

Objective 15: Manage rural residential development

Objective 15 provides the following objective:

*"Enable new rural residential development only where it has been identified in a local strategy prepared by the relevant council and endorsed by the department."*

The subject site is mapped under Council's comprehensive Land Use Strategy as suitable for rural residential development. Therefore, the Planning Proposal is consistent with this objective. The planning proposal is also consistent with all objectives under Strategy 15.1 of this objective.

Objective 16: Provide accommodation options for seasonal, temporary and key workers

The Planning Proposal does not impact upon temporary workers accommodation in the LGA.

Objective 17: Coordinate smart and resilient utility infrastructure

The planning proposal site has been identified in the CLUS as land with rural residential potential consisting of minimum 12ha lots where reticulated water and sewer is not



available. Onsite sewage management and rainwater collection shall be provided to future dwellings, thereby having no impact on utility infrastructure in the area.

#### **Part 4 – Prosperity, Productivity and Innovation**

##### Objective 18: Leverage existing industries and employment areas and support new and innovative economic enterprises

Not applicable.

##### Objectives 19: Protect agricultural production values and promote agricultural innovation, sustainability and value-add opportunities

The Planning Proposal is believed to be consistent with Objective 19 as the proposal seeks to rezone underutilised primary production land to R5 – Large Lot residential land (rural lifestyle opportunity).

The subject site is not mapped as important agricultural land and is identified as an emerging opportunity for R5 large lot residential land that enables rural lifestyle residential opportunities. It does not conflict with the adjoining properties land uses, nor does it impact on the primary production land use of the locality and does not impede on any buffers in the locality.

The PP contributes to the wellbeing and prosperity of the region promoting a diverse range of rural lifestyle residential opportunities and further development opportunities in the Gulgong township.

##### Objective 20: Protect and leverage the existing and future road, rail and air transport networks and infrastructure

The planning proposal will have no adverse impacts on air travel or public transport within the locality and has been identified as rural lifestyle opportunity land due to its close proximity to the Gulgong CBD and Gulgong services.

##### Objective 21: Implement a precinct-based approach to planning for higher education and health facilities

Not applicable.

##### Objective 22: Support a diverse visitor economy

There are short term/tourist accommodation opportunities for the proposed land zone. As such, the Planning Proposal is capable of contributing to a diverse visitor economy for the LGA.

##### Objective 23: Support Aboriginal aspirations through land use planning



Engagement with Mudgee's LALC was undertaken as part of this Planning Proposal to undertake a walk over of the site to determine if any Aboriginal heritage items or relics are present. No items of significance were found as shown in **Appendix E** of this report.

#### **Part 5 – Mid-Western Regional**

The Planning Proposal is consistent with the Mid-Western Regional objectives under Part 5 in that the Planning Proposal shall provide diverse, sustainable, adaptive and affordable housing opportunities by rezoning the subject site for large lot residential purposes. This is consistent with the first dot point under Council's priorities list.

*Is the planning proposal consistent with a council LSPS that has been endorsed by the Planning Secretary or GSC, or another endorsed local strategy or strategic plan?*

#### Mid-Western Regional Local Strategic Planning Statement (Our Place 2040)

The Mid-Western Regional Local Strategic Planning Statement (Our Place 2040) provides the basis for, and the delivery of, strategic planning in the local area and is a link to the NSW Government's Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2036.

In particular, the Planning Proposal is consistent with *Planning Priority 1 – Make available diverse, sustainable, adaptable and affordable housing options through effective land use planning*

Planning Priority 2 highlights the need to identify suitable sites for future large lot residential opportunities should the region experience high levels of demand.

The CLUS identified the proposed planning site as large lot residential opportunity land and the migration from Sydney CBD and other city areas during the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the increase in flexible working arrangements has resulted in a higher demand for rural lifestyle (large lot residential) lots.

Therefore, the Planning Proposal for land zoning and map amendments is consistent with the LSPS as:

- It aligns with the strategic directions of the LSPS.
- Meets a specific need identified by the LSPS.

The proposed amendments will support the orderly and economic development of the land to meet the identified need in the LSPS.

#### Mid-Western Regional Comprehensive Land Use Strategy (CLUS)

The CLUS is a plan to meet the long term urban and rural growth needs of the community. The Planning Proposal for land zoning and map amendments is consistent with the CLUS as:





- The CLUS identifies a key approach to achieving its economic, environmental, and social objectives is creating opportunities for large lot residential lifestyles near existing towns and villages where existing road access and services are available.
- The CLUS specifically identifies the planning proposal site as opportunity land for large residential lots

*Is the planning proposal consistent with any other applicable State and regional studies or strategies?*

The Planning Proposal is found to be consistent with the following policies:

- Mid-Western Regional Local Strategic Planning Statement.
- Mid-Western Regional Comprehensive Land Use Strategy
- Mudgee and Gulgong Urban Release Strategy (Large Lot Residential Demand)

*Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable SEPPS*

State Environmental Planning Policies – Schedule of Consideration	
SEPP	Relevance/Comment
SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	Consistent with SEPP
SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021	Consistent with SEPP
SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021	<p><b>Consistent with SEPP</b></p> <p>The site is not considered to comprise potential koala habitat as defined by <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2020</i>. The planning proposal does not include any clearing of vegetation and the future subdivision of the site shall be subject to a Development Application/assessment.</p> <p>The site is not identified in Schedule 5 of the <i>Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP)</i>.</p> <p>An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search was undertaken for the site and immediate surrounds. The AHIMS search revealed that there are no Aboriginal sites recorded within 200m of</p>



State Environmental Planning Policies – Schedule of Consideration	
SEPP	Relevance/Comment
	the subject site. Refer to AHIMS search in <b>Appendix C</b> of this report.
SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	<p><b>Consistent with SEPP</b></p> <p>There are no known previous contaminating land uses on the subject site.</p> <p>The rezoning would not result in potentially hazardous or offensive land use or activities.</p> <p>The site is not located in a coastal area.</p> <p>A Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) has been prepared and is provided in <b>Appendix D</b> of this report.</p>
SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	<p><b>Consistent with SEPP</b></p> <p>The proposed rezoning would result in the potential for further subdivision of the subject site producing up to 8 resultant lots. The SEPP demonstrates that subdivisions producing 200 or more resultant lots need to be referred to TfNSW for traffic generating consideration, however the potential subdivision only results in 8 resultant lots, which is under the threshold for referral.</p> <p>The rezoning would result in residential lots adjacent to a rail corridor. Future residential development on the subject site adjacent to the railway corridor would require referral to the rail authority for the rail corridor, and consent authorities must consider if relevant LA levels are exceeded.</p>
SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021	<b>Consistent with SEPP</b>
SEPP (Resources and Energy) 2021	<b>Consistent with SEPP</b>
SEPP (Primary Production) 2021	<p><b>Consistent with SEPP</b></p> <p>The SEPP includes an aim to reduce land use conflict and sterilization of rural land by balancing primary production, residential development and the protection of native vegetation, biodiversity, and water resources.</p> <p>The proposed rezoning from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot residential in this proposal is to utilize land that does not significantly contribute to agricultural production in the area and helps to meet the</p>



State Environmental Planning Policies – Schedule of Consideration	
SEPP	Relevance/Comment
	unmet demand for rural residential lots in the Gulgong area. It is considered to contribute to the balance of primary production and residential development in the Gulgong area.
SEPP (Precincts Regional) 2021	Consistent with SEPP

*Is the planning proposal consistent with the applicable Ministerial Directions (Section 9.1)*

Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions		
Direction	Applicable	Comment
<b>1. Focus Area 1: Planning Systems</b>		
1.1 Implementation of Regional Plans	Yes	The Planning Proposal is found to be consistent with the overall intent of the Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2036 and the direction and actions within. The PP will result in permitting the future developing of the land unconstrained which is currently being underutilised.
1.2 Development of Aboriginal Land Council Land	No	The site has not been identified within the Land Application Map of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021.
1.3 Approval and Referral Requirements	Yes	Noted.
1.4 Site Specific Provisions	Yes	Noted
<b>2. Focus Area 1: Planning System – Place based</b>		
1.5 Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy	No	N/A
1.6 Implementation of North West Priority Growth Area Land Use and Infrastructure	No	N/A


**Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions**

Implementation Plan		
1.7 Implementation of Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan	No	N/A
1.8 Implementation of Wilton Priority Growth Area Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan	No	N/A
1.9 Implementation of Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor	No	N/A
1.10 Implementation of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan	No	N/A
1.11 Implementation of Bayside West Precincts 2036 Plan	No	N/A
1.12 Implementation of Planning Principles for the Cooks Cove Precinct	No	N/A
1.13 Implementation of St Leonards and Crows Nest 2036 Plan	No	N/A
1.14 Implementation of	No	N/A



<b>Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions</b>		
Greater Macarthur 2040		
1.15 Implementation of the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy	No	N/A
1.16 North West Rail Link Corridor Strategy	No	N/A
<b>3. Focus Area 2: Design and Place</b>		
N/A	N/A	This focus area was blank when the Directions were made
<b>4. Focus Area 3: Biodiversity and Conservation</b>		
3.1 Conservation Zones	No	N/A
3.2 Heritage Conservation	No	An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System search was conducted for the subject site and immediate surround. There are no known items or sites of significance or Aboriginal cultural heritage significance that have been identified as being recorded on or within the vicinity of the site.  The site is not listed in <b>Schedule 5</b> of the LEP or on the State Heritage Register.
3.3 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments	No	N/A
3.4 Application of C3 and C3 Zones and Environmental Overlays in Far North Coast LEPs	No	N/A
3.5 Recreation Vehicle Area	No	N/A
3.6 Strategic Conservation Planning	No	N/A
<b>5. Focus Area 4: Resilience and Hazards</b>		
4.1 Flooding	No	The subject site is not mapped as being flood prone land under the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012 or NSW Planning Portal.



<b>Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions</b>		
4.2 Coastal Management	No	N/A
4.3 Planning for Bushfire Protection	No	The site is not mapped as being bushfire under the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012, NSW Planning Portal or the RFS' Online Mapping Tool.
4.4 Remediation of contaminated land	No	The subject site has not had any known contaminating land uses. The site has previously been used for cropping and grazing and is considered to be consistent with this direction.
4.5 Acid Sulfate Soils	No	The subject site is not mapped as containing Acid Sulfate Soils under the NSW Planning Portal.
4.6 Mine Subsidence and unstable land	No	The subject site is not mapped as containing a Mine Subsidence District under the NSW Planning Portal.
<b>6. focus Area 5 – Transport and Infrastructure</b>		
5.1 Integrating land use and transport	Yes	This direction applies as the Planning Proposal creates additional R5 Large Lot Residential zoned land. Increasing Large Lot Residential development within an area served by an existing public road network will support the local school bus service and may potentially result in additional transport services in the area.
5.2 Reserving land for public purposes	Yes	The Planning Proposal is consistent with this direction.
5.3 Development near regulated airports and defence airfields	No	N/A
5.4 shooting ranges	No	N/A
<b>6. Focus Area 6: Housing</b>		
6.1 Residential Zones	Yes	The Planning Proposal seeks to modify the existing LEP by altering the Land Zoning from RU1 – Primary Production to R5 – Large Lot Residential and having a Minimum Allotment Size of 12ha, which will facilitate the further development/subdivision of land. This will potentially allow the Planning Proposal area to be subdivided into 12ha lots which will add to the existing large lot residential land within the area.
6.2 Caravan Parks and Manufactured Home Estates	No	The PP would not impact on any zonings or reservations of land for public purposes.



<b>Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions</b>		
<b>7. Focus Area 7: Industry and Employment</b>		
7.1 Business and industrial Zones	No	N/A
7.2 Reduction in non-hosted short term rental accommodation period	No	N/A
7.3 Commercial and Retail Development along the Pacific Highway, North Coast	No	N/A – not within applicable LGAs.
<b>8. Focus Area 8 Resources and Energy</b>		
8.1 Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries	No	N/A – not within applicable precinct.
<b>9. Focus Area 9: Primary Production</b>		
9.1 Rural Zones	Yes	<p>The planning proposal seeks to rezone land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot residential. The proposal is consistent with the recommendations of the CLUS.</p> <p>The subject site is not identified as Class 1-3 as shown in Figure 4 of this report. Therefore, it is not considered to be prime agricultural land and given the proposed minimum lot size of 12 hectares, will still be capable of supporting small scale agricultural activities such as animal grazing. Furthermore, the locality generally consists of R5 lands that have had minimal impact on the context of the total land area available for agricultural purposes in the LGA.</p> <p>R5 Rural residential land was identified as a priority under the Central West Orana Regional Plan 2041 which included the identification of new rural residential area opportunities. This was achieved by the Mid-Western CLUS of which it identified the subject site specifically for rural residential opportunity land.</p> <p>The R5 Large Lot Residential is a more appropriate and logical land use zone than the existing RU1 Primary Production Land zone given that the site is located within proximity to the existing R5 zoned land to the North and West and bordered by a railway line to the southeast and</p>



**Table 2: Section 9.1 Directions**

		<p>identified as 'opportunity land' specifically for the proposed land use change from RU1 to R5.</p> <p>The planning proposal is considered to be consistent with the intent of this direction. Any observed inconsistencies with this direction are considered to be of minor significance.</p>
9.2 Rural Lands	Yes	<p>As in the comments for Direction 9.1 (Rural Zones), this Planning Proposal is inconsistent with the direction as it applies to existing land zoned rural.</p> <p>Any observed inconsistencies with this direction are considered to be of minor significance.</p>
9.3 Oyster Aquaculture	No	N/A
9.4 Farmland of State Regional Significance on the NSW Far North Coast	No	N/A



### 6.3.1 Section C – Environmental, Social and Economic Impact

*is there any likelihood that critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, will be adversely affected because of the proposal?*

No. The nature of the proposal does not lead to an assumption that significant land clearing or vegetation removal would be required due to the nature of the R5 land use/s and minimum lot size of 12 hectares. That being said, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) includes provisions that allow clearing to be undertaken in accordance with relevant thresholds and associated impacts.

The subject site contains minimal vegetation, as shown in the aerial image below. The site predominately contains grasslands that have been cultivated and slashed for an extended period, with some established trees/riparian vegetation within the north eastern corner of the site.



Figure 17 – Aerial Image of site

SEED data has been obtained for Plant Community Types located on the site and is shown in **Figure 18** below. Note that the PCT mapped area is limited to the cluster of vegetation located within the northeastern corner of the site, which is easily shown within the aerial imagery above.

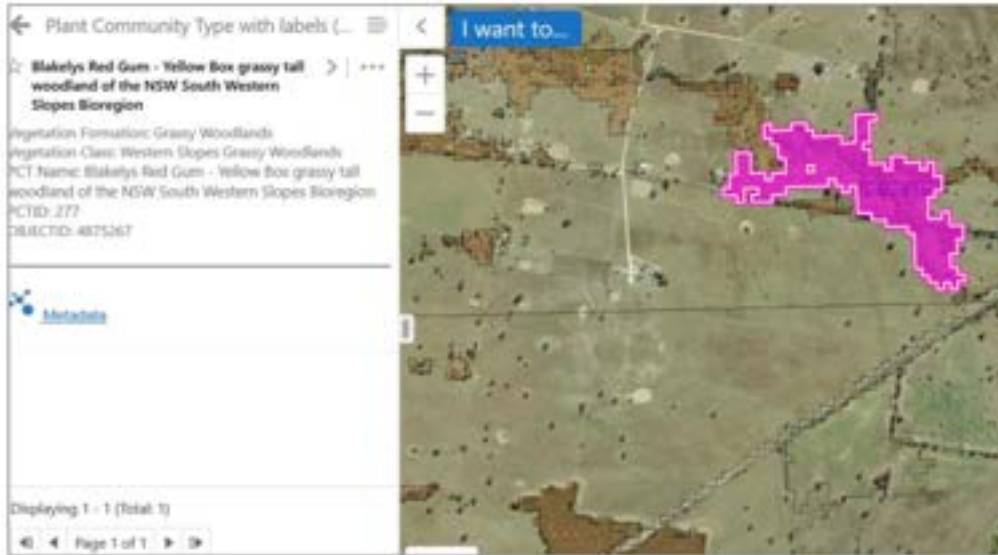


Figure 18 – PCT Mapping

A concept subdivision layout has been prepared and is provided in **Appendix A** of this report. The layout has been strategically designed in order to retain and not impact upon the native vegetation, as mapped above. Proposed Lots 3 and 4 identified within **Appendix A** would be subject to the PCT mapping. There is ample area within these proposed Lots to allow residential development to proceed without impact upon the mapped PCT biodiversity. Therefore there is no likelihood that the subject planning proposal and subsequent subdivision of the land would adversely affect critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats.

*Are there any other likely environmental effects of the planning proposal and how are they proposed to be managed?*

The following is a summary of other likely environmental effects as result of the Planning Proposal or any other constraints within the Planning Area.

Constraints	Comments
Noise/Vibration	<p>The rezoning of the subject site would require consideration to the vibration and noise pollution from the railway corridor and its impact on future residential development.</p> <p>The <i>Noise Policy for Industry 2017</i> (NPI) provides recommendations for amenity noise levels in rural environments. The recommended amenity noise levels will protect against noise impacts for rural and residential land uses within the vicinity of the</p>



	<p>site. Given that there is no industrial noise in the locality, an assessment of existing noise levels in the area is not required in this instance.</p> <p>The site is located in a rural locality. The main contributor to noise in the area would be from rural machinery, traffic utilising the local roads and the nearby rail corridor.</p> <p>The recommended amenity noise levels under the NPfI for the site and locality are as follows (in accordance with Table 2.2 of the NPfI):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Receiver</th> <th>Noise amenity area</th> <th>Time of day</th> <th>L<sub>Aeq</sub> dB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Residential</td> <td rowspan="3">Rural</td> <td>Day</td> <td>50dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evening</td> <td>45dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Night</td> <td>40dB</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Pursuant to Section 2.5 <i>Maximum noise level event assessment</i> of the NPfI, the maximum night time noise level for the subject site would be 40dB plus 5dB (i.e. 45dB max).</p> <p>Proposed Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are adjacent to the nearby rail corridor. Generally, rail corridors produce between 80-90dB at the source.</p> <p>It is anticipated that noise and vibration assessments would be undertaken as part of the future development of each Lot.</p> <p>Where a noise impact has been found as a result from an assessment, noise treatments can be implemented to reduce internal noise levels to avoid sleep disturbance. Consideration to the design layout of proposed dwellings and construction materials renders the site suitable for large lot residential accommodation. The suitability of individual property designs for each lot would be assessed on a case by case basis as part of future applications, which would determine the layout of dwellings and proposed construction/noise attenuation materials. Given the size of the proposed Lots, construction materials and dwelling orientation can readily achieve noise level reductions, as required. Noise is not anticipated to be a nuisance for the proposed rezoning and the assessment noise and vibration would be more suited for future applications of development on the site once rezoned.</p>	Receiver	Noise amenity area	Time of day	L <sub>Aeq</sub> dB	Residential	Rural	Day	50dB	Evening	45dB	Night	40dB
Receiver	Noise amenity area	Time of day	L <sub>Aeq</sub> dB										
Residential	Rural	Day	50dB										
		Evening	45dB										
		Night	40dB										
<p>Land Use Conflict</p>	<p>The locality generally consists of large lot residential land uses and rural land uses, which is consistent with the proposed rezoning and intended use of the site. Therefore, considering the proposed rezoning and end use of the proposed Lots/site is consistent with other landuses in the locality, the proposed rezoning fits in with the locality and there is no land use conflict as a result.</p>												



Aboriginal Heritage	<p>There are no known items or sites of significance or Aboriginal cultural heritage significance that have been identified as being recorded on or within the vicinity of the site. Refer to AHIMS Search provided in <b>Appendix C</b> of this report.</p> <p>A walkover was conducted by Tony Lonsdale, CEO of Mudgee Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC). It was concluded that based on a review of previous Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments conducted in the vicinity, the AHIMS database and a walkover of the site, that no aboriginal Cultural Heritage materials were identified as potentially being impacted by the proposal. The Mudgee LALC clearance letter has been provided in <b>Appendix E</b> of this report.</p>
Agricultural Land Capability	<p>The property has historically been used for light grazing and has been frequently mown/slashed and managed. The site is classified as class 5 severe as shown in Figure 4 of this report. The CLUS identified approximately 37% or 320,000 hectares as being clause 4-5 land. The subject site barely contributes to the total amount of class4-5 land, therefore the impact is negligible.</p> <p>Grazing and small scale agriculture will be able to be continued on the site with the rezoning and associate 12 ha minimum lot site.</p>
Traffic	<p>The introduction of additional dwellings on the subject site may have some level of additional traffic impact to the area.</p> <p>It is essential to assess traffic implications against Council's local controls, being the Mid-Western Regional Development Control Plan (DCP). Pursuant to the Rural Subdivision principles under Council's DCP, a Traffic Impact Assessment would not be required for the future subdivision of the site (refer to i and ii of page 87 of the DCP and provided below).</p> <p><i>New rural subdivisions be appropriately connected to the existing road network;</i></p> <p><i>i. All roads within a rural subdivision are to be sealed or connected to the sealed road network if the proposed lots are less than 500 metres from the sealed road network.</i></p> <p><i>ii. Road upgrades should extend from the new subdivision to a point where the existing road network is satisfactory</i></p> <p>In relation to i), the site is located 1.5km from the nearest sealed network. In relation to ii), the existing road network complies with the standards applicable to the site, discussed below. Further, iii) of</p>



this part of the DCP states that a Traffic Report is only required alternative to i) and ii).

Traffic generation rates for relevant land uses are provided in the *RTA Guidelines to Traffic Generating Developments 2002* and recent TfNSW adoptions, as follows:

**Low density Residential Dwellings**

*Weekday average evening peak hour vehicle trips = 0.99 per dwelling in Sydney (maximum 1.39), 0.78 per dwelling in regional areas (maximum 0.90).*

*Weekday average morning peak hour vehicle trips = 0.95 per dwelling in Sydney (maximum 1.32), 0.71 per dwelling in regional areas (maximum 0.85).*

Given the rural locality of the site, the average regional provision is adopted. Therefore, the following estimated traffic generation is summarised.

Use	Scale	Peak	Generation Rate	Trips
Low density Residential	8 dwellings	AM	0.71 per dwelling	5.68
		PM	0.78 per dwelling	6.24

As shown in the above table, the expected traffic generation associated with the future subdivision of the site would be 5.68 vehicle trips in the AM period and 6.24 vehicle trips in the PM period, resulting in a total amount of trips of 11.92 per day. Pursuant to Council's Table on page 88 of the DCP, a 4.0m – 6.0m wide gravel carriageway would be required.

Across the entire length of Wyoming Road to the subject site is a 6m gravel carriageway width, and any new roads would easily comply with this requirement.

As such, the future subdivision would comply with Council's local DCP standards, which also explicitly state that a Traffic Impact Assessment or Report would not be required in this instance.

Other	There are no other constraints such as natural hazards, or significant adverse impacts the planning proposal is likely to have as a result of the rezoning of the subject site.
-------	---



*Has the planning proposal adequately addressed any social and economic effects?*

Social and economic effects arising from the Planning Proposal will be positive in terms of the provision for additional Large Lot Residential Land for new housing in the locality for the following reasons:

- The potential yield is not high enough to be detrimental in a social sense or create excessive demands on existing services.
- New large lot residential allotments will be similar in land use and character to surrounding properties.
- Increased choice for housing in the locality that would also benefit the residential building industry and employment within the industry.
- There is adequate social infrastructure in the area to cater for the proposed increase in large lot residential lots (potentially 8 additional lots) that will ultimately be created as a result of the Planning Proposal.
- There is established demand (identified in the regional plan and other relevant strategies and reports) for R5 rural residential lots in the Mid-Western region.

### 6.3.2 Section D – State and Commonwealth Interests

*Is there adequate public infrastructure for the planning proposal?*

The Planning Proposal is not expected to result in a noticeable increase in demand for public infrastructure. Existing service infrastructure would be augmented to support future development and onsite management services shall be utilised.

The opportunity identified by the Mid-Western CLUS was for R5 rural residential lots of which reticulated water and sewer is not available, as to ensure a more sustainable use of local groundwater and surface water resources with regard to the Rural/Primary Production SEPP Principles.

No limitations to existing services are known to exist.

*What are the views of state and federal public authorities and government agencies consulted in order to inform the Gateway determination?*

Should the proposal be supported, the Department of Planning, Industry and Environments Gateway Determination will specify consultation requirements.



## 6.4 Part 4 – Mapping

The plans provided in **Appendix A** clearly outline the PP and associated likely development requirements. The plans include:

- 38948-P01 – Site Plan
- 38948-P02 – Existing Zoning Map
- 38948-P02 – Proposed Zoning Map
- 38948-P03 – Existing Minimum Lot Size Map
- 38948-P03 – Proposed Minimum Lot Size Map
- 38948-P04 – Subdivision Concept Plan

Refer to **Appendix A** of this report.

## 6.5 Part 5 – Community Consultation

The EP&A Act provides statutory requirements for community consultation and public exhibition of Planning Proposal's. Consultation shall occur in accordance with the Gateway Determination made by the Minister, in accordance with clause 3.34 and Schedule 1 of the EP&A Act.

It is anticipated that the Planning Proposal would be required to be exhibited for a period of 28 days.

## 6.6 Part 6 -Project Timeline

The following indicative project timeline is provided:

Stage	Timing
Consideration by Council	TBA
Council Decisions	TBA
Gateway Determination	25 Working Days
Post-Gateway	50 Working Days
Public Exhibition and Assessment	95 Working Days
Consideration of submission	TBA
Finalisation	55 Working Days



## 7 Conclusion

This Planning Proposal applies to the site known as Lot 101 DP 1221461.

It has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's 'Local environmental Plan Making Guidelines' and is consistent with the Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2036, relevant State Environmental Planning Policies, section 9.1 Ministerial Directions and Council's shire strategies.

Any inconsistencies have been appropriately justified by the inclusion of ameliorative measures or by acknowledging the need for further consultation with the relevant Minister to which the inconsistency applies.

The Planning Proposal Area is currently zoned RU1 – Primary Production under the provisions of *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012*. One of the main objectives of this Planning Proposal is to amend *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* and change the Land Zoning to R5 Large Lot Residential and subsequently Minimum Allotment Size. It is requested that Council:

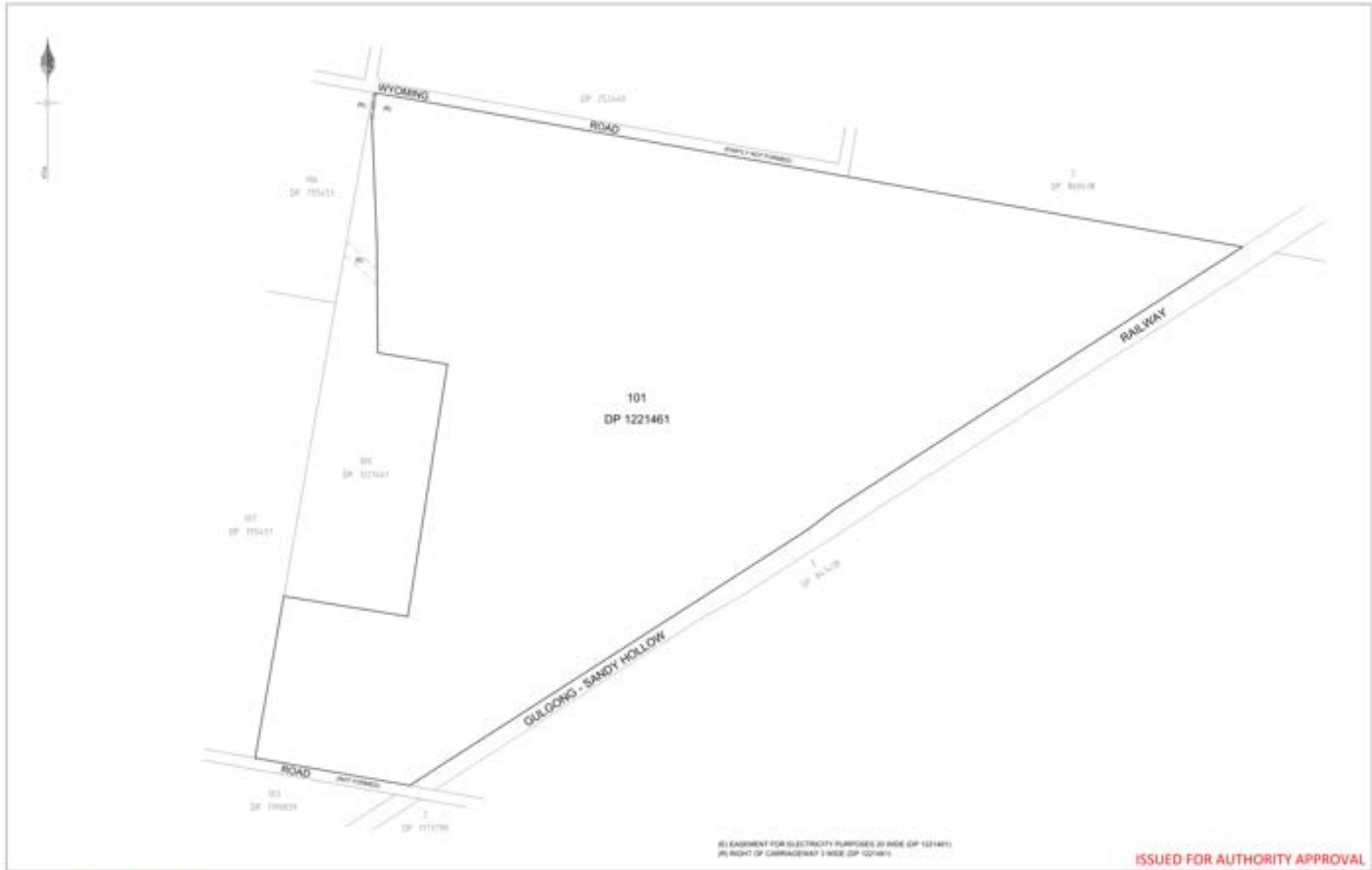
- (a) Support this preliminary Planning Proposal based on the information provided in this report; and*
- (b) Resolve to refer this Planning Proposal to NSW Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) for a Gateway Determination to endorse its public exhibition.*

Pending endorsement by NSW DPIE, the Planning Proposal will be exhibited in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Gateway Determination. The outcome of the exhibition and referrals to various government departments will be subsequently reported to Council for determination.





## Appendix A – Plan Package



(B) EASEMENT FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSES 20 WIDE (DP 1221461)  
(C) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 3 WIDE (DP 1221461)

**ISSUED FOR AUTHORITY APPROVAL**



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 Project: **RESIDING APPLICATION**  
 UOI 300 DP 133048  
 Drawing Title: **EXISTING SITE PLAN**

Rev.	Date	Amendment
1	20/11/24	Issue for authority approval.

Design: **RB** Certification:  
 Drawn: **MR**  
 Check: **RB** Drawing Number:  
 Original Sheet: 38948-P01  
 Size: A



ISSUED FOR AUTHORITY APPROVAL



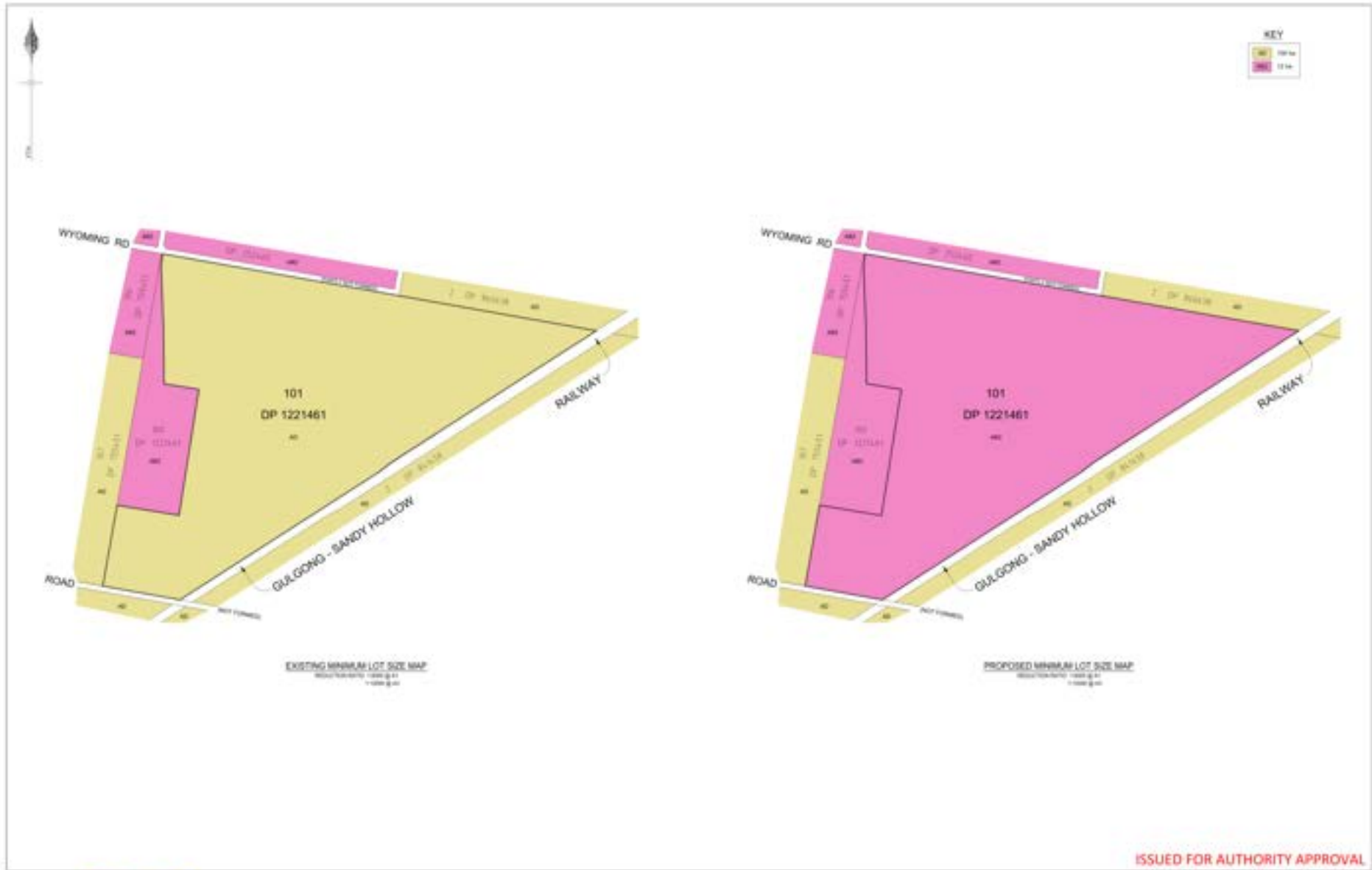
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Client: CLIENT  
 Project: ZONING APPLICATION  
 LOT 300 DP 1221461  
 Drawing Title: EXISTING AND PROPOSED ZONING MAP

Rev	Date	Amendment
1	20/11/24	Issue for authority approval

Design: <b>RS</b>	Certification:	Revision:
Drawn: <b>MR</b>		
Check: <b>RS</b>	Drawing Number:	
Original Sheet: (see p 4)	<b>38948-P02</b>	<b>A</b>



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Client: CLIENT  
 Project: RESIDING APPLICATION  
 LOT 300 DP 1221461  
 Drawing Title: EXISTING AND PROPOSED MINIMUM LOT SIZE MAP

Rev: 0  
 Date: 08/11/24  
 Amendment: NONE FOR AUTHORITY APPROVAL

Design: RB  
 Drawn: MR  
 Check: RB  
 Original Sheet: 1 of 1  
 Certification:  
 Drawing Number: 38948-P03  
 Revision: A



(S) EASEMENT FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSES IN WIDE (DP 107443)  
 (S) RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY 15 M (DP 127441)

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 Project: RESIDING APPLICATION  
 (DP 300 DP 133048)  
 Drawing Title: SUBDIVISION CONCEPT PLAN

Rev	Date	Amendment
1	2024.11	Issue for authority approval.

Design: **RS** Certification:  
 Drawn: **MR**  
 Check: **RS** Drawing Number: 38948-P04  
 Original Sheet: 1 of 1  
 Revision: **A**



## Appendix B – Titles and Deposited Plan



**Appendix C – Aboriginal Heritage  
Information Management System  
(AHIMS) Report**



**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)**  
**Search Result**

Your Ref/PO Number : 38948

Client Service ID : 714033

Luke Bonnell  
539 Armidale Road  
East Tamworth New South Wales 2340  
Attention: Luke Bonnell  
Email: lbonnell@barnson.com.au

Date: 02 September 2022

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 101, DP:DP1221461, Section : - with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Luke Bonnell on 02 September 2022.**

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *



**If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?**

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings.
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



## Appendix D – Preliminary Site Investigation



# Site Contamination Investigation

Client: Brian & Frances Munro

Site Address: 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo 2850

24 May 2023

Our Reference: 38948-ER01\_A

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<b>Project Name:</b>	Preliminary Site Investigation - 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo NSW 2850
<b>Client:</b>	Brian & Frances Munro
<b>Project Number:</b>	38948
<b>Report Reference:</b>	38948 ER01_A
<b>Date:</b>	31/05/2023

<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Reviewed by:</b>
	
<b>Nardus Potgieter</b> MSc(Chem) BSc(Hons)(Env.Tech.) Senior Environmental Scientist	<b>Jim Sarantzouklis MAIBS (Assoc) MEHA MAICD RPIA</b> BA, Grad Dip URP, Dip Env H & B Director



## Executive Summary

Barnson Pty Ltd was engaged by Brian & Frances Munro to undertake a preliminary contaminated site investigation (PSI) of the property at 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo NSW 2850.

The investigation had as its objectives to identify contamination issues that may affect the suitability of the Subject Site for future residential development and assess the need for possible further investigations, remediation or management of any contamination issues identified.

The investigation was based on a desktop review of information available for the Subject Site, as well as the findings of a site inspection and confirmatory sampling and analysis of surface soils collected at the site.

A review of the available historical information, including contaminated sites databases, indicated no recorded activities with the potential to significantly contaminate the site.

Although the potential for significant environmental contamination to be present across the site was concluded to be low, activities associated with the current and historical use of the Subject Site were identified as having a potential to contaminate surface soil. The following potential sources and areas of contamination were identified:

- Historical and current livestock farming and grazing activities;
- Historical and current feed-crop cultivation;
- Use, maintenance and storage of motorised vehicles and equipment; and
- Indiscriminate disposal of waste.

A site inspection, supplemented with confirmatory sampling and analysis, was conducted to determine the presence and significance of potential contamination associated with the identified sources.

The investigation revealed localised levels of arsenic in surface soil that are elevated in comparison with other areas of the Subject Site investigated. The concentrations of all other contaminants investigated were below screening criteria in all surface soil samples collected.

Although the concentration of Arsenic detected exceed both health and ecological risk-based screening values, it was concluded that the contamination does not represent a risk to the proposed re-zoning and sub-division of the Subject Site, as it does not represent a significant risk to human health or the environment in the location it was discovered. It is recommended that the elevated Arsenic concentration identified be investigated further, only in the event of this specific portion of the Subject Site having to be disturbed for further development.

Based on the findings of the desktop review and site investigation it can be stated with a reasonable level of confidence that the areas comprising the Subject Site are unlikely to be contaminated. The Subject Site is therefore considered suitable for the proposed re-zoning and sub-division.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background and Objectives

Barnson Pty Ltd was engaged by Brian & Frances Munro to undertake a preliminary contaminated site investigation (PSI) in support of a Planning Proposal for the rezoning and future subdivision of the property located at 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo (hereafter referred to as the Subject Site).

The Client is submitting a planning proposal to Mid-Western Regional Council for portions of the Subject Site to be rezoned for large lot residential development. In accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy Resilience and Hazards (2021), a consent authority must determine if land is contaminated and, if so, whether it is suitable for the intended purpose or require remediation, before (future) development consent may be given.

This report presents a general assessment of the conditions at the Subject Site in relation to general planning requirements and considers the contaminants potentially relevant to the current agricultural use of the property and proposed future residential land use scenario.

### 1.2. Objectives

The objectives of the Investigation are:

- Identify contamination that may affect the site's suitability for development, and
- Assess the need for possible further investigations, remediation or management of any contamination identified.

### 1.3. Scope of Work

To meet the stated objectives, Barnson completed the following scope of work:

- Site identification including a review of site history, site condition, surrounding environment, geology and, where information was available, hydrogeology.
- Desktop review of site history and assessment of potential sources of contamination.
- Development of a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) with information gathered from the data review and site inspection.
- Site inspection to assess site conditions.
- Collection of confirmatory soil samples and analysis to determine nature of possible contamination.
- Provide conclusions as to the suitability of the site for the intended future land use.
- Preparation of a report.





#### 1.4. Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to document, with cognisance of the Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated sites (NSW EPA, 2020), works undertaken, in accordance with the scope of works as described in Section 1.3, results of the desktop review and site inspection, and recommendations for further actions required to determine fitness of the site for the intended use.

#### 1.5. Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions have been made in preparing this report:

- The future use of the site will be for residential purposes. This assumption forms the basis for the conceptual site model (Section 4).
- All information pertaining to the contamination status of the site has been obtained through public record searches, a preliminary site inspection and analysis of confirmatory samples collected at the site. All documents and information in relation to the site, which were obtained from public records, are accepted to be correct and has not been independently verified or checked.

It should be recognised that even the most comprehensive site assessments may fail to detect all contamination on a site. This is because contaminants may be present in areas that were not previously surveyed or sampled or may migrate to areas that showed no signs of contamination when sampled. Investigative works undertaken at the Subject Site by Barnson identified actual conditions only at those locations in which sampling and analysis were performed. Opinions regarding the conditions of the site have been expressed based on historical information and analytical data obtained and interpreted from previous assessments of the site. Barnson does not take responsibility for any consequences as a result of variations in site conditions.





## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. Site Identification

Table 2.1 presents a summary of the available information pertaining to the identification of the Subject Site. Figure 2.1 shows the Subject Site located to the north-east of Gulgong.

Table 2.1: Summary of Subject Site

Information	Details
Site address	148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo
Lot/Section and Deposited Plan	Lot 101 DP 1221461
Land Zoning	RU1 – Primary Production
County	Phillip
Parish	Waldra
Local Government Area	Mid-Western Regional Council

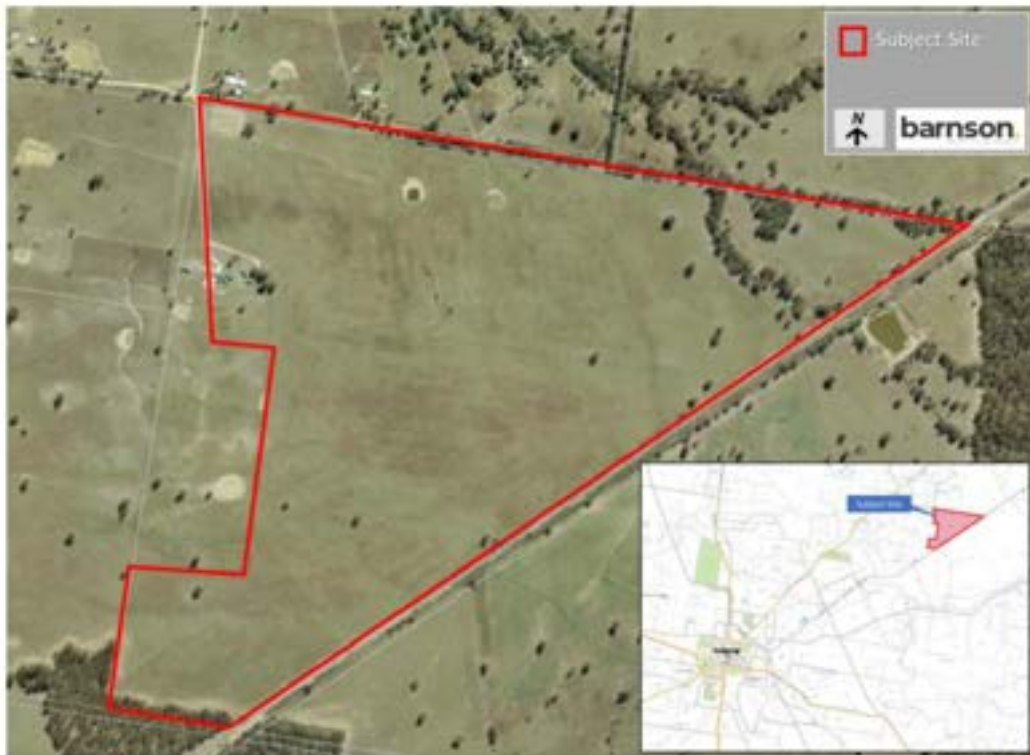


Figure 2.1: Location of the Subject Site.

## 2.2. Site Layout and Proposed Development

The Subject Site is identified as Lots 17 and 18 of DP 136209 occupying an area of approximately 98.73ha, located to the south of Wyoming Road. The south-eastern boundary of the Site, at approximately 1.7km long, is formed by the Sandy Hollow / Gulgong railway.

The Subject Site is used for agricultural (pastoral) purposes and is largely unoccupied except for a dwelling and associated shed structures located on the western boundary of the Site. The site is sectioned into several paddocks with steel wire fencing, and include races and pens used for cattle management purposes. The Subject site is covered with maintained grass and there are several earthen farm dams present in the different paddocks on the property. Three unnamed tributaries to the Wialdra Creek pass through the northern and eastern portion of the Subject Site.

Figure 2.2 presents a plan of the Subject Site that is supplemented with photographs showing the different elements of the Site ( Figure 2.3 to Figure 2.7). Figure 2.2 includes markers indicating the vantage point and direction of the photographs.



Figure 2.2: Existing Subject Site layout.



Figure 2.3: Photo A –Unpaved access driveway.



Figure 2.4: Photo B – View of existing dwelling across paddock looking west.



Figure 2.5: Photo C – Crossin at unnamed creek tributary in east of site.



Figure 2.6: Photo D – New dam in west of Subject Site.



Figure 2.7: Photo E – Gate in southeastern boundary fence along railway.

### 2.3. Proposed Development

The proposal is to (future) rezone the Subject Site of approximately 100 hectares from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential, with a corresponding reduction to the minimum lot size from 100 hectares to 12 hectares.

The intention of rezoning the land is to permit the future subdivision of the site and its development for rural residential purposes. Figure 2.8 shows an indicative subdivision layout. This preliminary layout provides the maximum yield for the site based on the proposed rezoning and any potential constraints.

### 2.4. Site History

The Subject Site previously formed part of a larger property which was subdivided in 2015. The larger property and current lots (Lot 100 and Lot 101 DP 1221461) have been in use for rural residential purposes and pastoral agriculture for an extended period of time.

Historical aerial photographs of the Subject Site shows that no structures were present on site prior to 2010. The existing development comprises a detached dual occupancy with the principal dwelling having a detached garage and studio. Both dwellings are located towards the western boundary of the site, approximately 400m south of the gate entry from Wyoming Road.

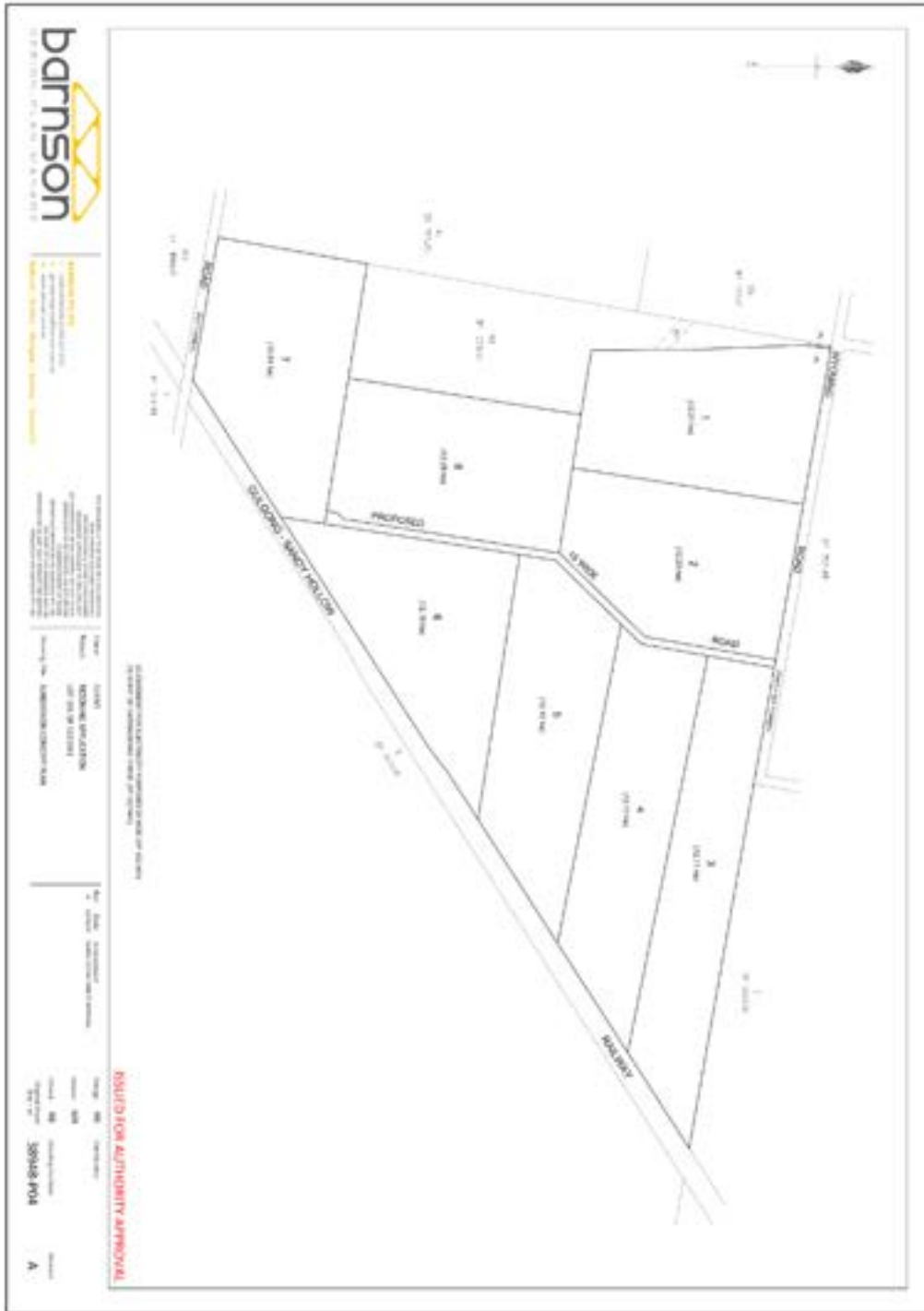


Figure 2.8: Proposed lot layout for the re-zoning and subdivision of the Subject Site.



## 2.5. Historical Record of Site Contamination

Datasets maintained by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) including notices under CLM Act, POEO Environment Protection License Register, and environmental incidents were reviewed.

- List of NSW contaminated sites notified to EPA – The sites appearing on the OEH “List of NSW contaminated sites notified to the EPA” indicate that the notifiers consider that the sites are contaminated and warrant reporting to EPA. However, the contamination may or may not be significant enough to warrant regulation by the EPA. The EPA needs to review information before it can make a determination as to whether the site warrants regulation. A search of the listing returned no record for the subject site.
- Contaminated Land Record of Notices – A site will be on the Contaminated Land Record of Notices only if the EPA has issued a regulatory notice in relation to the site under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*. A search of the register in May 2023 returned no record for the Subject Site.

There is further no record of the Subject Site in any of the following databases:

- Former Gasworks Database
- EPA PFAS Investigation Program
- Defence PFAS Investigation & Management Program
- Air Services Australia National PFAS Management Program
- Defence 3 Year Regional Contamination Investigation Program.

## 2.6. Previous Site Investigations

No information relating to any previous assessment of contamination at the Subject Site were available for review.

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### 3. SITE SETTING

#### 3.1. Geology

A review of the 1:100000 Geology Map of Gulgong (refer to Figure 3.1) shows that geologically, the Subject Site is underlain by alluvium and colluvium derived from the Gulgong and Rouse Granites.

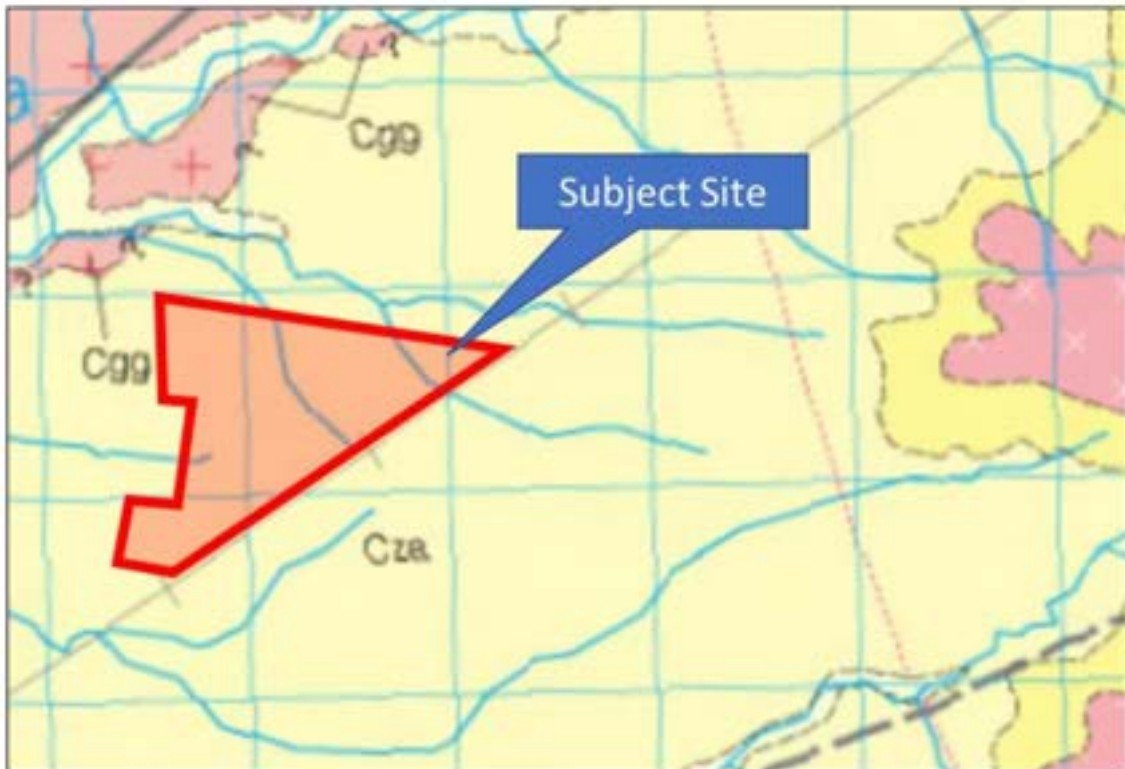


Figure 3.1: Gulgong 1:100,000 geology map showing the location of the Subject Site

Source: Google Earth, accessed 05/05/2023

An examination of the Geological Survey of NSW maps of Naturally Occurring Asbestos (accessed on 05 May 2023), shows that the geological units underlying the Subject Site area has no asbestos potential.

#### 3.2. Soils

The Subject Site is mapped within the Home Rule Soil Landscape. Soils at the Subject site is described as hardsetting brown to dark brown earthy sands that change to pale brown sandy loams below 40 cm. These are underlain by Yellowish-brown sandy loam to loamy sand.

Soils are described as having very low fertility, low available waterholding capacity, acidic surface soils, seasonal waterlogging, sodic subsoils in lower slopes; and moderate to high erosion hazard under cultivation.

The Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soil has the subject site in an area of 'extremely low' probability of occurrence (a 1-5% chance of occurrence). Surface soils in the area are not considered saline but sub-soils are.

### 3.3. Topography and Drainage

Figure 3.2 presents topographical information overlain on the map of the Subject Site. The presented data shows that the Subject Site is largely flat with a mild westerly slope toward the Wialdra Creek.



Figure 3.2: Subject Site topography.

Source: en-au.topographic-map.com, accessed 01/05/2023

The closest natural water body is the Wialdra Creek located to the northern of the Subject Site. There are three drainage lines mapped in the northern portion of the Site (see Figure 3.3). Water drains predominantly in a northerly direction toward the Wialdra Creek.

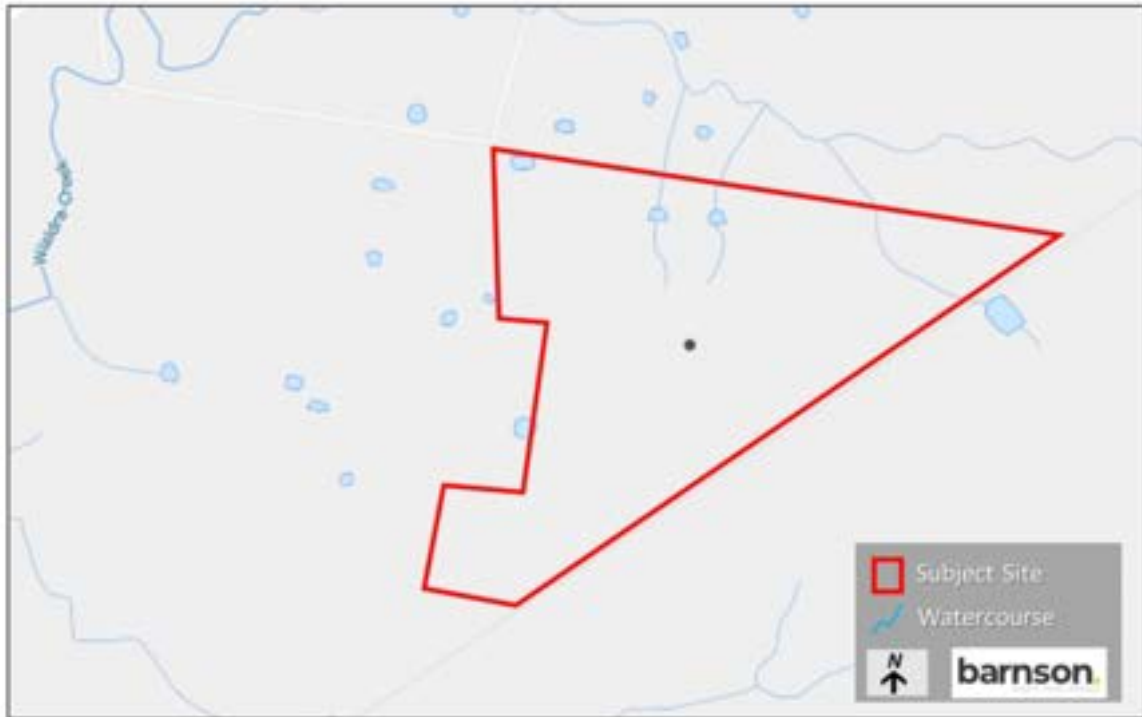


Figure 3.3: Drainage lines mapped across the Subject Site.

Source: en-au.topographic-map.com, accessed 01/05/2023

### 3.4. Groundwater Resources

A review of existing groundwater bore records (WaterNSW, 2023) indicate one groundwater bore located within the boundaries of the Subject Site, with one bore are identified within 500m of the Subject Site. The database contain no records for the on-site bore (GW807228). The off-site bore (GW061597) is located approximately 350m to the north west of the Site. The location of these groundwater bores are shown in Figure 3.4.



Figure 3.4: Groundwater bores near the subject site

Source: WaterNSW All Goundwater Map, accessed 03/05/2023

The information recorded in the database for the off-site groundwater bore indicates the depth of the bore reach final depth of 53.0m. No Standing Water Level (S.W.L) or Water Bearing Zone (W.B.Z) data is recorded for this bore. According to the database the bores are utilised for domestic or stock watering purposes.

Groundwater Sensitivity mapping obtained from the ePlanning Spatial Viewer, indicate that the Subject Site is located in an area of groundwater vulnerability. The riparian corridor traversing through the north-eastern corner of the site is mapped by the LEP as Sensitive Biodiversity.



## 4. CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

### 4.1. General

The Conceptual Site Model (CSM) is intended to provide an understanding of the potential for contamination and exposure to contaminants within the investigation areas. The CSM draws together the available historical information for the site, with site specific geological, and hydrogeological information to identify potential contaminants, contamination sources, migration and exposure pathways and sensitive receptors.

### 4.2. Sources

The identification of sources presented here is based on the review of available historical information and photographs, as well as an understanding of current conditions at the Subject Site. The following is a summary of the potentially contaminated areas and sources of contamination identified:

- Historical farming activities.

The Subject Site has historically been used in the operation of the livestock farming activities. Potential sources of contamination associated with these activities include the animal pens and yards, as well as the disposal of animal wastes. Activities associated with the management of animal health, including sheep dip or spraying for the control of parasites could further result in localised contamination. Potential contaminants include pesticides, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and elevated nutrients.

- Cropping and feed production.

Historical photographs of the Subject Site indicate periodic feed crop (oats) farming activities in the centre of the Site. Crop farming in low fertility soils likely required the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides in the maintenance of the crops. Potential contaminants associated with these chemicals include heavy metals, organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides. Intensive use of fertiliser can also lead to the build-up of heavy metals in surface soil particularly zinc and cadmium, depending on the type and source of the fertiliser.

- Vehicles and equipment.

Operation of farm often involves the use of motorised vehicles and equipment used for a variety of applications such as transport, earth moving or pumping water. The use, storage, maintenance and refuelling of the equipment and vehicles has the potential to contribute to localised contamination of surface soils.

- Use of unclassified fill or uncontrolled disposal of waste.

There is no evidence to suggest that significant quantities of fill material have ever been imported to the Site for levelling or construction purposes. The Subject Site is further fenced and it is unlikely that large quantities of domestic or demolition waste would have been disposed of at the Site. However, foreign or potentially hazardous materials or wastes sporadically disposed of at the site could contribute a variety of contaminants to localised areas of the Site. Contaminants may include hydrocarbons and heavy metals.



### 4.3. Contaminants of Potential Concern

Considering the potential sources relevant to the Subject Site, a wide variety of contaminants may be present. With the historical agricultural activities considered the primary potential source of contamination, the residues of agricultural chemicals such as pesticides and fertilisers are accepted as the most likely contaminants. Of interest here are chlorinated organic compounds which historically have been widely used as insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and soil fumigants in agriculture and which are stable enough in the environment (persistent) to remain in soil for extended periods of time. Inorganic compounds that contain heavy metal including arsenic, copper, lead and mercury were also historically used as pesticides, particularly in the control of external parasites on sheep. The use of fertiliser, although not commonly considered a source of soil contamination, potentially could lead to a build-up of heavy metals such as cadmium in soils in areas where it has been extensively applied.

The potential presence of fuels and lubricants are further potentially relevant to the on-site storage, maintenance or movement of vehicles and equipment in the operation of the farm.

Based on this understanding of the site history and activities, the contaminants of potential concern identified for the investigation of the Subject Site include:

- pesticides (organochlorines, organophosphates);
- hydrocarbons (mainly fuel and lubricants); and
- heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni and Zn)

### 4.4. Pathways

The primary pathways by which receptors could be exposed to the contaminants outlined above include:

- Inhalation of dust or vapours.
- Dermal contact with contaminated soils.
- Incidental ingestion of contaminated soils.
- Surface runoff, sediment transport and discharge to surface waters.
- Vertical and horizontal migration of contamination through the soils into the underlying groundwater.

Of the listed potential pathways, the contamination of water resources through infiltration is considered the most unlikely. Although the Subject Site is indicated as a groundwater vulnerable zone, the lack of groundwater bores and the presumed depth to groundwater at the site (approximately 50m) would limit vertical migration of any contaminants which may be entering the surface soil from above.



#### 4.5. Receptors

Potential receptors may include:

*Human receptor populations*

- Future residents of the subdivided lots.
- Visitors to the site (e.g. workers conducting maintenance, contractors, members of the public);
- Workers involved in the construction of residential dwellings for future residents of the Subject Site; and
- Workers conducting agricultural activities on the subdivided lots of the Subject Site.

*Environmental Receptors*

- Local drainage channels and receiving surface water bodies; and
- Groundwater resources beneath the site (negligible likelihood of contamination expected).

#### 4.6. Potential for Contamination

The Subject Site is not listed in any of the contaminated land databases. Based on the results of the desktop assessment, the overall likelihood for significant chemical contamination to be present within the site is low.

Although former land use and activities at the site is reasoned to have a potential for contaminating surface soils, the type and quantity of contaminants introduced through this land use is not expected to have led to significant contamination.





## 5. SITE INVESTIGATION

### 5.1. General

The objective of the investigation is to determine whether there are any environmental risks associated with the Subject Site that could affect the proposed future development and would require further investigation or action to render the site suitable for its intended use.

The desktop evaluation of the site history and current use of the site did not identify any significant risks in this regard but did identify both historical and current land use activities that could contribute to contamination of the surface soils of the Subject Site.

Barnson conducted an inspection of the Subject Site on 27 April 2023. The purpose of the site inspection was to verify the findings of the desktop assessment, as well as to collect confirmatory samples of soil from areas of the Subject Site where development is proposed, or contamination is suspected.

Based on the findings of the CSM the inspection and sampling were focussed on the surface soils (0-150mm). The site inspection included all areas of the Subject Site.

During the site inspection the following observations were made:

- The Subject Site is fenced and access to the site is controlled. There are several informal vehicle paths traversing the site and there are multiple access gates and paths both from the Wyoming road frontage and the rail corridor along the south-east boundary.
- At the time Barnson conducted the site inspection, most of the Subject Site was covered with tall pasture grass. All areas of the site were attended by vehicle, where vehicle paths were available, and all visible open ground and prominent features were inspected. No visible discoloration or staining of open ground or soil, and no obvious discoloration or irregularities in the occurrence of vegetation was observed during the site inspection.
- Evidence of waste disposal was discovered in two localised areas. The first is a stockpile of mainly cut vegetation (Figure 5.1) located in the north-eastern corner of the site. This is understood to originate from clearing of the a nearby area to allow access for recreational purposes. The second was near the southern corner of the site where a heap of animal bones and a mound of soil suggest the burial of dead animals (Figure 5.2). No demolition waste was observed in any other part of the Subject Site during the site inspection.
- The Subject Site is divided into different paddocks with steel wire fencing and gates allowing access to the different areas. No livestock were observed during the site inspection.
- There is a livestock yard and pens located near the existing main dwelling at the Subject Site (see Figure 5.3).





Figure 5.1: Photo vegetation waste stockpile.



Figure 5.2: Animal bone fragments and mound of soil.



Figure 5.3: Livestock yard in the west of the property.

- The surface water observed on site were confined to one of four dams located on the property. Water from paddocks comprising the Subject Site drain to the dams from where it may overflow from time to time to enter the Creek to the north.
- Other than the existing dwelling there was no evidence found to indicate that any other area of the Subject Site has previously included any structures. No evidence of demolition waste or footings of any previous structures were observed during the site investigations.

## 5.2. Confirmatory Sampling

The purpose of collecting confirmatory samples as part of the site inspection is to determine if any of the potential contaminants identified from the CSM are present. The samples are not intended for statistically valid characterisation or quantification of contamination levels.

Based on the findings of the CSM the inspection and sampling were focussed on the surface soils (0-150mm). The site inspection included all accessible areas of the Subject Site. Samples of soil were collected from the paddocks and livestock management infrastructure. The disposal areas discovered in the north and south of the Subject Site were also specifically investigated with separate surface soil samples collected. Table 5.1 is a summary description of the collected samples submitted for analysis. Figure 5.4 presents a map of the Subject Site with the locations of the surface soil samples indicated.



Table 5.1: Summary of sample details.

Reference in Figure 5.4	Description	Assigned Sample Number
A	Surface soil/sediment (0-150mm) sample collected from on-site dam inlet.	BM-01
B	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from area where surface water seem to settle.	BM -02
C	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from disturbed soil inside entry gate from rail corridor.	BM -03
D	Surface soil/sediment (0-150mm) samples collected from watercourse draining through Subject Site.	BM -04
E	Surface soil/sediment (0-150mm) samples collected from cleared field.	BM -05
F	Surface soil/sediment (0-150mm) samples collected from inflow to Dam.	BM-06
G	Surface soil/sediment (0-150mm) samples collected from inflow to Dam	BM-07
H	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from paddock historically used for feed cropping.	BM-08
I	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from livestock yard area.	BM -09
I	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from livestock yard area.	BM -10
J	Surface soil (0-150mm) samples collected from waste disposal area.	BM -12

The pattern followed for the soil sampling can be described as Judgement Sampling, where points are selected on the basis of the investigator’s knowledge of the proposed land use and likely distribution of contaminants at a site. It is an efficient sampling method for confirmatory sampling that utilises knowledge of the site history and field observations to direct sample collection (NSW EPA, 1995).

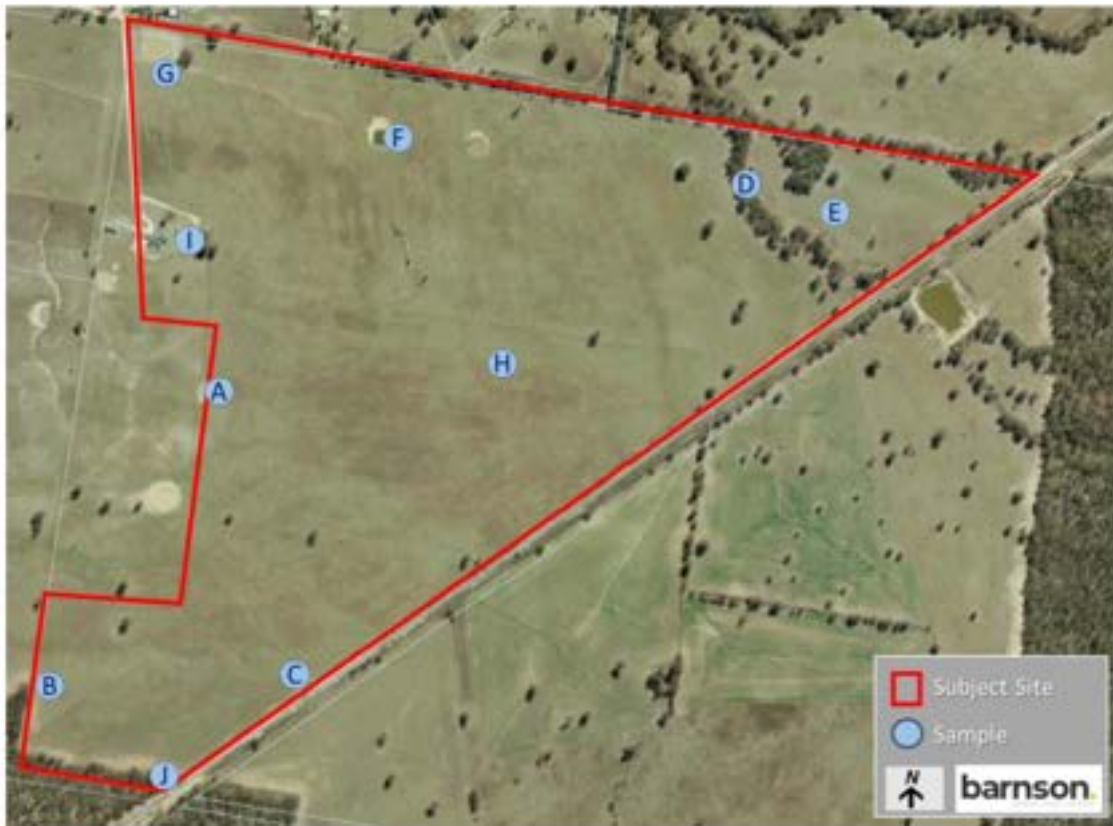


Figure 5.4: Surface soil sample locations.

All samples were submitted to the Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) laboratory in Mudgee, for determination of the following parameters:

- metallic element (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc) concentrations, including arsenic and mercury in soil;
- Extraction with organic solvent and analysis of Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons (TRH) fractions C6 to C40, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylene (BTEX), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and phenols; and
- Extraction with organic solvent and analysis of Organochlorine (OCP) and Organophosphorus (OPP) pesticide compounds.

A composite sample of sediment (WF-11) from the on-site watercourse and dams were submitted for asbestos screening.

The ALS laboratory is NATA accredited for all the analysis indicated above.



### 5.3. Analytical Results

#### 5.3.1. Surface Soil

The ALS report for the samples is attached as Appendix A. The laboratory report indicates that only heavy metals and trace quantities of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the soil. The concentrations of all pesticides, polycyclic organic compounds as well as total polychlorinated biphenyls are indicated as below the limits of detection in all surface soil and sediment samples.

The metals detected include arsenic (As), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), nickel (Ni), and zinc (Zn). Concentrations of cadmium (Cd) and mercury (Hg) were shown to be below the limit of reporting in all samples.

Table 5.2 presents a summary of the compounds and elements detected above the limit of detection in surface soil samples.

Table 5.2: Summary of metals and hydrocarbons detected in soil samples collected from the Subject Site.

Element	BM-01	BM-02	BM-03	BM-04	BM-05	BM-06	BM-07	BM-08	BM-09	BM-10	BM-12
	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup>										
Arsenic (As)	<5	<5	167	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Cadmium (Cd)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chromium (Cr)	8	10	4	2	8	3	8	3	<2	4	8
Copper (Cu)	<5	<5	9	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	<5
Lead (Pb)	8	9	22	<5	<5	<5	6	6	<5	10	10
Mercury (Hg)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Nickel (Ni)	<2	4	3	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	3
Zinc (Zn)	<5	5	58	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	82	22	11
>C10-C40 Fraction (sum)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	490	<50	<50
>C16-C34 Fraction (F3)	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	290	<100	<100
>C34 - C40 Fraction (F4)	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100

### 5.4. Analytical Data Quality

Samples were collected in new, clean containers using cleaned equipment and soils were placed in glass jars provided by the laboratory that were refrigerated after filling and transported in an insulated container to the laboratory. Chain of custody was recorded for all samples. A copy of the signed sheet is attached as Appendix A.



The analyses were undertaken at a NATA accredited laboratory. The laboratory quality control procedures in the form of duplicates as well as analyte and surrogate spikes were applied to all contaminant classes analysed. The results reported for the duplicate is within the Relative Percent Difference range of the acceptance criteria for a duplicate sample. The analyte spike recoveries reported for the different sets of organic analytes are indicated as within the acceptance criteria (see Appendix A).

All media appropriate to the objectives of this investigation have been adequately analysed and no area of significant uncertainty exist. It is concluded the data is suitable for the purposes of the contaminated site investigation.





## 6. ASSESSMENT

### 6.1. Assessment Criteria – Human Health and Environmental Risk

Screening for human health and ecological risk, utilises published human health investigation levels (HILs) and ecological screening and investigation levels (ESLs & EILs) from the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPC, 1999) to identify contaminant concentrations in soil that may pose a risk to future residents, people visiting the site, or to ecological receptors.

HILs are scientifically based, generic assessment criteria designed to be used in the screening of potential risks to human health from chronic exposure to contaminants. HIL's are conservatively derived and are designed to be protective of human health under the majority of circumstances, soil types and human susceptibilities and thus represent a reasonable 'worst-case' scenario for specific land-use settings.

The HILs selected for evaluation of the Investigation Areas are those derived for a standard residential scenario (HIL-A), which assumes typical residential land use with garden/accessible soil (home grown produce <10% fruit and vegetable intake, and no poultry). The standard residential scenario is conservative to use for evaluation. Although all of the exposure pathways included in the residential scenario are unlikely to exist in the proposed development, the more conservative HILs are used to account for sensitive receptors such as children, the elderly or persons with illnesses which may be residing in the proposed future development.

Although the primary concern in most site assessments is protection of human health, the assessment should also include consideration of ecological risks and protection of groundwater resources that may result from site contamination. EILs provide screening criteria to assess the effect of contaminants on a soil ecosystem and afford species level protection for organisms that frequent or inhabit soil and protect essential soil processes.

Ecological investigation levels (EILs) have been derived for common metallic contaminants in soil. The values selected for the evaluation of the heavy metals detected in the soil samples from the Subject Site considers the physicochemical properties of soil and contaminants and the capacity of the soil to accommodate increases in contaminant levels above natural background while maintaining ecosystem protection for identified land uses.

Table 6.1 presents a summary of the health-risk based criteria and ecological investigation levels selected for assessment of the detected metal concentrations.

The health risks associated with petroleum hydrocarbon compounds are assessed using Health Screening Levels (HSLs) developed to be protective of human health by determining the reasonable maximum exposure from sources for a range of situations commonly encountered on contaminated sites. HSLs are derived for soil, groundwater and soil vapour and relate to exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons through the vapour inhalation exposure pathway only. Direct exposure pathways such as incidental soil ingestion and dermal exposure pathways are generally not the risk drivers when compared to inhalation exposure (NEPC, 1999). HSLs have been developed for BTEX and naphthalene plus four hydrocarbon fractions namely:



Table 6.1: Human health and ecological risk screening levels.

Element	Health-based Investigation Levels HIL A Residential	Ecological Investigation Levels (EIL) Urban residential and public open space
	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup>	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup>
Arsenic (As)	100	100
Cadmium (Cd)	20	NA
Chromium	NR	190
Copper (Cu)	6,000	190
Lead (Pb)	300	1,100
Mercury (Hg)	40	NA
Nickel (Ni)	400	30
Zinc (Zn)	7,400	230

Note: NR=not relevant due to low human toxicity of Cr(III). NA=No applicable screening level. EILs selected are most conservative values relevant to residential land use scenario.

- C6-C10- Fraction number F1
- >C10-C16- Fraction number F2
- >C16-C34- Fraction number F3
- >C34-C40- Fraction number F4

Ecological risks associated with hydrocarbons are evaluated by using ecological screening levels (ESLs), which are based on EC<sub>25</sub> weight-of-evidence ecotoxicity data, evaluated for a residential land use scenario (NEPC, 1999). The ESLs (Table 6.2) are evaluated for the same four carbon chain fraction ranges (F1 to F4) listed above. Screening values for a residential/public open space exposure scenario are listed.

Table 6.2: Human health and ecological risk screening levels for hydrocarbon fractions.

Fraction	Management limits for TPH in Soil Residential/public open space	Health Screening Levels (HSLs) for vapour intrusion Residential/public open space (silt)	Ecological Screening Levels (ESL) Residential/public open space (fine)
	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup>	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup> (soil)	mg.kg <sup>-1</sup>
F1	800	40	180
F2	1,000	230	120
F3	3,500	NA	1,300
F4	10,000	NA	5,600

NA=No applicable screening level.





It was confirmed that limits of detection reported by the laboratory are below the criteria values. All other contaminants analysed for in the soil samples that are reported below the limit of detection by the laboratory can therefore be excluded from further assessment.

## 6.2. Findings

Direct comparison of the analytical results presented in Table 5.2 with the assessment criteria (refer Table 6.1 and Table 6.2) show that the detected metal and hydrocarbon concentrations in all but one of the samples collected from the Subject Site, are well below residential health and ecological risk based criteria values. The general low concentrations of heavy metals detected suggest naturally occurring element abundance. A single elevated concentration of arsenic, exceeding health and ecological screening criteria, was detected in a sample of surface soil collected from a disturbed area located just inside an access gate in the south-eastern boundary of the site. Arsenic is generally associated with historic use of livestock drenching liquids that contain heavy metals for insect and fungus control. The source of the elevated arsenic observed in this particular location is uncertain.

Hydrocarbons were detected in a sample of soil collected just outside the livestock yards where vehicles and equipment are likely parked. No stained or discoloured soil were observed in this area.

The concentrations of metals and hydrocarbons detected most likely do not relate to large scale contamination anywhere on Site. No other contaminants evaluated were detected at concentrations exceeding screening criteria. The soil samples collected at the waste disposal area (BM-12) and the livestock pens (BM-09 and -10) show no elevated levels of pesticides, hydrocarbons or heavy metals.

The confirmatory soil samples thus support the assertion that significant and widespread chemical contamination is unlikely to be present within the Subject Site.





## 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1. Conclusions

In accordance with the objectives stated in Section 1.2, and based on the information contained within this assessment, the following conclusions are presented (subject to the limitations noted in Section 1.5):

- Activities associated with the historical and current use of the Subject Site were identified as having a potential to contaminate surface soil at the site.
- The following potential sources of contamination were identified:
  - Historical and current livestock farming and grazing activities;
  - Historical and current feed-crop cultivation;
  - Use, maintenance and storage of motorised vehicles and equipment, and
  - Localised waste disposal
- A review of the available historical information, including contaminated sites databases and aerial photographs, indicated a low potential for significant environmental contamination to be present across the Subject Site.
- A site investigation and confirmatory sampling revealed localised arsenic levels in surface soil that exceed health and ecological risk-based criteria.
- The concentrations of all other contaminants investigated were below screening criteria in all surface soil samples collected. No persistent pesticides or herbicides were detected in any of the samples collected from cropping areas or the livestock management areas (yards and races).
- The screening criteria used in the evaluation of the contaminant concentrations were appropriately conservative and suitable for assessment of the proposed residential land use categories.
- Based on the findings of the site investigation it is concluded that the single incidence of an elevated arsenic concentration detected in surface soil at the Subject Site represent a limited risk to the proposed future land use. The elevated concentration of arsenic detected is likely localised to the area just inside the access gate and was not observed in any of the samples collected near any of the livestock management infrastructure or surface water dams. The potentially contaminated soil is therefore accepted to have a very low probability of dispersion to other areas of the site and present no significant risk to human health and the environment.

### 7.2. Recommendations

- Based on the findings of the desktop review and site investigation it can be stated with a reasonable level of confidence that the Subject Site is suitable for the intended rezoning and subdivision.



- It is recommended that the elevated Arsenic concentration identified be investigated further, only in the event of this specific portion of the Subject Site having to be disturbed for further development. At that time, the level and extent of the elevated heavy metal concentration will determine if further remedial action is required.





## 8. REFERENCES

- NEPC. (1999). *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (as amended, 2013)*. National Environment Protection Council.
- NSW EPA. (1995). *Contaminated Sites: Sampling Guidelines*. NSW Environmental Protection Agency.
- NSW EPA. (2020). *Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites*. NSW Environmental Protection Agency.
- WaterNSW. (2023). *Real Time Data*. Retrieved May 8, 2023, from Water NSW:  
<https://realtimedata.watems.com.au/water.stm>
-

**barnson.**

**APPENDIX A**

**Chain of Custody and Laboratory  
Report – Surface Soil**

Environmental Division  
Mudgee  
Work Order Reference  
**ME2300804**



Unit 4 / 105-110 Market Street  
Mudgee NSW 2850  
1300 BARNSON (1300 227 676)  
generalenquiry@barnson.com.au  
www.barnson.com.au

**barnson**

Environmental Division  
Mudgee

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND ANALYTICAL REQUEST**

Job Number	38948	Date	01/05/2023
Laboratory	ALS Mudgee	Report to	Nardus Potgieter npotgieter@barnson.com.au
Sample Temperature on Receipt			
10-13 °C	Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>		
Notes			

Sample ID	Description	Sample Date/Time	Sample Matrix	Analysis request					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
BM-01	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-02	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-03	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-04	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-05	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-06	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-07	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-08	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-09	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-10	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					
BM-12	In-situ soil	28/04/2023	Soil	X					

Analysis request	Method Code
1 TRH (C6-C40) / BTEXN / PAH / OC / OP / PCB / 8 Metals	S-16
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Relinquished by / Affiliation	Accepted by / Affiliation	Date
<i>[Signature]</i> / Barnson	<i>[Signature]</i> ALS Mudgee	01/05/2023

*Eobx1*  
*(ice bricks)*



## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**Work Order** : ME2300804  
**Client** : BARNSON  
**Contact** : Nardus Potgieter  
**Address** : Unit 4 108-110 Market Street  
 MUDGEES NSW 2850  
**Telephone** : 0429 464 067  
**Project** : Soil  
**Order number** : ---  
**C-O-C number** : ---  
**Sampler** : Client Sampler  
**Site** : ---  
**Quote number** : SY/053/14  
**No. of samples received** : 11  
**No. of samples analysed** : 11

**Page** : 1 of 15  
**Laboratory** : Environmental Division Mudgee  
**Contact** : Mary Monds (ALS Mudgee)  
**Address** : 1/29 Sydney Road Mudgee NSW Australia 2850  
**Telephone** : +61 2 6372 6735  
**Date Samples Received** : 01-May-2023 10:35  
**Date Analysis Commenced** : 04-May-2023  
**Issue Date** : 08-May-2023 17:57



Accreditation No. 621  
 Accredited for compliance with  
 ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted, unless the sampling was conducted by ALS. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results
- Surrogate Control Limits

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

### Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	Position	Accreditation Category
Ankit Joshi	Senior Chemist - Inorganics	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW
Edwandy Fadjar	Organic Coordinator	Sydney Organics, Smithfield, NSW



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Work Order : ME2300804  
Client : BARNSON  
Project : Soil

### General Comments

The analytical procedures used by ALS have been developed from established internationally recognised procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are fully validated and are often at the client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contract for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.  
LOR = Limit of reporting  
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting  
a = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.  
- = Indicates an estimated value.

- Benzo(a)pyrene Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (TEQ) per the NEPM (2013) is the sum total of the concentration of the eight carcinogenic PAHs multiplied by their Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) relative to Benzo(a)pyrene. TEF values are provided in brackets as follows: Benz(a)anthracene (0.1), Chrysene (0.01), Benzo(b+) & Benzo(k)fluoranthene (0.1), Benzo(a)pyrene (1.0), Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (0.1), Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (1.0), Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (0.01). Less than LOR results for 'TEQ Zero' are treated as zero, for 'TEQ 1/2LOR' are treated as half the reported LOR, and for 'TEQ LOR' are treated as being equal to the reported LOR. Note: TEQ 1/2LOR and TEQ LOR will calculate as 0.6mg/Kg and 1.2mg/Kg respectively for samples with non-detects for all of the eight TEQ PAHs.
- EP080: Where reported, Total Xylenes is the sum of the reported concentrations of m&p-Xylene and o-Xylene at or above the LOR.
- EP068: Where reported, Total Chlordane (sum) is the sum of the reported concentrations of cis-Chlordane and trans-Chlordane at or above the LOR.
- EP068: Where reported, Total OCP is the sum of the reported concentrations of all Organochlorine Pesticides at or above LOR.
- EP075(SIM): Where reported, Total Cresol is the sum of the reported concentrations of 2-Methylphenol and 3- & 4-Methylphenol at or above the LOR.
- EP071: Results of sample BM-09 have been confirmed by re-extraction and re-analysis.





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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-01 In-situ soil	BM-02 In-situ soil	BM-03 In-situ soil	BM-04 In-situ soil	BM-05 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time		28-Apr-2023 00:00		28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-001	ME2300804-002	ME2300804-003	ME2300804-004	ME2300804-005
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
<b>EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)</b>								
Moisture Content	---	1.0	%	14.0	5.3	2.2	1.8	2.5
<b>EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>								
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	167	<5	<5
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	8	10	4	2	8
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	9	<5	<5
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	8	9	22	<5	<5
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	4	3	<2	<2
Zinc	7440-66-8	5	mg/kg	<5	5	58	<5	<5
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)</b>								
Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	---	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)</b>								
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
gamma-BHC	56-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
<sup>a</sup> Total Chlordane (sum)	---	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
alpha-Endosulfan	959-88-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
beta-Endosulfan	33213-85-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
<sup>a</sup> Endosulfan (sum)	115-29-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05



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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	BM-01 In-situ soil	BM-02 In-situ soil	BM-03 In-situ soil	BM-04 In-situ soil	BM-05 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-001	ME2300804-002	ME2300804-003	ME2300804-004	ME2300804-005	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) - Continued</b>									
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
* Sum of Aldrin + Dieldrin	309-00-2/60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
* Sum of DDD + DDE + DDT	72-54-8/72-55-9/5 0-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
<b>EP068B: Organophosphorus Pesticides (OP)</b>									
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Diazinon	333-41-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	5098-13-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Malathion	121-75-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Fenthion	55-38-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Parathion	56-38-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Pirimphos-ethyl	23005-41-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Ethion	563-12-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Azinphos Methyl	86-50-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
<b>EP075/SIMJB: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons</b>									
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	



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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	BM-01 In-situ soil	BM-02 In-situ soil	BM-03 In-situ soil	BM-04 In-situ soil	BM-05 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time					28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-001	ME2300804-002	ME2300804-003	ME2300804-004	ME2300804-005	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	
<b>EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - Continued</b>									
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (half LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>									
C6 - C9 Fraction	---	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
C10 - C14 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
C15 - C28 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
C29 - C36 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
<sup>a</sup> C10 - C36 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
<b>EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions</b>									
C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
<sup>a</sup> C6 - C10 Fraction minus BTEX (F1)	C6_C10-BTEX	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
>C10 - C16 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
>C16 - C34 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
>C34 - C40 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
<sup>a</sup> >C10 - C40 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
<sup>b</sup> >C10 - C16 Fraction minus Naphthalene (F2)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
<b>EP080: BTEXN</b>									
Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	



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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	BM-01 In-situ soil	BM-02 In-situ soil	BM-03 In-situ soil	BM-04 In-situ soil	BM-05 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-001	ME2300804-002	ME2300804-003	ME2300804-004	ME2300804-005	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	
<b>EP080: BTEXN - Continued</b>									
ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
* Sum of BTEX	---	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
* Total Xylenes	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Naphthalene	81-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>EP066S: PCB Surrogate</b>									
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	0.1	%	80.5	78.1	83.9	95.2	99.3	
<b>EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate</b>									
Dibromo-DOE	21655-73-2	0.05	%	82.9	78.4	99.2	97.8	102	
<b>EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate</b>									
DEF	78-48-8	0.05	%	79.8	73.3	96.5	94.3	88.0	
<b>EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates</b>									
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	0.5	%	77.3	82.5	81.1	82.3	80.4	
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.5	%	79.9	85.9	85.1	84.7	83.5	
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.5	%	76.5	81.7	74.1	76.3	71.8	
<b>EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates</b>									
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.5	%	93.4	100	98.6	97.8	96.9	
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.5	%	92.6	100	98.0	96.5	95.2	
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.5	%	86.8	93.7	91.1	90.4	90.0	
<b>EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates</b>									
1,2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.2	%	85.3	125	94.4	95.3	106	
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.2	%	93.3	99.1	93.5	98.6	102	
4-Bromofluorobenzene	480-00-4	0.2	%	116	103	98.3	93.7	103	



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 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-06 In-situ soil	BM-07 In-situ soil	BM-08 In-situ soil	BM-09 In-situ soil	BM-10 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time		28-Apr-2023 00:00		28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-006 Result	ME2300804-007 Result	ME2300804-008 Result	ME2300804-009 Result	ME2300804-010 Result
<b>EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)</b>								
Moisture Content	---	1.0	%	8.5	4.6	3.4	7.2	1.8
<b>EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>								
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	3	8	3	<2	4
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	<5	6	<5
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	<5	6	6	<5	10
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Zinc	7440-66-8	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	<5	82	22
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)</b>								
Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	---	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)</b>								
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
gamma-BHC	56-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
<sup>^</sup> Total Chlordane (sum)	---	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
alpha-Endosulfan	959-98-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
<sup>^</sup> Endosulfan (sum)	115-29-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05



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**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	BM-06 In-situ soil	BM-07 In-situ soil	BM-08 In-situ soil	BM-09 In-situ soil	BM-10 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-006	ME2300804-007	ME2300804-008	ME2300804-009	ME2300804-010	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) - Continued</b>									
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
* Sum of Aldrin + Dieldrin	309-00-2/60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
* Sum of DDD + DDE + DDT	72-54-8/72-55-9/5 0-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
<b>EP068B: Organophosphorus Pesticides (OP)</b>									
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Diazinon	333-41-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	5098-13-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Malathion	121-75-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Fenthion	55-38-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Parathion	56-38-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Pirimphos-ethyl	23005-41-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Ethion	563-12-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Azinphos Methyl	86-50-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
<b>EP075/SIMJB: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons</b>									
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	



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**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	BM-06 In-situ soil	BM-07 In-situ soil	BM-08 In-situ soil	BM-09 In-situ soil	BM-10 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time					28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-006	ME2300804-007	ME2300804-008	ME2300804-009	ME2300804-010	
				Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	
<b>EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - Continued</b>									
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (half LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>									
C6 - C9 Fraction	---	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
C10 - C14 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	
C15 - C28 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<b>200</b>	<100	
C29 - C36 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<b>180</b>	<100	
<sup>a</sup> C10 - C36 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<b>380</b>	<50	
<b>EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions</b>									
C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
<sup>a</sup> C6 - C10 Fraction minus BTEX (F1)	C6_C10-BTEX	10	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
>C10 - C16 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<b>90</b>	<50	
>C16 - C34 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<b>290</b>	<100	
>C34 - C40 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	<100	<100	<b>110</b>	<100	
<sup>a</sup> >C10 - C40 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<b>490</b>	<50	
<sup>b</sup> >C10 - C16 Fraction minus Naphthalene (F2)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	<50	<50	<b>90</b>	<50	
<b>EP080: BTEXN</b>									
Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	
Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	
meta- & para-Xylene	108-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	



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**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-06 In-situ soil	BM-07 In-situ soil	BM-08 In-situ soil	BM-09 In-situ soil	BM-10 In-situ soil
Sampling date / time		28-Apr-2023 00:00		28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00	28-Apr-2023 00:00
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-006 Result	ME2300804-007 Result	ME2300804-008 Result	ME2300804-009 Result	ME2300804-010 Result
<b>EP080: BTEXN - Continued</b>								
ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
* Sum of BTEX	---	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
* Total Xylenes	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Naphthalene	81-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>EP066S: PCB Surrogate</b>								
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	0.1	%	89.7	106	122	101	76.7
<b>EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate</b>								
Dibromo-DDE	21655-73-2	0.05	%	105	112	116	92.3	77.2
<b>EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate</b>								
DEF	78-48-8	0.05	%	100	104	106	95.0	63.3
<b>EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates</b>								
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	0.5	%	78.0	78.9	81.8	80.8	80.1
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.5	%	81.6	82.9	82.7	84.3	84.2
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.5	%	69.9	69.3	69.8	82.7	79.1
<b>EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates</b>								
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.5	%	97.1	97.6	98.1	98.0	97.6
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.5	%	95.3	95.7	97.9	97.1	96.3
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.5	%	89.8	89.8	90.9	90.2	89.8
<b>EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates</b>								
1,2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.2	%	90.1	91.0	90.5	104	100
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.2	%	93.3	98.6	110	97.1	105
4-Bromofluorobenzene	480-00-4	0.2	%	89.5	101	89.0	96.7	97.9





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 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-12 In-situ soil	---	---	---	---
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	---	---	---	---
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-011	---	---	---	---
				Result	---	---	---	---
<b>EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)</b>								
Moisture Content	---	1.0	%	2.1	---	---	---	---
<b>EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES</b>								
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	---	---	---	---
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	---	---	---	---
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	8	---	---	---	---
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	<5	---	---	---	---
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	16	---	---	---	---
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	3	---	---	---	---
Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	11	---	---	---	---
<b>EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS</b>								
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	---	---	---	---
<b>EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)</b>								
Total Polychlorinated biphenyls	---	0.1	mg/kg	<0.1	---	---	---	---
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)</b>								
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
* Total Chlordane (sum)	---	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
trans-Chlordane	5103-74-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
alpha-Endosulfan	959-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
cis-Chlordane	5103-71-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Endrin	72-20-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
beta-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
* Endosulfan (sum)	115-29-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---



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Client : BARNSON  
Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-12 In-situ soil	---	---	---	---
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	---	---	---	---
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-011	---	---	---	---
				Result	---	---	---	---
<b>EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC) - Continued</b>								
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
* Sum of Aldrin + Dieldrin	309-00-2/60-57-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
* Sum of DDD + DDE + DDT	72-54-8/72-55-9/5-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
<b>EP068B: Organophosphorus Pesticides (OP)</b>								
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Diazinon	333-41-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	5598-13-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
Malathion	121-75-5	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Fenthion	55-38-9	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Parathion	56-38-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
Pirimphos-ethyl	23505-41-1	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-76-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Prothiofos	34843-48-4	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Ethion	563-12-2	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
Azinphos Methyl	86-50-0	0.05	mg/kg	<0.05	---	---	---	---
<b>EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons</b>								
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---



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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-12 In-situ soil	---	---	---	---
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00	---	---	---	---
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ME2300804-011	---	---	---	---
				Result	---	---	---	---
<b>EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - Continued</b>								
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-82-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-38-5	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> Sum of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (zero)	---	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (half LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	0.6	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ (LOR)	---	0.5	mg/kg	1.2	---	---	---	---
<b>EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>								
C6 - C9 Fraction	---	10	mg/kg	<10	---	---	---	---
C10 - C14 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	---	---	---	---
C15 - C28 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	---	---	---	---
C29 - C36 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> C10 - C36 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	---	---	---	---
<b>EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions</b>								
C6 - C10 Fraction	C6_C10	10	mg/kg	<10	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> C6 - C10 Fraction minus BTEX (F1)	C6_C10-BTEX	10	mg/kg	<10	---	---	---	---
>C10 - C16 Fraction	---	50	mg/kg	<50	---	---	---	---
>C16 - C34 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	---	---	---	---
>C34 - C40 Fraction	---	100	mg/kg	<100	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> >C10 - C40 Fraction (sum)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	---	---	---	---
<sup>a</sup> >C10 - C16 Fraction minus Naphthalene (F2)	---	50	mg/kg	<50	---	---	---	---
<b>EP080: BTEXN</b>								
Benzene	71-43-2	0.2	mg/kg	<0.2	---	---	---	---
Toluene	108-88-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---
meta- & para-Xylene	106-38-3 106-42-3	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5	---	---	---	---



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 Work Order : ME2300804  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Analytical Results**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)		Sample ID		BM-12 In-situ soil				
Sampling date / time				28-Apr-2023 00:00				
Compound	CAS Number	LOQ	Unit	ME2300804-011				
				Result				
<b>EP080: BTEXN - Continued</b>								
ortho-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5	mg/kg	<0.5				
<sup>a</sup> Sum of BTEX		0.2	mg/kg	<0.2				
<sup>a</sup> Total Xylenes		0.5	mg/kg	<0.5				
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1	mg/kg	<1				
<b>EP066S: PCB Surrogate</b>								
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	0.1	%	126				
<b>EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate</b>								
Dibromo-DOE	21655-73-2	0.05	%	110				
<b>EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate</b>								
DEF	78-48-8	0.05	%	56.0				
<b>EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates</b>								
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	0.5	%	77.9				
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	0.5	%	85.6				
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.5	%	61.4				
<b>EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates</b>								
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	0.5	%	112				
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	0.5	%	90.3				
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	0.5	%	100				
<b>EP080S: TPH(V)/BTEX Surrogates</b>								
1,2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	0.2	%	83.0				
Toluene-D8	2037-26-5	0.2	%	120				
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	0.2	%	112				



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 Work Order : ME2300604  
 Client : BARNSON  
 Project : Soil

**Surrogate Control Limits**

Sub-Matrix: SOIL		Recovery Limits (%)	
Compound	CAS Number	Low	High
<b>EP066S: PCB Surrogate</b>			
Decachlorobiphenyl	2051-24-3	39	149
<b>EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate</b>			
Dibromo-DDE	21655-73-2	49	147
<b>EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate</b>			
DEF	78-48-8	35	143
<b>EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates</b>			
Phenol-d6	13127-88-3	63	123
2-Chlorophenol-D4	93951-73-6	66	122
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	40	138
<b>EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates</b>			
2-Fluorobiphenyl	321-60-8	70	122
Anthracene-d10	1719-06-8	66	128
4-Terphenyl-d14	1718-51-0	65	129
<b>EP080S: TPH(V)BTEX Surrogates</b>			
1,2-Dichloroethane-D4	17060-07-0	63	125
Toluene-D8	2007-26-5	67	124
4-Bromofluorobenzene	460-00-4	66	131

**Inter-Laboratory Testing**

Analysis conducted by ALS Sydney, NATA accreditation no. 825, site no. 10911 (Chemistry) 14913 (Biology)

- (SOIL) EP068B: Organophosphorus Pesticides (OP)
- (SOIL) EP068A: Organochlorine Pesticides (OC)
- (SOIL) EP068T: Organophosphorus Pesticide Surrogate
- (SOIL) EP068S: Organochlorine Pesticide Surrogate
- (SOIL) EA05S: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)
- (SOIL) EP066: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
- (SOIL) EP066S: PCB Surrogate
- (SOIL) EG035T: Total Recoverable Mercury by FIMS
- (SOIL) EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES
- (SOIL) EP080/071: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
- (SOIL) EP080/071: Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons - NEPM 2013 Fractions
- (SOIL) EP080: BTEXN
- (SOIL) EP080S: TPH(V)BTEX Surrogates
- (SOIL) EP075(SIM)B: Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- (SOIL) EP075(SIM)S: Phenolic Compound Surrogates
- (SOIL) EP075(SIM)T: PAH Surrogates



**Appendix E – Mudgee Local Aboriginal  
Land Council Clearance Letter**



Brian and Frances Munro  
PO Box 77  
Gulgong, NSW 2852

17/05/23

**RE: Clearance Letter for 148 Wyoming Road, Gulgong NSW – Lot 101 DP 1221461**

Dear Brian and Frances,

On behalf of the Mudgee LALC I would like to thank you for consulting with us regarding your proposed development at 148 Wyoming Road, Gulgong NSW – Lot 101 DP 1221461.

Following a review of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments previously conducted in the vicinity, the AHIMS Database and a walkover we can advise you that whilst there are Aboriginal sites recorded in the area no Aboriginal Cultural Heritage materials were identified as being potentially impacted by your development.

As such the Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council has no problem with the development proceeding.

If you have any queries or require any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Yours Sincerely,

Tony Lonsdale  
CEO  
Mudgee LALC

Mudgee Local Aboriginal Land Council  
PO Box 1098, Mudgee NSW 2850  
Ph: 0263723511 Mobile: 0419479512  
Email: mudgeelalc@bigpond.com  
ABN: 54 927 738 589



## **BIODIVERSITY CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES REPORT**

**LOT 101 DP 1221461, 148 WYOMING ROAD, GULGONG**

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, NSW

APRIL 2024

Report prepared by  
OzArk Environment & Heritage  
for Brian and Frances Munro

The OzArk logo features the word "OzArk" in a white, sans-serif font. The letter "O" is a white circle with a green leaf-like shape inside. The letter "A" is a white triangle with a yellow and orange flame-like shape inside. The background is a dark blue gradient.



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**DOCUMENT CONTROLS**

<b>Proponent</b>	Brian and Frances Munro		
<b>Purchase order number</b>			
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<b>Client's reviewing officer</b>			
<b>Client's representative managing this document</b>	<b>OzArk representative managing this document</b>		
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Enquiries would be addressed to OzArk Environment & Heritage			

### **Acknowledgement**

OzArk acknowledge the traditional custodians of the area on which this assessment took place and pay respect to their beliefs, cultural heritage and continuing connection with the land. We also acknowledge and pay respect to the post-contact experiences of Aboriginal people with attachment to the area and to the Elders, past and present, as the next generation of role models and vessels for memories, traditions, culture and hopes of local Aboriginal people.

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Brian and Frances Munro (the client and proponent), to complete a Biodiversity Constraints and Opportunities Report regarding the proposal to rezone an approximately 100-hectare (ha) area at 148 Wyoming Rd, northeast of Gulgong, NSW.

A preliminary ecological survey was carried out over a single day, the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2024. This survey focused on determining Plant Community Types (PCTs) and establishing whether any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) occur. Further, the site was assessed for its potential to support threatened and/or migratory species or populations listed under the BC and/or EPBC Act.

The field survey identified three PCTs:

- PCT 3405 – Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest,
- PCT 3786 – Western Hunter Scribbly Gum-Pine Woodland, and
- PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland.

PCT 3405 is associated with the following Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs):

- BC Act-listed EEC: Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions.
- EPBC Act-listed EEC: Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia.

Most (1.95 ha) of PCT 3405 in "Moderate" condition meets the criteria to be an example of the associated BC and EPBC Act-listed EECs, with the exception of a single paddock tree. This tree was excluded as it is not a Grey Box and does not occur in close proximity to any remnant Grey Box trees. The derived form of this community was excluded from consideration under these listings as the parent community that formerly occupied these areas could not be reliably determined.

PCT 3786 is not associated with any TECs.

PCT 4149 is associated with the following Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEECs):

- BC Act-listed CEEC: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions.

- EPBC Act-listed CEEC: White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

Parts of PCT 4149 fit the criteria for the BC Act-listed CEEC. Areas of PCT 4149 in "good," "derived," and "poor" condition (8.09 ha combined) meet the criteria to be example of the BC Act-listed CEEC. Areas of PCT 4149 in "good" condition (1.38 ha) additionally meet the criteria to be an example of the associated EPBC Act-listed CEEC. Where the parent community could not be reliably determined (4149\_DerivedPoor) or the canopy was not dominated or co-dominated by one or more of White Box, Yellow Box, and Blakely's Red Gum (4149\_Moderate, 4149\_GoodNotCEEC), zones were excluded from both listings.

According to desktop searches, a total of 163 threatened species or populations recognised as threatened or migratory under the BC Act and/or the EPBC Act, are known or predicted to occur within the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) subregions found within 10 km of the subject site. Furthermore, an EPBC Act Protected Matters Search identified no World Heritage Properties, four Wetlands of International Importance, two TECs, 40 threatened, and 10 migratory species that may possibly be present within the subject site. Of these, eighteen threatened fauna species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site. Only two threatened fauna species have been recorded within the 1.5 km study area: Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) and Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), both listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and Vulnerable and Endangered (respectively) under the EPBC Act. Four threatened flora species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site, while only one the Silky Swainson-pea (*Swainsona sericea*; Vulnerable BC Act) has been recorded within the 1.5 km study area. No threatened or migratory species or populations were detected during the field survey.

Three unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order watercourses occur within the subject site, one of which is mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map. No major perennial watercourses occur within the subject site or study area. In total, 17 minor non-perennial watercourses occur within the 1.5 km study area:

- 12 unnamed Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order,
- Three unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order,
- Copes Creek – Strahler 4<sup>th</sup> order, and
- Wyaldra Creek – Strahler 5<sup>th</sup> order.

No areas recognised as Key Fish Habitat (KFH) by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) – Fisheries, or Protected Riparian Land (PRL), as recognised by the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), occur within the subject site. Within the wider study area, Copes Creek, Wyaldra Creek, and an unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order minor watercourse contain KFH. Additionally, Copes Creek and Wyaldra Creek also contain PRL.

A section of the unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order watercourse which occurs approximately 230 m downstream of the subject site, contains the mapped distribution of the Endangered Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*).

The future subdivision would likely trigger entry into the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS) via the native vegetation clearing threshold trigger. Consequently, the proponent would be required to offset the impacts associated with the proposal and to prepare a Biodiversity Assessment Development Report (BDAR). Based on a preliminary assessment of the current indicative mapping, if the entire site were to be cleared that would generate a requirement to offset 239 ecosystem credits and 3,902 species credits. An ecosystem credit obligation can only be reduced by reducing the area of impact on native vegetation (i.e., excluding areas of high-quality native vegetation from development). A species credit obligation can be reduced by conducting targeted surveys for the relevant species credit species during the appropriate survey window or, in rare cases, by commissioning an expert report that states that the relevant species credit species is not present. It is expected that targeted surveys, conducted in the appropriate survey months, would eliminate most species credit species, and hence substantially reduce the offset obligation for this proposal.

Note that there is a large section of the site that would not generate an ecosystem credit obligation if developed, corresponding to the zones 3405\_Derived and 4149\_DerivedPoor. However, it retains the potential to serve as habitat for species credit species and consequently, in the absence of targeted surveys or expert reports confirming the absence of these species, would still generate an obligation to retire species credit species. If future development is confined to this area, and if a full suite of targeted surveys is conducted, it is likely that the development could proceed without attracting an offset obligation (provided no species credit species are found during targeted surveys).

This report covers the results of the ecological field survey and discusses potential impacts and opportunities to reduce impacts on biodiversity. This report is not a biodiversity assessment report as the impact footprint is not yet defined.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

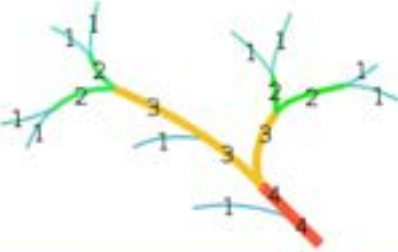
Term	Description
°C	Degrees Celsius
AOBV	Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value
ASL	Above Sea Level
BAM	Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020
BAR	Biodiversity Assessment Report
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
BC Act	NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
BOS	NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme
CAMBA	China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
CEEC	Critically Endangered Ecological Community
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
DPIE	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EEC	Endangered ecological community
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FM Act	NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994
GDEs	Groundwater dependent ecosystems
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
HTE	High Threat Exotic
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia. Each region is a land area made up of a group of interacting ecosystems repeated in similar form across the landscape.
JAMBA	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
KAR	Koala Assessment Report
KFH	Key Fish Habitat
KTP	Key Threatening Process
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
mm/cm/m/m <sup>2</sup> /km	Millimetre/centimetre/metre/square metre/kilometre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NPW Act	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PCT	Plant Community Type

OzArk Environment &amp; Heritage

Term	Description
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PW	Priority Weed
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
ROKAMBA	Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SIS	Species Impact Statement
TECs	Threatened Ecological Communities
TSPD	Threatened Species Profile Database
VIS	Vegetation information system
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
Areas of outstanding biodiversity	<p>An area of outstanding biodiversity value is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an area important at a State, national or global scale, and</li> <li>• an area that makes a significant contribution to the persistence of at least one of the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ multiple species or at least one threatened species or ecological community</li> <li>○ irreplaceable biological distinctiveness</li> <li>○ ecological processes or ecological integrity</li> <li>○ outstanding ecological value for education or scientific research.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The declaration of an area may relate, but is not limited, to protecting threatened species or ecological communities, connectivity, climate refuges and migratory species (BC Act).</p>
Cumulative impact	<p>The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Refer to Clause 228(2) of the EP&amp;A Regulation 2000 for cumulative impact assessment requirements.</p>
Direct impacts	<p>Are those that directly affect the habitat of species and ecological communities and of individuals using the study area. They include, but are not limited to, death through predation, trampling, poisoning of the animal/plant itself and the removal of suitable habitat (OEH 2018).</p>
Habitat	<p>The area occupied or used, including areas periodically or occasionally occupied or used, by any threatened species or ecological community and includes all the different aspects (both biotic and abiotic) used by species during the different stages of their life cycle (OEH 2018).</p>
Important population	<p>Is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery; this may include populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key source populations either for breeding or dispersal</li> <li>• populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or</li> <li>• populations that are near the limit of the species range (DE 2013).</li> </ul>
Indirect impact	<p>Occur when project-related activities affect species or ecological communities in a manner other than direct loss within the subject site. Indirect impacts may sterilise or reduce the habitability of adjacent or connected habitats. Indirect impacts can include loss of individuals through starvation, exposure, predation by domestic and/or feral animals, loss of breeding opportunities, loss of shade/shelter, reduction in viability of adjacent habitat due to edge effects, deleterious hydrological changes, increased soil salinity, erosion, inhibition of nitrogen fixation, weed invasion, noise, light spill, fertiliser drift, or increased human activity within or directly adjacent to sensitive habitat areas (OEH 2018).</p>
Invasive species	<p>Is an introduced species, including an introduced (translocated) native species, which out-competes native species for space and resources, or which is a predator of native species. Introducing an invasive species into an area may result in that species becoming established. An invasive species may harm listed threatened species or ecological communities by direct competition, modification of habitat or predation.</p>
Local occurrence (EEC)	<p>The ecological community present within the study area. However, the local occurrence may include adjacent areas if the ecological community on the study area forms part of a larger contiguous area of the ecological community and the movement of individuals and exchange of genetic material across the boundary of the study area can be clearly demonstrated.</p>
Local population (in regard to a threatened or migratory species)	<p>A local population of a threatened plant species comprises those individuals occurring in a defined area or a cluster of individuals extends into habitat adjoining and contiguous with the study area where the individuals could reasonably be expected to cross-pollinate.</p>

Term	Description
	A local population of fauna species comprises those individuals known or likely to occur in a defined area, as well as any individuals occurring in adjoining areas (contiguous or otherwise) that are known or likely to utilise habitats in the study area. The local population of migratory or nomadic fauna species comprises those individuals likely to occur in the study area from time to time (DECC 2007).
Low condition (vegetation)	Either: a) woody native vegetation with native over-storey percent foliage cover less than 50% of the lower value of the over-storey percent foliage cover benchmark for that vegetation type, and where either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less than 50% of ground cover vegetation is indigenous species, or</li> <li>greater than 90% of ground cover vegetation is cleared</li> </ul> or b) native grassland, wetland or herb field where either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less than 50% of ground cover vegetation is indigenous species, or</li> <li>more than 90% of ground cover vegetation is cleared.</li> </ul> Note: The percentages for the ground cover calculations must be made in a season when the proportion of native ground cover vegetated compared to non-native ground cover vegetation is likely to be at its maximum.
Moderate to good condition (vegetation)	If native vegetation is not in low condition (above), it is in moderate to good condition.
Mitigation	Action to reduce the severity of an impact.
Mitigation measure	Any measure that prevents, reduce or controls adverse environmental effects of a project.
NSW (Mitchell) landscape	Landscapes with relatively homogeneous geomorphology, soils and broad vegetation types, mapped at a scale of 1:250,000 (OEH 2018).
Proposal	Is considered to include 'all activities likely to be undertaken within the subject site to achieve the objective of the proposed development' (DECC 2007).
Risk of extinction	The likelihood that the local population will become extinct either in the short-term or in the long-term as a result of direct or indirect impacts on the viability of that population.
Significant impact	A 'significant impact' is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.
Strahler stream order	Strahler stream orders are used to define stream size based on a hierarchy of tributaries, based on the diagram below. 
Study area	Means the subject site and any additional areas which are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The study area should extend as far as is necessary to take all potential impacts into account (OEH 2018).
Study region	Is considered to 'include the lands that surround the subject site for a distance of 10 km' (DECC 2007). The study region has been used to search information sources to establish the landscape context of the subject site.
Subject site	Means the area directly affected by the proposal. The subject site includes the footprint of the proposal and any ancillary works, facilities, accesses or hazard reduction zones that support the construction or operation of the development or activity (OEH 2018).
Target species	A species that is the focus of a study or intended beneficiary of a conservation action or connectivity measure.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 OVERVIEW

OzArk Environment & Heritage (OzArk) has been engaged by Brian and Frances Munro (the client and proponent), to complete a Biodiversity Opportunities and Constraints report for the proposed rezoning of an approximately 100-hectare (ha) area at 148 Wyoming Rd, Gulgong (the proposal; Lot 101 DP1221461; **Figure 1-1** and **1-2**). It is understood that the proposal entails rezoning the relevant lot from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential and reducing the minimum lot size from 100 ha to 12 ha. Once rezoned, the land may be subdivided in future – subject to a future development application and approval. The proposal is situated within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA).

### 1.2 REPORT PURPOSE

A planning proposal has been lodged by the client with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (now NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water) under Department Reference Number PP-2023-235. The gateway determination, dated 14 December 2023, stated that a biodiversity assessment report must be undertaken prior to community consultation. Subsequent discussions between the client and Mid-Western Regional Council indicated that the biodiversity assessment should apply Stage 1 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020 (BAM), though as the impact footprint of any future subdivision is not yet known, a Biodiversity Assessment Report (BAR) or Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is not appropriate at this stage.

Therefore, this Biodiversity Constraints and Opportunities Report was completed to assist with understanding the biodiversity values of the site.

### 1.3 SUBJECT SITE, STUDY AREA AND SEARCH AREA

This report uses the following terms to describe and contextualise the development location:

**10 km search area** the area within a 10 km radius of the subject site. This 10 km buffer has been used to search information sources to establish the landscape context of the subject site (**Figure 1-1**).

**Study area** the area within a 1,500 m radius of the subject site. Native vegetation has been mapped within this 1,500 m buffer to provide some context regarding the connectivity and cover of native vegetation in the area affected by the proposal, and to inform the impact assessment of the proposal (**Figure 1-1**).

**Subject site** the footprint of the proposal and the area directly affected by the development activities (**Figure 1-1**; **Figure 1-2**).

The regional context of the proposal is explored in **Table 1-1** and depicted in **Figure 1-1**.

**Table 1-1. Regional context of the proposal.**

Criteria	Value
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Western Slopes (Subject Site)</li> <li>• Sydney Basin (Search Area)</li> </ul>
Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia Sub-region (IBRA Sub-Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inland Slopes (Subject Site)</li> <li>• Kerrabee (Search Area)</li> </ul>
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSW</li> </ul>
Local Government Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid-Western Regional Council</li> </ul>
Nearest town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gulgong (~7km South-west)</li> </ul>
Nearest park, state forest or reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cope State Forest</li> <li>• Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve</li> </ul>
Mitchell Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talbragar-Upper Macquarie Terrace Sand (Subject Site)</li> <li>• Cope Hills Granite (Subject Site)</li> <li>• Gulgong Ranges (Search Area)</li> <li>• Goulburn River Gorges (Search Area)</li> </ul>
Nearest waterway (Name, Type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various Unnamed 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Strahler order minor non perennial streams</li> <li>• Summer Hill Creek – Major Perennial</li> </ul>
Surrounding land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing Modified Pastures</li> <li>• Residual Native Cover</li> <li>• Transport and Communication</li> <li>• Cropping</li> <li>• River</li> <li>• Reservoir/Dam</li> <li>• Residential and farm infrastructure</li> <li>• Road or road reserve</li> </ul>
Surrounding land zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RU1 – primary production (Subject Site)</li> <li>• SP2 - Infrastructure</li> <li>• R5 – Large Lot residential</li> </ul>



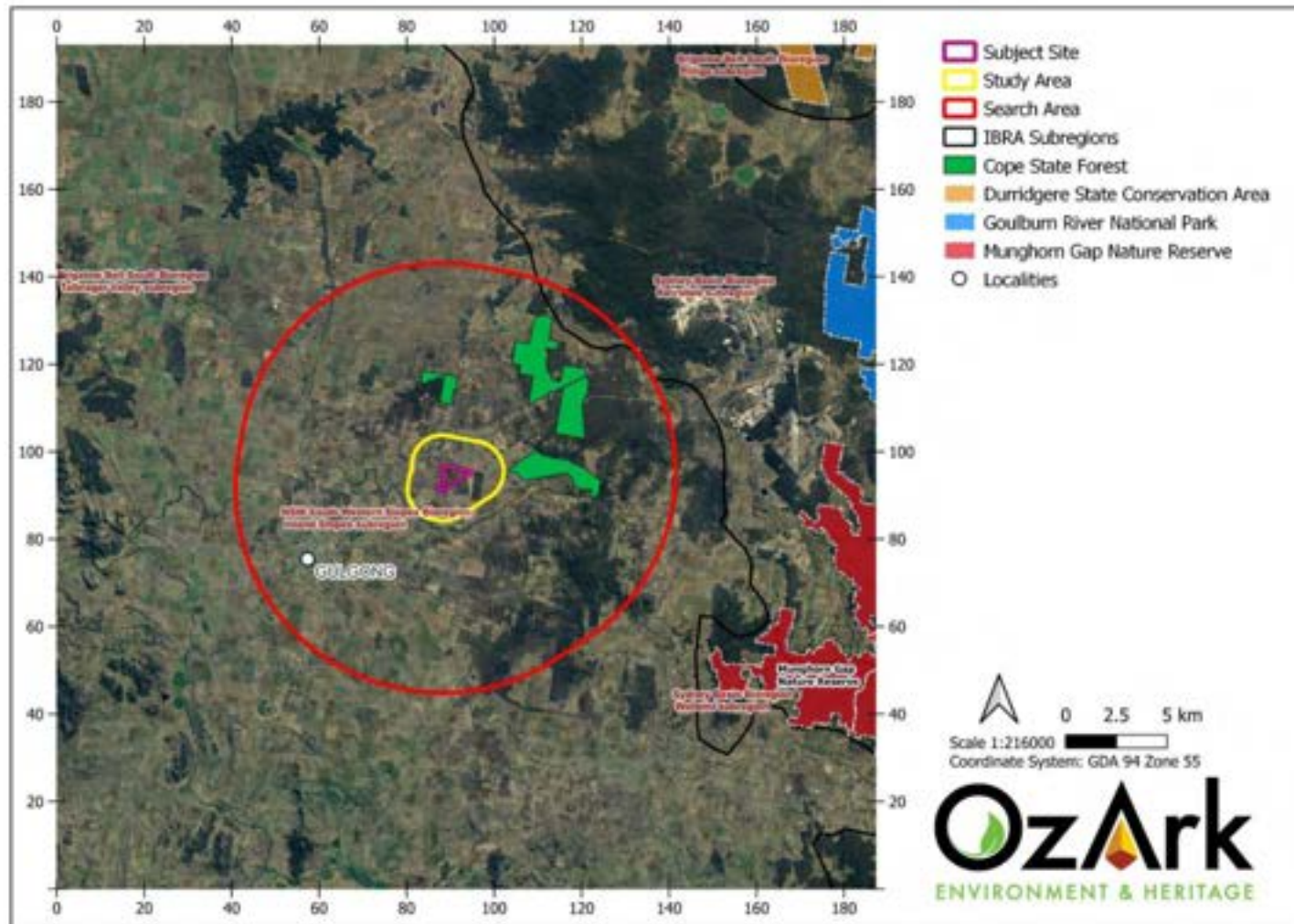


Figure 1-1. Regional context for the proposal.

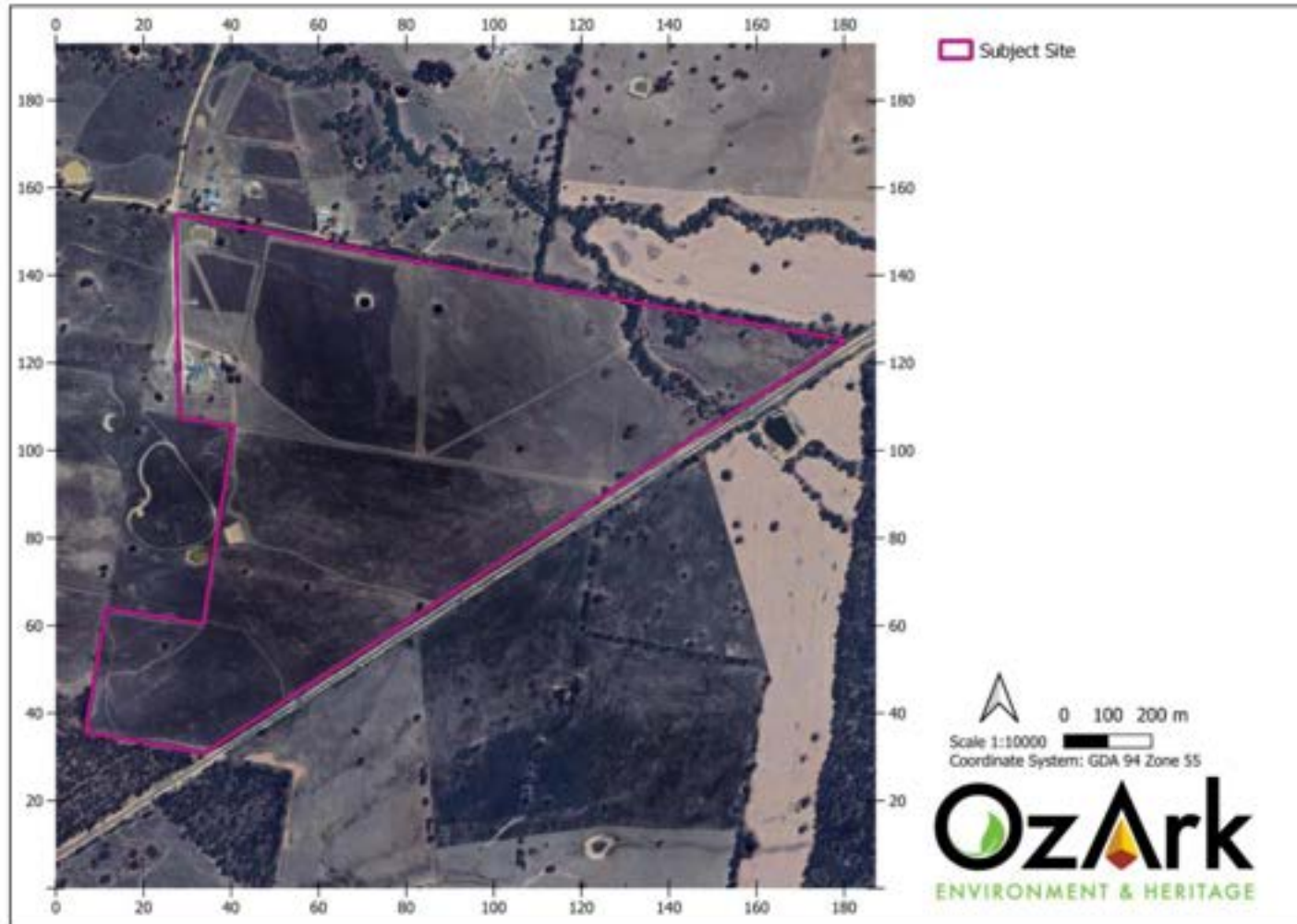


Figure 1-2. Subject site at 148 Wyoming Road.

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## 2 STATUTORY AND PLANNING CONTEXT

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### 2.1.1 *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*

Objects of the EPBC Act relevant to this project include:

- *to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; and*
- *to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources; and*
- *to promote the conservation of biodiversity; and*
- *to promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples.*

The Significant Impact Guidelines prepared under the EPBC Act are used to determine whether a proposed development or activity will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

There are nine MNES to which the EPBC Act applies, three of which would be relevant to the project, should it proceed to the development stage:

- 1) wetlands of international importance (also called 'Ramsar' wetlands)
- 2) nationally threatened species and ecological communities
- 3) migratory species, comprising those listed under the:
  - Bonn Convention
  - Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA)
  - China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)
  - Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)

At the development application phase of the project, MNES would be addressed in a BAR (where entry into the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme [BOS] is not triggered, see below) or a BDAR (where entry into the BOS is triggered, see below) and where a significant impact is expected to any of the above entities listed under the EPBC Act, the proposal would require referral of the matter to the Federal Minister for the Environment for further consideration or approval.

Matters which fall under this legislation are addressed in **Section 5.5** and **Appendix C**.

## 2.2 STATE LEGISLATION

### 2.2.1 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*

The EP&A Act sets out the laws under which planning in NSW takes place. Part 4 of the EP&A Act requires the proponent to examine and consider to the fullest extent possible all matters

affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity. Should this project proceed to the development application phase, it would require a BAR or BDAR to satisfy the requirements for biodiversity assessment under the EP&A Act.

### 2.2.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)*

The BC Act relates to the terrestrial environment and includes threatened species, ecological communities, key threatening processes and other protected animals and plants.

Section 7.3 of the BC Act contains a five-part test of significance for determining whether a proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats. This test of significance would be applied in a BAR or BDAR.

BC Act-listed communities are addressed in **Section 5.3**. BC Act-listed species are addressed in **Section 5.4** and **Appendix C**.

### 2.2.3 *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (BCR)*

Under the BC Act, the BOS applies to Part 4 developments when clearing thresholds identified in Part 7 of the BCR are exceeded (**Table 2-1; Table 2-2**) or when a significant impact to a threatened entity is identified.

Regarding the development component of this proposal, a BDAR would be required, if entry into the BOS is triggered. If the BOS is not triggered, a BAR would be required, and no offset costs would be generated. Entry into the BOS is triggered when one, or more, of the triggers outlined in **Table 2-1** are triggered. In this case, the proposal would trigger the clearing threshold if >1 ha of native vegetation were cleared (**Table 2-1; Table 2-2**) and/or if any of the land to be developed falls on the Biodiversity Values Map (**Table 2-1**) and/or if the proposal is considered likely to result in a significant impact to any threatened species, population, or community (**Table 2-1**).

**Table 2-1. Triggers for entering the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS).**

BOS Trigger	Triggered?
The proposal exceeds the clearing threshold for the relevant property.	Yes. The clearing threshold is 1 ha, based on the current land zoning ( <b>Table 2-2, Appendix A</b> ). The proposal is likely to exceed this clearing threshold.
The proposal will impact a mapped area of biodiversity value on the state-wide Biodiversity Values Map.	Yes, the subject site does contain land mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map ( <b>Appendix A</b> ), however, it is understood that this land would be excluded from the development footprint.
The proposal will result in a significant impact to one or more listed threatened entities.	Potentially. Tests of significance would be required within a future BAR or BDAR to establish whether a significant impact is likely.

**Table 2-2. Minimum lot size and allowable clearing threshold under the BAM 2020.**

Minimum Lot Size	Clearing Threshold
Less than 1 ha	0.25 ha or more
1 ha to less than 40 ha	0.50 ha or more
<b>40 ha to less than 1000 ha</b>	<b>1 ha or more</b>
1000 ha or more	2 ha or more

**2.2.4 Biosecurity Act 2015**

The Biosecurity Act aims to manage biosecurity risks from animal and plant pests and diseases, weeds and contaminants in NSW. The Biosecurity Act imposes a general biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, any biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised. The proponent is required to manage the presence of weeds in the subject site.

**2.2.5 Local Land Services Act 2013 (LLS Act)**

The objects of the LLS Act include 'to ensure the proper management of natural resources in the social, economic and environmental interests of the State, consistently with the principles of ecologically sustainable development' and 'to apply sound scientific knowledge to achieve a fully functioning and productive landscape'. The LLS Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation on rural land. The subject site is within the Central Tablelands LLS Region.

**2.2.6 Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FM Act)**

Section 201 of the FM Act states that a person must not carry out dredging work or reclamation work on water land except under the authority of a permit issued by the Minister.

According to Section 198A of the FM Act:

**dredging work** means—

- (a) any work that involves excavating water land, or
- (b) any work that involves moving material on water land or removing material from water land that is prescribed by the regulations as being dredging work to which this Division applies.

**reclamation work** means any work that involves—

- (a) using any material (such as sand, soil, silt, gravel, concrete, oyster shells, tyres, timber or rocks) to fill in or reclaim water land, or
- (b) depositing any such material on water land for the purpose of constructing anything over water land (such as a bridge), or
- (c) draining water from water land for the purpose of its reclamation.

**water land** means land submerged by water—

(a) whether permanently or intermittently, or

(b) whether forming an artificial or natural body of water,

and includes wetlands and any other land prescribed by the regulations as water land to which this Division applies.

Matters relevant to the FM Act and watercourses are covered in **Section 4.3**.

### **2.2.7 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021**

The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021* (SEPPBC 2021) consolidates, transfers and repeals provisions of 11 SEPPs, the following of which are relevant to the current assessment:

- Former SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) 2020
- Former SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021

These individual SEPPs are no longer current; however, their provisions are incorporated into the SEPPBC 2021. Through the principles contained in these amalgamated SEPPs, the SEPPBC 2021 aims to encourage the 'proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas to ensure a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of Koala population decline'.

The subject site is zoned RU1 and the Mid-Western Regional LGA is listed in Schedule 2 of the SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021; consequently, the provisions of Chapter 3 of the SEPP apply to the subject site.

Eight koala records occur within the 10 km search area.

Assessment of the subject land according to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the SEPP determined that the site does not constitute potential Koala habitat as tree species listed in Schedule 1 do not occur within the subject site. Therefore, no further consideration is required under Chapter 3 of the SEPP and a Koala Assessment Report would not be necessary.

### **2.2.8 Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan (2012)**

A Local Environmental Plan (LEP) is a legal document prepared by a Council and approved by the State Government for the regulation of land-use and development. LEPs guide planning decisions for local governments. The plan allows Council to regulate the ways in which all land both private and public may be used and protected through zoning and development controls.

(1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in Mid-Western Regional in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 3.20 of the Act.

(2) The particular aims of this Plan are as follows—

- (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts,
- (a) to promote growth and provide for a range of living opportunities throughout Mid-Western Regional,
- (b) to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of resources within Mid-Western Regional by protecting, enhancing and conserving—
  - (i) land of significance to agricultural production, and
  - (ii) soil, water, minerals and other natural resources, and
  - (iii) native plants and animals, and
  - (iv) places and buildings of heritage significance, and
  - (v) scenic values,
- (c) to provide a secure future for agriculture through the protection of agricultural land capability and by maximising opportunities for sustainable rural and primary production pursuits,
- (d) to foster a sustainable and vibrant economy that supports and celebrates the Mid-Western Regional's rural, natural and heritage attributes,
- (e) to protect the settings of Mudgee, Gulgong, Kandos and Rylstone by—
  - (i) managing the urban and rural interface, and
  - (ii) preserving land that has been identified for future long-term urban development, and
  - (iii) promoting urban and rural uses that minimise land use conflict and adverse impacts on amenity, and
  - (iv) conserving the significant visual elements that contribute to the character of the towns, such as elevated land and the rural character of the main entry corridors into the towns,
- (f) to match residential development opportunities with the availability of, and equity of access to, urban and community services and infrastructure,
- (g) to promote development that minimises the impact of salinity on infrastructure, buildings and the landscape.

Areas mapped within the LEP as containing high biodiversity values occur within the subject site (**Figure 2-1** and **Appendix A**).

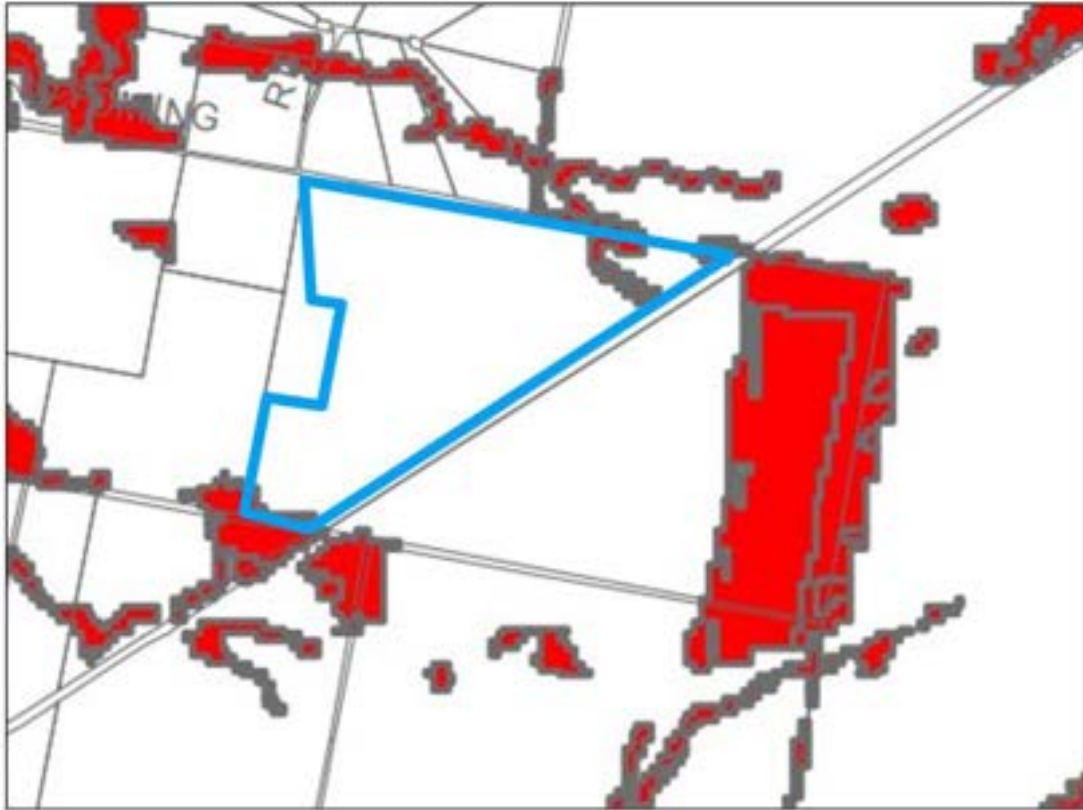


Figure 2-1. High biodiversity sensitivity (red) within the subject site (blue).



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### 3 METHODS

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The ecological investigation was carried out in three stages:

1. An investigation and review of the relevant ecological databases to identify threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed in the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* that have the potential to occur in the study area.
2. A field survey of the subject site for the purposes of:
  - Collating lists of present plant species; with these assisting in the identification of the site's vegetation communities.
  - Determining the likelihood of presence of threatened fauna or flora species.
  - Identifying and documenting the nature and extent of any threatened ecological communities.
3. The preparation of a written biodiversity constraints and opportunities report that applies Stage 1 of the BAM and describes the existing environment and indicates the likelihood of presence of any threatened species, populations, and ecological communities.

#### 3.1 PERSONNEL

OzArk operates under NSW Scientific Research License 101908, and NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Accreditation of a corporation as an animal research establishment Ref No. AW2022/012.

The field survey was conducted by Senior Ecologist Dr David Orchard, over a single day: 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2024. Reporting components were completed by Ecologists Paris Hughes and Lucca Brozler, with quality control provided by Dr Crystal Graham. Key details of personnel are provided in **Table 3-1**.

**Table 3-1. Summary of OzArk personnel qualifications.**

Name	Position	CV Details
Dr David Orchard	Ecologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAM-accredited Assessor #BAAS21028</li> <li>Doctor of Philosophy (Agriculture) – Charles Sturt University</li> <li>Graduate Diploma in Science (Botany) – University of New England</li> <li>Bachelor of Arts (Honours)– Australia National University</li> <li>First Aid Training</li> <li>WH&amp;S Induction Training for Construction Work</li> <li>Rail Industry Worker Card</li> </ul>
Paris Hughes	Ecologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honours in Animal Behaviour – Flinders University</li> <li>Bachelor of Science (Biodiversity and Conservation) – Flinders University</li> <li>First Aid Training</li> <li>WH&amp;S Induction Training for Construction Work</li> <li>Worker at Heights</li> <li>Worker in Confined Spaces</li> </ul>
Lucca Brozler	Ecologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masters in Conservation Biology – The University of Queensland</li> <li>Bachelor of Biological Science – The University of Queensland</li> <li>WH&amp;S Induction Training for Construction Work</li> </ul>
Dr Crystal Graham	Senior Ecologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAM-accredited Assessor #BAAS22024</li> <li>Postdoctoral Fellow – Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute</li> <li>Doctor of Philosophy (Biology) – University of Sydney</li> <li>Honours in Biology – University of Sydney</li> <li>Bachelor of Advanced Science – University of Sydney</li> <li>4WD Training</li> <li>First Aid Training</li> <li>WH&amp;S Induction Training for Construction Work</li> <li>Worker at Heights Training</li> </ul>

### 3.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Database search results were used to assist in identifying distributions, suitability of habitats, and known records of threatened species to increase the effectiveness of field investigations. Information sources reviewed included:

- NSW Government Web Map Service (WMS) layers for NSW Imagery (compiled imagery, NSW Property, NSW Base Map and NSW Topographic Map) (<https://www.spatial.nsw.gov.au/>).
- EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (<https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>)
- NSW State Vegetation Type Map C1.1.M1.1 (<https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-state-vegetation-type-map>)
- NSW DPI threatened fish indicative distribution maps ([www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/species-protection/threatened-species-distributions-in-nsw/freshwater-threatened-species-distribution-maps](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/species-protection/threatened-species-distributions-in-nsw/freshwater-threatened-species-distribution-maps))
- NSW BioNet Wildlife Atlas Vegetation classification (<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research/Visclassification.htm>)

- NSW BioNet Threatened Biodiversity Data Collection ([www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/](http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/))
- NSW BioNet Atlas ([www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/](http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/))
- Register of Declared Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value ([www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/about-threatened-species/critical-habitats](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/about-threatened-species/critical-habitats))
- PlantNET, NSW Flora Online ([www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/](http://www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/))
- NSW Department of Planning and Environment *Biodiversity Values Map* (<https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BOSETMap>)
- Vulnerable Lands – Steep or Highly Erodible, Protected Riparian and Special Category land Mapping (<https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/vulnerable-land-protected-riparian73a9e>)
- Acid Sulphate Soils Risk mapping (<https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/acid-sulfate-soils-risk0196c>)
- Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia (DIWA) (<https://www.environment.gov.au/water/wetlands/australian-wetlands-database/directory-important-wetlands>)
- NSW wetlands mapping (<https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-wetlands047c7>)

These searches indicated key species for field survey efforts and targeted searches. The results of the database searches are provided in **Appendix A**. A series of other background searches were performed (**Table 3-2**).

**Table 3-2. Presence and/or proximity of environmental considerations.**

Environmental Considerations	In the Subject Site?
Land identified on the Biodiversity Values Map under the NSW <i>BC Act 2016</i>	Yes ( <b>Appendix A</b> )
Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value (AOBV) under the NSW <i>BC Act 2016</i>	No
Critical habitat nationally?	No
An area reserved or dedicated under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> ?	No
Is the proposal located within land reserved or dedicated within the meaning of the <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i> for preservation of other environmental protection purposes?	No
A World Heritage Area?	No
Environmental Protection Zones in environmental planning instruments?	No
Lands protected under <i>SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021</i>	Yes ( <b>Section 2.2.7</b> )
Land identified as wilderness under the <i>Wilderness Act 1987</i> or declared as wilderness under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> ?	No
Aquatic reserves dedicated under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> ?	No
Aquatic Threatened Ecological Community?	No
Wetland areas dedicated under the <i>Ramsar Wetlands Convention</i> ?	No

Environmental Considerations	In the Subject Site?
Land subject to a conservation agreement under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> ?	No
Land identified as State Forest under the <i>Forestry Act 1916</i> ?	No
Acid sulphate area?	No
Protected riparian habitat?	No ( <b>Section 4.3</b> )
Mapped Key Fish Habitat?	No ( <b>Section 4.3</b> )

### 3.3 FIELD SURVEY

The objectives of the field survey were to:

- Identify native species and identify and map the vegetation communities present.
- Conduct BAM plots.
- Describe the quality and value of the vegetation and the flora and fauna that inhabit the subject site.
- Determine the likelihood of presence of species, populations, or ecological communities listed as threatened under the BC Act or EPBC Act.

#### 3.3.1 Vegetation surveys

Botanical surveys were conducted within, and up to 10 m beyond, the subject site. When surveying this area, the 'Random Meander Method' (Cropper 1993) was employed. This method involves conducting foot traverses through those sites that require investigation, during which time notes are made on the structure and floristic composition of the native vegetation present. The 'Random Meander Method' is employed until no new species have been recorded for at least 30 minutes. Plant identification followed nomenclature in the Royal Botanic Gardens PlantNet online database (Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, 2024).

Vegetation communities were compared to the online NSW Master Plant Community Type Classification (DPE, 2023d), which is the current state-wide vegetation classification system for Plant Community Types (PCT). This classification system is used for vegetation mapping, development assessment and site planning purposes. It describes over 1,500 PCTs across the state, and groups the vegetation communities into vegetation Class and Formation / Sub-formation as per Keith (2004).

In this study PCTs were identified on the basis of the following inputs:

- NSW State Vegetation Map C1.1.M1.1 (DPE 2022d), which provides predictive mapping of PCTs in and around the subject land. This mapping is indicative only. It is not necessarily accurate at a fine scale for the purposes of the current study.

- Professional ecological knowledge about locally occurring vegetation types and landscape, soil, and topographic patterns, including transitions from one community to another and potential for intergrades between plant communities.
- Field survey results confirming the flora species present, vegetation structure, landscape position and soil type at the subject site and the extent and condition of native vegetation.
- The BioNet Vegetation Classification database was used to identify the candidate vegetation communities likely to be present based on the site conditions (flora species present, vegetation structure, bioregion, and landscape position and soil type) and the relevant published PCT descriptions.

If any of the PCTs were identified as having potential to be part of a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), the relevant identification guidelines (NSW Scientific Committee listing criteria and Commonwealth identification guides) were consulted to determine the status of the vegetation community present on the subject site. These guidelines provide the identification criteria used to positively identify the community as being part of the TEC. The criteria include location, species present, overstorey species, weed cover, number and type of native species including whether certain 'important' native species are present.

#### **3.3.1.1 BAM Plot Methodology**

Plots were surveyed according to the BAM (2020) as follows:

- The survey plots consisted of nested 20 m × 50 m and 20 m × 20 m plots
- Species composition and structure (species and percent cover) data collected from within 20 m × 20 m plot
- Vegetation function data (size and number of trees, presence of hollow-bearing trees and woody debris) collected from within 20 m × 50 m plot
- Percent of litter cover data collected within five 1 m × 1 m squares positioned at 5 m, 15 m, 25 m, 35 m and 45 m points of the 50 m plot
- The plots were positioned within the subject land and their GPS locations were recorded (GDA 94 / MGA Zone 55).

The remainder of the subject land was traversed by foot or by vehicle to confirm the nature of vegetation (i.e. native or non-native) and search for habitat features such as hollow bearing trees, rock outcrops, and nests.

### 3.3.2 Incidental Fauna Surveys

The subject site was incidentally searched for fauna use while undertaking floristic and habitat surveys. Habitat trees (i.e., hollow-bearing trees or trees containing nests) were GPS tagged, and the size, number of hollows and/or type of nest recorded for each tree where present. Potential habitat (e.g., rocks, logs, loose bark, and coarse woody debris) was examined for cryptic species. Areas of suitable substrate were searched for animal tracks and burrows. Secondary evidence of fauna presence on the subject site (e.g., scats, feathers, and sloughed skin) was also recorded.

Considering the scope of the current constraints and opportunities report, combined with the size of the subject site, no targeted surveys such as live trapping, nocturnal searches, aquatic surveys, deployment of bat echolocation detectors and so forth, were carried out.

### 3.4 LIMITATIONS

As this study is predicated on the data available at the time of the study, in addition to the environmental conditions, season, and time constraints imposed for the field survey, it has some limitations. These include:

- The field survey being completed over a single day in summer (7<sup>th</sup> of March 2024). This duration may not have been conducive to surveying all species and thus the fauna and flora list should not be considered wholly representative of the diversity of species at the site. Non-detection should therefore not be treated as absence.
- No targeted surveys for fauna were completed (e.g., no fauna trapping, aquatic and frog surveys, nocturnal spotlighting, and microbat ultrasonic call capture).

## 4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### 4.1 BIOREGION

The subject site falls within the Inland Slopes subregion of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion (Figure 1-1), as per the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). The wider 10 km search area also overlaps the Kerrabee subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion (Figure 1-1; Thackway & Cresswell, 1995). A formal description for the Inland Slopes and Kerrabee subregions entailing its geology, landforms, soil types and vegetation is provided in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2, respectively.

**Table 4-1. Description of the Inland Slopes subregion.**

<b>Bioregion</b>	<b>NSW South Western Slopes</b>
<b>Geology</b>	Ordovician to Devonian folded and faulted sedimentary sequences with inter-bedded volcanic rocks and large areas of intrusive granites, with larger areas of Tertiary and Quaternary alluvium than the.
<b>Landforms</b>	The Southwestern Slopes Bioregion is a large area of foothills and ranges comprising the western fall of the Great Dividing Range to the edge of the Riverina Bioregion. A very wide range of rock types is found across the bioregion, which is also affected by topographic and rainfall gradients that decrease toward the west. These physical differences have an impact on the nature of the soils and vegetation found across the bioregion.
<b>Soils</b>	The overall pattern of soils in these landscapes is one where shallow, stony soils are found on the tops of ridges and hills. Moving downslope, texture contrast soils are the norm with subsoils derived from the underlying weathered rock and the topsoils being an homogenised surface mantle of coarser material derived from all parts of the slope.
<b>Vegetation</b>	In the higher rainfall eastern hill country, woodlands and open woodlands of white box ( <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ) are dominant. To the west and north these give way to vegetation communities dominated by grey box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) and white cypress pine ( <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ).

**Table 4-2. Description of the Kerrabee subregion.**

<b>Bioregion</b>	<b>Sydney Basin</b>
<b>Geology</b>	Triassic Narrabeen Group quartz and lithic sandstones and shales. Singleton coal measures exposed in valley floors. Numerous volcanic necks of Jurassic age and small areas of ridge top Tertiary basalt flows. Quaternary sandy alluvium in main valleys.
<b>Landforms</b>	Sandstone plateau with cliffed edges into wide valleys with sandy alluvial fill. Volcanic necks form circular depressions or low domes depending on relative erodibility of adjacent rock types.
<b>Soils</b>	Shallow sandy profiles, bare rock outcrop on plateau. Sandy texture contrast soils on slopes, harsh texture contrast soils on coal measures, deep sands and loams in alluvium. Basalts have red brown structured loams and clay loams, often buried by slope debris where the volcanic necks form depressions.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Yellow bloodwood, broad-leaved ironbark, rough-barked apple, grey gum with scribbly gum and shrubs and patches of dry heath on plateau. Rough-barked apple, forest red gum, grey box, white box, yellow box, fuzzy box, with Qld blue grass and three-awned spear grass in valleys. River oak on the main streams. Volcanic necks and domes always support distinctive local vegetation, usually a box with grassy understorey.

## 4.2 NSW (MITCHELL) LANDSCAPES

The landscapes of NSW were mapped in 2002 to provide a framework for reporting and for determining over-cleared landscapes and are known as NSW (or Mitchell) landscapes (Mitchell, 2002). These landscapes broadly describe areas of similar topography, geology, soils, and vegetation. The subject site occurs within the **Talbragar - Upper Macquarie Terrace Sands and Gravels (Figure 4-1)**. Furthermore, the **Cope Hills Granite** occurs within the wider study area.

### Talbragar - Upper Macquarie Terrace Sands and Gravels

Sandy Quaternary alluvial sediments on the floodplains and terraces of the Talbragar River, general elevation 350 to 500m, local relief 30 to 40m. Red-brown and red-yellow earthy sands with some yellow texture-contrast soils on the valley margins. River red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) along the channels, yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) with white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) on the plain.

Clearing Status – Over-Cleared, 93% of this landscape has been cleared.

### Cope Hills Granite

Undulating and rolling hills on Carboniferous granite and granodiorite, general elevation 500 to 740m, local relief 150m. Gritty gradational red earth and red texture-contrast soils. Forest of yellow box, Blakely's red gum, red stringybark, apple box, mountain gum and black cypress pine.

Clearing Status – Over-Cleared, 85% of this landscape has been cleared.



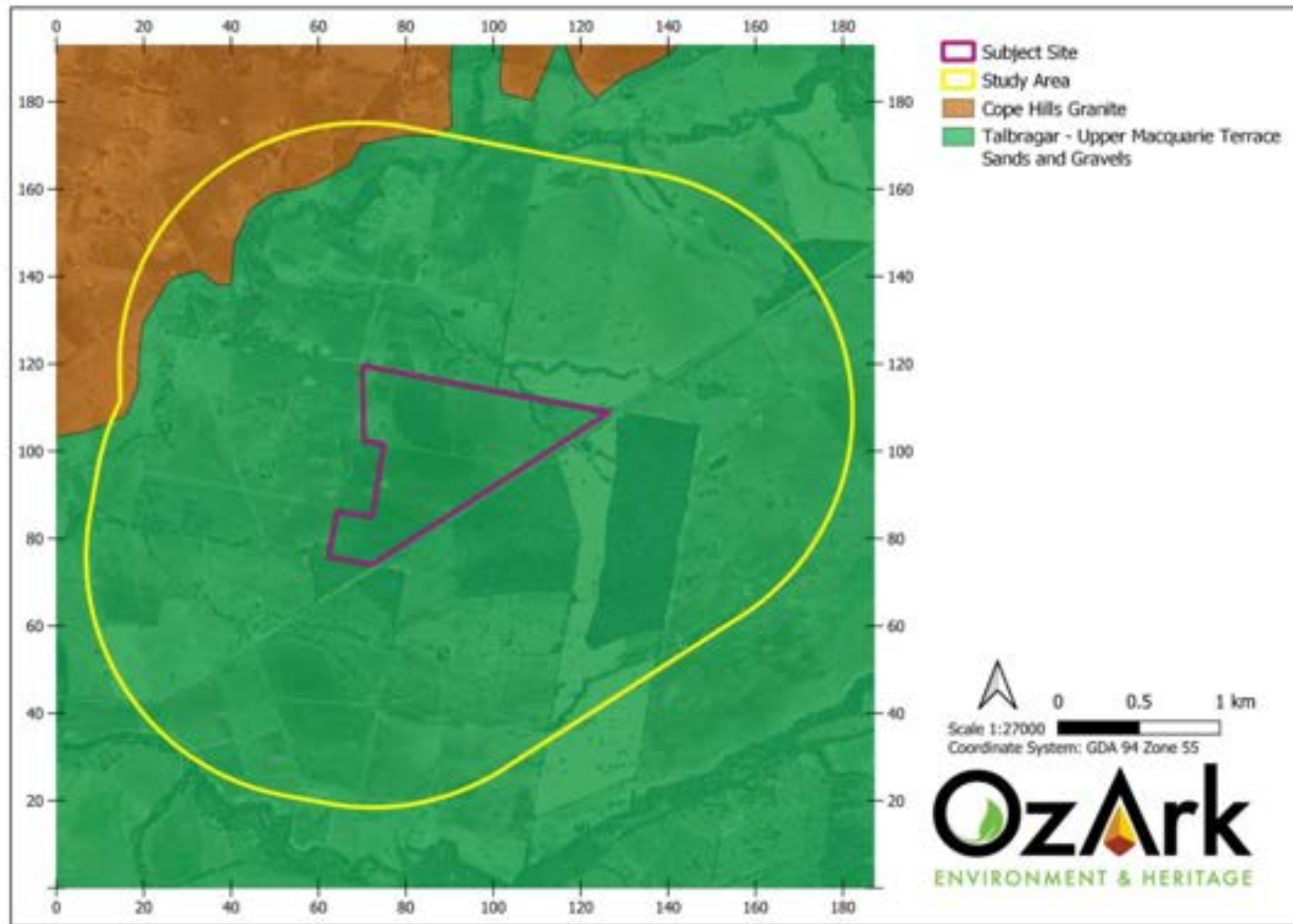


Figure 4-1. NSW landscapes within the Study area.

### 4.3 WATERCOURSES

Three unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order watercourses occur within the subject site (**Figure 4-2**). No major perennial watercourses occur within the subject site or study area. In total, 17 minor non-perennial watercourses occur within the study area:

- 12 unnamed Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order,
- Three unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order,
- Copes Creek – Strahler 4<sup>th</sup> order, and
- Wyaldra Creek – Strahler 5<sup>th</sup> order.

No areas recognised as Key Fish Habitat (KFH) by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) – Fisheries, or Protected Riparian Land (PRL), as recognised by the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), occur within the subject site (**Figure 4-2**). Within the wider study area, Copes Creek, Wyaldra Creek, and an unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order minor watercourse contain KFH. Additionally, Copes Creek and Wyaldra Creek also contain PRL.

A section of the unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order watercourse which occurs approximately 230 m downstream of the subject site, contains the mapped distribution of the Endangered Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*).

The Lowland Darling River Aquatic Ecological Community is an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) that is mapped along the entirety of the Darling River and its tributaries within NSW. This community includes all native fish and aquatic invertebrates within all natural creeks, rivers, streams and associated lagoons, billabongs, lakes, anabranches, flow diversions to anabranches and floodplains of the Darling River within NSW. The subject site is narrowly outside of the boundaries of this EEC.

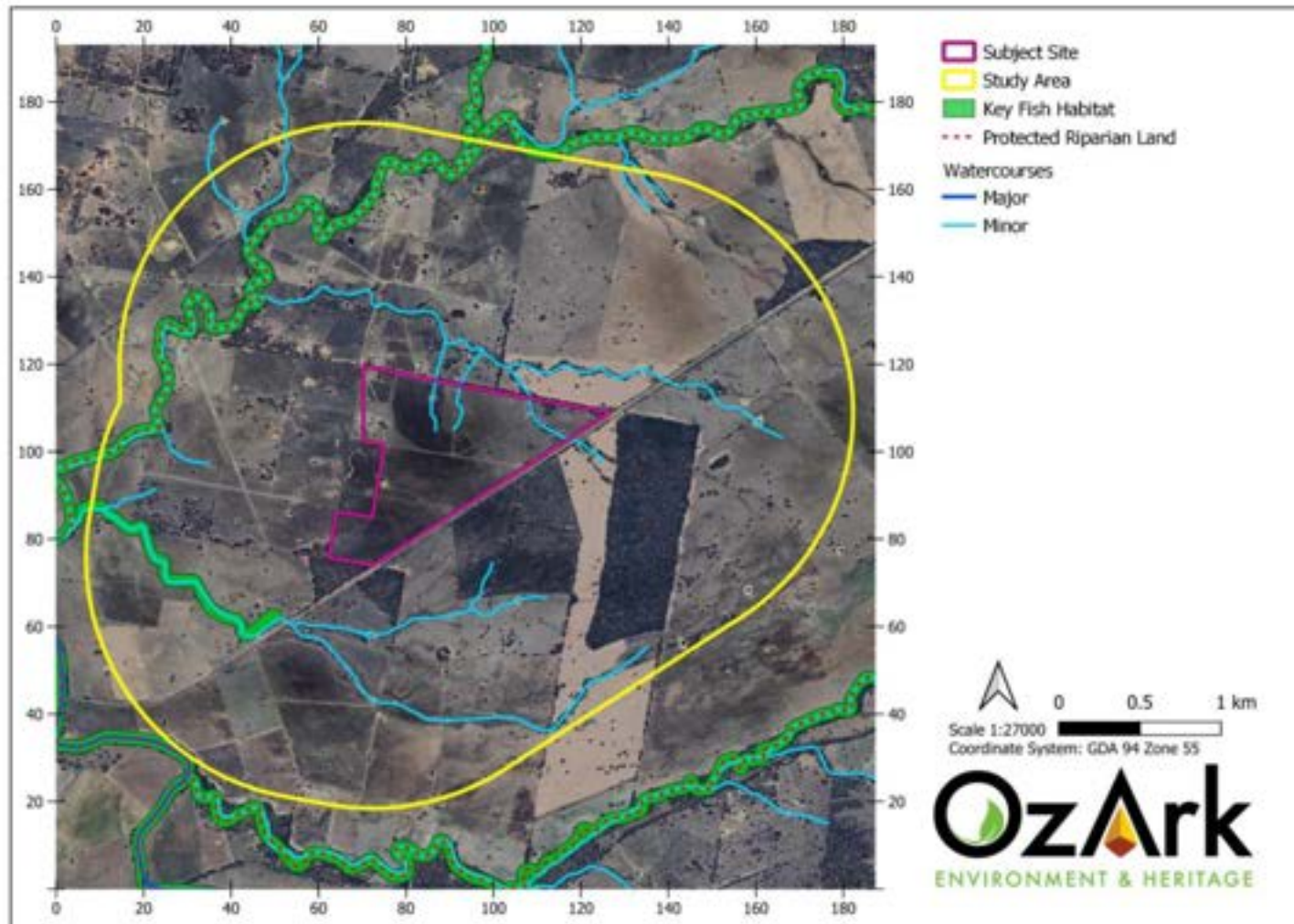


Figure 4-2. Watercourses, Key Fish Habitat, and Protected Riparian Land within the Study area.

#### 4.4 GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEMS

Groundwater plays an important ecological role in directly and indirectly supporting terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Groundwater sustains terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems by supporting vegetation and providing discharge to channels, lacustrine and palustrine wetlands, and both the estuarine and marine environment.

The Bureau of Meteorology Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) identifies areas with a moderate and low potential for terrestrial GDE interaction within the northeastern section of the subject site (**Figure 4-3**). However, no areas with potential for aquatic GDE interaction are identified within the subject site.

Within the wider study area, a large area with a low potential for terrestrial GDE interaction occurs within the eastern half. Smaller areas with a moderate and high potential for terrestrial GDE interaction occur scattered throughout the study area, strongly associated with the watercourses within the region. Furthermore, an area with a moderate potential for aquatic GDE interaction occurs along Wyaldra Creek and Copes Creek.

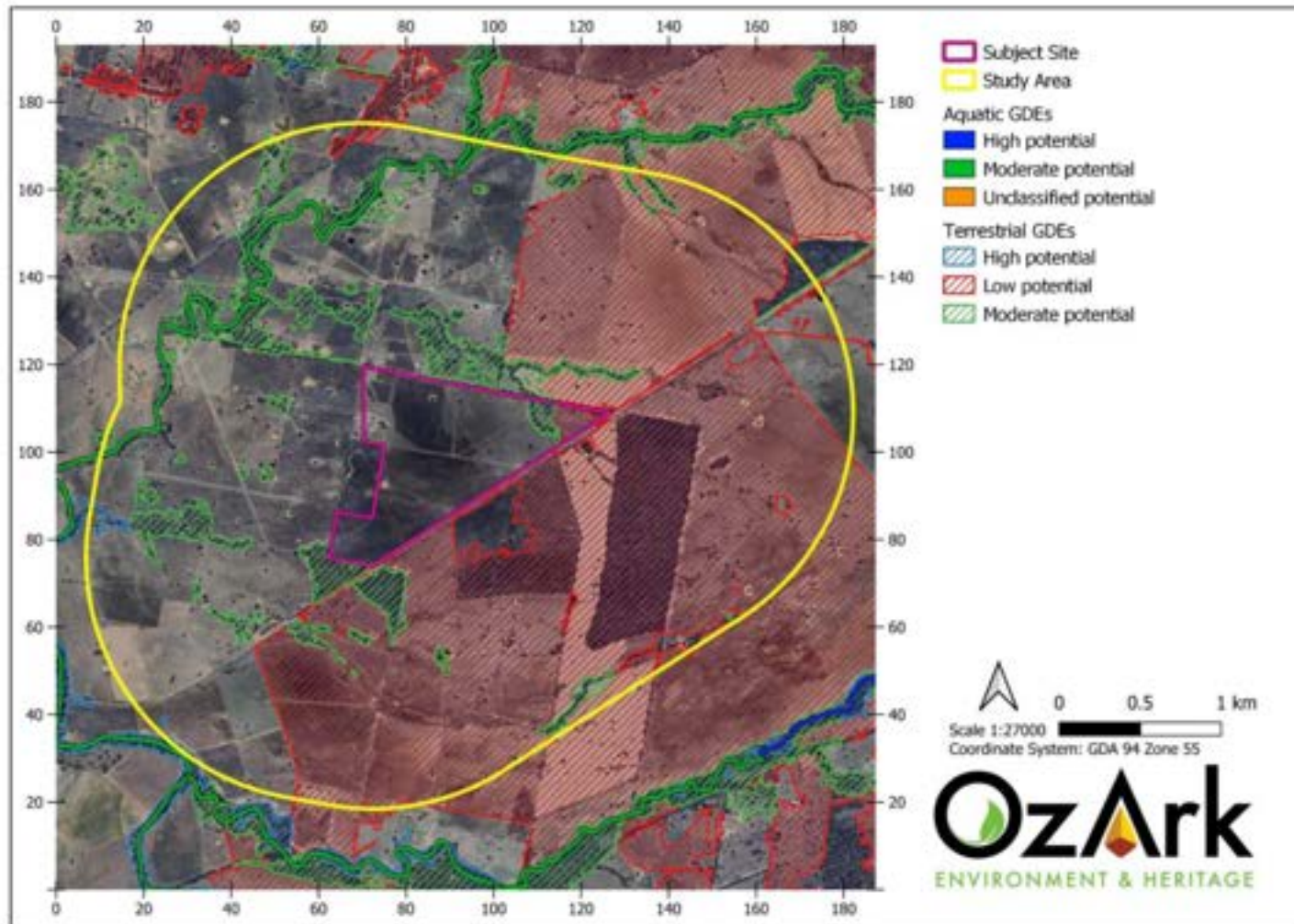


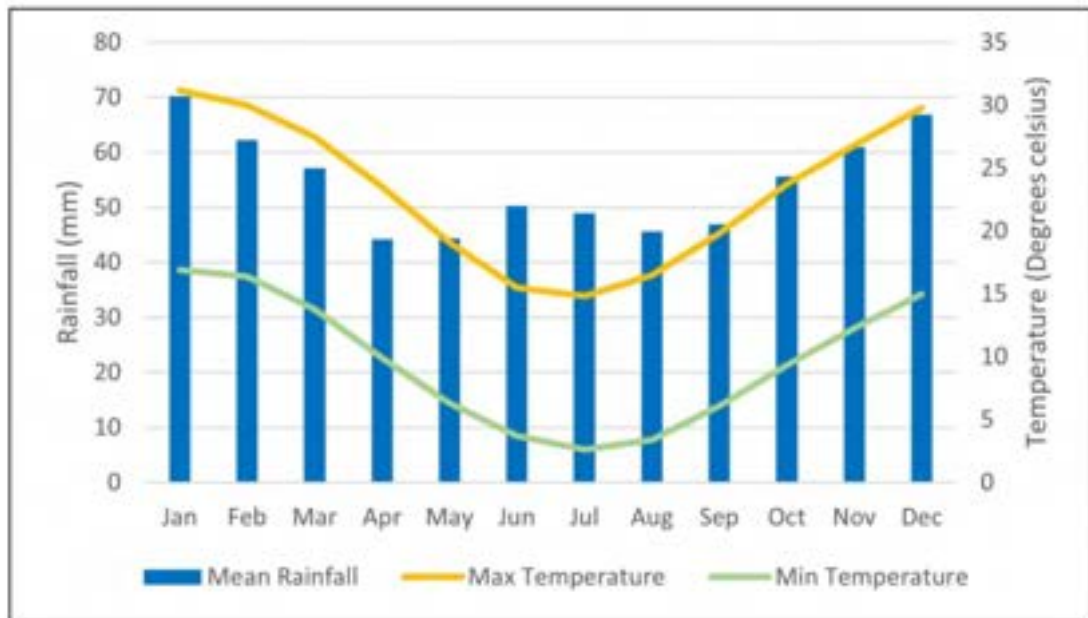
Figure 4-3. Groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs) within the study area.

**4.5 CLIMATE**

The nearest weather station is at the Gulgong post office (062013). This weather station is located approximately 7.3 km from the subject site. Rainfall and temperatures have been monitored at this station since 1881 and 1970, respectively (**Figure 4-4**).

The area experiences hot summers, with the highest average maximum temperature of 31.2°C experienced in January. Temperatures in winter are cool to cold with the coldest temperatures being recorded in July, having an average maximum of 14.8 °C.

The average annual rainfall at this station is 653.3 mm. Most of the rainfall falls in the summer months. January records the highest average rainfall of 70.2 mm, followed by August (66.9 mm). The lowest monthly rainfall occurs in April (44.2 mm), followed by May (44.3 mm).



**Figure 4-4. Climate Data for the Gulgong post office weather station, showing minimum and maximum temperatures and average monthly rainfall.**

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 ECOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITE

The site consists of farmland, primarily used for grazing native pastures with a small number of native vegetation remnants. These remnants are concentrated in the northeast of the site and consist of communities dominated variously by Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*), and Inland Scribbly Gum (*E. rossii*), together with minor occurrences of Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*) and Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E. crebra*). These communities occur on the banks of a minor watercourse and in areas to the east of the watercourse that are less subject to disturbance.

The southwest of the site contains an area of dense eucalypt regrowth, apparently seeded from a mixed Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*)-ironbark woodland on the adjacent lot. While many seedlings are too immature for certain identification, Grey Box appears to dominate in these areas and in the native remnant flanking this regrowth zone in the paddock to the west. Ironbark species increase in the vegetation to the south of the site.

Much of the site consists of derived native grassland dominated by Slender Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus creber*), with a small number of native and non-native graminoids and forbs. Remnant paddock trees are scarce across much of the site and the parent community of the derived native grassland is often unclear. Regrowth of canopy species occurs around the margins of this grassland in some locations.

Minor watercourses (dry at the time of survey) and farm dams provide limited aquatic habitat on the site. Minor occurrences of wetland vegetation (e.g. rushes, *Juncus* spp.) were noted in depressions prone to occasional waterlogging. These areas are likely to be of limited habitat value to wetland fauna.

No significant rocky habitat was noted.

In total, three stick nests and nine hollow bearing trees were recorded within the subject site. The hollow-bearing trees that were recorded contained at least nine small (<20 cm diameter) and three large hollows (>20 cm diameter). The locations of habitat trees are shown in **Figure 5-1**.

### 5.2 NATIVE VEGETATION (PLANT COMMUNITY TYPES)

The field survey identified three PCTs:

- PCT 3405 – Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest,
- PCT 3786 – Western Hunter Scribbly Gum-Pine Woodland, and
- PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland.

The extent of each PCT ground-truthed within the subject site is shown in **Table 5-1** and mapped in **Figure 5-1**.

**Table 5-1. Plant Community Types recorded within the subject site.**

Plant Community Type (PCT)	Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)	Total Area (ha)
PCT 3405 – Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest – Derived	Does not fit criteria.	1.99
PCT 3405 – Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest – Moderate	BC Act, Endangered: Inland Grey Box Woodland (Partly, 1.95 ha). EPBC Act, Endangered: Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands (Partly, 1.95 ha).	1.99
PCT 3786 – Western Hunter Scribbly Gum-Pine Woodland – Good	None associated.	1.32
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Derived Poor	Does not fit criteria.	80.31
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Derived	BC Act, Critically Endangered: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum	4.98
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Poor	BC Act, Critically Endangered: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum	1.73
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Moderate	Does not fit criteria.	0.36
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Good	BC Act, Critically Endangered: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum EPBC Act, Critically Endangered: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum	1.38
PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland – Good Not CEEC	Does not fit criteria.	0.22
<b>Total native vegetation</b>		<b>94.28</b>
<b>Non-native</b>		<b>2.93</b>
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>97.21</b>

A list of all flora species encountered is available in **Appendix B** and representative photos of the PCTs are provided in **Appendix D**.



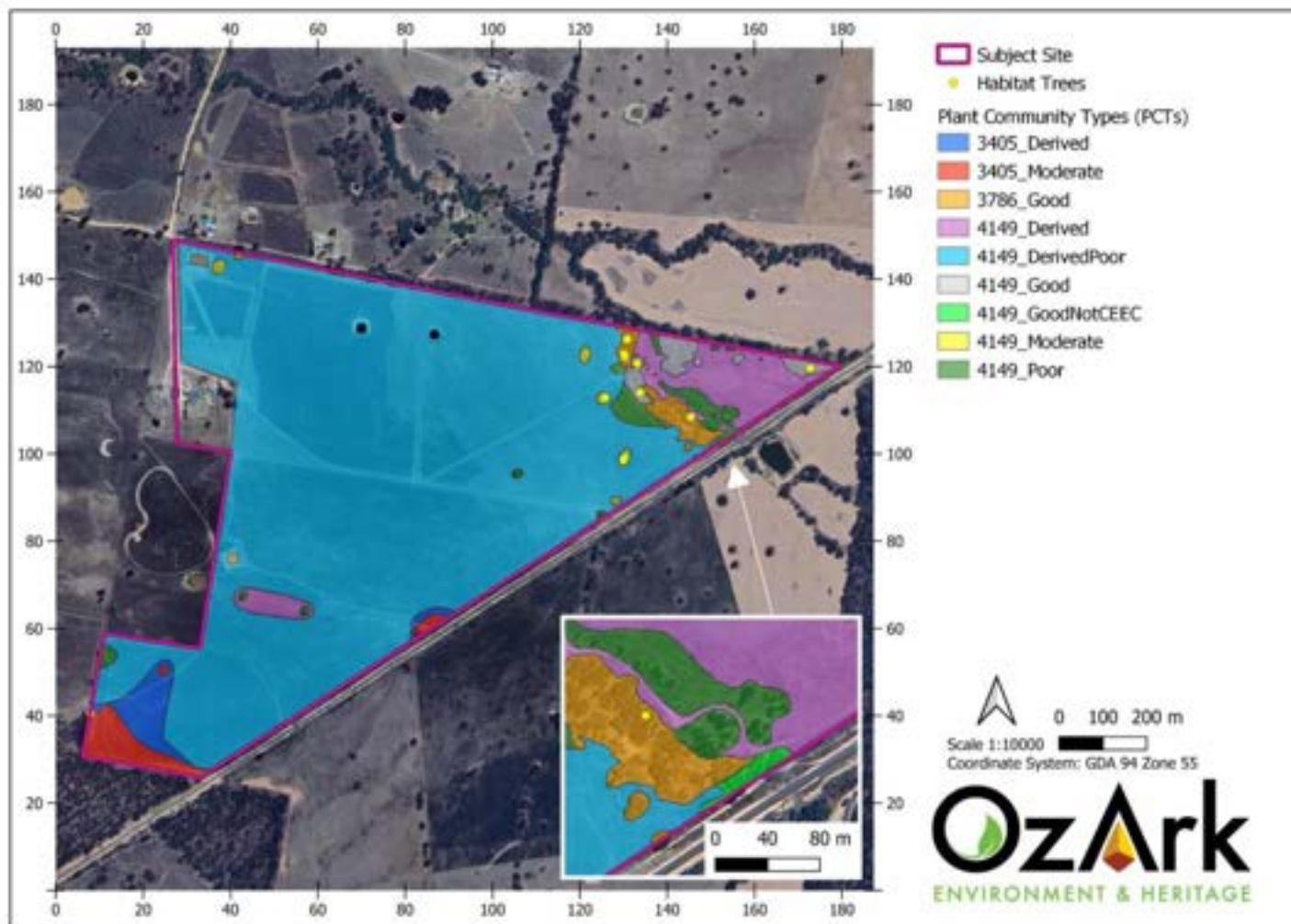


Figure 5-1. Location of confirmed PCTs and habitat features within the subject site.

### 5.3 THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES (TECs)

Vegetation within the subject site was assessed against the conditional criteria for each BC Act- or EPBC Act-listed TEC known, or predicted, to occur within the relevant IBRA Subregions.

PCT 3405 is associated with the following Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs):

- BC Act-listed EEC: Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions.
- EPBC Act-listed EEC: Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia.

Most (1.95 ha) of PCT 3405 in "Moderate" condition meets the criteria to be an example of the associated BC and EPBC Act-listed EECs, with the exception of a single paddock tree. The BC Act listing applies to all woodland communities in the relevant subregions in which the dominant canopy species is Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), as in the present case. The EPBC Act listing imposes more stringent conditions; however, zone 3405\_Moderate still meets these conditions by virtue of the following:

- There is evidence in the form of extensive regrowth to suggest that Grey Box was once common in the patch,
- There are at least 12 perennial native species in the mid and ground layers of the patch,
- At least 50% of total plant cover in the ground layer is made up of perennial native species.

This assessment is demonstrated in **Figure 5-2**.

The single paddock tree was excluded as it is not a Grey Box and does not occur in close proximity to any remnant Grey Box trees. The derived form of this community was excluded from consideration under these listings as the parent community that formerly occupied these areas could not be reliably determined.

PCT 3786 is not associated with any TECs.

PCT 4149 is associated with the following Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEECs):

- BC Act-listed CEEC: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions.
- EPBC Act-listed CEEC: White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

Parts of PCT 4149 fit the criteria for the BC Act-listed CEEC, which applies to all grassy woodland communities in which one or more of the title species is dominant or co-dominant. In the present case, this listing applies to patches in which Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*) was dominant or co-dominant (usually with Rough-barked Apple, *Angophora floribunda*), namely areas of PCT 4149 in "good," "derived," and "poor" condition (8.09 ha combined). Areas of PCT 4149 in "good" condition (1.38 ha) additionally meet the criteria to be an example of the associated EPBC Act-listed CEEC; this assessment is demonstrated in **Figure 5-3**. Where the parent community could not be reliably determined (4149\_DerivedPoor) or the canopy was not dominated or co-dominated by one or more of White Box, Yellow Box, and Blakely's Red Gum (4149\_Moderate, 4149\_GoodNotCEEC), zones were excluded from both listings.

Examples of the BC and EPBC Act-listed Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland CEEC within the site are shown in **Figure 5-4** and **Figure 5-5**.

The location of the TECs recorded during the field survey is shown in **Figure 5-6**. It is recommended that the TECs be preserved, where possible, particularly the larger remnant patches in the northeastern corner of the subject site.

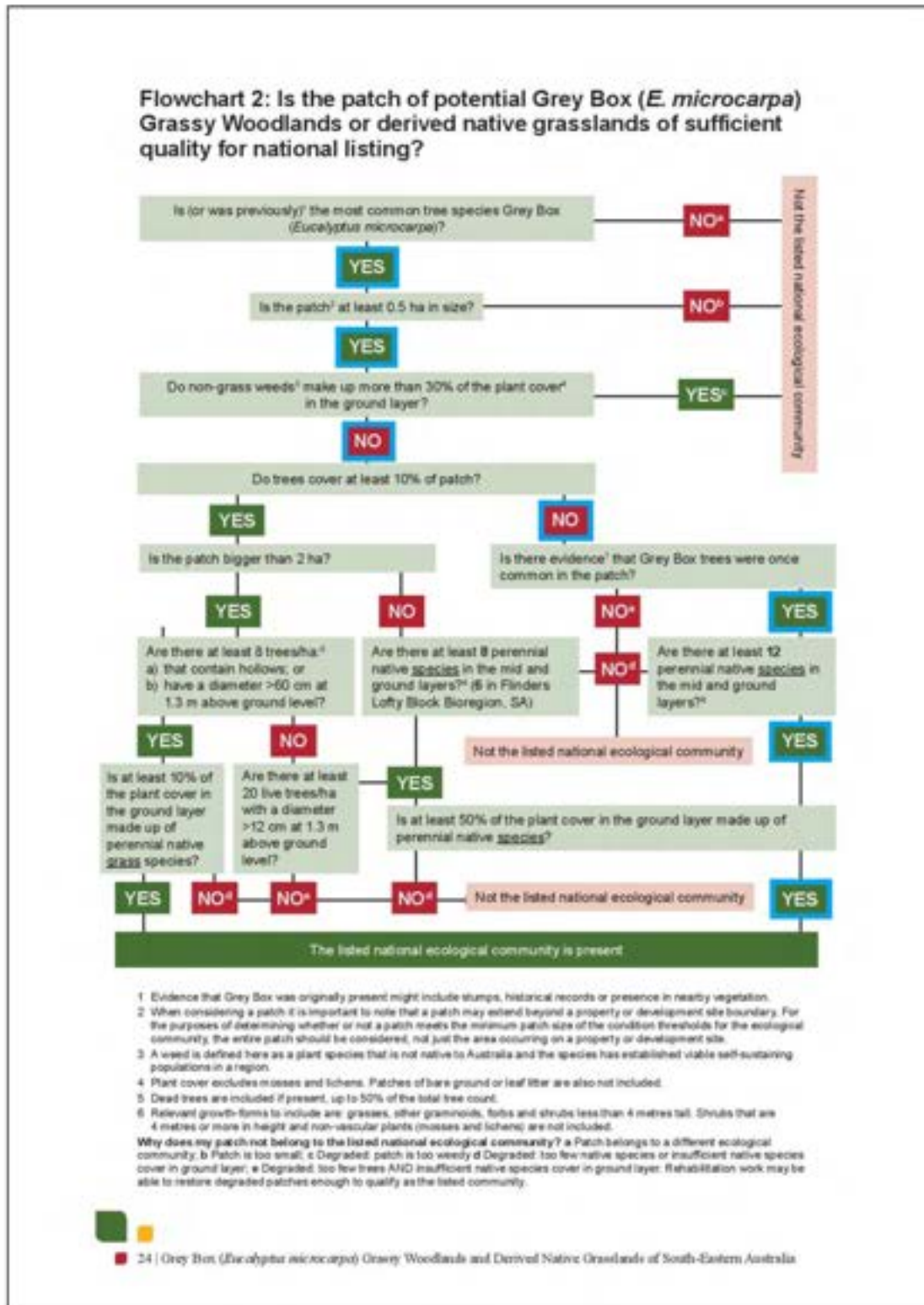


Figure 5-2. Assessment of zone 3405\_Moderate against the condition thresholds for the EPBC Act-listed Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) CEEC.

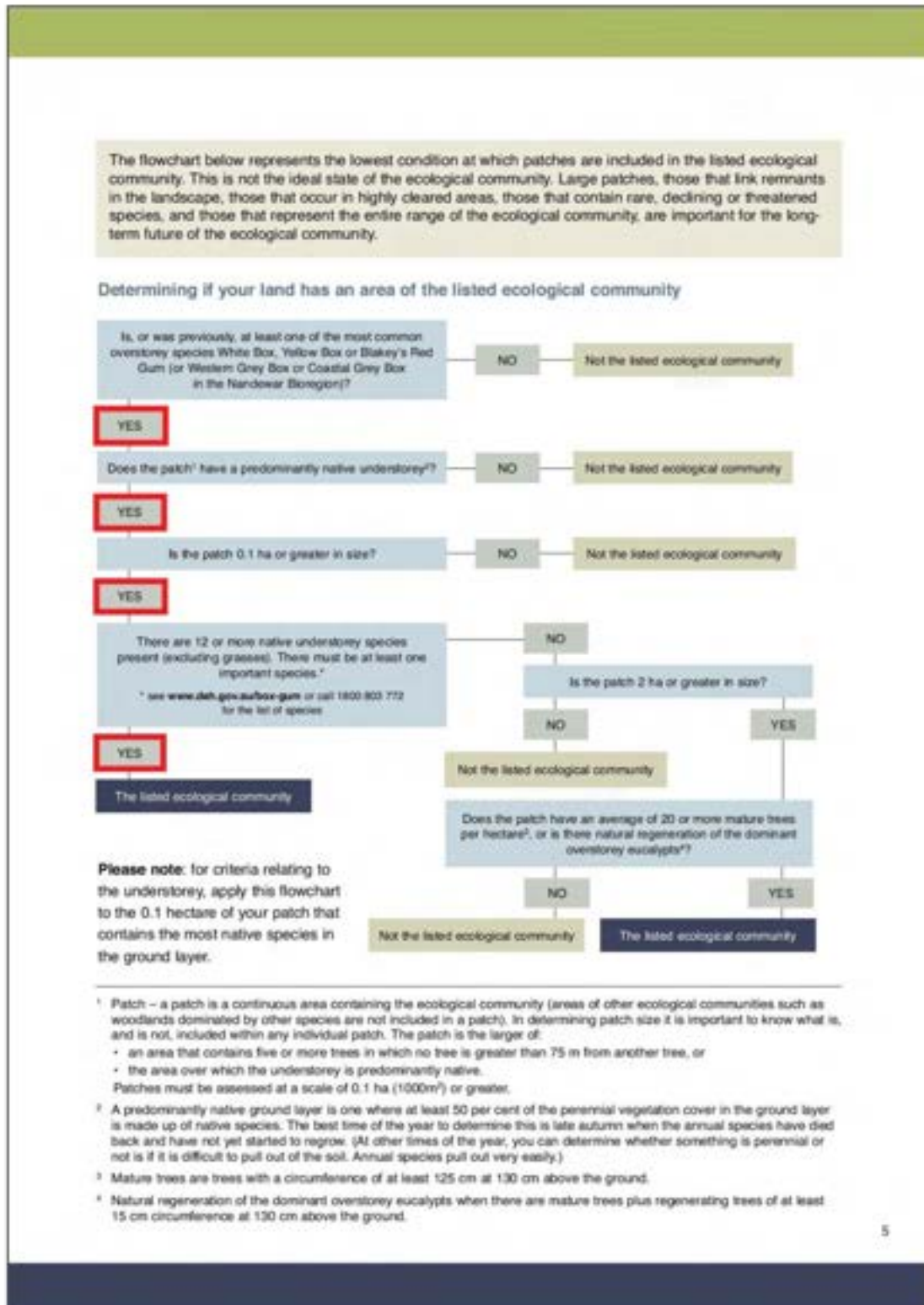


Figure 5-3. Assessment of zone 4149\_Good against the condition thresholds for the EPBC Act-listed White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum CEEC.



**Figure 5-4. Example of the EPBC Act-listed White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum CEEC within the site.**

Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*) can be seen in the foreground and is co-dominant with Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) in the background.



**Figure 5-5. Example of the EPBC Act-listed White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum CEEC within the site.**

Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*) can be seen in the foreground and background, with minor occurrences of Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) in the middleground.

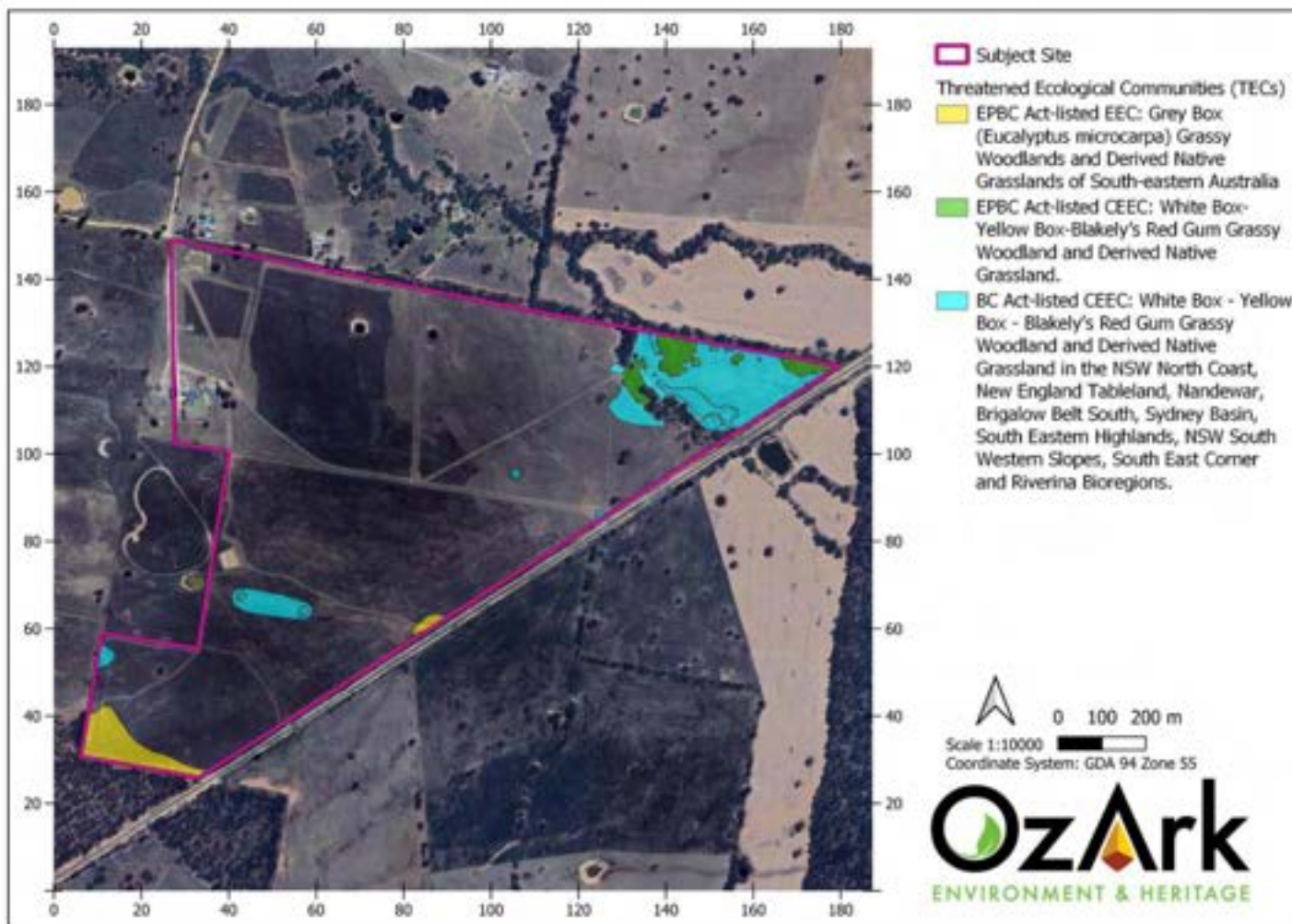


Figure 5-6. Location of recorded Threatened Ecological Communities within the subject site.



## 5.4 THREATENED SPECIES

A review of the Threatened Species Profiles database identified 163 threatened or migratory fauna and flora species/populations listed under the BC and/or EPBC Act that are known/predicted to occur within the Inland Slopes subregion of the South Western Slopes Bioregion and the Kerrabee subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion (**Appendix A**).

### 5.4.1 Threatened Fauna

No threatened fauna species were detected during the field survey, however, this does not serve as confirmation of absence, as some of these species are only reliably detected at specific times of year, or at night, using specialized targeted survey techniques.

According to BioNET records, 18 threatened fauna species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site (see **Table 5-2**). Only two threatened fauna species have been recorded within the 1.5 km study area: Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) and Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*). Both the Diamond Firetail and Spotted-tailed Quoll species are Ecosystem Credit species, meaning their presence on site would not generate Species Credits under the BOS.

Of these 18 species, the species most likely to be impacted by the proposal (as discerned by suitable habitat, presence of feed tree species, and nearby records) is the Koala. This species is explored further below.

- **Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)**. There are eight records of this species within 10 km, the most recent of which was recorded in 2023. The subject site occurs within the Mid-Western Regional Koala Management Area (KMA). Therefore, three 'high preferred use' tree species (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*, *E. melliodora*, and *E. microcarpa*), one "high use" tree species (*E. crebra*), and two 'significant use' tree species (*E. sideroxylon* and *Callitris glaucophylla*) listed for the KMA occur within the subject site. However, the subject site would not be considered core Koala habitat under the provisions of the SEPPBC 2021 as it lacks any of the feed tree species identified in Schedule 1 of that instrument. Targeted surveys for the koala would be required if the project were to proceed to the development application phase and be assessed using a BDAR. This species can be surveyed year-round.

**Table 5-2. BC and/or EPBC Act-listed threatened and/or migratory fauna recorded within 10km.**

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW Status	+Comm Status	Number of records within 10 km
Aves	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P,2	CE	5
Aves	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P		1
Aves	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V,P,3	E	1

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Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW Status	+Comm Status	Number of records within 10 km
Aves	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2	V	3
Aves	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		5
Aves	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P	V	2
Aves	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		3
Aves	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P		2
Aves	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		2
Aves	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P	V	1
Aves	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		2
Aves	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P	V	2
Mammalia	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V,P	E	5
Mammalia	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	2
Mammalia	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P		18
Mammalia	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E1,P	E	8
Mammalia	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	2
Mammalia	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P		1

\*NSW Status: P=Protected, V=Vulnerable, E1=Endangered, 2=Category 2 sensitive species, 3=Category 3 sensitive species.

+Comm Status: C=CAMBA, J=JAMBA, K=RKAMBA, CE=Critically endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable

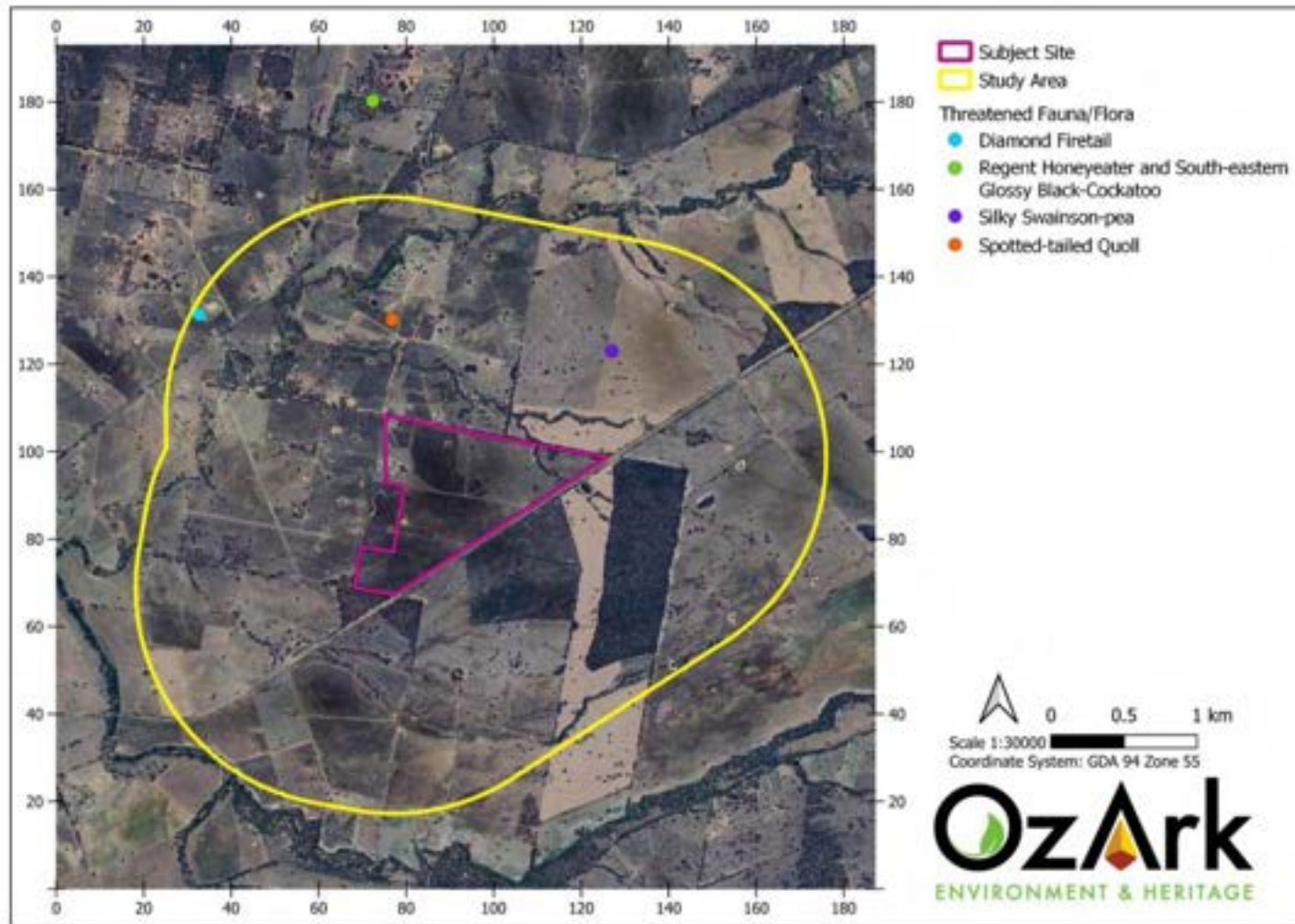


Figure 5-7. BC and/or EPBC Act-listed threatened species recorded within 1.5 km.

#### 5.4.2 Threatened Flora

No threatened flora species were recorded during the field survey; however, this does not serve as confirmation of their absence, as many threatened flora species are only identifiable at specific times of year.

According to BioNET records, four threatened flora species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site, while only one (*Swainsona sericea*; Silky Swainson-pea) has been recorded within the 1.5 km study area (**Figure 5-7; Table 5-3**). Silky Swainson-pea is a Species Credit species, meaning that if it was detected on the subject site, it would generate an offset obligation under the BOS if the proposal were to proceed to the development application phase.

Habitat requirements and the likelihood of the proposal impacting these four species is explored below.

##### Vulnerable Flora Species (BC and EPBC Act):

- *Acacia ausfeldii* (Ausfeld's Wattle): This species has 200 records from within 10 km of the subject site, the closest is >6 km from the subject site. This species is not associated with any PCT within the subject site. It shows a preference for eucalypt woodland in sandy soil, which may include areas in the northeast of the site; however, no impacts to this area are expected. The species also occurs in roadside patches of woodland. It is unlikely that the subject site would be preferred habitat for this species.

##### **Low risk of impact.**

- *Diuris tricolor* (Pine Donkey Orchid): This species is known from disturbed locations and among grass in sclerophyll forest, which may include the northeast of the site. These areas are to be excluded from the final impact footprint. The species has been recorded seven times within 10 km of the subject site, though is not associated with any PCTs present at the subject site. Considering this, it is unlikely that the subject site would be preferred habitat for this species. **Low risk of impact.**
- *Swainsona sericea* (Silky Swainson-pea): Known from within 10 km of the subject site but it is not associated with any PCT present. The preferred habitat for this species is natural temperate grasslands and snow gum woodlands, but in western districts occurs in a range of woodland and grassland types. Considering the lack of associated species present within the subject site and limited number of records within the search area, it is unlikely that the subject site would be considered preferred habitat for the species. **Low risk of impact.**

##### Endangered Flora Species (BC and EPBC Act):

- Prasophyllum petilum* (Tarengo Leek Orchid):** Known only from five sites within NSW; Boorowa, Queanbeyan, Ilford and Delegate, none of which are near the subject site, however there was a single individual known from within 10 km, and it is associated with PCT 3405 within the subject site. This species grows in open sites within Natural Temperate Grassland or grassy woodland. Considering the extent of disturbance, and that PCT 3405 consists largely of juvenile regrowth within the site, there is a **low risk of impact**.

**Table 5-3. BC and EPBC-listed threatened flora recorded within 10 km.**

Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW Status	+Comm Status	Number of records within 10 km	Accepted Survey Period
<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfeld's Wattle	V		200	August - October
<i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	v		7	September - October
<i>Prasophyllum petilum</i>	Tarengo Leek Orchid	E	E	1	September - December
<i>Swainsona sericea</i>	Silky Swainson-pea	V		2	September - November

\*NSW Status: V=Vulnerable, E= Endangered.

+Comm Status: V=Vulnerable, E= Endangered.

## 5.5 MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE (MNES)

The EPBC Act protects nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places, which are defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance. The EPBC Act protected matters search identified no World Heritage Properties, four Wetlands of International Importance (**Table 5-4**), two TECs (**Table 5-5**), 40 threatened species, and 10 migratory species, that have potential to occur within the subject site (**Appendix A**).

The EPBC Act policy Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013) forms the basis of determining if an impact to protected matters is significant. As this project is still at the planning phase and potential impacts have not yet been detailed, tests of significance have not been completed for this constraints and opportunities report. **Table 5-4** and **Table 5-5** give an overview of which Wetlands of International Importance and EPBC Act-listed TECs would require a test of significance should the proposal proceed.

**Table 5-4. Wetlands of International Importance.**

Name	Proximity	Assessment of Significance Required if Land is to be Developed?
Banrock station wetland complex	800 – 900km upstream from Ramsar site	<b>No.</b> The proposal is not within proximity to this wetland.
Riverland	800 – 900km upstream from Ramsar site	<b>No.</b> The proposal is not within proximity to this wetland.
The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland	1000 - 1100km upstream from Ramsar site	<b>No.</b> The proposal is not within proximity to this wetland.
The Macquarie Marshes	200 – 300km upstream from Ramsar site	<b>No.</b> The proposal is not within proximity to this wetland.

**Table 5-5. EPBC Act-Listed Threatened Ecological Communities with potential to occur on the subject site.**

Name	Status	Assessment of Significance Required if Land is to be Developed?
Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	Endangered	<b>Yes.</b> The ecological community occurs within the subject site.
White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	<b>Yes.</b> The ecological community occurs within the subject site.

A summary of those MNES that would need to be considered for any development on the subject site is provided in **Table 5-6**.

**Table 5-6. Summary of potential impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance.**

Consideration	Potential impact?
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	Yes (tests of significance required for threatened species)
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	Yes (tests of significance required)
Any impacts on a Ramsar wetland of international importance?	No
Any impacts on a Commonwealth marine environment?	No
Any impacts on a World Heritage property?	No
Any impacts on a National Heritage place?	No
Any impacts on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	No
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No
Any impact on a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development?	No

## 5.6 WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS

The proposed rezoning site consist of largely degraded land cleared for farming, with patches of remnant vegetation primarily in the northeastern section of the site (**Figure 5-1**). These higher-quality areas are expected to be excluded from any impacts associated with future subdivision. Clearing for farmland and from expanding residential development has already resulted in a fragmented landscape. Patches of remnant vegetation such as those in the northeast of the site provide refuge for species traversing nearby habitat. Any potential new development resulting in habitat clearing will further reduce habitat connectivity in the landscape. This fragmentation will generate new edges which can result in the further spread of new exotic weeds (see **Section 5.7**).

## 5.7 SIGNIFICANT WEEDS

In total, six significant weeds were recorded during the field survey (**Table 5-7**); all six species are listed as high-threat exotic species (HTE) under the Biodiversity Assessment Method (2020). One species - *Rubus fruticosus species aggregate* (Blackberry) - is listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) and as a priority weed (PW) for the Central Tablelands region. See **Appendix B** for a full list of exotic species recorded on site.

**Table 5-7. List of significant weeds encountered at the subject site.**

Growth Form <sup>1</sup>	Scientific Name	Common Name	HTE <sup>2</sup>	WoNS <sup>3</sup>	PW <sup>4</sup>
SG	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	Blackberry	Yes	Yes	Yes
GG	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	Yes	No	No
FG	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel	Yes	No	No

<sup>1</sup>Growth form: FG = Forb, GG = Grass and Grass-like, SG = Shrub, TG = Tree, EG = Fern, OG = Other. <sup>2</sup>High-threat exotic species (Yes/No). <sup>3</sup>Weed of National Significance (Yes/No). <sup>4</sup>Priority weed for the Central Tablelands (Yes/No).

## 5.8 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The potential impacts of this proposal, should it proceed to the development phase, must be considered as part of the wider loss of biodiversity in NSW. Rather than acting in isolation, this development would be an additive part contributing to biodiversity loss. The incremental effects of multiple impacts – past, present, and future – are referred to as cumulative impacts. Historic vegetation clearing for agriculture and infrastructure have caused significant biodiversity losses in the local area. Ongoing projects in the region include the construction of

the Barneys Reef Wind Farm and the Beryl Battery Energy Storage System. These projects will inevitably lead to increased development resulting in additional land clearing and other activities that will impact local biodiversity.

## 5.9 SERIOUS AND IRREVERSIBLE IMPACTS

The BOS recognises that there are some types of Serious and Irreversible Impacts (SAII) “that the community expects will not occur except where the consent authority considers that this type of impact is outweighed by the social and economic benefits that the development will deliver to the State”. For Part 4 Developments (under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* [EP&A Act]), the approval authority must not grant approval for a proposal that is likely to have an SAII.

The Guidance to assist a decision-maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (DPIE 2019) and the NSW threatened species data collection has been used to determine which threatened entities are likely to require further assessment for SAII. An impact is to be regarded as serious and irreversible if it is likely to contribute significantly to the risk of a threatened species (including endangered populations) or ecological community becoming extinct based on the following 4 principles (set out in clause 6.7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017*):

- **Principle 1:** The impact will cause a further decline of a species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to be in a rapid rate of decline,
- **Principle 2:** The impact will further reduce the population size of the species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have a very small population size,
- **Principle 3:** The impact is made on the habitat of the species or ecological community that is currently observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have a very limited geographic distribution,
- **Principle 4:** The impacted species or ecological community is unlikely to respond to measures to improve its habitat and vegetation integrity, and therefore its members are not replaceable.

All SAII entities known (or predicted to be) relevant to this proposal are explored below (**Section 5.9.1** and **5.9.2**).



### 5.9.1 Threatened Species

A list of all threatened species most likely to be present on the subject site (based on habitat features, PCTs, and presence of records within 10 km) that are at risk of an SAI is provided in **Table 5-8**; this table also lists the SAI principles that would need to be explored if the project were to proceed under a BDAR pathway.

**Table 5-8. SAI Threatened Species with associated PCT present and records within 10 km.**

Threatened Species	SAI principles to be explored
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> - Regent Honeyeater <sup>1</sup>	1, 2
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i> - Large Bent-winged Bat	4

<sup>1</sup>This species would be excluded from consideration in any BAM assessment as the site does not fall within the important habitat mapping for this species.

### 5.9.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

A list of all TECs recorded on the subject site that are at risk of an SAI is provided in **Table 5-9**; this table also lists the SAI principles that would need to be explored if the project were to proceed under a BDAR pathway.

**Table 5-9. SAI Threatened Ecological Communities present on the subject site.**

TEC	SAI principles to be explored
White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland	1, 2

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## 6 FUTURE OFFSET REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE BOS

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The proposal, should it proceed to the development application phase required for a subdivision, would enter into the BOS via the native vegetation clearing threshold discussed in **Section 2.2.3**. Consequently, the proponent would be required to offset the impacts associated with the proposal and to prepare a BDAR. Based on a preliminary assessment of the current indicative mapping, the proposal would generate a requirement to offset 239 ecosystem credits (**Table 6-1**) and 3,902 species credits (**Table 6-2**). An ecosystem credit obligation can only be reduced by reducing the area of impact on native vegetation (i.e., excluding areas of high-quality native vegetation from development). A species credit obligation can be reduced by conducting targeted surveys for the relevant species credit species during the appropriate survey window or, in rare cases, by commissioning an expert report that states that the relevant species credit species is not present. It is expected that targeted surveys, conducted in the appropriate survey months (**Table 6-2**), would eliminate most species credit species, and hence substantially reduce the offset obligation.

Note that there is a large section of the site that would not generate an ecosystem credit obligation if developed, corresponding to the zones 3405\_Derived and 4149\_DerivedPoor (shown in **Figure 5-1** and depicted plainly in **Figure 6-1**), however, these areas retain the potential to serve as habitat for species credit species and consequently, in the absence of targeted surveys or expert reports confirming the absence of these species, would still generate an obligation to retire species credit species. If development is confined to this area, and if a full suite of targeted surveys is conducted at the appropriate time of year, it is likely that the development could proceed without attracting an offset obligation (provided no species credit species are found during targeted surveys).

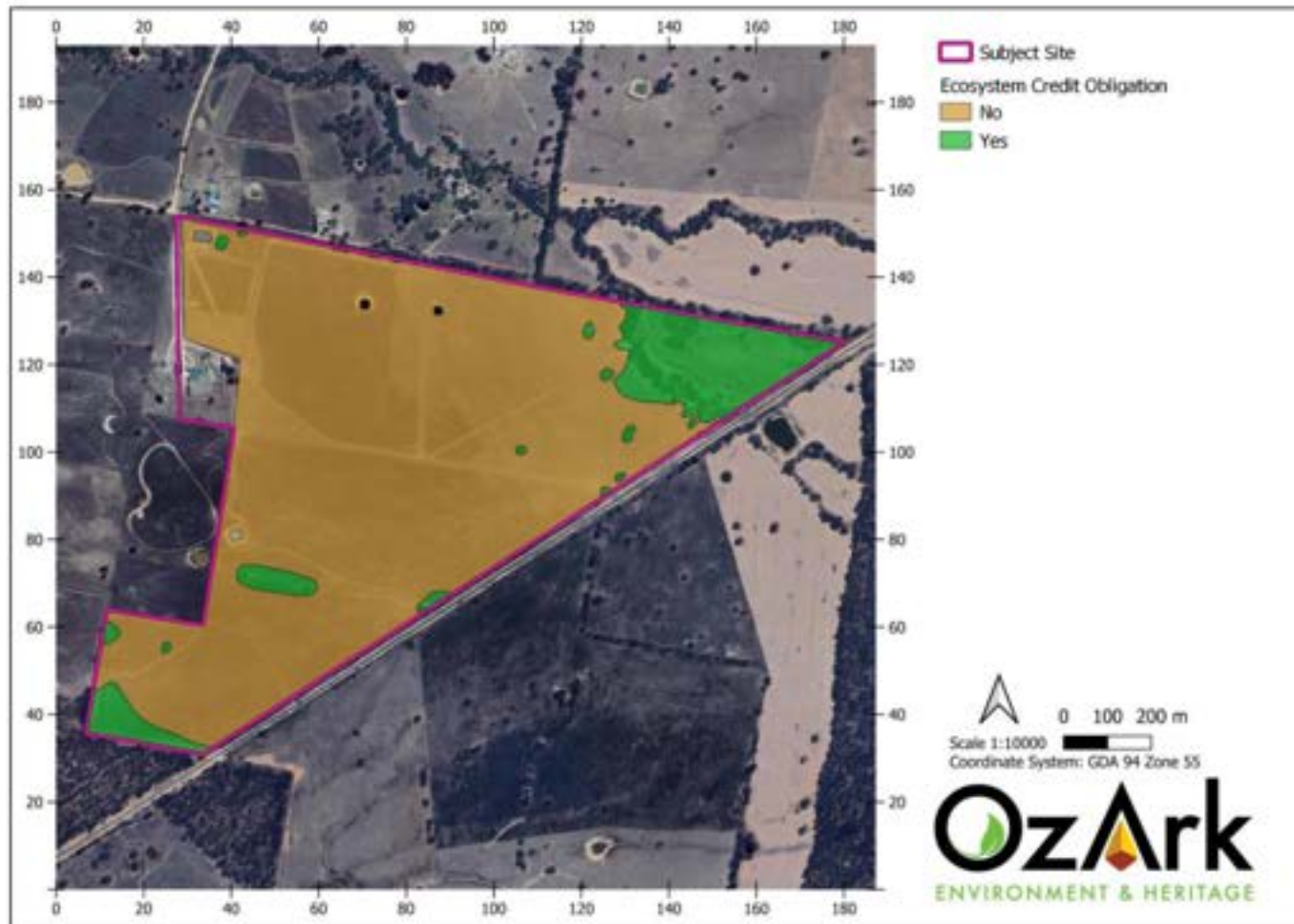


Figure 6-1. Areas with and without ecosystem credit obligations within the subject site.

### Ecosystem Credit Obligation

The proposal, as currently mapped, would require the proponent to retire 239\* ecosystem credits. The contribution of each mapped vegetation zone to this total is given in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1. Ecosystem credit obligation.**

PCT ID	Zone	Area (ha)	Credits	Offset Trading Group
3405	Moderate	1.99	51	Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands >=90%
	Derived	1.99	0	
3786	Good	1.32	38	Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests <50%
4149	Derived	4.98	56	Inland Slopes, Bogan-Macquarie, Bondo, Capertee Uplands, Capertee Valley, Crookwell, Hill End, Kerrabee, Lower Slopes, Murray Fans, Murrumbateman, Orange, Pilliga, Talbragar Valley and Wollemi. or Any IBRA subregion that is within 100 kilometers of the outer edge of the impacted site.
	Derived Poor	80.31	0	
	Good	1.38	64	
	Good Not CEEC	0.22	*	
	Moderate	0.36	5	
	Poor	1.73	25	
<b>Total</b>		<b>94.29</b>	<b>239*</b>	

\* Note that PCT 4149\_GoodNotCEEC was not included in the BAM calculations. This is because it mainly overhangs the fences and is largely absent from the site. This PCT would require additional plots if there were to be any impacts.

### Species Credit Obligation

The proposal, as currently mapped, would require the proponent to retire 3,902 species credits. The contribution of each species credit species to this total is given in **Table 6-2**. This table also provides the appropriate window for targeted surveys for each species. Note that this preliminary advice is likely to overstate the species credit obligation as species polygons have not been refined to reflect locations of hollow-bearing trees. More accurate, refined advice would be provided in the subsequent reporting.

**Table 6-2. Species credit species and survey months.**

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Credits
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> / Bush Stone-curlew	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	102
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> / Gang-gang Cockatoo	Y									Y	Y	Y	266
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> / Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	266
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> / Eastern Pygmy-possum	Y	Y	Y							Y	Y	Y	270
<i>Eucalyptus cannonii</i> / Capertee Stringybark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> / White-bellied Sea-Eagle							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	270
<i>Hamirostra melanostemon</i> / Black-breasted Buzzard									Y	Y	Y		38
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> / Little Eagle								Y	Y	Y			79
<i>Indigofera efoliata</i> / Leafless Indigo									Y	Y			76
<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i> / Booroolong Frog										Y	Y	Y	219
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> / Square-tailed Kite	Y								Y	Y	Y	Y	203
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i> / Large Bent-winged Bat	Y	Y										Y	247
<i>Ninox connivers</i> / Barking Owl					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		270
<i>Ninox strenua</i> / Powerful Owl	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					106
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> / Squirrel Glider	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	51
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> / Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	405
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> / Koala	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	127
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i> / Superb Parrot									Y	Y	Y		55
<i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i> / Scant Pomaderris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	164
<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Wybong / <i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Wybong									Y	Y			82
<i>Swainsona sericea</i> / Silky Swainson-pea									Y	Y	Y		164
<i>Tylophora linearis</i> / <i>Tylophora linearis</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	164

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Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Credits
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> / Masked Owl					Y	Y	Y	Y					270
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3902</b>

## 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

OzArk has been engaged by Brian and Frances Munro, to complete a Biodiversity Constraints and Opportunities Report regarding the proposal to rezone an approximately 100 ha area at 148 Wyoming Rd, northeast of Gulgong, NSW.

A preliminary ecological survey was carried out over a single day, the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2024. This survey focused on determining PCTs and establishing whether any TECs listed under the BC Act and/or the EPBC Act occur. Further, the site was assessed for its potential to support threatened and/or migratory species or populations listed under the BC and/or EPBC Act.

The field survey identified three PCTs:

- PCT 3405 – Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest,
- PCT 3786 – Western Hunter Scribbly Gum-Pine Woodland, and
- PCT 4149 – Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland.

PCT 3405 is associated with the following EECs:

- BC Act-listed EEC: Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penepplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions.
- EPBC Act-listed EEC: Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia.

Most (1.95 ha) of PCT 3405 in "Moderate" condition meets the criteria to be an example of the associated BC and EPBC Act-listed EECs, with the exception of a single paddock tree. This tree was excluded as it is not a Grey Box and does not occur in close proximity to any remnant Grey Box trees. The derived form of this community was excluded from consideration under these listings as the parent community that formerly occupied these areas could not be reliably determined.

PCT 3786 is not associated with any TECs.

PCT 4149 is associated with the following CEECs:

- BC Act-listed CEEC: White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions.
- EPBC Act-listed CEEC: White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

Parts of PCT 4149 fit the criteria for the BC Act-listed CEEC. Areas of PCT 4149 in "good," "derived," and "poor" condition (8.09 ha combined) meet the criteria to be example of the BC Act-

listed CEEC. Areas of PCT 4149 in "good" condition (1.38 ha) additionally meet the criteria to be an example of the associated EPBC Act-listed CEEC. Where the parent community could not be reliably determined (4149\_DerivedPoor) or the canopy was not dominated or co-dominated by one or more of White Box, Yellow Box, and Blakely's Red Gum (4149\_Moderate, 4149\_GoodNotCEEC), zones were excluded from both listings.

According to desktop searches, a total of 163 threatened species or populations recognised as threatened or migratory under the BC Act and/or the EPBC Act, are known or predicted to occur within the IBRA subregions found within 10 km of the subject site. Furthermore, an EPBC Act Protected Matters Search identified no World Heritage Properties, four Wetlands of International Importance, two TECs, 40 threatened, and 10 migratory species that may possibly be present within the subject site. Of these, eighteen threatened fauna species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site. Only two threatened fauna species have been recorded within the 1.5 km study area: Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) and Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), both listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and Vulnerable and Endangered (respectively) under the EPBC Act. Four threatened flora species have been recorded within 10 km of the subject site, while only one the Silky Swainson-pea (*Swainsona sericea*; Vulnerable BC Act) has been recorded within the 1.5 km study area. No threatened or migratory species or populations were detected during the field survey.

Three unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order watercourses occur within the subject site, one of which is mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map. No major perennial watercourses occur within the subject site or study area. In total, 17 minor non-perennial watercourses occur within the 1.5 km study area:

- 12 unnamed Strahler 1<sup>st</sup> order,
- Three unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order,
- Copes Creek – Strahler 4<sup>th</sup> order, and
- Wyaldra Creek – Strahler 5<sup>th</sup> order.

No areas recognised as KFH by the DPI – Fisheries, or PRL, as recognised by the NSW DCCEEW, occur within the subject site. Within the wider study area, Copes Creek, Wyaldra Creek, and an unnamed Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order minor watercourse contain KFH. Additionally, Copes Creek and Wyaldra Creek also contain PRL.

A section of the unnamed minor non-perennial Strahler 2<sup>nd</sup> order watercourse which occurs approximately 230 m downstream of the subject site, contains the mapped distribution of the Endangered Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (*Mogumda adspersa*).

The future subdivision would likely trigger entry into the BOS via the native vegetation clearing threshold trigger. Consequently, the proponent would be required to offset the impacts associated



with the proposal and to prepare a BDAR. Based on a preliminary assessment of the current indicative mapping, if the entire site were to be cleared that would generate a requirement to offset 239 ecosystem credits and 3,902 species credits. An ecosystem credit obligation can only be reduced by reducing the area of impact on native vegetation (i.e., excluding areas of high-quality native vegetation from development). A species credit obligation can be reduced by conducting targeted surveys for the relevant species credit species during the appropriate survey window or, in rare cases, by commissioning an expert report that states that the relevant species credit species is not present. It is expected that targeted surveys, conducted in the appropriate survey months, would eliminate most species credit species, and hence substantially reduce the offset obligation for this proposal.

Note that there is a large section of the site that would not generate an ecosystem credit obligation if developed, corresponding to the zones 3405\_Derived and 4149\_DerivedPoor. However, it retains the potential to serve as habitat for species credit species and consequently, in the absence of targeted surveys or expert reports confirming the absence of these species, would still generate an obligation to retire species credit species. If future development is confined to this area, and if a full suite of targeted surveys is conducted, it is likely that the development could proceed without attracting an offset obligation (provided no species credit species are found during targeted surveys).

This report covers the results of the ecological field survey and discusses potential impacts and opportunities to reduce impacts on biodiversity. This report is not a biodiversity assessment report as the impact footprint is not yet defined.

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**APPENDIX A – DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS**

**Biodiversity Values Map**



**NSW** Department of Planning and Environment  
GOVERNMENT

**Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Report**

This report is generated using the Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold (BMAT) tool. The BMAT tool is used by proponents to supply evidence to your local council to determine whether or not a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is required under [the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 \(Cl. 7.2 & 7.3\)](#).

The report provides results for the proposed development footprint area identified by the user and displayed within the blue boundary on the map.

There are two pathways for determining whether a BDAR is required for the proposed development:

1. Is there Biodiversity Values Mapping?
2. Is the 'clearing of native vegetation area threshold' exceeded?

Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Report		
Date of Report Generation		27/01/2024 2:21 PM
1. Biodiversity Values (BV) Map - Results Summary (Biodiversity Conservation Regulation Section 7.3)		
1.1	Does the development Footprint intersect with BV mapping?	yes
1.2	Was <b>ALL</b> BV Mapping within the development footprint added in the last 90 days? (dark purple mapping only, no light purple mapping present)	no
1.3	Date of expiry of dark purple 90 day mapping	N/A
1.4	Is the Biodiversity Values Map threshold exceeded?	yes
2. Area Clearing Threshold - Results Summary (Biodiversity Conservation Regulation Section 7.2)		
2.1	Size of the development or clearing footprint	970,156.7 sqm
2.2	Native Vegetation Area Clearing Estimate (NVACE) <small>(within development/clearing footprint)</small>	100,041.2 sqm
2.3	Method for determining Minimum Lot Size	LEP
2.4	Minimum Lot Size (10,000sqm = 1ha)	120,000 sqm
2.5	Area Clearing Threshold (10,000sqm = 1ha)	5,000 sqm
2.6	Does the estimate exceed the Area Clearing Threshold? <small>(NVACE results are an estimate and can be reviewed using the <a href="#">Guidance</a>)</small>	yes
<b>REPORT RESULT: Is the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) Threshold exceeded for the proposed development footprint area?</b> <small>[Your local council will determine if a BDAR is required]</small>		<b>yes</b>

Page 1 of 4



Department of Planning and Environment

### What do I do with this report?

- If the result above indicates the BOS Threshold has been exceeded, your local council **may require** a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report with your development application. Seek further advice from Council. An accredited assessor can apply the Biodiversity Assessment Method and prepare a BDAR for you. For a list of accredited assessors go to: <https://customer.lmhc.nsw.gov.au/assessment/AccreditedAssessor>.
- If the result above indicates the BOS Threshold has not been exceeded, you may not require a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report. This BMAT report can be provided to Council to support your development application. Council can advise how the area clearing threshold results should be considered. Council will review these results and make a determination if a BDAR is required. Council may ask you to review the area clearing threshold results. You may also be required to assess whether the development is "likely to significantly affect threatened species" as determined under the test in Section 7.3 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.
- If a BDAR is not required by Council, you may still require a permit to clear vegetation from your local council.
- If **all** Biodiversity Values mapping within your development footprint was less than 90 days old, i.e. areas are displayed as dark purple on the BV map, a BDAR may not be required if your Development Application is submitted within that 90 day period. Any BV mapping less than 90 days old on this report will expire on the date provided in Line item 1.3 above.

For more detailed advice about actions required, refer to the **Interpreting the evaluation report** section of the [Biodiversity Values Map Threshold Tool User Guide](#).

### Review Options:

- If you believe the Biodiversity Values mapping is incorrect please refer to our [BV Map Review webpage](#) for further information.
- If you or Council disagree with the area clearing threshold estimate results from the NVACE in Line Item 2.6 above (i.e. area of Native Vegetation within the Development footprint proposed to be cleared), review the results using the [Guide for reviewing area clearing threshold results from the BMAT Tool](#).

### Acknowledgement

I, as the applicant for this development, submit that I have correctly depicted the area that will be impacted or likely to be impacted as a result of the proposed development.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

(Typing your name in the signature field will be considered as your signature for the purposes of this form.)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

27/03/2024 02:21 PM



Department of Planning and Environment

### Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool

The Biodiversity Values (BV) Map and Threshold Tool identifies land with high biodiversity value, particularly sensitive to impacts from development and clearing.

The BV map forms part of the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme threshold, which is one of the factors for determining whether the Scheme applies to a clearing or development proposal. You have used the Threshold Tool in the map viewer to generate this BV Threshold Report for your nominated area. This report calculates results for your proposed development footprint and indicates whether Council may require you to engage an accredited assessor to prepare a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) for your development.

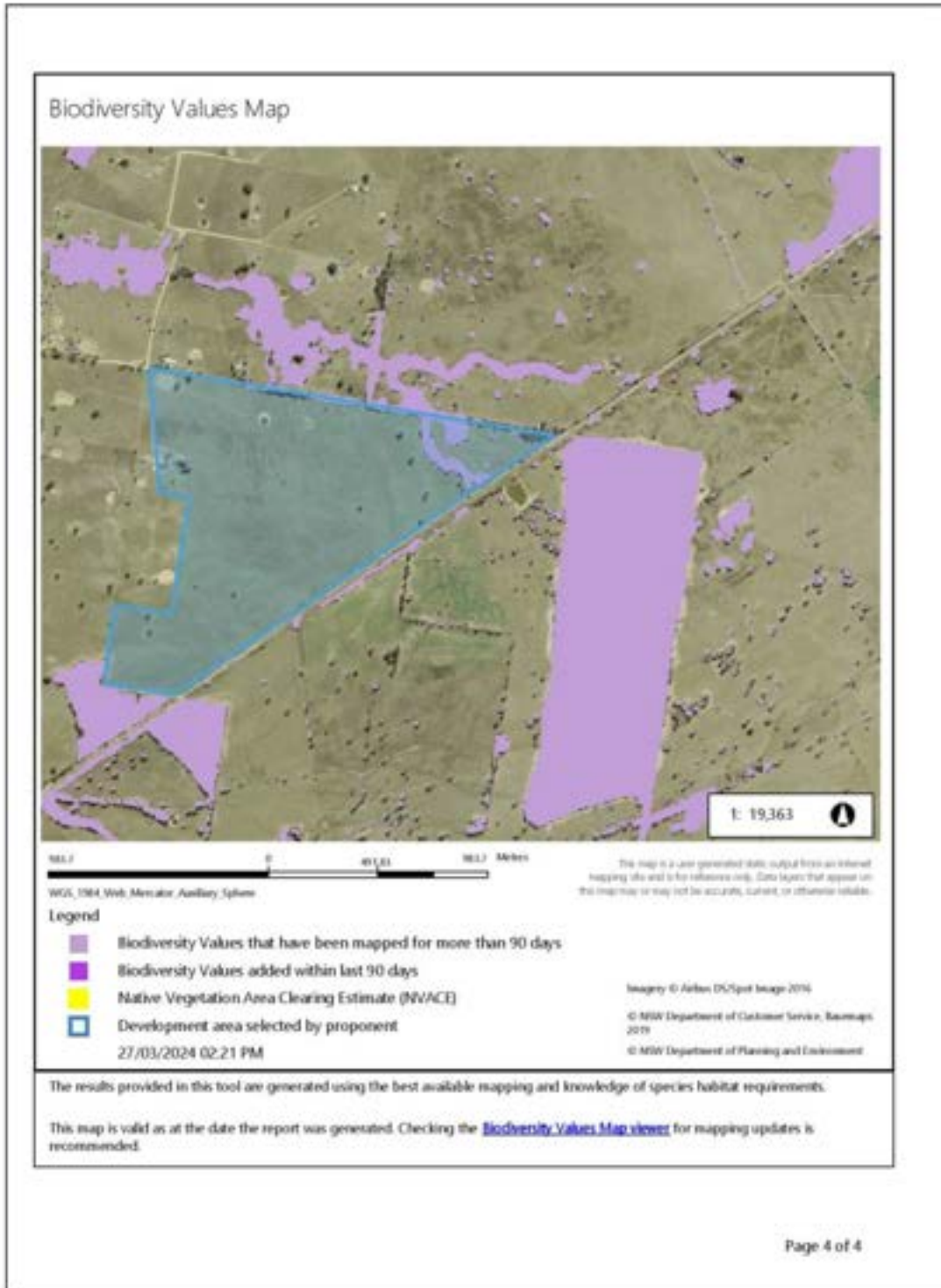
This report may be used as evidence for development applications submitted to councils. You may also use this report when considering native vegetation clearing under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 - Chapter 2 vegetation in non-rural areas.

**What's new?** For more information about the latest updates to the Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool go to the updates section on the [Biodiversity Values Map webpage](#)

**Map Review:** Landholders can request a review of the BV Map where they consider there is an error in the mapping on their property. For more information about the map review process and an application form for a review go to the [Biodiversity Values Map Review webpage](#)

If you need help using this map tool see our [Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool User Guide](#) or contact the Map Review Team at [map.review@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:map.review@environment.nsw.gov.au) or on 1800 001 490.





**EPBC Act Protected Matters Report**

Australian Government  
Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water

## EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 31-Mar-2024

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

## Summary

### Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar):</a>	4
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	2
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	40
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	10

### Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

<a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	17
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None
<a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a>	None

### Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>	2
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>	None
<a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>	None
<a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None
<a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None

**Details**

**Matters of National Environmental Significance**

**Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [ Resource Information ]**

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
<a href="#">Barrock station wetland complex</a>	800 - 900km upstream from Ramsar site
<a href="#">Riverland</a>	800 - 900km upstream from Ramsar site
<a href="#">The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland</a>	1000 - 1100km upstream from Ramsar site
<a href="#">The macquarie marshes</a>	200 - 300km upstream from Ramsar site

**Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [ Resource Information ]**

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps. Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

**Listed Threatened Species [ Resource Information ]**

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<b>BIRD</b>		
<a href="#">Anthochaera phrygia</a> Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Aphelocephala leucopsis</a> Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Callocephalon fimbriatum</a> Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</a> South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Climacteris picumnus victoriae</a> Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Falco hypoleucos</a> Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Grantia picta</a> Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundinopus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Leipoa ocellata</a> Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</a> South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Neophema chrysostoma</a> Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pedionomus torquatus</a> Plains-wanderer [906]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Polytelis swainsonii</a> Superb Parrot [738]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pycnoptilus floccosus</a> Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Stagonopleura guttata</a> Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<b>FISH</b>		
<a href="#">Galaxias rostratus</a> Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow [84745]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Maccullochella peelii</a> Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Macquaria australasica</a> Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>MAMMAL</b>		
<a href="#">Chalinolobus dwyeri</a> Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)</a> Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Nyctophilus corbeni</a> Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)</a> Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a> Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
<b>PLANT</b>		
<a href="#">Dichanthium setosum</a> bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Euphrasia arguta</a> [4325]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Lepidium aschersonii</a> Spiny Peppergrass [10976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Prasophyllum petilum</a> Tarengo Leek Orchid [55144]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Prasophyllum sp. Wybong (C. Phelps ORG 5269)</a> a leek-orchid [81964]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Swainsona murrayana</a> Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea [6765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Swainsona recta</a> Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea [7580]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Thesium australe</a> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Vincetoxicum forsteri listed as Tylophora linearis</a> [92394]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>REPTILE</b>		
<a href="#">Aprasia parapulchella</a> Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard [1665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Delma impar</a> Striped Legless Lizard, Striped Snake-lizard [1649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>Listed Migratory Species</b>		<b>[ Resource Information ]</b>
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Migratory Terrestrial Species</b>		
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area



Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act</b>		
<b>Listed Marine Species</b>		<b>[ Resource Information ]</b>
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<b>Bird</b>		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans</a> Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Motacilla flava</a> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Neophema chrysostoma</a> Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
<b>Extra Information</b>		
<b>EPBC Act Referrals</b>		<b>[ Resource Information ]</b>
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome Assessment Status
<b>Controlled action</b>		
<a href="#">Wollar to Wellington 330kV Transmission Line Project</a>	2005/2202	Controlled Action Post-Approval
<b>Not controlled action</b>		
<a href="#">Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthm two thirds of Australia</a>	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action Completed

## Caveat

### 1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

### 2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

### 3 DATA SOURCES

**Threatened ecological communities**

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

**Threatened, migratory and marine species**

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modeling) using

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

### 4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

## Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [Birdlife Australia](#)
- [Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [Museum Victoria](#)
- [Australian Museum](#)
- [South Australian Museum](#)
- [Queensland Museum](#)
- [Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [University of New England](#)
- [Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [Geoscience Australia](#)
- [CSIRO](#)
- [Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [eBird Australia](#)
- [Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [Other groups and individuals](#)

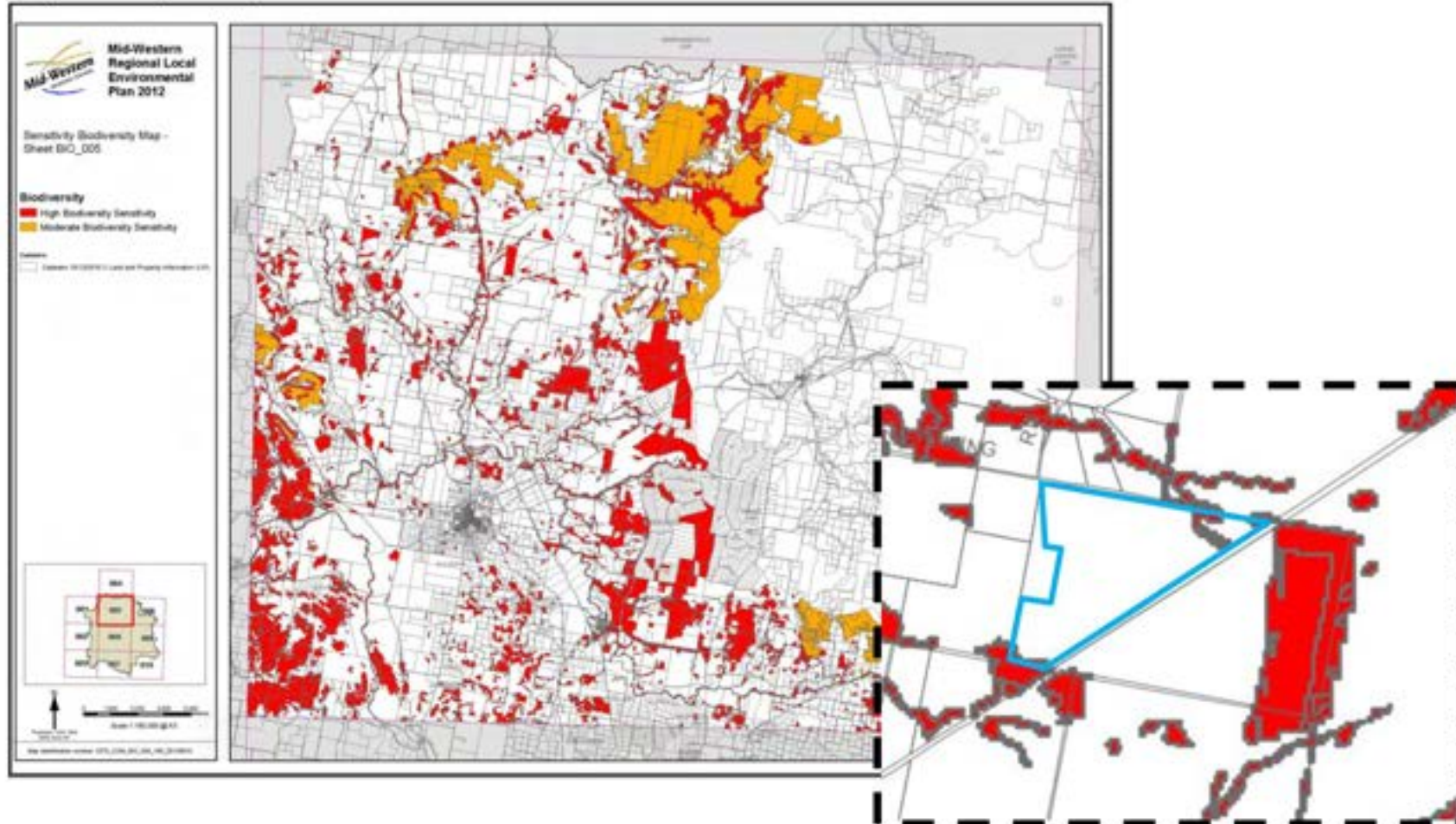
The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

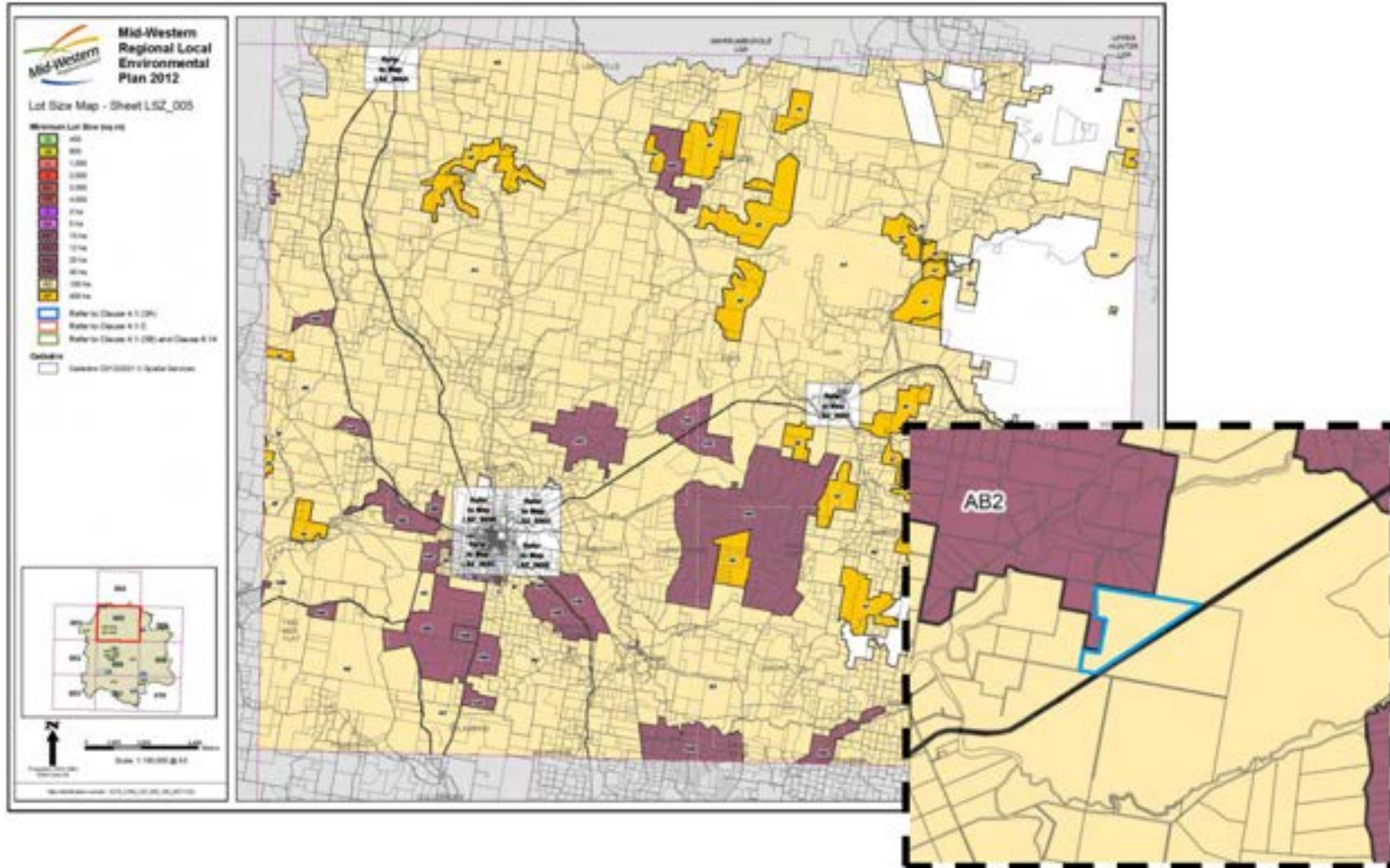
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### Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012

Areas shaded red are areas of high biodiversity sensitivity. The blue polygon approximately indicates the subject site. The subject site is shown to contain areas of high biodiversity sensitivity.



This map shows the minimum lot size. The blue polygon approximately indicates the subject site. The subject site is shown to contain a minimum lot size of 100 ha.





**BioNET Atlas search – threatened species predicted to occur within the Inland Slopes subregion of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, and the Kerrabee subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.**

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW status	+Comm. Status	Records
Amphibia	<i>Crinia sloanei</i>	Sloane's Froglet	E1,P	E	629
Amphibia	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V,P	V	2
Amphibia	<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Booroolong Frog	E1,P	E	37
Amphibia	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	E1,P	V	12
Amphibia	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V,P		1
Aves	** <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P,2	CE	387
Aves	** <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2	V	499
Aves	** <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V,P,2	V	3
Aves	** <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Pink Cockatoo	V,P,2		8
Aves	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	5
Aves	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	V,P		8
Aves	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	V,P	V	630
Aves	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	P	C,J,K	46
Aves	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	E1,P		1
Aves	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V,P		2858
Aves	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E1,P	E	6
Aves	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P		19
Aves	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	41
Aves	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E1,P	CE,C,J,K	3
Aves	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	P	C,J,K	6
Aves	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V,P,3	E	497
Aves	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater	V,P		12
Aves	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		2789
Aves	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P		141
Aves	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P	V	6111
Aves	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		903
Aves	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E1,P		1
Aves	<i>Epthianura albigrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P		322
Aves	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P		97
Aves	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	P	J,K	83
Aves	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	P	C	1
Aves	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	V,P,3		9
Aves	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		1040

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Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW status	+Comm. Status	Records
Aves	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P	V	320
Aves	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	V,P		10
Aves	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V,P		187
Aves	<i>Hamirostra melanostemon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard	V,P,3		4
Aves	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		473
Aves	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	P	V,C,J,K	162
Aves	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	P	J	11
Aves	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V,P		1
Aves	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P	CE	265
Aves	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	E1,P	V	7
Aves	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V,P	E,C,J,K	P
Aves	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V,P,3		36
Aves	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	E1,P	E	883
Aves	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P		814
Aves	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	V,P	V	5
Aves	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3		685
Aves	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3		152
Aves	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		149
Aves	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	V,P		28
Aves	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	V,P		138
Aves	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	V,P		P
Aves	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3		1
Aves	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	E1,P,3	CE	1
Aves	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V,P		836
Aves	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P		725
Aves	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V,P		3
Aves	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V,P,3	V	4626
Aves	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	V,P		1753
Aves	<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	P	V	12
Aves	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	4
Aves	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P	V	2104
Aves	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V,P		33
Aves	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	P	J	1
Aves	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	3
Aves	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	P	C,J,K	4
Aves	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	7
Aves	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V,P,3		40

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW status	+Comm. Status	Records
Insecta	<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	E1	E	6
Insecta	<i>Petalura gigantea</i>	Giant Dragonfly	E1		P
Insecta	<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	V	V	134
Mammalia	<i>Bettongia lesueur graii</i>	Boodie, Burrowing Bettong (mainland)	E4,P	X	1
Mammalia	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V,P		6
Mammalia	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V,P	E	480
Mammalia	<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	V,P		15
Mammalia	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	68
Mammalia	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V,P		44
Mammalia	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	E4,P	V	3
Mammalia	<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V,P		13
Mammalia	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	V,P		7
Mammalia	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P		580
Mammalia	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V,P		24
Mammalia	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V,P	V	46
Mammalia	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	E1,P	E	128
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V,P	V	48
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P		1319
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area	E2,V,P		544
Mammalia	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E1,P	V	62
Mammalia	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	V,P		P
Mammalia	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E1,P	E	178
Mammalia	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	P	V	21
Mammalia	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	398
Mammalia	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P		77
Mammalia	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V,P		74
Mammalia	<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	Eastern Cave Bat	V,P		148
Reptilia	** <i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E1,P,2	E	1
Reptilia	<i>Aprasia parapuichella</i>	Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	V,P	V	196
Reptilia	<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	V,P	V	4
Reptilia	<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	Pale-headed Snake	V,P		P
Reptilia	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' Banded Snake	V,P		P
Reptilia	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P		9
Flora	** <i>Caladenia arenaria</i>	Sand-hill Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	E	6

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Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW status	+Comm. Status	Records
Flora	<i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Crimson Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	504
Flora	<i>Caladenia roseola</i>	Rosella Spider Orchid	E4,P,2	E	1
Flora	<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	1
Flora	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Cymbidium canaliculatum population in the Hunter Catchment	E2,P,2		131
Flora	<i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	V,P,2		3232
Flora	<i>Leionema lamprophyllum</i> subsp. <i>fractum</i>		E4A,2	CE	P
Flora	<i>Prasophyllum petilum</i>	Tarengo Leek Orchid	E1,P,2	E	298
Flora	<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfeld's Wattle	V		5542
Flora	<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>		E4A,3	CE	23
Flora	<i>Acacia flocktoniae</i>	Flockton Wattle	V	V	P
Flora	<i>Acacia meiantha</i>		E1	E	P
Flora	<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Acacia pendula population in the Hunter catchment	E2		247
Flora	<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	V	V	94
Flora	<i>Ammobium craspedioides</i>	Yass Daisy	V	V	1276
Flora	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	V	V	30
Flora	<i>Austrostipa wakoolica</i>	A spear-grass	E1	E	P
Flora	<i>Bossiaea fragrans</i>		E4A	CE	55
Flora	<i>Brachyscome muelleroides</i>	Claypan Daisy	V	V	1
Flora	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Small Pale Grass-lily	E1		3
Flora	<i>Carex raleighii</i>	Raleigh Sedge	E1		1
Flora	<i>Commersonia procumbens</i>		V	V	7
Flora	<i>Commersonia rosea</i>		E1	E	60
Flora	<i>Cullen parvum</i>	Small Scurf-pea	E1		7
Flora	<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E1	E	3
Flora	<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V	V	4
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	Black Gum	V	V	1
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus alligatrix</i> subsp. <i>alligatrix</i>		V	V	2
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Eucalyptus camaldulensis population in the Hunter catchment	E2		116
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus cannonii</i>	Capertee Stringybark	V		15
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus fracta</i>	Broken Back Ironbark	V		2
Flora	<i>Eucalyptus robertsonii</i> subsp. <i>hemisphaerica</i>	Robertson's Peppermint	V	V	P
Flora	<i>Euphrasia arguta</i>		E4A	CE	1

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	*NSW status	+Comm. Status	Records
Flora	<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	Mueller's Eyebright	E1	E	P
Flora	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>	Tumut Grevillea	E4A	CE	17
Flora	<i>Homoranthus darwinioides</i>	Fairy Bells	V	V	50
Flora	<i>Indigofera efoliata</i>	Leafless Indigo	E1,3	E	6
Flora	<i>Kennedia retrorsa</i>		V	V	61
Flora	<i>Lasiopetalum longistamineum</i>		V	V	120
Flora	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	E1	E	44
Flora	<i>Monotaxis macrophylla</i>	Large-leafed Monotaxis	E1		8
Flora	<i>Ozothamnus tessellatus</i>		V	V	86
Flora	<i>Persoonia marginata</i>	Clandulla Geebung	V,P	V	P
Flora	<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Piltwort	E1,3		5
Flora	<i>Pimelea bracteata</i>		E4A	CE	1
Flora	<i>Pomaderris coloneaster</i>	Cotoneaster Pomaderris	E1	E	1102
Flora	<i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i>	Scant Pomaderris	E1		149
Flora	<i>Pomaderris reperta</i>	Denman Pomaderris	E4A	CE	337
Flora	<i>Pomaderris sericea</i>	Silky Pomaderris	E1	V	1
Flora	<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. <i>Wybong</i>		P	CE	76
Flora	<i>Prostanthera cryptandroides</i> subsp. <i>cryptandroides</i>	Wollemi Mint-bush	V	V	143
Flora	<i>Prostanthera discolor</i>		V	V	72
Flora	<i>Prostanthera stricta</i>	Mount Vincent Mint-bush	V	V	9
Flora	<i>Pultenaea glabra</i>	Smooth Bush-Pea	V	V	1
Flora	<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>	Dwarf Bush-pea	V		19
Flora	<i>Pultenaea</i> sp. <i>Olinda</i>		E1,3		1
Flora	<i>Senecio garlandii</i>	Woolly Ragwort	V		72
Flora	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>dangarensis</i>		E1		18
Flora	<i>Swainsona recta</i>	Small Purple-pea	E1	E	736
Flora	<i>Swainsona sericea</i>	Silky Swainson-pea	V		232
Flora	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	66
Flora	<i>Tylophora linearis</i>		V	E	41
Flora	<i>Zieria ingramii</i>	Keith's Zieria	E1	E	2
Flora	<i>Zieria obcordata</i>	Granite Zieria	E1	E	28
Flora	<i>Pultenaea</i> sp. <i>Olinda</i>		E1,3		1
Flora	<i>Senecio garlandii</i>	Woolly Ragwort	V		72
Flora	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>dangarensis</i>		E1		18

\*NSW Status: P=Protected, V=Vulnerable, E1=Endangered, 2=Category 2 sensitive species, 3=Category 3 sensitive species.

+ Comm. Status: C=CAMBA, J=JAMBA, K=ROKAMBA, CE=Critically endangered, E=Endangered, V=Vulnerable

**BioNET Atlas search – Threatened ecological communities predicted to occur within the Inland Slopes subregion of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, and the Kerrabee subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.**

Community	*NSW Status	+Common. status	Records
Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens		E	K
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions		E	K
Central Hunter Grey Box-Ironbark Woodland in the New South Wales North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions	E3		K
Central Hunter Valley eucalypt forest and woodland		CE	K
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland		E	K
Coolac-Tumut Serpentine Shrubby Woodland in the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions	E3		K
Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions		E	K
Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	E3		K
Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia		E	K
Hunter Floodplain Red Gum Woodland in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions	E3		P
Hunter Valley Foothills Slaty Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	V2		K
Hunter Valley Vine Thicket in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions	E3		K
Hunter Valley Weeping Myall ( <i>Acacia pendula</i> ) Woodland		CE	K
Hunter Valley Weeping Myall Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B		K
Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	E3		K
Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion		E	K
Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland		CE	K
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains		E	K
River-flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains of southern New South Wales and eastern Victoria		CE	K

Community	*NSW Status	+Common. status	Records
River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K
Sandhill Pine Woodland in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions	E3		P
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		P
Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		E	K
Weeping Myall Woodlands		E	K
White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and	E4B		K
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland		CE	K

**\*NSW Status:** E3=Endangered Ecological Community, E4B=Critically Endangered Ecological Community.

**+Comm. Status:** CE=Critically Endangered, E=Endangered.

- Number of Records: P = predicted to occur, K = known to occur.

**BioNET Atlas search – Key Threatening Processes predicted to occur within the Inland Slopes subregion of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, and the Kerrabee subregion of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.**

Threats	NSW Status	Comm Status
Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners, <i>Manorina melanocephala</i> (Latham, 1802)	KTP	KTP
Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining	KTP	
Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands	KTP	
Anthropogenic Climate Change	KTP	KTP
Bushrock removal	KTP	
Clearing of native vegetation	KTP	KTP
Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	KTP	KTP
Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, <i>Capra hircus</i> Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP
Competition from feral honey bees, <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.	KTP	
Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners	KTP	
Habitat degradation and loss by Feral Horses (brumbies, wild horses), <i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus 1758	KTP	
Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer	KTP	
High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	KTP	
Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren 1972	KTP	KTP
Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations	KTP	KTP
Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis	KTP	KTP
Infection of native plants by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	KTP	KTP
Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee <i>Bombus terrestris</i> (L.)	KTP	
Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers	KTP	
Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom ( <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> )	KTP	
Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad ( <i>Bufo marinus</i> )	KTP	KTP
Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive <i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i> (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.	KTP	
Invasion of native plant communities by <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	KTP	
Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses	KTP	
Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (Fr. Smith) into NSW	KTP	
Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> L. sens. Lat)	KTP	
Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants	KTP	KTP
Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees	KTP	
Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies	KTP	



Threats	NSW Status	Comm Status
Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	KTP	
Predation by <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)	KTP	
Predation by the European Red Fox <i>Vulpes Vulpes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP
Predation by the Feral Cat <i>Felis catus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP
Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP
Removal of dead wood and dead trees	KTP	

## APPENDIX B – FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

### Flora species list

The following table lists all 102 flora species recorded within, or immediately adjacent to the subject site during the March field survey. Of these, 75 (73.53%) were native and 27 (26.47%) were introduced.

Growth form <sup>1</sup>	Scientific name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	HTE <sup>3</sup>	WoNS <sup>4</sup>	PW <sup>5</sup>
TG	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-Barked Apple	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus dawsonii</i>	Slaty Gum	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Scribbly Gum	N	No	No	No
TG	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-Leaf Wattle	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Acacia gladiiformis</i>	Sword Wattle	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Streaked Wattle	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Acacia spectabilis</i>	Mudgee Wattle	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Sifton Bush	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	Broombush	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	Narrawa Burr	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Common Wheatgrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	Jericho Wiregrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Aristida personata</i>	Purple Wire-Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	Reedgrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Speargrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Cleistochloa rigida</i>	Rigid Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	Cotton Panic Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Digitaria diffusa</i>	Open Summer-Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i>	Umbrella Grass	N	No	No	No

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Growth form <sup>1</sup>	Scientific name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	HTE <sup>3</sup>	WoNS <sup>4</sup>	PW <sup>5</sup>
GG	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>	Clustered Lovegrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>	Purple Lovegrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	Paddock Lovegrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>	Weeping Lovegrass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	Early Spring Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common Fringe-Sedge	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough Saw-Sedge	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Juncus continuus</i>	Rush	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Juncus subglaucus</i>	Rush	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Rush	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Ringed Wallaby Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Rytidosperma monticola</i>	Wallaby Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Wallaby Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Smallflower Wallaby Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	N	No	No	No
GG	<i>Tragus australianus</i>	Small Burrgrass	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr-Daisy	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-Daisy	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Blue Flax-Lily	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Einadia polygonoides</i>	Climbing Saltbush	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Einadia trigonos</i>	Fishweed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Blue Crowfoot	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Rough Raspwort	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-Spurrey	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-Lily	N	No	No	No
FG	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Hairy Annual Bluebell	N	No	No	No
EG	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Poison Rock Fern	N	No	No	No

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Growth form <sup>1</sup>	Scientific name	Common Name	Status <sup>2</sup>	HTE <sup>3</sup>	WoNS <sup>4</sup>	PW <sup>5</sup>
OG	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe	N	No	No	No
OG	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Variable Glycine	N	No	No	No
SG	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate	Blackberry	E	Yes	Yes	Yes
GG	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats	E	No	No	No
GG	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	E	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	E	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Stinkgrass	E	No	No	No
GG	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	E	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	E	Yes	No	No
GG	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Marsh Bristlegrass	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	St Barnabys Thistle	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Cineraria lyratiflora</i>	African Marigold	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Cyclospium leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	African Peppergrass	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel, Blue Pimpernel	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-Flowered Mallow	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Woolly Burr Medic	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Paronychia brasiliensis</i>	Chilean Whitlow Wort	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel	E	Yes	No	No
FG	<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Curious Weed	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>	Whitetip Nightshade	E	No	No	No
FG	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop	E	No	No	No

<sup>1</sup>Growth form: FG = Forb, GG = Grass and Grass-like, SG = Shrub, TG = Tree, EG = Fern, OG = Other. <sup>2</sup>Status: N = Native, I = Introduced. <sup>3</sup>High-threat exotic species (Yes/No). <sup>4</sup>Weed of National Significance (Yes/No). <sup>5</sup>Priority weed for the LLS region (Yes/No).

**Fauna species list**

In total, 17 fauna species were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the subject site. A list of all fauna species encountered is provided below.

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native or introduced
Amphibia	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet	N
Aves	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	N
Aves	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	N
Aves	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	N
Aves	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	N
Aves	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Maggie-lark	N
Aves	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	N
Aves	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren	N
Aves	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	N
Aves	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	N
Aves	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	N
Aves	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	N
Aves	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	N
Aves	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	N
Aves	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	N
Mammalia	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	I
Mammalia	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo	N

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## APPENDIX C – LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE FOR BC & EPBC ACT-LISTED THREATENED SPECIES

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The results of the desktop review and the field assessment were collated and reviewed in the context of local ecological knowledge to determine the likelihood of occurrence of threatened species and ecological communities, and potential impacts of the proposal. List generated by conducting a vegetation association within the relevant IBRA subregions. To determine whether any threatened species were known to occur near the subject site, BioNet Atlas records of threatened species were downloaded and the records clipped to within 10 km of the subject site in QGIS.

Likelihood of occurrence description is sourced from <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp>

The likelihood of occurrence of threatened species, populations or ecological communities was categorised as follows:

- 'Present' – the species was observed or has been previously recorded on the site.
- 'High' – a medium to high probability that a species uses the site, based on nearby records and suitable habitat being present.
- 'Moderate' – suitable habitat for a species occurs on the site, but the species has not been observed or previously recorded at the site **or** habitat not ideal, but there are nearby records.
- 'Low' – a very low likelihood that the species uses the site, based on lack of the preferred type and size of habitat.

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Crinia sloanei</i>	Sloane's Froglet	E1,P	E	0	<p>Sloane's Froglet has been recorded from widely scattered sites in the floodplains of the Murray-Darling Basin, with the majority of records in the Darling Riverine Plains, NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina bioregions in New South Wales. It has not been recorded recently in the northern part of its range and has only been recorded infrequently in the southern part of its range in NSW. It is typically associated with periodically inundated areas in grassland, woodland and disturbed habitats.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V,P	V	0	<p>The Giant Burrowing Frog is distributed in south eastern NSW and Victoria, and appears to exist as two distinct populations: a northern population largely confined to the sandstone geology of the Sydney Basin and extending as far south as Ulladulla, and a southern population occurring from north of Narooma through to Waihalla, Victoria. Found in heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based. Spends more than 95% of its time in non-breeding habitat in areas up to 300 m from breeding sites. Whilst in non-breeding habitat it burrows below the soil surface or in the leaf litter. Individual frogs occupy a series of burrow sites, some of which are used repeatedly. The home ranges of both sexes appear to be non-overlapping suggesting exclusivity of non-breeding habitat. Home ranges are approximately 0.04 ha in size.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution and no records occur within 10 km. However, there is an associated vegetation communities (PCT 3786) present.</b></p>
<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Booroolong Frog	E1,P	E	0	<p>The Booroolong Frog is restricted to NSW and north-eastern Victoria, predominantly along the western-flowing streams of the Great Dividing Range. It has disappeared from much of the Northern Tablelands, however several populations have recently been recorded in the Namoi catchment. The species is rare throughout most of the remainder of its range. Live along permanent streams with some fringing vegetation cover such as ferns, sedges or grasses.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km and fast flowing rocky streams do not occur.</b></p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	E1,P	V	0	<p>In NSW the species was once distributed along the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and their tributaries, the southern slopes of the Monaro district and the central southern tablelands as far north as Tarana, near Bathurst. Currently, the species is known to exist only in isolated populations in the Coleambally Irrigation Area, the Lowbidgee floodplain and around Lake Victoria. A few yet unconfirmed records have also been made in the Murray Irrigation Area in recent years. The species is also found in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, where it has also become endangered. Usually found in or around permanent or ephemeral Black Box/Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot swamps, Lignum/Typha swamps and River Red Gum swamps or billabongs along floodplains and river valleys. They are also found in irrigated rice crops, particularly where there is no available natural habitat.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V,P		0	<p>The Red-crowned Toadlet has a restricted distribution. It is confined to the Sydney Basin, from Pokolbin in the north, the Nowra area to the south, and west to Mt Victoria in the Blue Mountains. Occurs in open forests, mostly on Hawkesbury and Narrabeen Sandstones. Inhabits periodically wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges that often have shale lenses or cappings. Shelters under rocks and amongst masses of dense vegetation or thick piles of leaf litter.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P,2	CE	5	<p>The Regent Honeyeater mainly inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. Birds are also found in drier coastal woodlands and forests in some years. Once recorded between Adelaide and the central coast of Queensland, its range has contracted dramatically in the last 30 years to between north-eastern Victoria and south-eastern Queensland. There are only three known key breeding regions remaining: north-east Victoria (Chiltern-Albury), and in NSW at Capertee Valley and the Bundarra-Barraba region. In NSW the distribution is very patchy and mainly confined to the two main breeding areas and surrounding fragmented woodlands. In some years flocks converge on flowering coastal woodlands and forests. The Regent Honeyeater is a flagship threatened woodland bird whose conservation will benefit a large suite of other threatened and declining woodland fauna. The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak.</p>



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Regent Honeyeaters inhabit woodlands that support a significantly high abundance and species richness of bird species. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, an associated vegetation community (PCT 3405) is present, and there are five records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2	V	3	<p>The species is uncommon although widespread throughout suitable forest and woodland habitats, from the central Queensland coast to East Gippsland in Victoria, and inland to the southern tablelands and central western plains of NSW, with a small population in the Riverina. An isolated population exists on Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) and Forest Sheoak (<i>A. torulosa</i>) are important foods.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are three records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V,P,2	V	0	<p>The Grey Falcon is sparsely distributed in NSW, chiefly throughout the Murray-Darling Basin, with the occasional vagrant east of the Great Dividing Range. The breeding range has contracted since the 1950s with most breeding now confined to arid parts of the range. There are possibly less than 5000 individuals left. Population trends are unclear, though it is believed to be extinct in areas with more than 500mm rainfall in NSW. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Pink Cockatoo	V,P,2	E	0	<p>Found across the arid and semi-arid inland, from south-western Queensland south to north-west Victoria, through most of South Australia, north into the south-west Northern Territory and across to the west coast between Shark Bay and about Jurien. In NSW it is found regularly as far east as about Bourke and Griffith, and sporadically further east than that. Inhabits a wide range of treed and treeless inland habitats, always within easy reach of water. Feeds mostly on the ground, especially on the seeds of native and exotic melons and on the seeds of species of saltbush,</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					wattles and cypress pines. Normally found in pairs or small groups, though flocks of hundreds may be found where food is abundant. Nesting, in tree hollows, occurs throughout the second half of the year; nests are at least 1 km apart, with no more than one pair every 30 square kilometres.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	0	Found along all coastlines of Australia and in many areas inland, the Common Sandpiper is widespread in small numbers. The population when in Australia is concentrated in northern and western Australia. The species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. The Common Sandpiper has been recorded in estuaries and deltas of streams, as well as on banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. The muddy margins utilised by the species are often narrow and may be steep. The species is often associated with mangroves, and sometimes found in areas of mud littered with rocks or snags.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	V,P		0	The Magpie Goose is still relatively common in the Australian northern tropics but had disappeared from south-east Australia by 1920 due to drainage and overgrazing of reed swamps used for breeding. Since the 1980s there have been an increasing number of records in central and northern NSW. Vagrants can follow food sources to south-eastern NSW. Mainly found in shallow wetlands (less than 1 m deep) with dense growth of rushes or sedges.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	V,P	V	0	Prefers the drier habitats of southern Australia. Commonly found in dry open forests and woodland, mallee, mulga and saltbush. Prefers sites with fallen timber or dead trees and stumps.

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					<b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	P	C,J,K	0	<p>In NSW, the Fork-tailed Swift is recorded in all regions. Many records occur east of the Great Divide; however, a few populations have been found west of the Great Divide. These are widespread but scattered further west of the line joining Bourke and Dareton. Sightings have been recorded at Milparinka, the Bulloo River and Thurloo Downs (Higgins 1999). The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	E1,P		0	<p>The Australian Bustard mainly occurs in inland Australia and is now scarce or absent from southern and south-eastern Australia. In NSW, they are mainly found in the north-west corner and less often recorded in the lower western and central west plains regions. Occasional vagrants are still seen as far east as the western slopes and Riverine plain. Breeding now only occurs in the north-west region of NSW. Mainly inhabits tussock and hummock grasslands, though prefers tussock grasses to hummock grasses; also occurs in low shrublands and low open grassy woodlands; occasionally seen in pastoral and cropping country, golf courses and near dams. Breeds on bare ground on low sandy ridges or stony rises in ecotones between grassland and protective shrubland cover; roosts on ground among shrubs and long grasses or under trees.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V,P		0	<p>Dusky woodswallows are widespread in eastern, southern and south western Australia. The species occurs throughout most of New South Wales, but is sparsely scattered in, or largely absent from, much of the upper western region. Most breeding activity occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Primarily inhabit dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and ground-cover of grasses or sedges and fallen woody debris. It has also been recorded in shrublands, heathlands and very occasionally in moist</p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					forest or rainforest. Also found in farmland, usually at the edges of forest or woodland. <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E1,P	E	0	Australasian Bitterns are widespread but uncommon over south-eastern Australia. In NSW they may be found over most of the state except for the far north-west. Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes ( <i>Typha</i> spp.) and spikerushes ( <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Hides during the day amongst dense reeds or rushes and feed mainly at night on frogs, fish, yabbies, spiders, insects and snails. Feeding platforms may be constructed over deeper water from reeds trampled by the bird; platforms are often littered with prey remains. Breeding occurs in summer from October to January; nests are built in secluded places in densely-vegetated wetlands on a platform of reeds; there are usually six olive-brown eggs to a clutch. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P		1	The Bush Stone-curlew is found throughout Australia except for the central southern coast and inland, the far south-east corner, and Tasmania. Only in northern Australia it is still common however and in the south-east it is either rare or extinct throughout its former range. Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy ground layer and fallen timber. Largely nocturnal, being especially active on moonlit nights. Feed on insects and small vertebrates, such as frogs, lizards and snakes. Nest on the ground in a scrape or small bare patch. Two eggs are laid in spring and early summer. <b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there is a record within 10 km.</b>
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	0	The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper spends the non-breeding season in Australia with small numbers occurring regularly in New Zealand. Most of the population migrates to Australia, mostly to the south-east and are widespread in both inland and coastal locations and in both freshwater and saline habitats. Many inland records are of birds on passage. In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges

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					<p>of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, salt pans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgeland and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and swamps and creeks lined with mangroves. They tend to occupy coastal mudflats mainly after ephemeral terrestrial wetlands have dried out, moving back during the wet season. They may be attracted to mats of algae and water weed either floating or washed up around terrestrial wetlands.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E1,P	CE,C,J,K	0	<p>In Australia, Curlew Sandpipers occur around the coasts and are also quite widespread inland, though in smaller numbers. Records occur in all states during the non-breeding period, and also during the breeding season when many non-breeding one-year old birds remain in Australia rather than migrating north. In NSW, they are widespread east of the Great Divide, especially in coastal regions. They are occasionally recorded in the Tablelands and are widespread in the Riverina and south-west NSW, with scattered records elsewhere. Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	P	C,J,K	0	<p>In Australasia, the Red-necked Stint is mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms; saltmarsh; ephemeral or permanent shallow wetlands near the coast or inland, including lagoons, lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks and pools in salt flats. They sometimes use flooded paddocks or damp grasslands. They have</p>

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					occasionally been recorded on dry gibber plains, with little or no perennial vegetation. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V,P,3	E	1	The Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from southern Victoria through south- and central-eastern New South Wales. In New South Wales, the Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from the south-east coast to the Hunter region, and inland to the Central Tablelands and south-west slopes. It occurs regularly in the Australian Capital Territory. It is rare at the extremities of its range, with isolated records known from as far north as Coffs Harbour and as far west as Mudgee. In spring and summer, generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. <b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present, and there is a record within 10 km.</b>
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater	V,P		0	Pied Honeyeater is widespread throughout acacia, mallee and spinifex scrubs of arid and semi-arid Australia. Occasionally occurs further east, on the slopes and plains and the Hunter Valley, typically during periods of drought. Inhabits wattle shrub, primarily Mulga ( <i>Acacia aneura</i> ), mallee, spinifex and eucalypt woodlands, usually when shrubs are flowering; feeds on nectar, predominantly from various species of emu-bushes ( <i>Eremophila</i> spp.); also from mistletoes and various other shrubs (e.g. <i>Grevillea</i> spp.); also eats saltbush fruit, berries, seed, flowers and insects. Highly nomadic, following the erratic flowering of shrubs; can be locally common at times. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		5	The Speckled Warbler has a patchy distribution throughout south-eastern Queensland, the eastern half of NSW and into Victoria, as far west as the Grampians. The species is most frequently reported from the hills and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range, and rarely from the coast. There has been a decline in population density throughout its range, with the decline exceeding 40% where no vegetation remnants larger than 100ha survive. The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of Eucalyptus dominated communities that have a grassy understorey,

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy. Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area. The diet consists of seeds and insects, with most foraging taking place on the ground around tussocks and under bushes and trees. Pairs are sedentary and occupy a breeding territory of about ten hectares, with a slightly larger home-range when not breeding. The rounded, domed, roughly built nest of dry grass and strips of bark is located in a slight hollow in the ground or the base of a low dense plant, often among fallen branches and other litter. A side entrance allows the bird to walk directly inside. A clutch of 3-4 eggs is laid, between August and January, and both parents feed the nestlings. The eggs are a glossy red-brown, giving rise to the unusual folk names 'Blood Tit' and 'Chocolatebird'. Some cooperative breeding occurs. The species may act as host to the Black-eared Cuckoo. Speckled Warblers often join mixed species feeding flocks in winter, with other species such as Yellow-rumped, Buff-rumped, Brown and Striated Thornbills.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are five records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P		0	<p>The Spotted Harrier occurs throughout the Australian mainland, except in densely forested or wooded habitats of the coast, escarpment and ranges, and rarely in Tasmania. Individuals disperse widely in NSW and comprise a single population. Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. It is found most commonly in native grassland, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P		2	<p>The Brown Treecreeper is endemic to eastern Australia and occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands of inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges. The western boundary of the range of <i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i> runs approximately through Corowa, Wagga Wagga, Temora, Forbes, Dubbo and Inverell and along this line the subspecies intergrades with the arid zone subspecies of Brown Treecreeper <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i> which then occupies the remaining parts of the state. The eastern subspecies lives in eastern NSW in eucalypt woodlands through central NSW and in coastal areas with drier open woodlands such as the Snowy River Valley, Cumberland Plains, Hunter Valley and parts of the Richmond and Clarence Valleys. The population density of this subspecies has been greatly reduced over much of its range, with major declines recorded in central NSW and the northern and southern tablelands. Declines have occurred in remnant vegetation fragments smaller than 300 hectares, that have been isolated or fragmented for more than 50 years.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	P	C,J,K	0	<p>The Oriental Cuckoo is not believed to breed in Australia. Mostly found in top end of Australia and coastal Queensland.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		3	<p>The Varied Sittella is sedentary and inhabits most of mainland Australia except the treeless deserts and open grasslands. Distribution in NSW is nearly continuous from the coast to the far west. The Varied Sittella's population size in NSW is uncertain but is believed to have undergone a moderate reduction over the past several decades. Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are three records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E1,P		0	<p>In Australia, Black-necked Storks are widespread in coastal and subcoastal northern and eastern Australia, as far south as central NSW (although vagrants</p>



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>may occur further south or inland, well away from breeding areas). In NSW, the species becomes increasingly uncommon south of the Clarence Valley, and rarely occurs south of Sydney. Since 1995, breeding has been recorded as far south as Buladelah. Floodplain wetlands (swamps, billabongs, watercourses and dams) of the major coastal rivers are the key habitat in NSW for the Black-necked Stork. Secondary habitat includes minor floodplains, coastal sandplain wetlands and estuaries. Black-necked Storks build large nests high in tall trees close to water. Trees usually provide clear observation of the surroundings and are at low elevation (reflecting the floodplain habitat).</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Epthianura albigrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P		0	<p>The White-fronted Chat is found across the southern half of Australia, from southernmost Queensland to southern Tasmania, and across to Western Australia as far north as Camarvon. Found mostly in temperate to arid climates and very rarely sub-tropical areas, it occupies foothills and lowlands up to 1000 m above sea level. In NSW, it occurs mostly in the southern half of the state, in damp open habitats along the coast, and near waterways in the western part of the state. Along the coastline, it is found predominantly in saltmarsh vegetation but also in open grasslands and sometimes in low shrubs bordering wetland areas.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P		2	<p>The Black Falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions. Some reports of 'Black Falcons' on the tablelands and coast of New South Wales are likely to be referable to the Brown Falcon. In New South Wales there is assumed to be a single population that is continuous with a broader continental population, given that falcons are highly mobile, commonly travelling hundreds of kilometres. The Black Falcon occurs as solitary individuals, in pairs, or in family groups of parents and offspring.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	P	J,K	0	<p>Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia and is a passage migrant through northern Australia (i.e. it travels through northern Australia</p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>to reach non-breeding areas located further south). The species has been recorded along the east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula through to south-eastern South Australia (including the Adelaide plains and Mount Lofty Ranges, and the Eyre Peninsula). The range extends inland over the eastern tablelands in south-eastern Queensland (and occasionally from Rockhampton in the north), and to west of the Great Dividing Range in New South. The species is widespread in Tasmania and is found in all regions of Victoria except for the north-west. Most birds spend the non-breeding period at sites located south of the Richmond River in New South Wales. In Australia, Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies. However, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Gelochelidon nitotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	P	C	0	<p>The Gull-billed Tern occurs on all continents except Antarctica. Gull-billed Terns are found in freshwater swamps, brackish and salt lakes, beaches and estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands and grasslands. They are only rarely found over the ocean.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	V,P,3		0	<p>The Purple-crowned Lorikeet occurs across the southern parts of the continent from Victoria to south-west Western Australia. It is uncommon in NSW, with records scattered across the box-ironbark woodlands of the Riverina and south west slopes, the River Red Gum forests and mallee of the Murray Valley as far west as the South Australian border, and, more rarely, the forests of the South Coast. The species is nomadic and most, if not all, records from NSW are associated with flowering events. Found in open forests and woodlands, particularly where there are large flowering eucalypts. Also recorded from mallee habitats. Feed primarily on nectar and pollen of flowering Eucalypts, including planted trees in urban areas. Breeds away from feeding areas, utilising hollow branches or holes in trees. Also roosts in dense vegetation up to several kilometres away from feeding areas.</p>

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					<b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		2	<p>The Little Lorikeet is distributed widely across the coastal and Great Divide regions of eastern Australia from Cape York to South Australia. NSW provides a large portion of the species' core habitat, with lorikeets found westward as far as Dubbo and Albury. Nomadic movements are common, influenced by season and food availability, although some areas retain residents for much of the year and 'locally nomadic' movements are suspected of breeding pairs. Forages primarily in the canopy of open Eucalyptus forest and woodland, yet also finds food in Angophora, Melaleuca and other tree species. Riparian habitats are particularly used, due to higher soil fertility and hence greater productivity.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P	V	1	<p>The Painted Honeyeater is nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range. The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. During the winter it is more likely to be found in the north of its distribution. Inhabits Boree/ Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>), Brigalow (<i>A. harpophylla</i>) and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and a record occurs within 10 km. However, no vegetation communities are present.</b></p>
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	V,P		0	<p>The Brolga was formerly found across Australia, except for the south-east corner, Tasmania and the south-western third of the country. It is still abundant in the northern tropics, but very sparse across the southern part of its range. Though Brolgas often feed in dry grassland or ploughed paddocks or even desert claypans, they are dependent on wetlands too, especially shallow swamps, where they will forage with their head entirely submerged. They feed using their heavy straight bill as a 'crowbar' to probe the ground or turn it over, primarily on sedge roots and tubers. They will also take large insects, crustaceans, molluscs and frogs.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V,P		0	<p>The White-bellied Sea-eagle is distributed around the Australian coastline, including Tasmania, and well inland along rivers and wetlands of the Murray Darling Basin. In New South Wales it is widespread along the east coast, and along all major inland rivers and waterways. Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. Occurs at sites near the sea or sea-shore, such as around bays and inlets, beaches, reefs, lagoons, estuaries and mangroves; and at, or in the vicinity of freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs and saltmarsh. Terrestrial habitats include coastal dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, and forest (including rainforest). Breeding habitat consists of mature tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, and swamp sclerophyll forest close to foraging habitat. Nest trees are typically large emergent eucalypts and often have emergent dead branches or large dead trees nearby which are used as 'guard roosts'. Nests are large structures built from sticks and lined with leaves or grass. Feed mainly on fish and freshwater turtles, but also waterbirds, reptiles, mammals and carrion. Hunts its prey from a perch or whilst in flight (by circling slowly, or by sailing along 10–20 m above the shore). Prey is usually carried to a feeding platform or (if small) consumed in flight, but some items are eaten on the ground. May be solitary, or live in pairs or small family groups consisting of a pair of adults and dependent young. Typically lays two eggs between June and September with young birds remaining in the nest for 65–70 days.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard	V,P,3		0	<p>The Black-breasted Buzzard is found sparsely in areas of less than 500mm rainfall, from north-western NSW and north-eastern South Australia to the east coast at about Rockhampton, then across northern Australia south almost to Perth, avoiding only the Western Australian deserts. Lives in a range of inland habitats, especially along timbered watercourses which is the preferred breeding habitat. Also hunts over grasslands and sparsely timbered woodlands.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		2	<p>The Little Eagle is found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. It occurs as a single population throughout NSW. Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>woodland. Sheoak or Acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Hirundapus caudacufus</i>	White-throated Needletail	P	V,C,J,K	0	<p>The White-throated Needletail is widespread in eastern and south-eastern. In eastern Australia, it is recorded in all coastal regions of Queensland and NSW, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Divide and occasionally onto the adjacent inland plains. In Australia, the White-throated Needletail is almost exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	P	J	0	<p>Within Australia, the Caspian Tern has a widespread occurrence and can be found in both coastal and inland habitat (Higgins &amp; Davies 1996). The following table presents the distribution and breeding sites of the Caspian Tern in Australia. Widespread east of the Great Divide, mainly in coastal regions, and also in the Riverina and Lower and Upper Western Regions, with occasional records elsewhere (Higgins &amp; Davis 1996). The Caspian Tern is mostly found in sheltered coastal embayments (harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas) and those with sandy or muddy margins are preferred. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks. They also use artificial wetlands, including reservoirs, sewage ponds and saltworks. In offshore areas the species prefers sheltered situations, particularly near islands, and is rarely seen beyond reefs.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V,P		0	<p>The Black Bittern has a wide distribution, from southern NSW north to Cape York and along the north coast to the Kimberley region. The species also occurs in the south-west of Western Australia. In NSW, records of the species are scattered along the east coast, with individuals rarely being recorded south of Sydney or inland. Inhabits both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P	CE	0	<p>Breeds in Tasmania during spring and summer, migrating in the autumn and winter months to south-eastern Australia from Victoria and the eastern parts of South Australia to south-east Queensland. In NSW mostly occurs on the coast and south west slopes. On the mainland they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>, Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i>, Red Bloodwood <i>C. gummifera</i>, Forest Red Gum <i>E. tereticornis</i>, Mugga Ironbark <i>E. sideroxylon</i>, and White Box <i>E. albens</i>.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	E1,P	V	0	<p>The stronghold for this species in NSW is the mallee in the south west centred on Mallee Cliffs NP and extending east to near Balranald and scattered records as far north as Mungo NP. West of the Darling River a population also occurs in the Scotia mallee including Tarawi NR and Scotia Sanctuary and is part of a larger population north of the Murray River in South Australia. The population in central NSW has been significantly reduced through land clearance and fox predation and now occurs chiefly in Yathong, Nombinnie and Round Hill NRs and surrounding areas, though birds continue to survive in Loughnan NR. To the south of this area the species is probably locally extinct in such reserves as Pulletop NR (last recorded 1989), Ingalba NR (1982) and Buddigower NR (1990) and the intensely studied population at Yalgogrin was still known to have at least one active mound in 2017. Further east, a population continues to persist in the Goonoo forest near Dubbo, though the size of this population is unknown. Outside these areas, occasional</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>records have been made in the Pilliga forests (most recently 1999), around Cobar (1991) and Goulburn River NP (1989) though the extent and status of populations in these areas are unknown. Predominantly inhabit mallee communities, preferring the tall, dense and floristically rich mallee found in higher rainfall (300 - 450 mm mean annual rainfall) areas. Utilises mallee with a spinifex understorey, but usually at lower densities than in areas with a shrub understorey. Less frequently found in other eucalypt woodlands, such as Inland Grey Box, Ironbark or Bimble Box Woodlands with thick understorey, or in other woodlands such dominated by Mulga or native Cypress Pine species.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V,P	C,J,K	0	<p>The Black-tailed Godwit is a migratory wading bird that breeds in Mongolia and Eastern Siberia and flies to Australia for the southern summer, arriving in August and leaving in March. In NSW, it is most frequently recorded at Kooragang Island (Hunter River estuary), with occasional records elsewhere along the coast, and inland. Records in western NSW indicate that a regular inland passage is used by the species, as it may occur around any of the large lakes in the western areas during summer, when the muddy shores are exposed. The species has been recorded within the Murray-Darling Basin, on the western slopes of the Northern Tablelands and in the far north-western corner of the state. Primarily a coastal species.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V,P,3		0	<p>The Square-tailed Kite ranges along coastal and subcoastal areas from south-western to northern Australia, Queensland, NSW and Victoria. In NSW, scattered records of the species throughout the state indicate that the species is a regular resident in the north, north-east and along the major west-flowing river systems. It is a summer breeding migrant to the south-east, including the NSW south coast, arriving in September and leaving by March. Found in a variety of timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses.</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	E1,P	E	0	<p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p> <p>The Hooded Robin is widespread, found across Australia, except for the driest deserts and the wetter coastal areas - northern and eastern coastal Queensland and Tasmania. However, it is common in few places, and rarely found on the coast. It is considered a sedentary species, but local seasonal movements are possible. The south-eastern form (subspecies <i>cucullata</i>) is found from Brisbane to Adelaide and throughout much of inland NSW, with the exception of the extreme north-west, where it is replaced by subspecies <i>picata</i>. Two other subspecies occur outside NSW. Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P		0	<p>The Black-chinned Honeyeater has two subspecies, with only the nominate (<i>gularis</i>) occurring in NSW. The eastern subspecies extends south from central Queensland, through NSW, Victoria into south eastern South Australia, though it is very rare in the last state. In NSW it is widespread, with records from the tablelands and western slopes of the Great Dividing Range to the north-west and central-west plains and the Riverina. Occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forests or woodlands dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts, especially Mugga Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>), White Box (<i>E. albens</i>), Inland Grey Box (<i>E. microcarpa</i>), Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>) and Forest Red Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>). Also inhabits open forests of smooth-barked gums, stringybarks, ironbarks, river sheoaks (nesting habitat) and tea-trees. A gregarious species usually seen in pairs and small groups of up to 12 birds. Feeding territories are large making the species locally nomadic. Recent studies have found that the Black-chinned Honeyeater tends to occur in the largest woodland patches in the landscape as birds forage over large home ranges of at least 5 hectares. Moves quickly from tree to tree, foraging rapidly along outer twigs, underside of branches and trunks, probing for insects. Nectar is taken from flowers, and honeydew is gleaned from foliage. Breeds solitarily or co-operatively, with up to five or six adults, from June to December. The nest is placed high in the crown of a tree, in the</p>



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					uppermost lateral branches, hidden by foliage. It is a compact, suspended, cup-shaped nest.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	V,P	V	0	The main populations of Blue-winged Parrots are in Tasmania and Victoria, particularly in southern Victoria and the midlands and eastern areas of Tasmania. Sparser populations are found in western New South Wales and eastern South Australia, extending to south-west Queensland and occasionally into the Northern Territory. The species is a partial migrant, with variable numbers of birds migrating across the Bass Strait in winter.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3		0	The Turquoise Parrot's range extends from southern Queensland through to northern Victoria, from the coastal plains to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Lives on the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Ninox connivers</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3		0	The Barking Owl is found throughout continental Australia except for the central arid regions. Although common in parts of northern Australia, the species has declined greatly in southern Australia and now occurs in a wide but sparse distribution in NSW. Core populations exist on the western slopes and plains and in some northeast coastal and escarpment forests. Many populations crashed as woodland on fertile soils was cleared over the past century, leaving linear riparian strips of remnant trees as the last inhabitable areas. Surveys in 2001 demonstrated that the Pilliga Forest supported the largest population in southern Australia. The owls sometimes extend their home range into urban areas, hunting birds in garden trees and insects attracted to streetlights. Inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. It is flexible in its habitat use, and hunting can extend in to closed forest and more open areas. Sometimes able

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					to successfully breed along timbered watercourses in heavily cleared habitats (e.g. western NSW) due to the higher density of prey on these fertile riparian soils.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		0	The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range from Mackay to south-western Victoria. In NSW, it is widely distributed throughout the eastern forests from the coast inland to tablelands, with scattered records on the western slopes and plains suggesting occupancy prior to land clearing. Now at low densities throughout most of its eastern range, rare along the Murray River and former inland populations may never recover. The Powerful Owl inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. The Powerful Owl requires large tracts of forest or woodland habitat but can occur in fragmented landscapes as well. The species breeds and hunts in open or closed sclerophyll forest or woodlands and occasionally hunts in open habitats. It roosts by day in dense vegetation comprising species such as Turpentine <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> , Black She-oak <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , Rough-barked Apple <i>Angophora floribunda</i> , Cherry Ballart <i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i> and a number of eucalypt species. Powerful Owls nest in large tree hollows (at least 0.5 m deep), in large eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old. While the female and young are in the nest hollow the male Powerful Owl roosts nearby (10-200 m) guarding them, often choosing a dense "grove" of trees that provide concealment from other birds that harass him.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	V,P		0	The Blue-billed Duck is endemic to south-eastern and south-western Australia. It is widespread in NSW, but most common in the southern Murray-Darling Basin area. Birds disperse during the breeding season to deep swamps up to 300 km away. It is generally only during summer or in drier years that they are seen in coastal areas. The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation. The species is completely aquatic, swimming low in the water along the edge of dense cover.

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<b>Absent – The subject site does not contain suitable habitat for this species.</b>
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	V,P		0	<p>The Gilbert's Whistler is sparsely distributed over much of the arid and semi-arid zone of inland southern Australia, from the western slopes of NSW to the Western Australian wheatbelt. The species was probably once distributed almost continuously across the woodlands and mallee of southern NSW, but this range has been greatly reduced. The Gilbert's Whistler occurs in a range of habitats within NSW, though the shared feature appears to be a dense shrub layer. It is widely recorded in mallee shrublands, but also occurs in box-ironbark woodlands, Cypress Pine and Belah woodlands and River Red Gum forests, though at this stage it is only known to use this habitat along the Murray, Edwards and Wakool Rivers. Within the mallee the species is often found in association with an understorey of spinifex and low shrubs including wattles, hakeas, sennas and hop-bushes. In woodland habitats, the understorey comprises dense patches of shrubs, particularly thickets of regrowth Callitris pine. Parasitic 'cherries' (Exocarpus species) appear to be an important habitat component in Belah and Red Gum communities, though in the latter case other dense shrubs, such as Lignum and wattles, are also utilised.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	V,P		0	<p>The Olive Whistler inhabits the wet forests on the ranges of the east coast. It has a disjunct distribution in NSW chiefly occupying the beech forests around Barrington Tops and the MacPherson Ranges in the north and wet forests from Illawarra south to Victoria. In the south it is found inland to the Snowy Mountains and the Brindabella Range. Mostly inhabit wet forests above about 500m. During the winter months they may move to lower altitudes. Forage in trees and shrubs and on the ground, feeding on berries and insects.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3		0	<p>The Osprey has a global distribution with four subspecies previously recognised throughout its range. Eastern Ospreys are found right around the Australian coastline, except for Victoria and Tasmania. They are common around the northern coast, especially on rocky shorelines, islands and reefs. The species is uncommon to rare or absent from closely settled parts of south-eastern Australia. There are a handful of records from inland areas. Favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes. Nests are made high up in dead trees or in dead crowns of live trees, usually within one kilometre of the sea.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	E1,P,3	CE	0	<p>Plains-wanderers live in semi-arid, lowland native grasslands that typically occur on hard red-brown soils. These grasslands support a high diversity of plant species, including a number of state and nationally threatened species. The Plains-wanderer has declined greatly since European settlement. Areas where the species was formerly common and is now so reduced in numbers that it is effectively extinct include eastern NSW, south-western Victoria, and south-eastern South Australia. Its current stronghold is the western Riverina of southern NSW. Areas of secondary importance include north-central Victoria and central-western Queensland. The bird was formerly fairly common until about 1920 on the Slopes and Tablelands, and there are two earlier records of birds near Sydney. The main reason for the decline in the numbers and distribution of Plains-wanderers in all eastern States has been the conversion of native grasslands to dense introduced pasture or croplands. If native grasslands are not overgrazed or cultivated then Plains-wanderers are largely sedentary, though there is some recent evidence to suggest that birds may not remain sedentary during prolonged drought conditions.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V,P		0	<p>The Scarlet Robin is found from south east Queensland to south east South Australia and also in Tasmania and south west Western Australia. In NSW, it occurs from the coast to the inland slopes. After breeding, some Scarlet Robins disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes. Some birds may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter. The Scarlet Robin lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands. The understorey is usually open and grassy with few scattered shrubs. This species lives in both</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>mature and regrowth vegetation. It occasionally occurs in mallee or wet forest communities, or in wetlands and tea-tree swamps. Scarlet Robin habitat usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber. these are important components of its habitat. Scarlet Robin habitat usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber: these are important components of its habitat. The Scarlet Robin breeds on ridges, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions; this species is occasionally found up to 1000 metres in altitude. The Scarlet Robin is primarily a resident in forests and woodlands, but some adults and young birds disperse to more open habitats after breeding. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands or grazed paddocks with scattered trees. The Scarlet Robin is a quiet and unobtrusive species which is often quite tame and easily approached. Birds forage from low perches, fenceposts or on the ground, from where they pounce on small insects and other invertebrates which are taken from the ground, or off tree trunks and logs; they sometimes forage in the shrub or canopy layer.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P		0	<p>The Flame Robin is endemic to south eastern Australia, and ranges from near the Queensland border to south east South Australia and also in Tasmania. In NSW, it breeds in upland areas and in winter, many birds move to the inland slopes and plains. It is likely that there are two separate populations in NSW, one in the Northern Tablelands, and another ranging from the Central to Southern Tablelands. Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. In winter, birds migrate to drier more open habitats in the lowlands (i.e. valleys below the ranges, and to the western slopes and plains), in dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V,P		0	<p>Pink Robins are endemic to (only found in) south-eastern Australia. In the breeding season (September to March) Pink Robins are seen singly or in pairs in deep gullies</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>in dense shrub layers of damp and wet forests or rainforests. In winter, they are found in more open and drier habitats.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V,P,3	V	0	<p>The Superb Parrot is found throughout eastern inland NSW. On the South-western Slopes their core breeding area is roughly bounded by Cowra and Yass in the east, and Grenfell, Cootamundra and Coolac in the west. Birds breeding in this region are mainly absent during winter, when they migrate north to the region of the upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. The other main breeding sites are in the Riverina along the corridors of the Murray, Edward and Murrumbidgee Rivers where birds are present all year round. This species inhabits Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest. In the Riverina the birds nest in the hollows of large trees (dead or alive) mainly in tall riparian River Red Gum Forest or Woodland. On the South West Slopes nest trees can be in open Box-Gum Woodland or isolated paddock trees. Species known to be used are Blakely's Red Gum, Yellow Box, Apple Box and Red Box. May forage up to 10 km from nesting sites, and feed in trees and understorey shrubs and on the ground and their diet consists mainly of grass seeds and herbaceous plants.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3405) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	V,P		0	<p>The eastern subspecies (<i>temporalis</i>) occurs from Cape York south through Queensland, NSW and Victoria and formerly to the south east of South Australia. This subspecies also occurs in the Trans-Fly Region in southern New Guinea. In NSW, the eastern sub-species occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and on the western plains reaching as far as Louth and Balranald. It also occurs in woodlands in the Hunter Valley and in several locations on the north coast of NSW. It may be extinct in the southern, central and New England tablelands. Inhabits open Box-Gum Woodlands on the slopes, and Box-Cypress-pine and open Box Woodlands on alluvial plains. Woodlands on fertile soils in coastal regions. Lives in family groups that consist of a breeding pair and young from previous breeding seasons. A group may consist of up to fifteen individuals. Feed on invertebrates and nests in several conspicuous, dome-shaped stick structures that are about the size of a football. A nest is used as a dormitory for roosting each night.</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Nests are maintained year-round, and old nests are often dismantled to build new ones.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	P	V	0	<p>Pilotbirds are a common resident of mountain gullies, on the coast and inland to the Great Divide, from the Blue Mountains to eastern Victoria including Gippsland.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	0	<p>The Australian Painted Snipe is restricted to Australia. Most records are from the south east, particularly the Murray Darling Basin, with scattered records across northern Australia and historical records from around the Perth region in Western Australia. In NSW many records are from the Murray-Darling Basin including the Paroo wetlands, Lake Cowal, Macquarie Marshes, Fivebough Swamp and more recently, swamps near Balldale and Wanganella. Other important locations with recent records include wetlands on the Hawkesbury River and the Clarence and lower Hunter Valleys. Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber. Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water. Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P		2	<p>The Diamond Firetail is endemic to south-eastern Australia, extending from central Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. It is widely distributed in NSW, with a concentration of records from the Northern, Central and Southern Tablelands, the Northern, Central and South Western Slopes and the North West Plains and Riverina. Not commonly found in coastal districts, though there are records from near Sydney, the Hunter Valley and the Bega Valley. This species has a scattered distribution over the rest of NSW, though is very rare west of the Darling River. Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee,</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V,P		0	<p>The Freckled Duck is found primarily in south-eastern and south-western Australia, occurring as a vagrant elsewhere. It breeds in large temporary swamps created by floods in the Bulloo and Lake Eyre basins and the Murray-Darling system, particularly along the Paroo and Lachlan Rivers, and other rivers within the Riverina. The duck is forced to disperse during extensive inland droughts when wetlands in the Murray River basin provide important habitat. The species may also occur as far as coastal NSW and Victoria during such times. Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds. Generally, rest in dense cover during the day, usually in deep water. Feed at dawn and dusk and at night on algae, seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic grasses and sedges and small invertebrates. Nesting usually occurs between October and December but can take place at other times when conditions are favourable. Nests are usually located in dense vegetation at or near water level.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	P	J	0	<p>Crested Terns are seen along coastal areas throughout Australia and Tasmania. Prefer islands beaches, lakes and inlets.</p> <p><b>Absent – The subject site does not contain suitable habitat for this species.</b></p>
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	0	<p>Wood Sandpipers are more numerous in the north than the south of Australia and are also found in New Guinea, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and South-east Asia. They breed widely across the north of Europe and Asia, mostly in Scandinavia, Baltic countries and Russia. They are the most abundant migratory wader in non-coastal areas of Asia. Wood Sandpipers are seen in small flocks or singly on inland shallow freshwater wetlands, often with other waders. They prefer ponds and pools with emergent reeds and grass, surrounded by tall plants or dead trees and fallen timber.</p>



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	P	C,J,K	0	<p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p> <p>The Common Greenshank does not breed in Australia, however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia. The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. Habitats include embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons and are recorded less often in round tidal pools, rock-flats and rock platforms. The species uses both permanent and ephemeral terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated floodplains, claypans and saltflats. It will also use artificial wetlands, including sewage farms and saltworks dams, inundated rice crops and bores. The edges of the wetlands used are generally of mud or clay, occasionally of sand, and may be bare or with emergent or fringing vegetation, including short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees. It was once recorded with Black-winged Stilts (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>) in pasture, but are generally not found in dry grassland.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	0	<p>The Marsh Sandpiper is found on coastal and inland wetlands throughout Australia. The species is widespread in coastal Queensland, but few records exist north of Cooktown. It is recorded in all regions of NSW but especially the central and south coasts and (inland) on the western slopes of Great Divide and western plains. The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, saltpans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and also regularly at sewage farms and saltworks. They are recorded less often at reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes. In north Australia they prefer intertidal mudflats (Higgins &amp; Davies 1996), although surveys in Kakadu National Park recorded more birds around shallow freshwater lakes than in areas influenced by tide (Barnford 1988). At the Top End they often use ephemeral pools on inundated freshwater and tidal floodplains (Higgins &amp; Davies 1996). Three of the five sites with highest recorded numbers are saltwater habitats (Hunter Estuary, NSW; Port Hedland Saltworks, Western Australia; Tullakool Evaporation Ponds, NSW)</p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>(Watkins 1993). In the south-east Gulf of Carpentaria they have been recorded round both saline and fresh waters (Gamett 1989). Elsewhere they said to avoid, or rarely occur in, tidal habitats, and rarely occur on beaches. In Western Australia they prefer freshwater to marine environments. In south-east Australia they prefer inland saline lakes and coastal saltworks. They are found infrequently around mangroves (Higgins &amp; Davies 1996).</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V,P,3		0	<p>Extends from the coast where it is most abundant to the western plains. Overall records for this species fall within approximately 90% of NSW, excluding the most arid north-western corner. There is no seasonal variation in its distribution. Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100 m. A forest owl, but often hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	E1		0	<p>Key's Matchstick grasshopper was originally distributed from Victoria to Orange (NSW) across the wheat/sheep belt, typically recorded in native grasslands and grassy woodland. Typically found in native grasslands and grassy woodlands but it has also been recorded in other vegetation associations usually containing a native grass understory (especially kangaroo grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>) and known food plants (particularly Asteraceae).</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Petalura gigantea</i>	Giant Dragonfly	E1		0	<p>The Giant Dragonfly is found along the east coast of NSW from the Victorian border to northern NSW. It is not found west of the Great Dividing Range. There are known occurrences in the Blue Mountains and Southern Highlands, in the Clarence River catchment, and on a few coastal swamps from north of Coffs Harbour to Nadgee in the south. Live in permanent swamps and bogs with some free water and open vegetation.</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	V	V	0	<p>The Golden Sun Moth's NSW populations are found in the area between Queanbeyan, Gunning, Young and Tumut. The species' historical distribution extended from Bathurst (central NSW) through the NSW Southern Tablelands, through to central and western Victoria, to Bordertown in eastern South Australia. Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy Box-Gum Woodlands in which groundlayer is dominated by wallaby grasses <i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Bettongia lesueur graii</i>	Boodie, Burrowing Bettong (mainland)	E4,P	X	0	<p>The mainland subspecies (<i>graii</i>) is now extinct; however, two subspecies occur on islands off the coast of Western Australia; one undescribed subspecies on Boodie and Barrow Islands off the Pilbara coast; the other (<i>lesueur</i>) on Bernier and Dorré Islands off Shark Bay. Both these subspecies are listed nationally as vulnerable. It is the latter subspecies that has been used to establish a population in feral-free enclosures at the Australian Wildlife Conservancy run Scotia Sanctuary in south western New South Wales. The Boodie once lived in a range of dry subtropical and tropical habitats, from open Eucalyptus and Acacia woodlands to arid spinifex grasslands. In its current range on the islands, it seems to prefer open <i>Triodia</i> (spinifex) and dune habitats, but will burrow anywhere except places with rocky substrate.</p> <p><b>Absent – The mainland subspecies is considered extinct.</b></p>
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V,P		0	<p>The Eastern Pygmy-possum is found in south-eastern Australia, from southern Queensland to eastern South Australia and in Tasmania. In NSW it extends from the coast inland as far as the Pilliga, Dubbo, Parkes and Wagga Wagga on the western slopes. Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas woodlands and heath appear to be preferred, except in north-eastern NSW where they are most frequently encountered in rainforest.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Chaīnolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V,P	V	5	<p>Found mainly in areas with extensive cliffs and caves, from Rockhampton in Queensland south to Bungonia in the NSW Southern Highlands. It is generally rare with a very patchy distribution in NSW. There are scattered records from the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes. Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>), frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Females have been recorded raising young in maternity roosts (c. 20-40 females) from November through to January in roof domes in sandstone caves and overhangs. They remain loyal to the same cave over many years. Found in well-timbered areas containing gullies.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3786 and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Chaīnolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	V,P		0	<p>The Little-Pied Bat is found in inland Queensland and NSW (including Western Plains and slopes) extending slightly into South Australia and Victoria. Occurs in dry open forest, open woodland, mulga woodlands, chenopod shrublands, cypress pine forest and mallee and Bimbil box woodlands. Roosts in caves, rock outcrops, mine shafts, tunnels, tree hollows and buildings.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	2	<p>The range of the Spotted-tailed Quoll has contracted considerably since European settlement. It is now found in eastern NSW, eastern Victoria, south-east and north-eastern Queensland, and Tasmania. Only in Tasmania is it still considered relatively common. Recorded across a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Individual animals use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock outcrops and rocky-cliff faces as den sites.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3786 and 4149) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V,P		0	<p>The Eastern False Pipistrelle is found on the south-east coast and ranges of Australia, from southern Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania. Prefers moist</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	E4,P	V	0	Bilbies were common in many habitats throughout Australia, from the dry interior to temperate coastal regions. Changes to the Bilby's habitat have seen their numbers greatly reduced and today the species is nationally listed as vulnerable and is presumed extinct in NSW. They now occur in fragmented populations in mulga shrublands and spinifex grasslands in the Tanami Desert of the Northern Territory; in the Gibson and Great Sandy Deserts and the Pilbara and Kimberley regions of Western Australia; and the Mitchell Grasslands of southwest Queensland. Once widespread in arid, semi-arid and relatively fertile areas, the Bilby is now restricted to arid regions and remains a threatened species. The Bilby prefers arid habitats because of the spinifex grass and acacia shrub.  <b>Absent – This species is presumed extinct in NSW.</b>
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V,P		0	The Eastern Freetail-bat is found along the east coast from south Queensland to southern NSW. Occur in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roost mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-winged Bat	V,P		0	East coast and ranges of Australia from Cape York in Queensland to Wollongong in NSW. Moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Little Bentwing-bats roost in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings during the day, and at night forage for small insects beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P		18	<p>Eastern Bentwing-bats occur along the east and north-west coasts of Australia. Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings, and other man-made structures.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present, and there are 18 records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V,P		0	<p>The Southern Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers. Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. Forage over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V,P	V	0	<p>Overall, the distribution of the south eastern form coincides approximately with the Murray Darling Basin with the Pilliga Scrub region being the distinct stronghold for this species. Inhabits a variety of vegetation types, including mallee, bulloke <i>Allocasuarina leuhmanni</i> and box eucalypt dominated communities, but it is distinctly more common in box/ironbark/cypress-pine vegetation that occurs in a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland. Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	E1,P	E	0	<p>The Southern Greater Glider occurs in eastern Australia, in eucalypt forests and woodlands, where it has a broad distribution from around Proserpine in Queensland, south through NSW and the Australian Capital Territory into Victoria.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V,P	V	0	The Yellow-bellied Glider is found along the eastern coast to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, from southern Queensland to Victoria. Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P		0	Inhabits woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests, usually in diverse stands of shrubs and trees. Shelters and breeds in tree hollows, and is primarily an insectivorous animal but, has also been known to ingest plant exudates.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider in the Wagga Wagga Local Government Area	E2,V,P		0	The extent of the endangered population is legally defined by the boundaries of the Wagga Wagga LGA. The distribution of the Squirrel Glider and its known or potential habitats within, or linked across, this boundary is not well defined. However, potential habitat occurs at low densities and is patchily distributed on public lands (TSRs, NPWS reserves, Bush Heritage Trust reserves), private lands and roadside corridors with remnant vegetation. Inhabits a wide range of open forest, woodland and riverine forest habitats. Utilise remnants of various sizes, including small remnants and even small stands of trees within Travelling Stock Reserves, roadside reserves or private land. Often utilise linear remnant vegetation along roadsides or rivers and streams. Eucalypt species known to provide suitable denning and foraging resources include (but are not restricted to): Blakely's Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> ), Grey Box ( <i>E. microcarpa</i> ), Red Box ( <i>E. polyanthemos</i> ), Mugga Ironbark ( <i>E. sideroxylon</i> ), River Red Gum ( <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ), White Box ( <i>E. albens</i> ) and Yellow Box ( <i>E. melliodora</i> ).  <b>Absent – The subject site does not occur within the Wagga Wagga LGA.</b>
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E1,P	V	0	The range of the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby extends from south-east Queensland to the Grampians in western Victoria, roughly following the line of the Great Dividing Range. However the distribution of the species across its original range has declined significantly in the west and south and has become more fragmented. In NSW they occur from the Queensland border in the north to the Shoalhaven in the south, with the population in the Warrumbungle Ranges being the western limit. Occupy rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. Shelter or bask during

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>the day in rock crevices, caves and overhangs and are most active at night when foraging. Browse on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Highly territorial and have strong site fidelity with an average home range size of about 15 ha. Males tend to have larger home ranges than females. The home range consists of a refuge area and a foraging range linked by habitually used commuting routes. Females settle in or near their mother's range, while males mainly disperse between female groups within colonies, and less commonly between colonies.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405, 3786, and 4149) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	V,P		0	<p>The Brush-tailed Phascogale has a patchy distribution around the coast of Australia. In NSW it is mainly found east of the Great Dividing Range although there are occasional records west of the divide. Prefer dry sclerophyll open forest with sparse groundcover of herbs, grasses, shrubs or leaf litter. Also inhabit heath, swamps, rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E1,P	E	8	<p>The Koala has a fragmented distribution throughout eastern Australia from north-east Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In New South Wales, koala populations are found on the central and north coasts, southern highlands, southern and northern tablelands, Blue Mountains, southern coastal forests, with some smaller populations on the plains west of the Great Dividing Range. Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests.</p> <p><b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3786 and 4149) are present, and there are eight records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	P	V	0	<p>The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Genetic evidence indicates that the New Holland Mouse once formed a single continuous population on mainland Australia and the distribution of recent subfossils further suggest that the species has undergone a large range contraction since European settlement. Total population size of mature individuals is now estimated to be less than 10,000 individuals although, given the number of sites from which the species is known to have</p>



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					disappeared between 1999 and 2009, it is likely that the species' distribution is actually smaller than current estimates. Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	2	Grey-headed Flying-foxes are generally found within 200 km of the eastern coast of Australia, from Rockhampton in Queensland to Adelaide in South Australia. In times of natural resource shortages, they may be found in unusual locations. Occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Individual camps may have tens of thousands of animals and are used for mating, and for giving birth and rearing young. Annual mating commences in January and conception occurs in April or May; a single young is born in October or November. Site fidelity to camps is high; some camps have been used for over a century. Can travel up to 50 km from the camp to forage; commuting distances are more often <20 km. Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Also forage in cultivated gardens and fruit crops.  <b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, associated vegetation communities (PCT 3786 and 4149) are present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	V,P		1	The Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat is a wide-ranging species found across northern and eastern Australia. In the most southerly part of its range - most of Victoria, south-western NSW and adjacent South Australia - it is a rare visitor in late summer and autumn. There are scattered records of this species across the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes. Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows. When foraging for insects, flies high and fast over the forest canopy, but lower in more open country. Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees; appears to defend an aerial territory. Breeding has been recorded from December to mid-March, when a single young is born. Seasonal movements are unknown; there is speculation about a migration to southern Australia in late summer and autumn.

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and a record occurs within 10 km. However, no associated vegetation communities are present.</b>
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V,P		0	<p>The Greater Broad-nosed Bat is found mainly in the gullies and river systems that drain the Great Dividing Range, from north-eastern Victoria to the Atherton Tableland. It extends to the coast over much of its range. In NSW it is widespread on the New England Tablelands, however, does not occur at altitudes above 500 m. Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. Although this species usually roosts in tree hollows, it has also been found in buildings. Forages after sunset, flying slowly and directly along creek and river corridors at an altitude of 3 - 6 m. Open woodland habitat and dry open forest suits the direct flight of this species as it searches for beetles and other large, slow-flying insects; this species has been known to eat other bat species.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Vespadelus troungtoni</i>	Eastern Cave Bat	V,P		0	<p>The Eastern Cave Bat is found in a broad band on both sides of the Great Dividing Range from Cape York to Kempsey, with records from the New England Tablelands and the upper north coast of NSW. The western limit appears to be the Warrumbungle Range, and there is a single record from southern NSW, east of the ACT. Very little is known about the biology of this uncommon species. A cave-roosting species that is usually found in dry open forest and woodland, near cliffs or rocky overhangs; has been recorded roosting in disused mine workings, occasionally in colonies of up to 500 individuals. Occasionally found along cliff-lines in wet eucalypt forest and rainforest. Little is understood of its feeding or breeding requirements or behaviour. BioNet Atlas states that the species occurs within two kilometres of rocky areas containing caves, overhangs, escarpments, outcrops, crevices or boulder piles, or within two kilometres of old mines, tunnels, old buildings or sheds.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution and no records occur within 10 km. However, there is an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) present.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E1,P,2	V	0	<p>The Broad-headed Snake is largely confined to Triassic and Permian sandstones, including the Hawkesbury, Narrabeen and Shoalhaven groups, within the coast and ranges in an area within approximately 250 km of Sydney.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution and no records occur within 10 km. However, there is an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) present.</b></p>
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	V,P	V	0	<p>The Pink-tailed Legless Lizard is only known from the Central and Southern Tablelands, and the South Western Slopes. There is a concentration of populations in the Canberra/Queanbeyan Region. Other populations have been recorded near Cooma, Yass, Bathurst, Albury and West Wyalong. This species is also found in the Australian Capital Territory. Inhabits sloping, open woodland areas with predominantly native grassy groundlayers, particularly those dominated by Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>).</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	V,P	V	0	<p>The Striped Legless Lizard occurs in the Southern Tablelands, the South West Slopes, the Upper Hunter and possibly on the Riverina. Populations are known in the Goulburn, Yass, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Muswellbrook and Tumut areas. Also occurs in the ACT, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. Found mainly in Natural Temperate Grassland but has also been captured in grasslands that have a high exotic component. Also found in secondary grassland near Natural Temperate Grassland and occasionally in open Box-Gum Woodland.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3405) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	Pale-headed Snake	V,P		0	<p>A patchy distribution from north-east Queensland to the north-eastern quarter of NSW. In NSW it has historically been recorded from as far west as Mungindi and Quambone on the Darling Riverine Plains, across the north west slopes, and from the north coast from Queensland to Sydney. A small number of historical records are known for the New England Tablelands from Glenn Innes and Tenterfield; however, the majority of records appear to be from sites of relatively lower elevation. Although the Pale-headed snake distribution is very cryptic, it now appears to have contracted to a patchy and fragmented distribution. The Pale-headed Snake is a highly cryptic species that can spend weeks at a time hidden in tree hollows. Found</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					mainly in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, cypress forest and occasionally in rainforest or moist eucalypt forest. In drier environments, it appears to favour habitats close to riparian areas.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' Banded Snake	V,P		0	Coast and ranges from Southern Queensland to Gosford in NSW. Rainforest and eucalypt forests and rocky areas up to 950 m in altitude.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P		0	Rosenberg's Goanna occurs on the Sydney Sandstone in Wollemi National Park to the north-west of Sydney, in the Goulburn and ACT regions and near Cooma in the south. There are records from the South West Slopes near Khancoban and Tooma River. Also occurs in South Australia and Western Australia. Found in heath, open forest and woodland.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and associated vegetation communities (PCT 3405 and 3786) are present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Caladenia arenaria</i>	Sand-hill Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	E	0	<i>Caladenia arenaria</i> is found mostly on the south west plains and western south west slopes. The original description is of a plant from Nangus, west of Gundagai (1865) and there is a report of the species from Adelong near Tumut. A record near Cootamundra needs verifying. The Sand-hill Spider Orchid is currently only known to occur in the Riverina between Urana and Narranderra. Occurs in woodland with sandy soil, especially that dominated by White Cypress Pine ( <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> ).  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Crimson Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	0	The current NSW Scientific Committee listing incorporates two populations which have each been described as separate species by D.L. Jones. One of these populations comprises a few hundred plants on private property near Bethungra and the other of about 100 plants occurs in Burrinjuck Nature reserve. The other occurrences of the Crimson Spider Orchid in NSW are from the Nail Can Hill Crown Reserve near Albury. The species also occurs at two localities in Victoria near

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Beechworth and Chiltern. Habitat is regrowth woodland on granite ridge country that has retained a high diversity of plant species, including other orchids.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Caladenia rosella</i>	Rosella Spider Orchid	E4,P,2	E	0	<p>The single NSW collection of the Rosella Spider Orchid (located in Albury) is undated, but is estimated to have been collected before 1896. Today the species is found near Melbourne in Victoria, but is listed as endangered because less than 200 plants are known to exist. In Victoria, the species is found in woodlands and low forests of Red Box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>), Long-leafed Box (<i>E. gonicalyx</i>) and Red Stringybark (<i>E. macrorhyncha</i>) in well-drained, skeletal soils.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	0	<p>The Thick Lip Spider Orchid is known from the Sydney area (old records), Wyong, Ulladulla and Braidwood in NSW. Populations in Kiama and Queanbeyan are presumed extinct. It was also recorded in the Huskisson area in the 1930s. The species occurs on the coast in Victoria from east of Melbourne to almost the NSW border. Generally found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>^^</sup> <i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	Cymbidium canaliculatum population in the Hunter Catchment	E2,P,2		0	<p>A disjunct population of fewer than 500 individuals though estimated to be as low as 90, which occurs in the Hunter Valley at the south-eastern distributional limit of the species' range. The Hunter population is known to occur naturally as far south as Weston and Pokolbin in the Lower Hunter, which represents its south-eastern geographic limit, but appears to be more centred in the Upper Hunter, predominantly north of Singleton. In this area it is chiefly known from an area bounded by Ravensworth, Muswellbrook, Denman and Sandy Hollow, but extends northwards to the Aberdeen – Scone – Wingen districts. Isolated occurrences are also known from the Merriwa plateau, Bylong valley and the Gungah area near Goulburn River (including the Goulburn River National Park). Nevertheless, the population is defined as occurring in the Hunter Catchment, and as such may be present in any of the local government areas of Cessnock, Maitland, Dungog,</p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Singleton, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Port Stephens, part of Mid-western Regional, and part of Upper Hunter. The vast majority of individuals (&gt;90%) occur on private property, scattered across 30-40 sites, predominantly in the Muswellbrook and Upper Hunter LGAs.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution and no records occur within 10 km. However, there is an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) present.</b></p>
<sup>**</sup> <i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	V,P,2		7	<p>Sporadically distributed on the western slopes of NSW, extending from south of Narrandera all the way to the north of NSW. Localities in the south include Red Hill north of Narrandera, Coolamon, and several sites west of Wagga Wagga. Condobolin-Nymagee road, Wattamondara towards Cowra, Eugowra, Girilambone, Dubbo and Cooyal, in the Central West. Pilliga SCA, Pilliga National Park and Bibblewindi State Forest in the north (and extending into Queensland) and Muswellbrook in the east. Disturbance regimes are not known, although the species is usually recorded from disturbed habitats.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and seven records occur within 10 km. However, no associated vegetation communities are present.</b></p>
<sup>**</sup> <i>Leionema lamprophyllum</i> subsp. <i>fractum</i>		E4A,2	CE	0	<p>Currently known only from the Broken Back Range near Cessnock, with a historical collection from Munghom Gap Nature Reserve near Woilarr. Occurs in sparse heathland or very open low woodland in skeletal sandy soils.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<sup>**</sup> <i>Prasophyllum petilum</i>	Tarengo Leek Orchid	E1,P,2	E	1	<p>Natural populations are known from a total of five sites in NSW. These are near Boorowa, Queanbeyan area, Ilford, Delegate and a newly recognised population c.10 km west of Muswellbrook. It also occurs at Hall in the Australian Capital Territory. This species has also been recorded at Bowring Cemetery where it was experimentally introduced, though it is not known whether this population has persisted. Grows in open sites within Natural Temperate Grassland at the Boorowa and Delegate sites. Also grows in grassy woodland in association with River Tussock <i>Poa labillardieri</i>, Black Gum <i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i> and tea-trees <i>Leptospermum</i> spp. near Queanbeyan and within the grassy groundlayer dominated by Kangaroo Grass under Box-Gum Woodland at Ilford (and Hall, ACT).</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfeld's Wattle	V		200	<p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and a record occurs within 10 km. However, no associated vegetation communities are present.</b></p> <p>Found to the east of Dubbo in the Mudgee-Ulan-Gulgong area of the NSW South Western Slopes bioregion, with some records in the adjoining Brigalow Belt South, South Eastern Highlands and the Sydney Basin bioregions. Populations are recorded from Yarrobil National Park, Goodiman State Conservation Area and there is a 1963 record from Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve. A large population is also known from Tuckland State Forest to the northwest of Gulgong. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus albens</i>, <i>E. blakelyi</i> and <i>Callitris</i> spp., with an understorey dominated by <i>Cassinia</i> spp. and grasses.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within known geographic distribution and 200 records occur within 10 km. However, no associated vegetation communities are present.</b></p>
<i>Acacia dangarensis</i>		E4A,3	CE	0	<p><i>Acacia dangarensis</i> is endemic to NSW and confined to the summit and surrounding slopes of Mount Dangar south of Merriwa, within Goulburn River National Park. The total population size of <i>Acacia dangarensis</i> is estimated to be of the order of 1750 plants extending over an area of about 70 hectares. It is not known to occur in any other location despite considerable survey around the Hunter district in recent years. <i>Acacia dangarensis</i> occurs in pure stands or as a co-dominant tree in sclerophyll woodland on the edge of dry rainforest on basalt and basalt colluvium.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Acacia flocktoniae</i>	Flockton Wattle	V	V	0	<p>The Flockton Wattle is found only in the Southern Blue Mountains (at Mt Victoria, Megalong Valley and Yerranderie). Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Acacia meiantha</i>		E1	E	0	<p>The species is found in three disjunct populations, all within the Central Tablelands and within 100kms of each other. These populations include Clarence, which covers an area of approximately 1 hectare; Mullions Range, covering approximately 5 hectares; and Aarons Pass, which is confined to 2.5km of road easements.</p>

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					<b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Acacia pendula population in the Hunter catchment	E2		0	This Hunter population is known to occur naturally as far east as Warkworth, and extends northwest to Muswellbrook and to the west of Muswellbrook at Wybong. Only recorded to date at 6 locations: Jerrys Plains, Edderton, Wybong, Appletree Creek, Warkworth and Appletree Flat. These locations occur within the Muswellbrook and Singleton Local Government Areas, with the population potentially also occurring within the Mid-Western Regional and Upper Hunter LGA's.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	V	V	0	The species is only known from one location in NSW: Woomagarma National Park in Greater Hume Shire. It is also found at Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park in Victoria. Grows in shrubby woodland on sandy, granitic soil near creeks or in rocky crevices.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Ammobium craspedioides</i>	Yass Daisy	V	V	0	Found from near Crookwell on the Southern Tablelands to near Wagga Wagga on the South Western Slopes. Most populations are in the Yass region. Found in moist or dry forest communities, Box-Gum Woodland and secondary grassland derived from clearing of these communities. Grows in association with a large range of eucalypts ( <i>Eucalyptus blakeyi</i> , <i>E. bridgesiana</i> , <i>E. dives</i> , <i>E. gonicalyx</i> , <i>E. macrohyncha</i> , <i>E. mannifera</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> , <i>E. polyanthemos</i> , <i>E. rubida</i> ).  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	V	V	0	There are many historic collections in the City of Greater Albury. It has been recorded recently in lagoons beside the Murray River near Cooks Lagoon (Shire of Greater Hume), Mungabarina Reserve, East Albury, at Ettamogah, Thurgoona (Charles Sturt University Campus), near Narranderra, and also further west along the Murray River (near Mathoura) and in Victoria. There is a recent record of this



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>species near Laggan in Upper Lachlan Shire. It is also found in Victoria and in Tasmania. <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> grows mostly in permanent swamps. The species needs wetlands which are at least moderately fertile and which have some bare ground, conditions which are produced by seasonally-fluctuating water levels. Habitats in south-western NSW include swamp margins in mud, dam and tank beds in hard clay and in semi-dry mud of lagoons with <i>Potamogeton</i> and <i>Chamaeraphis</i> species.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Austrostipa wakoofica</i>	A spear-grass	E1	E	0	<p>Confined to the floodplains of the Murray River tributaries of central-western and south-western NSW, with localities including Manna State Forest, Matong, Lake Tooim, Merran Creek, Tulla, Cunninyeuk and Mairjimmy State Forest (now part of South West Woodland Nature Reserve). Grows on floodplains of the Murray River tributaries, in open woodland on grey, silty clay or sandy loam soils; habitats include the edges of a lignum swamp with box and mallee; creek banks in grey, silty clay; mallee and lignum sandy-loam flat; open Cypress Pine forest on low sandy range; and a low, rocky rise.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Bossiaea fragrans</i>		E4A	CE	0	<p>Currently only known from the Abercrombie Karst Conservation Reserve, south of Bathurst on the NSW central tablelands. It is highly restricted, with only a small number of known populations. Occurs on spilite, rhyolite or slate and volcanic substrates and is often associated with Red Stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>) - Red Box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>) woodland +/- White Box (<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>).</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Brachyscome muelleroides</i>	Claypan Daisy	V	V	0	<p>The Claypan Daisy occurs in the Wagga Wagga, Narranderra, Tocumwal and Walbundrie areas. Also occurs in north-central Victoria (only along the Murray from Tocumwal to the Ovens River). Grows in damp areas on the margins of claypans in moist grassland with <i>Pycnosorus globosus</i>, <i>Agrostis avenacea</i> and</p>

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					<i>Austrodanthonia duttoniana</i> . Also recorded from the margins of lagoons in mud or water, and in association with <i>Calotis anthemoides</i> . <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Small Pale Grass-lily	E1		0	This variety occurs uncommonly in Tasmania, southern Victoria and south-east South Australia with an outlying population in NSW, in Barcoongere State Forest, between Grafton and Coffs Harbour. This variety may be more common than currently known, as Pale Grass-lilies are often not identified to variety level. Found in damp places in open forest on sandstone. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Carex raleighii</i>	Raleigh Sedge	E1		0	In NSW Raleigh Sedge is found only in areas above about 1000 metres on the Southern Tablelands. Most populations are in Kosciuszko National Park (eg. Charlottes Pass area, Muellers Pass, Tantangara area and the upper Tooma and Tumut valleys). Also occurs in vicinity of Snowy Plain (private land and travelling stock reserve) and on the coastal escarpment at the headwaters of Tantawangalo Creek within South East Forests National Park. Grows in sphagnum bogs and high mountain wetlands, as well as damp grasslands and stream-edges of sub-alpine plains. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Commersonia procumbens</i>		V	V	0	Endemic to NSW, mainly confined to the Dubbo-Mendooran-Gilgandra region, but also in the Pilliga and Nymagee areas. Recent collections made from the Upper Hunter region, and additional populations found in Goonoo SCA in response to the 2007 fires. Grows in sandy sites, often along roadsides. Recorded in <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus sideroxydon</i> communities, <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> scrub, under mallee eucalypts with a <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> understorey, and in a recently burnt ironbark and <i>Callitris</i> area. Also in <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> and <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> woodlands north of Dubbo.

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Commersonia rosea</i>		E1	E	0	<p>Only known from four localities in the Sandy Hollow district of the upper Hunter Valley, New South Wales, all within an eight kilometre radius of Sandy Hollow. No populations are within a conservation reserve. <i>Commersonia rosea</i> occupies relatively small areas at its known sites and has a total population of less than 200 plants. Occurs on skeletal sandy soils in scrub or heath vegetation with occasional emergents of Narrow-leaved Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>), Black Cypress Pine (<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>) or <i>E. caleyi</i> subsp. <i>caleyi</i>.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Cullen parvum</i>	Small Scurf-pea	E1		0	<p>The Small Scurf-pea is known in NSW from only two herbarium collections: one from Wagga Wagga in 1884 and the other from Jindera (near Albury) in 1967. A small population was recently reported from near Jerilderie (although it has not been relocated). In recent years, two populations have been recorded in travelling stock reserves south-west of Wagga Wagga, and a population reputedly exists on a roadside near Galong. Another population has recently been discovered on private land near Young. Large populations have been recorded in grassy gaps in the Red Gum Woodlands of Barmah State Park, just across the border in Victoria. Extensive suitable habitat probably occurs across the border in NSW. In known populations in Victoria and NSW, plants are found in grassland, River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) Woodland or Box-Gum Woodland, sometimes on grazed land and usually on table drains or adjacent to drainage lines or watercourses, in areas with rainfall of between 450 and 700 mm.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E1	E	0	<p>Restricted to eastern NSW where it is distributed from Brunswick Heads on the north coast to Gerroa in the Illawarra region. The species has been recorded as far west as Merriwa in the upper Hunter River valley. The White-flowered Wax Plant usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted</p>

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p>Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honeymyrtle <i>Metaleuca armillaris</i> scrub to open scrub.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V	V	0	<p>Bluegrass occurs on the New England Tablelands, North West Slopes and Plains and the Central Western Slopes of NSW, extending to northern Queensland. It occurs widely on private property, including in the Inverell, Guyra, Armidale and Glen Innes areas. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus albens</i>, <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>, <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>, <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>, <i>Myoporum debile</i>, <i>Aristida ramosa</i>, <i>Themeda triandra</i>, <i>Poa sieberiana</i>, <i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>, <i>Medicago minima</i>, <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>, <i>Lomandra aff. longifolia</i>, <i>Ajuga australis</i>, <i>Calotis hispidula</i> and <i>Austrodanthonia</i>, <i>Dichopogon</i>, <i>Brachyscome</i>, <i>Vittadinia</i>, <i>Wahlenbergia</i> and <i>Psoralea</i> species.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	Black Gum	V	V	0	<p>Black Gum is found in the NSW Central and Southern Tablelands, with small isolated populations in Victoria and the ACT. In NSW it occurs in the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and on the western fringe of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Black Gum has a moderately narrow distribution, occurring mainly in the wetter, cooler and higher parts of the tablelands, for example in the Blayney, Crookwell, Goulburn, Braidwood and Bungendore districts. Grows on alluvial soils, on cold, poorly-drained flats and hollows adjacent to creeks and small rivers. Often grows with other cold-adapted eucalypts, such as Snow Gum or White Sallee (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>), Manna or Ribbon Gum (<i>E. viminalis</i>), Candlebark (<i>E. rubida</i>), Black Sallee (<i>E. stellulata</i>) and Swamp Gum (<i>E. ovata</i>). Black Gum usually occurs in an open woodland formation with a grassy groundlayer dominated either by River Tussock (<i>Poa labillardierei</i>) or Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>), but with few shrubs.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Eucalyptus alligatrix</i> <i>subsp. alligatrix</i>		V	V	0	<p>Only known from a single location south-west of Rylstone; however, the species has reportedly been widely propagated and planted in the Rylstone area. The population is confined to an area of a few hectares where an estimated 3,000 to 4,500 trees survive. Most of the population consists of moderately dense regenerating stands following previous clearing, but there are also larger scattered paddock trees, probably pre-dating European settlement. Grows in dry sclerophyll woodland on shallow relatively infertile soils (grey brown loam with ironstone). It may have been part of a more-extensive open woodland community prior to the commencement of clearing and grazing.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Eucalyptus camaldulensis population in the Hunter catchment	E2		0	<p>The Hunter population occurs from the west at Bylong, south of Merriwa, to the east at Hinton, on the bank of the Hunter River, in the Port Stephens local government area. It has been recorded in the local government areas of Lithgow, Maitland, Mid-Western Regional, Muswellbrook, Port Stephens, Singleton and Upper Hunter. May occur with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>, <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i> and <i>Angophora floribunda</i>.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Eucalyptus cannonii</i>	Capertee Stringybark	V		0	<p>The Capertee Stringybark is predominantly restricted to the central tablelands and slopes of NSW between the Golden Highway in the north, and the Mitchell Highway in the south. The species' distribution is bounded from east of Bathurst, to Wallerawang near Lithgow, north along the western edge of Wollemi National Park and north-west to Mudgee; isolated occurrences are known from a short way north of Goulburn River National Park between Dunedoo and Merriwa. Within this area the species is often locally frequent.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Eucalyptus fracta</i>	Broken Back Ironbark	V		0	<p>Confined largely to State Forest. Locally common but restricted to the northern Broken Back Range near Cessnock, NSW. The dominant tree in a narrow band</p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					along the upper edge of a sandstone escarpment. Occurs in dry eucalypt woodland in shallow soils. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Eucalyptus robertsonii</i> subsp. <i>hemisphaerica</i>	Robertson's Peppermint	V	V	0	Known only from the central tablelands of NSW, at small disjunct localities from north of Orange to Burruga. Locally frequent in grassy or dry sclerophyll woodland or forest, on lighter soils and often on granite. Usually found in closed grassy woodlands in locally sheltered sites. Habitats include quartzite ridges, upper slopes and a slight rise of shallow clay over volcanics. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Euphrasia arguta</i>		E4A	CE	0	<i>Euphrasia arguta</i> was rediscovered in the Nundle area of the NSW north western slopes and tablelands in 2008. Prior to this, it had not been collected for 100 years. Historically, <i>Euphrasia arguta</i> has only been recorded from relatively few places within an area extending from Sydney to Bathurst and north to Walcha. The Royal Botanic Gardens Specimen Register records an additional location reported and vouchered in 2002 from near the Hastings River; and <i>Euphrasia arguta</i> was also recorded from the Barrington Tops in 2012. Historic records of the species noted the following habitats: 'in the open forest country around Bathurst in sub humid places', 'on the grassy country near Bathurst', and 'in meadows near rivers'. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	Mueller's Eyebright	E1	E	0	Once widespread in south-eastern Australia, Mueller's Eyebright is now known only from the Mornington Peninsula near Melbourne. In NSW it was recorded more than 100 years ago in the upper Murray and McIntyre Rivers and near Dorrigo and Cootamundra. The only NSW collections in the past 50 years were made in the vicinity of the Tinderry Range between Canberra and Cooma (1970) and between Uralla and Tamorth (1987). Little is known about the habitat this species preferred, although there is a reference to "damp places" in an early von Mueller collection. Extant populations in Victoria occur in heathy woodland.

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>	Tumut Grevillea	E4A	CE	0	<p>The Tumut Grevillea has a highly restricted distribution in the NSW South-west Slopes region. Its main occurrence is along a 6 km stretch of the Goobarragandra River approximately 20 km east of Tumut where about 1,000 plants are known. The other occurrence is a small population that straddles the boundary of two private properties at Gundagai where only eight mature plants survive. At the Goobarragandra River sites the species generally grows in close proximity to the water, at altitudes between 310 and 340 m. Most healthy adult plants occur in open sunny areas, and those plants found under the canopy of dense vegetation tend to be spindly and are sometimes subject to sooty mould infestations.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Homoranthus darwinioides</i>	Fairy Bells	V	V	0	<p>Rare in the central tablelands and western slopes of NSW, occurring from Putty to the Dubbo district. It is found west of Muswellbrook between Merriwa and Bylong, and north of Muswellbrook to Goonoo SCA. The species has been collected from Lee's Pinch, but not relocated at its original locality north of Mt Coricudgy above the headwaters of Widden Brook. Grows in various woodland habitats with shrubby understoreys, usually in gravely sandy soils. Landforms the species has been recorded growing on include flat sunny ridge tops with scrubby woodland, sloping ridges, gentle south-facing slopes, and a slight depression on a roadside with loamy sand</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Indigofera efoliata</i>	Leafless Indigo	E1,3	E	0	<p>Very rare and possibly now extinct, known only from a few collections in the Dubbo area. Mr E.F. Biddiscombe is the only person alive to have seen <i>Indigofera efoliata</i> in the wild, in August 1955. Sites were located along the Dubbo to Minore railway line and road, on Wallaringa and Geurie properties and in Goonoo State Forest.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3786) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Kennedia retrorsa</i>		V	V	0	Believed to be restricted to the Mount Dangar area and the adjacent Goulburn River catchment, within the Muswellbrook and adjacent Merriwa local government areas. Sites occur within Goulburn River and Wollemi National Parks and nearby private land. Found in a variety of habitats from mountainsides to riparian zones, from sheltered forest to steep, exposed rocky ridgelines.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Lasiopetalum longistamineum</i>		V	V	0	Occurs in the Mt Dangar - Gungal area within Merriwa and Muswellbrook Local Government Areas. A very small number of plants have been recorded within the Goulburn River National Park. This species tends to grow on rich alluvial deposits. Flowers in spring and grows in rich alluvial deposits. Little information is known about the ecology or biology of this species.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	E1	E	0	Endemic to south-eastern Australia, where it is currently known from three geographically separate areas in Tasmania, Victoria and south-eastern NSW and ACT. In NSW it currently occurs on the Southern Tablelands adjacent areas in an area roughly bounded by Albury, Bega and Goulburn, with a few scattered localities known from beyond this region. Occurs in a wide variety of grassland, woodland and forest habitats, generally on relatively heavy soils.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Monotaxis macrophylla</i>	Large-leafed Monotaxis	E1		0	Large-leafed <i>Monotaxis</i> is recorded from several highly disjunct populations in NSW: eastern edge of Deua NP (west of Moruya), Bemboka portion of South East Forests National Park, Cobar area (Hermitage Plains), the Tenterfield area, and Woodenbong (near the Queensland border). It is also in Queensland. A recent record from the eastern spur of the Nandewar Range is in the Namoi catchment. <i>Monotaxis macrophylla</i> displays the properties of a fire ephemeral species in many ways. Germination is stimulated by the passage of fire, individual plants have a short life span, a large biomass is produced in a short period of time, flowering



Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					occurs shortly after germination, and populations do not persist in the absence of fire.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Ozothamnus fesselatus</i>		V	V	0	Restricted to a few locations in an east-west zone south of Bunnan and between west Bylong and east Ravensworth. Grows in eucalypt woodland.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Persoonia marginata</i>	Clandulla Geebung	V,P	V	0	The Clandulla Geebung occurs between Kandos and Clarence in the western Blue Mountains. Populations are largely disjunct and include Clandulla, Ben Bullen and Sunny Corner State Forests; isolated populations have also been recorded from Turon and Gardens of Stone National Parks. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland communities on sandstone.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E1,3		0	In NSW, Austral Pillwort has been recorded from suburban Sydney, Khancoban, the Riverina between Albury and Urana (including Henty, Walbundrie, Balldale and Howlong), Oolambeyan National Park near Carathool and at Lake Cowal near West Wyalong. The populations at Lake Cowal and Oolambeyan NP are the only known extant populations in NSW, although the species is obscure and has possibly been overlooked elsewhere. The species has also been recorded in the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia. Austral Pillwort grows in shallow swamps and waterways, often among grasses and sedges. It is most often recorded in drying mud as this is when it is most conspicuous.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km</b>
<i>Pimelea bracteata</i>		E4A	CE	0	<i>Pimelea bracteata</i> is endemic to New South Wales where it is currently known from the Southern Tablelands. The main areas of occurrence of <i>P. bracteata</i> are in the

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Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					northern area of Kosciuszko National Park, Scabby Range Nature Reserve, neighbouring State Forests and freehold land.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pomaderris cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster Pomaderris	E1	E	0	Cotoneaster Pomaderris has a very disjunct distribution, being known from the Nungatta area, northern Kosciuszko National Park (near Tumut), the Tantarawangala area in South-East Forests National Park and adjoining freehold land, Badgery's Lookout near Tallong, Bungonia State Conservation Area, the Yerranderie area, Kanangra-Boyd National Park, the Canyonleigh area and Ettrema Gorge in Morton National Park. The species has also been recorded along the Genoa River in Victoria. Cotoneaster Pomaderris has been recorded in a range of habitats in predominantly forested country. The habitats include forest with deep, friable soil, amongst rock beside a creek, on rocky forested slopes and in steep gullies between sandstone cliffs.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km</b>
<i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i>	Scant Pomaderris	E1		0	Widely scattered but not common in north-east NSW and in Queensland. It is known from several locations on the NSW north coast and a few locations on the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes, including near Torrington and Coolata. Found in moist eucalypt forest or sheltered woodlands with a shrubby understorey, and occasionally along creeks.  <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pomaderris reperta</i>	Denman Pomaderris	E4A	CE	0	Recorded from a small number of sites along a single ridgeline near Denman in the upper Hunter Valley (Muswellbrook local government area). Occupies woodland in association with <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. blakelyi</i> , <i>Notelaea microcarpa</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> .  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Pomaderris sericea</i>	Silky Pomaderris	E1	V	0	<p>In NSW, Silky Pomaderris is known only from Berrima and from Wollemi National Park. Silky Pomaderris has also been recorded in north-eastern Victoria. There are only two Silky Pomaderris records in NSW that give details of habitat, so it is difficult to generalise about the habitat preferences of the species. Both of these records, however, are from open forest on sandstone. The Bundanoon collection was made at the foot of a cliff.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Wybong		P	CE	0	<p>Endemic to NSW, it is known from near Ilford, Premer, Muswellbrook, Wybong, Yeoval, Inverell, Tenterfield, Currabubula and the Pilliga area. Most populations are small, although the Wybong population contains by far the largest number of individuals.</p> <p><b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species predicted geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 3405) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Prostanthera cryptandroides</i> subsp. <i>cryptandroides</i>	Wollemi Mint-bush	V	V	0	<p>Relatively large populations of this species occur within reserves (e.g. Wollemi National Park).</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Prostanthera discolor</i>		V	V	0	<p>Restricted to only a few localities from Bylong to the Baerami Valley within the Rylstone and Muswellbrook local government areas. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest in the side gullies of main creeklines, often on rocky or well-drained alluvial substrates.</p> <p><b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b></p>
<i>Prostanthera stricta</i>	Mount Vincent Mint-bush	V	V	0	<p><i>Prostanthera stricta</i> occurs from Mt Vincent to Genowlan Mountain in the Capertee Valley. <i>Prostanthera</i> aff. <i>stricta</i> is found at Dingo Creek and the Widden and Baerami Valleys in the Upper Hunter. <i>Prostanthera stricta</i> is often a locally dominant undershrub in heath or scrub communities along cliff edges, or as an</p>


Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					understorey species within a range of open forest or tall open forest types, or in adjacent transitional communities. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pultenaea glabra</i>	Smooth Bush-Pea	V	V	0	Restricted to the higher Blue Mountains and has been recorded from the Katoomba-Hazelbrook and Mount Victoria areas, with unconfirmed sightings in the Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine areas. All known populations occur within the Blue Mountains Local Government Area. This species is primarily associated with riparian or swamp habitat areas in the mid to upper altitudes of the central Blue Mountains on sandstone derived soils. Grows in swamp margins, hillslopes, gullies and creekbanks and occurs within dry sclerophyll forest and tall damp heath on sandstone. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Pultenaea humilis</i>	Dwarf Bush-pea	V		0	<i>Pultenaea humilis</i> is rare in New South Wales and Tasmania, but relatively common in Victoria. In NSW, <i>Pultenaea humilis</i> is currently known from three confirmed localities in the NSW South Western Slopes bioregion. The extent of occurrence of <i>Pultenaea humilis</i> in NSW is estimated to be approximately 6000 km <sup>2</sup> . However, the total population of <i>Pultenaea humilis</i> in NSW is not known. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km</b>
<i>Pultenaea</i> sp. <i>Olinda</i>		E1.3		0	Known only within a restricted distribution east of Rylstone with the majority of known individuals occur within Wollemi National Park. to ledges and clefts associated with pagoda rock formations. It occurs as a component of heath communities with or without sparse <i>Eucalyptus</i> and/or <i>Callitris</i> canopy on shall, sandy and infertile soils. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Senecio garlandii</i>	Woolly Ragwort	V		0	This daisy is found between Temora, Bethungra and Albury and possibly Burninjuck near Yass. The largest populations are at The Rock and Mt Tabletop (and

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					surrounds). There is a single population in Victoria at Chiltern. Woolly Ragwort occurs on sheltered slopes of rocky outcrops.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km</b>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>dangarensis</i>		E1		0	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>dangarensis</i> is restricted to a single known population in the Goulburn River National Park. Grows on an open scree slope and in woodland and rainforest communities on basalt. The population is estimated to contain 500 - 1000 individuals over an area of 20 hectares.  <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Swainsona recta</i>	Small Purple-pea	E1	E	0	Small Purple-pea was recorded historically from places such as Carcoar, Culcairn and Wagga Wagga where it is probably now extinct. Populations still exist in the Queanbeyan and Wellington-Mudgee areas. Over 80% of the southern population grows on a railway easement. It is also known from the ACT and a single population of four plants near Chiltern in Victoria. Grows in association with understorey dominants that include Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda australis</i> , poa tussocks <i>Poa</i> spp. and spear-grasses <i>Austrostipa</i> spp.  <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Swainsona sericea</i>	Silky Swainson-pea	V		2	Silky Swainson-pea has been recorded from the Northern Tablelands to the Southern Tablelands and further inland on the slopes and plains. There is one isolated record from the far north-west of NSW. Its stronghold is on the Monaro. Also found in South Australia, Victoria and Queensland. Found in Natural Temperate Grassland and Snow Gum <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> Woodland on the Monaro.  <b>High – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution, an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present, and there are two records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	0	Austral Toad-flax is found in very small populations scattered across eastern NSW, along the coast, and from the Northern to Southern Tablelands. It is also found in Tasmania and Queensland and in eastern Asia. Although originally described from

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					material collected in the SW Sydney area, populations have not been seen in a long time. It may persist in some areas in the broader region. Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast. <b>Low – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Tylophora linearis</i>		V	E	0	Occurs from southern Queensland into central NSW, as far south near Temora with the majority of records occurring in the central western region. Records from Goonoo, Pillaga West, Pillaga East, Bibblewindi, Cumbil and Eura State Forests, Coolbaggie NR, Goobang NP and Beni SCA. Also has been recorded Hiawatha State Forest near West Wyalong in the south and there are old records as far north as Crow Mountain near Barraba and near Glenmorgan in the western Darling Downs. Grows in dry scrub and open forest. <b>Moderate – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution and an associated vegetation community (PCT 4149) is present. However, no records occur within 10 km.</b>
<i>Zieria ingramii</i>	Keith's Zieria	E1	E	0	Known predominately from Goonoo SCA, about 40 km north-east of Dubbo. An old record exists from a locality east of Moriguy on the Mendooran Road, however searches of the area have not relocated the species. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on light sandy soils. All known populations have been recorded in Eucalyptus-Callitris woodland or open forest with a shrubby to heathy understorey. <b>Low – Subject site is not within the species known geographic distribution, there are no associated vegetation communities present, and no records within 10 km.</b>
<i>Zieria obcordata</i>	Granite Zieria	E1	E	0	Occurs at two sites with a geographic range of 105 km. These are in the Wuuluman area near Wellington, comprising of a single subpopulation over 3 sites comprising up to 200 plants and Crackerjack Rock/Rock Forests area NW of Bathurst, with a subpopulation comprising of 14 sites, totalling to approximately 700 adults plants after good seasons. Grows in eucalypt woodland or shrubland dominated by species of Acacia on rocky hillsides. Also occurs in Eucalyptus and Callitris dominated woodland with an open, low shrub understorey, on moderately steep, mainly west to north-facing slopes in sandy loam amongst granite boulders. The altitude range of sites is 500 to 830 metres. Associated vegetation includes <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> , <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> and <i>Acacia implexa</i> woodland with pockets of low shrub understorey. Also, in <i>E. goniocalyx</i> , <i>E. blakelyi</i> , <i>E.</i>

Scientific name	Common Name	NSW Status*	Comm. Status+	# Bionet Records within 10 km	Likelihood of Occurrence
					<p><i>macrorhyncha</i>, <i>A. doratoxylon</i>, <i>A. vestita</i> and <i>Calitris glaucophylla</i> woodland with a shrubby understorey.</p> <p><b>Low</b> – Subject site is within the species known geographic distribution. However, there are no associated vegetation communities present or records within 10 km.</p>

**APPENDIX D – SITE PHOTOS**

Zone	Image
<p>3405 Moderate</p>	



3405  
Derived



3786 Good



4149 Good



OzArk Environment & Heritage

4149 Good Not CEEC	Not photographed.
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414B  
Moderate



4148 Poor





414B  
Derived  
Pool





Helen and Clive Waller

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

21st May 2024

Planning Development

Mudgee Shire Council

86 Market Street

Mudgee NSW 2850

To the General Manager,

We are writing to you today expressing strong opposition to the the Development Application Lot 101 DP 1221461 from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential of 148 Wyoming Road, Gulgong, NSW 2852.

Listed below are our concerns and our reasons for these concerns.

**Traffic/road concerns:**

- The cadastral roadway between 148A to 148C Wyoming Road is currently unserviced. This road is in extremely poor condition and has been for the last 12 years that we have occupied our residence. It is barely suitable for the handful of vehicles that use the road (currently serving two properties). In our opinion the road is unsafe. Being single lane, the road struggles to cater for the small amount of traffic that uses the road to date. With no one taking responsibility for maintaining the road, the condition of the road can only get worse and more unsafe for road users.
- Land and Property Management Authority Topographic Map 8833-3N stipulates there is a cadastral road already located within 148 Wyoming Road. Should this development be

approved, utilising this option instead of the proposed option, would have far less impact on current established residencies due to additional access/traffic.

- Wyoming Road from Cope Road to the cadastral road is also in poor condition. In the time we have lived here, we have only ever seen additional material added to this road once. At all other times any repairs have been a "quick fix". With its current maintenance schedule of 24 months, the road holds up poorly due to the current amount of traffic utilising this road. Any increase in traffic including LGVs for the proposed large scale building development will just exacerbate the decline of an already poor and in our opinion unsafe road.
- The proposed section of road serving the new development from the cadastral road, will increase both noise and light pollution caused by vehicles using the proposed road. This will directly affect our property due to the position and location of the new proposed road.

#### **Dust concerns:**

With this development proposal, there will be an increase in dust, which is already at a high level any time of the year along Wyoming Road and the cadastral road to our property. This raises alarming concerns for our personal health. By having additional traffic using these roads, it will guarantee increased dust pollution within the area.

#### **Water collection and run off:**

Our property currently has two water dams that are supplied post any natural rain event via run off from 148 Wyoming Road. Any future development will have an effect on our dams water catchment ability. As stated in the proposal, dwellings will be required to collect rain water in tanks for household supply. They will most likely construct dams to harvest rain water for any potential livestock they may choose to have. By having this development go ahead, our selves and our neighbours will likely see significantly reduced natural water run off onto our properties. This would directly effect our ability to keep livestock as a result of having potentially dry/empty dams. Should our dams have reduced water in the future, this may present us with a major problem, should the need arise to combat any grass or bush fire in the proximity of our residence. We refer to May 2023 when our largest dam was in fact utilised by the RFS during an emergency situation to control a local fire. Having no water in these dams means we would be unable to assist the emergency services in times of need or be able to extinguish fires on our property by ourselves in a first response situation.

#### **Environmental concerns:**

Any proposed development will have an effect on the local environment, both flora and fauna. We are fortunate to have an abundance of natural wildlife including; Insects, birds such as Wedge Tail Eagles, King Parrots, Black and Sulphur Crested Cockatoos, Wood Ducks, Grass Parrots, Galahs, and Honey Eaters, Red Belly and Eastern Brown snakes, lizards such as Shingleback's, Bearded Dragons, Skinks and Goannas, Kangaroos, Wallaby's and Wombats, Amphibians, Micro bats, Echidnas and Native bees such as Blue Banded bees and our own

Honey bees. The trees along the cadastral road and the plants and grasslands on the property of 148 Wyoming Road provide a safe habitat and food resources to these species. The proposed plan can only have a negative impact on this natural native environment.

**Personal concerns:**

My husband and I purchased our property 12 years ago due to its privacy, tranquility, and beautiful surrounds. We are very private people who deliberately chose to leave an urban residency to pursue a quieter way of life in the countryside resulting in an improvement to our mental health. For the following reasons, we strongly object to any development proposal;

- Noise pollution - caused by ongoing construction works for up to 8 properties (as per DA) which will impact us for potentially years to come.
- Aforementioned dust concerns may increase risk of developing health problems associated with inhalation of dust particles during the construction process.
- My husband and I are both shift workers. With the noise of construction works this will have an impact on our sleep affecting our general health, recovery and wellbeing in the future.
- Light pollution from dwellings, sheds, traffic and home security devices has the potential to impact us directly, with light shining in our direction due to the location of the new road and houses built within the proposed development.
- Unforeseen stresses caused by any future development may have a negative impact on our mental health and wellbeing.

We request you give serious consideration to our concerns, we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely

Clive and Helen Waller

**Subject: Objection to Proposal of development Application lot 101 DP 1221461**

To the general manager,

I am writing to you to object this proposal and express my own and my family's concerns, please see below outline.

**Traffic management/Road conditions**

- Ø The proposed access to the subdivision is via Wyoming Rd which already needs maintenance as it would be lucky to be graded once every two years.

With the increased traffic this will only worsen the condition of the Rd at a faster rate of deterioration

This will in turn Affect the condition of our vehicles and access to our own properties.

The Rd already is not passible in both directions at the same time with people having to pull off onto the edge of the Rd

this is unsafe as the edges have a lot of debris, trees, holes and mounds.

- Ø The study of the traffic flow I think is inaccurate to the number of vehicles that use the Rd, A proper study with the correct number of vehicles should be carried out over a period of time.

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**Dust management/Concerns.**

- Ø The amount of dust Wyoming Rd already creates is a major concern with the dust settling on our roofs which is our potable water catchments to feed our home, the inability to hang our washing outside or let our two young children enjoy the outdoors.

The health Risk with this already is a massive part of our lives with our son being diagnosed with skin allergies relating to the dust.

The Dust clouds in the afternoons that come over our houses is also a concern with two young children breathing in the Airbourne dust contaminants which could lead to breathing in silica particles.

The Dust travels not only through my property but continues to surrounding properties.

- Ø The Road proposed should be considered to be upgraded with tarred pavement and widening this would put not only myself at ease of the increased traffic, but also all of the other homeowners this will affect along Wyoming Rd and surrounds.

If the Rd was tarred pavement this would allow us to be able to hang our washing outside and reduce the risk of Mold/moisture in our home which is already a task.

### **Water Management**

- Ø The water runoff that runs from the direction of these blocks i collect for water storage for yard water, firefighting and potential livestock is All fed from this side of my property and fills seasonal creeks and dams.

I am concerned if the natural water course is disturbed, I will cease water collection for these activities and be an expense as to everyone buying water for these tasks.

- Ø The subdivision should not be able to affect the natural waterflow disadvantaging the people with water catchment from these areas and in turn have proper drainage/water courses & drainage.

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### **Noise/Light pollution**

- Ø The affects of these new subdivision blocks in relation to noise pollution will affect everyone having another 8 households in such close proximity ruining the quiet, humble Area of Wyoming Rd
- Ø Many of us are shift workers working nightshifts this will greatly affect the sleep patterns, Mental wellbeing with not only the construction of these households but the ongoing noise these new homes will create.

The Light pollution will also affect these concerns Aswell as the atmosphere of living out of town.

### **Major concerns/Remedies**

- Ø To recap the major concerns is the health risk of the dust this new subdivision will create and the impacts it will have on my family and household.

To Rectify, the Rd should be sealed and widened to allow two car access and the mitigation of dust/Health concerns.

- Ø Water catchment the concern of loss of water to carry out tasks, there should be proper drainage and watercourses that can't be affected.
- Ø Noise/Light pollution, a proposal of bigger size lots to be subdivided so this would minimise these affects.

Please take these concerns/affects into serious consideration

Regards,

To The General Manager

Mid-Western Regional Council

I have many concerns with the rezoning of this property from RU1 Primary Production to R5 large lot Residential.

Once these blocks become residential does the council enforce the control of weeds and feral animals such as pigs, foxes, rabbits and deer on these blocks? As this becomes quite a problem as we have experienced from the many small blocks adjoining us.

We have on our property enough problems with domestic dogs from the small blocks adjoining us killing our sheep and people trespassing let alone another seven new blocks on our doorstep.

We run a farming and grazing property which will have dust at times, shooting for the control of feral animals and farm machinery running into the nights which residential blocks do not like or understand.

The road into 148 Wyoming Road Stubbo is only a track and to put 7 or even 14 more cars (or ever more) onto it would only make it more dangerous without a lot of upgrades from by Mid-Western Regional Council.

Yours faithfully

Greg and Margaret O'Reilly



Dated: 22nd May, 2024

Mudgee Shire Council Planning  
86 Market St Mudgee  
NSW 2850

Letter of Objection from  
[REDACTED]

**Subject : Planning Proposal 148 Wyoming Road**

To the General Manager

We hope this letter finds you well, however the residents of Wyoming Rd are stressed and sickened to the core! The idea that many more houses are been considered to be built and developed on Lot 101 DP1221461 with no thought or compassion for those most directly affected is atrocious, every resident I have spoken with are deeply concerned that we are already at a point of maximum capacity in regards to the current road conditions without the required upgrades and this is for several reasons which I will go into detail below.

Dust management:

We are the fourth property along Wyoming Road as per attached map, and as shown there we are in very close proximity to the gravel road which unfortunately in recent years has become increasingly busy to the point that periods between rain events mainly of a morning and afternoons either side of Wyoming Rd is swamped in a thick cloud of dust very comparable to a foggy morning this cloud will not move. On still afternoons this cloud just stagnates until the evening inversion air pushes it back down to the ground where it settles on our roofs collecting in our rainwater tanks covering our clothes on the line. There are so many things you wouldn't even think to consider like covering our solar panels, settling on outside furniture but worst of all its finding its way into our homes. You cannot be outside during these periods of severe dust, it's just so thick.

This fog-like dust has been observed 500m-1km from the road itself which means it doesn't just affect our house but many neighboring properties and to date there are 17 occupied homes on this road, "17". Believe me it's at a dangerous level now and this planned development will only increase the number of car movements a day considerably. The Barsons report is so far from accurate its a joke, we already have individual households that would contribute 12 or more trips daily along the road and Barsons would like you to believe that 12 movements will be all the increase we would expect to see with the extra 8 blocks, this does not even consider the countless numbers of builders, building supply vehicles, concrete trucks you name it racing up and down this road for years to come not to mention general visiting traffic and deliveries. Every household along this road owns 2 or more cars with some families having children of working age the list goes on and on. This is a one way road for every vehicle movement in that vehicle will shortly be returning. We do not live in town there is no public transport nobody walks to town and for this I challenge them to calculate the predicted vehicle movements correctly and I ask council to carry out a proper traffic assessment road strip or alike now and during the construction phases also including dust monitoring equipment as we believe we would be well in excess of the daily allowable limit for silica in some locations during dry conditions.

Which this brings me to another point and major issue is the health risk to current and future residents as the majority of the roads material are a granite based material excavated here locally back many years ago which is predominantly made up of sand quartz like particle and

clays which today is now well known to be the leading cause of serious lung disease "silicosis", plus many more dust related health effects.

We fear for the future as 2 of my young children and myself suffer from asthma and also hayfever which are all easily triggered from this dusty road now so how can we continue to suffer when the problem is set to worsen, the long and short is the dust needs to be controlled, either strict speed limits and speed humps or go straight to the problem and seal the road. Sealing of the road would alleviate Councils responsibility to maintain the constant potholes and corrugations reducing workload and future costs, now is the time to recover a fair portion of money from this developer that stands to make a significant profit from the rezoning, please explain to me why they should not contribute to the road upgrade when they stand to gain the most. I believe from reading the council's development plan that a developer would only have to seal an access road to a new development if a main road was no more than 500m from the development site and since this development is only 1.5km from the nearest sealed road "Cope Rd" this means council would really only have to cover 1km of road sealing to complete the job, does this not make sense? Strike while the iron's hot! This developer would be more than happy to seal the road if it means their development can proceed ahead, now is the time to get the job done, not in a few years time when you have an entire estate of angry landholders protesting and the one who profited considerably are long gone! This is a chance for the council to complete the sealing of the road with considerable financial support from the developer and put everyone's minds at ease.

Wialdra Creek crossing:

I believe this crossing is a disaster waiting to happen and Council will be fully liable if anything was to go wrong and someone was to get hurt, why is this related you ask? well again as stated in the Barsons report Wyoming Rd is up to standard with no further works required and by Council accepting this as the truth I believe places you fair in the firing line. Now this is the only access to the proposed site in and out so how many semi trailer loads of building supplies, how many fully loaded trucks of cement do you intend to cross this sub standard crossing? It's not a matter of if but when.

This structure was built in two parts, firstly in the eighties a flat crossing was concreted across the existing creek sand, being constructed using no steel reinforcement which was probably fair at the time just for a flat crossing servicing maybe 6 homes at that point in time and then around 1995 a high culvert / bridge type structure was placed on top and this structure has only caused headaches to upstream landholders since.

Due to its culvert type design timber and driftwood will build up against the side of the structure creating what can only be described as a massive dam thus in turn holding water back, flooding homes and properties up stream, This retention of water also puts enormous amounts of strain against this structure that can only be resultant in a complete failure that could lead to a serious accident.

Secondly the roadway leading up to the bridge type structure has been built up with road base quite high to allow access of traffic onto the bridge but in doing so has created a dam wall to which works fantastically in holding back flood waters creating so many untold damages.



I would like to draw reference to this N.S.W Water document which I will attach portions below to just outline how many areas in which this bridge is outside the requirement for a bridge / culvert structure.

In this document it outlines what is acceptable and in violation and in many cases Wialdra bridge is in trouble.

Department of Planning and Environment  
Fact sheet



## Controlled activities – Guidelines for watercourse crossings on waterfront land

### Considerations for the design and construction of watercourse crossings

- *Minimising the design and construction footprint and extent of proposed disturbances within the watercourse and riparian corridor.*
- *Maintaining existing or natural hydraulic, hydrologic, geomorphic and ecological functions of the watercourse.*
- *Demonstrating that where a raised structure or increase in the height of the bed is proposed there will be no detrimental impacts on the natural hydraulic, hydrologic, geomorphic and ecological functions.*
  
- *Maintaining natural geomorphic processes:*
  - *Accommodate natural watercourse functions. This structure dams the waterway*
  - *Maintain the natural bed and bank profile.*
  - *Ensure the movement of sediment and woody debris is not inhibited. Attached photo shows exactly this which happens in every high water event.*
  - *Do not increase scour and erosion of the bed or banks in any storm events. Supporting photos show bank erosion from water being discharged from bridge at high velocity.*
  - *Avoid locating structures on bends in the channel. Is located on a 90° bend in the waterway.*
  - *Where bed degradation has occurred, address bed degradation to protect the structure and restore channel and bed stability. No attempt has been made to address erosion to banks*
  
- *Maintain natural hydrological regimes:*
  - *Accommodate site hydrological conditions.*
  - *Do not alter natural bank full or floodplain flows or increase water levels upstream. Bridge / Culverts block with rubbish which than dams creating the floodplain as per pictures below*

*- Do not change the gradient of the bed except where necessary to address existing bed and bank degradation.*







- Do not increase velocities by constricting flows, for example filled embankments on approaches. Bridge / Culvert design does exactly this as the discharge is pointing at a creek bank 90 degrees to downstream water flow



- *Protect against scour:*
  - Provide any necessary scour protection, such as rock rip-rap and vegetation.*
  - Ensure scour protection of the bed and banks downstream of the structure is extended for a distance of either twice the channel width or 20 meters whichever is the lesser.*
  - If cutting into banks, protect cuttings against scour As show in pictures below this is not being addressed and the design is incorrect for purpose*





- *Stabilize and rehabilitate all disturbed areas including topsoiling, revegetation, mulching, weed control and maintenance in order to adequately restore the integrity of the riparian corridor.*

- *Approaches to crossings should be sealed and incorporate appropriate roadside drainage, such as stabilized table drains where necessary.*

As you can clearly see from the shared photos this crossing is sub standard and will end in disaster, I personally know of 2 unreported road accidents that have occurred over this bridge due to slippery surfaces and the approaches not being sealed as per the Department of Plannings Fact Sheet.

I assure you that before further development can proceed this will need to be at the very least inspected and a full report carried out and we would like to personally speak with the person that makes any decision if they were to sign off on this structure for its suitability and structural integrity.



My Final point is this subdivision being executed in the most suitable way, one that accurately reflects the surrounding area and I believe **no** this is not happening! There is no reason to be cutting blocks up so small and close together or we are bound to have another yarrowonga style suburb on our hands chopping the blocks up so small is purely a money grab and does not suit the surrounding area. Three boundaries of the proposed site are primary production / working farms; the last thing they want is 7 new neighbours complaining about the farming activities that surrounds them, the Barson report does not make mention of the fact a little estate smack bang between farmland will be suitable. Some common sense should be applied here and a minimum for 50 acre blocks applied, we are still some distance from town and for that reason these blocks should be kept as larger rural hobby blocks at a minimum, not these small house blocks proposed. It was not many years ago that building entitlement in this area was a minimum of 250 acres/100ha and to reduce this to 30ac/12ha is a joke a reduction in lot size is understandable but taking it to the minimum is just wrong and is a disastrous outcome for the area, keep these blocks large and chop up the blocks on the edge of town into small house blocks. Not working in reverse.



I appreciate you taking the time to read my letter and I ask that our concerns are heard and suitably acted upon. I expect you to reply to my letter with follow up information regarding changes and the next steps taken.

Kind regards  
Courtney Flower



Planning Department  
Mid-Western Regional Council  
86 Market St Mudgee 2850.

Vanessa & Jackie Gulberg

To the General Manager:

We are writing to you today expressing strong opposition to the Development Application of - Lot 101 DP 1221461 from RU1 Primary Production to - R5 Large Lot Residential of 148 Wyoming Rd GULGONG N.S.W 2852.

Our concerns Addressed To "You Council"

- Traffic Road concerns
- Dust concerns
- Water Collection & Run off
- Maintenance Schedule
- Potential Devaluation of Existing Properties
- ENVIRONMENTAL and health Impacts.



We are writing to formally oppose the development. ①

The rezoning & future Subdivision relies on the extension of Wyoming Road beyond the gravel public Rd into what we believe is "Crown Road Reserve" and through to the planning proposal area.

The Crown Road currently Services our property and that of our two neighbours.

The planning proposal is not clear about what approvals or licences have been obtained from Crown Land N.S.W to use and extend the Crown Road to Support the Planning proposal.

We would like to know if a transfer of ownership from Crown Roads to Council is required, and furthermore, how will the road construction of pavement - impact more on us - i.e. more dust impacting our home.

Referring to the future requirement for a 4-bm Carriageway, the planning proposal incorrectly states:

Across the entire length of Wyoming Rd to the subject site is a 6m gravel carriageway width & any new roads would easily comply with this requirement.  
Wrong"

This road does not supply a 2 car "Carriage Way" in addition to the question of road ownership and use, the extension of the road into a "formed gravel"

Road Servicing all future Lots causes considerable concern about the proximity of the road to our dwelling and the associated impacts to amenity to our health.

The road extension will bring traffic within 20 to 30m of our dwelling to the side of our place along with its dust which we get out front from which the traffic has increased with new neighbours to the area with 2 to 3 cars per household & doing more than 4000 "outdated traffic movements" (6.2 cars in & 7.3 cars out). This is a significant change to our current environment. The planning proposal does not consider the impact of road construction or its ongoing use on the amenity of our dwelling in terms of noise, Visual Impact, Privacy or Vegetation Removal. The proposal estimates the future subdivision will generate only 12 vehicle trips per day, however as I stated above - movements per vehicle per day are outdated & believe that the actual number will be much greater & of particular concern is the dust impacting our dwelling in such close proximity. We request further consideration be given to this matter.

## Water Collection (3)

In relation to potential "lost water catchment" if this development is to proceed.

The proposed site is directly up hill from our property & the construction of roads & residential lots will significantly alter the current natural water course to ourselves & following neighbours.

The potential for lost catchments will affect our stock & the running of our household & yard. <sup>"Water is Life"</sup> We have gone through many a times & the water is crucial to being able to support the current homes not another 7+ more. We are concerned too many properties are proposed without enough water for everyone & the planning Proposal does not mention the loss of surface water to the existing homes.

This brings me back to the now "Write of Way" / department of lands. This road was never potentially going to be developed and the houses built along here are seriously close to the proposed road, <sup>we</sup> they believe no consideration has been given to the

(4)

Potential affects from "Dust" or privacy from the high frequency traffic that will now rumble past our dwelling.

This was never foreseeable 20 years ago when we purchased our house & which sealed the "deal" on why we bought this property.

I would like to see that a proper study be undertaken to the actual affects to these houses and the development must put suitable controls in place to protect our health concerns & privacy is maintained & dust controlled which can only be effectively done by sealing the road, building of high fences or nature strips we believe the developers should have to consider & contribute to the cost of these roads if they plan to receive the large financial gains once the development is sold, this will go along way to assisting council to funding the upgrades to a sealed road which will cut out further road maintenance to council's budget.

⑤

We hope you will take our proposal to this development & asked that our concerns are heard and suitably acted upon.

I expect your reply to my letter with a follow up information changes and the next steps taken.

Kind Regards

Vanessa & Jody Ceilbert





MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL  
PO Box 156, MUDGEE NSW 2850  
86 Market Street, Mudgee | 109 Herbert Street, Gulgong | 77 Louee Street, Rylstone  
T 1300 765 002 or 02 6378 2850 | F 02 6378 2815  
E [council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au)

SA | LAN900153

26 April 2024

Mr Jody B Gilbert & Mrs Vanessa L Gilbert  
PO Box 433  
GULGONG NSW 2852

Dear Sir/Madam

**SUBJECT: PLANNING PROPOSAL 148 WYOMING ROAD**

A Planning Proposal and supporting information is being placed on public exhibition for a period of 20 days commencing Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2024 to amend the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012. You are being notified as an adjoining landowner.

The Planning Proposal seeks to amend the Local Environmental Plan 2012 to rezone the subject site of Lot 101 DP 1221461 from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential. The objective of the Planning Proposal is to provide rural lifestyle development opportunities on the property and reduce the minimum lot size from 100Ha to 12 Ha.

The Planning Proposal and supporting documentation are available at Council's Administration Centres or on Council's website [www.midwestern.nsw.gov.au](http://www.midwestern.nsw.gov.au)

Council welcomes written submissions addressed to the General Manager. Submissions will be received up until 4.30pm, on Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> May 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Armstrong".

**SARAH ARMSTRONG**  
**MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING**



James Flower

12th June 2024

Planning Development  
Mid-Western Regional Council  
86 Market Street  
MUDGEES NSW 2850

To the General Manager and all concerned,

We are the owners of Lots 107, 151 and 165 DP755451. We write to **object** to the planning proposal at 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo. This planning proposal intends on rezoning the subject land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential, as well as amending the minimum lot size from 100ha to 12ha. This is in aid of subdividing the site in the future into 8 lots. We believe there are important matters that the planning proposal has not appropriately considered, and we request further assessment.

#### Aircraft Traffic

It is noted that there is a private airfield at 46 Wyoming Road, Stubbo, pictured below. The use has been carried out on the site for approximately 40 years, and operates under relevant licence ADD details here.



The key runway for this site is the east-west runway. Because of this, there is potential for future lots to be impacted by aircraft noise and flyovers if the planning proposal were endorsed.

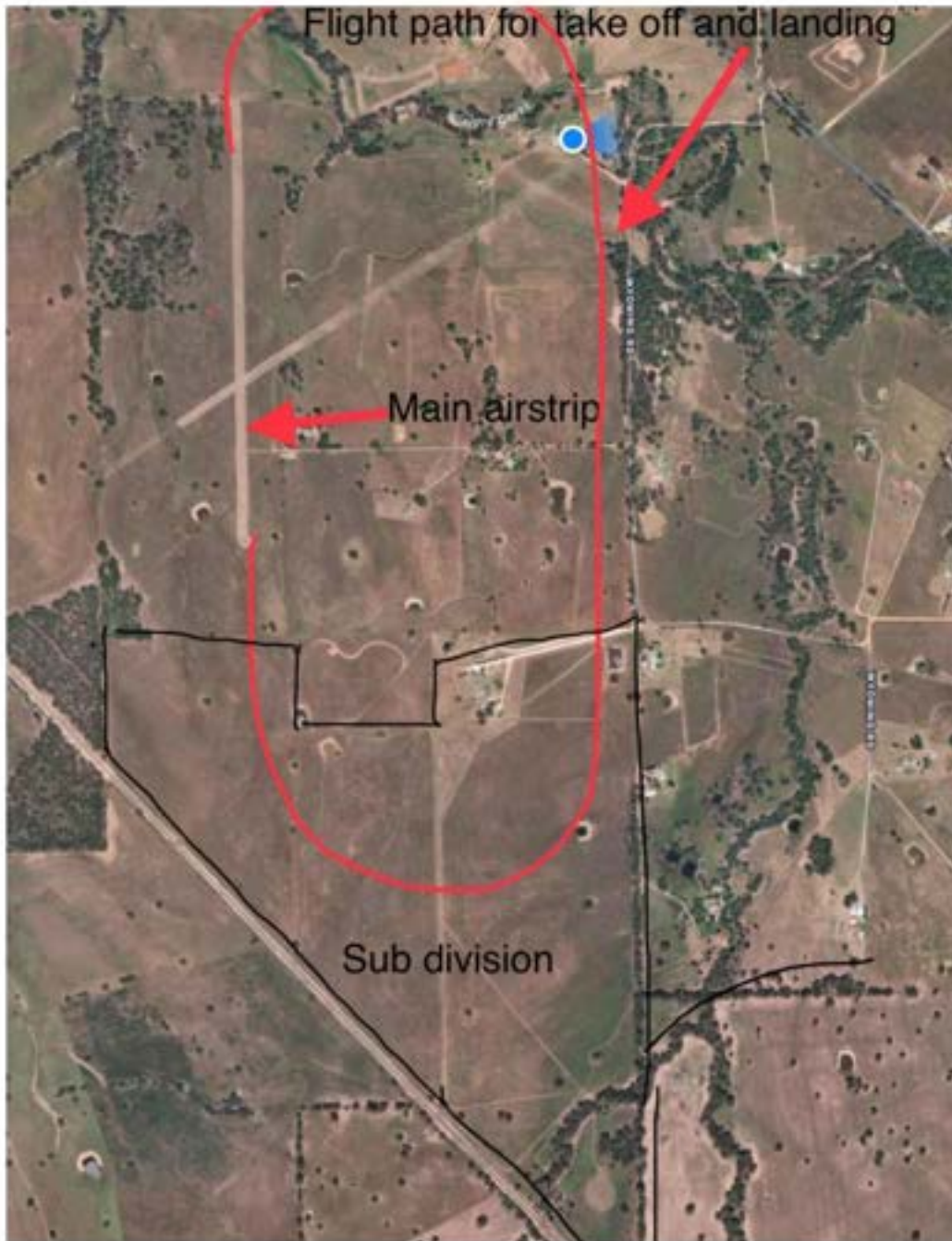


Figure 2: Take off and landing path

This brings into question the capability of each lot in the future subdivision to meet the objectives of the zone R5 Large Lot Residential, which are provided below.

- *To provide residential housing in a rural setting while preserving, and minimising impacts on, environmentally sensitive locations and scenic quality.*
- *To ensure that large residential lots do not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future.*
- *To ensure that development in the area does not unreasonably increase the demand for public services or public facilities.*
- ***To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.***

The key objective in question here is *"To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones"*. A substantial increase in residential density adjoining an airfield may lead to increased adverse amenity outcomes for future residents on that site, if not appropriately managed. The Planning Proposal, in Section 6.3.1 of the report, has not considered aircraft noise in its assessment and justifications. In this respect it is considered that the assessment is incomplete.

It should be noted that the future subdivision and dwellings will also need to consider clause 5.16 of LEP 2012, which provides that, at the DA stage, a consent authority will need to take the following matters into account:

- a) The existing uses and approved uses of land in the vicinity of the development.*
- b) Whether or not the development is likely to have a significant impact on land uses that, in the opinion of the consent authority, are likely to be preferred and the predominant uses in the vicinity of the development.*
- c) Whether or not the development is likely to be incompatible with a use referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).*
- d) Any measures proposed by the applicant to avoid or minimise any incompatibility referred to in paragraph (c).*

The private airfield is an existing use in the vicinity. As noted above, the planning proposal has not considered whether additional rural-residential development is compatible with the private airfield. At the very least, it has not been demonstrated by the applicant that the future dwellings will not be adversely impacted by, or not be unreasonably adversely impacted by, noise and vibration from the adjoining airfield.

#### Land Use Conflicts

Further to the above, the assessment of the planning proposal Ministerial Directions is inadequate. With regard to Ministerial Direction 9.2, the planning proposal provides no discussion of potential land use conflicts between the proposed increase in residential density, and the existing adjoining private airfield or primary production uses in the immediate vicinity. While the planning proposal states that any inconsistencies are of 'minor significance' with regards to this Direction, there is no rationale provided to demonstrate that this will be of minor significance. It is recommended that an acoustic assessment be undertaken to assess how the future dwellings within the future subdivision will be impacted by any aircraft noise.

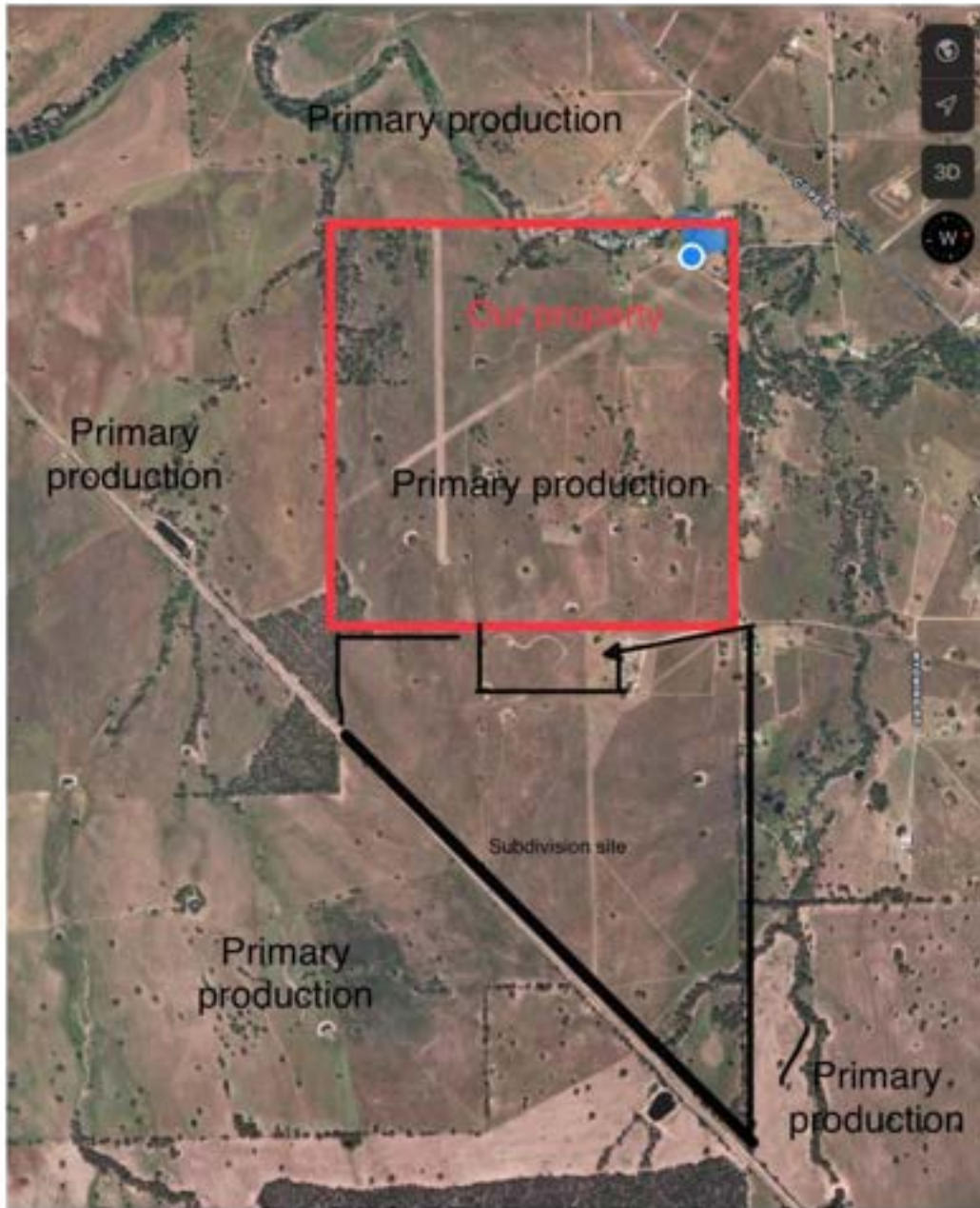


Figure 3: Compatibility with Primary Production Land Use

#### Air Quality and Infrastructure

It is noted that Wyoming Road is currently a dirt road, which already generates substantial dust from the use of this road, causing air quality issues and associated health impacts. There are 17 occupied homes along the route. The planning proposal will increase this by another 8 dwellings. This will increase the amount of dust generated by vehicles using this road. The current situation already makes it problematic to hang clothes outside and can be tracked into dwellings. Of significant concern though, is the associated health impacts to residents in the area that suffer from asthma. Additional vehicles and construction traffic on Wyoming Road will increase dust impacts and may worsen health outcomes in the immediate area.



Figure 3: Homes impacted by dust

The planning proposal has not considered air quality in its assessment and justifications. Reviewing the Ministerial Direction 9.1 Rural Zones, it is not considered that the planning proposal provides appropriate justification for any potential agricultural capability effects from the increased dust production from road use, subdivision construction, and dwelling production. To address current and future dust issues on the road, it is recommended that Wyoming Road be upgraded to a sealed standard. It does not seem appropriate that a dirt road will service 25 total lots in the future.

In addition to this, it is not considered that the planning proposal's assessment of Ministerial Direction 6.1 is adequate. The planning proposal only partially addresses this Direction. The planning proposal is required to *'make more efficient use of existing infrastructure and services'*. It is considered that the planning proposal exceeds the reasonable capacity of the existing dirt road and bridge structure. While the planning proposal makes brief mention of the augmentation of services in Section 6.3.2, it does not outline exactly what is required. While it would be reasonable to assume that reticulated services are unlikely in this area (aside from electricity, potentially), the planning proposal does not discuss any requirement to upgrade the road. The planning proposal notes an additional traffic generation of approximately 12 total trips over the AM and PM peak, it considers that the road as-is is sufficient. The Mid-Western DCP does suggest that the road may be suitable in its existing stage, however this does not consider the on-the-ground experience of substantial dust generation from existing traffic volumes. This will worsen with additional traffic, subdivision construction and dwelling production. It is recommended that Council considers a requirement to upgrade Wyoming Road to a sealed road standard.

Further, the bridge that crosses Wialdra Creek is not considered to be of appropriate standard for existing conditions, and will not be appropriate for future conditions, once there are an additional 8 lots that the bridge will serve in the future, if the proposal is adopted. The existing culvert bridge can be easily blocked in high rain/water flow events, which can cause water to build upstream and flood adjoining properties along the waterway. Images have been provided overleaf to illustrate this.

This is not a desirable outcome, particularly in the context of increasing the residential density on Wyoming Road. It is recommended that a new bridge design, at a similar time to the sealing of Wyoming Road, be prepared, such that it better allows for water flow underneath.



While the site has not been specifically mapped as flood prone (as no flood study has been carried out for Wialdra Creek), it is considered that the planning proposal's comment in relation to Ministerial Direction 4.1 indicates there have not been any demonstrated efforts to understand the surrounding area's flood history and natural characteristics. As there is only 1 way in and out, for the existing 18 lots that gain access from Wyoming Road (and subsequently Wyoming Lane), we believe there should be more consideration for flooding impacts, and the existing and future state of roadway infrastructure that will need to cope with the additional demand that another 8 lots will provide.

#### Biodiversity Impacts

The Gateway Determination required a Biodiversity Assessment Report to be prepared and exhibited. The report titled "v3.0\_Brian and Frances Munro\_Biodiversity Opps and Constraints" on the NSW Government Planning Proposal page appears to be a corrupted file and cannot be reviewed.

Based on the concept subdivision plan, biodiversity offsetting under the Biodiversity Offset Scheme and a BAM-compliant report may be required. The proposal can avoid entry into the BOS if biodiversity values land is avoided, and the impact on native vegetation is under the relevant threshold for the minimum lot size of 12ha, and the test of significance concludes a 'not significant' impact on the entities assessed. Direct impacts to the mapped Biodiversity Value area are possible as a result of future building footprints, driveways, fencing and other ancillary structures. These potential impacts have not been addressed in the planning proposal, and given the Biodiversity "opportunities and constraints" report cannot be accessed, it is not known whether biodiversity has been adequately addressed.

Yours sincerely

**James Flower**



Please make contact with us regarding all further information and actions taken on this development as our lives are directly affected by the outcome.





I am writing to express my concern about the proposed development application DP 1221461, 148 Wyoming Rd Stubbo.

I have read the planning proposal prepared by Barnson for the proposed sub division and as a resident of Wyoming road for over 50 years I have quite a few concerns regarding the accuracy of the information they have provided in the document plus concerns about other aspects of the proposed development.

My history in Wyoming Rd is that of grazing , share farming , haymaking and cattle production. I am semi retired and my son now carries on the bulk of the farm work on about 400 acres adjoining the proposed sub division. For the last 40 years there has been an active airstrip on the property used by myself and in later years by my son flying light aircraft in and out of the property. It is classified as an Authorised Landing Area by the Civil Aviation Authority.

#### My concerns

- 1] Roadway. The road is below standard and narrow in places and requires cars to pull over to allow for oncoming traffic to pass safely.
- 2]The road surface and surrounding country is mostly granite and silicon quartz [ not stated in the DP] which is a known cause of lung cancer. The dust hangs in the air for long periods after cars pass and is hard to keep out of your house. It settles on the roof of our house and finishes up in our drinking water tanks. My neighbours have expressed similar views and say they have to keep their children inside on bad days.
- 3] The estimates of traffic movements in the proposal are highly understated saying 11.92 movements a day. There are currently 17 houses on Wyoming road with an average of over 2 cars per house, that's over 34 cars , with shopping, school children to the bus and people to jobs it is far more than 11.92 per day. With at least another 7 houses to be built it bumps the numbers further. What was also not mentioned in the proposal is that the road is dead end , so all the traffic movements go passed the same houses . What traffic goes in has to come out the same way effectively doubling the exposure.
- 4] The creek crossing, also not mentioned in the proposal is subject to flooding and prevents access in and out for periods of time. It needs a new clear span

bridge to make it a reliable access. Some years ago we had a medical emergency with one of the neighbours where he had to be conveyed to hospital by ambulance. It was unable to cross the creek and we had to pull him across in a rowboat to get him to town. The existing crossing is sub standard built on a hand mixed cement footing which has no steel re enforcing or mesh and would not pass an engineer's assessment yet it wil be expected to carry the concrete agitators and trucks loaded with building materials for another 7 or more houses.

4]The road washes out whenever we have heavy rain and is only scheduled for grading every 2 years so it sits in a very bad and sometimes dangerous state for long periods between maintenance.

I believe Wyoming Road needs to be tar sealed if any development is to go ahead and the creek crossing needs to be upgraded . I also would like to know how this development will affect the existing usage of the neighbouring land as we had a complaint from a neighbour about us farming the paddock adjacent to his house even though it was farmed for years prior to the house being built and him moving there. I want to know if this rezoning will affect the use of the airstrip adjoining the sub division. I await a letter from the council answering my questions above .

Don Flower



PLANNING DEVELOPMENT  
TO ASSESSMENT OFFICER  
MUDGEE SHIRE COUNCIL



86 Market Street

Mudgee NSW 2850

20<sup>th</sup> May 2024

RE-PLANNING PROPOSAL DP1221461

Rezoning and Reduction from Rural 1 to R5

Our property situated at commencement of Wyoming Road has been used for farming for the past fifty years with younger generation now also involved. I have watched Wyoming Road evolve. Initially the blocks were weekenders, purchased by city people so only occasionally occupied. When they tired of farm stays they sold the land on, now families live up Wyoming Road and the reality of road conditions and water has become an issue.

These concerns continue today

1. Road . Wyoming Road has evolved from a winding track into a full on race track. The condition being so horrendous and dangerous that it is now not safe for pedestrians. Children rode their bikes to the bus stop, now impossible. Entry onto Wyoming Road leads into a blind corner where without concentration and speed reduction can lead to a head on collision or through our fence, as has happened, leaving stock open to public road. The give way sign at the creek crossing has been knocked over twice and at the time of writing this letter is missing. The noise of traffic travelling along Wyoming Road can be heard until they reach their residence and as Wyoming Road is a dead end road all traffic

returns via same way. The road has often been maintained by adjacent landowners while waiting for council road maintenance. Filling in potholes and repairing entry points to their properties especially after any storms and rain. The consensus of drivers is that the faster you travel the less you feel the corrugations.

2. Dust. With the increasing traffic the protection of human health needs to be addressed, access for landowners, the delivery of goods, builders, water trucks, concrete trucks, visitors to the 17 blocks already established, makes the access very dusty especially in dry conditions. They travel to their destination leaving dust billowing behind. It has an adverse impact on our health with a family member suffering emphysema (not from smoking but workplace) and myself allergies, especially from dust pollutants causing asthma. We are back 300 metres from the gravel road, luckier than most up Wyoming Road but it descends in a cloud if the wind is blowing from the west, which is a high portion of the time. I try to hang out washing after 10am and bring it in before 4pm to keep it from getting dusted. Also close all windows and doors to try to keep dust out of our home, which seems an impossible feat. With the inversion layer in the evenings the dust settles over this low creek area creating a dust bowl which does not dissipate until the temperature rises the next day. Definitely a health issue.
3. Water. A commodity in short supply, relying on tank water with careful consumption may be manageable however having pets and stock requires much more. With global warming, rainfall could bring extensive dry periods. Already the landowners carry water pods on their utes or trailers and fill up every time they go to town, sometimes numerous

times in one day. Water trucks also deliver this commodity when the tanks go dry. The possibility of a great garden soon fades when the water runs out and you go into town to get water just to flush the toilet and a quick shower and buy water to drink. We have continued to buy more tanks but still run out in dry weather and we don't have a young family. Over the years I have had to take laundry to the laundromat. Some neighbours put down bores, at a high cost with low water supply and the mineral content burnt the foliage. People need water to survive and the area under proposal is high and dry, dams won't hold water unless they have the right soil base and run off. Storm water management is nonexistent. Interested in the supply of potable water to future development.

4. Disaster Management. The proposal doesn't mention the low level crossing that floods and prevents access in or out of Wyoming Road.

No consideration for landowners along Wyoming Road has been shown in this development proposal making 148 Wyoming Road a cluster of housing without viability, creating more traffic and dust.

The only amendment possible is to upgrade road to asphalt surface.

MAYFIELDS





20 Newton Street,  
Broadmeadow NSW 2292  
Locked Bag 1,  
Broadmeadow, 2292

**P** 02 4952 0209  
**E** [info@artc.com.au](mailto:info@artc.com.au)  
**W** [artc.com.au](http://artc.com.au)



11 September 2024

The General Manager  
Mid-Western Shire Council  
P.O. Box 156  
Mudgee NSW 2850

Email: [sarah.goldsmith@midwestern.nsw.gov.au](mailto:sarah.goldsmith@midwestern.nsw.gov.au)

To whom it may concern,

**Planning Proposal: PP-2023-235 – Rezone of Land from RU1 Primary to R5 Large Lot Residential Lot 1 DP 1221461 148 Wyoming Road Stubbo NSW 2852**

Thank you for correspondence dated 7 August 2024 regarding the abovementioned Planning Proposal.

While Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) has no objections to the Planning Proposal, we request that Council ensure that the requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Infrastructure) 2007 (the Infrastructure SEPP) and Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline (2008) can be met in future development proposals.

A copy of the guidelines can be found by following the below link:

[Development Near Rail Corridors And Busy Roads – Interim Guideline;](#)

Should you have any further enquiries regarding this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sarah Lawrence".

Sarah Lawrence  
Property Officer - Hunter Valley





Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Our ref: DOC24/347423  
Your ref: PP-2023-235

Sarah Goldsmith  
Mid-Western Regional Council  
[sarah.goldsmith@midwestern.nsw.gov.au](mailto:sarah.goldsmith@midwestern.nsw.gov.au)

Dear Sarah

**Planning Proposal – 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo**

Thank you for your request via the NSW Planning Portal dated 22 April 2024 to the Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Group (BCS) of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW) inviting comments on the planning proposal at 148 Wyoming Road, Stubbo.

We understand that the proposal will rezone the land from 'RU1 Primary Production' to 'R5 Large Lot Residential' in the Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012.

The proposed minimum lot size will also be changed from 100 hectares to 12 hectares.

In summary we do not object to the planning proposal, based on the draft zoning layout submitted.

The Planning Proposal indicates that the site contains native vegetation identified as High Biodiversity Sensitivity on Council's Sensitivity Biodiversity Map. The Plant Community Type (PCT) 277 – Blakely's Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion is located on part of the site. This PCT is consistent with the threatened ecological community *White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions* (Box Gum Woodland), a critically endangered ecological community (CEEC).

We note that the proponent recommends siting future dwellings and outbuildings away from this vegetation. BCS support avoidance of impacts to Box Gum Woodland CEEC and other areas of high environmental value. Measures to protect avoided CEEC vegetation on-site, for example a vegetation management plan secured by condition of consent, should also be considered at development application stage.

Should the planning proposal be approved, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* (BC Reg)(section 7.1) will apply to the subdivision. When assessing subdivisions, the consent authority must consider the clearing of native vegetation required, or likely to be required, for the purpose for which the land is to be subdivided.

Native vegetation includes trees, understory plants, groundcover and plants that are native to New South Wales, not just trees. If, in the opinion of Council, any clearing associated with the subdivision is likely to exceed the thresholds in Part 7 of the BC Reg or otherwise result in a significant impact, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) will be required.

Any BDAR must adhere the "avoid, minimise and offset" hierarchy of the BC Act, assess residual impacts on biodiversity and calculate the biodiversity offset credit requirement. Biodiversity offsets are calculated and secured in accordance with the BC Act for the subdivision. Once this is done, no further offsets are required for subsequent development of the land that is within the approved subdivision.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact David Geering, Senior Conservation Planning Officer, via [david.geering@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:david.geering@environment.nsw.gov.au) or (02) 6883 5335.

Yours sincerely



**Samantha Wynn**  
**Senior Team Leader Planning, North West**  
**Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Group**

7 May 2024

Organisation	Mudgee Bridge Club	Gulgong Turf Club	Mudgee Dragons	Champagne Lounge
Event Name	Mudgee Bridge Club Congress	Gulgong Gold Cup	Peter McDonald Premiership	Celebrating Women - International Women's Day Event Series
Event Start Date	9/11/24	08/06/2025	08/09/2025	07/03/2025
Description	2024 Mudgee Bridge Club Congress will be held in November in the Main Pavilion, AREC. The proposed event has an expected attendance of 200 players (both local and visiting) over 2 days. \$3,000 of cash support is requested to cover the cost of venue hire and support event operations. It is recommended that if Council wishes to support the event in 2024 the recommended amount of funding based on the scoring scale is \$500 of cash assistance. Council has previously supported the event (2017,2018, 2019), with \$500 in Events Assistance Funding.	The proposed Gulgong Cup is to be held in June 2025 with a projected attendance of 2,200 people. \$2,000 is requested for marketing the event. If Council wishes to support the event in 2025, 2026 and 2027, the recommended amount based on the scoring scale is \$2,000. Council supported the event in previous years with \$1,000 in Events Assistance Funding.	The 2024 Peter McDonald Premiership grand final was held at Glen Willow Stadium on 14 September in front of a crowd of approximately 4,000 people. It was the first time the Mudgee Dragons had hosted the game since 2009. A request has been made for \$3,000 cash assistance. In-line with the Events Assistance Policy, Council doesn't support events that are profitable. However, the event was great for the Region and if Council wishes to support the event in retrospect, it would be recommended based on the scoring scale that in-kind support to the value of \$2,500 of funding be approved to cover the cost of ground hire, waste and additional cleaning post event.	Celebrating Women - International Women's Day Event Series, hosted by the Champagne Lounge is planned to be held in March 2025, with an expected attendance of approximately 130 people. \$3,000 is requested to be used for marketing materials. In-line with the Events Assistance Policy, Council does not support events that are profitable. If Council wishes to support the event in 2025, 2026 and 2027 the recommended amount based on the scoring is \$500.
Request Amount Cash	\$3,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Requested Amount in Kind	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Request for Multi-year funding	No	Yes	No	Yes
Local Community /Volunteer Participation	1	2	3	0
Capacity to ensure event continues and develops in the future	3	3	0	2
Economic Activity Generated from Event	2	14	14	4
Bonus Points	0	0	0	0
Total score	6	19	17	6
Recommendation	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	\$	\$

# Events Assistance Program



Submitted on	15 October 2024, 2:43PM
Receipt number	40
Related form version	18

## Before you begin

Mid-Western Regional Council's [Events Assistance Program](#) is designed to assist community events which benefit the local economy and attract visitors to the region.

Please note you will need the following to complete this form:

- Your business or organisation details
- Bank details for cash component of grant
- A copy of your current Certificate of Currency
- Event details including dates, expected attendance, planned marketing activity, event costings
- A hi-res image of your event

Please ensure you have read the [eligibility guidelines and criteria](#) to ensure you are eligible to apply for Events Assistance Funding.

**ALL questions must be completed. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.**

Please read and accept the [privacy statement](#) and any applicable [terms and conditions](#). If a fee or charge is required, payment must be made before submitting the form.

## Your details

First name	█
Last name	██████
Organisation	Mudgee bridge Club
ABN	N/A
Email	████████████████████
A copy of your submission will be sent to this email address.	
Phone number	██████
Address	██

## Organisation details

Are you registered for GST?	No
-----------------------------	----

Is your organisation incorporated? Yes

Is your organisation not-for-profit? Yes

### Certificate of Currency

Please upload a copy of your current Certificate of Currency.

Please note: Events MUST have insurance current at time of the event, to be eligible to receive funding. If this will expire before your event date, an updated version will be required before funding is released. [image.jpg](#)

## Event details

Name of the event Mudgee Bridge Club Congress

Event start date 09/11/2024

Number of event days 2

Event location Ulan Rd, Cooks Gap NSW 2850, Australia [Map](#)  
 (-32.3598888, 149.7203916)

How often is the event held? Yearly

What year was the event established? Approximately 7 years

Local community members or volunteers participating in the event Less than 100 residents

Number of expected single day visitors to the region for this event 50

Number of expected overnight visitors 60

What methods do you use to collect data on attendance? Ticket sales / entries

How do you plan to promote or market the event?  
 Social media  
 Print advertising  
 Radio

## Booking details

Is this event being held on Council land or venue? Yes

Has a booking form been completed or a request to book been made? Yes

Please provide your Bookable booking ID - this can be found in the top right corner of your booking confirmation PDF AEECInv 15647

Does the booking relate to Glen Willow? No

## Funding details

Has your event previously received funding from Council? Yes

Please list year(s) and amount(s) received Not sure

Do you wish to apply for multi-year funding? No

### Funding requested

Must not exceed \$3,000

What funding are you applying for? Cash support

### In-kind support

If you are requesting **IN-KIND** support, please provide details AND value of support (dollar amounts). E.g. Council venue hire fee, preparation of Traffic Control Plan, Traffic Control Personnel, Waste Management). Refer to Council's [Fees and Charges](#) for specific amounts.

All events requesting 100% in-kind assistance receive 10 bonus points towards scoring of application.

Venue hire (please indicate which venue and dollar amount) AREC \$750

Traffic management NA

Waste management NA

Other Catering \$8300

Total in-kind requested \$9,050

### Cash support

Please provide details of how your **CASH** assistance will be used, including. For any cash funding received, copies of invoices may be required as evidence along with an invoice.

Marketing materials Pens \$500

Salaries \$600

Prizes \$4500

Catering \$8300

Total cash \$13,500

### Bank details

(for cash component of grant)

Account name	[REDACTED]
BSB	[REDACTED]
Account number	[REDACTED]

## Project budget and financial details

### Event income

Please provide details of your event income:

Total events assistance funding requested	\$3,000
Expected sales revenue (including ticket sales)	\$12100 entry fee
Contribution from your organisation	Nil
Sponsorships	Nil
Stallholder fees	Nil
Other grant funding received	Nil
Other income	Nil
<b>Total income</b>	<b>\$15,100</b>

### Event expenditure

Please provide details of your event expenditure:

Marketing	Wine & Pens \$1,012
Venue hire	AREC \$750
Event infrastructure	Catering \$8,300
Waste management	NA
Traffic control	NA
Staff costs	Director caddy's \$2000
Other expenses	Chairs Pend1,050 Prizes \$4,000
<b>Total surplus / deficit:</b>	<b>\$17,112</b>
If surplus budget, please provide further details on what this will be used for	\$2012 deficit





15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

Last name Required

Organisation Required

ABN Required

Email Required

A copy of your submission will be sent to this email address.

Phone number Required

Address Required

OR  Use my current location

Can't find your address?

My address is not listed

## Organisation details

Are you registered for GST? Required

Yes

No

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

## Events Assistance Program

### Before you begin

Mid-Western Regional Council's [Events Assistance Program](#) is designed to assist community events which benefit the local economy and attract visitors to the region.

**Please note you will need the following to complete this form:**

- Your business or organisation details
- Bank details for cash component of grant
- A copy of your current Certificate of Currency
- Event details including dates, expected attendance, planned marketing activity, event costings
- A hi-res image of your event

Please ensure you have read the [eligibility guidelines and criteria](#) to ensure you are eligible to apply for Events Assistance Funding.

**ALL questions must be completed. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.**

Please read and accept the [privacy statement](#) and any applicable [terms and conditions](#). If a fee or charge is required, payment must be made before submitting the form.

### Your details

First name Required

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

(1) Sunday

Event location Required

37 Racecourse Road Gulgong NSW 2852 A

OR



Use my current location

How often is the event held? Required

Once a year

What year was the event established? Required

1872

Local community members or volunteers participating in the event

Required

- Less than 100 residents
- 100 - 500 residents
- 500 - 1,000 residents
- More than 1,000 residents

Number of expected single day visitors to the region for this event

Required

600

Number of expected overnight visitors Required

600

What methods do you use to collect data on attendance? Required

- Ticket sales / entries
- Crowd counters
- Gut-feel
- Other

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

Is your organisation incorporated? Required

- Yes
- No

Is your organisation not-for-profit? Required

- Yes
- No

### Certificate of Currency

Please upload a copy of your current Certificate of Currency.

Required

**Please note:** Events MUST have insurance current at time of the event, to be eligible to receive funding. If this will expire before your event date, an updated version will be required before funding is released.

Select file

Max file size: 50 MB  
Max number of files: 1 file

### Event details

Name of the event Required

Gulgong Gold Cup

Event start date Required

8-6-2025 

Number of event days Required

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

### Funding requested

Must not exceed \$3,000 – \$2,000

What funding are you applying for?

- In-kind support
- Cash support
- Both

### In-kind support

If you are requesting **IN-KIND** support, please provide details AND value of support (dollar amounts). E.g. Council venue hire fee, preparation of Traffic Control Plan, Traffic Control Personnel, Waste Management). Refer to Council's [Fees and Charges](#) for specific amounts.

**All events requesting 100% in-kind assistance receive 10 bonus points towards scoring of application.**

Venue hire (please indicate which venue and dollar amount)

Traffic management

Waste management

Other

Total in-kind requested Required

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

How do you plan to promote or market the event? **Required**

- PR
- Posters
- Flyers
- Social media
- Print advertising
- Street banners / flags
- Radio
- TV
- Other

## Booking details

Is this event being held on Council land or venue?

- Yes
- No

Does the booking relate to Glen Willow?

- Yes
- No

## Funding details

Has your event previously received funding from Council?

- Yes
- No

Do you wish to apply for multi-year funding? **Required**

- Yes
- No

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

### Cash support

Please provide details of how your **CASH** assistance will be used, including. For any cash funding received, copies of invoices may be required as evidence along with an invoice.

Marketing materials

Salaries

Prizes

Catering

Total cash Required

### Bank details

(for cash component of grant)

Account name Required

BSB Required

Account number Required

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

## Project budget and financial details

### Event income

Please provide details of your event income:

Total events assistance funding requested Required

Expected sales revenue (including ticket sales) Required

Contribution from your organisation Required

Sponsorships

Stallholder fees

Other grant funding received

Other income

Total income Required

### Event expenditure



15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program



## MWRC Website Directory

All successful events will feature on the Mid-Western Regional Council [Events Directory](#).

Please provide us with a usable event image, event description and links to event website and/or social media pages.

### Event image

Please upload a high resolution image Required  
Maximum file size 16MB. Landscape image preferred - 1200 x 800.

Select file



### Event description

Please note this information may be shared on Council's public event directory.

Required

**Please note:** This will be used on Council's public website. Please include all information that is relevant for your attendees.

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

Please provide details of your event expenditure:

Marketing

Venue hire

Event infrastructure

Waste management

Traffic control

Staff costs

Other expenses

Total surplus / deficit: Required

If surplus budget, please provide further details on what this will be used for

How do you plan to ensure the event will be sustainable in the future and not reliant on Council funding? Required

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

Social media link

Event website / ticketing link

## Declaration

Privacy statement & terms and conditions Required

I have read and accept the [privacy statement](#), any above statements and applicable [terms and conditions](#) as listed on Council's website.

- I have read and accept any applicable terms and conditions Required
- I have read the eligibility guidelines & criteria to ensure my application is eligible Required

I confirm that:

- The information contained in the application form and within the attachments are true and correct Required
- This application has been submitted with the full knowledge and support of the applicant Required
- A copy of current insurance will be provided before funding is received Required
- Organisations with outstanding acquittals from past events will not have their applications reviewed until acquittals are received Required

Signature Required

- Draw signature below       Upload photo of signature

15/10/2024, 13:17

Events Assistance Program

Name of signatory:

Please complete the following:

I'm not a robot reCAPTCHA  
[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

Powered by [OpenForms](#)

# Events Assistance Program



Submitted on 2 September 2024, 12:24pm  
Receipt number 35  
Related form version 16

## Before you begin

Mid-Western Regional Council's [Events Assistance Program](#) is designed to assist community events which benefit the local economy and attract visitors to the region.

Please note you will need the following to complete this form:

- Your business or organisation details
- Bank details for cash component of grant
- A copy of your current Certificate of Currency
- Event details including dates, expected attendance, planned marketing activity, event costings
- A hi-res image of your event

Please ensure you have read the [eligibility guidelines and criteria](#) to ensure you are eligible to apply for Events Assistance Funding.

**ALL questions must be completed. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.**

Please read and accept the [privacy statement](#) and any applicable [terms and conditions](#). If a fee or charge is required, payment must be made before submitting the form.

## Your details

First name [REDACTED]  
Last name [REDACTED]  
Organisation Mudgee Senior Rugby League Football Club  
ABN 30037380379  
Email [REDACTED]  
A copy of your submission will be sent to this email address.  
Phone number [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]

## Organisation details

Are you registered for GST? No

Is your organisation incorporated? Yes

Is your organisation not-for-profit? Yes

### Certificate of Currency

Please upload a copy of your current Certificate of Currency.

Please note: Events MUST have insurance current at time of the event, to be eligible to receive funding. If this will expire before your event date, an updated version will be required before funding is released.

[Certificate of Currency 3rd Party - Mudgee RL.pdf](#)

## Event details

Name of the event Peter McDonald Premiership Western NSW Grand Final

Event start date 14/09/2024

Number of event days 1

Event location Glen Willow Stadium, Mudgee No coordinates found

How often is the event held? 1

What year was the event established? 1960

Local community members or volunteers participating in the event More than 1,000 residents

Number of expected single day visitors to the region for this event 6000

Number of expected overnight visitors 2000

What methods do you use to collect data on attendance? Ticket sales / entries

How do you plan to promote or market the event?  
PR  
Posters  
Flyers  
Social media  
Print advertising  
Street banners / flags  
Radio  
TV

## Booking details

Is this event being held on Council land or venue? Yes

Has a booking form been completed or a request to book been made?	Yes
Please provide your Bookable booking ID - this can be found in the top right corner of your booking confirmation PDF	15928
Does the booking relate to Glen Willow?	Yes
Please select all areas of the facility that you wish to use in your booking	Main stadium (inclusive of all facilities)

## Funding details

Has your event previously received funding from Council?	No
Do you wish to apply for multi-year funding?	No

### Funding requested

Must not exceed \$3,000

What funding are you applying for?	Cash support
------------------------------------	--------------

### In-kind support

If you are requesting **IN-KIND** support, please provide details AND value of support (dollar amounts). E.g. Council venue hire fee, preparation of Traffic Control Plan, Traffic Control Personnel, Waste Management). Refer to Council's [Fees and Charges](#) for specific amounts.

All events requesting 100% in-kind assistance receive 10 bonus points towards scoring of application.

Total in-kind requested	0
-------------------------	---

### Cash support

Please provide details of how your **CASH** assistance will be used, including. For any cash funding received, copies of invoices may be required as evidence along with an invoice.

Catering	3000
Total cash	3000

### Bank details

(for cash component of grant)

Account name	[REDACTED]
BSB	[REDACTED]
Account number	[REDACTED]

**Project budget and financial details**

**Event income**

Please provide details of your event income:

Total events assistance funding requested	3000
Expected sales revenue (including ticket sales)	25000
Contribution from your organisation	10000
Sponsorships	0
Stallholder fees	0
Other grant funding received	0
Other income	0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>25000</b>

**Event expenditure**

Please provide details of your event expenditure:

Marketing	3000
Venue hire	2000
Waste management	500
Staff costs	3000
Other expenses	6000
<b>Total surplus / deficit:</b>	<b>10500</b>

If surplus budget, please provide further details on what this will be used for Ground hire and council fees for 2025

How do you plan to ensure the event will be sustainable in the future and not reliant on Council funding? The money we raise off this event will directly contribute to how successful we will be in 2025. if we are able to raise sufficient funds this will enable us to hopefully again attract the event in 2025 . this is our first home grand final since 2009 and first grand final held at the glen willow complex we are hoping as the main users of the complex we can prepare for a successful event which will be a very big talking point for the region .

**MWRC Website Directory**

Event image



Please upload a high resolution image

Maximum file size 16MB. Landscape image preferred - 1200 x 800

[IMG\\_4577.HEIC](#)

### Event description

Please note this information may be shared on Council's public event directory.

Please note: This will be used on Council's public website. Please include all information that is relevant for your attendees.

2024NSWRFL Peter McDonald Premiership Grand Final Day  
10.30am- Ladies League Tag Dubbo Macquarie Raiders VS Bathurst St Pats  
11.40am- Under 18s Orange Hawks vs Dubbo CYMS  
12.50pm- Reserve Grade Mudgee Dragons VS Dubbo CYMS  
2pm-First Grade Mudgee Dragons VS Parkes Spacemen

Social media link

Club Mudgee Dragons Facebook and Instagram

Event website / ticketing link

Available at Glen Willow Ticket Box

## Declaration

Privacy statement & terms and conditions

I have read and accept the [privacy statement](#) any above statements and applicable [terms and conditions](#) as listed on Council's website.

I have read and accept any applicable terms and conditions

I have read the eligibility guidelines & criteria to ensure my application is eligible

I confirm that:

The information contained in the application form and within the attachments are true and correct

This application has been submitted with the full knowledge and support of the applicant

A copy of current insurance will be provided before funding is received

Organisations with outstanding acquittals from past events will not have their applications reviewed until acquittals are received

Signature





[Link to signature](#)

# Events Assistance Program



Submitted on	10 September 2024, 3:11pm
Receipt number	36
Related form version	16

## Before you begin

Mid-Western Regional Council's [Events Assistance Program](#) is designed to assist community events which benefit the local economy and attract visitors to the region.

Please note you will need the following to complete this form:

- Your business or organisation details
- Bank details for cash component of grant
- A copy of your current Certificate of Currency
- Event details including dates, expected attendance, planned marketing activity, event costings
- A hi-res image of your event

Please ensure you have read the [eligibility guidelines and criteria](#) to ensure you are eligible to apply for Events Assistance Funding.

**ALL questions must be completed. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.**

Please read and accept the [privacy statement](#) and any applicable [terms and conditions](#). If a fee or charge is required, payment must be made before submitting the form.

## Your details

First name	[REDACTED]
Last name	[REDACTED]
Organisation	The Champagne Lounge
ABN	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
A copy of your submission will be sent to this email address.	
Phone number	[REDACTED]
Address	4 Clifton Ave, Mudgee NSW 2850, Australia <a href="#">Map</a> (+32.6069617, 149.5872922)

## Organisation details

Are you registered for GST?	Yes
-----------------------------	-----

Is your organisation incorporated?	Yes
Is your organisation not-for-profit?	No

### Certificate of Currency

Please upload a copy of your current Certificate of Currency.

Please note: Events MUST have insurance current at time of the event, to be eligible to receive funding. If this will expire before your event date, an updated version will be required before funding is released.

[Saunders Cover.pdf](#)

## Event details

Name of the event	Celebrating Women International Women's Day Event Series
Event start date	07/03/2025
Number of event days	3
Event location	Various Mudgee Locations No coordinates found
How often is the event held?	Every Year
What year was the event established?	2024
Local community members or volunteers participating in the event	Less than 100 residents
Number of expected single day visitors to the region for this event	50
Number of expected overnight visitors	80
What methods do you use to collect data on attendance?	Ticket sales / entries
How do you plan to promote or market the event?	PR Posters Social media Print advertising Street banners / flags Radio

## Booking details

Is this event being held on Council land or venue?	No
Does the booking relate to Glen Willow?	No

## Funding details

Has your event previously received funding from Council? No

Do you wish to apply for multi-year funding? Yes

Please select the years you are applying for  
2025  
2026

### Funding requested

Must not exceed \$3,000

What funding are you applying for? Cash support

### In-kind support

If you are requesting **IN-KIND** support, please provide details AND value of support (dollar amounts). E.g. Council venue hire fee, preparation of Traffic Control Plan, Traffic Control Personnel, Waste Management). Refer to Council's [Fees and Charges](#) for specific amounts.

All events requesting 100% in-kind assistance receive 10 bonus points towards scoring of application.

Total in-kind requested 0

### Cash support

Please provide details of how your **CASH** assistance will be used, including. For any cash funding received, copies of invoices may be required as evidence along with an invoice.

Marketing materials 3000

Total cash 3000

### Bank details

(for cash component of grant)

Account name R Saunders Pty Ltd

BSB 062692

Account number 2982 8027

## Project budget and financial details

### Event income

Please provide details of your event income:

Total events assistance funding requested 3000

Expected sales revenue (including ticket sales)	38,500
Contribution from your organisation	5000
Sponsorships	12000
Stallholder fees	2500
Other grant funding received	20000
<b>Total income</b>	<b>81,000</b>

**Event expenditure**

Please provide details of your event expenditure:

Marketing	\$32,897.00
Other expenses	48,103
<b>Total surplus / deficit:</b>	<b>0</b>

How do you plan to ensure the event will be sustainable in the future and not reliant on Council funding?

Our event runs on a mixture of grant funding, sponsorship funds and ticket sales.  
 As the exposure of the event grows we hope to secure corporate sponsors and long-term partners for our community focussed social enterprise organisation.

The International Women’s Day (IWD) Fabulous Long Lunch has a proven track record of significantly contributing to the economic vitality of the Mudgee region.  
 Our 2024 post-event survey found that 50% of our guests visited from outside our LGA for the event, with 33% staying for 1 night and 25% staying for 2 or more.  
 From the data collected we estimate the new expenditure in the region from our visiting guests to be in the region of \$25,000.  
 Accommodation spend is estimated to be \$15,000  
 Retail and Hospitality spend is estimated to be \$10,000  
 And tickets sales generated an additional \$13,500  
 With the growth and expansion of the event in 2025 and the inclusion of more activities over 3 days we estimate new expenditure next year to be over \$100,000.  
 We’ll be targeting more people from outside the region to attend the event, and anticipate that 50% of our projected 150 attendees in 2025 will opt to attend the additional events, therefore increasing their overnight visitation in the region.  
 Our target market for the event are women aged 25-55, who have a high disposable income, enjoy traveling solo or with girlfriends, and who have an interest in professional development.  
 We know that we have our ticket price at the right level for our audience, and we know that they enjoy shopping, eating out and purchasing local produce when visiting a new region.  
 From recent conversations with Mudgee Region Tourism we know that there will be sufficient accommodation capacity in the region at the time of the event.  
 We will be continuing our accommodation partnership with Bliss Stays, offering exclusive deals and packages for event attendees to gather girlfriends and stay for a long weekend.  
 For the successful delivery of the 2024 event we partnered with 10 local regional businesses, and in 2025 we’re growing this to partner with 25

local businesses with a strong focus on partnering with female founded businesses in the region.

## MWRC Website Directory

### Event image

Please upload a high resolution image

Maximum file size 16MB. Landscape image preferred - 1200 x 800.

[DSC\\_3203 copy.jpg](#)

### Event description

Please note this information may be shared on Council's public event directory.

Please note: This will be used on Council's public website. Please include all information that is relevant for your attendees.

Following the huge success of our 2024 Fabulous Long Lunch we're doing it again in 2025 and bringing you even more events so that you can enjoy everything Mudgee has to offer over a weekend.

CELEBRATING WOMEN TRIVIA NIGHT - Friday 7th March 2025

Join us for an entertaining night of trivia celebrating female icons, innovators and trailblazers at Roth's Wine Bar.

Test your knowledge, enjoy delicious wines and share some yummy pizzas and plates with friends old and new.

IWD FABULOUS LONG LUNCH - Saturday 8th March 2025

Join us on International Women's Day for our infamous Fabulous Long Lunch - a three course sit down lunch served with local Mudgee wines and inspiring speakers. This year's theme yet to be announced by the UN, but trust us when we say we'll be joined by some amazing speakers!

SISTERHOOD SUNDAY MARKETS - Sunday 9th March

Wrap a weekend of celebration strolling the grounds of Bumbrae Wines and exploring boutique markets showcasing female business owners of the region.

This event is brought to you by The Champagne Lounge, Australia's Regional Business Women's Network alongside it's supporters and sponsors.

Social media link

[https://www.instagram.com/thechampagnelounge\\_/](https://www.instagram.com/thechampagnelounge_/)

Event website / ticketing link

<https://www.thechampagnelounge.com/iwd>

## Declaration

Privacy statement & terms and conditions

I have read and accept the [privacy statement](#) any above statements and applicable [terms and conditions](#) as listed on Council's website.

I have read and accept any applicable terms and conditions

I have read the eligibility guidelines & criteria to ensure my application is eligible

I confirm that:

The information contained in the application form and within the attachments are true and correct.

This application has been submitted with the full knowledge and support of the applicant.

A copy of current insurance will be provided before funding is received.

Organisations with outstanding acquittals from past events will not have

their applications reviewed until acquittals are received

Signature

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] signature

# Mid-Western Regional Council

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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*A prosperous and progressive community we proudly call home.*





# Mid-Western Regional Council

## GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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*A prosperous and progressive community we proudly call home.*



## Mid-Western Regional Council

### General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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## Mid-Western Regional Council

### General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 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 16 October 2024.



Das Kennedy  
Mayor  
16 October 2024



Alex Karavas  
Deputy Mayor  
16 October 2024



Brad Cam  
General Manager  
16 October 2024



Neil Bungate  
Chief Financial Officer  
16 October 2024

Mid-Western Regional Council | Income Statement | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024 \$ '000	Notes	Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
47,298	Rates and annual charges B2-1	47,494	45,068
23,256	User charges and fees B2-2	25,159	26,658
2,169	Other revenues	1,668	2,147
18,774	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes B2-3	18,824	22,441
29,299	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes B2-3	58,040	35,642
3,653	Interest and investment income	6,163	3,414
1,369	Other income	2,251	2,420
125,818	<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>159,599</b>	<b>137,790</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
35,055	Employee benefits and on-costs B3-1	35,013	31,170
34,351	Materials and services B3-2	35,396	39,015
759	Borrowing costs	711	783
21,684	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets B3-3	24,026	21,670
1,791	Other expenses	2,284	2,058
508	Net loss from the disposal of assets	3,437	3,623
94,148	<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>100,867</b>	<b>98,319</b>
31,670	<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>39,471</b>
31,670	<b>Net operating result for the year attributable to Council</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>39,471</b>
2,371	<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>3,829</b>

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Comprehensive Income | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement</b>		<b>58,732</b>	39,471
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-5	<b>54,046</b>	120,305
Impairment (loss) reversal / (revaluation decrement) relating to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-5	<b>247</b>	(53)
<b>Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result</b>		<b>54,293</b>	120,252
Amounts which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met			
Asset Remediation provision movements		<b>210</b>	241
Other movements		<b>–</b>	(3)
<b>Total items which will be reclassified subsequently to the operating result when specific conditions are met</b>		<b>210</b>	238
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>54,503</b>	120,490
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council</b>		<b>113,235</b>	159,961

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Financial Position | as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	18,140	4,651
Investments	C1-2	109,194	101,690
Receivables	C1-4	9,007	8,206
Inventories		1,654	1,526
Contract assets and contract cost assets		2,337	7,889
Other		1,037	797
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>141,369</b>	<b>124,759</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	C1-2	24,000	36,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-5	1,384,385	1,273,847
Investment property	C1-6	9,263	9,117
Intangible assets		284	354
Right of use assets		260	409
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,418,192</b>	<b>1,319,727</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,559,561</b>	<b>1,444,486</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	C2-1	16,068	10,284
Contract liabilities	C2-2	14,828	23,571
Lease liabilities		65	78
Borrowings	C2-3	1,966	1,730
Employee benefit provisions	C2-4	7,821	7,500
Provisions	C2-5	2,872	525
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>43,620</b>	<b>43,688</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities		241	382
Borrowings	C2-3	16,990	12,605
Employee benefit provisions	C2-4	677	604
Provisions	C2-5	583	2,988
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>18,491</b>	<b>16,579</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>62,111</b>	<b>60,267</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1,497,450</b>	<b>1,384,219</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus		649,940	588,354
IPPE revaluation reserve		847,510	795,865
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,497,450</b>	<b>1,384,219</b>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Changes in Equity | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024			2023		
	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000	Accumulated surplus \$ '000	IPPE revaluation reserve \$ '000	Total equity \$ '000
Opening balance at 1 July	588,354	795,865	1,384,219	546,897	677,361	1,224,258
Other movements <sup>(1)</sup>	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-
Net operating result for the year	58,732	-	58,732	39,471	-	39,471
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	-	54,046	54,046	-	120,305	120,305
Impairment (loss) reversal relating to IPP&E	-	247	247	-	(53)	(53)
- Other reserves movements (rounding)	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	(3)
Other movements (Asset remediation provision movement)	-	210	210	-	241	241
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	54,503	54,503	(1)	120,491	120,490
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>54,503</b>	<b>113,235</b>	<b>39,470</b>	<b>120,491</b>	<b>159,961</b>
Transfers between equity items	2,858	(2,858)	-	1,987	(1,987)	-
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>649,940</b>	<b>847,510</b>	<b>1,497,450</b>	<b>588,354</b>	<b>795,865</b>	<b>1,384,219</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Rounding adjustment for Opening Equity

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Cash Flows | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Original unaudited budget 2024 \$ '000		Actual 2024 \$ '000	Actual 2023 \$ '000
	Notes		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts:</b>			
46,993	Rates and annual charges	47,388	45,164
23,818	User charges and fees	27,477	24,656
4,332	Interest received	5,172	2,278
40,723	Grants and contributions	45,235	52,251
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received	772	–
3,236	Other	9,558	12,806
<b>Payments:</b>			
(34,157)	Payments to employees	(34,689)	(31,074)
(38,342)	Payments for materials and services	(44,295)	(45,041)
(958)	Borrowing costs	(570)	(785)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded	(323)	(313)
(1,616)	Other	(3,050)	(2,401)
44,029	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	52,675	57,541
	01-1		
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Receipts:</b>			
25,914	Redemption of term deposits	97,547	69,414
4,221	Proceeds from sale of IPPE	2,558	587
<b>Payments:</b>			
–	Purchase of investments	–	201
–	Acquisition of term deposits	(92,247)	(84,000)
(75,599)	Payments for IPPE	(51,583)	(42,333)
–	Purchase of intangible assets	(11)	(108)
(45,464)	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	(43,736)	(56,239)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
<b>Receipts:</b>			
–	Proceeds from borrowings	6,350	–
<b>Payments:</b>			
(2,405)	Repayment of borrowings	(1,729)	(1,938)
–	Principal component of lease payments	(71)	(56)
(2,405)	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	4,550	(1,994)
(3,840)	<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	13,489	(692)
11,880	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,651	5,343
8,040	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	18,140	4,651
	01-1		

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



## Mid-Western Regional Council

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Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional 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 16 October 2024. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The material accounting policy information related to these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Accounting 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 2021 (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 C1-9
- ii. fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-8
- 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*, all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

The Consolidated Fund has been included in the financial statements of the Council.

Cash and other assets of the following activities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations
- Water service
- Sewerage service
- Waste management

#### **The Trust Fund**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, 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,

## A1-1 Basis of preparation

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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.

### **Volunteer services**

Council makes use of volunteers for the Community Transport program, and Meals on Wheels program. The value of these services has been included in the financial statements estimated at \$284,000 based on an average salary and on costs council would be required to pay if the services were not donated.

### **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 have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2024 reporting period. Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2023.

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 the Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

#### **New accounting standards adopted during the year**

During the year Council adopted all accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from the first time at 30 June 2024.

The following new standard is effective for the first time at 30 June 2024:

- *AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates*

This Australian Accounting Standard amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendment has led to a reduction of accounting policy information being disclosed by the council.

**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.

	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Functions or activities</b>										
Looking after our community	20,862	9,277	21,289	19,248	(427)	(9,971)	19,528	8,157	186,857	162,764
Protecting our natural environment	36,810	33,056	26,729	24,846	10,081	8,210	11,406	10,721	263,233	241,491
Building a strong local economy	6,114	5,432	5,183	4,667	931	765	1,376	1,420	46,591	40,145
Connecting the region	35,443	38,125	29,862	34,184	5,581	3,941	28,754	25,564	840,554	789,534
Good government	60,370	51,900	17,804	15,374	42,566	36,526	15,800	10,994	222,326	210,552
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227	-	-
<b>Total functions and activities</b>	<b>159,599</b>	<b>137,790</b>	<b>100,867</b>	<b>98,319</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>39,471</b>	<b>76,864</b>	<b>58,083</b>	<b>1,559,561</b>	<b>1,444,486</b>

## B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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Details relating to the Council's functions or activities as reported in B1-1 are as follows:

### Looking after our community

Animal control, public order & safety, emergency services levy, food control, health, community services, family day care, childcare, youth services, aged & disabled services, housing, town planning, public cemeteries, public toilets, libraries, art galleries, community centres, public halls, swimming pools, sporting grounds, parks & gardens, building control, and urban streetscaping.

### Protecting our natural environment

Noxious plants, domestic waste management, other solid waste management, street cleaning, stormwater drainage, environmental protection, water supply, sewerage services.

### Building a strong local economy

Caravan parks, tourism & area promotions, industrial development, saleyards, real estate development.

### Connecting the region

Urban roads local, urban roads regional, sealed rural roads local, sealed rural roads regional, unsealed rural roads local, unsealed rural roads regional, bridges, footpaths & cycleways, aerodromes, car parking areas, state roads, street lighting.

### Good government

Corporate support, operations administration, infrastructure planning, asset management, plant operations, private works, general purpose revenue, developer contributions and governance. Governance includes costs relating to Council's role as a component of democratic government, including elections, members' fees and expenses, subscriptions to local authority associations, meetings of Council and policymaking committees, public disclosure (e.g. GIPA) and legislative compliance.

## B2 Sources of income

### B2-1 Rates and annual charges

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Ordinary rates</b>		
Residential	12,291	11,699
Farmland	5,195	5,014
Mining	12,032	11,561
Business	1,744	1,561
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(314)	(314)
<b>Rates levied to ratepayers</b>	<b>30,948</b>	<b>29,521</b>
Pensioner rate subsidies received	174	171
<b>Total ordinary rates</b>	<b>31,122</b>	<b>29,692</b>
<b>Special rates</b>		
Hunter Valley catchment special rate	165	68
<b>Total special rates</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 &amp; 611)</b>		
Domestic waste management services	2,788	2,624
Water supply services	1,803	1,737
Sewerage services	7,882	7,460
Waste management services (non-domestic)	3,904	3,662
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(387)	(387)
<b>Annual charges levied</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>15,096</b>
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Water	66	65
– Sewerage	61	59
– Domestic waste management	90	88
<b>Total annual charges</b>	<b>16,207</b>	<b>15,308</b>
<b>Total rates and annual charges</b>	<b>47,494</b>	<b>45,068</b>

Council has used 2022 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

#### Material accounting policy information

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.

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**B2-2 User charges and fees**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>User charges</b>		
Water supply services	6,680	5,858
Sewerage services	943	840
<b>Total user charges</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>6,698</b>
<b>Fees</b>		
Planning and building regulation	1,285	1,080
Private works – section 67	190	142
Aerodrome	160	151
Aged care	157	137
Caravan park	4,204	2,494
Cemeteries	280	275
Community facility hire	136	121
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	7,835	12,493
Saleyards	335	311
Swimming centres	342	253
Water connection fees	187	174
Children services	88	96
Parks and sports grounds	291	241
Waste depot	1,925	1,906
Waste water services	121	86
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>17,536</b>	<b>19,960</b>
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>25,159</b>	<b>26,658</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees</b>		
User charges and fees recognised over time	13,369	19,270
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	11,790	7,388
<b>Total user charges and fees</b>	<b>25,159</b>	<b>26,658</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

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 swimming centres, the customer is required to pay on arrival. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.



## B2-3 Grants and contributions

	Operating 2024 \$ '000	Operating 2023 \$ '000	Capital 2024 \$ '000	Capital 2023 \$ '000
<b>General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)</b>				
<b>Current year allocation</b>				
Financial assistance – general component	335	1,344	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	125	813	–	–
<b>Payment in advance - future year allocation</b>				
Financial assistance – general component <sup>1</sup>	4,777	5,228	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component <sup>1</sup>	2,750	3,085	–	–
<b>Amount recognised as income during current year</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>10,470</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>				
<b>Cash contributions</b>				
Water supplies	41	–	449	53
Sewerage services	12	138	4	45
Aged care	1,100	1,111	–	–
Employment and training programs	11	85	–	–
Heritage and cultural	13	10	–	–
Library	156	112	–	–
LIRS subsidy	–	6	–	–
Natural disaster recovery	1,217	3,506	919	422
Noxious weeds	217	192	–	–
Recreation and culture <sup>1</sup>	(8)	47	7,155	3,685
Aerodromes	–	(2)	–	45
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	–	–	3,095	7,742
Children's services	506	477	–	–
Environmental programs	532	339	184	195
Youth services	87	30	–	–
Street lighting	44	58	–	–
Strategic planning	231	68	–	–
Transport (roads to recovery)	1,612	1,201	–	–
Other specific grants	210	638	4,258	1,422
Community services	–	–	–	1
Occupational health and safety	114	97	–	–
Roads and bridges	197	961	3,630	2,476
Transport for NSW contributions (regional roads, block grant)	4,412	2,612	2,433	2,714
Other contributions	133	217	–	–
<b>Non-cash contributions</b>				
Rural Fire Service Assets	–	–	9,549	–
Buildings and land found assets	–	–	–	2,772
Dedications - subdivisions prior years	–	–	12,210	–
Drainage found assets	–	–	2,588	–
Other	–	68	30	104
<b>Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)</b>	<b>10,837</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>46,504</b>	<b>21,676</b>
<b>Total grants and non-developer contributions</b>	<b>18,824</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>46,504</b>	<b>21,676</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>				
– Commonwealth funding	10,721	11,992	473	3,251
– State funding	7,593	7,397	18,068	8,260
– Other funding	510	3,052	27,963	10,165
	<b>18,824</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>46,504</b>	<b>21,676</b>

<sup>1</sup> \$7.527m of the 2024 - 2025 Financial Assistance Grant from Commonwealth Government was received by Council in June 2024 and hence is reported as 2023/24 income although it relates to 2024 - 2025 financial year.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**B2-3 Grants and contributions**

<sup>(6)</sup> The negative figure is grant funding previously recognised that had to be returned to the funding body.

**Developer contributions**

	Notes	Operating 2024 \$ '000	Operating 2023 \$ '000	Capital 2024 \$ '000	Capital 2023 \$ '000
<b>Developer contributions:</b>					
<b>(s7.4 &amp; s7.11 - EP&amp;A Act, s64 of the LGA):</b>					
S 7.4 – contributions using planning agreements	G4	-	-	1,777	1,169
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		-	-	1,970	585
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		-	-	156	46
S 64 – water supply contributions		-	-	2,529	1,423
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		-	-	837	685
<b>Total developer contributions – cash</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>3,908</b>
<b>Non-cash contributions</b>					
S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services		-	-	2,765	5,712
S 64 – water supply contributions		-	-	587	1,513
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		-	-	915	2,833
<b>Total developer contributions non-cash</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>10,058</b>
<b>Total developer contributions</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,536</b>	<b>13,966</b>
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>		<b>18,824</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>58,040</b>	<b>35,642</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		6,805	10,417	22,171	13,231
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		12,019	12,024	35,869	22,411
<b>Total grants and contributions</b>		<b>18,824</b>	<b>22,441</b>	<b>58,040</b>	<b>35,642</b>

## B2-3 Grants and contributions

### 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:

	Operating 2024 \$ '000	Operating 2023 \$ '000	Capital 2024 \$ '000	Capital 2023 \$ '000
<b>Unspent Grants</b>				
Unspent funds at 1 July	1,242	7,272	21,273	11,370
<b>Add:</b> Funds recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	26	88	24	202
<b>Add:</b> Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	269	639	8,497	19,088
<b>Less:</b> Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(136)	(5,683)	(200)	(176)
<b>Less:</b> Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(3,173)	(1,074)	(11,898)	(9,211)
Reclassification of operating/capital class	2,876	–	(2,876)	–
Reclassification from grant to contribution	(117)	–	(4,700)	–
<b>Unspent grants at 30 June</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>21,273</b>
<b>Unspent Contributions</b>				
Unspent funds at 1 July	27,633	22,675	–	–
<b>Add:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in the reporting year but not yet spent in accordance with the conditions	151	6,090	8,440	–
<b>Less:</b> contributions recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(68)	(1,132)	(3,613)	–
Reclassification from grant to contribution	117	–	4,700	–
Reclassification of operating/capital class	(27,430)	–	27,430	–
Adjust for change in 2023 Developer contributions opening balance	–	–	(181)	–
<b>Unspent contributions at 30 June</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>27,633</b>	<b>36,776</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total unspent grants and contributions at 30 June</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>28,875</b>	<b>46,896</b>	<b>21,273</b>

### Material accounting policy information

#### 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 obligation is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement but include milestone events, percentage of completion or delivery of an outcome. 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.

## B2-3 Grants and contributions

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### 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 the 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.

### B3 Costs of providing services

#### B3-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

	2024	2023
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Salaries and wages	27,333	24,796
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	5,955	5,444
Superannuation	3,457	3,044
Workers' compensation insurance	794	739
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	306	300
Payroll tax	175	122
Protective clothing	149	144
Other	21	55
<b>Total employee costs</b>	<b>38,190</b>	<b>34,644</b>
Less: capitalised costs	(3,177)	(3,474)
<b>Total employee costs expensed</b>	<b>35,013</b>	<b>31,170</b>

#### Material accounting policy information

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

All employees of the 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.

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**B3-2 Materials and services**

	Notes	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
Raw materials and consumables		7,096	7,805
Contractor costs		13,977	17,315
Labour contracts		601	509
Plant hire wet		1,498	3,747
Tourism contract		822	768
Consultancy		1,118	682
Audit Fees	F2-1	106	83
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	415	371
Advertising		147	108
Bank charges		141	128
Computer software charges		2,162	1,711
Election expenses		8	-
Electricity and heating		2,383	1,504
Insurance		1,600	1,244
Postage, printing and stationery		288	275
Street lighting		305	232
Subscriptions and publications		119	135
Telephone and communications		526	383
Family day care centre		387	397
Recruitment costs		42	42
Training expenses (employee)		475	432
Volunteer services expenses (Community Transport & Meals on Wheels)		284	184
Legal expenses		523	603
Expenses from leases of low value assets		359	324
Other		14	33
<b>Total materials and services</b>		<b>35,396</b>	<b>39,015</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the Council receives the goods or services.

### B3-3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

	Notes	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Depreciation and amortisation</b>			
Right of use assets		66	79
Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment	C1-5	23,677	21,498
Intangible assets		81	93
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation costs</b>		<b>23,824</b>	<b>21,670</b>
<b>Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPPE</b>			
Plant, equipment, furniture and fittings		202	-
<b>Total impairment costs charged to Income Statement (IPPE)</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets</b>		<b>24,026</b>	<b>21,670</b>

#### Material accounting policy information

##### 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.

##### 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 not tested for impairment since 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.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial 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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## B4 Performance against budget

### B4-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 21 June 2023 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	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2024 ----- Variance -----	
<b>Revenues</b>				
Rates and annual charges	47,298	47,494	196	0% <b>F</b>
User charges and fees	23,256	25,159	1,903	8% <b>F</b>
Other revenues	2,169	1,668	(501)	(23)% <b>U</b>
Council has materially lower than expected income in the following areas:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling income lower than expected; and</li> <li>• Major events Glen Willow sales lower than expected due to no premier match being held</li> </ul>				
Operating grants and contributions	18,774	18,824	50	0% <b>F</b>
Capital grants and contributions	29,299	58,040	28,741	98% <b>F</b>
Council has recognised \$28,644,000 of non-cash contributed assets which is materially higher than expected. These non-cash contributed assets include \$9,531,000 for the Cudgegong RFS fire control centre, \$14,798,000 to recognise assets not previously recognised, \$4,267,000 for developer contributed assets and other assets of \$48,000.				
Interest and investment revenue	3,653	6,163	2,510	69% <b>F</b>
A continued increase in interest rates generated higher than expected earnings on Council's cash investments.				
Other income	1,369	2,251	882	64% <b>F</b>
The main reason for variance is due to:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher than expected gain on managed fund investments of \$804,000;</li> <li>• \$298,000 increase in Insurance Mutual asset. The mutual had a strong result due to low claims, high investment earnings, and competitive insurance pricing; and</li> <li>• \$146,000 gain of investment property revaluation due to increase in property market values</li> </ul>				



## B4-1 Material budget variations

\$ '000	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	2024 ----- Variance -----	
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits and on-costs	35,055	35,013	42	0% F
Materials and services	34,351	35,396	(1,045)	(3)% U
Borrowing costs	759	711	48	6% F
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	21,684	24,026	(2,342)	(11)% U
The main reasons for the variation is:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• higher than expected depreciation for roads \$7.5 million;</li> <li>• higher than expected depreciation for sewerage network \$2.8million; and</li> <li>• higher than expected depreciation for the water supply network \$2.9 million</li> </ul>				
Other expenses	1,791	2,284	(493)	(28)% U
Council has higher than expected Other expenses due to the approval of a donation to Housing Plus for Crisis Accommodation Support for \$420,000.				
Net loss from disposal of assets	508	3,437	(2,929)	(577)% U
The original budget anticipated that the property development at Saleyards Lane would be completed and property assets sold. These sales would have resulted in a net gain of \$2.6 million from disposal of assets thus decreasing the Net loss from disposal of assets. The development project is continuing and no land sales were made during the year.				
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>				
Cash flows from operating activities	44,029	52,675	8,646	20% F
The main reasons for the variance is due to:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timing of the grant and contributions income received;</li> <li>• higher than expected earnings on Council's investments;</li> <li>• higher than expected user fees and charges including water charges and Caravan Park income; and</li> <li>• timing of creditor payments</li> </ul>				
Cash flows from investing activities	(45,464)	(43,736)	1,728	(4)% F
Cash flows from financing activities	(2,405)	4,550	6,955	(289)% F
Council had not originally expected to fully drawdown the Mudgee Valley Park loan for \$6,350,000 in the first year of the project. The borrowing terms required a full drawdown.				

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**C Financial position****C1 Assets we manage****C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Cash assets</b>		
Cash on hand and at bank	27	9
Deposits at call	18,113	4,642
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>18,140</b>	<b>4,651</b>

**C1-2 Financial investments**

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss</b>				
Managed funds	11,494	–	10,690	–
<b>Debt securities at amortised cost</b>				
Long term deposits	97,700	24,000	91,000	36,000
<b>Total financial investments</b>	<b>109,194</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>101,690</b>	<b>36,000</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

**Financial assets through profit or loss**

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
(a) Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments		
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>151,334</b>	142,341
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(90,128)</u>	<u>(88,348)</u>
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions</b>	<b>61,206</b>	53,993
<b>External restrictions</b>		
External restrictions included in cash, cash equivalents and investments above comprise:		
Trust deposits	1,100	651
Developer contributions – general	14,484	10,911
Developer contributions – water fund	12,259	9,612
Developer contributions – sewer fund	6,222	5,163
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general fund	15,054	22,494
Specific purpose unexpended grants – water fund	214	1
Specific purpose unexpended grants – sewer fund	51	–
Water fund	12,370	11,280
Sewer fund	18,583	17,488
Domestic waste management	7,519	8,407
Bequest – Simpkins park	121	101
Community services	542	505
Community tenancy scheme	331	289
Family day care	153	137
Other contributions	–	184
Public Road Closure Compensation	1,080	1,080
Other	45	45
<b>Total external restrictions</b>	<b>90,128</b>	<b>88,348</b>

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments**

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>\$ '000</b>	\$ '000
<b>(b) Internal allocations</b>		
<b>Internal allocations</b>		
At 30 June, Council has internally allocated funds to the following:		
Plant and vehicle replacement	7,908	8,152
Employees leave entitlement	3,497	3,297
Asset replacement	5,213	4,762
Capital program	2,921	6,108
Community plan	102	416
Council elections	262	190
Future fund	1,870	1,470
Land development	2,586	3,244
Saleyards	17	34
State roads warranty	388	388
Seal Extension Program	462	1,908
Financial Assistance Grant Received in Advance	7,526	8,313
Unspent loan	4,568	706
<b>Total internal allocations</b>	<b>37,320</b>	<b>38,988</b>

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions may be internally allocated by resolution or policy of the elected Council.

## C1-4 Receivables

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Rates and annual charges	1,370	-	1,274	-
Interest and extra charges	246	-	227	-
User charges and fees	3,448	-	4,277	-
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	2,476	-	1,504	-
Net GST receivable	1,324	-	853	-
Other debtors	290	-	248	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,154</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Less: provision for impairment</b>				
Rates and annual charges	(33)	-	(32)	-
User charges and fees	(114)	-	(143)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(175)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net receivables</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>-</b>

### Material accounting policy information

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, or when proceedings for the recovery of the debt have been unsuccessful.

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2023			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2024		
	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000	Additions renewals <sup>(1)</sup> \$ '000	Additions new assets \$ '000	Carrying value of disposals \$ '000	Depreciation expense \$ '000	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in P/L) \$ '000	Impairment reversal (recognised in equity) \$ '000	Adjustments and transfers \$ '000	Revaluation increments (decrements) \$ '000	Gross carrying amount \$ '000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$ '000	Net carrying amount \$ '000
Capital work in progress	26,559	–	26,559	–	5,180	(36)	–	–	–	–	–	31,703	–	31,703
Plant, equipment, furniture and fittings	40,605	(18,025)	22,580	4,236	2,389	(1,962)	(3,414)	(202)	–	–	–	41,753	(18,126)	23,627
<b>Land:</b>														
– Operational land	72,359	–	72,359	–	556	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,915	–	72,915
– Community land	11,336	–	11,336	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,336	–	11,336
– Crown land	19,573	–	19,573	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,573	–	19,573
– Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	3,707	–	3,707	–	–	–	–	–	–	824	–	4,531	–	4,531
Land improvements	9,337	(514)	8,823	–	–	–	(129)	–	–	–	–	9,337	(643)	8,694
<b>Infrastructure:</b>														
– Buildings and other structures	150,464	(43,942)	106,522	5,266	8,827	(55)	(2,679)	–	–	(13)	6,771	173,365	(48,926)	124,439
– Roads, bridges and footpaths	561,122	(202,228)	358,894	17,510	8,175	(2,346)	(9,179)	–	–	–	16,883	607,799	(217,862)	389,937
– Other road assets (including bulk earthworks)	389,339	(17,046)	382,293	568	10,670	(166)	(568)	–	–	–	18,347	429,604	(18,488)	411,124
– Open space / recreational assets	41,590	(13,526)	28,064	1,152	3,485	(91)	(980)	–	–	(28)	799	47,193	(14,801)	32,392
– Stormwater drainage	49,396	(13,475)	35,921	–	6,866	(378)	(402)	–	–	(4)	969	56,795	(13,823)	42,972
– Water supply network	155,380	(70,412)	84,968	985	1,299	(59)	(2,919)	–	61	4	4,162	164,854	(76,362)	88,492
– Sewerage network	153,210	(62,113)	91,097	1,838	1,948	(893)	(2,793)	–	186	–	4,422	162,486	(66,681)	95,805
– Other infrastructure assets	28,939	(9,761)	19,178	438	5,414	(6)	(845)	–	–	41	695	36,844	(11,127)	24,917
<b>Other assets:</b>														
– Other	2,204	(1,021)	1,183	–	114	–	(153)	–	–	–	–	2,318	(1,174)	1,144
Tip and quarry assets	3,513	(2,723)	790	–	10	17	(216)	–	–	–	183	3,454	(2,678)	784
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,728,633</b>	<b>(454,786)</b>	<b>1,273,847</b>	<b>31,993</b>	<b>54,126</b>	<b>(5,995)</b>	<b>(23,677)</b>	<b>(202)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>54,846</b>	<b>1,875,860</b>	<b>(490,675)</b>	<b>1,384,385</b>

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

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## C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period									At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals <sup>(1)</sup>	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment reversal / prior period revaluation decrements (via P&L)	Impairment reversal (recognised in equity)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers <sup>(2)</sup>	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Capital work in progress	16,522	2	16,524	4,830	15,105	(1,497)	-	-	-	(8,150)	(53)	-	26,559	-	26,559
Equipment, furniture and fittings	35,512	(16,038)	19,474	5,060	1,436	(421)	(3,300)	60	-	271	-	-	40,605	(18,025)	22,580
<b>Land:</b>															
- Operational land	49,633	-	49,633	-	845	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	21,892	72,359	-	72,359
- Community land	7,592	-	7,592	1	236	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3,510	11,336	-	11,336
- Crown land	11,607	-	11,607	-	-	(119)	-	-	-	-	-	8,085	19,573	-	19,573
- Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	2,963	-	2,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	3,707	-	3,707
Land improvements	8,609	(364)	8,245	-	22	-	(121)	-	-	4	-	673	9,337	(514)	8,823
<b>Infrastructure:</b>															
- Buildings and other structures	120,580	(30,227)	90,353	814	5,484	(84)	(1,872)	-	16	2,878	-	8,933	150,464	(43,942)	106,522
- Roads, bridges and footpaths	511,052	(181,198)	329,854	7,517	3,678	(1,678)	(8,277)	-	20	2,727	(1,121)	26,284	561,122	(202,228)	358,894
- Other road assets (including bulk earthworks)	367,051	(15,173)	351,878	177	542	-	(502)	-	-	758	1,121	28,319	399,339	(17,046)	382,293
- Stormwater drainage	37,765	(10,544)	27,221	6	2,769	(172)	(311)	-	-	60	44	6,304	49,396	(13,475)	35,921
- Water supply network	142,388	(62,954)	79,434	104	1,589	-	(2,648)	-	81	628	(44)	5,884	155,380	(70,412)	84,968
- Sewerage network	139,109	(55,088)	84,021	350	2,634	(96)	(2,552)	-	-	8	375	6,357	153,210	(62,113)	91,097
- Open space / recreational assets	37,120	(11,740)	25,380	944	369	(58)	(872)	-	-	290	-	2,009	41,590	(13,526)	28,064
- Other infrastructure	25,734	(8,589)	17,145	42	1,295	(73)	(683)	-	-	472	(375)	1,355	28,939	(9,761)	19,178
- Other	2,079	(881)	1,198	-	71	-	(140)	-	-	54	-	-	2,204	(1,021)	1,183
Tip and quarry assets	3,598	(2,544)	1,054	-	-	-	(220)	-	-	-	-	(44)	3,513	(2,723)	790
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,518,914</b>	<b>(395,338)</b>	<b>1,123,576</b>	<b>19,645</b>	<b>36,075</b>	<b>(4,210)</b>	<b>(21,498)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>120,305</b>	<b>1,728,633</b>	<b>(454,786)</b>	<b>1,273,847</b>

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

(2) Adjustments and Transfers mostly reflect changes in the asset class of assets. The total does not net off to zero due to previously unrecognised assets being brought on during the revaluation process \$75,000, Work in Progress transferred to Operating Expenses -\$10,000.

## C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

### Material accounting policy information

#### Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost.

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.

#### 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:

Asset Class	Years	Asset Class	Years
<b>Equipment, furniture and fittings</b>		<b>Buildings</b>	18 to 280
Office equipment	5 to 20	<b>Stormwater assets</b>	
Office furniture	5 to 20	Drains	120
Computer equipment	5 to 10	Culverts	120
Vehicles	3 to 10		
Heavy plant/road making equipment	8 to 12	<b>Wastewater network assets</b>	
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15	Pump stations	10 to 70
<b>Water network assets</b>		Reticulation mains	40 to 300
Dams and reservoirs	20 to 200	Rising mains	40 to 300
Bores	10 to 50	Treatment plants	5 to 100
Reticulation pipes and mains delivery	80		
Treatment plants	5 to 100	<b>Other infrastructure assets</b>	
Pumps	20 to 50	Bulk earthworks	infinite
<b>Transportation assets</b>		Open space/recreational assets	7 to 100
Sealed roads: surface	10 to 25	Other assets	4 to 150
Sealed roads: structure	60 to 250		
Unsealed roads	9 to 25		
Bridge: concrete	80 to 100		
Bridge: other	80 to 100		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	30 to 75		

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 five 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.



## C1-5 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

### Capitalisation thresholds

Items of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are not capitalised unless their cost of acquisition exceeds the relevant threshold shown below, provided that the estimated useful life is longer than one year. An exception to this is where an item forms part of a larger asset.

<b>Equipment, furniture and fittings</b>		<b>Land</b>	
Office equipment	\$5,000	Council land and land under road	\$1
Office furniture	\$5,000		
Computer equipment	\$5,000	<b>Buildings</b>	
Other plant and equipment	\$2,000	Construction	\$5,000
		Renovations	\$5,000
<b>Water and wastewater network assets</b>	\$10,000		
		<b>Other infrastructure assets</b>	
<b>Transportation assets</b>	\$10,000	Open space/recreational assets	\$5,000
		Other	\$5,000
<b>Stormwater assets</b>	\$10,000		

### 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 the Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the 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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**C1-6 Investment properties**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Owned investment property</b>		
Investment Property - Building	4,180	4,047
Investment Property - Land	5,083	5,070
<b>Total owned investment property</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>9,117</b>
<b>At fair value</b>		
Opening balance at 1 July	9,117	8,709
– Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	146	408
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>9,117</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

Investment property recognised is principally comprising commercial and residential property that is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Council. Changes in fair values are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

**C2 Liabilities of Council****C2-1 Payables**

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Goods and services – operating expenditure	2,867	–	3,655	–
Goods and services – capital expenditure	8,924	–	3,032	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	51	–	47	–
– Salaries and wages	1,132	–	1,119	–
– Salaries & wages oncost	225	–	–	–
Prepaid rates	1,763	–	1,774	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	1,100	–	651	–
Other	6	–	6	–
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>16,068</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10,284</b>	<b>–</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

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.

## C2-2 Contract Liabilities

	Notes	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
<b>Grants and contributions received in advance:</b>					
Unexpended capital grants (to construct Council controlled assets)	(i)	13,825	–	22,554	–
Unexpended operating grants (received prior to performance obligation being satisfied)	(ii)	844	–	847	–
<b>Total grants received in advance</b>		<b>14,669</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>23,401</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>User fees and charges received in advance:</b>					
Other	(iii)	159	–	170	–
<b>Total user fees and charges received in advance</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>		<b>14,828</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>–</b>

### Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including roads, footpaths, sporting and recreational facilities 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) Upfront facility hire fees 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.

### Material accounting policy information

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**C2-3 Borrowings**

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Loans – secured <sup>1</sup>	1,966	16,990	1,730	12,605
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>16,990</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>12,605</b>

<sup>1)</sup> 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 E.

**(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	2023 Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	2024 Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	14,335	4,621	18,956
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	460	(154)	306
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>14,795</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>19,262</b>

	2022 Opening Balance \$ '000	Cash flows \$ '000	2023 Closing balance \$ '000
Loans – secured	16,273	(1,938)	14,335
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	504	(44)	460
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>16,777</b>	<b>(1,982)</b>	<b>14,795</b>

**(b) Financing arrangements**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Total facilities</b>		
Total financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:		
Bank overdraft facilities <sup>1</sup>	700	700
Credit cards/purchase cards	200	200
<b>Total financing arrangements</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Drawn facilities</b>		
Financing facilities drawn down at the reporting date are:		
– Credit cards/purchase cards	76	60
<b>Total drawn financing arrangements</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Undrawn facilities</b>		
Undrawn financing facilities available to Council at the reporting date are:		
– Bank overdraft facilities	700	700
– Credit cards/purchase cards	124	140
<b>Total undrawn financing arrangements</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>840</b>

**Additional financing arrangements information****Breaches and defaults**

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

<sup>1)</sup> The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at anytime and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

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## C2-3 Borrowings

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### **Material accounting policy information**

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.

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**C2-4 Employee benefit provisions**

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-current \$ '000
Annual leave	2,106	–	2,107	–
Sick leave	934	37	897	–
Long service leave	4,692	640	4,429	604
Other leave (LIL)	89	–	67	–
<b>Total employee benefit provisions</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>604</b>

**Current employee benefit provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	4,684	4,384
	<b>4,684</b>	<b>4,384</b>

**Material accounting policy information**

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.

## C2-5 Provisions

	2024 Current \$ '000	2024 Non-Current \$ '000	2023 Current \$ '000	2023 Non-Current \$ '000
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	2,872	583	525	2,988
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2,988</b>

## Movements in provisions

	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation \$ '000	Total \$ '000
<b>2024</b>		
At beginning of year	3,513	3,513
Changes to provision:		
– New disturbances	11	11
– Revised discount rate	(17)	(17)
Amounts used (payments)	(12)	(12)
Unwinding of discount	154	154
Other	(194)	(194)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,455</b>
<b>2023</b>		
At beginning of year	3,597	3,597
Changes to provision:		
– Revised discount rate	(145)	(145)
Unwinding of discount	156	156
Other	(95)	(95)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>3,513</b>

## 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 tip and quarry as a result of past operations.

### Material accounting policy information

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

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## C2-5 Provisions

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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.



## 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

	General 2024 \$ '000	Water 2024 \$ '000	Sewer 2024 \$ '000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Rates and annual charges	37,760	1,868	7,866
User charges and fees	16,844	7,517	798
Interest and investment revenue	3,692	1,203	1,268
Other revenues	1,631	–	37
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	18,739	73	12
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	51,171	4,133	2,736
Other income	2,251	–	–
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>132,088</b>	<b>14,794</b>	<b>12,717</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits and on-costs	30,919	2,307	1,787
Materials and services	26,978	4,805	3,613
Borrowing costs	527	19	165
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	18,337	2,907	2,782
Other expenses	2,284	–	–
Net losses from the disposal of assets	2,470	73	894
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>81,515</b>	<b>10,111</b>	<b>9,241</b>
<b>Operating result from continuing operations</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>3,476</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year attributable to Council</b>	<b>50,573</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>3,476</b>
<b>Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes</b>	<b>(598)</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>740</b>

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## D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

	General 2024 \$ '000	Water 2024 \$ '000	Sewer 2024 \$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12,183	2,978	2,979
Investments	73,334	17,925	17,935
Receivables	7,043	1,711	253
Inventories	1,309	304	41
Contract assets and contract cost assets	2,064	261	12
Other	1,037	-	-
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>96,970</b>	<b>23,179</b>	<b>21,220</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	16,118	3,940	3,942
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,186,611	97,067	100,707
Investment property	9,263	-	-
Intangible assets	284	-	-
Right of use assets	260	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,212,536</b>	<b>101,007</b>	<b>104,649</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,309,506</b>	<b>124,186</b>	<b>125,869</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	15,321	688	59
Contract liabilities	14,564	213	51
Lease liabilities	65	-	-
Borrowings	1,238	74	654
Employee benefit provision	7,821	-	-
Provisions	2,872	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>41,881</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	241	-	-
Borrowings	11,887	-	5,103
Employee benefit provision	677	-	-
Provisions	583	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>13,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,103</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>55,269</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>5,867</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,254,237</b>	<b>123,211</b>	<b>120,002</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus	510,093	72,476	67,371
Revaluation reserves	744,144	50,735	52,631
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,254,237</b>	<b>123,211</b>	<b>120,002</b>

## E Risks and accounting uncertainties

### E1 E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

#### (a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
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	1,295	1,270
Impact of a 10% movement in price of investments		
– Equity / Income Statement	1,149	1,069

#### (b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise rates, annual charges, user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures.

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 other than Council has significant credit risk exposures in its local area given the nature of Council activities.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance. The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

#### 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.

	Not yet overdue \$ '000	overdue rates and annual charges < 5 years \$ '000	≥ 5 years \$ '000	Total \$ '000
<b>2024</b>				
Gross carrying amount	–	1,368	2	1,370
<b>2023</b>				
Gross carrying amount	–	1,272	2	1,274

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**E1 E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held****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.

	Not yet	0 - 30 days	Overdue debts			Total
	overdue		31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
<b>2024</b>						
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	9,068	180	67	2	804	10,121
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.20%	1.13%
ECL provision (\$'000)	-	-	-	-	114	114
<b>2023</b>						
Gross carrying amount (\$'000)	13,594	328	364	155	555	14,996
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.80%	0.95%
ECL provision (\$'000)	-	-	-	-	143	143

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Payables and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk – 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 maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can (in extenuating circumstances) also be extended and overdraft facilities utilised as required.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs and debt servicing requirements. 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 and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

	Weighted average interest rate %	Subject to no maturity \$ '000	Due within 1 year \$ '000	Due between 1 & 5 years \$ '000	Due after 5 years \$ '000	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying values \$ '000
						\$ '000	
<b>2024</b>							
Payables	0.00%	1,100	14,968	-	-	16,068	16,068
Borrowings	4.24%	-	2,776	10,804	9,497	23,077	18,956
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>1,100</b>	<b>17,744</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>39,145</b>	<b>35,024</b>
<b>2023</b>							
Payables	0.00%	651	9,633	-	-	10,284	10,284
Borrowings	4.44%	-	2,268	7,538	6,535	16,341	14,335
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>651</b>	<b>11,901</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>26,625</b>	<b>24,619</b>

## 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).

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by Council:

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				Total	
		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		2024	2023
		2024	2023	2024	2023		
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Investments – 'Held for trading'		11,494	10,690	–	–	11,494	10,690
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>11,494</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11,494</b>	<b>10,690</b>
<b>Investment property</b>							
Buildings	C1-6	4,180	4,047	–	–	4,180	4,047
Land		5,083	5,070	–	–	5,083	5,070
<b>Total investment property</b>		<b>9,263</b>	<b>9,117</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>9,117</b>
<b>Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>							
Work in progress	C1-5	–	–	31,703	26,559	31,703	26,559
Plant, equipment, furniture and fittings		–	–	23,627	22,580	23,627	22,580
Operational land		72,915	72,359	–	–	72,915	72,359
Community land (including crown land)		–	–	30,909	30,909	30,909	30,909
Land under roads		–	–	4,531	3,707	4,531	3,707
Land improvements		–	–	8,694	8,823	8,694	8,823
Buildings and other structures		–	–	124,439	106,522	124,439	106,522
Roads, bridges and footpaths		–	–	389,937	358,894	389,937	358,894
Other Road Assets		–	–	411,124	382,293	411,124	382,293
Open space and recreational assets		–	–	32,392	28,064	32,392	28,064
Stormwater drainage		–	–	42,972	35,921	42,972	35,921
Water and Sewage networks		–	–	184,297	176,065	184,297	176,065
Other infrastructure		–	–	24,917	19,178	24,917	19,178
Other assets		–	–	1,144	1,183	1,144	1,183
Tip and quarry assets		–	–	784	790	784	790
<b>Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>72,915</b>	<b>72,359</b>	<b>1,311,470</b>	<b>1,201,488</b>	<b>1,384,385</b>	<b>1,273,847</b>

## E2-1 Fair value measurement

### Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (i.e. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

#### Financial assets

##### Managed Funds – Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Valuation technique: The unit price of each fund is equal to the total fair value of the net assets held by the fund divided by the total number of units on issue for that fund. Unit prices are calculated and published daily.

Inputs Used (Level 2): Prices are observable, however, no active market exists for these funds as they are only accessible to government agencies.

#### Investment property

##### Investment Property Land – Level 2

Valuation Techniques - Market Value. This method involves the analysis of sales evidence of other properties within the region and adjustment for differences between key attributes of the properties.

APV Valuers and Asset Management revalued investment properties in 2023.

Observable inputs - Sales evidence of price per square metre of land.

##### Investment Property Buildings – Level 2

Valuation Techniques - Market Value. This method involves the analysis of sales evidence and comparison with the subject taking into account matters such as method of construction, size, condition, age, land area and location.

APV Valuers and Asset Management revalued investment properties in 2023.

Unobservable inputs - current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset using componentisation, asset condition, remaining life and residual value.

#### Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

##### Equipment, furniture and fittings – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach. The nature and value of equipment, furniture and fittings recognises that depreciated historic cost is a representation of fair value.

Unobservable inputs - Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value.

##### Community land – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Market approach. Land values obtained from NSW Valuer General.

Council completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets at 30 June 2023 based on the latest Valuer General NSW valuation report as at 30 June 2022.

##### Land under roads – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Market Approach. Land values obtained from NSW Valuer General and using the englobo basis of valuation. The englobo basis of valuation of land under roads is based on the concept of developing a raw land value and applying a discount.

Council completed a comprehensive revaluation of these assets at 30 June 2024.

##### Operational land – Level 2

Valuation Techniques - Market approach.

This method involves the analysis of sales evidence of other properties within the region and adjustment for differences between key attributes of the properties.

APV Valuers and Asset Management revalued operational land at 30 June 2023.

Unobservable inputs - price per square metre.

##### Land improvements - Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Council completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets in 2021.

##### Buildings market value/income approach – Level 2

Valuation Techniques - Market approach. This method involves the analysis of sales evidence and comparison with the subject, taking into account matters such as method of construction, size, condition, age, land area and location.

APV Valuers and Asset Management revalued investment property buildings at 30 June 2023.

## E2-1 Fair value measurement

### Buildings replacement costs – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Due to the specialised nature of Local Government Assets, observable market inputs are often unavailable. The cost approach has been adopted for those buildings and deemed level 3.

APV Valuers and Asset Management revalued buildings at 30 June 2023.

Unobservable inputs - Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset using componentisation, asset condition, remaining useful lives and residual value.

### Other structures, open space/recreational assets – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Due to the specialised nature of Local Government Assets observable market inputs are often unavailable. The cost approach has been adopted for other structures and deemed level 3.

Council completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets at 30 June 2021.

Unobservable inputs - Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, remaining useful lives and residual value.

### Roads, bridges, footpaths, bulk earthworks, stormwater – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Depreciated replacement cost approach.

Due to the specialised nature of Local Government Assets observable market inputs are often unavailable. The cost approach has been adopted for these assets and deemed level 3.

Council completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets at 30 June 2020.

Unobservable inputs - Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation.

### Water supply network and sewage network – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Due to the specialised nature of Local Government Assets observable market inputs are often unavailable. This involved Council engaging APV Valuers and Asset Management to revalue water & sewer assets in 2022.

Unobservable inputs - Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation.

### Other assets – Level 3

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Council completed a comprehensive valuation of these assets at 30 June 2021.

Unobservable inputs - Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation.

### Tip and quarry assets – reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration

Valuation Techniques - Cost approach.

Unobservable inputs - Environmental legislation, timing of expected cash outflows, asset condition.

## Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

### Significant unobservable valuation inputs used (for level 3 asset classes) and their relationship to fair value.

The following table summarises the quantitative information relating to the significant unobservable inputs used in deriving the various level 3 asset class fair values.

	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
<b>Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment</b>		
Plant, equipment, furniture and fittings	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value
Community land	Market approach - Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer General	Land value, land area, level of restriction
Land under roads	Market approach - Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer General	Extent and impact of use, market cost of land per square metre, restrictions. The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and current market conditions.
Land improvements – non depreciable	Cost approach	Asset condition
Land improvements – depreciable	Cost approach	Asset condition and remaining lives using componentisation

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**E2-1 Fair value measurement**

	<b>Valuation technique/s</b>	<b>Unobservable inputs</b>
Buildings – replacement cost	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset using componentisation, asset condition, remaining lives, residual value
Other structures	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, remaining lives, residual value
Roads, bridges and footpaths	Cost approach	Asset condition, remaining lives using componentisation. Unit rates per m2.
Bulk earthworks	Cost approach	Asset condition. Unit rates per m2.
Stormwater drainage	Cost approach	Asset condition, remaining lives. Unit rates per m2 or length.
Water and sewage networks	Cost approach	Asset condition, remaining lives using componentisation. Unit rates per length.
Open space/recreational assets	Cost approach	Asset condition and remaining lives using componentisation
Other assets	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, remaining lives, residual value
Tip and quarry reinstatement assets	Cost approach	Environmental legislation, timing of expected cash outflows, asset condition

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

	<b>Total</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$ '000</b>	<b>\$ '000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>1,201,488</b>	<b>1,073,941</b>
<b>Total gains or losses for the period</b>		
Recognised in other comprehensive income – revaluation surplus	<b>54,046</b>	98,413
<b>Other movements</b>		
Other movements	–	(53)
Purchases (GBV)	<b>85,563</b>	54,875
Disposals (WDV)	<b>(5,995)</b>	(4,199)
Depreciation and impairment	<b>(23,632)</b>	(21,491)
Other movement (rounding)	–	2
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1,311,470</b>	<b>1,201,488</b>

**Highest and best use**

All assets valued at fair value are 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 a 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, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements*

Pooled Employers are required to pay future service employer contributions and past service employer contributions to the Fund.

The future service 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 future service employer contribution rates are:

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 Point Members, Nil for 180 Point Members*
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times member contributions

\* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 8.5% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2024 (increasing to 9.0% 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 \$20 million per annum from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2023. 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 entities' 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 past service contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

*Description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:*

## E3-1 Contingencies

### (i) wind-up of the plan

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

### (ii) the entity's withdrawal from the plan

There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of an employer

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 2024 was \$107,225.05. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by Richard Boyfield on 30 June 2023.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2024 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,237.5	
Past Service Liabilities	2,141.9	104.5%
Vested Benefits	2,159.8	103.6%

\* excluding other accumulation accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	6.0% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	3.5% for FY 23/24 2.5% per annum thereafter

\* 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 will be completed by December 2024.

### (ii) CivicRisk Mutual Limited

Council is a member of CivicRisk Mutual Ltd, a mutual self-insurance scheme providing general insurance to local government.

CivicRisk Mutual Ltd membership includes the potential to share in either the net surplus or deficit of protection years depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net surplus or deficit 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 this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively

### (ii) 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.

### (iii) Other guarantees

Council has provided no other guarantees other than those listed above.

## E3-1 Contingencies

### 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.

### ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

#### Bank Guarantees

Council holds a number of bank guarantees to the value of \$2,707,463.30. Some of these guarantees are provided by various developers across the Mid-Western Region to secure performance of conditions of consent in relation to approved Developer Applications.

The guarantees will be returned once the associated conditions of consent have been satisfied.

Other guarantees relate to work performed for Council by contractors, such as construction works. The guarantees will be returned once the conditions of the contract have been satisfied.

## F People and relationships

### F1 Related party disclosures

#### F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Compensation:</b>		
Short-term benefits	1,962	1,733
Other long-term benefits	35	26
Termination benefits	\$1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,759</b>

#### 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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

**F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:		
Mayoral fee	47	46
Councillors' fees	222	190
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	146	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>371</b>

**F2 Other relationships****F2-1 Audit fees**

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:</b>		
Audit of financial statements	99	76
<b>Total fees paid or payable to the Auditor-General</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>76</b>

## G Other matters

### G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

#### (a) Reconciliation of Operating Result to cash provided from operating activities

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>39,471</b>
<b>Add / (less) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	23,824	21,670
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	3,437	3,623
Non-cash capital grants and contributions	(28,644)	(13,002)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
Investments classified as 'at fair value' or 'held for trading'	(1,102)	(878)
Investment property	(146)	(408)
Revaluation decrements / impairments of IPP&E direct to P&L	202	-
Other movements in reverses - IPPE adjustment and transfer	206	238
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions	137	11
<b>Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:</b>		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	(773)	(411)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(28)	(3)
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(128)	114
(Increase) / decrease of other current assets	58	(506)
(Increase) / decrease of contract asset	5,552	(4,070)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(788)	1,108
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	4	(13)
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	13	(16)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	663	(149)
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	(8,743)	10,745
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	394	112
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(195)	(95)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>52,675</b>	<b>57,541</b>

#### (b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

Dedications - subdivisions prior years	12,210	-
Found assets	2,588	2,772
Rural Fire Service - Fire Control Centre	9,531	-
Developer contributions "in kind"	4,267	10,058
Other dedications	48	135
<b>Total non-cash investing and financing activities</b>	<b>28,644</b>	<b>12,965</b>

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## G2-1 Commitments

### Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Buildings and other structures	10,536	9,716
Plant and equipment	1,888	2,884
Stormwater drainage	426	–
Other infrastructure	1,913	824
Open space and recreational assets	64	17
Roads, bridges and footpaths	342	1,457
Sewerage network	15	97
Water supply network	426	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,610</b>	<b>15,833</b>

#### Details of capital commitments

Material capital commitments include:

- Plant & Heavy Equipment are items ordered but not yet delivered;
- Construction of the below projects is in progress:
- Glen Willow Training Camp building
- Solar Array
- New tip cell
- Mudgee Valley Park new cabins on order

### G3-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected the results of the council.

## G4 Statement of developer contributions

### G4-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (by)/from \$ '000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
Drainage	219	291	–	1,192	19	(2)	–	527	–
Open space	2,315	830	–	–	113	(61)	–	3,197	–
Community facilities	510	136	–	–	23	(13)	–	656	–
Transport facilities	1,471	542	–	1,573	61	(353)	–	1,721	–
Car parking	267	–	–	–	10	–	–	277	–
Administration	526	171	–	–	23	(80)	–	640	–
Civic improvements	23	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–
<b>S7.11 contributions – under a plan</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,842</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>S7.12 levies – under a plan</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,699</b>	<b>–</b>
S7.4 planning agreements	5,101	1,777	–	–	234	(328)	–	6,784	–
S64 contributions	14,776	3,368	–	1,502	665	(325)	–	18,482	–
<b>Total contributions</b>	<b>25,686</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>(1,162)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,965</b>	<b>–</b>

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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## G4-2 Developer contributions by plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2023 \$ '000	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned \$ '000	Amounts expended \$ '000	Internal borrowings \$ '000	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2024 \$ '000	Cumulative balance of internat borrowings (\$)'000
		Cash \$ '000	Non-cash Land \$ '000	Non-cash Other \$ '000					
<b>CONTRIBUTION PLAN: MID-WESTERN REGIONAL 2005 - 2021</b>									
Drainage	219	291	-	1,192	19	(2)	-	527	-
Open space	2,315	830	-	-	113	(61)	-	3,197	-
Community facilities	510	136	-	-	23	(13)	-	656	-
Transport management	1,471	542	-	1,573	61	(353)	-	1,721	-
Car parking	267	-	-	-	10	-	-	277	-
Administration	526	171	-	-	23	(80)	-	660	-
Civic improvements	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>-</b>

## S7.12 Levies – under a plan

<b>CONTRIBUTION PLAN: MID-WESTERN REGIONAL 2005 - 2021</b>									
94A	478	156	-	-	23	-	-	657	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>-</b>



## G5 Statement of performance measures

### G5-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicator 2023	Benchmark
<b>1. Operating performance ratio</b>				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	3,098	3.09%	6.13%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	100,311			
<b>2. Own source operating revenue ratio</b>				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	81,487	51.46%	57.45%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue inclusive of all grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	158,351			
<b>3. Unrestricted current ratio</b>				
Current assets less all external restrictions	70,339	3.84x	4.59x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	18,295			
<b>4. Debt service cover ratio</b>				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>	27,633	11.00x	10.31x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	2,511			
<b>5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage</b>				
Rates and annual charges outstanding	1,583	3.21%	3.15%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	49,322			
<b>6. Cash expense cover ratio</b>				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus term deposits	139,840	19.81	19.36	> 3.00
Payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	7,061	months	months	months

(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, impairment losses on receivables, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

Mid-Western Regional Council | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2024

## G5-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators <sup>1</sup>		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	
<b>1. Operating performance ratio</b>							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>1.06%</b>	5.63%	<b>5.84%</b>	0.29%	<b>16.36%</b>	16.37%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>							
<b>2. Own source operating revenue ratio</b>							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>	<b>46.57%</b>	54.14%	<b>71.57%</b>	74.69%	<b>78.39%</b>	70.65%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue inclusive of all grants and contributions <sup>1</sup>							
<b>3. Unrestricted current ratio</b>							
Current assets less all external restrictions	<b>3.84x</b>	4.59x	<b>30.08x</b>	18.59x	<b>29.74x</b>	17.39x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
<b>4. Debt service cover ratio</b>							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation <sup>1</sup>	<b>14.95x</b>	13.77x	<b>9.14x</b>	6.78x	<b>5.72x</b>	5.26x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
<b>5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage</b>							
Rates and annual charges outstanding	<b>3.23%</b>	3.03%	<b>3.34%</b>	3.90%	<b>3.10%</b>	3.51%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable							
<b>6. Cash expense cover ratio</b>							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus term deposits	<b>10.81</b>	15.78	<b>70.37</b>	36.22	<b>84.50</b>	43.97	> 3.00
Payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	<b>months</b>	months	<b>months</b>	months	<b>months</b>	months	months

(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, impairment losses on receivables, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

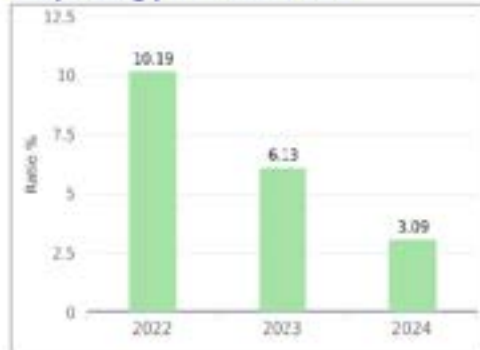
(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its water and sewer activities which are listed separately

## End of the audited financial statements

**H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)**

**H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)**

**1. Operating performance ratio**



**Purpose of operating performance ratio**

This ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

**2023/24 ratio 3.09%**

Although operating revenue excluding capital grants has been steady this year, remaining at about \$102 million, operating expenses have increased by about \$2.5 million.

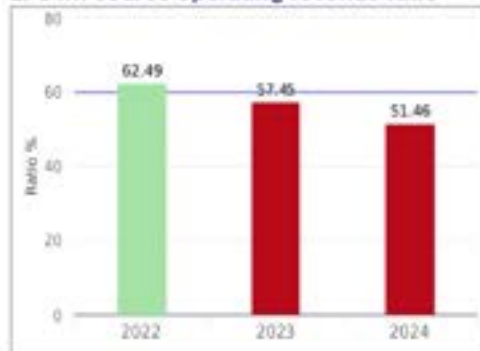
Depreciation expense has increased by \$2.5 million and employee benefits and oncosts have increased by \$4 million, however materials and consumables have decreased by \$4 million.

Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark  
 Ratio is outside benchmark

**2. Own source operating revenue ratio**



**Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio**

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

**2023/24 ratio 51.46%**

Whilst Council's own source revenue from rates and annual charges has increased by approximately \$2.4 million and interest and investment income has increased by approximately \$2.7 million from the prior year, grants and contributions have also increased by an amount of \$18.7 million.

This increase of grants and contributions includes \$24.4 million of non-cash contributions.

Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark  
 Ratio is outside benchmark

**3. Unrestricted current ratio**



**Purpose of unrestricted current ratio**

To assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

**2023/24 ratio 3.84x**

Council continues to maintain adequacy of working capital.

Council's current unrestricted assets have increased marginally this year. Council's current liabilities have also increased, however a larger portion of those liabilities are restricted due to contract liabilities relating to unspent grants.

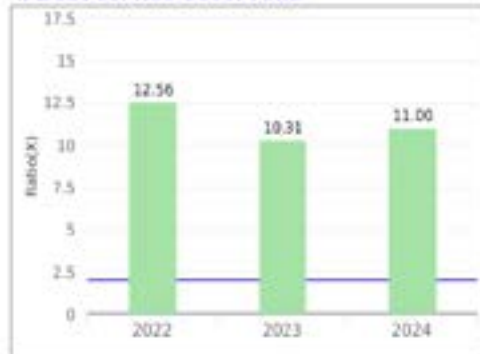
Benchmark: — > 1.50x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark  
 Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

4. Debt service cover ratio



**Purpose of debt service cover ratio**

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

2023/24 ratio 11.00x

The improvement in this ratio is due to the fact debt servicing costs have decreased due to repayment of a loan in 2024/25, resulting in debt repayment reducing by \$200,000 this financial year compared to 2022/23.

Council's operating result has remained steady

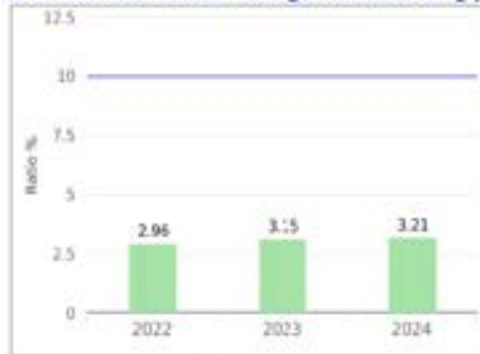
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



**Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage**

To assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

2023/24 ratio 3.21%

Outstanding rates and annual charges increased by 100k compared to last year whilst rates and annual charges revenue has increased by \$2.4 million.

Council's rates and annual charges outstanding percentage has remained steady.

Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



**Purpose of cash expense cover ratio**

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

**Commentary on 2023/24 result**

2023/24 ratio 19.81 months

Council's cash, cash equivalents and term deposits increased by \$9 million, whilst cash payments from operating and financing activities has increased by \$3 million.

Council's cash expense cover ratio has remained steady.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

## H1-2 Financial review (unaudited)

### Key financial figures of Council over the past 5 years

	2024 \$ '000	2023 \$ '000	2022 \$ '000	2021 \$ '000	2020 \$ '000
<b>Inflows:</b>					
Rates and annual charges revenue	47,494	45,068	44,707	43,720	39,281
User charges revenue	25,159	26,658	16,599	19,108	16,919
Interest and investment revenue (losses)	6,163	3,414	836	974	1,650
Grants income – operating and capital	65,328	44,117	35,254	44,341	37,253
Total income from continuing operations	159,599	137,790	106,235	115,662	102,168
Sale proceeds from IPPE	2,558	587	3,045	3,087	543
New loan borrowings and advances	6,350	–	7,400	–	1,000
<b>Outflows:</b>					
Employee benefits and on-cost expenses	35,013	31,170	29,479	26,524	25,321
Borrowing costs	711	783	533	691	832
Materials and contracts expenses	35,396	39,015	24,083	22,945	23,221
Total expenses from continuing operations	100,867	98,319	75,145	74,251	77,207
Total cash purchases of IPPE	51,583	42,333	36,289	49,529	36,392
Total loan repayments (incl. leases)	1,800	1,994	1,637	1,535	2,093
Operating surplus/(deficit) (excl. capital income)	692	3,829	8,178	8,041	5,328
<b>Financial position figures</b>					
Current assets	141,369	124,759	102,312	97,120	92,587
Current liabilities	43,620	43,688	33,696	31,149	24,844
Net current assets	97,749	81,071	68,616	65,971	67,743
Available working capital (Unrestricted net current assets)	19,164	14,865	18,146	12,400	11,463
Cash and investments – unrestricted	23,886	15,005	18,235	13,177	14,344
Cash and investments – internal restrictions	37,320	38,988	40,284	28,056	20,426
Cash and investments – total	151,334	142,341	127,770	103,633	86,979
Total borrowings outstanding (loans, advances and finance leases)	18,956	14,335	16,273	10,441	11,923
Total value of IPPE (excl. land and earthworks)	1,786,278	1,641,231	1,458,726	1,327,095	1,283,824
Total accumulated depreciation	490,675	454,786	395,338	345,634	334,411
Indicative remaining useful life (as a % of GBV)	73%	72%	73%	74%	74%

Source: published audited financial statements of Council (current year and prior year)



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**Report on the general purpose financial statements**  
**Mid-Western Regional Council**

To the Councillors of Mid-Western Regional Council

**Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mid-Western Regional Council (the Council), which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In my opinion:

- the Council's accounting records have been kept in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 (the Division)
- the financial statements:
  - have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of this Division
  - are consistent with the Council's accounting records
  - present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- all information relevant to the conduct of the audit has been obtained
- no material deficiencies in the accounting records or financial statements have come to light during the audit.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### **Other Information**

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1993* and for such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- on the Original Budget information included in the Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, and Note B4-1 'Material budget variations'
- on the Special Schedules. A separate opinion has been provided on Special Schedule - Permissible income for general rates
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Cassie Malone  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2024  
SYDNEY





Cr Des Kennedy  
 Mayor  
 Mid-Western Regional Council  
 86 Market Street  
 MUDGEE NSW 2850

Contact: Cassie Malone  
 Phone no: 02 9275 7388  
 Our ref: R008-2124742775-8180

30 October 2024

Dear Mayor

**Report on the Conduct of the Audit  
 for the year ended 30 June 2024  
 Mid-Western Regional Council**

I have audited the general purpose financial statements (GPFS) of Mid-Western Regional Council (the Council) for the year ended 30 June 2024 as required by section 415 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).

I expressed an unmodified opinion on the Council's GPFS.

This Report on the Conduct of the Audit (the Report) for the Council for the year ended 30 June 2024 is issued in accordance with section 417 of the Act. This Report should be read in conjunction with my audit opinion on the GPFS issued under section 417(2) of the Act.

**INCOME STATEMENT**

**Operating result**

	2024 \$m	2023 \$m	Variance %
Rates and annual charges revenue	47.5	45.1	↑ 5.3
Grants and contributions revenue	76.9	58.1	↑ 32.4
Operating result from continuing operations	58.7	39.5	↑ 48.6
Net operating result before capital grants and contributions	0.7	3.8	↓ 81.6

Rates and annual charges revenue (\$47.5 million) increased by \$2.4 million (5.3 per cent) in 2023–24 largely due to the rate peg increase of 4 per cent.

Grants and contributions revenue (\$76.9 million) increased by \$18.8 million (32.4 per cent) in 2023–24 largely due to an increase of \$21.5 million of non-cash capital developer contributions recognised during the year, offset by receiving 85 per cent of the financial assistance grants for 2024-25 in advance (100 per cent in 2022-23).

Council’s operating result from continuing operations (\$58.7 million including depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense of \$24.0 million) was \$19.2 million higher than the 2022–23 result. This was largely driven by the increase in grants and contributions revenue outlined above.

The net operating result before capital grants and contributions (\$0.7 million) was \$3.1 million lower than the 2022–23 result.

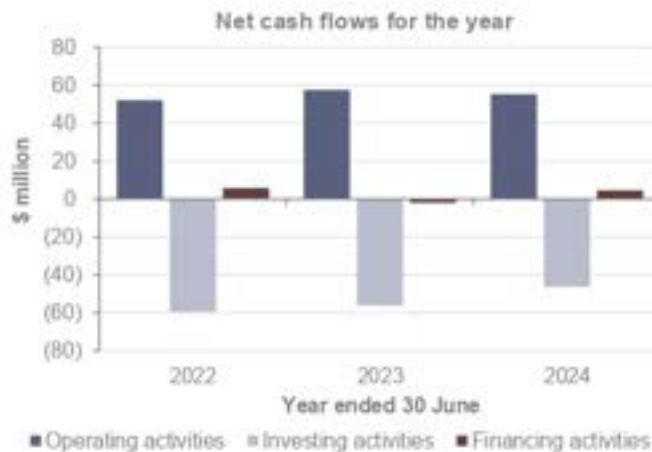
### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash balances (\$18.1 million) increased by \$13.4 million (285 per cent) in 2023–24.

Net cash from investing activities increased this year due to a reduction in purchases and sales of term deposits compared to last year.

Net cash from financing activities increased this year due to an increase in proceeds from borrowings compared to last year.

Net cash flows from operating activities remained consistent.



### FINANCIAL POSITION

#### Cash and investments

Cash and investments	2024	2023	Commentary
	\$m	\$m	
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and investments</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>142.3</b>	Externally restricted balances comprise mainly of developer contributions, unspent grant monies, and water and sewer funds.
Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments:			Internal allocations are determined by council policies or decisions, which are subject to change.
• External restrictions	90.1	88.3	
• Internal allocations	37.3	39.0	

#### Debt

At 30 June 2024, Council had \$19.0 million in secured loans (\$14.3 million in 2022–23).

## PERFORMANCE

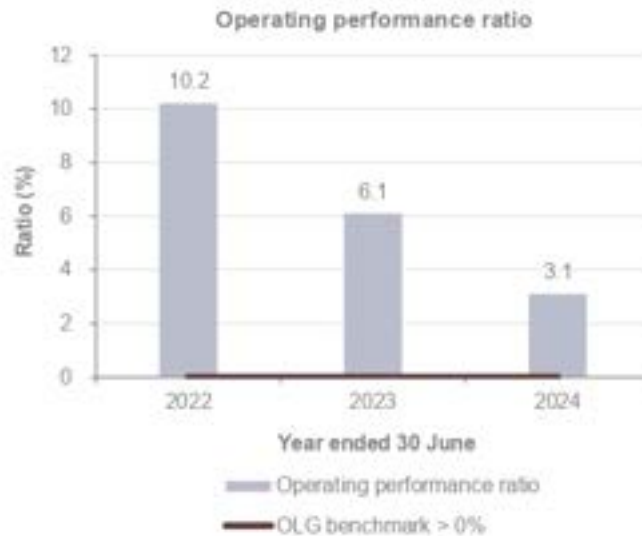
### Performance measures

The following section provides an overview of the Council's performance against the performance measures and performance benchmarks set by the Office of Local Government (OLG) within the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

#### Operating performance ratio

Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

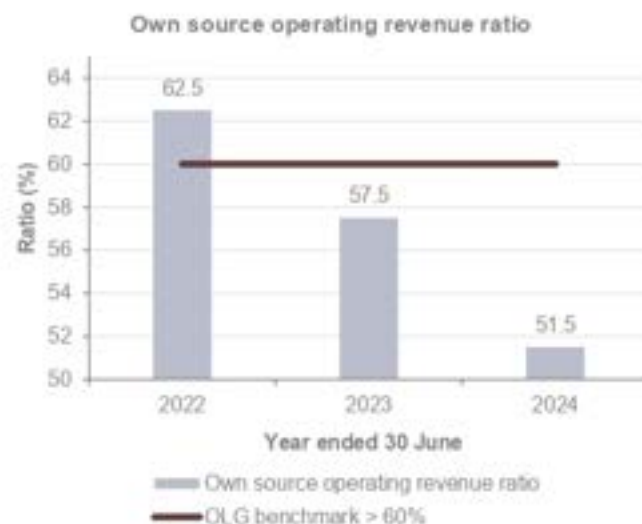
The 'operating performance ratio' measures how well council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital grants and contributions, fair value adjustments, and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by OLG is greater than zero per cent.



#### Own source operating revenue ratio

Council did not meet the benchmark for the current reporting period.

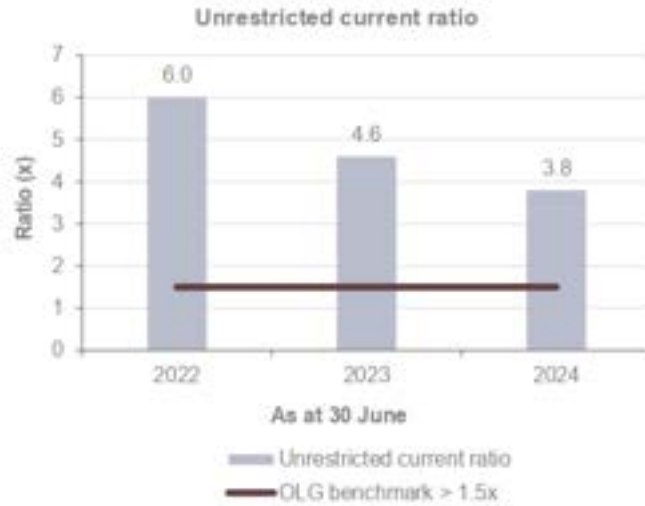
The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 60 per cent.



**Unrestricted current ratio**

Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

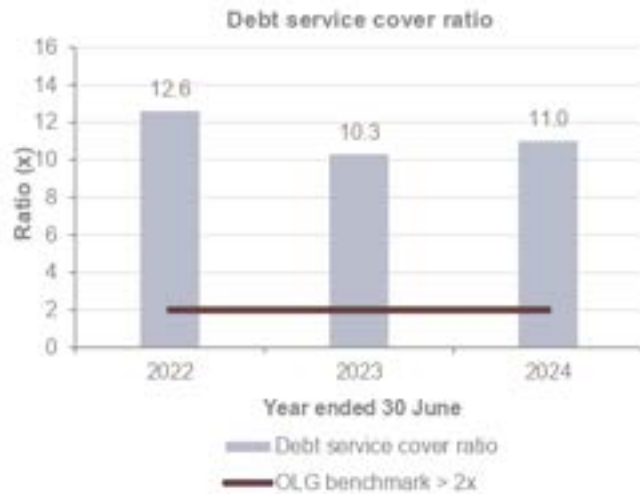
The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local government and represents council's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than 1.5 times.



**Debt service cover ratio**

Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

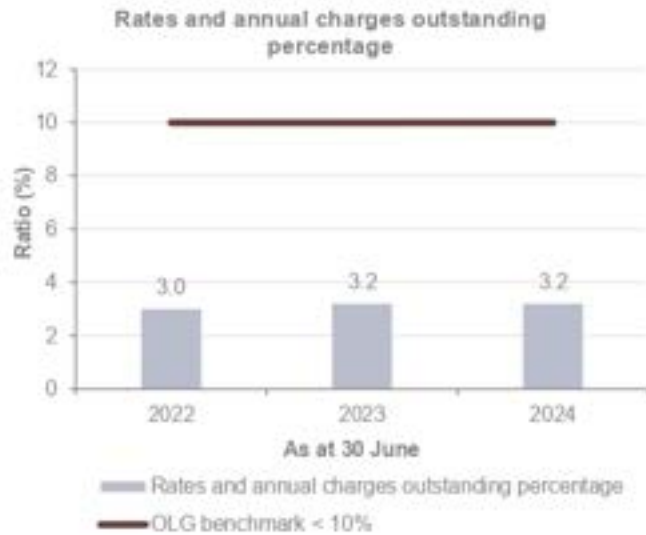
The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than two times.



**Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage**

Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

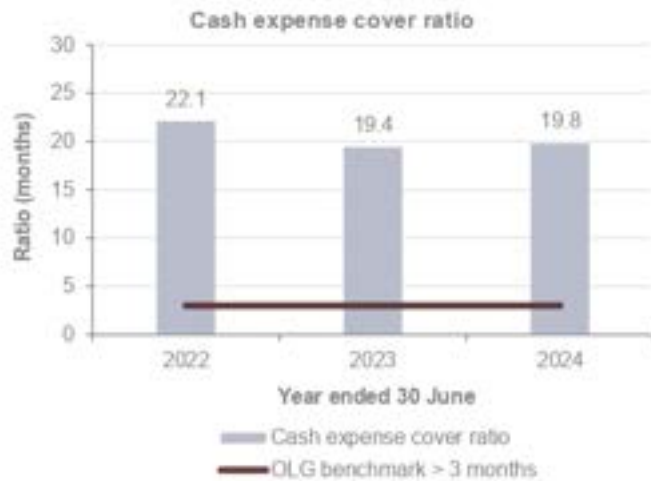
The 'rates and annual charges outstanding percentage' assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts. The benchmark set by OLG is less than 10 per cent for regional and rural councils.



**Cash expense cover ratio**

Council met the benchmark for the current reporting period.

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months the council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow. The benchmark set by OLG is greater than three months.



**Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment renewals**

Council renewed \$32.0 million of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment during the 2023-24 financial year. This was mainly spent on roads, bridges and footpaths. A further \$54.1 million was spent on new assets.

## OTHER MATTERS

### Legislative compliance

My audit procedures did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with the financial reporting requirements in Chapter 13, Part 3, Division 2 of the LG Act and the associated regulation or a material deficiency in the Council's accounting records or financial statements. The Council's:

- accounting records were maintained in a manner and form to allow the GPFS to be prepared and effectively audited
- staff provided all accounting records and information relevant to the audit.



Cassie Malone  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

# Mid-Western Regional Council

## SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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*A prosperous and progressive community we proudly call home.*



**Mid-Western Regional Council****Special Purpose Financial Statements**

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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**Mid-Western Regional Council**  
**Special Purpose Financial Statements**  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

**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:

- NSW Government Policy Statement, *Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*
- 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
- Sections 3 and 4 of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's (DCCEEW) *Regulatory and assurance framework for local water utilities, July 2022*

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,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records; and
- 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 16 October 2024.



**Des Kennedy**  
Mayor  
16 October 2024



**Alex Karavas**  
Deputy Mayor  
16 October 2024



**Brad Cam**  
General Manager  
16 October 2024



**Neil Bungate**  
Chief Financial Officer  
16 October 2024

Mid-Western Regional Council | Income Statement of water supply business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Income Statement of water supply business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Access charges	1,868	1,793
User charges	7,517	6,445
Interest and investment income	1,203	608
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	73	8
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>8,854</b>
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,307	2,010
Borrowing costs	19	43
Materials and services	4,805	4,137
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,907	2,638
Net loss from the disposal of assets	73	-
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>10,111</b>	<b>8,828</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>26</b>
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	4,133	2,989
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>3,015</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>3,015</b>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(138)	(7)
<b>Surplus (deficit) after tax</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>3,008</b>
<b>Plus accumulated surplus</b>	<b>67,753</b>	<b>64,741</b>
Plus/less: prior period error	-	(3)
Plus/less: Transfer to retained earnings for asset disposals	40	-
<b>Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:</b>		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	138	7
<b>Return on capital %</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Subsidy from Council</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>3,646</b>
<b>Calculation of dividend payable:</b>		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	4,546	3,008
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(4,133)	(2,989)
<b>Surplus for dividend calculation purposes</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Potential dividend calculated from surplus</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>10</b>

Mid-Western Regional Council | Income Statement of sewerage business activity | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Access charges	7,866	7,442
User charges	798	795
Interest and investment income	1,268	646
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	12	146
Other income	37	42
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>9,981</b>	<b>9,071</b>
Employee benefits and on-costs	1,787	1,608
Borrowing costs	165	181
Materials and services	3,613	3,163
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,782	2,544
Net loss from the disposal of assets	894	99
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>7,595</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1,476</b>
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	2,736	3,562
<b>Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>5,038</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>5,038</b>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(185)	(369)
<b>Surplus (deficit) after tax</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>4,669</b>
<b>Plus accumulated surplus</b>	<b>63,204</b>	<b>58,058</b>
<b>Plus/less: Transfer to retained earnings for asset disposals</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:</b>		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	185	369
<b>Return on capital %</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Subsidy from Council</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>2,189</b>
<b>Calculation of dividend payable:</b>		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	3,291	4,669
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(2,736)	(3,562)
<b>Surplus for dividend calculation purposes</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1,107</b>
<b>Potential dividend calculated from surplus</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>554</b>

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity | as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Statement of Financial Position of water supply business activity

as at 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$ '000	\$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Contract assets and contract cost assets	261	44
Cash and cash equivalents	2,978	729
Investments	17,925	14,892
Receivables	1,711	1,790
Inventories	304	172
Other	-	26
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>23,179</b>	<b>17,853</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments	3,940	5,272
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	97,067	92,416
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>101,007</b>	<b>97,688</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>124,186</b>	<b>115,341</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Contract liabilities	213	-
Payables	688	567
Borrowings	74	380
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>947</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	-	74
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,021</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>123,211</b>	<b>114,320</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	72,476	67,753
Revaluation reserves	50,735	46,567
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>123,211</b>	<b>114,320</b>

Mid-Western Regional Council | Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity | as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$ '000	\$ '000
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Contract assets and contract cost assets	12	1
Cash and cash equivalents	2,979	813
Investments	17,935	16,128
Receivables	253	270
Inventories	41	34
Other	-	26
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>21,220</b>	<b>17,272</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments	3,942	5,710
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	100,707	95,679
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>104,649</b>	<b>101,389</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>125,869</b>	<b>118,661</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Contract liabilities	51	15
Payables	59	342
Borrowings	654	636
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	5,103	5,757
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>5,757</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>6,750</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>120,002</b>	<b>111,911</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated surplus	67,371	63,204
Revaluation reserves	52,631	48,707
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>120,002</b>	<b>111,911</b>

## Note – Material accounting policy information

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, the 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 2021 (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. Mid-Western Regional Council Water Supply

Comprising the activities and net assets of the water supply operations servicing the towns of Mudgee, Gulgong, Rylstone, and Kandos.

##### b. Mid-Western Regional Council Waste Water Services

Comprising the activities and net assets of the sewerage reticulation and treatment operations servicing the towns of Mudgee, Gulgong, Rylstone, and Kandos.

### 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. 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% (Last Year 25%)

## Note – Material accounting policy information

**Land tax** – the first \$1,075,000 of combined land values attracts 0%. For the combined land values in excess of \$1,075,000 up to \$6,571,000 the rate is **\$100 + 1.6%**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$6,571,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

**Payroll tax** – 5.45% on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

In accordance with DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework, 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 regulatory and assurance framework as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to DCCEEW's regulatory and assurance framework 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% (Last Year 25%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved. Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to the 'Council' as the owner of business operations – it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council.

Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS. The rate applied of 25% 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.

#### (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 4.30% at 30/06/24.

## Note – Material accounting policy information

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### (iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself as owner of a range of businesses, or to any external entities.

A local government water supply and sewerage business is permitted to pay annual dividends from their water supply or sewerage business surpluses. Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with DCCEE's regulatory and assurance framework and must not exceed 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2024 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with DCCEE's regulatory and assurance framework, statement of compliance and statement of dividend payment, dividend payment form and unqualified independent financial audit report are submitted to DCCEE.





**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**Report on the special purpose financial statements**  
**Mid-Western Regional Council**

To the Councillors of Mid-Western Regional Council

**Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) of Mid-Western Regional Council's (the Council) Declared Business Activities, which comprise the Statement by Councillors and Management, the Income Statement of each Declared Business Activity for the year ended 30 June 2024, the Statement of Financial Position of each Declared Business Activity as at 30 June 2024 and the Material accounting policy information note.

The Declared Business Activities of the Council are:

- water supply
- Sewerage.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council's declared Business Activities as at 30 June 2024, and their financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards described in the Material accounting policy information note and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2023–24 (LG Code).

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as the auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting**

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the Material accounting policy information note to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's financial reporting responsibilities under the LG Code. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

### **Other Information**

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedules (the Schedules).

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Permissible income for general rates'.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for determining that the accounting policies, described in the Material accounting policy information note to the financial statements, are appropriate to meet the requirements in the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.augasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.augasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Cassie Malone  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2024  
SYDNEY

# Mid-Western Regional Council

SPECIAL SCHEDULES  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

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*A prosperous and progressive community we proudly call home.*



## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Special Schedules

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024	7

Mid-Western Regional Council | Permissible income for general rates | for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Permissible income for general rates

	Notes	Calculation 2023/24 \$ '000	Calculation 2024/25 \$ '000
<b>Notional general income calculation <sup>1</sup></b>			
Last year notional general income yield	a	29,741	31,116
Plus or minus adjustments <sup>2</sup>	b	158	232
<b>Notional general income</b>	$c = a + b$	<b>29,899</b>	<b>31,348</b>
<b>Permissible income calculation</b>			
Percentage increase	d	4.00%	4.50%
Plus percentage increase amount <sup>3</sup>	$f = d \times (c + e)$	1,196	1,411
<b>Sub-total</b>	$g = (c + e + f)$	<b>31,095</b>	<b>32,759</b>
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	h	27	–
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	i	(6)	–
<b>Sub-total</b>	$j = (h + i)$	<b>21</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total permissible income</b>	$k = g + j$	<b>31,116</b>	<b>32,759</b>
Less notional general income yield	l	31,116	32,768
<b>Catch-up or (excess) result</b>	$m = k - l$	<b>–</b>	<b>(9)</b>
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed <sup>4</sup>	n	–	9
<b>Carry forward to next year <sup>5</sup></b>	$p = m + n + o$	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

**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)*.
- (3) The 'percentage increase' is inclusive of the rate-peg percentage, and/or special variation and/or Crown land adjustment (where applicable).
- (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.
- (5) 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.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Permissible income for general rates | for the year ended 30 June 2024



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates

#### Mid-Western Regional Council

To the Councillors of Mid-Western Regional Council

### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Special Schedule – Permissible income for general rates (the Schedule) of Mid-Western Regional Council (the Council) for the year ending 30 June 2025.

In my opinion, the Schedule is prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting 2023–24 (LG Code) and is in accordance with the books and records of the Council.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule' section of my report.

I am independent of the Council in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of councils
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the special purpose framework used to prepare the Schedule. The Schedule has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Council's reporting obligations under the LG Code. As a result, the Schedule may not be suitable for another purpose.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Permissible income for general rates | for the year ended 30 June 2024

### Other Information

The Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024 includes other information in addition to the Schedule and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Councillors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the general purpose financial statements, special purpose financial statements and Special Schedule 'Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024.

My opinion on the Schedule does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. However, as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, I have separately expressed an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and the special purpose financial statements.

In connection with my audit of the Schedule, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Schedule or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

### The Councillors' Responsibilities for the Schedule

The Councillors are responsible for the preparation of the Schedule in accordance with the LG Code. The Councillors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Schedule, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance whether the Schedule as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the Schedule.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the Schedule is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.aasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar8.pdf](http://www.aasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar8.pdf). The description forms part of my auditor's report.



Mid-Western Regional Council | Permissible income for general rates | for the year ended 30 June 2024

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Council carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited Schedule on any website where it may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the Schedule.



Cassie Malone  
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 October 2024  
SYDNEY

Mid-Western Regional Council | Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost		2023/24 Required maintenance <sup>1</sup>	2023/24 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council					1	2	3	4	5
		\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000					
Buildings and other structures	Buildings	1,315	1,315	4,058	3,880	123,836	172,345	24.0%	2.0%	71.7%	2.3%	0.0%
	Other structures	19	19	–	–	603	1,020	59.9%	28.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1.7%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>124,439</b>	<b>173,365</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Roads	Roads	9,336	9,336	5,455	5,331	302,720	449,425	27.8%	46.6%	15.6%	7.4%	2.6%
	Bridges	5,370	5,370	177	87	76,119	140,449	9.9%	34.7%	40.8%	8.2%	6.4%
	Footpaths and Cydeways	174	174	68	49	11,098	17,925	41.9%	35.7%	18.2%	2.9%	1.3%
	Other road assets (incl. earthworks)	16,161	16,161	58	53	411,124	429,604	11.1%	36.8%	38.1%	7.4%	6.6%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>31,041</b>	<b>31,041</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>801,061</b>	<b>1,037,403</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Water supply network	Water supply network	10,394	10,394	3,373	3,598	88,492	164,854	21.8%	25.6%	35.9%	10.2%	6.5%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,394</b>	<b>10,394</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>88,492</b>	<b>164,854</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	19,101	19,101	2,333	2,450	95,805	162,486	30.1%	30.0%	8.5%	19.8%	11.6%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19,101</b>	<b>19,101</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>95,805</b>	<b>162,486</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	599	599	735	679	42,972	56,795	31.7%	7.7%	57.4%	2.9%	0.3%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>42,972</b>	<b>56,795</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	33	33	1,433	1,613	6,303	12,690	30.1%	22.9%	46.3%	0.6%	0.1%
	Other Recreational/Open Space	660	660	4,117	4,207	26,089	34,503	60.3%	20.6%	13.0%	5.8%	0.3%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>32,392</b>	<b>47,193</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Other infrastructure assets	Other infrastructure assets	601	601	1,380	1,452	24,917	36,044	44.2%	28.2%	22.7%	4.1%	0.8%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>24,917</b>	<b>36,044</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Total – all assets</b>		<b>63,763</b>	<b>63,763</b>	<b>23,187</b>	<b>23,399</b>	<b>1,210,078</b>	<b>1,678,140</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Required maintenance is the amount identified in Council's asset management plans.

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

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#### 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

Mid-Western Regional Council | Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

## Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) \*

\$ '000	Amounts 2024	Indicator 2024	Indicator 2023	Benchmark
<b>Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio</b>				
Asset renewals <sup>1</sup>	27,757	142.21%	77.45%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	19,518			
<b>Infrastructure backlog ratio</b>				
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	63,763	5.13%	5.45%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	1,241,781			
<b>Asset maintenance ratio</b>				
Actual asset maintenance	23,399	100.91%	98.98%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance	23,187			
<b>Cost to bring assets to agreed service level</b>				
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	63,763	3.80%	4.02%	
Gross replacement cost	1,678,140			

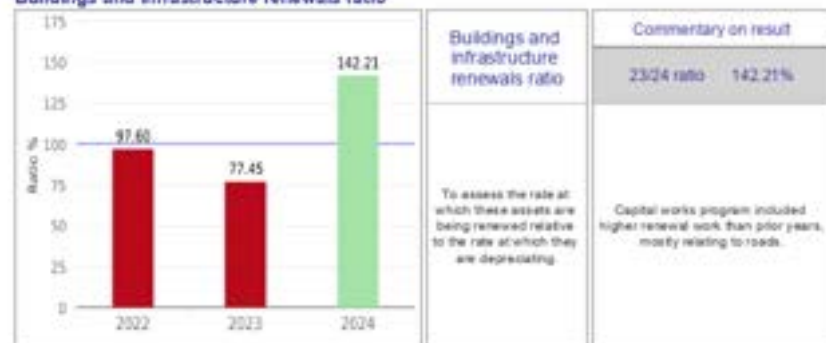
(\*) All asset performance indicators are calculated using classes identified in the previous table.

(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.

## Mid-Western Regional Council

### Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

#### Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio

To assess the rate at which these assets are being renewed relative to the rate at which they are depreciating.

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 142.21%

Capital works program included higher renewal work than prior years, mostly relating to roads.

#### Asset maintenance ratio



Benchmark: — > 100.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Asset maintenance ratio

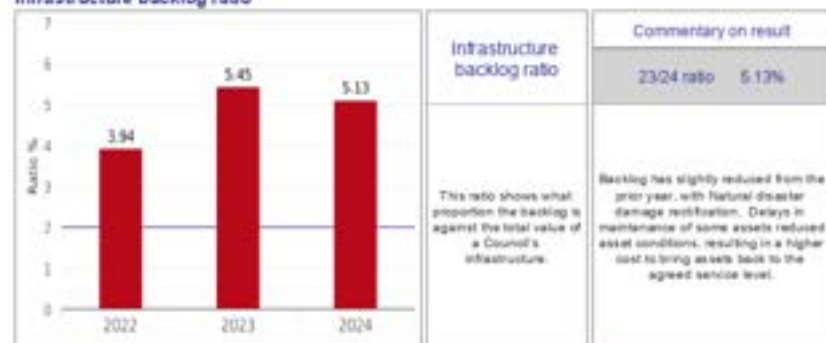
Compares actual vs. required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 1.0 indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog growing.

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 100.91%

Asset maintenance is on target with required maintenance.

#### Infrastructure backlog ratio



Benchmark: — < 2.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Infrastructure backlog ratio

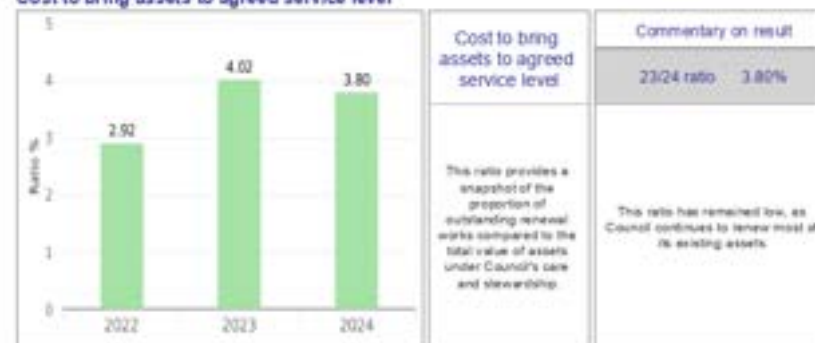
This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 5.13%

Backlog has slightly reduced from the prior year, with natural disaster damage rectification. Delays in maintenance of some assets reduced asset conditions, resulting in a higher cost to bring assets back to the agreed service level.

#### Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



Cost to bring assets to agreed service level

This ratio provides a snapshot of the proportion of outstanding renewal works compared to the total value of assets under Council's care and stewardship.

Commentary on result

23/24 ratio 3.80%

This ratio has remained low, as Council continues to renew most of its existing assets.

Mid-Western Regional Council | Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

## Mid-Western Regional Council

## Report on infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2024

## Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	
<b>Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio</b>							
Asset renewals <sup>(1)</sup>	177.43%	105.45%	34.46%	3.96%	70.50%	13.71%	> 100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment							
<b>Infrastructure backlog ratio</b>							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	3.25%	3.44%	11.47%	11.81%	19.50%	20.32%	< 2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets							
<b>Asset maintenance ratio</b>							
Actual asset maintenance	99.26%	98.76%	106.67%	103.45%	105.02%	95.09%	> 100.00%
Required asset maintenance							
<b>Cost to bring assets to agreed service level</b>							
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	2.54%	2.67%	6.30%	6.53%	11.76%	12.31%	
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.



QUARTERLY BUDGET  
REVIEW STATEMENT  
SEPTEMBER 2024

ATTACHMENTS

20 NOVEMBER 2024

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL  
FINANCE



FINANCE |  
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW STATEMENT  
SEPTEMBER 2024

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY AMANDA AVNELL, FINANCIAL PLANNING COORDINATOR FOR MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL.

ANY QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE CONTENT OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:  
AMANDA.AVNELL@MIDWESTERN.NSW.GOV.AU OR (02) 6378 2850

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 20 NOVEMBER 2024



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FINANCE |  
QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW STATEMENT  
SEPTEMBER 2024

## Proposed Budget Variations

### Funding Summary

Funding Source	Amount \$'s
Asset Replacement Reserve	80,884
Capital Program Reserve	- 18,184
Developer Contributions	273,645
Grants	- 1,403,942
Plant Replacement Reserve	45,933
Section 64	- 220,000
Sewer Reserve	50,000
Unrestricted cash	- 1,433,128
Unspent grants	32,509
VPA	1,925,980
Water Reserve	220,000
	- <b>446,300</b>

FINANCE |  
 QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW STATEMENT  
 SEPTEMBER 2024

### 2024/25 Proposed Budget Variations

Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	COPE ROAD MAINTENANCE - VPA	Proposed heavy patching program on Cope Rd funded from Cope Rd VPA fund	433,076	0	VPA	
General	HEAVY PATCH GOOLMA ROAD	Goolma Rd at Gulgong was programmed for 25/26 FY however will now be repaired in the current financial year to be funded from the Regional Emergency Road Repair Fund (RERRF) grant.	200,000	-200,000	Grants	
General	ACTIVE PARKS - RELAMP SPORTS LIGHTING	Reallocate budget from Glen Willow Sports Ground to separate relamping project which is funded from the Football Legacy Fund grant.	140,000	-70,000	Grants	Unrestricted cash
General	ACTIVE PARKS - GLEN WILLOW MAINTENANCE	Increase budget for increase in plant usage and increase in electricity costs inline with prior year spending.	120,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CULVERT INSTALLATIONS	Reallocate from drainage maintenance and culvert replacement to cover overspend.	98,591	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	GLEN WILLOW - NETWORK ACCESS FIBRE CONNECTIVITY	Budget revoted from prior year for \$107k. Savings of \$10k realised. Funded from Capital Program Reserves.	96,816	0	Capital Program Reserve	
General	WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY	Correct budget for FT position of WHS Coordinator.	56,949	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PLANT PURCHASES - NEW	Increase budget for TRP vehicle for development engineer position. Funded from Unrestricted Cash.	55,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PLANT PURCHASES	Increase budget to bring forward 5 Light commercial vehicles from 2024/25 for \$246k, for price variations of \$173k  Reduce budget to remove 3 community transport vehicles paid for out of separate budget for \$89k, remove tipper and mower delivered in previous	45,933	0	Plant Replacement reserve	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
		financial year for \$185k, duplicate plant item for \$17k and plant no longer required for \$43k and variance in opening balance \$49k. To be funded from the Plant Replacement Reserve.				
General	ART GALLERY CAPITAL	For replacement of auto blinds in main gallery and visitor information centre. Existing blinds are damaged, no longer operate properly, jam the motors when used and are not fit for purpose. Funded from Developer Contributions.	40,000	0	Developer Contributions	
General	OWUA SMALL PROJECTS	For the Thurgoona Chlorine and BA training for \$38,000 and Jetta training provided by Trainright to be held in 2024/25. To be funded from other Councils contributions.	35,360	-35,360	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN RESEAL - DOURO STREET SEG 70	Budget required from unallocated reseal budget. Change in budget name from Perry to Douro due to administration error.	32,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PUBLIC TOILETS - GENERAL OPERATIONS	Extra funds for operational costs for new toilet facilities at Clandulla, Flirtation Hill, Glen Willow Pump Track and Bylong Valley Sports Ground.	30,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN ROADS- BULGA STREET	For works on Bulga St Gulgong as per Council Resolution 179/24. Budget required from unallocated urban Roads reseals no longer required.	30,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN REHAB - ROBERTSON ST SEG 90	Additional works completed to finish project well including footpath over culvert with pedestrian fencing. To be funded from unspent Roads to Recovery grant.	29,410	0	Grants	
General	GLEN WILLOW - STADIUM EXTERNAL	Replacement of Commercial Oven at Stadium. Funded from Asset Replacement Reserve. Renamed	22,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
	WORKS AND INTERNAL PAINTING	project from 'External works and internal painting' to 'capital works'.				
General	SOLAR ARRAYS - OPERATIONS	Staff oncosts correction.	21,553	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	MUDGEES FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN STAGE 2	Mudgee Floodplain Management Plan to continue into the 2024/25 financial year.	20,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	COMMUNITY CENTRES - BOTOBOLAR COMMUNITY HALL & FRS SHED	Upgrade of internal cladding and kitchen.	20,000	0	Asset replacement reserve	
General	MEALS ON WHEELS	Correct increase in client contributions to be received.	19,900	-19,900	Unrestricted cash	
General	CARAVAN PARK - CUDGEGONG WATERS	Cartage of water for \$1,000 to fill the new tank for the initial supply of water. Budget of \$5,000 required to carry out site identification and numbering at the long-term sites, required under the current Approval To Operate. Solicitor expenses of \$10,000 for the draft lease of the park.	16,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CEMETERY MTCE - ADMINISTRATION	For the new interment levy charged to Councils and passed onto customers as part of cemetery fees.	15,375	-15,375	Unrestricted cash	
General	STREETSCAPE MTCE CBD ROADS CREW	Move the extra pressure clean of footpaths in the CBD from the Parks department Streetscape maintenance project as it will be done by the roads crew.	15,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	COMMUNITY CENTRE - COURT STREET CAPITAL WORKS	Repairs to carpark lighting, accessible carpark installation and maintenance works required for new landscaped facility gardens.	15,000	0	Unrestricted cash	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	ACTIVE PARKS - GLEN WILLOW BUILDING MAINTENANCE	For external cleaning of the stadium.	13,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	WILKINS CRESENT SEGMENT 10	Additional segment added to program to replace cancelled segments	12,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	WOLLAR ROAD MUNGHORN GAP - SPEED SIGN INSTALLATION	TfNSW Speed/Safety Review project	10,716	-11,573	Grants	
General	URBAN RESEALS - BRODHEAD ROAD SEG10	Additional segment added to program to replace cancelled segments.	10,500	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	COUNCIL WORKS DEPOTS - BUILDINGS	Maintenance and repairs to plumbing and to another roller shutter in Mudgee Depot workshop.	10,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	COMMUNITY DIRECTORATE & IT OFFICE - HVAC UPGRADE	Reallocated budget from IT office upgrades.	10,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
General	AGED CARE UNITS - CAP - MUDGEE ST RYL	Replacement of existing fence which is old and falling.	10,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
General	BRIDGE AND STEPS REPLACEMENT - RYLSTONE COMMON	To fix the steps at Rylstone Common. To be funded from Asset Replacement Reserve.	10,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
General	FOOTWAYS - MAINTENANCE	Overspend with works required, proposed funded from reseal savings.	9,332	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	IT CORPORATE SOFTWARE	For TechOne to create the integration between TechOne and Portt.	8,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CAPITAL UPGRADE - KANDOS PRESCHOOL	Initial repairs to damaged flooring and automatic door. To be funded from Asset Replacement Reserve.	8,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	CUDGEGONG WATERS CARAVAN PARK - KIOSK & OFFICE	To install a water tank at Cudgegong Waters Park for the office and Café so that there is potable water available. General Manager has used his emergency delegations to approve this budget due to health risk of not having potable water.	8,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	RYLSTONE EMULSION TANK	Project to continue from last financial year. The removal of old emulsion has proved difficult and further works need to occur in summer when weather is warmer.	7,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	ROAD EXTENSION - BETWEEN PUTTA BUCCA & GLEN WILLOW	Small budget required to cover demobilisation costs following completion of project last year.	6,567	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PUBLIC HALLS - KANDOS	Repairs to gas heaters and supply lines, roof repairs, theatre curtain cleaning and application of fire-retardant materials to these curtains.	6,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PUBLIC TOILETS - GOOLMA CAPITAL	Replacement of bore pump at Goolma Toilet.	6,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
General	URBAN RESEALS - GLADSTONE ST SEG 140 - 160	Small area from last years program that was not sealed due to vehicles parked in the street.	6,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN RESEALS - WHITE ST SEG 5	Additional segment added to program to replace cancelled segments	5,500	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS	Increase budget by \$5k for the extra Pulse module for managing Corporate Planning for IP&R. To be funded from unrestricted cash. Increase by \$17k for 2025/26-2027-28 for the Portt integration to eprocure module and for Portt Testing environment	5,500	0	Unrestricted cash	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	MUDGEES TOWN HALL CINEMA OPERATIONS	Staffing changes in Community and Cultural Services have necessitated the monthly cinema to be run entirely by a casual staff member and the budget no longer reflects the operational requirements of the role. Additional budget required to run the monthly cinema.	5,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	RURAL FIRE SERVICE - FCC BUILDING MISC	Revote prior year unspent RFS grant funded project.	3,906	0	Grants	
General	PUBLIC HALLS - RYLSTONE SHOWGROUND AMENITIES	Repairs due to vandalism requiring replacement and painting of doors.	3,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CORPORATE - COMMUNITY SERVICES OFFICE	For Asbestos Management Plan.	2,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	FINANCIAL SERVICES	For the external audit for Low Cost Loan Initiative grant acquittal.	2,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	MUDGEES RIVERSIDE WALKING TRACK PLAYGROUND	Update to match Local Roads and Community Infrastructure grant agreement amount.	932	-932	Grants	
General	DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING OPERATIONS	For the consultant engineer continuing arrangement into 2024/25 financial year for \$100k. Reduce wages by \$100k for vacancies during the year.	0	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	REVENUE COLLECTION	Grant from Revenue NSW for the undertaking of preliminary land classifications for the proposed Emergency Services Levy (ESL) funding reforms.	0	-44,921	Grants	
General	YOUTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	Removal of duplicate grant income.	0	30,000	Unrestricted cash	



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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	VICTORIA PARK GULGONG - STORAGE SHED	Successful grant funding received for Community Building Partnership for \$15,000. Adjust funding from Capital program reserves to grant funding	0	-15,000	Grants	
General	COUNTRY UNIVERSITY CENTRE CAPITAL	To change the prior year \$1.49m funding source for the Country University Centre from Unrestricted Cash to VPA funding.	0	0	VPA	
General	YOUTH SERVICES VEHICLE PURCHASE	Project now complete, savings realised.	-6,318	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	IT OFFICE UPGRADES	Reallocate budget to Community Directorate and IT office HVAC upgrade.	-10,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
General	STREETSCAPE MAINTENANCE	Move the extra pressure clean of footpaths in the CBD to the Roads Crew Streetscape maintenance project as it will be done by the roads crew and not the parks department.	-15,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN RESEALS - COX STREET LUE	Reseals cancelled as not due for reseal from an administrative error programming	-16,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CORPORATE - RECREATIONAL BUILDING OPERATIONAL	Remove duplicate budget.	-42,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	URBAN RESEALS - MINOR WORKS (<10K) MUDGEES	Some reseals cancelled as not due for reseal from an administrative error programming.	-47,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE	Reallocate to Culvert installation project to fund overspend	-48,591	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE - CULVERT REPLACEMENT	Reallocate to Culvert installation project to fund overspend	-50,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	HILL END ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	Amend for the overspend in the prior year.	-56,714	56,714	Grants	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	URBAN RESEALS - MINOR WORKS (<10K) CHARBON	Reseals cancelled as not due for reseal from an administrative error programming	-68,189	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	COUNTRY UNIVERSITY CENTRE CAPITAL	Reduce current year budget to \$50k as project near complete and savings realised.	-115,000	0	Capital Program Reserve	
General	GLEN WILLOW SPORTS GROUND UPGRADES	Reallocate budget to Glen Willow Relamping project to separate relamping project which is funded from the Football Legacy Fund grant.	-140,000	70,000	Grants	Unrestricted cash
General	FOOTPATH REPLACEMENT (REQUIRES GRANT)	Reduce budget due to unsuccessful grant.	-800,000	800,000	Grants	
General	PEDESTRIAN ACCESS AND MOBILITY PLAN WORKS (REQUIRES GRANT)	Reduce budget due to unsuccessful grant.	-860,288	860,288	Grants	
Saleyards	SALEYARDS - BATHROOM RENOVATIONS	Project complete with savings realised. Funds returned to Asset Replacement Reserve.	-2,116	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
Saleyards	SALEYARDS - TRUCK WASH BAY PUMP REPLACEMENT	Project completed in prior year with savings realised, 2024/25 budget no longer required. Funds returned to Asset Replacement Reserve.	-6,000	0	Asset Replacement Reserve	
Sewer	SEWER T'MENT WKS OPS & MAINT MUDGE	Transfer \$50K from Kandos Sewer treatment and \$50K from sewer fund due to additional dewatering requirements in next three months due to dewatering machine breakdown	100,000	0	Sewer Reserve	Unrestricted cash
Sewer	SEWER PUMP STATION - CAPITAL RENEWALS	Reallocate from Sewer main updates for the Sewer Pump station where required due to 2 additional pump failure replacement.	46,000	0	Sewer Reserve	
Sewer	CAPITAL UPGRADES - SEWER MAINS	Reallocate to Sewer Pump station where required due to 2 additional pump failure replacement	-46,000	0	Sewer Reserve	

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Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
Sewer	SEWER T'MENT WKS OPS & MAINT RYLSTONE	Transfer to Mudgee Sewer treatment maintenance where required due to dewatering machine breakdown.	-50,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
Water	WATER TREATMENT RYLSTONE UPGRADES	Upgrade works to achieve effective drinking water quality risk management at the Rylstone Water Treatment Plant	160,000	0	Waste Reserve	
Water	WATER TREATMENT PLANT - RENEWALS	Switchboard replacement at RWTP requires upgrade to meet WHS requirements	60,000	0	Water Reserve	
Water	WATER NETWORK SAMPLING UPGRADES	For upgrades of water network sampling. Transferred from water pump station capital renewals. Funded from water reserve.	25,000	0	Water Reserve	
Water	RURAL WATER FILL STATION	Establish a maintenance budget for the Rural Water Full Stations. Funds reallocated from Water Meter Maintenance project.	20,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
Water	WATER METER OPS & MAINT	Reallocate to Rural Water Fill Station to establish a maintenance budget for the rural water fill stations	-20,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
Water	WATER PUMP STATION - CAPITAL RENEWALS	Transfer \$25k to new project for the water network sampling upgrades.	-25,000	0	Water Reserve	
Water	WATER RESERVOIR - BUDGET ONLY	Reduced in lieu of now having booster pump stations while land matters are resolved (5-10years). Potential further reduction at next QBR following booster pump station design completion.	-220,000	0	Section 64	
			<b>-446,300</b>	<b>1,403,942</b>		

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## 2025/26 Proposed Budget Variations

Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	ACTIVE PARKS - GLEN WILLOW MAINTENANCE	Increase budget for increase in plant usage and increase in electricity costs inline with prior year spending. Funded from unrestricted cash	120,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY	Correct budget for FT position of WHS Coordinator. Funded from unrestricted cash.	58,657	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS	Increase budget by \$5k for the extra Pulse module for managing Corporate Planning for IP&R. To be funded from unrestricted cash. Increase by \$17k for 2025/26-2027-28 for the Portt integration to eprocure module and for Portt Testing environment	22,500	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CEMETERY MTCE - ADMINISTRATION	For the new interment levy charged to Councils and passed onto customers as part of cemetery fees.	15,759	-15,759	Unrestricted cash	
General	CORPORATE - RECREATIONAL BUILDING OPERATIONAL	Remove duplicate budget.	-42,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	PLANT PURCHASES	Reduce budget to bring forward 5 Light commercial vehicles from 2025/25 for \$246 into 2023/24. Funded from plant replacement reserve.	-246,045	0	Plant Replacement reserve	
			<b>-71,129</b>	<b>-15,759</b>		

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2026/27 Proposed Budget Variations

Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	ACTIVE PARKS - GLEN WILLOW MAINTENANCE	Increase budget for increase in plant usage and increase in electricity costs inline with prior year spending.	120,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY	Correct budget for FT position of WHS Coordinator. Funded from unrestricted cash.	60,416	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS	Increase budget by \$5k for the extra Pulse module for managing Corporate Planning for IP&R. To be funded from unrestricted cash. Increase by \$17k for 2025/26-2027-28 for the Portt integration to eprocure module and for Portt Testing environment	22,500	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CEMETERY MTCE - ADMINISTRATION	For the new interment levy charged to Councils and passed onto customers as part of cemetery fees.	16,153	-16,153	Unrestricted cash	
General	CORPORATE - RECREATIONAL BUILDING OPERATIONAL	Remove duplicate budget.	-42,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
			<b>177,069</b>	<b>-16,153</b>		

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### 2027/28 Proposed Budget Variations

Fund	Project Name	Variation Description	Expense Change \$	Revenue Change \$	Funding Source 1	Funding Source 2
General	ACTIVE PARKS - GLEN WILLOW MAINTENANCE	Increase budget for increase in plant usage and increase in electricity costs in line with prior year spending.	120,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY	Correct budget for FT position of WHS Coordinator. Funded from unrestricted cash.	62,229	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS	Increase budget by \$5k for the extra Pulse module for managing Corporate Planning for IP&R. To be funded from unrestricted cash. Increase by \$17k for 2025/26-2027-28 for the Portt integration to eprocure module and for Portt Testing environment	22,500	0	Unrestricted cash	
General	CEMETERY MTCE - ADMINISTRATION	For the new interment levy charged to Councils and passed onto customers as part of cemetery fees.	16,557	-16,557	Unrestricted cash	
General	CORPORATE - RECREATIONAL BUILDING OPERATIONAL	Remove duplicate budget.	-42,000	0	Unrestricted cash	
			<b>179,286</b>	<b>-16,557</b>		

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## Cash and Investment Summary

RESERVE	Opening Balance	Current Budgeted Movement	Proposed Budgeted Changes	Revised Budget Movement	Revised Budget Closing Balance	Actual Balance Year To Date
<b>Internal Reserves</b>						
Employee Leave Entitlements	3,497	150	0	150	3,647	3,534
Land Development	2,586	4,189	0	4,189	6,775	2,580
Election	262	(167)	0	(167)	95	282
Plant Replacement	7,908	(5,087)	(46)	(5,133)	2,775	7,411
Asset Replacement	5,213	(2,068)	(81)	(2,149)	3,064	5,700
Capital Program	2,921	(2,478)	18	(2,459)	462	708
Livestock Exchange	17	(3)	0	(3)	14	16
State Roads Warranty	388	0	0	0	388	388
Future Fund	1,870	400	0	400	2,270	1,970
Community Plan	102	(85)	0	(85)	17	101
Seal Extension Program	462	(341)	0	(341)	122	369
Unspent Loan	4,568	(4,568)	0	(4,568)	0	3,503
Other Internal Restrictions	7,526	(7,526)	0	(7,526)	0	7,526
<b>TOTAL INTERNAL RESERVES</b>	<b>37,320</b>	<b>(17,584)</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>(17,693)</b>	<b>19,628</b>	<b>34,071</b>
<b>External Reserves</b>						
Waste	2,042	(189)	0	(189)	1,853	1,860
Sewer	14,975	(6,716)	(50)	(6,766)	8,209	15,968
Water	10,796	(1,498)	(220)	(1,718)	9,077	10,883
Community Services	77	0	0	0	77	77
Community Tenancy Scheme	331	48	0	48	379	331
Family Day Care	153	(44)	0	(44)	109	150
Bequest - Simpkins Park	121	(121)	0	(121)	0	121
Community Transport Vehicle Replacement	465	(65)	0	(65)	400	486
Public Road Closure Compensation	1,080	0	0	0	1,080	1,080
Other External Restrictions	45	0	0	0	45	45

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RESERVE	Opening Balance	Current Budgeted Movement	Proposed Budgeted Changes	Revised Budget Movement	Revised Budget Closing Balance	Actual Balance Year To Date
Developer Contributions (VPA)	6,784	8	(1,926)	(1,918)	4,866	6,834
Developer Contributions (7.11 & 7.12)	7,701	109	(274)	(165)	7,536	8,019
Developer Contributions (S64 Water)	12,259	(3,853)	220	(3,633)	8,626	12,519
Developer Contributions (S64 Sewer)	6,222	(1,424)	0	(1,424)	4,799	6,384
Unspent Grants	650	28	(33)	(5)	645	626
Waste Fund Unrestricted Cash	5,477	(3,734)	0	(3,734)	1,743	6,365
Sewer Fund Unrestricted Cash	3,608	(618)	0	(618)	2,990	4,560
Water Fund Unrestricted Cash	1,573	(470)	0	(470)	1,103	1,992
Contract Liabilities	14,723	(4)	0	(4)	14,720	13,820
Trust Deposits	1,100	0	0	0	1,100	1,031
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL RESERVES</b>	<b>90,183</b>	<b>(18,543)</b>	<b>(2,282)</b>	<b>(20,825)</b>	<b>69,358</b>	<b>93,151</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>127,504</b>	<b>-36,127</b>	<b>-2,391</b>	<b>-38,518</b>	<b>88,986</b>	<b>127,221</b>
Unrestricted Cash	23,886	(9,515)	1,378	(8,137)	15,649	13,660
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>151,390</b>	<b>(45,642)</b>	<b>(1,113)</b>	<b>(46,755)</b>	<b>104,635</b>	<b>140,881</b>



## Unrestricted Cash by Fund

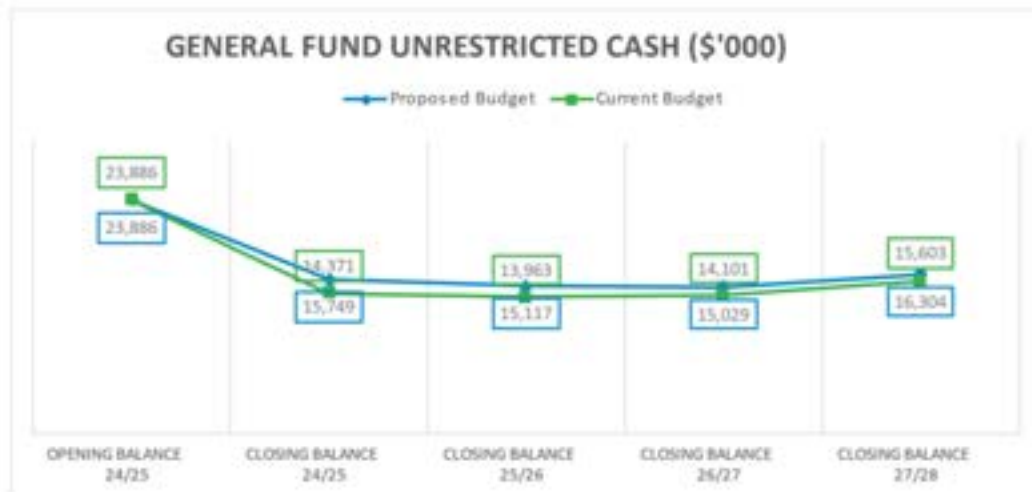
### General Fund

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with an unrestricted cash balance of \$24 million. As adopted by Council the Original Budget projected a decrease to 30 June 2025 of \$5.2 million. Council has since adopted the following budget movements, summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(5,226)	Decrease
Revotes	(2,175)	Decrease
Approved variations	(2,114)	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	1,378	Increase
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(8,137)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>15,749</b>	

The projected balance of \$15.7 million represents about 7 weeks of Council's 2024/25 expenditure budget. This is a high level of unrestricted cash and is adequate to ensure Council is able to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due.

The General Fund projected unrestricted cash balance over the next four years is shown below.



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## Water Fund

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with a Water fund unrestricted cash balance of \$1.573 million. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(326)	Decrease
Revotes	(144)	Decrease
Approved variations	0	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	0	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(470)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>1,103</b>	

## Sewer Fund

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with a Sewer Fund unrestricted cash balance of \$3,608 million. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(564)	Decrease
Revotes	(44)	Decrease
Approved variations	(10)	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	0	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(618)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>2,990</b>	

## Waste Fund

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with a Waste Fund unrestricted cash balance of \$5,478 million. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(3,046)	Decrease
Revotes	(688)	Decrease
Approved variations	0	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	0	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(3,734)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>1,744</b>	

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## Other Funds

Council maintains a number of other funds including:

- Private Works
- Saleyards

At 30 June of each financial year, the cash balance held in the above Funds forms part of the overall General Fund Unrestricted Cash Balance.

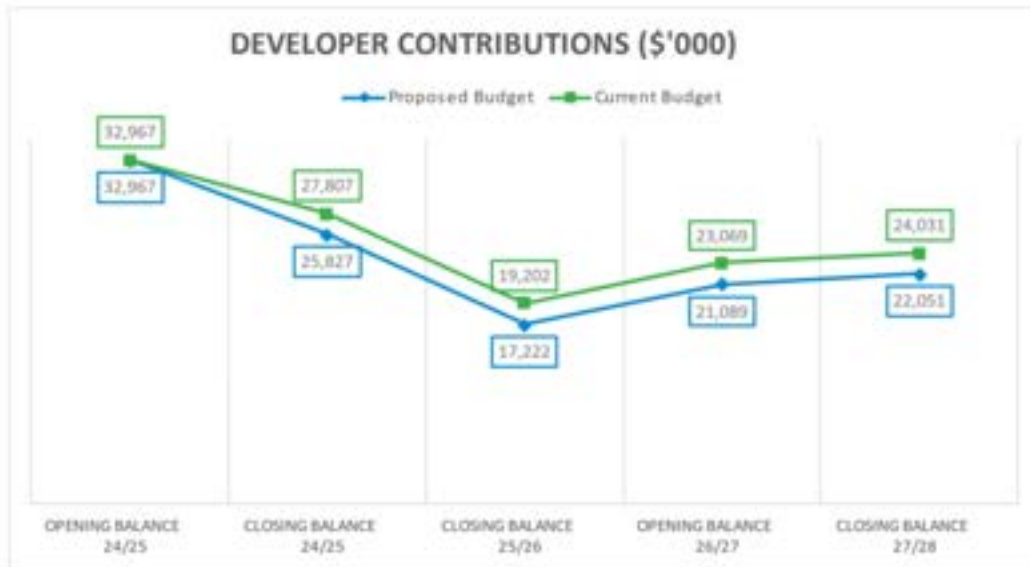
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QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW STATEMENT  
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## Developer Contributions - Section 64 7.11 & 7.12

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with a Developer Contributions balance of \$32.967 million. As adopted by Council the Original Budget projected a decrease to 30 June 2025 of \$4.831 million. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(4,831)	Decrease
Revotes	(443)	Decrease
Approved variations	114	Increase
QBR proposed variations	(1,980)	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(7,140)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>25,827</b>	

The following chart shows the projected balances over a four year period.



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## Loan Borrowings

Council's 2024/25 Operational Plan does not include any borrowings for 2024/25.

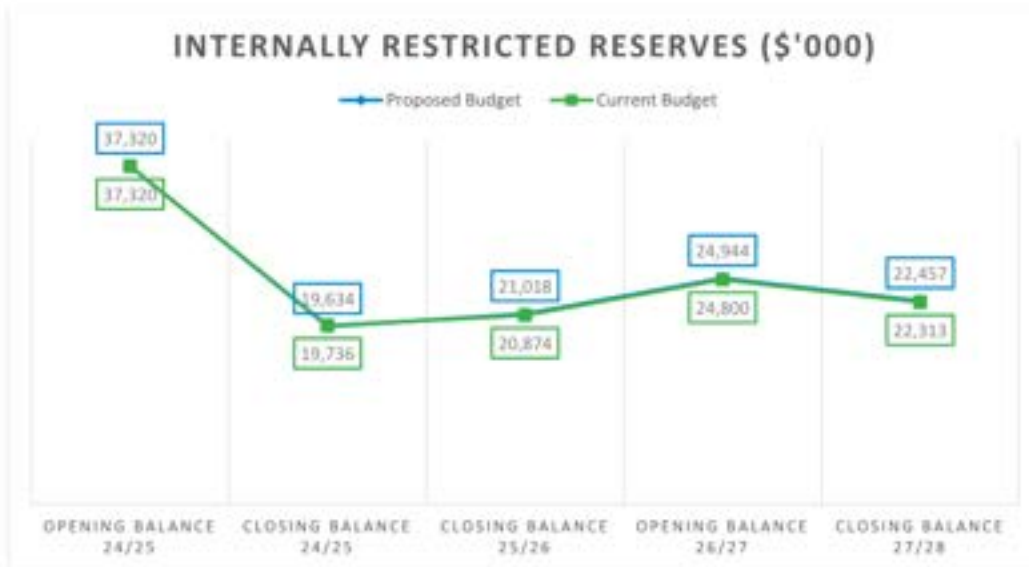
## Reserves

### Internally Restricted Reserves

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with an Internally Restricted Reserve balance of \$37.32 million. As adopted by Council the Original Budget projected a decrease to 30 June 2025 of \$7,179 million. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(7,179)	Decrease
Revotes	(1,105)	Decrease
Approved variations	(9,300)	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	(102)	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(17,686)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>19,634</b>	

The following chart shows the projected balances over a three year period.



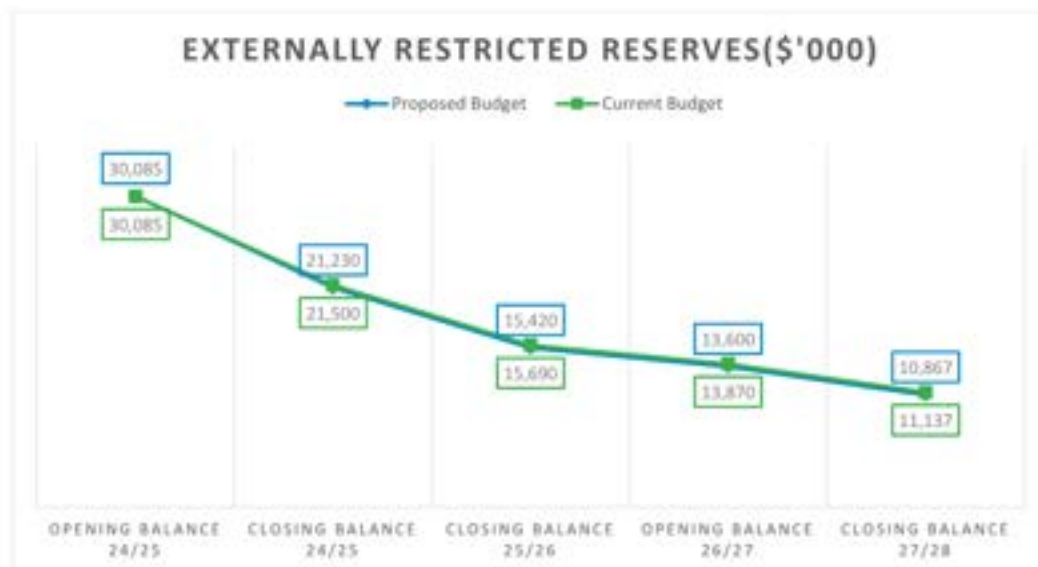
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### Externally Restricted Reserves

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with an Externally Restricted Reserve balance of \$30.085 million. As adopted by Council the Original budget projected a decrease to 30 June 2025 of \$6.265 million. The budget movements are summarised below:

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	(6,265)	Decrease
Revotes	(2,169)	Decrease
Approved variations	(151)	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	(270)	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(8,855)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>21,230</b>	

The following chart shows the projected balances over a three year period.



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## Unspent Grants and Contributions

Council finished the 2023/24 financial year with unspent grants and contributions of \$0.65 million. As adopted by Council the Original Budget projected an increase of \$51k to 30 June 2025. The budget movements are summarised below.

Variation	Amount (\$'000)	Movement
Original Budget	51	Increase
Revotes	(23)	Decrease
Approved variations	(1)	Decrease
QBR proposed variations	(33)	Decrease
<b>Estimated movement to 30 June 2025</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Projected balance at 30 June 2025</b>	<b>644</b>	



## External Restrictions included in liabilities

The amount reported in externally restricted contract liabilities mostly consists of grants where whereby payment has been received ahead of the grant agreement performance obligations being met. In other words Council has an obligation to spend the grant funds received in accordance with the agreement, but has not yet done so and cannot recognise the revenue until this occurs.

**The balance as at 30 September 2024 is \$13.52 million.**

The largest amounts held are:

- Regional Emergency Road Repair Fund \$5.6 million
- Ulan Road Strategy \$4.2 million
- Resources for Region Round 8 - Bridge to Putta Bucca Road \$362k
- Fixing Local Roads Round 4 Coricudgy Road \$296k
- Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program \$1 million

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## Income Statement

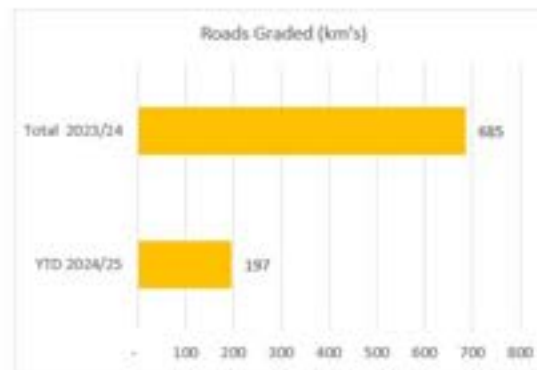
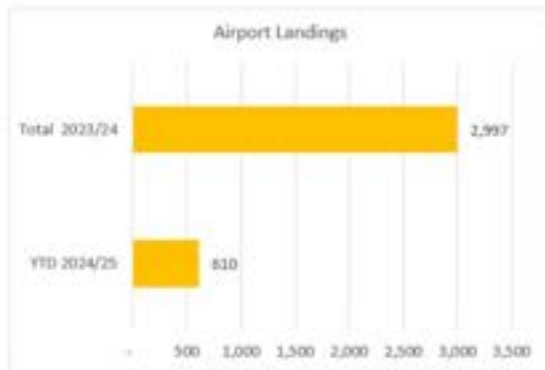
(000's)	Original Budget (000's)	Approved Variations (000's)	Revised Annual Budget (000's)	Actual YTD (000's)	% Revised Budget	Proposed Variations (000's)	Projected Annual Budget (000's)	% Projected Annual Budget
<b>Income</b>								
Rates and annual charges	50,022	0	50,022	49,571	99%	0	50,022	99%
User charges and fees	24,634	466	25,100	3,114	12%	35	25,135	12%
Other revenues	2,677	16	2,693	366	14%	23	2,716	13%
Grants and contributions operating	20,238	(2,554)	17,684	2,649	15%	207	17,891	15%
Grants and contributions capital	20,775	5,753	26,528	2,836	11%	(1,701)	24,827	11%
Interest and investment income	4,609	0	4,609	1,708	37%	0	4,609	37%
Other income	1,947	0	1,947	637	33%	0	1,947	33%
<b>Total income</b>	<b>124,901</b>	<b>3,681</b>	<b>128,582</b>	<b>60,881</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>(1,436)</b>	<b>127,146</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Employee benefits and on-costs	38,256	8	38,264	8,467	22%	(20)	38,244	22%
Materials and services	37,150	6,982	44,132	8,307	19%	1,107	45,239	18%
Borrowing costs	865	0	865	211	24%	0	865	24%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	26,991	0	26,991	0	0%	0	26,991	0%
Other expenses	1,843	0	1,843	399	22%	15	1,858	21%
Net loss on disposal of assets	(904)	(1,025)	(1,929)	(189)	10%	0	(1,929)	10%
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>104,201</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>110,166</b>	<b>17,195</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>111,268</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>20,701</b>	<b>-2,284</b>	<b>18,417</b>	<b>43,687</b>		<b>-2,538</b>	<b>15,878</b>	
<b>Operating result before capital grants</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>-8,037</b>	<b>-8,111</b>	<b>40,850</b>		<b>-837</b>	<b>-8,948</b>	

Note: depreciation has not been prepared at the time of this report.

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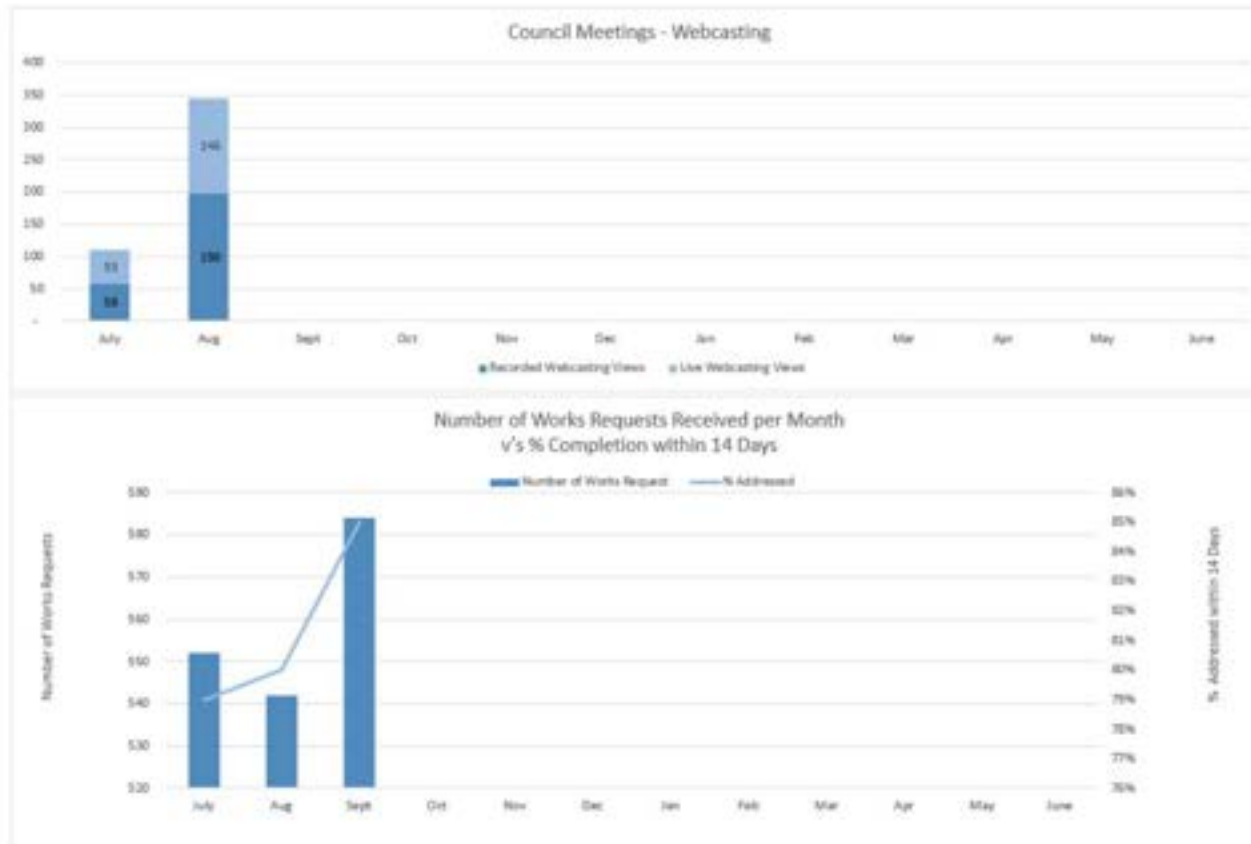
## Statistics

### Connecting Our Region



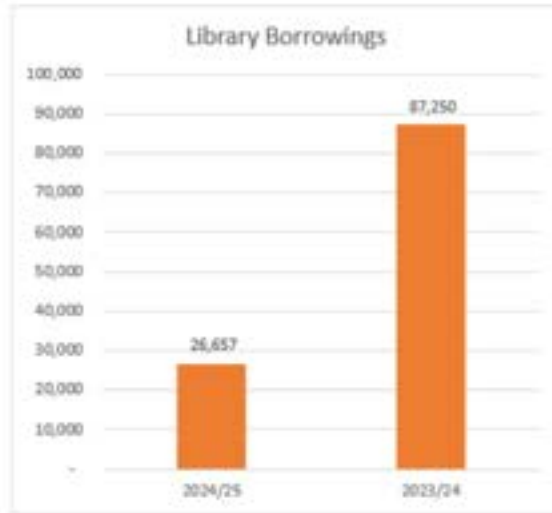
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Good Government



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### Looking After Our Community



*Note: at the time of this report, food control inspection and swimming pool entry figures were unavailable*

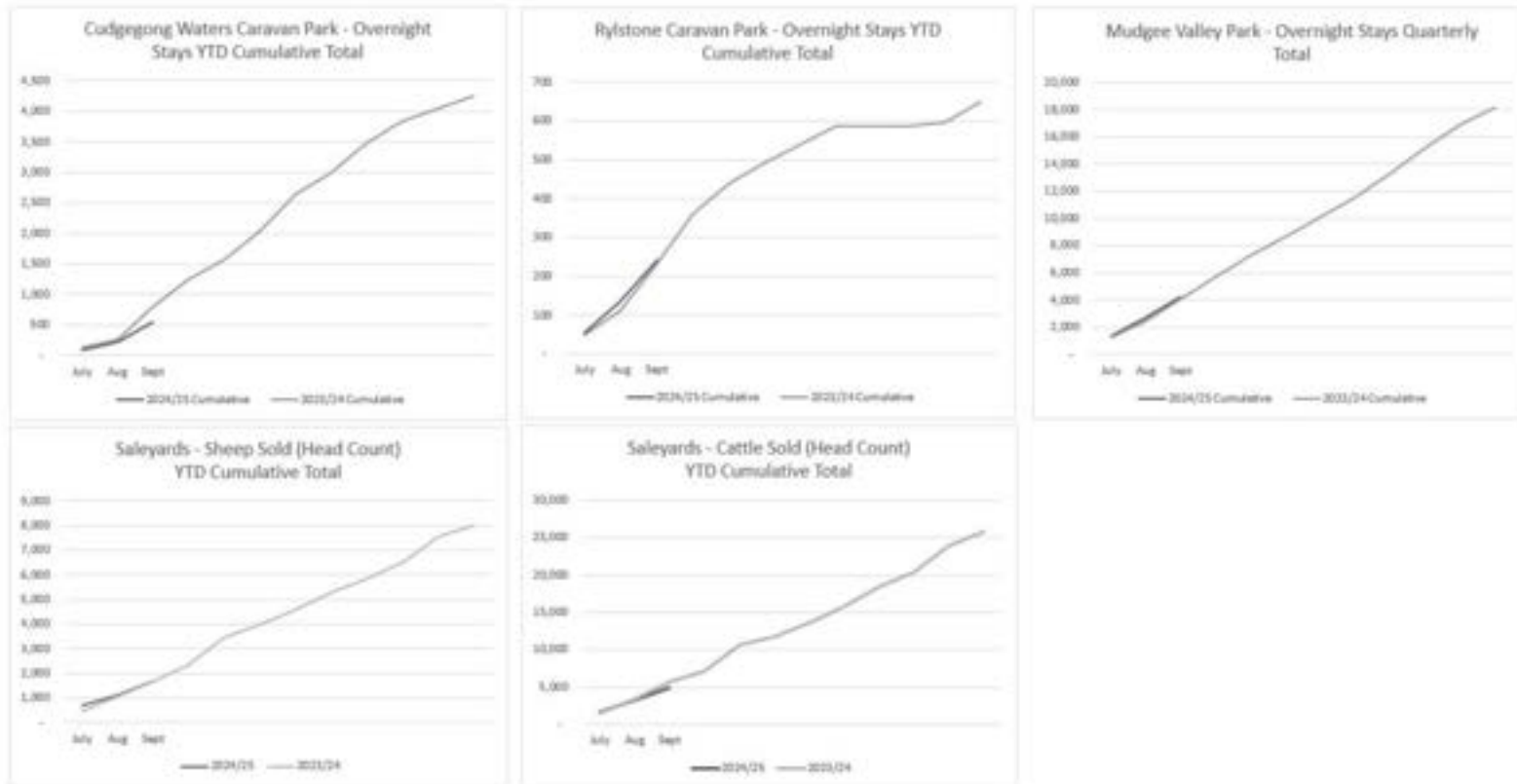
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Protecting Our Natural Environment



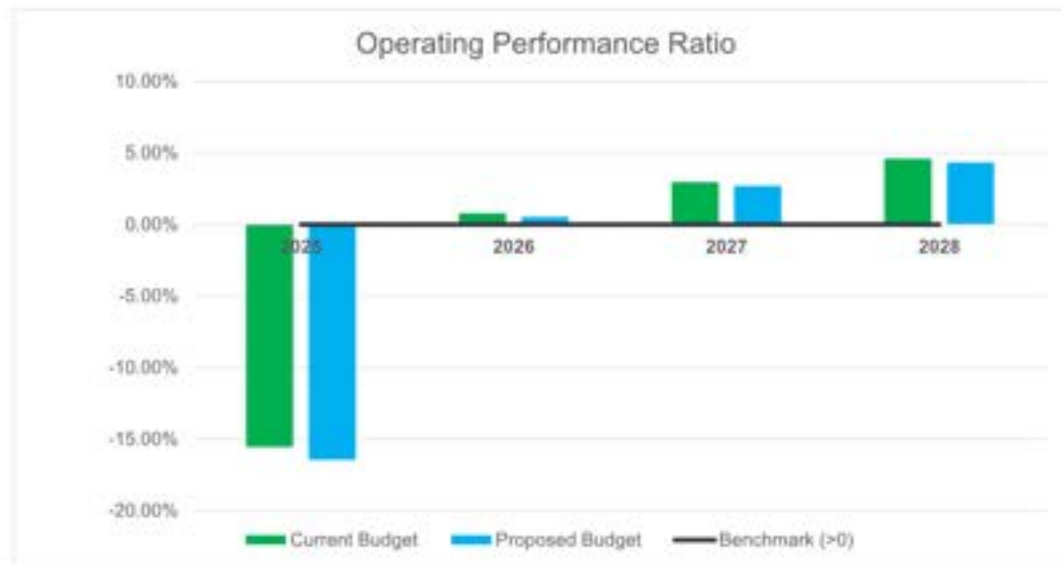
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Building a Strong Local Economy



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## Key Financial Indicators



*Note: excludes Water and Sewer Fund.*

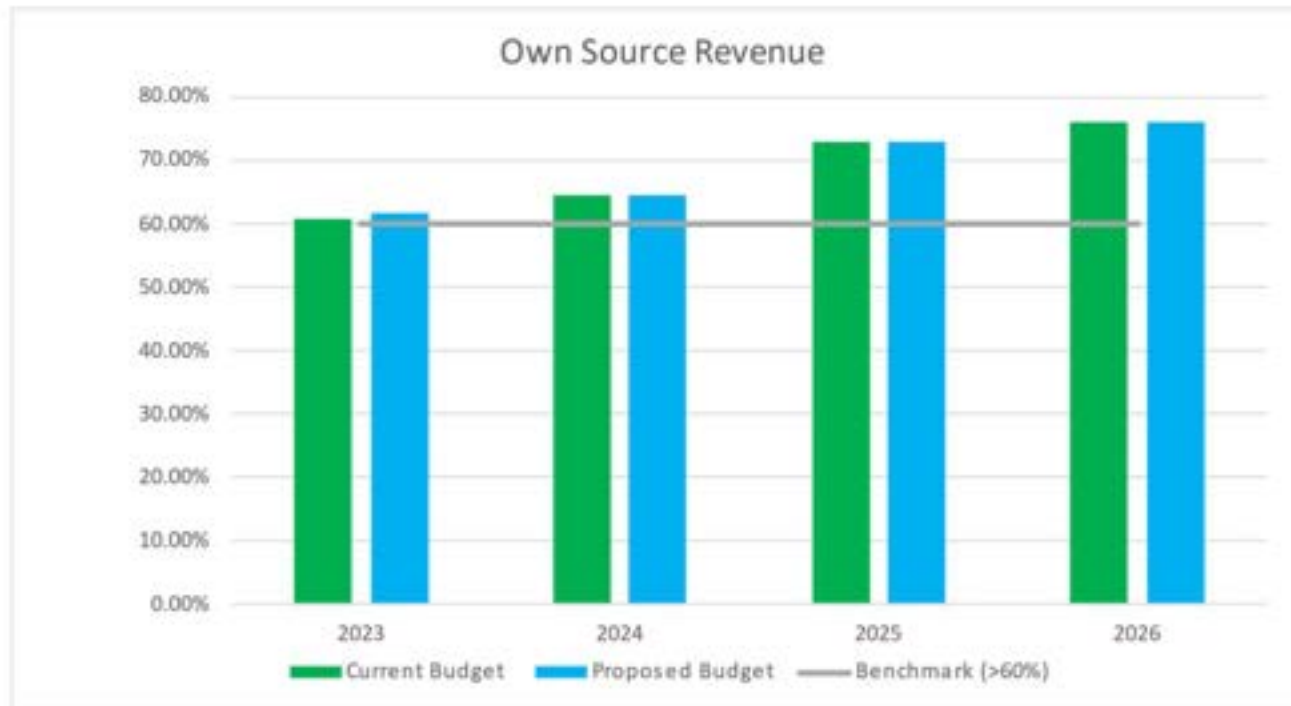
Measures Council's ability to keep operating expenses, including depreciation, within its continuing revenue.

The current budget ratio is at -12% which is mostly due to the timing of the 2024/25 Financial Assistance Grant Received in advance in 2023/24 year therefore resulting in a large negative ratio.

There is a change to the ratio from current to proposed due to increase in materials and contracts budget for maintenance and operation projects including Cope Road maintenance.



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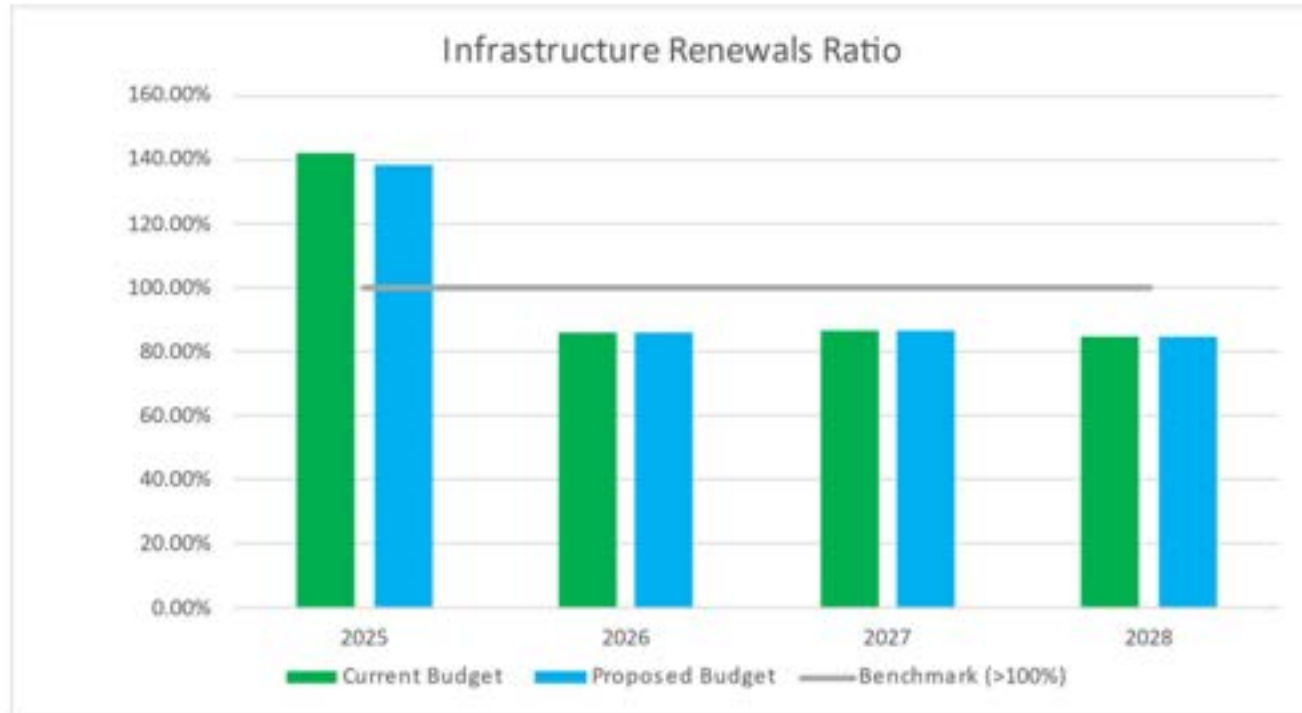


*Note: excludes Water and Sewer Fund.*

Measures Council's degree of reliance on external funding.

No significant change to the ratio.

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*Note: Excludes Water & Sewer Fund*

The rate at which assets are being renewed against the rate of depreciation.

No significant change to the ratio.

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## Capital Budget Funding

Capital Funding (\$ '000)	Original Annual Budget	Approved Variations	Current Annual Budget	Proposed Variations	Proposed Annual Budget	Actual YTD	Actual YTD/ Proposed Annual Budget
Capital Grants & Contributions	(20,067)	(9,892)	(29,958)	1,571	(28,387)	(2,862)	10%
External Restrictions							
S94 Developer Contributions - General	(398)	0	(398)	(274)	(672)	(72)	11%
S64 Developer Contributions - Water Fund	(5,570)	0	(5,570)	220	(5,350)	(3)	0%
S64 Developer Contributions - Sewer Fund	(2,400)	0	(2,400)	0	(2,400)	0	0%
S93F Developer Contributions	(876)	(321)	(1,197)	(1,493)	(2,690)	(26)	1%
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants	0	0	0	(29)	(29)	(24)	85%
Reserves - Water	(2,383)	(468)	(2,850)	(220)	(3,070)	(274)	9%
Reserves - Sewerage Services	(10,513)	(103)	(10,616)	0	(10,616)	(7)	0%
Reserves - Domestic Waste Management	(339)	(1,363)	(1,701)	0	(1,701)	(582)	34%
Internal Restrictions			0		0		0%
Reserves - Plant & Vehicle Replacement	(8,930)	(1,560)	(10,490)	(46)	(10,537)	(942)	9%
Reserves - Asset Replacement	(3,547)	(1,034)	(4,581)	(81)	(4,662)	(146)	3%
Reserves - Capital Program	(3,111)	(618)	(3,728)	18	(3,710)	(2,581)	70%
Reserves - Land Development	(150)	(1,021)	(1,171)	0	(1,171)	(26)	2%
Reserves - Saleyards	(3)	0	(3)	0	(3)	(1)	19%
Reserves - Seal Extension	(308)	(33)	(341)	0	(341)	(93)	27%
Income from Sale of Assets			0		0		
General Purpose Revenue	(14,991)	(3,809)	(18,800)	1,658	(17,141)	(4,522)	26%
<b>Total Capital Funding</b>	<b>(73,584)</b>	<b>(20,221)</b>	<b>(93,806)</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>(92,480)</b>	<b>(12,159)</b>	<b>13%</b>

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## Contract, Legal and Consultant Expenses

### Contracts > \$50,000

The following contracts with a value greater than \$50,000 were entered into during the period 1 July to 30 September 2024 and have yet to be fully performed.

Note that individual Panel Tender appointments are not included in the table below. For example, provision of general contractor services. Council creates panels of preferred suppliers from the tender responses received. Purchases are then made from the preferred supplier lists, and purchase decisions may vary for particular works depending upon availability and location.

Supplier	Contract Title	Contract Value (ex GST)	Start Date	Duration (Months)	Budgeted (Y/N)
Hoek Modular Homes Pty Ltd	Mudgee Valley Caravan Park - Supply & Install 3 X 4 Bedroom Modular Cabins	\$1,044,641	01/07/2024	5	Y
Dirtz Track Pty Ltd	BMX Pump Track - Design & Construction	\$673,021	01/08/2024	4	Y
Bci Media Group Pty Ltd	Eprocure Agreement	\$57,047	01/08/2024	35	Y
Landmark Engineering & Design Pty Ltd	Glen Willow Walking Track - Public Amenities	\$123,783	11/09/2024	3	Y
D & C Powerline Constructions Pty Ltd	Rylstone Caravan Park - Electrical Network Augmentation	\$77,760	02/09/2024	2	Y
Frost Catering Equipment Pty Ltd	Training Camp Facility - Supply & Installation Of Outdoor Kitchen	\$68,768	09/09/2024	3	Y

## Legal Expenses

This financial year to date, Council has incurred \$77,118 of legal expenses. The primary areas of expenditure are:

- Corporate Governance
- Energy Co and Rez Impacts
- Development Control
- Land matters
- Property

## Consultancy Expenses

A consultant is a person or organisation engaged under contract on a temporary basis to provide recommendations or high level specialist or professional advice to assist decision making by management. Generally, it is the advisory nature of the work that differentiates a consultant from other contractors.

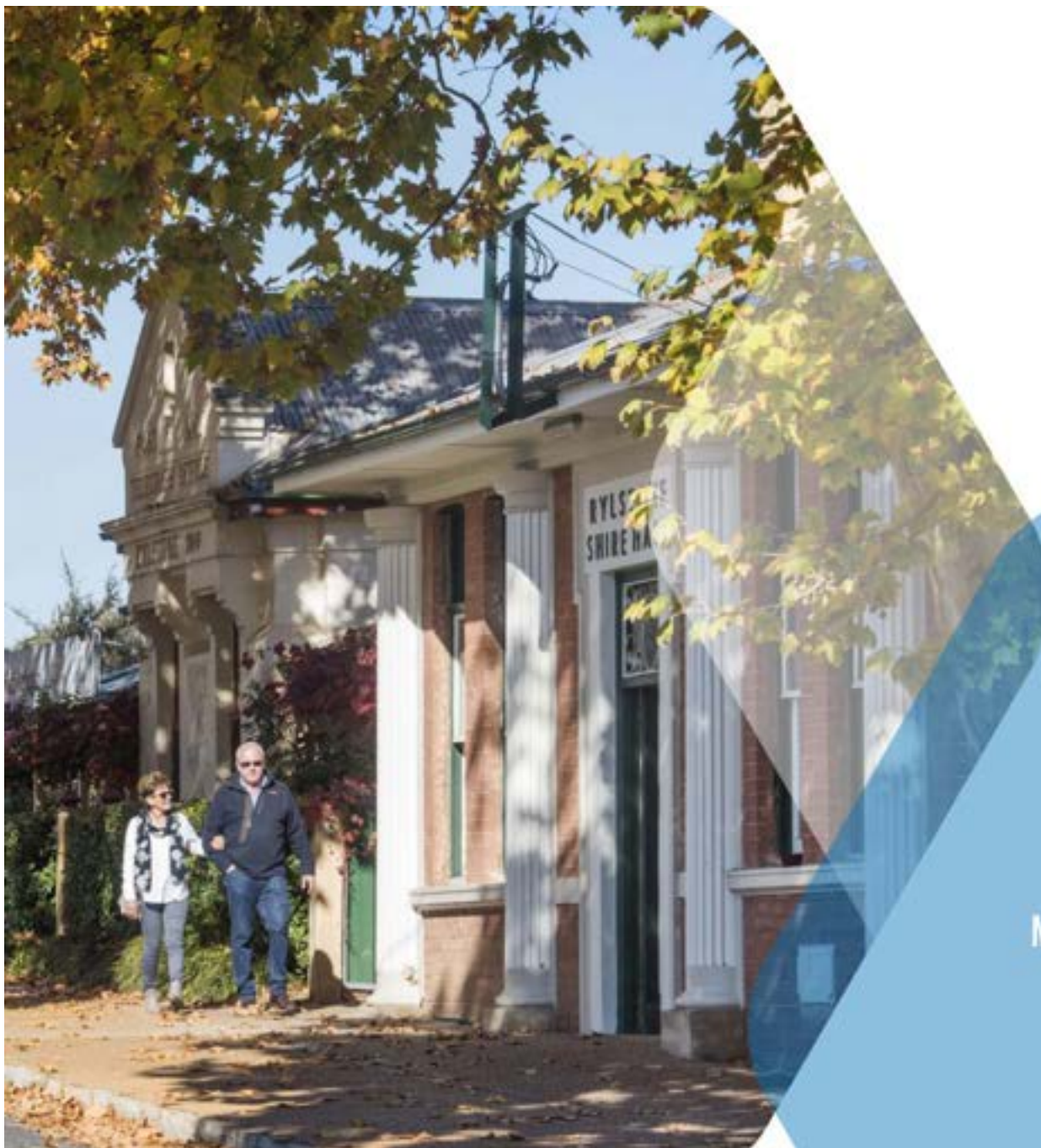
This financial year to date, Council has incurred \$433,444 consultancy expenses. The primary areas of expenditure are:

- Water treatment Rylstone Upgrades
- Housing Strategy
- Water Management studies
- New Tip Cell Construction
- Natural Disaster Barigan Road Causeway
- Natural Disaster Havilah Bridge Lue Road
- Mudgee Floodplain Management Plan Stage 2

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## Councillor Fees and Expenses Paid or Reimbursed as at 30 September 2024

	General Operations	Cr Cavalier	CR Dicker	Cr Karavas	Cr Kennedy	Cr Paine	CR Palmer	Cr Shelley	CR Stoddart	Cr Thompson	TOTAL
Councillor Fees	-	5,003	5,003	5,003	5,946	5,003	5,003	5,003	5,003	5,003	45,967
Mayoral Fees	-	-	-	-	9,977	-	-	-	-	-	9,977
Council Meeting Expenses (accommodation, travel and meals)	1,835	-	-	-	1,246	-	-	-	-	-	3,081
Conferences, Seminars and Representational/Lobbying Expenses (accommodation, travel and meals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	-	-	451
Miscellaneous expenses (meals, sundries, stationery, etc)	62,549	71	71	71	235	71	71	84	71	71	63,362
Provision of office equipment, such as laptop computer and telephones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	-	485
Training and provision of skill development for Councillors	-	100	66	100	32	100	66	97	66	66	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,384</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>17,435</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>124,013</b>



# ANNUAL REPORT 2023/24

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

# INTRODUCTION



Welcome to Mid-Western Regional Council's (Council) 2023/24 Annual Report. As the Local Government authority established by the NSW Government, Council provides essential services to the community within the region highlighted on the map. The Local Government Act mandates that Council is governed by nine elected Councillors, with leadership provided by the Mayor. These Councillors appoint a General Manager, who is responsible for implementing their decisions.

This Annual Report includes messages from both the Mayor and the General Manager, and aligns with Council's Delivery Program and Operational Plan. These plans reflect extensive consultation with the community to identify priorities and actions. The report outlines how Council executed these plans throughout the year and includes performance data as required by the Office of Local Government.

The first section of this report is designed to be clear and accessible for the community, offering a summary of Council's achievements and activities. The second section contains statutory reporting to meet the obligations set by State Government. Lastly, the appendix provides Council's financial statements, outlining its financial performance, position, and cash flows for the year ending 30 June 2024.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and meet the reporting guidelines set by the Office of Local Government, ensuring consistency across NSW councils.

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## MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ADDRESS 86 Market Street, Mudgee NSW 2850

EMAIL council@midwestern.nsw.gov.au

TELEPHONE 02 6378 2850

WEB midwestern.nsw.gov.au

MAYOR Cr Des Kennedy

GENERAL MANAGER Brad Cam

# MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



“  
\$15 million from Council’s works budget was allocated to upgrading roads, bridges, and footpaths  
”

I am pleased to present the 2023/24 Annual Report, which highlights the outstanding achievements of Council over the past 12 months.

Council is particularly proud to have played a key role in delivering the new Country Universities Centre (CUC) in Mudgee, located at 70 Court Street. This facility enables local students to pursue higher education without leaving the region, reinforcing Council’s commitment to expanding educational opportunities for our residents.

Throughout the year, Council has completed numerous projects that enhance the quality of life for our community. Among these are significant upgrades to the Kandos Rotary Park Playground, which now includes a climbing tower, sky rider zip line, and expanded safety features that provide a vibrant and secure space for children. The Lawson Park Playground has also been upgraded with a pirate ship-themed design, encouraging imaginative and adventurous play through its climbing elements, role-playing and slides.

The Putta Bucca Wetlands celebrated the official opening of its Tourism and Community Infrastructure Development Project, which has introduced new

amenities such as a boardwalk, picnic shelters, a playground, a native bee garden, and 13 bird nest boxes, adding further value to this important natural area.

Addressing community concerns relating to affordable housing, Council has released 22 parcels of land in Stage 2 of the Saleyards Lane development offering housing blocks conveniently located near schools and Mudgee CBD. Efforts are underway to create key worker housing on Burrundulla Avenue in Mudgee to ensure the community maintains a sufficient workforce in critical healthcare and education sectors.

At Glen Willow Regional Sports Complex, significant lighting upgrades were completed at both the main stadium and fields five and six, providing professional-standard illumination for sporting teams. There has also been a wheel chair friendly viewing platform built and an amenities block with handicapped access at the facility. The stadium continues to attract major sporting events and professional games, elevating our region’s profile as a premier sporting destination while contributing substantial economic benefits.

Our region’s tourism sector continues to be a cornerstone of the local economy, contributing an impressive \$131.6 million annually.

The Mid-Western Region’s extensive road network spans 2,460 km, and road improvements continue to be a top priority for our residents. I am pleased to share that by the end of 2024, more than 50 kilometres of unsealed roads will have been sealed, marking significant progress in our efforts. This major initiative has been driven by Council and our Roads Team, supported by successful grant funding. Last financial year alone, nearly \$15 million from Council’s works budget was allocated to upgrading roads, bridges, and footpaths, demonstrating our commitment to enhancing the region’s infrastructure.

I would also like to warmly welcome the newly elected Councillors and extend my sincere thanks to the outgoing Councillors—Sam Paine, Paul Cavalier, and Phil Stoddart—for their dedicated service and unwavering commitment to our community.

  
DES KENNEDY  
MAYOR

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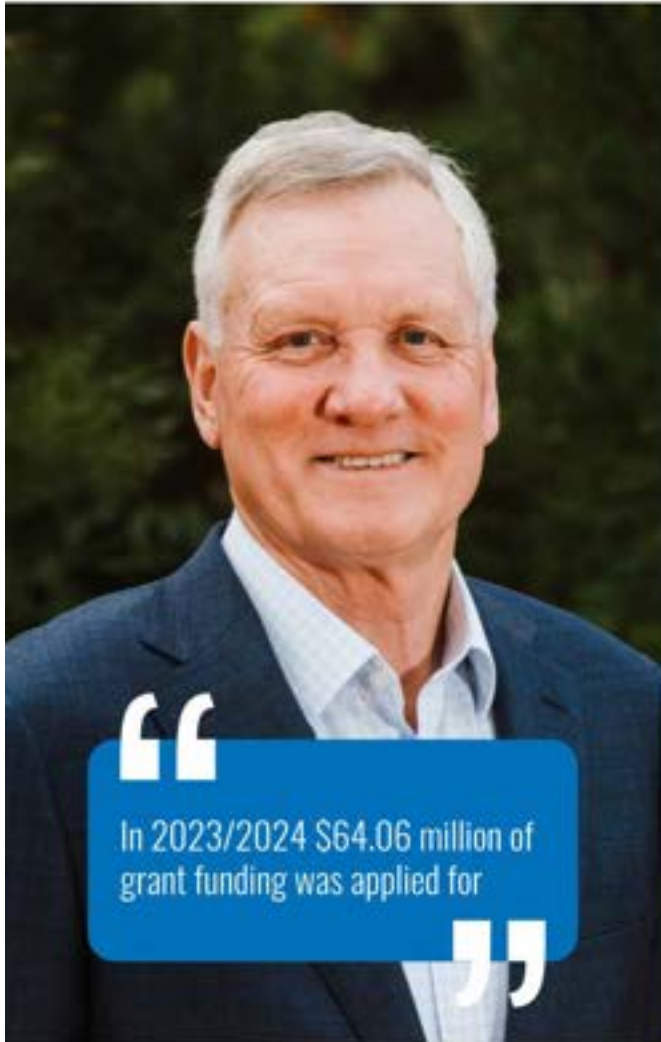
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## MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER



In 2023/2024 \$64.06 million of grant funding was applied for

As we reflect on the achievements of the outgoing Council, I am pleased to highlight several key projects that underscore our commitment to community development, sustainability, and economic growth across the Mid-Western Region.

Recent investments in community infrastructure, such as the upgrades to Lawson Park and Kandos Rotary Park playgrounds, reinforce our focus on creating engaging, safe spaces for families. With \$146,000 secured from the NSW Government's Everyone Can Play in NSW grant program, the inclusive playground at Rylstone Showground now provides access to quality recreational facilities for children of all abilities.

The completion of the Flirtation Hill viewing platform, supported by a \$375,000 grant from the NSW Government's Regional Tourism Activation Fund, enhances our region's eco-tourism potential,

while projects like the Mudgee River Walk and improvements at Putta Bucca Wetlands offer residents and visitors opportunities to engage with our natural environment. These projects reflect Council's ongoing commitment to environmental sustainability and tourism development.

Our investment in education through the establishment of the Country Universities Centre (CUC) in Mudgee is transforming higher education access in the region. With over 100 students enrolled, this facility is an important asset for the local community, reducing the need for students to leave the region for university studies.

Events such as Flavours of Mudgee and the NRL trial game at Glen Willow Regional Sports Stadium continue to contribute significantly to the region's economy, with Flavours of Mudgee delivering a \$1.6 million economic boost and the NRL trial game contributing

\$950,000. These events not only highlight the vibrancy of our local community but also showcase the region as a destination for major events.

Council's financial stewardship has been a key driver behind these successes, securing millions in grants while maintaining a focus on sustainable growth and community wellbeing. In 2023/2024 Council was successful in receiving \$58m in Government grants and contributions helping to deliver on projects for the community. As we move forward, Council remains committed to building on these achievements, delivering further benefits for residents, businesses, and visitors alike.

BRAD CAM  
GENERAL MANAGER

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# YOUR COUNCIL 2021-2024



▲ Cr Des Kennedy  
**MAYOR**



▲ Cr Sam Paine  
**DEPUTY MAYOR**

Mid-Western Regional Council is represented by nine Councillors including a Mayor elected every two years from within.

Councillors are elected to a four year term, with the previous term's elections occurring in December 2021. That election saw 34 candidates nominated to serve the Mid-Western Region, with Councillors Paul Cavalier, Des Kennedy, Katie Dicker, Peter Shelley, Percy Thompson, Alex Karavas, Sam Paine, Robbie Palmer and Phil Stoddart elected.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the 2020 Local Council elections being postponed to 4 December 2021, which resulted in the Council proceeding for a three year term.



- 1 Cr Paul Cavalier
- 2 Cr Katie Dicker
- 3 Cr Alex Karavas
- 4 Cr Robbie Palmer
- 5 Cr Peter Shelley
- 6 Cr Phil Stoddart
- 7 Cr Percy Thompson

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# YOUR COUNCIL 2024-2027



▲ Cr Des Kennedy  
**MAYOR**



▲ Cr Alex Karavas  
**DEPUTY MAYOR**

Mid-Western Regional Council is represented by nine Councillors including a Mayor elected every two years from within.

Councillors are elected to a four year term with the most recent elections occurring on the 14th of September 2024. The election saw 63 candidates nominated to serve the Mid-Western Region, with Councillors Katie Dicker, Robbie Palmer, Peter Shelley, Marcus Cornish, Percy

Thompson, and Elwyn Lang, Des Kennedy, and Alex Karavas elected.

Due to the resignation of a sitting Councillor, a casual vacancy exists and a by-election will be conducted to fill this position on the 7th of December 2024.



- 1 Cr Katie Dicker
- 2 Cr Robbie Palmer
- 3 Cr Peter Shelley
- 4 Cr Marcus Cornish
- 5 Cr Percy Thompson
- 6 Cr Elwyn Lang
- 7 Casual Vacancy

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# CIVIC LEADERSHIP

## THE ROLE OF COUNCIL AS A GOVERNANCE BODY IS:

- Directing and controlling the affairs of Council in accordance with the Local Government Act
- Providing effective civic leadership to the local community
- Ensuring as far as possible the financial sustainability of Council
- To ensure as far as possible that Council acts in accordance with the principles set out in Chapter 3 of the Act and the plans, programs, strategies and policies of Council
- Developing and endorsing the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and other strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of Council
- Determining and adopting a rating and revenue policy and operational plans that support the optimal allocation of Council resources to implement the strategic plans (including the Community Strategic Plan) of Council and for the benefit of the local area
- Keeping under review the performance of Council, including service delivery

- Making decisions necessary for the proper exercising of Council's regulatory functions
- Determining the process for appointment of the General Manager by Council and to monitor the General Manager's performance
- Determining the senior staff positions within the organisation structure of Council
- Consulting regularly with community organisations and key stakeholders and keep them informed of Council's decisions and activities
- Being responsible for ensuring that the Council acts honestly, efficiently and appropriately
- Consulting with the General Manager in directing and controlling Council

## THE ROLE OF A COUNCILLOR IS:

- Being an active and contributing member of the governing body
- Making considered and well informed decisions as a member of the governing body
- Participating in the development of the integrated planning and reporting framework

- Representing the collective interests of residents, ratepayers and the local community
- Facilitating communication between the local community and the governing body
- Upholding and representing accurately the policies and decisions of the governing body
- Making all reasonable efforts to acquire and maintain the skills necessary to perform the role of a Councillor, and
- Being accountable to the local community for the performance of Council

## COUNCIL DECISIONS:

Council is recognised as a single entity and Councillors only have the authority to make decisions as a group, when they are acting as Council, that is, in Council meetings.

Council meetings are held at the Chambers of the Mudgee Administration Centre on the third Wednesday of every month except for January (no meeting). Occasionally Council holds extraordinary meetings. These are Council meetings held

outside the normal meeting cycle, most often to consider matters of an urgent nature.

Meetings are open to the public, residents and businesses are actively encouraged to attend and participate in the decision-making process. Prior to the commencement of the formal Council meeting, a Public Forum is held. This is an opportunity for members of the public to address Council on any issue of relevance to the Council.

Council also has advisory committees comprised of Councillors, members of the public and staff of the Council. These committees focus on specific narrow areas of expertise, and make recommendations for consideration by Council.

Council meetings are available to view live via webcast on the internet, giving the public access to Council decisions and debate without the need to attend meetings in a physical capacity. Archived videos from previous meetings are also available, as well as links to meeting schedules, agendas and minutes.

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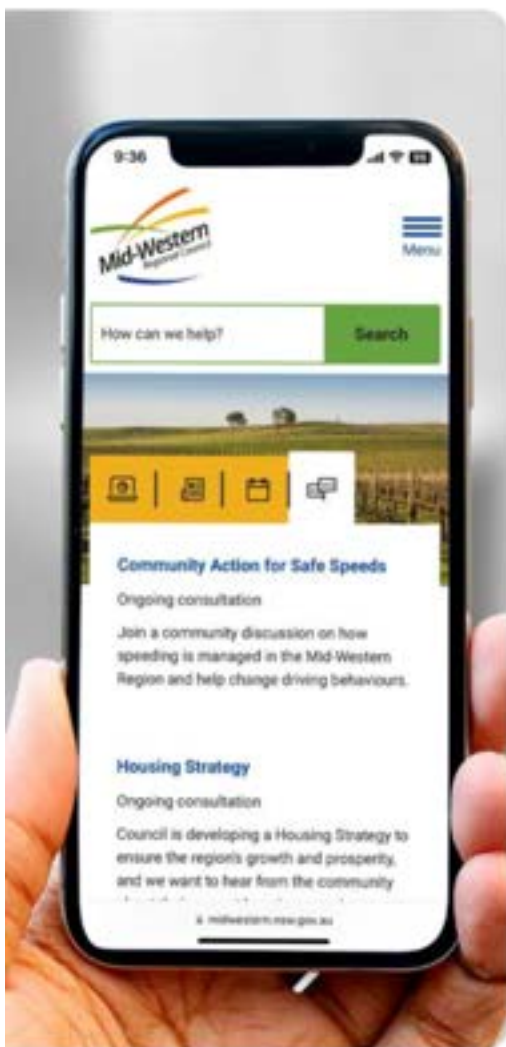
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# CIVIC LEADERSHIP



## HAVING YOUR SAY

There are many ways for residents to have a say on the governing of the Mid-Western region. Residents can:

- Vote for Councillors every four years through the Local Government election for Mid-Western Regional Council
- Arrange to speak at the Public Forum
- Write to or telephone elected members of the Council
- Get social and connect with Council on social media, including Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and TikTok
- Make a submission on Council's four year Delivery Plan including the one year Operational Plan when on exhibition each year
- Participate in the review of the Community Strategic Plan every four years
- Make submissions on items placed on public exhibition or notification, including major projects, development applications, strategic plans and policies
- Visit Council's dedicated 'Your Say' webpage where members of the public are encouraged to provide ideas and input into current Council initiatives.

- Participate in community committees which are established to increase the representation and participation of residents in Council's services, policy development and decision making processes.

Mid-Western Regional Council is committed to engaging its residents, stakeholders and staff in the development of policies and plans, and the delivery of services for the community. Council's Community Engagement Strategy will assist residents in having their say.

## DELEGATED DECISION MAKING

As provided for in the Local Government Act, the Council can delegate some of its decision making authority to the General Manager, allowing a more efficient operation in several areas such as enforcement of Council regulations and finalising or negotiating various matters within parameters set by Council.

## CODE OF CONDUCT

Councillors and staff are bound by a Code of Conduct, which sets the standards for ethical behaviour and decision making. The Code states Councillor and staff roles and responsibilities, and outlines steps to be followed when making and investigating allegations of breaches of the Code.

During 2023/24, there were no Code of Conduct complaints made against Councillors/staff.

Code of Conduct matters are dealt with via the following means:

- Referred to a Conduct reviewer
- Referred to the various legislative authorities where required (Office of Local Government, Independent Commission Against Corruption)
- Resolved in accordance with Council's Procedures for the Administration of the Code of Conduct

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# COUNCILLOR KEY STATISTICS

## COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

11 Ordinary Council meetings and 2 Extraordinary meetings were held between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024.

Elected Member	Ordinary Meetings Attended		Extraordinary Meetings Attended	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cr Des Kennedy – Mayor	9/11	82%	2/2	100%
Cr Sam Paine – Deputy Mayor	11/11	100%	1/2	50%
Cr Paul Cavalier	9/11	82%	0/2	0%
Cr Katie Dicker	11/11	100%	2/2	100%
Cr Alex Karavas	10/11	91%	2/2	100%
Cr Robbie Palmer	11/11	100%	2/2	100%
Cr Peter Shelley	10/11	91%	2/2	100%
Cr Phil Stoddart	11/11	100%	2/2	100%
Cr Percy Thompson	11/11	100%	2/2	100%



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# ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



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# VISION AND VALUES



## “ A prosperous and progressive community we proudly call home. ”



### RESPECT

We respect ourselves, our team mates and our organisation as a whole.

When we talk or write to each other we show respect by being positive, polite and truthful; really listening; responding politely; and providing honest feedback.

We never tolerate bullying and discrimination in the workplace.



### INTEGRITY

We are all accountable for our own actions and also for assisting and supporting our fellow workers.

We seek solutions, we don't cast blame.

We work for the community and we are proud to show our care for the place in which we live.

We are committed to action – we do what we say we will do.

We are honest with each other in everything we say and do, and we are committed to open, two-way communication.



### RECOGNITION

We are committed to a healthy, safe and constructive working environment where everyone's well-being is our major focus.

We work together to develop employment policies and practices that are adaptable to individual circumstances.

We celebrate our achievements and recognise that everyone's contribution is essential to this Council's success.

In supporting each other and working together we create the right environment in which we all can achieve our very best.

We seek continuous improvement both individually and collectively.

We admit our mistakes and focus on getting better.

We strive to achieve our personal best and be industry leaders.

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# ABOUT THE MID-WESTERN REGION

The Mid-Western Region, home to more than 25,000 residents, is experiencing significant growth as it continues to thrive as a key entry point to both the Central West and Far West regions of New South Wales. Located just over three hours from Sydney and Newcastle, the region's accessibility and central position relative to other major regional hubs make it an increasingly popular choice for new residents and visitors alike.

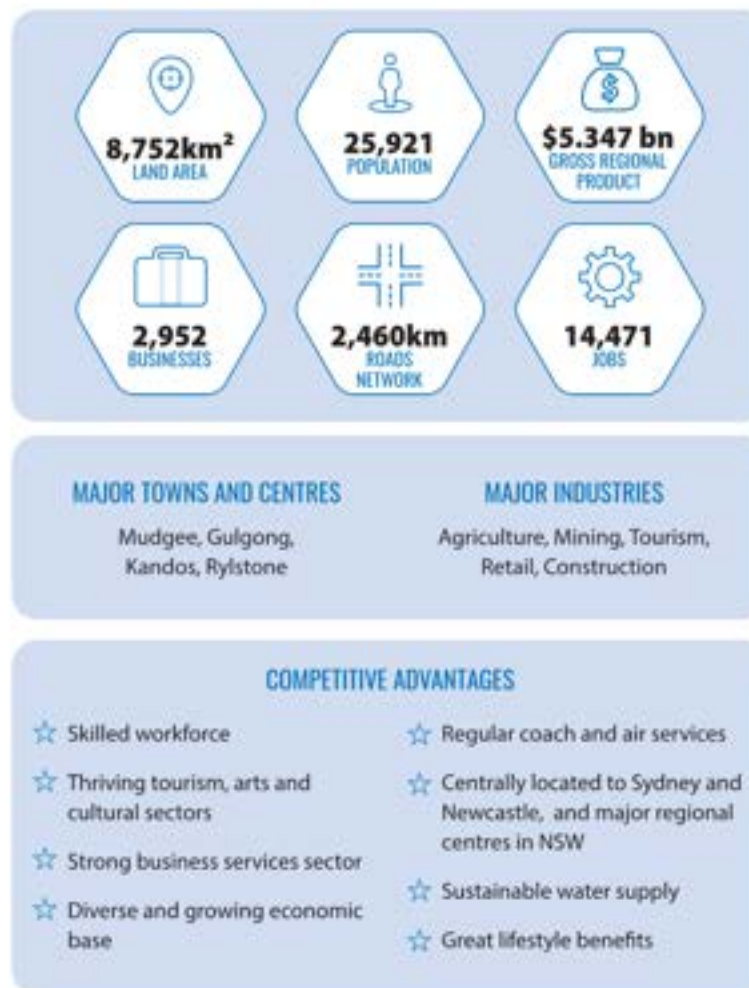
The townships of Gulgong, Kandos, Mudgee, and Rylstone are vibrant, bustling communities that host both local families and a growing number of visitors. These towns offer a wealth of open spaces, parks, and sports facilities for recreational activities, as well as a dynamic annual events calendar. Local markets further highlight the area's cultural diversity, showcasing fresh local produce and the work of talented artisans.

The regional economy is both diverse and resilient, with major sectors including agriculture, retail, construction, tourism, mining, and the rapidly expanding renewable energy industry. These sectors

consistently provide a strong base of employment, supported by the region's skilled and varied workforce. As one of the fastest-growing industries, renewable energy is shaping the future of the region, creating new opportunities and reinforcing its competitive edge.

Looking ahead, the anticipated growth in the region is expected to drive demand for a wide range of skills and qualifications. In particular, engineers, builders, tradespeople, childcare providers, and healthcare professionals are projected to be in high demand over the next three to five years.

Visitors to the Mid-Western Region experience an authentic country community with a strong sense of warmth and character. The area's residents take great pride in their home and are eager to share its beauty and charm with the more than 691,000 visitors who come to the region each year. *(source: Tourism Research Australia 2019).*



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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

## LOOKING AFTER OUR COMMUNITY



Opening of the Country Universities Centre, Mudgee

### Construction of the Country Universities Centre

Council built and contributed funding towards the Country Universities Centre (CUC), in Mudgee. This facility, which opened in April 2024, is transforming local higher education by enabling students to pursue university studies without leaving the region.

The CUC Mudgee Region offers state-of-the-art study facilities, including a terminal room, a shared tutorial room, small break-out areas, and indoor/outdoor social spaces. Local students can access these resources at no cost, with support from a dedicated Centre Manager and a community of peers.

This centre has over 100 students enrolled, reinforcing Mudgee's role as a key educational hub in the region. Council's investment in this project highlights the commitment to enhancing educational opportunities for the local community.

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

## Kandos Rotary Park and Lawson Park Playground Upgrades

Upgrades have been completed at both Lawson Park and Kandos Rotary Park playgrounds, showcasing the outgoing Council's commitment to enhancing community spaces. At Lawson Park, the playground now features a pirate ship design, encouraging climbing, imaginative play, and role-playing, with new slides adding to the fun. The area has also benefited from the installation of new seating, tables, and landscaping, creating a more welcoming environment. The expansion of rubber impact-absorbing material throughout the playground further demonstrates our focus on safety and reduced maintenance.

Kandos Rotary Park playground has also undergone substantial improvements. A new climbing tower and skyrider zip line have been introduced, offering more adventure for children. The addition of extra seating and expanded impact-absorbing material continues to prioritise both safety and comfort for all park visitors.

## Rylstone playground

In August 2023 Council completed Rylstone's all-new inclusive play space at the Rylstone Showground. The playground features an inclusive carousel, swings, a climbing tower with a slide, a flying fox,

sensory play stations, nature play stations, shaded seating, and a picnic area, offering a fun and accessible environment for all children. The project was made possible through \$146,000 secured from Round 4 of the NSW Government's Everyone Can Play in NSW grant program, with matched funding provided by Council.

## Rylstone Caravan Park Amenities Building Upgrade

As part of the Stage 1 upgrade of Rylstone Caravan Park, a new amenities building has been successfully constructed. This vital addition includes toilets, showers, laundry, baby change room, reception office, and an outdoor camp kitchen, enhancing accessible visitor services. The previous amenities building was demolished as part of this upgrade.

This project was made possible through Council securing grant funding of \$154,525 from the NSW Government's Stronger Country Communities Fund, complemented by a Council contribution of \$499,809. This investment reflects our commitment to improving facilities and services for visitors at Rylstone Caravan Park.

## Cudgegong Waters Park Amenities Building

A new building has been completed at Cudgegong Waters Park, featuring a café

facility, kiosk, and reception office. To enhance visitor access, a new car park has also been constructed to support this facility.

This development aims to improve the overall amenity of Cudgegong Waters Park, attracting more tourists and residents to engage in recreational activities at Windamere Dam. The project was made possible through Council securing a funding contribution of \$500,000 from the NSW Government's Resources for Regions Fund, which will help provide valuable services for campers and day visitors to the caravan park.

## Clandulla Amenities Block

In response to community requests, Council has added a new amenities block at the Clandulla Recreation Ground. The new structure features striking artwork that blends seamlessly with the area's natural beauty. The artwork not only beautifies the structure but also reflects the local flora and fauna, making it a visually appealing addition to the recreation ground. Council is committed to providing functional and aesthetically pleasing facilities that enhance community spaces.

## LOOKING AFTER OUR COMMUNITY



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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

PROTECTING OUR  
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT 



Flirtation Hill, Mudgee

### Flirtation Hill Viewing Platform and BBQ Area

Council has completed the eco-tourism viewing platform at Flirtation Hill, a project made possible through a generous \$375,000 contribution from the NSW Government’s Regional Tourism Activation Fund. This new platform, equipped with seating, lighting, and a barbecue area, offers locals and visitors a perfect spot to take in the scenic beauty of Mudgee.

### Putta Bucca Wetlands Upgrade

Putta Bucca Wetlands has undergone upgrades, enhancing its appeal as a key destination for residents, visitors, and school groups. Recent improvements include the addition of a 68-meter boardwalk, three picnic shelters, upgraded car parking, a sheltered barbecue area, and a native bee garden. These enhancements not only provide more opportunities for people to engage with the natural environment but also solidify the wetlands as an important educational resource for local schools, integrating the nature reserve into their curriculum. The Wetlands represent a valuable investment in the region’s natural heritage, encouraging outdoor activity and environmental awareness.

### Mudgee River Walk

Council has completed the Mudgee River Walk, a significant addition to the region’s community recreational spaces. Stretching along the Cudgegong River in Lawson Park and continuing through Glen Willow to connect with Putta Bucca, this scenic walk offers residents and visitors an opportunity to enjoy Mudgee’s natural beauty. Designed to be inclusive, the walk is accessible for people of all ages and abilities.

### Breakfast With The Birds

Council hosted its annual “Breakfast with the Birds” at Putta Bucca Wetlands on Saturday, 21 October 2023. The event attracted 40 bird enthusiasts who gathered to enjoy a morning of informative talks, and a complimentary breakfast.

The morning began with engaging bird trivia, coordinated with the Aussie Bird Count initiative, followed by a lucky door prize of hand-crafted tree hollows made by Mudgee Men’s Shed.

John McCrae from Watershed Landcare and the Environmental Water Advisory Group (EWAG) shared insights into the

history of Putta Bucca Wetlands, the environmental water releases in the Cudgegong River, and ongoing efforts to manage introduced Indian Myna birds. Mark Leary, a Cudgegong Field Naturalist, recounted rare bird sightings at the Wetlands, including the 2014 appearance of a Citrine Wagtail, blown off course by a tropical storm.

This successful event continues to foster community engagement and highlight Council’s commitment to environmental education and conservation at Putta Bucca Wetlands.

### Putta Bucca Carp Muster

The Carp Muster, held at Putta Bucca Wetlands, was a resounding success, drawing 160 attendees, including families, grandparents, and children. Participants enjoyed a day of learning, outdoor activities, and community spirit, all while raising awareness of the negative impact carp have on local waterways.

Despite the carp being less active, attendees still managed to remove 46 carp, including some large specimens, from Putta Bucca Wetlands and the Cudgegong River.

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

PROTECTING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT 

This event not only helped control the invasive carp population, but also fostered community engagement and environmental education, reflecting Council's ongoing commitment to protecting local waterways.

### Tree Planting

On National Tree Day, 27 dedicated volunteers came together despite challenging weather conditions to plant 500 trees, grasses, and shrubs along Lawson Creek at Glen Willow Sports Complex. This year's planting was carried out adjacent to previous rehabilitation efforts, contributing to the creation of a resilient riparian zone and a thriving wildlife corridor.

The continued success of this event reflects the community's commitment to environmental sustainability and biodiversity.

### Invasive Tree Removal

Council has undertaken significant work along the Cudgegong River in Lawson

Park, focusing on improving biodiversity and river health. As part of this ongoing project, Council completed the removal of invasive trees along the riverbank between Holyoake Bridge and the weir. This work was carried out in preparation for the installation of a new barrier fence in the area.

Most of the trees removed were propagated elms, which had created a monoculture that limited biodiversity and contributed to environmental imbalances. When the elms shed their leaves, the resulting influx of organic material triggered bursts of microbial activity that depleted oxygen levels in the river, adversely affecting freshwater flora and fauna.

Earlier in the year, these trees were drilled, and during removal, they were cut as close to the ground as possible, with the root systems left intact to maintain riverbank stability. Following the tree removal, a weed control program was implemented, and native tube stock has since been planted along the riverbank to promote ecological restoration.



Lawsons Creek,  
Glen Willow Sporting Complex  
National Tree Day 2024

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 



Flavours of Mudgee, 2024

### New Border Signage

Council has designed new signage for the Local Government Area borders throughout the 8,752 square kilometre LGA.

The updated signage celebrates the rich viticulture heritage of the region, tracing back to the 1850s when grape cultivation first took hold in the region.

The circular motifs on the new signage hold symbolic significance, representing agriculture, wheat, sun, the native Acacia and community cohesion within our towns.

The new signage has replaced the ageing signs that were installed by Council in 2011.

### Flavours of Mudgee

Flavours of Mudgee, held annually on the fourth Saturday of September, has established itself as the region's premier food and wine event. Celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2023, this event has transformed the CBD's tree-lined streets into a vibrant showcase of the region's finest primary producers. Flavours of Mudgee not only enhances the local community spirit but also contributes significantly to the economy. Its growing popularity continues to make the event a key feature on Mudgee's calendar. In 2024

the event saw over 12,000 people attend with an economic benefit of \$1.6 million.

### Accessible Amenities at Glen Willow

New accessible amenities including a viewing platform, first aid room, baby change facility, accessible toilet, and water bubblers have been constructed at the Glen Willow Regional Sports Stadium to enhance the experience of event spectators including families, and people with disability and their carers. Located at the northern end of the Stadium grandstand ground floor, the works were co-funded by Council who secured grants through the NSW Government's Regional Events Acceleration Fund and Regional Tourism Activation Fund.

### St George Illawarra Knights Vs Wests Tigers

In 2024 Glen Willow Stadium played host to an exciting NRL trial game between the St George Illawarra Dragons and the Wests Tigers, drawing a crowd of 4,962 spectators. The Dragons secured a 34-18 victory in the main event. Earlier in the day, the Knock-On Effect Cup saw the St George Illawarra Dragons dominate the Western Suburbs Magpies with a decisive 56-6 win.

The event delivered significant economic benefits to the region, with approximately \$950,000 spent across local businesses, including restaurants, cafes, retailers, and accommodation providers. This demonstrates the positive economic impact of major sporting events on the local community.

Council remains committed to securing future NRL games and similar high-profile events to stimulate economic growth, attract visitors, and further elevate the region's profile as a premier destination for major events.

### Central West Entrepreneurs Summit

The Central West Entrepreneurs Summit returned to the Mudgee Arts Precinct on 9 May, showcasing innovative thinking and providing valuable insights for small business owners. The event featured an impressive lineup of speakers, including Nik and Harry Robinson, founders of Good Citizens Eyewear. This Sydney-based business, known for transforming single-use plastic bottles into 100% recycled eyewear frames, has become Australia's most awarded eyewear brand and was recently named one of the top 20 Coolest Retailers in Australia.

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

## BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY

A key session at the Summit was a three-hour workshop led by Cherie Clonan from The Digital Picnic. Cherie's presentation focused on advancing digital marketing skills through the use of artificial intelligence (AI). Attendees gained practical insights into AI tools, including a comparison of free and paid versions, and learned strategies for creating effective AI-generated content. The Summit continued to serve as a valuable resource for local entrepreneurs, fostering growth and innovation across the region.

### Lighting Upgrades at Glen Willow

Mid-Western Regional Council has been successful in securing funding for the second round of the NSW Government's Football Legacy Fund. The initiative is designed to upgrade football facilities and support infrastructure.

The Football Legacy Fund's objectives are to increase the utilisation of football facilities and support the equitable provision of and access to facilities while growing the participation of female players.

Council submitted a proposal for LED upgrades at the Glen Willow Sporting Complex. The LED upgrade significantly improves the quality of lighting on fields 5 and 6, providing training-standard illumination.

The project involves the replacement of 16 light fittings on four 15 metre lighting poles providing a well lit environment for training activities.

The total cost of the project is \$140,000 with the NSW Government providing \$70,000 and Council contributing a further \$70,000 in funding.

### Choose Mudgee Region Marketing Campaign

The Choose Mudgee Region website is a key resource, offering up-to-date information on investment opportunities, job openings, population statistics, and detailed insights into the region's towns and villages. The website was launched in 2020 during the pandemic and was supported by billboards as part of the promotion to attract new residents to the region. In 2024 Council launched a refreshed marketing campaign for the Choose Mudgee Region initiative to attract new residents and investors. The campaign featured advertising on buses in Western Sydney, complemented by targeted social media posts and ads. This initiative continues to play a vital role in Council's strategy to showcase the region and encourage growth.

### Upgrades to Mudgee Regional Saleyards

The Mudgee Regional Saleyards has recently undergone significant upgrades to enhance its functionality and operational efficiency. Key improvements include the installation of a new sheep Electronic Identification (EID) reader, modernising livestock data management processes, and the replacement of scale doors. The administration office and bathroom areas have also been refreshed with new tiling and paint, creating a more modern and welcoming environment. In addition, energy-efficient sale pen lights have been installed, improving visibility while reducing operational costs.

To better support transport companies, 24-hour access to amenities has been introduced, offering added convenience. These upgrades contribute to the overall performance of the Saleyards, which hosts weekly cattle and sheep sales every Wednesday and store cattle sales on the last Thursday of each month.

This investment reflects Council's commitment to ensuring the long-term success of the Saleyards as a key regional asset.

### Mudgee Saleyards Online Auction

The Mudgee Saleyards achieved a significant milestone by hosting its first combined online and in-person auction at the Angus Breeders Sale on Friday, 3 May 2024. This innovative approach integrated a traditional in-person auction with an online bidding platform, expanding the market reach for sellers while providing greater convenience for buyers. The online bidding option allowed participants to engage from any location with internet access, reducing the need for travel and saving time.

This hybrid model has proven highly effective in optimising sales outcomes by increasing competition and attracting a broader audience, all while accommodating those who prefer attending auctions in person. The sale attracted over 100 buyers at the Mudgee Saleyards, with all 1,100 cattle sold. The event was a resounding success, with prices reflecting the strength of the market, including cows and calves fetching up to \$2,800 per head. This outcome underscores the continued importance of the Mudgee Saleyards as a key asset supporting the region's agricultural economy.

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

CONNECTING OUR REGION



Path and bridge, Glen Willow Sporting Complex

### Glen Willow Transport Connection

Council has completed a new road and shared pathway connecting the Glen Willow Regional Sporting Complex to Putta Bucca Road. This project includes a bridge over Lawson Creek, and the upgrade of the River Drive and Putta Bucca Road intersection, providing residents with an alternative route to the sporting complex and enhancing safety for both vehicles and pedestrians.

The new transport connection significantly improves accessibility, particularly during major sporting events, ensuring safer and more efficient access for drivers and pedestrians alike. Residents are encouraged to adhere to the speed limit signage along the new road and throughout the Glen Willow Complex area. Additionally, roundabouts are currently being constructed to further enhance safety for all users of this new transport route.

The shared pathway component of this project finalizes the walking loop from the Mudgee CBD to the Putta Bucca Wetlands. It will also link the new training camp facility, currently under construction, to Mudgee township, the wetlands, and the sporting complex facilities.

This project was made possible through significant funding, with \$3.11 million secured from the NSW Government's Resources for Regions Fund and \$1.68 million from the Australian Government's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.

### Upgrade and Renewal of Footpaths and Cycleways

As part of the Capital Works Program and in accordance with the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP), footpath upgrades and renewals have been completed across the region enhancing access and safety for residents and visitors.

In Mudgee, upgrades included:

- A 511-metre, 2.5-metre-wide shared path along Ulan Road, from the Parklands driveway to the Lawson Creek underpass, connecting to the existing eastern path.
- A 46-metre, 3.5-metre-wide shared path replacement along Oporto Road, linking the Southside Shopping Centre to South Mudgee Surgery.
- A 46-metre, 1.5-metre-wide footpath replacement on Horatio Street, from Perry Street to Douro Street (south).

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- A 98-metre, 1.5-metre-wide footpath replacement on Denison Street, from Douro Street to the segment's end near Court Street.

In Kandos, the footpath along Jaques Street, between Dangar Street and Fleming Street, has been replaced, providing 101 metres of improved pedestrian access at a width of 1.5 metres.

In Rylstone, Louee Street improvements included the replacement of 21 metres of footpath between the Church Yard and Yum Cha, and another 27 metres near the Globe Hotel, both at 1.5 metres wide.

These upgrades are part of an ongoing effort to improve the region's infrastructure, providing safer and more accessible pathways for the community.

### Upgrading Local Roads for Safer, More Accessible Travel

As part of the Capital Works Program, Council has made significant progress in upgrading local roads for safer and more accessible travel. In December 2023, the widening and rehabilitation of approximately 1km of Cudgong Road

at Carwell was successfully completed, improving safety and accessibility for residents and visitors.

In addition, approximately 70km of urban and rural roads were resealed during the financial year, ensuring smoother, longer-lasting surfaces for road users across the region.

### Maintaining and Enhancing Our Regional Roads Network

Council continues to prioritise the maintenance and upgrade of the regional roads network, completing key projects that improve safety and accessibility. Significant heavy patching works were carried out on Bylong Valley Way, Ulan Road, Gollan Road, and Wollar Road, ensuring these vital routes remain in top condition for local and regional traffic.

The final stage of the Hill End Road Safety Project, addressing high-risk curves, was completed under budget, allowing additional works to be added and commenced immediately. These additional improvements are on track for completion by September 2024.

### Upgrading, Renewing, and Extending Local Roads

Council continues to make significant progress in upgrading, renewing, and extending the local road network through the Capital Works Program.

Seal extension works were completed on multiple roads within our region through the joint funding of Council and the NSW State Government through their Fixing Local Roads program. These projects included the final unsealed 6.4km on Queens Pinch Road, 9km of Coxs Creek Road, and 5.38km of Botobolar Road, providing improved road conditions for the community. Stage 1 of the Coricudgy Road seal extension project was also finalised, with Stage 2 currently underway and expected to be completed by December 2024.

Throughout the financial year, approximately 70km of urban and rural roads were resealed, further enhancing road quality and longevity across the region.

CONNECTING OUR REGION



Bylong Valley Way

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# KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS



Mid-Western Regional Council  
Mudgee Administration Office

### Community Satisfaction Survey

Council's Community Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2024, gathered feedback on our organisational performance and identified community needs and priorities. The insights obtained from the survey are vital for the development of the Community Plan. This plan defines Council's vision for the future and sets out strategies to achieve our goals. The results will influence future actions and help ensure that initiatives are aligned with community needs and aspirations.

### Stage 2 Saleyards Lane

Council is pleased to report the completion of Stage 2 of the Saleyards Lane residential subdivision in Mudgee. This development contributes to the region's growing housing market, offering a variety of lot sizes to accommodate different needs. The newly released lots provide residents with the opportunity to build homes in a well-connected area, conveniently located near schools, parks, and local amenities. The sale of these lots will further enhance the community by attracting new residents and investors, strengthening Mudgee's vibrant property sector.

### Open Day Prior to Council Meetings

Public Forums were held regularly prior to Council Meetings, offering an opportunity for residents to engage directly with Council. These forums were open to the public for a six-month period,

allowing community members to observe presentations made to the Council. Information about these forums, including meeting times, was made available in the meeting notice section of the Council business paper and on Council's website. Residents interested in attending were required to be present at the Mudgee Council Chamber to observe the speaker presentations.

### Compliance Program

Council continued to strengthen its commitment to ensuring effective compliance monitoring, investigation, and enforcement in accordance with relevant legislation and policies. In 2023/24, Council's Compliance Program included proactive compliance activities and routine reporting to the Executive. To further support these efforts, Council approved a budget increase to enhance resourcing across the organisation. As a result, a new Compliance Officer commenced in the first half of the financial year, providing additional capacity to manage compliance issues and uphold the integrity of Council's operations. Staff training remained a priority to ensure consistent application of regulatory standards.

### Ongoing Investment in Information Systems for Enhanced Productivity

Council remains committed to investing in information systems that drive productivity improvements and operational efficiencies. In compliance with requirements from

the Department of Planning, Council's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is now fully integrated with the cloud, streamlining the processing of Post Consent Certificates.

To support a more mobile and flexible workforce, the IT Division successfully transitioned its endpoint management system to the cloud. Additionally, the first phase of an upgrade to the phone system was completed with the acquisition of Microsoft Teams-compatible headsets.

A new network monitoring tool, Site 24x7, was introduced to strengthen system oversight. Progress also continued on implementing a new document and record management system, with stakeholder engagement and the drafting of design documents well underway.

### Council Solar Array

Council installed stage 1 of the Council solar array consisting of 9,048 panels, making it the first regional council in Australia to make such an investment. The SMW of power generated by the array will supply energy to multiple Council buildings and facilities, resulting in an estimated annual savings of \$600,000 in operating costs. Council is also investigating battery storage solutions to optimise the use of excess power and further improve energy efficiency. This project aligns with government targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, reinforcing Council's commitment to sustainable energy practices.

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# COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

The Towards 2040 Community Plan outlines our collective vision for the year 2040, answering four fundamental questions: where we stand today, where we aspire to be, the path to get there, and how we'll gauge our progress.

This plan presents a unique opportunity for collaboration between the Council and our community to strategically cultivate sustainable communities that mirror our local values and ambitions. It empowers the community to define and harmonise economic, social, cultural, and environmental objectives for our region. In crafting the Towards 2040 Community Plan, the community played a pivotal role, with more than 1,500 individuals participating in diverse consultation and community engagement initiatives.

The key strategies and priorities identified are outlined here.



- 1.1 A safe and healthy community
- 1.2 Vibrant towns and villages
- 1.3 Effective and efficient delivery of infrastructure
- 1.4 Meet the diverse needs of the community and create a sense of belonging



- 4.1 High quality road network that is safe and efficient
- 4.2 Efficient connection of the region to major towns and cities
- 4.3 An active travel network within the region



- 2.1 Protect and enhance our natural environment
- 2.2 Provide total water cycle management
- 2.3 Live in a clean and environmentally sustainable way



- 5.1 Strong civic leadership
- 5.2 Good communications and engagement
- 5.3 An effective and efficient organisation



- 3.1 A prosperous and diversified economy
- 3.2 An attractive business and economic environment
- 3.3 A range of rewarding and fulfilling career opportunities to attract and retain residents

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# PROGRESS ON THE OPERATIONAL PLAN AND DELIVERY PROGRAM



## MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

The 2023/24 Operational Plan introduced a range of new projects and initiatives to benefit our diverse community. This half-yearly report, part of the Annual Report, provides an update on Council's progress during the second half of the 2023/24 financial year.

Council continues to fulfill its commitments, including:



- Major field renovations at Waratah Park in Kandos and Billy Dunn Oval in Gulgong
- A new playground in Windeyer
- A playground upgrade in Charbon
- An extension of the walking area along the river at Rylstone, connecting Jack Tindale Park to the Rylstone common
- Upgrades to playground soft fall ground cover

Looking forward, Council has allocated \$14.9 million across our transport network, encompassing roads, bridges, and footpaths. The Coricudgy Road seal extension, valued at \$2.7 million, is progressing well; stage one is complete, with stage two scheduled for completion in the 2024/25 financial year.

Repairs are ongoing across the road network following significant damage caused by two major rain events in October last year, which impacted the entire region.

Additionally, major works on the Mudgee Landfill Extension are continuing, with completion expected in the next financial year.

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# PROGRESS ON THE OPERATIONAL PLAN AND DELIVERY PROGRAM



## PROGRESS AGAINST DELIVERY PROGRAM TARGETS

	No. of actions	100% complete	%
	71	67	94%
	37	35	95%
	21	20	95%
	20	20	100%
	65	60	92%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>94%</b>

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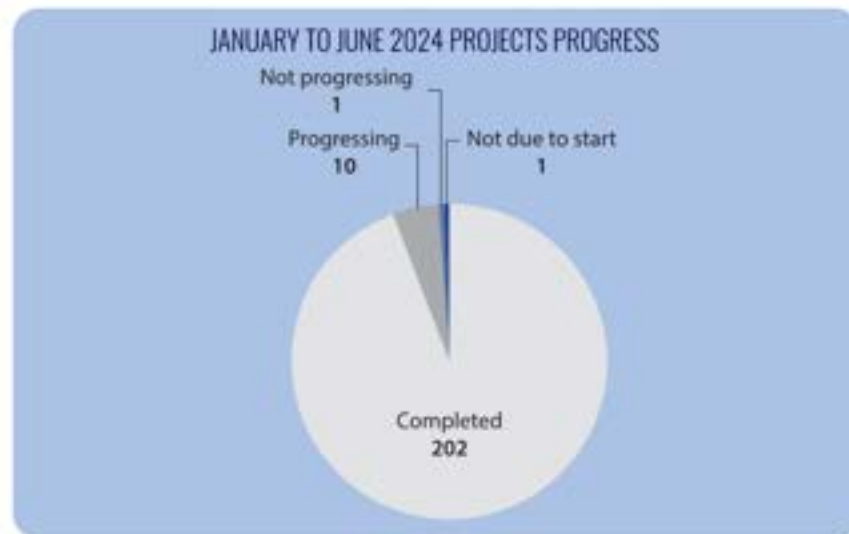
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# PROGRESS ON THE OPERATIONAL PLAN AND DELIVERY PROGRAM

## WORKS PROGRAM SUMMARY

At the end of the financial year 88% of the capital and 90% of the operating budgets were completed. Approximately 5% of actions are ongoing and progressing into the next financial year and 1% of actions were experiencing delays.

Although we do our best to anticipate what needs to be done each year, unexpected challenges as well as opportunities arise. In some cases, this affects our ability to undertake the work we had planned, however, in others, we can respond without affecting our agreed program of works and service levels.



## HOW TO READ THE DELIVERY PROGRAM

These labels can be found next to each action of the delivery program, showing the status of the project.

Status	Legend
Not due to start	NS
Not progressing	NP
Progressing	P
Completed	C

A detailed review of the actions included in the Delivery Program for the 2023/24 year is provided on pages 26-81.

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# LOOKING AFTER OUR COMMUNITY

LOOKING AFTER OUR  
COMMUNITY



*Vibrant towns and villages with a rich history, a safe and healthy community, and a strong sense of community pride – a great place for families*

## PROJECT PROGRESS



## KEY INITIATIVES

- Upgrades to facilities at Flirtation Hill, including a viewing platform and public toilets
- Community Grants totalling \$108,000 were approved in 2023/24
- Upgrades were completed for the Gulgong Men's Shed, Kandos Rotunda, Town Hall dressing room and Kandos Hall

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$'000	Actual	Budget
<b>Income</b>		
User Charges & Fees	1,708	1,602
Interest & Investment Revenue	4	0
Grants & Contributions - Operating	2,365	2,713
Grants & Contributions - Capital	17,163	15,436
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>21,240</b>	<b>19,751</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Rates & Annual Charges	133	128
Employee Benefits & Oncosts	8,957	9,325
Borrowing Costs	0	0
Materials & Contracts	7,726	8,974
Depreciation & Amortisation	2,830	2,672
Other Expenses	1,898	1,907
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	147	54
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>21,692</b>	<b>23,060</b>
<b>Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(451)</b>	<b>(3,310)</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		
	<b>12,543</b>	<b>15,826</b>

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## SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Strategies, Plans and Policies that support the Delivery Program

### STRATEGIES

- Youth Strategy
- Recreation Strategy
- Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Comprehensive Land Use Strategy
- Urban Release Strategy (Mudgee and Gulgong)
- Large lot Residential Strategy

### PLANS

- Mid-Western Regional Council Public Art Plan
- Mudgee Arts Precinct Strategic Plan
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP)
- Building Asset Management Plan
- Open Space and Recreational Asset Management Plan
- Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Development Control Plan
- Developer Contribution Plan
- Health Precinct Master Plan
- Rylstone Caravan Park Master Plan
- Glen Willow Master Plan
- Flirtation Hill, Mudgee Master Plan
- Red Hill Master Plan
- Combined generic plan of management for parks
- Glen Willow Plans of Management
- Mudgee Showground Plan of Management
- Cudgegong Waters Park Plan of Management

### POLICIES

- Art Collection Policy
- Business Use of the Footpath Policy
- Children and Vulnerable People Policy
- Collection Development Policy
- Community Grants Program Policy
- Companion Animals Management Policy
- Family Day Care Policy
- Keeping of Animals in Urban Areas Policy
- Local Heritage Grants Policy
- Meals on Wheels Policy
- Mudgee Community Transport Policy
- Mobile Vending Vehicles and Temporary Stalls in a Public Place Policy
- Public Art Policy
- Street Tree Planting Policy
- Tree Removal and Pruning in Public Places Policy
- Vandalism Policy

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## Goal 1.1 A safe and healthy community

Strategy 1.1.1 Maintain the provision of high quality, accessible community services that meet the needs of our community.

### *Provide comprehensive community support programs and services that embrace social justice, access and equity*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide Meals on Wheels service	Meals on Wheels volunteers deliver meals to clients who wish to remain independently living in their homes. During the reporting period, a new provider for fresh meals was engaged, and these were offered alongside frozen meals. Client numbers increased slightly from the July-December 2023 period.	C
Provide Community Transport service	Council continued to provide Community Transport to eligible clients for a variety of requirements including medical appointments, shopping, and social outings. Three new volunteer drivers were recruited, increasing the capacity of the service to meet the goals of the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP), which is to keep people living in their own homes for longer.	C
Provide Family Day Care service	Council continued to coordinate Family Day Care services across the region and Wellington. The scheme has nine registered educators, 70 children enrolled, and a wait list for care for 110 children across Mudgee, Gulgong, Kandos and Wellington. A campaign to recruit Educators is ongoing.	C

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### *Provide customer focused library and information services*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Deliver high quality, modern library services at Mudgee, Kandos, Rylstone and Gulgong	During the reporting period, 39,731 people visited Mid-Western Regional Council library branches, with 271 new members joining.	C
Provide Mobile Library service	During the reporting period, 1,996 items were borrowed from the Mobile Library, with 532 visits made.	C
Deliver literacy programs for children and youth, Circle of Stories, Tall Tales, Little Readers, school holiday and summer holiday reading programs	During the reporting period, Library staff delivered 181 sessions, reaching a total attendance of 2,167 children. This included sessions for Circle of Stories, Brainy Bunch (previously Little Readers), Brick Bonanza (previously Tall Tales), Chess Club, special literacy events like National Simultaneous Storytime, and school holiday programs.	C
Maintain an up to date library collection in accordance with the Collection Development Policy	During the reporting period, 45,124 items were borrowed from the library's physical and online (eBook, eAudiobook, ePress) collections, plus 66,293 accesses of the library's web presences and online databases.	C

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## LOOKING AFTER OUR COMMUNITY

### Strategy 1.1.2 Work with key partners and the community to lobby for effective health services in our region

*Explore funding opportunities for improved health services and work in partnership with Western Local Area Health Network to promote health projects*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby government for funding to provide essential services and supporting infrastructure for Mudgee Hospital	Council continued to raise identified issues with local Members of Parliament and relevant government ministers.	C
Liaise with Western NSW Local Health District and work with local Medical Services Organisations through inter-agency meetings	Representatives from Western NSW Local Health District (WNLHD) regularly participated in interagency meetings. Council met with Health and other community representatives each month as part of the Mid-Western People Against Violence Committee. Health representatives were also involved in the delivery of Council's Healthy Communities programs.	C
Support programs which assist in attracting medical practitioners to the region	Council continued to maintain funding specifically for the purpose of securing appropriate accommodation in the region for health services should the need arise.	C

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### Strategy 1.1.3 Support networks, programs and facilities which promote health and wellbeing and encourage healthy lifestyles

*Provide financial assistance in accordance with Council's Community Grants Program Policy*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide financial assistance for local and regional bodies in accordance with Community Grants Program Policy	All planned reports to Council were completed. Community Grants totalling \$108,000 were approved in 2023/24.	C

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*Promote and support programs aimed at increasing community health and wellbeing*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide funding for Healthy Communities programs	Council continued to provide funding for a range of affordable exercise options for members of the community across the region. Classes include Heartbeat classes in Gulgong and Mudgee, low impact fitness classes in Rylstone, and Aqua Fitness classes in Gulgong and Mudgee. A Mental Health First Aid course was also delivered to members of the community.	C

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Strategy 1.1.4 Work with key partners and the community to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and improve community health and safety

*Support and implement programs which aim to reduce anti-social behaviour.*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain effective working relationship with NSW Police	Council continued to work closely with NSW Police on matters of community concern.	C
Participate in the Liquor Accord as required	Council continued to liaise with the Liquor Accord and provide advice and feedback as requested. Council staff attended all meetings held in the 2023/24 financial year.	C
Manage Alcohol Free Zones in Town Centres	One application was received for suspension of a designated Alcohol-Free Zones (AFZ's) within the major town limits. Any future suspension of the AFZ for a recognised event will be assessed and reported to Council for consideration.  The AFZ's were adopted by Council in March 2023 for another four years. New signs and stickers were installed as required.	C
Increase lighting and other safety initiatives in parks and gardens as per Capital Works Program	Security cameras were installed at Flirtation Hill Mudgee and Rylstone Showground. Perimeter fencing and bollards installed at Flirtation Hill Mudgee. Additional security lighting installed at Mudgee Showground.	C

*Maintain clean and attractive streets and public spaces where people feel safe*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Regular street cleaning and litter collection in town centres	Council's street sweeping and town litter cleaning programs were completed in accordance with agreed service levels.	C

*Work effectively with State Agency partners to maintain and enhance public safety*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Participate in review of Emergency Plan as required	Council's Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) review and Consequence Management Guides (CMG's) were completed and endorsed at the November Regional Emergency Management (REMC) meeting.	C

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*Effective public health regulation and continuing education*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work in partnership with the NSW Food Authority to address matters such as food premises inspections, safe food handling and food borne illness investigations	Annual Food Inspection program was completed with 100% of Class A and B premises inspected. Food related complaints were investigated in a timely manner and reported to the Food Authority as required.	C
Continued support and promotion of Scores on Doors initiative	Council actively promoted the Scores on Doors initiative. Food premises that achieved 5 stars during the inspection program were issued a certificate.	C
Onsite sewerage management registration and inspections	The Onsite Sewerage Management (OSSM) program is progressing relative to applications received for new systems or approvals to operate existing systems. Very few are a result of complaints due to failure of a system.	C
Underground Petroleum Storage System (UPSS) registration and inspections	Inspection of UPSSs were undertaken in line with Councils UPSS Procedure and Inspection Program.	C
Public swimming pool registration and inspections	The Public Swimming Pool Inspection Program progressed with inspections carried out as registrations received.	C

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*Effective animal control regulation*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Utilise website to actively re-home animals	Council's website continues to assist in the large number of animals rehomed due to the designated 'Pets in the Pound' page and the featured 'Pet of the Week' was a very popular post on Facebook. Rangers notify a minimum of 2 re-homing organisations to find suitable placements for animals in the Council pound which improved the re-homing numbers.	C
Encourage registration of dogs through Council media channels	Council continued to implement a media campaign on companion animal registration and other relevant topics, either via social media channels, corporate website, Community News and radio advertising.	C
Maintain off leash dog areas across the region	Council continued to provide off leash dog areas in the townships of Mudgee, Gulgong and Rylstone, and opened a new dog park in Kandos in 2023. This is promoted through Community News and Council's website.	C

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*Effective parking control regulation*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
undertake regular parking controls and enforcement activities as required	Rangers continued to undertake parking patrols of timed parking zones and restricted parking areas on an ad hoc basis. Rangers worked collaboratively with the Roads Division and the Road Safety Officer of Council to better educate the community and organisations on adhering to regulations.	C

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**Goal 1.2 Vibrant towns and villages**

**Strategy 1.2.1** Respect and enhance the historic character of our region and heritage value of our towns and villages

*Review of Development Control Plan (DCP)*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Conduct annual review of DCP	Minor amendments to the DCP were undertaken in 2023/24. A consultant has been engaged to review and update the entire DCP in 2024/25.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

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*Heritage advisory services and heritage conservation*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide access to heritage funding through Local Assistance Program	Local Heritage Grants were promoted throughout the region. Four local heritage grants applications were allocated funding. Three were subsequently withdrawn and one was completed.	C

FINANCIALS

*Support and assist preservation of important historical sites in the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain Council owned historical sites within the region, including Red Hill Reserve	Historical sites were maintained to ensure their preservation and enhance the historic character of our towns and region through the Capital Works Program. Maintenance works were undertaken as required.	C

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Strategy 1.2.2 Work with key stakeholders to minimise the impacts of state significant development in the region

*Monitor employment and population growth*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide updated population estimates based on building statistics and employment growth	Council continued to monitor relevant statistics and update documentation in conjunction with government agencies.	C

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*Meet regularly with mining companies*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Hold quarterly meetings with mine managers	Quarterly meetings were held with representatives of local mines, ongoing meetings are held with major renewable projects, EnergyCo and government departments regarding impacts of State Significant Developments.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

*Work with key stakeholders to address issues and mitigate impacts associated with state significant developments (SSDs)*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Raise any issues as part of SSD process	Council continued to raise issues with the Department of Planning and Environment on State Significant Developments. Council made submissions through the Major Projects Portal and arranged meetings in person and over the phone with proponents.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

Strategy 1.2.3 Make available diverse, sustainable, adaptable and affordable housing options through effective land use planning

*Ongoing monitoring of land release and development*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Review and release land for development as required	Internal reports have been produced to monitor land supply. The Urban Release Strategy update in 2023 provided extensive relevant data.	C

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*Promote affordable housing options across the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide funding to lease emergency housing for women and children leaving family violence	Council continued to work with Housing Plus to provide appropriate supports and accommodation for women and children escaping domestic violence, as well as addressing homelessness across the region. Council and Housing Plus continued their agreement for the construction of new facilities for crisis accommodation.	C

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Strategy 1.2.4 Maintain and promote the aesthetic appeal of the towns and villages within the region

*Maintain and beautify civic open space and street access areas within towns and villages in the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work in partnership with local groups to identify opportunities for public sculpture installations across the region	Council worked in partnership with Sculptures in the Garden to select and install works for the Mudgee Sculpture Walk. A piece is displayed at the Mudgee Library.	C
Continue ongoing program of street beautification and tree planting	Council continued to undertake streetscape maintenance to improve street amenity and provide safe pedestrian and traffic use. Street beautification renovations completed at Lewis Street and Mortimer Street Mudgee intersection.	C

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*Application of appropriate building and development controls to protect and enhance the natural and built environment in the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Deliver building regulation and certification functions in accordance with relevant legislation and adopted planning instruments	Applications are assessed relative to the rate in which they are lodged. Assessment processing times are within industry standard. 200 Construction Certificates and complying development certificates were assessed	C
Deliver planning functions in accordance with relevant legislation and adopted planning instruments	Council continued to undertake planning and building regulatory functions, in accordance with relevant legislation and adopted planning instruments. Monthly reports were provided to Council on the number of applications determined and processing.	C

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**Goal 1.3 Effective and efficient delivery of infrastructure**

**Strategy 1.3.1 Provide infrastructure and services to cater for the current and future needs of our community**

*Review asset management plans and underpin with financial strategy*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Review, update and develop asset management plans for each major category of infrastructure in accordance with Asset Management Plan (AMPs) review schedule	Council's Asset Management Strategy and Policy were adopted by Council in 2022. Asset Management Plans (AMP's) are regularly reviewed and updated.	C

*Manage and maintain sportsgrounds, parks, reserves and playgrounds across the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Review and update Parks Management Plans	Community Land Plan of Management was adopted in May 2024.	C
Maintain and operate public open space in accordance with agreed service levels	Capital Works Programs, works requests and inspection programs were completed to ensure that service levels were met. Maintenance activities included garden bed maintenance, playgrounds/play spaces operations, open space tree maintenance, irrigation services and sports grounds maintenance/renovations.	C
Passive parks and facilities upgrades as per Capital Works Program	Passive Parks were maintained to established service levels and industry standards. Upgrades to enhance the Mudgee Riverside walkway were completed as well as Flirtation Hill Mudgee masterplan. Irrigation upgrades to Rotary Park Gulgong and Lawson Park Mudgee were completed on schedule. Shade sail replacements were completed at Apex Park Gulgong, Noyes Park Kandos, Bellevue Playground Mudgee and Redbank Park Mudgee. An additional barbeque was installed at the Rylstone Showground.	C
Public toilet construction and refurbishment as per Capital Works Program	New public toilets were constructed at Flirtation Hill Mudgee, Rotary Park Kandos and Clandulla Sportsground. An upgrade of the Mudgee Showground amenities was also completed.	C
Playground installations and upgrades as per Capital Works Program	Playgrounds were maintained through Council's reactive and programmed maintenance program. Significant upgrades to Rotary Park Kandos playground and Lawson Park Mudgee were partially completed.	P
Active parks and facilities upgrades as per Capital Works Program	Council continued to manage and maintain the regions sporting facilities to desired standard. Field renovations were completed at Billy Dunn Oval Gulgong and Waratah Park Kandos. High-Definition Sports Lighting upgrades completed at Glen Willow Stadium. A new changeroom facility was constructed at Victoria Park Gulgong as well as an internal road seal upgrade.	C

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*Manage and maintain cemeteries throughout the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain and operate town and rural cemeteries in accordance with adopted service levels and policy requirements	Funeral services and maintenance of the cemeteries were operating in accordance with service levels and policy requirements.	C
Upgrades and extensions of cemeteries as per Capital Works Program	Council continued to undertake upgrades to cemeteries in accordance with the Capital Works Program. Additional seating at the Gulgong Cemetery and additional ashes trees at Mudgee and Gulgong Cemetery were completed. Internal road upgrades were also completed at the Gulgong Cemetery.	C

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*Manage, plan and maintain buildings and other assets across the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Deliver new Council building infrastructure on time and within budget in accordance with the Capital Works Program	Multiple projects were completed in the last financial year including the Country University Centre (CUC), new hanger at Mudgee Airport, Cudgegong Water Park office/café and Rylstone Caravan Park with some electrical upgrades still required. The Mudgee Team Training Village and the Mudgee Solar Array are currently under construction.	C
Procure and manage Mudgee Valley Park expansion works in accordance with Council's procurement and contract management policies and framework	The second stage of Mudgee Valley Park expansion has commenced with 7 cabins installed and an additional 15 cabins remaining.	C
Undertake capital works in accordance with the Saleyards Strategic Plan	An electronic sheep reader was installed and is operational. The Saleyards bathroom was delayed due to availability of trades. It is due for completion, as is lighting replacement, in the 2024/25 financial year.	P
Building upgrades and refurbishments as per Capital Works Program	Capital works projects were completed in line with the Capital Works Program and allocated budgets. Projects included upgrades to Carmel Croan roof, Gulgong Men's Shed, Kandos Rotunda, Town Hall dressing room, Kandos Hall and Gulgong and Rylstone Council depots.	C

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*Maintain and operate swimming pool centres across the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain and operate swimming pool facilities at Mudgee, Gulgong and Kandos in accordance with adopted service levels	Council public swimming pools were maintained and operated in line with industry standards. There was no extensive downtime of the facilities. NSW Health audits confirmed Council is meeting the desired service levels and industry compliance.	C
Undertake capital upgrades and renewals to swimming pool facilities as per Capital Works Program	Council's swimming pools were maintained to agreed service levels and operated within industry standards. A new storage shed was constructed at the Mudgee Swimming Pool. Heater and lighting upgrades at Mudgee and Gulgong pools were delayed.	P

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*Implement land use actions in the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Deliver annual strategic planning works program in accordance with the LSPS	Council commenced work on implementing the short-term Land Use Actions outlined in the LSPS. The preparation of the Employment Lands Strategy (Industrial) was one component of this.	C

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Goal 1.4 Meet the diverse needs of the community and create a sense of belonging

Strategy 1.4.1 Support programs which strengthen the relationships between the range of community groups

*Provide youth representation through the Youth Council*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide secretarial support for Youth Council	Council's Youth Services Officers provided secretarial support for Youth Council meetings and liaised with Youth Councillors regarding potential activities and events for youth across the region.	C
Provide funding for delivery of youth oriented initiatives	Council's Youth Services Officers coordinated a range of weekly, monthly and school holiday events for local youth. Events and activities take place in person, online and via mail out activities. Activities are held across the region and regular excursions to nearby LGAs offer youth experiences unavailable locally. Youth Council are involved in planning and delivery of activities.	C

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*Provide meaningful employment to members of the disabled community*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Support employment for people with disabilities at Council	Council continued to support and provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities. This is demonstrated through the Ironed Out service and the supported workers at the recycling facility.	C
Continued operations of Mudgee Recycling and Ironed Out	Ironed Out successfully co-located with Mudgee Recycling. Council continued to provide employment and support our supported workforce.	C

*Work with lead agencies to ensure adequate provision of a range of services*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Attend inter-agency meetings and work with lead agencies and funding bodies to deliver positive community outcomes across the region	Apart from January, Community Development staff facilitated monthly Mudgee and Gulgong Interagency meetings and Rylstone and Kandos meetings every six weeks. A range of community stakeholders attend these meetings including representatives from community and allied health, education, disability service providers, and government.	C

*Promote volunteering through Council's Community Services*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Run community services programs that encourage volunteering	Council auspices both Mudgee Community Transport and Meals on Wheels which operate largely due to contributions of time by volunteers. Youth Services runs a monthly gaming program for youth with a volunteer program leader. Council partners with Rotary Club of Mudgee volunteers to facilitate monthly movie screenings at Mudgee Town Hall Cinema. Council regularly provides advice to locals seeking volunteering opportunities and engages in community consultation to attract volunteers to its volunteer-based services.	C

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## Strategy 1.4.2 Support arts and cultural development across the region

*Arts and cultural events promotion*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide financial and in-kind support to events in accordance with Events Assistance Policy	The Events Assistance program continued to be delivered in accordance with the policy.	C
Promote the use of Council facilities for significant events	Council continued to promote local venues for future events and conferences. Major events secured for 2023/24 included Touch Football Country Championships (14-15 October 2023), NRL trial match (24 February 2024), NSW Touch Football Junior Regionals (27-28 April 2024), Rugby U11 State Gala (20-21 July 2024).	C

THE YEAR  
IN REVIEWKEY COMPLETED  
PROJECTS*Provision of meeting and exhibition space*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Promote the use of community buildings and make available at reasonable cost	All community venues and facilities were promoted and made available to hire through Council's booking system on Council's website. All fees and charges for hire of venues and facilities were reviewed to ensure they remain at a fair and reasonable cost.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM  
PROGRESS*Coordinate and facilitate cultural and arts projects throughout the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Liaise with local arts and cultural groups and Arts Out West to develop cultural and artistic projects at Mudgee Arts Precinct and across the region	Council's Cultural Team continued to develop strong relationships with many local arts and cultural groups and assisted with several community-led arts projects, workshops and exhibitions. The Mudgee Arts Precinct team contribute to and work closely with Arts OutWest to promote relevant artistic projects, including exhibitions within the gallery itself.	C
Support arts events and programs in the region	The Cultural Team continued to support art and cultural activity across the region, including hosting major exhibitions in the Mudgee Arts Precinct Gallery, providing activities and workshops, as well as offering space for community workshops and exhibitions throughout the year. Council also provided support to events such as Sculptures in the Garden and Cementa and the range of cultural activities taking place at the Kildallon Education Centre. Council provided a monthly weekend of cinema screenings with the support of volunteers from Rotary, although an equipment failure saw the cinema out of action from January-April 2024.	C

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LOOKING AFTER OUR COMMUNITY 

Strategy 1.4.3 Provide equitable access to a range of places and spaces for all in the community

*Public facilities to be accessible*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Continue to monitor existing buildings	Council continued to monitor public buildings and made upgrades in accordance with the 30-year asset maintenance plan and works request system. All maintenance and upgrades undertaken met current accessibility standards.	C
Ensure new Council buildings are accessible to all members of the community	All new community buildings are constructed to be accessible. New accessible facilities include the Country Universities Centre, Cudgegong Water Park office/café, the Rylstone Caravan Park amenities and the Victoria Park change rooms.	C
Deliver actions developed in the Disability Inclusion Action Plan	Council strives to improve the accessibility of new and restored Council facilities. Council continued to progress with increased inclusivity and accessibility for those living in our community with a disability. Council's Access Committee met in April 2024 after the recruitment of a new member.	P

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

*Coordinate the provision of local community centres and halls for community use*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
A variety of community facilities available for use	The facility booking system continued to provide an online and accessible service to the community with the convenience of checking availability and making bookings by phone or computer through Council's website.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

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# PROTECTING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



*Conserving and promoting the natural beauty of our region*

## PROJECT PROGRESS



## KEY INITIATIVES

- 756 properties were inspected under Council's weed inspection program
- 3480km of roadside spraying completed
- Upgrades to Putta Bucca Wetlands are now complete including a new barbecue, carpark upgrades, picnic shelters and boardwalk

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$'000	Actual	Budget
<b>Income</b>		
Rates & Annual Charges	16,410	16,548
User Charges & Fees	10,681	9,177
Interest & Investment Revenue	2,261	1,222
Other Revenues	(3,948)	(3,760)
Grants & Contributions - Operating	959	1,069
Grants & Contributions - Capital	10,447	4,038
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>36,810</b>	<b>28,294</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee Benefits & Oncosts	8,058	7,920
Borrowing Costs	324	214
Materials & Contracts	9,990	10,750
Depreciation & Amortisation	6,864	6,710
Other Expenses	90	197
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	1,404	660
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>26,729</b>	<b>26,452</b>
<b>Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>1,842</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>9,576</b>	<b>13,484</b>

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PROTECTING OUR  
 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT 

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Strategies, Plans and Policies that support the Delivery Program

STRATEGIES

- Strategic Business Plan for Sewerage Services
- Water Supply Strategic Business Plan
- Solid Waste Strategy

PLANS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Putta Bucca Wetlands Reserve Plan of Management</li> <li>▪ Mudgee Common Plan of Management</li> <li>▪ Pesticide Use Notification Plan</li> <li>▪ Sewerage Development Servicing Plan</li> <li>▪ On-site Sewage Management Plan</li> <li>▪ Development Servicing Plan for Mid-Western Regional Council Water Supply</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sewerage Systems Asset Management Plan</li> <li>▪ Solid Waste Asset Management Plan</li> <li>▪ Stormwater Asset Management Plan</li> <li>▪ Water Supply Systems Asset Management Plan</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

POLICIES

- Pressure Sewer System Policy
- Drinking Water Quality Policy
- Recycled Water Re-use Policy
- Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Policy

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**Goal 2.1 Protect and enhance our natural environment**

**Strategy 2.1.1 Ensure land use planning and management enhances and protects biodiversity and natural heritage**

*Manage environmental and cultural factors impacted by physical works on Council lands*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Prepare Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for Council works	REF's were completed for Council works as required by the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act Part 5.	C
Work with local Aboriginal groups or suitably qualified consultants to effectively plan works involving sites of cultural significance	Due diligence assessments were completed with the REF as required. Consultation with Local Aboriginal Land Council on Lue Road widening project.	C

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

**Strategy 2.1.2 Minimise the impact of mining and other major developments**

*Work with key stakeholders to address issues and mitigate impacts associated with SSDs*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Raise any issues as part of SSD process	Council continued to raise issues with the Department of Planning and Environment, on State Significant Developments (SSDs). Council made submissions through the Major Projects Portal; and arranged meetings in person and over the phone with proponents.	C
Represent Council in regards to SSDs in the region	Councillors represented Council on Community Consultative Committees for local State Significant Developments.	C

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PROTECTING OUR  
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Strategy 2.1.3 Raise community awareness of environmental and biodiversity issues

*Deliver projects which work towards protecting biodiversity and regeneration of native environment*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Pursue grant funding for environmental projects	Staff are waiting to learn if they were successful for a grant out of the Urban Rivers and Catchment Program. Staff were successful in their bid for an education grant from Ulan Coal for a Cultural information sign. Koala Grant activities continued as per the grant schedule. Work on the Murray Darling basin grant was completed.  The Extensive multi-year Putta Bucca Wetlands works are now complete as part of the Bushfire Local Economic Recovery Fund (BLERF) grant. Works included pathways, playgrounds, signage, picnic shelters with settings, BBQ area, nest boxes, native bee garden, weed control, steppingstones and hidden animals for children as well as a car park upgrade.	C
Promote environmental awareness in the community through education and events	Events that raise community awareness of environmental and biodiversity issues included breakfast with the birds, green day, National tree day, the pollinator week workshop, erosion and sediment control workshop and the schools waste and recycling education program.	C

*Work with schools to promote environmental awareness amongst students*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Support Green Day	Council supported Green Day by having six Council Staff present to the students	C

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PROTECTING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT 

Strategy 2.1.3 Raise community awareness of environmental and biodiversity issues

*Effective weeds management*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Effective monitoring and management of priority weeds across region	Council's weed inspection program was completed in accordance with agreed service levels. From 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, 756 properties were inspected/re-inspected.	C
Ongoing community education on priority weeds	The Weeds Team stand at the Mudgee Small Farms Field Days provided information and advice with regards to biosecurity weeds. In addition, the Team presented at the Youth in Agriculture Day.  New property information packs were sent to all new rural property owners providing educational information on weed control. In addition, targeted mail outs were sent to residents in areas with problem weeds providing identification and control advice.	C
Undertake weed control on roadsides and Council land	Council's roadside spraying program was completed with 3480km of roadside spraying completed by 30 June 2024.	C

*Collaborate with agencies to manage feral animals*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Support relevant agencies with community education and awareness programs	Ongoing media and social media opportunities allowed Council to promote community awareness programs from responsible agencies that inform the public of issues relating to the management of feral animals.	C

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Goal 2.2 Provide total water cycle management

Strategy 2.2.1 Identify and implement innovative water conservation and sustainable water usage management practices

*Encourage reduced water consumption through appropriate Pricing*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain appropriate water supply, sewerage and trade waste tariffs aligned with the NSW Government Regulatory and Assurance Framework for Local Water Utilities	Best practice water pricing structure was maintained. The implementation of liquid trade waste (LTW) charges is fully implemented.	C

*Implement water conservation and reuse programs*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ongoing community education on water conservation	Community education continued through social media and information available via Council's website. Council maintained membership to the Water Conservancy to support and provide education materials.	C

*Work to secure water for agriculture and urban use*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work with State Government to secure domestic water supply	Council maintained ongoing dialogue with the State Government regarding water security.	C

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*Play an active role in the Cudgegong Valley and Macquarie Valley User Group*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Represent community at Customer Service Committee meetings for the Cudgegong Valley and Macquarie Valley User Groups	Council continued to represent community interests at meetings.	C

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Strategy 2.2.2 Maintain and manage water quantity and quality

*Align with NSW Government Regulatory and Assurance Framework for Local Water Utilities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Participate in DPE town water risk reduction program	Alignment of Council's strategic planning to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Regulatory and Assurance Framework has commenced. Council awaits the results of a project proposal for 50% funding from DCCEEW Safe and Secure Water Program funding.	C
Ongoing implementation and review of the Drinking Water Management System	The annual drinking water quality report was provided to Council and NSW Health in September 2023. The report summary was published to Council's website.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

*Identify and plan future maintenance, renewals and upgrades for Council's sewerage treatment infrastructure*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Sewer Infrastructure renewals and new works undertaken as per Capital Works Program	The full program of sewer main relining was completed in March 2024 for the 2023/24 financial year. The relining efforts have resulted in significant decrease of inflow to Mudgee Sewer Treatment Plant (STP) following completion of relining of the main trunk sewerage system adjacent to Cudgegong River.	P

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Strategy 2.2.3 Protect and improve catchments across the region by supporting relevant agencies

*Support relevant agencies with implementation of regional plans*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Represent Council interests as appropriate	Council is an active participant in the Central Tablelands Environment and Waterways Alliance including having access to regionally based programs and funding opportunities.	C

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*Continue riparian rehabilitation program along waterways*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Implement and maintain riparian protection projects and educational activities	Council is a member and active participant of the waterways alliance and is represented at alliance meetings. Riparian protection projects carried out included the Murray Darling Healthy Rivers project, the completion of a gravity rock wall on the Cudgegong River, weed control in riparian areas and several community planting activities.	C
Maintenance and promotion of Putta Bucca Wetlands	Scheduled maintenance at Putta Bucca Wetlands continued, including mowing and weed control.	C

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Strategy 2.2.4 Maintain and manage waste water quality to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards

*Identify and plan future maintenance, renewals and upgrades for Council's sewerage treatment infrastructure*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Sewer Infrastructure renewals and new works undertaken as per Capital Works Program	The full program of sewer main relining was completed in March 2024 for the 2023/24 financial year. The relining efforts have resulted in significant decrease of inflow to Mudgee Sewer Treatment Plant (STP) following completion of relining of the main trunk sewerage system adjacent to Cudgegong River.	C

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*Improve and develop treatment options to ensure quality of waste water meets EPA standards*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Continue to improve outgoing water quality at all sewerage treatment plants across the region	Operationally, all sewerage systems have achieved compliance with licensed discharge operational limits for the 2023/24 financial year except for the Kandos system related to algal development in the final maturation pond associated with seasonal conditions. The Pollution Reduction Program on Mudgee EPA license was removed following completion of an infiltration investigation and subsequent Relining Program of Mudgee's trunk sewerage network. An options study was provided to DCCEEW and EPA in consultation to progress the renewal of Rylstone and Kandos sewerage systems with the preferred and most affordable option being the upgrade of Kandos STP to receive sewage from Rylstone and include treatment via membrane technology.	C

*Align with NSW Government Regulatory and Assurance Framework for Local Water Utilities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ongoing management of liquid trade waste in accordance with Council's Liquid Trade Waste Policy	As of June 2024, Council registered 228 LTW discharging businesses of which 87% are compliant with the LTW Policy requirements.	C

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Strategy 2.2.5 Provide a water and sewer network that balances asset conditions with available resources and community needs

*Identify and plan future maintenance, renewals and upgrades for Council's stormwater assets*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Effectively maintain existing drainage network including built infrastructure and overland drainage reserves	The Capital Works Program for drainage infrastructure is progressing.	C
Update Mudgee Flood Study and Flood Management Plan	The 2021 Mudgee flood study model is being updated and recalibrated for the 2023 storms/flood events. This will be included as an appendix to the 2021 Mudgee Flood Study. It is anticipated that the study will be returned to Council in the next Financial Year.	P
Identify and undertake culvert replacement and causeway improvement program	The Capital Works Program for culvert replacement and causeway improvement progressed as scheduled.	C
Drainage renewal and new works undertaken as per Capital Works Program	Council's drainage renewal and new works were undertaken in accordance with the Capital Works Program. New drainage assets constructed by developers as part of their subdivision works are required to meet Council standards before they are accepted as a Council asset.	C

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Goal 2.3 Live in a clean and environmentally sustainable way Live in a clean and environmentally sustainable way

Strategy 2.3.1 Educate, promote and support the community in implementing waste minimisation strategies

*Participate in regional procurement contracts for waste services that provided added value*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide regional scrap steel, green waste processing, used motor oil, household chemical collection and e-waste services	Council continued to participate in regional contracts and tenders that provide best value and service to the region. Joint contracts include Food Organics, Gaden Organics (FOGO) collection and processing, mattress recycling, tyre recycling, scrap metal collections, waste oil collection and green waste processing.	C

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*Provide a domestic recycling and waste services for all residents through kerbside collection and rural waste transfer stations*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide kerbside services and local recycling facilities	Kerbside and waste/recycling facilities were provided at the agreed levels of service.	C

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Strategy 2.3.2 Work regionally to implement strategies that will enhance environmental outcomes in regards to waste management and minimisation

*Participate in regional procurement contracts for waste services that provided added value*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide regional scrap steel, green waste processing, used motor oil, household chemical collection and e-waste services	Council continued to participate in regional contracts and tenders that provide best value and service to the region. Joint contracts include Food Organics, Gaden Organics (FOGO) collection and processing, mattress recycling, tyre recycling, scrap metal collections, waste oil collection and green waste processing.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

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*Participate in regional investigations for collaborative solutions to problem wastes types*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Participate in NetWaste steering committee for strategic direction of the group	Regional solutions in the 2023/24 financial year include recycling of included mattress, tyres, oil, e-waste and scrap metal and the regional FOGO collection and processing contract. Staff also participated in Netwaste Steering Committee and forum meetings.	C

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*Apply for available grants*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Apply for grants to upgrade or introduce services to the community that reduce landfill tonnes and Co2 emissions	Staff reviewed a number of grants for potential opportunities. To date no suitable grants were identified.	C

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Strategy 2.3.3 Support programs that create environmental awareness and promote sustainable living

*Build community awareness through environmental education*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide education to the community on environmental issues	The Primary School Waste Education Program continued, and Council staff organised and hosted National Tree Day, Breakfast with the Birds and presented at Green Day.	C
Promote and implement projects that encourage sustainable living	Environment staff coordinated and implemented the Murray Darling Healthy Rivers project and engaged with landholders to carry out on the ground works in riparian areas on private property.  In addition, staff organised erosion control works on the Cudgegong river bank in Mudgee, they hosted and coordinated community and school tree planting days, National Tree Day, Breakfast with the Birds, pollinator week workshop, wombat mange workshop, community erosion and sediment control workshop and presented at Green Day.	C

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Strategy 2.3.4 Consider technologies in Council's facilities, infrastructure and service delivery to reduce ecological footprint



- THE YEAR IN REVIEW
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# BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY

BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 



*A prosperous and diversified economy delivering lifestyle benefits to the community through employment, income and sustainable economic growth*

## PROJECT PROGRESS



## KEY INITIATIVES

- Profits at the Mudgee Riverside Park and Mudgee Valley Park have increased on previous years by 31%
- The Country Universities Centre (CUC) officially opened March 2024
- 10,873 attendees and 64 stall holders at Flavours of Mudgee
- Mudgee Valley Park expansion continues

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$'000	Actual	Budget
<b>Income</b>		
User Charges & Fees	4,358	4,015
Interest & Investment Revenue	0	0
Other Revenues	325	301
Grants & Contributions - Operating	231	455
Grants & Contributions - Capital	1,145	1,114
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>5,886</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Rates & Annual Charges	29	28
Employee Benefits & Oncosts	1,527	1,509
Borrowing Costs	347	334
Materials & Contracts	2,644	3,425
Depreciation & Amortisation	597	542
Other Expenses	64	58
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	4	0
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>5,213</b>	<b>5,895</b>
<b>Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>(9)</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		
	<b>5,766</b>	<b>6,079</b>

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BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY



### SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Strategies, Plans and Policies that support the Delivery Program

STRATEGIES

- Tourism Wayfinding and Signage Strategy
- Mid-Western Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Smart Community Strategy

PLANS

- Saleyards Strategic Plan
- Airport Master Plan

POLICIES

- Events Assistance Policy
- Street Banner Usage Policy

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BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 

Goal 3.1 A prosperous and diversified economy

Strategy 3.1.1 Support the attraction and retention of a diverse range of businesses and industries

*Promote the region to target businesses that complement key local industries*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Conduct 2-3 marketing activities, conferences or events where the region can be promoted	Council undertook a number of marketing initiatives to promote the region to live, work, invest and visit including bus billboard signage, digital marketing campaigns and social media marketing. Events that assisted in promoting the region included NRL trial match and Flavours of Mudgee and a number of carnivals.	C
Manage the operation of the saleyards in accordance with relevant legislation including the coordination of cattle sales in the region	The Saleyards Strategic Plan was adopted by Council in 2023. The operation maintained above budget income and below budget expenditure resulting in a net total cost (including depreciation) \$71k below budget.	C
Manage the operation of Council operated caravan parks and provide a financial return to Council	Mudgee Valley Park continued to provide strong returns with a \$902k full year profit. Council acquired the operations of Mudgee Riverside Park in June 2023. This park has required a lot of repairs, improvements and process changes. From acquisition the park has seen steady growth with occupancy increasing 27% throughout the financial year. Profit for Mudgee Riverside Park was \$466k for the full year.	C

*Work with business and industry groups to facilitate business development workshops for existing businesses in the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Support the business chambers and industry groups by attendance at meetings as required	Council representatives participated in meetings as required and continued to support initiatives of local business chambers including the newly formed retailer's subcommittee.	C

*Establish a process of capturing and monitoring relevant economic data to identify opportunities, trends and needs of local businesses*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Produce annual update to Economic and Business Profile booklet	The Economic and Business Profile annual update was completed in June 2024. Data is being collected monthly to support this.	C

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BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 

*Work with the community to identify economic development opportunities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS	
Engage with new business investors coming to the region and work with them to promote benefits	Council utilised Australian Business Register (ABR) data to track new businesses that opened in the region and continued to provide information to encourage new investment including updating data in the Economic and Business Profile. Welcome to region postcards were sent to all new businesses on a quarterly basis. Council worked with the Office of Regional Economic Development prepare fact sheets and a pitch deck to attract investment to the LGA.	C	THE YEAR IN REVIEW
Conduct annual think tank forum to encourage business leaders to participate in local economic development	The Annual Think Tank Forum was held in May 2024 with very good engagement from industry.	C	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Identify opportunities to invest in infrastructure which attracts new business investors to the region	Regular meetings were undertaken with industry groups. Council engaged the Office of Regional Economic Development to prepare a fact sheet and a pitch deck to be used to attract investment to the LGA. A connectivity plan aimed to support the community and industry in the region was completed early 2024.	C	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Work with key stakeholders to prepare for changes in industry composition in the future	Regular meetings were undertaken with industry groups. The annual Local Economic Think Tank was held May 2024.	C	DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

*Work with Mudgee Region Tourism (MRT) to identify target markets and promote the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS	
Work with MRT to identify visitor trends and marketing initiatives	MRT has a contract with Council to undertake tourism marketing on behalf of the region. Council staff met with MRT on a monthly basis to ensure alignment against Council's organisational objectives. Additional meetings were held to discuss joint activities, new plans and activities.	C	FINANCIALS

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BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 

*Develop existing events in the region and attract new event proponents to hold major events and festivals in the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Submit bids for new events and conferences, and support event proponents holding or seeking to hold events in the region	Council's Events team continue to submit bids for relevant conferences and events and liaised with event producers investigate opportunities in the region. Work had been done with Sports Marketing Australia to prepare a promotional package on the Mid-Western Region to attract sporting and other events.	C
Deliver Flavours of Mudgee in September	Flavours of Mudgee took place in September 2023 with 10,873 attendees and 64 stall holders.	C

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

Strategy 3.1.2 Encourage the development of a skilled and flexible workforce to satisfy local industry and business requirements

*Work with business and industry groups to identify the main skills shortage areas*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Encourage business leaders to provide feedback on skills issues	Regular meetings were undertaken with industry groups as well as the annual Economic Think Tank.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

*Encourage workers to move to the region for employment opportunities where skills shortages exist*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Host Mudgee Region Jobs website for dedicated jobs in the region	Mudgee Region Jobs website was active until December 2023. Analytics data provided evidence that the site was not being used by the business community and funds are to be redeployed to more effective economic development projects.	C

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BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY 

Goal 3.2 An attractive business and economic environment

Strategy 3.2.1 Promote the region as a great place to live, work, invest and visit

*Provide brand leadership, market the region's competitive advantages and investment opportunities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Conduct 2-3 marketing activities, conferences or events where the region can be promoted	Council undertook a number of marketing initiatives to promote the region to live, work, invest and visit including bus billboard signage, digital marketing campaigns and social media marketing. Events that assisted in promoting the region included NRL trial match and Flavours of Mudgee and a number of carnivals brought to the region by the Economic Development Team.	C

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Strategy 3.2.2 Provide leadership on economic development initiatives and identify resources and infrastructure required to drive investment and economic growth in the region

*Promote the development of infrastructure at the Mudgee airport as an opportunity for business expansion in the aviation industry*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Update the Airport Masterplan	The development of the Airport Masterplan is in progress. PCN ratings and a drainage plan have been completed, both reports will assist in the development of the Masterplan.	P

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

*Lobby State and Federal Government on infrastructure needs of local businesses including transport and communications linkages*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby government agencies and departments on the provision of infrastructure to meet community needs	Council continued to raise identified issues with local Members of Parliament and relevant government ministers.	C

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**BUILDING A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY** 

**Strategy 3.2.3** Support the expansion of essential infrastructure and services to match business and industry development in the region

*Lobby State and Federal Government for expanded health and education services*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby government agencies and departments on the provision of services to meet community needs	Council continued to raise identified issues with local Members of Parliament and relevant government ministers.	C

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**Goal 3.3** A range of rewarding and fulfilling career opportunities to attract and retain residents

**Strategy 3.3.1** Support projects that create new jobs in the region and help to build a diverse and multi-skilled workforce

*Work with lead agencies for employment to identify trends and discuss issues impacting employment*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work with major employers to identify trends and develop strategies to create employment opportunities across the Region	Regular meetings were held with industry groups including the annual Local Economic Think Tank held in May each year. Council continued to review trends and report statistics through Economic and Business Profile Booklet.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

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**Strategy 3.3.2** Build strong linkages with institutions providing education, training and employment pathways in the region

*Work with key stakeholders for education in the region to identify opportunities for economic growth*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work with education providers on the provision of services to meet community needs	Council continued to work with education providers across the region including TAFE NSW, Skillset and local schools. Council was also involved in the establishment and construction of the CUC Mudgee Region building. The CUC officially opened March 2024.	C
Establish a Country Universities Campus to support higher education in the region	CUC Mudgee Region officially opened on 27th March 2024 and is currently operational. CUC is supported by a board, Council, Government and other major mining/renewable energy proponents in the region	C

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# CONNECTING OUR REGION

CONNECTING OUR REGION



*Linking our towns and villages and connecting our region to the rest of NSW*

## PROJECT PROGRESS



## KEY INITIATIVES

- Council completed a number of road improvements across the Region including:
  - 685kms of maintenance grading
  - 64kms of gravel resheeting
  - Approximately 70km of urban and rural reseals
- 850 meters of footpaths were upgraded across the region

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$'000	Actual	Budget
<b>Income</b>		
User Charges & Fees	7,962	8,052
Grants & Contributions - Operating	9,513	8,506
Grants & Contributions - Capital	19,241	10,329
<b>Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets</b>		
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>36,716</b>	<b>26,887</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Rates & Annual Charges	25	26
Employee Benefits & Oncosts	4,787	3,385
Borrowing Costs	13	0
Materials & Contracts	12,745	15,184
Depreciation & Amortisation	9,767	9,685
Other Expenses	1,337	1,315
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	2,464	2,615
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>31,139</b>	<b>32,211</b>
<b>Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>(5,324)</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>17,231</b>	<b>17,616</b>

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## SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Strategies, Plans and Policies that support the Delivery Program

### PLANS

- Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)
- Bike Plans
- Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan
- Roads Asset Management Plan

### POLICIES

- Access to Properties Policy
- Advice to Residents on Road Works / Conditions Policy
- Bitumen Sealing of Gravel Roads Policy
- Bus Shelters Policy
- Grazing of Stock on Roads Policy
- Grids and Gates Policy
- Information and Directional Signage Policy
- Major Project Road Upgrades Policy
- Private Works Policy
- Regulatory and Warning Signage Policy
- Road Encroachments on Private Land Policy
- Road, Bridge & Place Naming Policy
- Temporary Road Closures Policy
- Unmaintained and Unformed Roads Policy
- Water Pipes Across and Along Roads Policy

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**Goal 4.1 High quality road network that is safe and efficient**

**Strategy 4.1.1 Provide traffic management solutions that promote safer local roads and minimise traffic congestion**

*Work with the Transport for NSW (TfNSW) to improve road safety*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Liaise with Transport for NSW on road safety matters	The Local Traffic Committee (LTC) meetings were held monthly with representatives of TfNSW being a member of the committee. The RSO is an active contributor of this committee. Outside of this, Council's Road Safety Officer continues to work with TfNSW to deliver road safety campaigns within the region and investigate road safety concerns from the community. Among these road safety campaigns was the introduction of a caravan safety event at Mudgee Airport, mobility scooter safety during Seniors Week, road safety training for mine workers at Wilpinjong (in partnership with Mudgee Highway Patrol), ongoing advocacy for safer school zones, and the completion of training in Safe System Assessments in the January to June period.	C

*Regulate effective and appropriate user activities on the road network*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide local assessments to the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator as required	Council continued to assess applications received through the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator (NHVR) for the movement of oversize and overmass (OSOM) vehicles through the region on the local and regional road network. Applications were reviewed and assessed as received.	C
Review speed limits and traffic management	Speed limits on all roads fall under the jurisdiction of TfNSW and NSW Police. Council officers regularly communicate speed limit concerns by formal request to TfNSW who undertake the speed assessment and, with Council assistance, implement new speed limits. Speed zones are being reviewed by TfNSW. Monthly meetings are scheduled to be held with the Local Traffic Committee regarding matters of traffic management.	C

*Participate in relevant regional transport committees and working parties*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Facilitate the Local Traffic Committee	The LTC met regularly, and the minutes were provided to Council for adoption. Regional traffic related committees were attended as required.	C

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**Strategy 4.1.2** Provide a roads network that balances asset conditions with available resources and community needs

*Review the Roads Asset Management Plan*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Update data for Asset Management Plans in line with Fair Value reporting requirements	Asset data continued to be updated and reviewed to ensure accurate information is available. Fair Value for Roads was completed in 2019/20 and will be due again in 2024/25.	C

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*Implement the works program in accordance with the Roads Asset Management Plan*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Manage State Roads in accordance with TfNSW contracts	Council maintained the state road network under the Council Routine Maintenance Contract with TfNSW. Council carried out a road widening project on Goolma Road. Significant Heavy Patching and reseal works on Goolma Road and the Castlereagh Highway were completed successfully.	C
Ongoing maintenance and upgrades of Regional Roads network	Council completed significant heavy patching works on the regional network including Bylong Valley Way, Ulan Rd, Gollan Rd and Wollar Rd. The high-risk curves of the final stage of the Hill End Road Safety Project works were completed under budget allowing additional works to be added to the scope and commenced immediately. This will be finished in September 2024.	C
Maintain local road network in accordance with established levels of service	Local road maintenance was performed across the sealed and unsealed network throughout the year. Approximately 685km of maintenance grading and 64km of gravel re-sheeting was completed on the unsealed local road network in line with the program.	C
Upgrade, renewal and extension of local roads in accordance with Capital Works Program	Widening and rehabilitation work on approximately 1km of Cudgegong Road at Carwell was completed in December 2023. Seal extension works on Queens Pinch Rd, Coxs Creek Rd, Botobolar Rd were completed. Stage 1 of the Coricudgy Rd Seal extension project was completed. Stage 2 is underway and due for completion by December 2024. Approximately 70km of urban and rural reseals were completed through the financial year.	C
Upgrade and renewal of local bridges in accordance with Capital Works Program	No bridge replacements were included in this year's Capital Works Program.	C
Implementation of the Ulan Road Strategy	The programmed works adjacent to Moolarben Mine entrance were successfully completed, and a significant Heavy Patching Program completed in conjunction with approx. 10km of reseals occurring.	C

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*Pursue additional funding for upgrading of roads infrastructure*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby for additional funding for roads	Council continued to identify and pursue new funding for additional road projects.	C
Ensure major developers contribute to local road upgrades for the impact of additional development	Council continued to identify and pursue new road upgrade contributions for additional road projects.	C

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

**Goal 4.2 Efficient connection of the region to major towns and cities**

**Strategy 4.2.1** Develop a regional transport network in partnership with government agencies, that grows with the needs of residents and businesses

*Support the continuation of commercial passenger services at Mudgee Airport*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work with operator to maintain regular passenger services to and from Sydney	FlyPelican commenced services in June 2015. The service remained operational as of 30 June 2024.	C
Operation and maintenance of Mudgee Airport in accordance with regulatory requirements	Mudgee Airport met safety and security requirements.	C

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*Lobby for improved highway linkages along the Great Western Highway and Bells Line*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby for improved access to Western NSW from Sydney	Council continued to participate in transport infrastructure planning groups and meetings with relevant government agencies.	C

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Strategy 4.2.2 Create a communication network that services the needs of residents and businesses

*Pursue improved broadband and mobile coverage with Government and major service providers*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Lobby for improved internet speeds and mobile coverage throughout the region	Council engaged Telstra and NBN to prepare a connectivity plan for the region to identify areas of improvement for connectivity, black spots and resident digital literacy. This was completed in June 2024.	C

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Goal 4.3 An active travel network within the region

Strategy 4.3.1 Develop and enhance walking and cycling networks across the region

*Implement the Pedestrian Access Mobility Plan*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Upgrade and renewal of footpaths and cycleways in accordance with Capital Works Program	<p>The upgrade and renewal of footpaths has been completed across the region in accordance with the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP).</p> <p>Footpaths in Mudgee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Ulan Road western path from Parkland driveway to Lawson Creek underpass and linking with existing eastern path = 511m at 2.5m width</li> <li>Oporto Road, Mudgee - Southside Shopping Centre to South Mudgee Surgery = 46m at 3.5m width</li> <li>Horatio Street, Mudgee - Perry Street to Douro Street (south) = 46m at 1.5m width</li> <li>Denison Street, Mudgee - Douro Street to end seg (heading to Court St) = 98m at 1.5m width</li> </ul> <p>Footpaths in Kandos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jaques Street, Kandos - Dangar St to Fleming St = 101m at 1.5m width</li> </ul> <p>Footpaths in Rylstone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Louee Street, Rylstone - Seg 50 (Church yard to Yum Cha) - 21m at 1.5m width</li> <li>Louee Street, Rylstone - Seg 50 (Globe Hotel) - 27m at 1.5m width</li> </ul>	C
Maintain existing footpath and cycleway network in accordance with established levels of service	Footpath maintenance work has been completed successfully throughout the year in all four of the towns in the LGA.	C

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Strategy 4.3.2 Support viable public transport options across the region

*Work with Transport for NSW to develop viable public transport options*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Engage with Transport for NSW to understand opportunities and demand for public transport in the region	Council partnered with TINSW to deliver two separate engagement workshops, one with Council representatives and one as a public forum to engage and listen to stakeholder requirements for Transport. Workshops were held 26 July 2023. Follow up discussions occurred 1 December 2023, 9 April 2024 and 24 May 2024.	C

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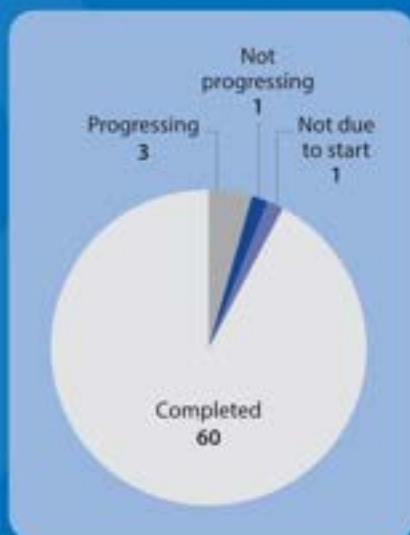
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# GOOD GOVERNMENT



*A strong council that is representative of our community and effective in meeting the needs of the community*

## PROJECT PROGRESS



## KEY INITIATIVES

- A Community Satisfaction Survey was completed in May 2024 relating to all Council services and infrastructure
- Financial performance comparatives of all 128 councils in NSW was completed with comparative group 4 councils analysed. A report was provided to Council in June 2024
- The Long Term Financial Plan was completed for 2024/25
- Council continues to pursue property related opportunities with 20 residential lots of the Saleyards Lane subdivision anticipated for release in late 2024
- Construction of the Mudgee Solar Array continues
- Council commenced undertaking revaluation of urban stormwater drainage assets

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$'000	Actual	Budget
<b>Income</b>		
Rates & Annual Charges	31,270	31,272
User Charges & Fees	340	229
Interest & Investment Revenue	3,899	3,551
Other Revenues	9,061	8,775
Grants & Contributions - Operating	5,712	1,586
Grants & Contributions - Capital	10,087	5,679
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	582	(37)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>60,950</b>	<b>51,054</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee Benefits & Oncosts	11,685	11,921
Borrowing Costs	27	13
Materials & Contracts	2,290	2,725
Depreciation & Amortisation	3,968	3,617
Other Expenses	413	300
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>18,383</b>	<b>18,576</b>
<b>Net Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>42,568</b>	<b>32,477</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>12,365</b>	<b>11,895</b>

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## SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Strategies, Plans and Policies that support the Delivery Program

### STRATEGIES

- Long Term Financial Plan
- Workforce Strategy
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Community Participation Plan
- Asset Management Strategy
- ICT Strategy 2020–2023

### PLANS

- Companion Animals Management Plan
- Privacy Management Plan
- Agency Information Guide
- Old Gulgong Fire Station Plan
- Adverse Event Plan

### POLICIES

- Access to Information Policy
- Anti-Discrimination and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy
- Asbestos Management Policy
- Asset Management Policy
- Borrowings Policy
- Business Continuity Policy
- Burials on Private Land Policy
- Camera Surveillance Policy
- Internal Audit Policy
- Categorisation as Farmland for Rating Purposes Policy
- Cemeteries Policy
- Community Engagement Policy
- Complaints Policy
- Compliance and Enforcement Policy
- Conflict of Interests Policy – Dealing with Council-Related Development Throughout the Development Process
- Disposal of Assets Policy
- Electoral Matter in Public Places Policy
- Electronic Telecommunications - Acceptable Use Policy
- Financial Reserves Policy
- Social Media Policy
- Hardship Provisions Policy
- Interactions between Councillors and Staff Policy
- Investments Policy
- Land Acquisition and Disposal Policy
- Legislative Compliance Policy
- Workplace Bullying Policy
- Water Usage Charges - Concealed Leaks Policy
- Contractor Management Policy
- Council Representation at Memorial Services
- Councillor Expenses and Facilities Policy
- Credit Policy
- Data Breach Policy
- Debt Management and Recovery Policy
- Delegations and Authorisations Policy
- Disposal of Assets Policy
- Electoral Matter in Public Places Policy
- Purchase Cards Policy
- Protective Fencing and Overhead Protective Structure in Public Places Policy
- Records Management Policy
- Related Party Disclosure Policy
- Smoke Free Outdoor Areas Policy
- Statement of Business Ethics Policy
- Sustainable Procurement & Contracts Policy
- Unreasonable Complainant Conduct Policy
- Leases and Licences of Council Owned and Managed Land and Real Property Policy
- Light Fleet Policy
- Local Preference Policy
- Media Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Occupation of Caravans, Mobile Homes and Temporary Structures on Private Land Policy
- Parks Usage Policy
- Pensioner Concessions Policy
- Public Interest Disclosure Policy
- Work Health and Safety Policy

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## Goal 5.1 Strong civic leadership



Strategy 5.1.1 Provide clear strategic direction through the Community Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan

*Ensure actions of the Operational Plan and Delivery Program are completed on time, on budget and meets performance criteria*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Successful delivery of Operational Plan	88% of the capital and 90% of the operating budgets were completed	C
Six monthly progress reporting against Delivery Program and comprehensive Quarterly Budget Reviews against Operational Plan	Six monthly progress reporting against Delivery Program and comprehensive Quarterly Budget Reviews against Operational Plan are being provided.	C

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Strategy 5.1.2 Provide accountable and transparent decision making for the community

*Ongoing review and enhancement of governance framework*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Continue to hold "Open Day" prior to Council Meetings	Public Forums (aka Open Days) were available for the public to attend throughout the 6-month period. Public Forum information is noted in the meeting notice section of the Council business paper and on Council's website. Residents wanting to observe the speaker presenting to Council must attend in person at the Mudgee Council Chambers.	C
Webcast of Council Meetings	Council continued to provide the community access to the Council meetings via webcast on Council's website.	C
Promotion of upcoming Council meetings	Council meetings were regularly promoted on Council's website, in Community News and in the local newspaper.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

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*Provide a compliance and enforcement framework which supports consistency and transparency in decision making*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ensure effective compliance monitoring, investigation and enforcement activities in accordance with relevant legislation and policies	Council's Compliance Program included compliance monitoring, investigation, and enforcement activities as well as routine reporting to the Executive and staff training. Council approved a budget for increased resourcing to provide compliance support across Council with a new Compliance Officer commenced in the first half of 2023/24.	C

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*Provide professional development opportunities to support elected members in fulfilling their obligations as Councillors*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide access to professional development programs for elected members.	Council continued to provide opportunities to Councillors for individual professional development programs. During the current Council term, Councillors completed 'Elected Life' training and 'Councillor Legal training' conducted by Lindsay Taylor Lawyers.	C

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*Hold awareness sessions for potential candidates in the six months leading up to each Council election and ensure information packages are available*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Develop program for candidate awareness sessions (next election due in 2024, or in case of a by-election)	Candidate awareness sessions were held in the Council Chambers in preparation for the upcoming Council Elections in September 2024.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

**Strategy 5.1.3** Provide strong representation for the community at Regional, State and Federal levels

*Continue to lobby State and Federal Government on all matters that are of relevance to the region*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Work with the Mayor to access Local Members and Ministers on relevant issues	Regular meetings were held with local members and access provided to various ministers for specific issues.	C
Strengthen relationships with local State and Federal members	Regular meetings were held with local members and access provided to various ministers for specific issues.	C
Engage with Regional Directors of State Government agencies	Regular meetings were held with Regional Directors to discuss regional priorities.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

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## Goal 5.2 Good communications and engagement

Strategy 5.1.1 Improve communications between Council and the community and create awareness of Council's roles and responsibilities



### *Publish monthly editions of Community News*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Community News distributed monthly to every household in the region	Community News was distributed monthly by post, Electronic Direct Mail and social media.	C

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### *Provide an up to date and functional website*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ensure web content is kept up to date and relevant	The content on Council's website was updated regularly.	C

KEY COMPLETED  
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### *Regularly report to the community in a variety of interesting ways*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Utilisation use of all media avenues including social media, radio and television to communicate Council initiatives	Council had a small dip in reach through Facebook and increase in engagement across all other social media platforms including Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and TikTok.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM  
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### *Operate and maintain a community works request system that provides timely and accurate information and responses*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Maintain Works Request System and produce regular reporting on response times	Any works requests lodged by the community over the counter, the call centre, by email/post or Council's website 'report a problem' online form are registered in Council's works request system. These requests are reviewed within 14 days. An overdue requests report is monitored and reviewed by the Executive team.	C
Promote use of works request system for community to submit works requests	Council continued to promote the works requests system through Council's social media channels, Council's website, Community News and radio advertising.	C

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Goal 5.2 Good communications and engagement



Strategy 5.2.1 Improve communications between Council and the community and create awareness of Council's roles and responsibilities

*Educate the community on Council's roles and responsibilities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide access to Council's corporate documents both through the website and Administration Centres	Council's corporate documents continue to be available through Council's website and in person at Council's Administration Centres in Mudgee, Gulgong and Rylstone.	C

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Strategy 5.2.2 Encourage community access and participation in Council decision making

*Seek feedback on policy development and local issues*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ensure policies, strategies and proposals impacting the community are placed on exhibition for public comment	Policies, strategies and proposals impacting the community were placed on public exhibition as required and in accordance with the Community Engagement Strategy.	C
Utilise a range of formal and informal engagement tools to seek community feedback on a broad range of issues	Council continued to promote opportunities for the community to contribute to Council's decision-making process through a range of platforms including through Council's website forms, social media, face to face engagements and feedback sessions.	C

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

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*Provide opportunities and make it easy for the community to participate in and influence decision making*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Encourage attendance at Council Meetings in person and via webcast	Council continued to provide the community access to the Council meetings in person at Mudgee Council Chambers or webcast on Council's website.	C
Investigate and consult with the community on high priority projects to inform Council's strategic plans	Council continued to promote opportunities for the community to contribute to Council's planning and budgeting process via a range of platforms including Council's website. A Community Satisfaction Survey was completed in May 2024 relating to all Council services and infrastructure. The survey tracked Council's performance in service delivery, identified priority areas and evaluated Council's customer services, communication, and community priorities.	C

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## Goal 5.3 An effective and efficient organisation

### Strategy 5.3.1 Pursue excellence in service delivery

#### *Benchmark Council's service delivery against relevant organisations*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Participate in NSW LGPA, LGNSW, JO and other industry body surveys and benchmarking exercises	Staff continued to participate in relevant activities	C
Desktop analysis of annual financial results against other NSW councils	Financial performance comparatives of all 128 Councils in NSW was completed with a report presented to Council on 19 June 2024.	C
Report on OLG group comparative data	Comparative Group 4 Councils were analysed, and a report presented to Council on 19 June 2024.	C

#### *Monitor community expectations regarding service delivery*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Engage with the community on desired levels of service across Council functions	Council's website communications tool supports community engagement activities and provides a forum to receive community feedback. Council departments determine and assess the desired service levels of the community.	C
Develop an internal service review framework	An internal service delivery review (SDR) framework was developed and will be rolled out within the organisation. SDR tools continue to be developed. A program of SDRs will be scheduled to commence following the 2024 Local Government Elections.	C

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*Provide a responsive customer service function*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Reply to all correspondence within 14 days	Council strives to reply to all correspondence within 14 days. An acknowledgement letter is provided to all incoming correspondence. An overdue correspondence report is monitored and reviewed by the Executive team	C
Deliver an efficient, accurate and professional counter and call centre service	Council continued to deliver an efficient, accurate and professional counter and call centre service.	C
Review Service Level Agreements between Customer Service and relevant departments to ensure consistent and professional services are delivered	The established Service Level Agreements (SLA's) between Customer Service and the other departments have been under review and are due for completion at the end of 2024.	NP
Ensure knowledge management system is maintained with current information and staff are adequately trained	Council continued to administer, maintain and update its corporate knowledge management system "checkmate". All new staff that require "checkmate" are trained individually by a specialist.	C

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Strategy 5.3.2 Provide a positive and supporting working environment for employees

*Attract, retain and develop a skilled workforce*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Learning and Development is targeted towards achievement of Delivery Program and areas of risk identified in Workforce Strategy	The Learning and Development Program was implemented throughout the year focusing on individual and group training opportunities and needs as well as meeting compliance requirements. 100% budget expenditure was achieved for training and development for 2023/24.	C
Ensure all employees have clearly articulated accountabilities against which they will be assessed annually	All employees have a Position Description that sets out accountabilities. Annual performance reviews are completed with every employee. All employees had their appraisal in the month of September 2023.	C

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*Provide a safe, healthy and non-discriminatory working environment*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Establish and maintain a positive health and safety workplace culture	Council continues to establish and maintain the positive health and safety workplace culture in the workplace. Communication and engagement on establishing and maintaining a positive health and safety workplace is achieved through toolbox talks, safety alerts and site inspections.  Bi-monthly WHS Workshops are being conducted with the outdoor workforce across the organisation and 1 on 1 training and engagement to directly inform and educate staff on WHS standards and expectations. The Verification of Competency program that builds in-house capacity and mitigate risks to staff and community members is nearing completion. The managing psychosocial hazards project implementation continues to be completed in 2024/25.	C
Align workplace behaviour with core values of Respect, Integrity and Recognition	Behaviours aligned to core values are included in position descriptions and Council's induction and orientation programs. These are measured during annual performance reviews. They are promoted and reinforced via staff update meetings, department meetings and the fortnightly internal General Manager's Newsletter.	C
Implement and embed a WHS Management System that reflects legislative requirements	Council's WHS Management System continued to be reviewed in line with legislative requirements and updated where required.	C
Implement and review the Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan	The EEO Management Action Plan is due for review. Actions within the current plan continued to be implemented throughout the year and will be updated in 2024/25.	P

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Strategy 5.3.3 Prudently manage risks associated with all Council activities

*Monitor and review Council's policies and strategies*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Provide up to date strategy and policy register	The policy register is administered and monitored by Governance with all adopted policies available on Council's website. A policy register progress report is prepared for Executive on a quarterly basis	C
Identify and resolve existing policy gaps	The Governance Team administers the policy register and completed an internal 'Governance Health Check'. This assessed Council's strengths, compliance, and identified improvement opportunities, including existing policy gaps.	C
Education program to ensure staff understand policy requirements	The Governance team reviewed the procedure on policy design and requirements. The team continued to monitor the progress of policy reviews in line with the procedure and provide bi-monthly reports to the Executive.	C

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*Monitor and review Council's risks*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Review and update risk registers annually	The Risk register is in constant review, with priority being given to outputs from critical functions within Council. Council resourced this work with an additional part time staff member to ensure critical risk is managed.	P
Provide an effective Legislative Compliance Framework	The Governance team implemented a legislative compliance framework. A Legislative Compliance Policy was reviewed and adopted by Council. The Governance Team report any legislative compliance breaches to the Executive and ARIC on a quarterly basis.	C
Develop a Fraud Control Framework	Policy training has been developed and rolled out on the revised Fraud and Corruption Control Policy. The fraud management improvement actions have continued to be closed out throughout the year	C

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KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

*Provide long term financial sustainability through sound financial management*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Update Long Term Financial Plan	The LTFP was completed for 2024/25.	C
Monthly reporting against budget and schedule for major works programs/strategic projects	All monthly budget reports were prepared for Council in accordance with the schedule.	C
Comprehensive Quarterly Budget Review reporting	All Quarterly Budget Review Statements were completed within schedule and in accordance with the Office of Local Government Guidelines.	C
Review Council's rating structure to identify opportunities to raise additional revenue and options to offset revenue loss	Council's rating structure continued to be reviewed in accordance with relevant legislation including IPART direction. IPART's Review of Rate Peg Methodology was finalised and is being used for the 24/25 rating period. A submission was made to the OLG Rates Reference Group, in relation to opportunities to appropriately rate land used for renewable energy purposes and the implementation of amended legislation which is yet to commence.	C
Identify opportunities to increase revenue from property related investments	Stage 2 of the Saleyards Lane subdivision is progressing with the anticipated release of 20 residential lots in late 2024. Planning for new future development sites continues.	C

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*Provide long term financial sustainability through sound financial management*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Integration of long term impacts on financial sustainability indicators incorporated into Council decision making process	All reports presented to Council include consideration of three key sustainability ratios. The impact of Council recommendations on these ratios are presented along with commentary provided. The Long-Term Financial Plan is up to date and could be used to model financial impact of decisions if required.	C
Examine opportunities to raise additional revenue	Council continued to pursue property development and other opportunities to raise additional revenue in 2023/24.  Council is progressing Stage 2 of the Mudgee Valley Park Expansion, construction of the Mudgee Solar Array and continued development of stage 2 of the Saleyards Lane subdivision with properties anticipated to go to market within the next few months.	C

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

*Comply with relevant accounting standards, taxation legislation and other financial reporting obligations*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
To achieve a high standard of financial management	All Financial Statement requirements were completed by the due date. Council received a qualified audit opinion due to a disagreement of treatment of Rural Fire Service (RFS) red fleet assets. This accounting position is in contest across many NSW councils and one that is being continuously and actively addressed by staff.	C
All rating, taxation, statutory, and grant reporting obligations satisfied in an accurate and timely manner	Council's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) and Roads to Recovery Program audited statements were submitted late due to delay in the audit. All other statutory reporting obligations were completed accurately and in a timely manner this financial year.	C

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

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Strategy 5.3.4 Pursue efficiencies and ongoing business improvement

*Provide effective and efficient internal support functions*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS	
Conduct quarterly Council Staff Updates across all work sites	Quarterly staff update meetings were held across the year.	C	THE YEAR IN REVIEW
Develop a Business Improvement Framework	The Business Improvement Program for 2023/24 continued to be implemented. Updates on the progress of the Framework are routinely provided to the Executive Team and the ARIC. The Business Improvement Framework will be reviewed and updated for the next Council term. This is a multi-year project.	C	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Provide effective Workshop services for Council fleet	The workshop has transitioned into a new team structure with additional resourcing to enable effective and efficient internal support functions.	C	
Effective capture and management of corporate records	The Records Team continued to process all incoming corporate records and assist Council staff with handling digital and physical corporate documents. The Records Management Policy and Procedure was reviewed and adopted in this Council term.	C	DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS
Develop a Procurement and Contract Management Framework to meet best practice requirements and ensure continuous improvement	An end-to-end procurement and contract management system including updated templates, policies and procedures has been implemented. MyBuy hub assists staff with everyday procurement processes and panel information and a supplier hub to assist with the management of compliance information and overall communication of contract information with suppliers.  The Procurement Team have engaged a law firm and are currently constructing bespoke Contracts for the following: Major Works, Minor Works, Major Consultancy, Minor Consultancy (allowing for capital works), Minor Consultancy (allowing for non-capital works), Goods and Services (allowing for capital works), Goods and Services (allowing for non-capital works).  In the new financial year a new e-procurement system will be introduced allowing integration with The procurement & contract management system and providing a more efficient system for staff to approach the market.	C	
Provide Procurement and Contract Management tools for staff and contractors to ensure decisions are fair and transparent, compliance is maintained and value for money is achieved	The Procurement Team completed the implementation of Portt, the Procurement & Contract Management system (end to end support). The team also provides an e-tendering platform and are developing bespoke contracts. These tools support staff with compliance to policies and procedures. This same system also provides a hub for suppliers to manage their contracts with Council, relevant insurances and communication.	C	

STATUTORY INFORMATION



*Enhance the information systems that support delivery of Council activities*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS
Ongoing investment in Council's network to increase speed and reliability	<p>Council continues to invest in the speed, reliability and availability of Council's computer network.</p> <p>This financial year, the focus was on implementing new high-speed fibre internet connections at the main administration building and depot in Mudgee. With the new internet connections, cloud applications are able to upload and download data faster, reducing wait times between transferring data from mobile devices in the field to office computers.</p> <p>In addition to the internet connections, Council's wireless network was updated with new hardware, improving connection speed, coverage and reliability. Wireless connection speeds are now equivalent to those of physical network connections to end user devices (Laptops and Desktops).</p> <p>The Glen Willow sporting complex network was upgraded, linking all buildings on site via Microwave Radio Links. This will allow for services connected to all buildings to be maintained and managed from the main stadium.</p>	C
Continued investment in existing information systems to delivery productivity enhancements	<p>Council continues to invest in systems and applications to increase productivity and create efficiencies.</p> <p>As a requirement from the Department of Planning, Council's Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is now fully integrated with the DAx2 API and is working on Post Consent Certificates.</p> <p>The IT Division's endpoint management system was moved to the Cloud in response to a more flexible and mobile workforce.</p> <p>Council has completed the first phase of upgrading its phone system, through the purchase of Microsoft Teams compatible headsets.</p> <p>A new network monitoring tool, Site 24x7, was implemented.</p> <p>Work on implementing a new document and record management system continued, with stakeholders being engaged and design documents being drafted.</p>	C
Implementation of mobility solutions for integrated asset management	<p>Council is investigating an asset management software solution for local roads.</p> <p>The Water and Sewer Division enhanced their mobility with field mapping introduced through OneWater.</p>	N5

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*Ensure strategic and asset management plans are underpinned by sound financial strategies*

ACTION	COMMENTS	STATUS	
Ongoing improvements to asset data and asset system capabilities	Council commenced undertaking revaluation of urban stormwater drainage assets. This involves a desktop data review, sample inspections of assets and review of current asset values. As part of this process unrecorded assets have been found that will be added to the register. Reconciliation to the GIS is in progress and has delayed the finalisation of the project until 2024/25.	C	THE YEAR IN REVIEW
Integrate long term asset management considerations into Council decision making process	Council reports include a ratio impact analysis that illustrates the impact of the Council decision to Asset Management outcomes.	C	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Improved integration of Asset Management Plans and Long Term Financial Plan	During preparation of the LTFP it was noted that the asset management plans were due for update. In future the three resourcing strategy documents of Long-Term Financial Plan, Workforce Management Plan and Asset Management Strategy will clearly align and link.	C	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Review depreciation methodology and process	The life of stormwater assets was reviewed as part of the fair value project, however finalisation of the project had to be deferred to 2024/25.	P	DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS
Consider the full life cycle costs associated with the investment in new assets, with a focus on capital investment and existing assets	Full life cycle costs of new assets are considered through preparation of a business plan for new Community Plan Proposals, ratio reporting in Council Business Paper reports and Quarterly Business Reviews. Council completed all Capital Expenditure Review Business Cases, as required, and completed Business Case assessments for other material projects.	C	DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS



# MANAGING THE MONEY

Mid-Western Regional Council receives money in the form of rates on residential, business, mining and farmland properties; interest on investments; government grants and subsidies; contributions from major industry; annual charges for services like water, sewer and waste; and user charges and fees.

Major cash outflows include construction of new assets and renewal of existing infrastructure; labour; materials and contractor payments; insurances; and contributions to local and regional bodies.

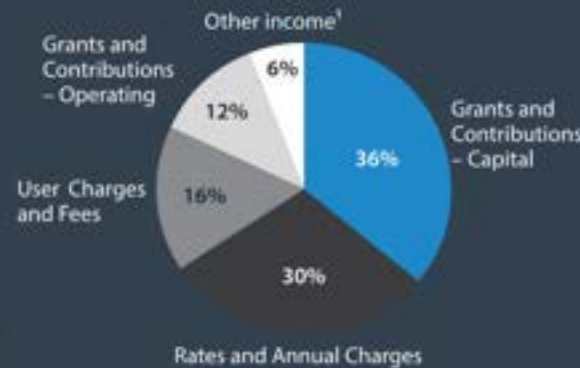
The following information provides a brief summary of Council's 2023/24 financial statements in a format that is readily understood by the community, customers, employees and other stakeholders.

## INCOME

This year, Council's primary source of income was from Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes of \$58 million or 36.4% of total income (2022/23: \$35.6 million or 2.9%). The secondary source of income was from Rates and Annual Charges of \$47.5 million or 29.8% in 2023/24 (2022/23: \$45.1 million or 32.7%). Council generates a significant portion of revenue from fees and charges associated with the provision of services and facilities such as swimming pools; contract works; planning and building

regulation; water consumption; and waste management. This amounted to \$25.2 million or 15.8% in 2023/24 (2022/23: \$26.7 million or 19.3%). Operating Grants and contributions from Government and Industry continue to be an important funding source for provision of services to, and maintenance and construction of infrastructure for the community, with a total of \$18.8 million or 11.8% in grants and contributions in 2023/24 (2022/23: \$22.4 million or 21.2%).

### TOTAL INCOME 2023/24 \$159,599 M

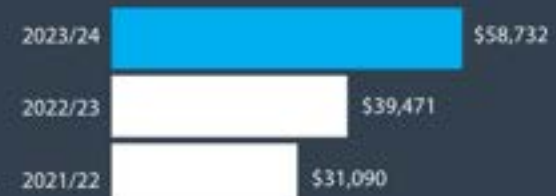


<sup>1</sup> Other income: Interest and investment income, other revenues and other income.

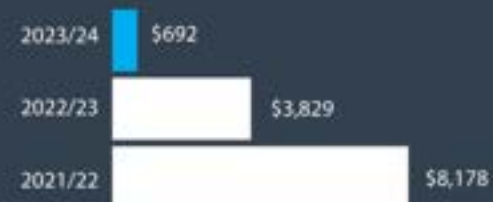
## OPERATING RESULT

Council's operating result this year was \$58.7 million, this result is an indirect measure of Council's efficiency and ability to successfully cover its operating expenditure within operating revenue (the 2022/23 operating result was \$39.5 million).

### OPERATING RESULT (\$000)



### OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL (\$000)



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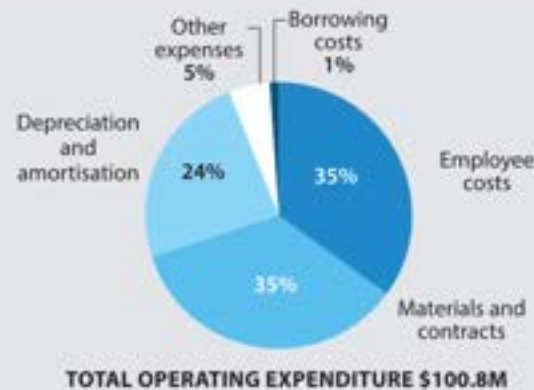
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# MANAGING THE MONEY

Council continues to invest as much money as possible into the renewal of existing infrastructure to ensure it is in a satisfactory and serviceable condition. Council also continues to invest in new infrastructure to meet the demands of a growing community. Council delivered \$57.5 million of capital expenditure this year (2022/23: \$42.9 million).

## OPERATING EXPENDITURE BEFORE CAPITAL



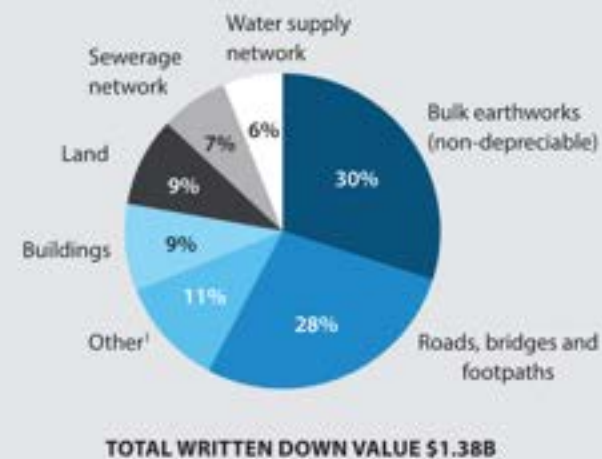
## ASSET MANAGEMENT

Council owns and maintains over half a billion dollars' worth of infrastructure including roads, parks, buildings, swimming pools, sports grounds, stormwater drainage, water and sewer networks, footpaths, buildings, and waste management facilities. These assets, which are used by the community every day, deteriorate over time, and require ongoing maintenance and renewal or replacement to keep them in a satisfactory condition.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (\$000)



## INFRASTRUCTURE, PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 2023/24



\* Other: Stormwater drainage, plant and equipment, pools, open space etc

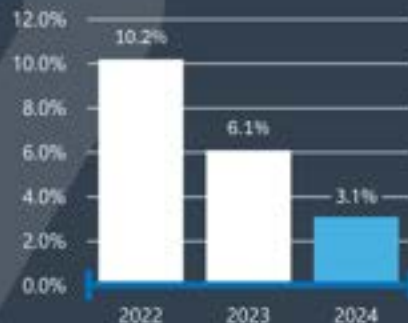
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# PERFORMANCE MEASURES

## OPERATING PERFORMANCE RATIO

This ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.

The benchmark is equal to or greater than 0%



## UNRESTRICTED CURRENT RATIO

This ratio is designed to assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

The benchmark is equal to or greater than 1.5x



## OWN SOURCE OPERATING REVENUE

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

The benchmark is equal to or greater than 60%



## RATES, ANNUAL CHARGES, INTEREST AND EXTRA CHARGES OUTSTANDING PERCENTAGE

This ratio is designed to assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

The benchmark is equal to or less than 10%



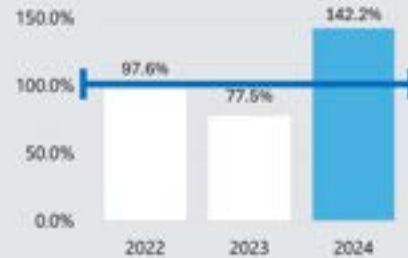
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# PERFORMANCE MEASURES

## BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET RENEWAL RATIO

This ratio assesses the rate at which assets are being renewed against the rate at which they are depreciating.

**The benchmark for this ratio is 100% or greater**



## INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG RATIO

This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of Council's infrastructure.

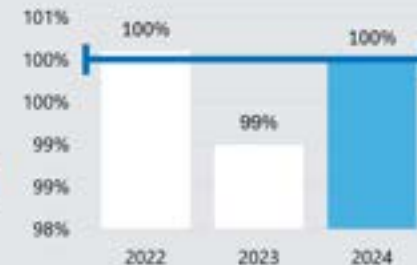
**A benchmark of <2% was indicated as part of the Fit for the Future self-assessment tool**



## ASSET MAINTENANCE RATIO

This ratio compares actual versus required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 1.0 indicates that Council is investing enough funds within the year to stop the infrastructure backlog from growing.

**The benchmark for this ratio is 100% or greater**



## DEBT SERVICE COVER RATIO

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments.

**The benchmark for this ratio is greater than 2.0x**



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## Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021

References to 'section' refer to the Local Government Act 1993, while references to 'clause' refer to the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Council's general reporting requirements are set out in Section 428 of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Part 9, Division 7). To access copies of the Acts and Regulations visit [legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://legislation.nsw.gov.au)

## AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORTS

### Local Government Act 1993 – Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Section 428 A

A summary of Council's financial performance for the year can be found in the 'Managing the Money' (page 82) and 'Performance Measures' (page 84) sections of this report. A full copy of the Financial Reports are contained in this document. Hard copies of financial statements are available from Council upon request.

## RATES AND CHARGES WRITTEN OFF

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Clause 132

During the year Council abandoned \$744,120 in rates and charges (including postponed rates).

Pensioner rebate	Postponed rates	Other rates and charges
\$701,056	\$8,813	\$44,267

## INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS VISITS

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428(4)(b), Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a)

Council is required to disclose details of any overseas visits undertaken by any Council officers including Councillors and staff. No overseas visits were undertaken by any Council officers including Councillors and staff in 2023/24. The total cost of interstate visits was \$7,729.

## COUNCILLOR TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428(4)(b), Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 186

The table below shows Councillor training and professional development for 2023/24.

Councillor	Training Course/Module Completed/Conference	Cost
Cr Peter Shelley	Australian Institute of Company Directors Course	\$9349
Cr Katie Dicker	Australian Institute of Company Directors Course	\$9349
Cr Robbie Palmer	Australian Institute of Company Directors Course	\$9349
Cr Katie Dicker	NSW Australian Local Government Womens Association Conference	\$1109

## COUNCILLOR EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES

### Local Government Act 1993 – Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 – Clause 217(1)(a1)

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal is constituted under Sections 239 and 241 of the Local Government Act 1993 and is responsible for categorising Councils, County Councils and Mayoral Offices to determine the amounts of fees to be paid to Councillors, members of County Councils and Mayors in each category.

The Mayor and Councillors receive an annual fee established by Council and set within the approved range by the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal. The Mayor's Fee for 2023/24 was \$47,420 plus a Councillor Fee of \$21,730. Please note that during the 2023/24 financial year there were times where the Deputy Mayor acted as the Mayor whilst the Mayor was on leave and was accordingly due the Mayoral fee.

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## COUNCILLOR EXPENDITURE 2023/24

Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a1)(i-viii)

(A\$)	General Operations	Cr Cavalier	Cr Dicker	Cr Karavas	Cr Kennedy	Cr Paine	Cr Palmer	Cr Shelley	Cr Stoddart	Cr Thompson	TOTAL
Councillor Fees	-	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	21,730	195,570
Mayoral Fees	-	-	-	-	42,092	5,328	-	-	-	-	47,420
Superannuation	-	2,399	2,399	2,200	7,049	2,985	2,399	2,399	2,399	2,399	26,631
Council Meeting Expenses <sup>1</sup>	9,651	-	1,628	-	1,120	-	-	2,255	-	3,448	18,102
Seminar Expenses <sup>2</sup>	-	-	1,109	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	1,415
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	1,653	-	-	1,683
Telephone Hardware	-	-	-	-	1,228	-	-	1,462	-	-	2,690
Telephone Calls	-	602	397	641	1,197	602	397	1,252	397	397	5,883
Provision of Vehicle	-	-	-	-	16,127	-	-	-	-	-	16,127
Training Fees	-	-	9,758	-	-	-	10,715	11,067	-	-	31,540
Memberships/ Subscriptions	68,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,995
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,646</b>	<b>24,731</b>	<b>37,021</b>	<b>24,571</b>	<b>90,880</b>	<b>30,645</b>	<b>35,241</b>	<b>41,817</b>	<b>24,527</b>	<b>27,975</b>	<b>416,054</b>

<sup>1</sup> Council meeting expenses (accommodation, travel and meals)

<sup>2</sup> Conferences, seminars and representational/ lobbying expenses (accommodation, travel and meals)

No expenses were incurred for the provision of care for a child, or an immediate family member of a Councillor to allow the Councillor to undertake his or her civic functions.

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## CONTRACTS AWARDED

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a2)

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and Council's Procurement Policy, subject to the exclusions below, Council calls for tenders for the supply of goods and services where the estimated spend under that contract exceeds \$250,000. The requirement to tender excludes contracts with entities exempted by the NSW Government (mostly government entities), the purchase or sale of land; purchases at public auction;

employment contracts; purchase of goods and services under State Government or Commonwealth procurement contracts; emergency contracts; or where because of extenuating circumstances, Council decides by resolution that a satisfactory result would not be achieved by inviting tenders. Given that actual spend may exceed estimated spend, contracts over \$150,000 are also listed.

The following contracts were awarded during 2023/24:

Contractor	Goods/Services Provided	Amount payable under the contract (inc GST)
Autonomous Energy Pty Ltd	Mudgee Solar Farm - DC installation	\$6,905,303
Civica Pty Ltd	Civica Spydus Software	\$167,970
Constructive Energy Pty Ltd	Mudgee Solar Farm - Stage 3 consultant services	\$427,680
Custom Commercial Services Pty Ltd	Debt Management and Recovery Services	\$981,750
D & C Powerline Constructions Pty Ltd	Saleyards Lane Development	\$185,339
D & C Powerline Constructions Pty Ltd	Mudgee Solar Farm - High Voltage line construction	\$332,264
Dependable Trade Solutions Pty Ltd	Gulgong Water Mains upgrade	\$310,090
Furneys Building & Plumbing Supplies Pty Ltd	Construction of the Putta Bucca Wetlands Boardwalk	\$202,500
Hoek Modular Homes Pty Ltd	Cabins for Mudgee Valley Caravan Park (7 x 1 bedroom cabins)	\$1,441,055
Hoek Modular Homes Pty Ltd	Cabins for Mudgee Valley Caravan Park (5 cabins)	\$1,415,670
Mark Peters Pty Ltd	Mudgee Water Mains upgrade	\$478,940
Max Walker's Earthmoving Pty Limited	Bombira Drainage Channel	\$930,160
Panthers Concrete Tanks Pty. Limited	Concrete tanks for Training Camp Facility	\$161,480
Single Cell Mobile Consulting Pty Ltd	Portt Procurement System	\$175,547
Stabilco Pty Ltd	Road Patching	\$4,007,322
Sunset Group Australia Pty Ltd	Mudgee Solar Farm - Civil engineering & landscaping	\$518,499
Waramungu Pty Limited	CCTV security & access control system for Training Camp Facility	\$261,540

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## LEGAL EXPENSES

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a3)

Council expended \$71,486 on legal costs during 2023/24 related to the cost of obtaining legal advice or opinion in relation to various matters, and also includes the amounts incurred by Council in relation to legal proceedings as listed below.

In addition, Council expended \$220,930 during the period in recovering outstanding rates and charges. These costs are debited as a charge against individual rate assessments. Council recovered \$211,051 of such costs during the period.

## STATEMENT OF PROPOSED CHARGES FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF WORK ON PRIVATE LAND

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a4)

By agreement with owners or occupiers of private land, Council carried out works

such as paving and roadmaking, traffic control for private events and water, sewerage and drainage connections.

Council undertook private works in 2023/24 to the value of \$220,406 resulting in a total profit of \$71,996. This represents a profit margin of 33%. No subsidies were proposed, and all work was intended to be carried out on a for profit basis in accordance with Council's Private Works Policy.

## CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 356, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a5)

The total amount contributed or otherwise granted by Council under Section 356 of the Local Government Act, 1993 was \$768,000.

Significant contributions are listed below.

Recipient	Amount
Housing Plus	\$420,000
Pelican Airlines	\$84,063
Arts Out West	\$18,000

## DELEGATES TO EXTERNAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER BODIES

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a6)

During 2023/24 Council resolved the delegates to external committees and other bodies.

These committees provide advice and feedback to Council on key issues that impact on the residents of the Mid-Western Regional Council LGA.

These are:

- Bowdens Silver Community Consultative Committee - Cr Palmer, Cr Cavalier
- Inglenook and Charbon Community Consultative Committee - Cr Shelley
- Crudine Ridge Wind Farm Community Consultative Committee - Cr Cavalier, Cr Kennedy
- Moolarben Coal Community Consultative Committee - Cr Kennedy, Cr Dicker
- Ulan Coal Mine Community Consultative Committee - Cr Kennedy, Cr Palmer

- Burrendong Wind Farm Community Consultative Committee - Cr Paine
- Barneys Reef Wind Farm Community Consultative Committee - Cr Cavalier
- Cudgegong Bushfire Management Committee - Cr Cavalier, Cr Thompson
- Western Joing Regional Planning Panel - Cr Shelley, Cr Dicker
- Mid-Western Local Traffic Committee - Cr Karavas
- Mudgee Region Tourism - Cr Kennedy
- Murray Darling Association - Cr Stoddart, Cr Cavalier
- Arts Out West - Cr Paine
- Public Libraries NSW - Cr Paine

## MODERN SLAVERY

### Local Government Act 1993 Section 428(4)c & d

Council has taken steps to reinforce to Council staff and to suppliers that Council does not purchase goods or services where the production process includes the use of slave labour. Our commitment is included in Council's Sustainable Procurement & Contract Management

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Policy, and all tendering activities include clauses that communicate the need to meet Modern Slavery requirements. At this time, we have not identified any existing contracts as being of high risk and requiring retrospective assessment. Templates for assessing new contracts have been updated to include improved risk assessment in regard to modern slavery.

Council will be expanding on the steps already taken with a focus on ensuring staff understand the system including how to respond when risks are identified. Council has not received any correspondence from other levels of Government, including the Anti-Slavery Commissioner, concerning any suppliers or procedures that Council uses that raises concerns of possible modern slavery risks.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES

### Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a6)

These committees are established by Council to exercise specific functions.

They comprise of local community members and Council representatives. These committees also provide advice and feedback to Council on key issues.

For 2023/24 there were 12 Advisory Committees operating within the region. Further information on these committees, including minutes and terms of reference, can be found on Council's website.

### Audit Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC)

*Councillor Representative: Cr Dicker*

This committee was created under section 428A of the Local Government Amendment (Governance and Planning) Act 2016, to review a variety of Council's operations, such as risk management, fraud control and governance etc. It will also provide information to Council to assist with improvement of these functions.

### Botobolar Community Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Kennedy*

This committee assists Council in community engagement and events, and maintenance of the grounds for the rural fire shed.

### Seniors Week Planning Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Thompson, Cr Dicker*

The Seniors Week Planning Committee assists Council with the planning of events for Seniors Week.

### Gulgong Memorial Hall Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Thompson*

The Gulgong Memorial Hall Committee assists Council with the management and promotion of the Gulgong Memorial Hall.

### Gulgong Sports Council Sub Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Thompson*

The Gulgong Sports Council Sub Committee assists Council to manage active recreational facilities in Gulgong.

### Mid-Western Regional Council Access Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Paine*

This committee provides advice to Council on matters relating to accessibility in the Mudgee, Gulgong, Rylstone and Kandos areas.

### Rail Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Shelley*

The Rail Committee provides advice and recommendations to Council on strategic and long term issues related to passenger rail services and keeps Council informed on relevant matters related to rail services in the region.

### Mid-Western Regional Youth Council

*Councillor Representative: Cr Karavas, Cr Paine*

The Mid-Western Regional Youth Council provides consultation with and advocacy for youth.

### Mudgee Showground Management Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Karavas, Cr Kennedy*

The Mudgee Showground Management Committee assists Council to manage the showground facility.

### Mudgee Sports Council Sub Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Stoddart*

The Mudgee Sports Council Sub Committee assists Council to manage active

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recreational facilities in Mudgee.

## Red Hill Reserve Working Party

*Councillor Representative: Cr Thompson, Cr Cavalier*

The Red Hill Reserve Working Party provides advice to Council on the development of a precinct master plan, and management of the site.

## Rylstone and Kandos Sports Council Sub Committee

*Councillor Representative: Cr Shelley*

The Rylstone and Kandos Sports Council Sub Committee assists Council to manage active recreational facilities in Rylstone and Kandos.

## STATEMENT OF CONTROLLING INTEREST

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a7)

Council does not hold a controlling interest in any company, partnership, trust, joint venture or syndicate.

## Statement of Participation – corporations, Partnerships, Co-operatives, Joint Ventures, Syndicates or Other Bodies

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a8)

Council was a party to the following partnerships, Co-operatives, Joint Ventures and other bodies throughout 2023/24:

- State Cover
- Orana Regional Organisation of Councils
- Orana Joint Organisation
- Mudgee Region Tourism
- Orana Water Utilities Alliance (OWUA)
- Civic Risk Mutual Ltd

## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

### Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(a9)

Council aims to ensure that when

employment decisions are made, they are based on merit, not on irrelevant attributes or characteristics that an individual may possess. Council also aims to create a work environment which promotes good working relationships.

In order to achieve our objective, Mid-Western Regional Council will:

- Develop and implement an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Management Plan
- Incorporate Council's core values of respect, integrity and recognition and the principles of diversity, equality and merit into all relevant policies and procedures
- Base all selection decisions on merit and the individual's ability to meet the requirements of the position
- Provide training and development that is consistent with the principles of equity and that supports Council's EEO objectives
- Provide a workplace free from bullying, harassment and discrimination
- Promote EEO and workplace diversity throughout Council to ensure that every employee is aware of and understands Council's policies on EEO

related matters

- Provide those who work at Council with the Anti-Discrimination and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, which provides guidance on what is acceptable behaviour and establishes what may constitute discrimination, vilification, harassment and bullying at work
- Provide effective mechanisms to resolve complaints

Under EEO laws, discrimination, vilification, harassment, sexual harassment, bullying and victimisation are unlawful and strictly prohibited.

MWRC's EEO Management Plan sets out the desired actions, performance indicators and responsibilities. The preparation of the EEO Management Plan is coordinated by the Human Resources Department in consultation with the Executive and the Consultative Committee. Responsibilities include:

### Council Employees

- Treat all employees in accordance with our core values of Respect and Integrity and Recognition of each person's contributions
- Participate in EEO training programs

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- and the provision of information on EEO in staff surveys
- Understand their rights and responsibilities in the workplace
- To comply with the Anti-Discrimination laws and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy
- To recognise and respect the cultural and social diversity of work colleagues and the community
- To recognise the contribution that carers make to the community
- Implement the strategies and action plans included in the EEO Management Plan
- Ensure all new staff attends a Council Induction and participate in the Orientation Program
- Ensure recruitment and selection procedures are in accordance with Council procedures and are free of discrimination
- To consider the needs of carers when implementing and developing workplace policies

## Managers/Supervisors

- Manage and monitor each Department to ensure that all employees are treated with respect and work areas are free of harassment, bullying and discriminatory behaviour
- Resolve grievances and complaints professionally and to follow the Complaint Handling procedure in the Anti-Discrimination and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy
- Promote and demonstrate the behaviours identified in the Workplace Environment Statement and promote the objectives of the EEO Management Plan

## The Achievements for 2023–2024

- Council ran 6 new starter inductions and 87 staff attended the inductions.
- We employed 103 staff, all staff completed EEO training when they were onboarded.
- 46 staff completed Recruitment and Selection Training, which included EEO training.



Council Library Staff

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## Senior Staff

Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217 (1)(b-c)(i-v)

Council's organisation structure included five Senior Staff positions for 2023/24. Those positions were:

- General Manager
- Director Community
- Director Development
- Director Operations
- Director Corporate Services

The remuneration package for the General Manager totalled \$428, 853 and included:

Salary component	\$363,732
Bonuses	NIL
Superannuation component	\$38,471
Non-cash benefits	\$13,475
Fringe Benefits Tax on non-cash benefits	\$13,475

The combined remuneration packages for all Directors for 2023/24 totalled \$1,168,438 and included:

Salary component	\$963,909
Bonuses	NIL
Superannuation component	\$97,149
Non-cash benefits	\$54,624
Fringe Benefits Tax on non-cash benefits	\$52,756

## Labour Statistics

Local Government Regulation 2021 - cl 217 (1)(d)(i),(ii),(iii),(iv)

Statement of total number of persons who performed paid work on **Wednesday, 14 February 2024**, including, in separate statements, total number of:

Persons employed by the council on a permanent full-time, permanent part-time or casual basis or under a fixed-term contract	440
Persons employed by the council as senior staff members	4
Persons engaged by the council, under a contract or other arrangement with the person's employer, wholly or principally for the labour of the person	2
Persons supplied to the council, under a contract or other arrangement with the person's employer, as an apprentice or trainee	2

## Stormwater Management

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(e)

Council has not levied an annual charge for stormwater management services during the year.

## Coastal Protection Services

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(e1)

Council has not levied an annual charge for coastal protection services during the year.

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## CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS

### OLG Capital Expenditure Guidelines

Council has completed a capital expenditure review in accordance with the NSW OLG Capital Expenditure Guidelines for the below projects.

Project Name	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Actuals	Project Status at 30 June 2024
Solar Farm Initiative	\$5,220,168	\$5,542,722	Commencing in 2020, this project involves the construction and ownership of the 5MW solar array to supply all of Council's energy demands with any excess to be used to support local businesses with affordable energy. The total project cost is \$8.93 million funded through \$4.5 million in grants and \$4.43 million in council funds. It is anticipated that the project will be completed in 2025. The construction of the solar panels has been completed in September 2024 and the network augmentation is expected to commence in 2025.
Mudgee Team Training Village	\$4,725,487	\$4,801,877	The Mudgee Team Training Village project is a major project being delivered to provide an accommodation facility to compliment the Glen Willow Regional Sporting Complex. The training camp is being designed to cater for elite sporting teams as well as schools and junior sports teams and other groups that can make use of the area and the sporting facilities at Glen Willow. In total, the approved budget for the project totals \$15,420,797. The building construction phase has commenced with works on stormwater installation almost complete, the sewer main complete, and building construction underway. Building construction will continue with the aim of reaching lock up stage within the next 4 months. A total of \$8.8 million has been received from the following grant funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Office of Sport (NSW Government) - \$5,000,000</li> <li>▪ Resources for Regions (NSW Government) - \$1,046,288</li> <li>▪ Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (Australian Government) - \$2,761,864.</li> </ul>
Mudgee Valley Park Expansion Stage 2	\$1,800,777	\$2,333,944	The Mudgee Valley Park Expansion Stage 2 Project is a major project that has allocated \$6.8M across the 2023/24 and 2024/25 budgets for the installation of 15 new cabins. The first 7 cabins, which are furnished single bedrooms, have been installed. The two bedroom cabins are in the process of being installed. Infrastructure is continuing to progress with some site drainage and kerb work completed. This project is due for completion in February 2025.

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## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE DISABILITY INCLUSION PLAN

Disability Inclusion Act 2014 - Section 13(1)

### Supporting an inclusive workforce

#### ACTION > FACILITATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY TO WORK OR VOLUNTEER WITH COUNCIL

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Increased diversity of Council workforce	People with disability	Workforce strategy	<p>Council is a registered NDIS provider and employees people with a disability in a supported environment, providing training to assist in gaining new skills and experience to increase opportunities in employment. Employees are trained in different areas, including recycling practices and retail. Volunteer opportunities are also available and open to people with disability.</p> <p>Council continued to recruit and train people with a disability across various departments. Council actively engaged with providers to offer work experience across most areas of Council, in a format to suit individual needs. For example: a few hours a day through to blocks of one week, for a shorter or longer duration as requested.</p>

#### ACTION > ENGAGE WITH LOCAL DISABILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS TO IDENTIFY STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Increase knowledge sharing between Council and local disability service providers	People with disability	Annual report	Council works with local disability service providers to continue to provide supported employment opportunities and awareness of Council services.

#### ACTION > CONSIDER DIVERSITY WITHIN A WORKFORCE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Council continues to be an inclusive employer, including recruiting, retaining and supporting people with disability	Community	Annual report, Equal Employment Opportunity	<p>Council continues to be an inclusive employer of choice by supporting our current workforce that have a disability and allowing employment opportunities for employment for potential candidates with disabilities.</p> <p>Council's recruitment process is considerate of and complies with our Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) principles outlined in our EEO &amp; Diversity Plan. Council has success in retaining our employees with disabilities due to our flexible nature and adaptability to be progressive and supportive in the workplace.</p>

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## Providing effective and efficient governance and leadership

### **ACTION > REVIEW AND AMEND THE ACCESS COMMITTEE'S TERMS OF REFERENCE TO BROADEN ITS FOCUS AND PURPOSE**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Access Committee is provided with Terms of Reference that clearly outlines Access Committee's purpose, roles, responsibilities and processes to Council and the community. This will not be exclusive to issues of physical access.	Council/Access Committees	Updated Terms of Reference	Council meets twice a year with it's Access Committee members to discuss strategic issues affecting access for all residents and visitors. Its terms of reference were reviewed and endorsed by the Committee at its meeting in May 2024.

### **ACTION > SUPPORT BETTER COLLABORATION BETWEEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Improved collaboration between Advisory Committees for youth, recreation and inclusion so that all Council Advisory Committees have considered disability inclusion.	Council, Advisory Committees, Access Committees	DIAP 2020	Disability inclusion is discussed where appropriate and relevant amongst Council staff responsible for its various consultative committees.

## Supporting the community to promote and celebrate diversity and inclusion

### **ACTION > AS APPROPRIATE, INCORPORATE DISABILITY AWARENESS AND INCLUSION ACROSS KEY COUNCIL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Encourage outreach, awareness and education about disability. Encourage people with disability to interact, showcase their talents and ability alongside people without disability.	Advisory committees, people with disability, disability service providers	Annual report	Council promotes inclusion by inviting disability groups to participate in activities, such as the Rylstone Family Fun Day, the annual Waste to Art competition and Exhibition and regular accessible screenings of movies at Mudgee Town Hall Cinema. Council hosts Interagency meetings involving disability organisations and facilitates distribution of information to the broader community where relevant.

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## **ACTION > EMBED ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION REQUIREMENTS ACROSS COUNCIL**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Cross collaboration and education of Council staff. Increased understanding of accessibility and inclusion in all Council areas.	All of Council community	Annual report	All Council new starters receive training that refers to relevant Council policies and procedures including the Disability Inclusion Action Plan, Children and Vulnerable People Policy, Anti-Discrimination and EEO Policy. Council seeks opportunities to share information that increases accessibility and inclusion across Council.

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## **ACTION > DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A MARKETING CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Encourage outreach, awareness and education about disability.	Council corporate team, Council community services team	Annual report	An overall marketing campaign has not been developed in 23/24, however there have been activities already promoted to the broader community that will run in the 24/25 financial year, including art classes and disability sports days.

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## **ACTION > PROVIDE DISABILITY AWARENESS TRAINING FOR FRONTLINE COUNCIL STAFF TO PROMOTE ACCESSIBLE COUNCIL SERVICES**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Increased understanding of disability.	Council frontline staff	Annual report	Council continues to build capacity internally by increasing knowledge and understanding of disability inclusion throughout the organisation. This is done through means of training such as our Employee Induction Training, and new training initiatives, (such as our Coordinator Capability Training) which aims at educating and developing capacity of our leadership positions.  Council seeks opportunities to further educate and raise awareness amongst staff as opportunities become available.

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## Council actively promotes meaningful communication and engagement with the community

### ACTION > CONTINUE TO PROVIDE COUNCIL INFORMATION IN MULTIPLE FORMATS

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Improved access to Council information	Community	Annual report	<p>One of Council's primary communications tool, the Community News monthly newsletter, is distributed in six formats including: printed document, audio recording (for visually impaired residents), video (with audio), email newsletter, and digital e-book (which can be increased in font size). The edition is also promoted on social media platforms.</p> <p>Media releases are distributed to all local media for broadcast, print and digital distribution and published on Council's website. The website has ALT Text, a screen reading tool to describe images to visually impaired residents.</p>

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### ACTION > INVESTIGATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE A 'ONE-STOP-SHOP' ON COUNCIL'S WEBSITE THAT PROVIDES PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL INFORMATION E.G. ACCESSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Improved processes for engaging with people with a disability.	Council, people with disability	Annual report	<p>There is a range of content on Council's website with respect to support services for people with a disability. All Council's available Community Services including Meals on Wheels, Community Transport and Community Development, are kept together in an easily accessible parent page under the Community tab. Each page has contact details including phone, email and location (all mobile responsive and linked).</p>

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## Supporting improved physical access in the community

### ACTION > CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT THE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS MOBILITY PLAN (PAMP)

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Increase pathway infrastructure to improve physical access of public space.	Community, Council	Pathways inspected every four years and PAMP is updated every two years.	<p>A new shared pathway was installed at Ulan Road/Lawson Creek pathway from Parkland driveway (west side) to Lawson Creek underpass and then linking with existing pathway (east side), 511lm @2.5m width.</p> <p>Pathway Replacement Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oporto Road, Mudgee - Southside Shopping Centre to South Mudgee Surgery = 46lm @3.5m width</li> <li>• Horatio Street, Mudgee - Perry Street to Douro Street (south) = 46lm @1.5m width</li> <li>• Denison Street, Mudgee - Douro Street to end seg (heading to Court St) = 98lm @1.5m width</li> <li>• Jaques Street, Kandos - Dangar St to Fleming St = 101lm @1.5m width</li> <li>• Louee Street, Rylstone - Seg 50 (church yard to Yum Cha) = 21lm @ 1.5m width</li> <li>• Louee Street, Rylstone - Seg 50 (Globe Hotel) = 27lm @1.5m width</li> </ul>

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## **ACTION > AUDITING PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY OF COUNCIL OWNED BUILDINGS TO CONSIDER LEADING PRACTICE PRIORITISATION OF UPGRADES**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Physical accessibility of Council owned facilities is reviewed with priority upgrades identified.	Council	DIAP 2022-26	All new community buildings are to be constructed accessible where required. Outcomes for the 2023/2024 financial year included the Country Universities Centre, Cudgegong Waters office/cafe, Rylstone Caravan Park amenities, as well as the ability to access Victoria Park change rooms.

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## **ACTION > INCLUSION OBJECTIVES TO BE REFERRED TO AND CONSIDERED WHEN ALLOCATING COMMUNITY GRANTS**

Expected outcome	Key stakeholders	Reporting	2023/24 Progress report
Increase consideration of disability and inclusion in awarding Council grants	Community, Council	Annual report	Council's Community Grants Policy notes that applications are assessed against a number of criteria including 'highlighted alignment with objectives within Council's disability inclusion action plan'.

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## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SWIMMING POOLS

Swimming Pools Act 1992 (SP Act), s224F(2) Swimming Pools Regulation 2018 (SP Reg) cl23



## COMPANION ANIMALS

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Clause 217(1)(f), Companion Animals Act 1988 (CA Act), Companion Animals Regulation 2018, and Companion Animals Guidelines (CA Guidelines)

Council undertakes companion animal management functions and activities in accordance with the Companion Animals Act 1998 and the associated Regulations.

### Lodgement of data relating to dog attacks with OLG

Data relating to dog attacks is required to be lodged by Council with the Office of Local Government.

During the 2023/24 period, there were 9 separate dog attack incidents reported

within the region, the victims of these attacks included humans, livestock and non-registerable pet animals.

Actions taken following dog attacks can include infringement notices, animal seizure, police action, and euthanasia of the attacking dog.

### Animal management/activities expenditure

During 2023/24, Council spent \$174,617 on companion animal management activities.

Council employs three full-time and one casual Ranger to enforce the provisions of the Companion Animal Legislation.

As part of running an animal pound facility, Council utilises additional staff resources to ensure 7 day a week animal care and coverage.

The Office of Local Government provided \$39,363 of revenue to Council in 2023/24 for Animal Management Services. A further \$59,153 was received from stock impounding fees, animal release fees, fines,

animal sales and other related revenue, helping to partially offset the total cost of companion animal management to the community.

### Companion Animal and Desexing Community Education Programs

Council encourages residents to have their dogs and cats microchipped. Microchipping is expedient, affordable and pain-free. It is the most effective method of identifying and returning a pet home, so it should be a priority for every pet owner. Council has a

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microchipping service and charges \$38 for the service in 2023/24.

### Strategies to comply with S64(5) - euthanasia alternatives for unclaimed animals

Council works with multiple organisations regarding foster care of impounded animals, including the Hunter Animal Rescue. Council's website links to the Friends of Mudgee Pound Facebook page with advertising of impounded animals

who are lost or looking for a new home.

Across 2023/24, Council compiled Pound Data Collection Returns for the Office of Local Government. 494 animals came into Council's facility. Of those, 120 dogs and 14 cats were able to be released to their owners.

Unfortunately, due to the low identification rate for cats, returning these animals to their owners is significantly more difficult.

Of all the companion animals seized or surrendered during the 2023/24 period, 271 were rehomed through rehoming organisations or sold directly to the public.

A total of 82 animals were required to be euthanased as they were unsuitable to be rehomed.

### Off-Leash Area

Council has four off-leash areas for companion dogs, located at Glen Willow

Regional Sports Complex in Mudgee, Peoples Park in Gulgong, Darton Park in Kandos and the Rylstone Showground.

Mudgee has a new off-leash area which is located within the Glen Willow Regional Sports Complex near the suspension bridge. It consists of 3 areas; small dogs, active dogs (all dogs) and large dogs.

Summary of Pound Data	Cats	Dogs	Total
Seized and transferred to Council's facility	186	308	494
Abandoned/stray	117	174	291
Surrendered by owners	64	131	195
Returned to owners	1	31	32
Released to owners	14	120	134
Euthanised	51	31	82
Sold	82	94	176
Released to organisations for re-homing	36	59	95
Died at Council facility	0	0	0
Stolen or escaped from Council facility	0	0	0
Holding pending court action	0	0	0

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## REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION (PUBLIC ACCESS) ACT 2009

### Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 – Section 125(1) Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 – Clause 8, Schedule 2

Under Section 7 of the GIPA Act agencies must review their programs for the release of government information to identify the kinds of information that can be made publicly available. Council's program for the proactive release of information involved providing as much information as possible on Council's website and where proactive making other information available free of charge in accordance with Council's Information Guide.

During the 2023/24 reporting period, Council received a total of 13 formal access applications as detailed in the table below.

**Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome\***

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with Application	Refuse to Confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of Total
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Private sector business	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	31%
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8%
Members of the public (by legal representative)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8%
Members of the public (other)	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	
% of Total	8%	31%	15%	8%	23%	0%	0%	15%		

\* More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

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**Table B: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome\***

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with Application	Refuse to confirm/ deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn	Total	% of Total	
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	THE YEAR IN REVIEW
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	2	11	85%	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	15%	KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>		DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS
% of Total	8%	31%	15%	8%	23%	0%	0%	15%			DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

\* A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

**Table C: Invalid applications**

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications	% of Total	
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	8	100%	FINANCIALS
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0	0%	
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0	0%	
Total number of invalid applications received	8	100%	
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	6	75%	

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## PLANNING AGREEMENTS

### Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 - Section 7.5(5)

Company	Effective	Purpose	Amount	Due Date	Paid
Caerleon	Sep-13	Fairydale Lane Contribution	\$500,000	Lump sum payment on connection of Fairydale Lane to the spine road, based on \$500 per lot of registered plans for the subdivision. Thereafter a per lot contribution upon registration	No
		Community Open Space Network	Land for parks, recreation, stormwater and sewer	As stages are released	Yes – for stages released
Charbon Coal	Sep-10	Annual Contribution - Road Maintenance	\$0.05 per tonne per kilometre	Due by 31 July each year for coal hauled in previous year	No
		Annual Contribution - Road Maintenance	\$0.77 per tonne	\$75,000 paid as bond. To be charged with calculated contribution on an annual basis until \$75,000 exhausted. A further \$75,000 shall then be paid to Council, with annual charges payable whilst mining continues	Yes - completed
		Lump Sum - Carwell Creek Bridge Upgrade	\$210,000	\$210,000 due within 30 days of commencement of construction works by Council	Yes - completed
		Annual Contribution - Community Facilities	\$0.01 per Run of Mine tonnes per annum	Due by 31 July each year for coal hauled in previous year	No
		Lump Sum - Community Facilities	\$50,000	\$50,000 payable within one month of receipt of project approval for a community project in Rylstone, Kandos, Charbon and/ or Clandulla	Yes - completed
Moolarben Coal Stage 1	Aug-08	Lump Sum - Open Cut Coal	\$1,000,000	Payable in three equal annual instalments, with the first payment due within 7 days of first loading and dispatch of coal produced from the open cut operation	Yes – completed

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Company	Effective	Purpose	Amount	Due Date	Paid
Moolarben Coal Stage 1	Aug-08	Lump Sum - Underground Coal	\$300,000	Payable in three equal annual instalments, with the first payment due within 7 days of first loading and dispatch of coal produced from the underground operation	Yes – completed
		Lump Sum - Road Maintenance	\$1,000,000	Payable in three equal annual instalments, with the first payment due within 7 days of the commencement of construction	Yes – completed
	Jan-15	Annual Contribution - Road Maintenance	\$1,250,000	\$62,500 per annum for 20 years, with the first instalment due on the anniversary of the first loading and dispatch of coal	15 of 20
		Annual Contribution - Community Infrastructure	\$1,000,000	\$100,000 per annum for 10 years, with the first instalment due on the anniversary of the first loading and dispatch of coal	Yes – completed
Ulan Coal Mines Limited	Mar-11	Lump Sum - Community Infrastructure	\$3,475,000	\$2 million to be paid within 30 days of date of agreement. Balance of \$1.475 million to be paid within a year of the date of the first contribution	Yes – completed
		Annual Contribution - Road Maintenance Cope Road	\$1,050,000	\$50,000 per annum for 21 years, with the first instalment due within 30 days of date of agreement. Subsequent annual payments due on anniversary date of first contribution	14 of 21
Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Mar-06	Lump Sum - Coal Shipment	\$450,000	Payable prior to the first shipment of coal from the land	Yes – completed
		Annual Contribution - Community Infrastructure	\$800,000	\$40,000 per annum for 20 years, with the first instalment due on the anniversary of the first loading and dispatch of coal	17 of 20
		Annual Contribution - Road Maintenance	\$30,000 per annum	\$30,000 per annum for the life of the mining operation, with the first instalment due on the anniversary of the first loading and dispatch of coal	17 of life
		Annual Contribution - Bus Routes	\$60,000	\$20,000 per annum for three years	Yes – completed

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Company	Effective	Purpose	Amount	Due Date	Paid
Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Jan-11	Lump Sum - Ulan-Wollar Road	\$50,000	Non cash contribution of \$50,000 of gravel to be used for upgrading of the Ulan-Wollar Road	Yes – completed
		Lump Sum - Ulan-Wollar Road Upgrade	\$600,000	\$600,000 payable by instalments within 14 days of invoices as issued by Council at each stage of the primary road works	Yes – completed
	Annual Contribution - Community Infrastructure	\$600 per annum per permanent employee contractor in excess of 100 for 20 year consent period	31 March each year	12 of 15	
	Oct-16	Annual Contribution - Community Infrastructure	\$600 per annum per permanent employee contractor for extended project life	Per annum starting in 2028 for approximately 7 years (end of project)	No
		Annual Contribution	\$1,250 pa multiplied by the name plate megawatt capacity of the wind turbine generators multiplied by the number of wind turbine generators installed	Payment to commence on the first anniversary of the operation date	3 of life
Crudine Ridge Wind Farm Pty Ltd	Aug-17	Annual Contribution	\$1,250 pa multiplied by the name plate megawatt capacity of the wind turbine generators multiplied by the number of wind turbine generators installed	Payment to commence on the first anniversary of the operation date	3 of life
Moolarben Coal Stage 2	Jan-15	Community Enhancement	\$515 per annum for each full-time equivalent employee in excess of 320 employees	Payable from commencement of construction until mining operations under this approval	8 of life
		Cope Road Maintenance	\$480,000	\$120,000 plus CPI, with the first payment to be made on the commencement of mining	Yes – completed
Phillip & Vicki Orr		Catchment A Drainage	\$5,000 per allotment + CPI	Payable prior to release or linen plan	Yes – completed
Wollar Solar Development		Maintenance of the Local Road Network	\$200,000	Payable prior to commencement of Construction	Yes – completed

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

FINANCIALS

STATUTORY INFORMATION

## STATUTORY INFORMATION

Company	Effective	Purpose	Amount	Due Date	Paid
ACEN Australia Pty Ltd		Construction Contribution to be used towards community projects within Gulgong and 25km of the development	\$100,000	Payment of \$50,000 (inclusive of GST) within 20 Business Days of the Construction Commencement Date; and \$50,000 (inclusive of GST) within 6 months of the Construction Commencement Date.	Yes - completed
		Annual Development Contribution to be used towards community projects within Gulgong and 25km of the development	\$300 per final installed capacity in megawatts of the development.	Annual payment to start at commencement of operations of the Solar farm	Not yet to commence
Moolarben Coal Complex		Community Contribution - Pump Track for the specific purpose of delivery of the Pump Track works and the Sign.	\$350,000	Payment of \$350,000 within 3 months following the commencement date of this deed.	Yes - completed

THE YEAR  
IN REVIEWKEY COMPLETED  
PROJECTSDELIVERY PROGRAM  
PROGRESS

FINANCIALS

STATUTORY  
INFORMATION

# STATUTORY INFORMATION

## DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS EXPENDITURE

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, Division 4 Clause 218A

### Developer Contributions Plan s7.11 and s7.12

Project ID	Project name	Public amenity or service	Amount of contributions spent	Percentage of project funded by contributions	Amount borrowed <sup>1</sup>	Value of land used for the project	Value of material <sup>2</sup>	Project complete
60300	Urban Roads Kerb and Gutter Capital	Transport facilities	\$100,000	72%	0	0	0	Yes
60417	Road Safety Improvements - Mudgee Schools	Transport facilities	\$49,950	100%	0	0	0	No
65135	Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan Works	Transport facilities	\$202,749	65%	0	0	0	No
50993	Mudgee Riverside Walking Track	Recreation and open space	\$27,106	100%	0	0	0	No
50905	Kandos Inclusive Adventure Playspace	Community facilities	\$11,000	3%	0	0	0	No
50941	Playground Rubber Softfall Program	Community facilities	\$23,000	38%	0	0	0	No
50030	Library Books	Community facilities	\$12,616	13%	0	0	0	Ongoing
35677	Stormwater Master Planning Mudgee Development	Plan administration	\$1,785	100%	0	0	0	No
15500	Financial Services	Plan administration	\$40,000	4%	0	0	0	Ongoing
50452	Council Recreation Strategy Development	Plan administration	\$39,936	100%	0	0	0	No
<b>Total spent during 2023/2024</b>			<b>\$508,141</b>					

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY COMPLETED PROJECTS

DELIVERY PROGRAM PROGRESS

FINANCIALS

### Water and Sewerage Development Servicing s64

Project ID	Project name	Public amenity or service	Amount of contributions spent	Percentage of project funded by contributions	Amount borrowed <sup>1</sup>	Value of land used for the project	Value of material <sup>2</sup>	Project complete
40406	Water augmentation - Mudgee headworks	Water headworks	\$324,981	37%	0	0	0	No

STATUTORY INFORMATION

# STATUTORY INFORMATION

## Voluntary Planning Agreements s7.4

Project ID	Project name	Public amenity or service	Amount of contributions spent	Percentage of project funded by contributions	Amount borrowed <sup>1</sup>	Value of land used for the project	Value of material <sup>2</sup>	Project complete
50937	Playground Shading Program	Community infrastructure	\$28,547	70%	0	0	0	No
50908	Electric BBQ - Kandos and Rylstone Playground	Community infrastructure	\$3,187	39%	0	0	0	No
50920	Shade Sail - Mudgee Dog Park	Community infrastructure	\$14,221	100%	0	0	0	Yes
50685	Glen Willow - Pump Track	Community infrastructure	\$13,143	50%	0	0	0	No
61510	Cope Road Maintenance - VPA	Cope Road Maintenance	\$69,422	66%	0	0	0	Yes
50941	Playground Rubber Softfall Program	Community infrastructure	\$37,000	61%	0	0	0	No
50988	Playground Equipment Upgrade - Lawson Park Mudgee	Community infrastructure	\$162,117	100%	0	0	0	No
<b>Total spent during 2023/2024</b>			<b>\$327,637</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Amount expended that has been temporarily borrowed from another purpose or plan

<sup>2</sup> Value of material public benefit other than money or land

THE YEAR  
IN REVIEWKEY COMPLETED  
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[midwestern.nsw.gov.au](http://midwestern.nsw.gov.au)

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL  
PO Box 156, Mudgee NSW 2850

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109 Herbert Street GULGONG  
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## APPENDICES

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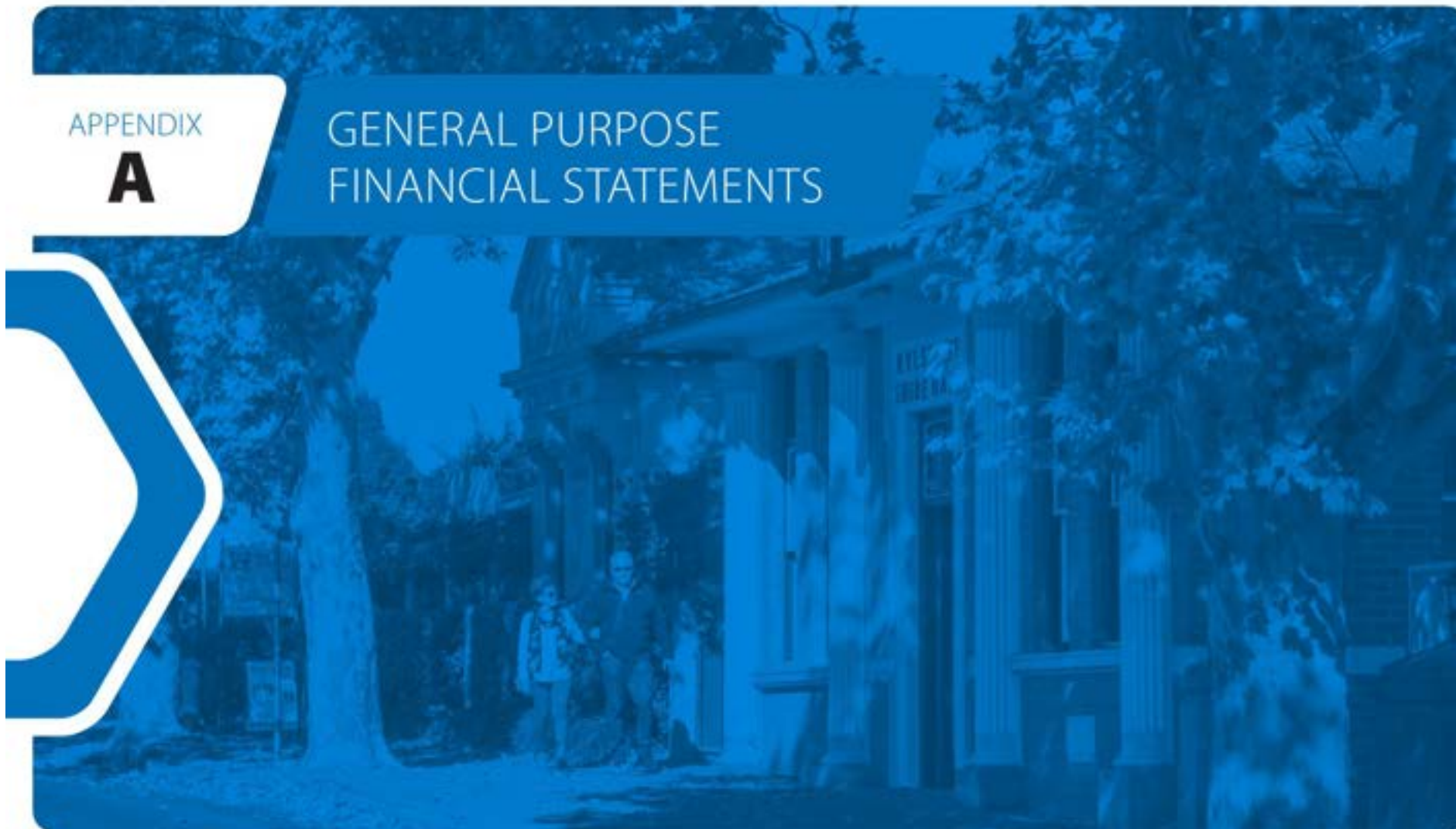
# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

## MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

APPENDIX

**A**

### GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



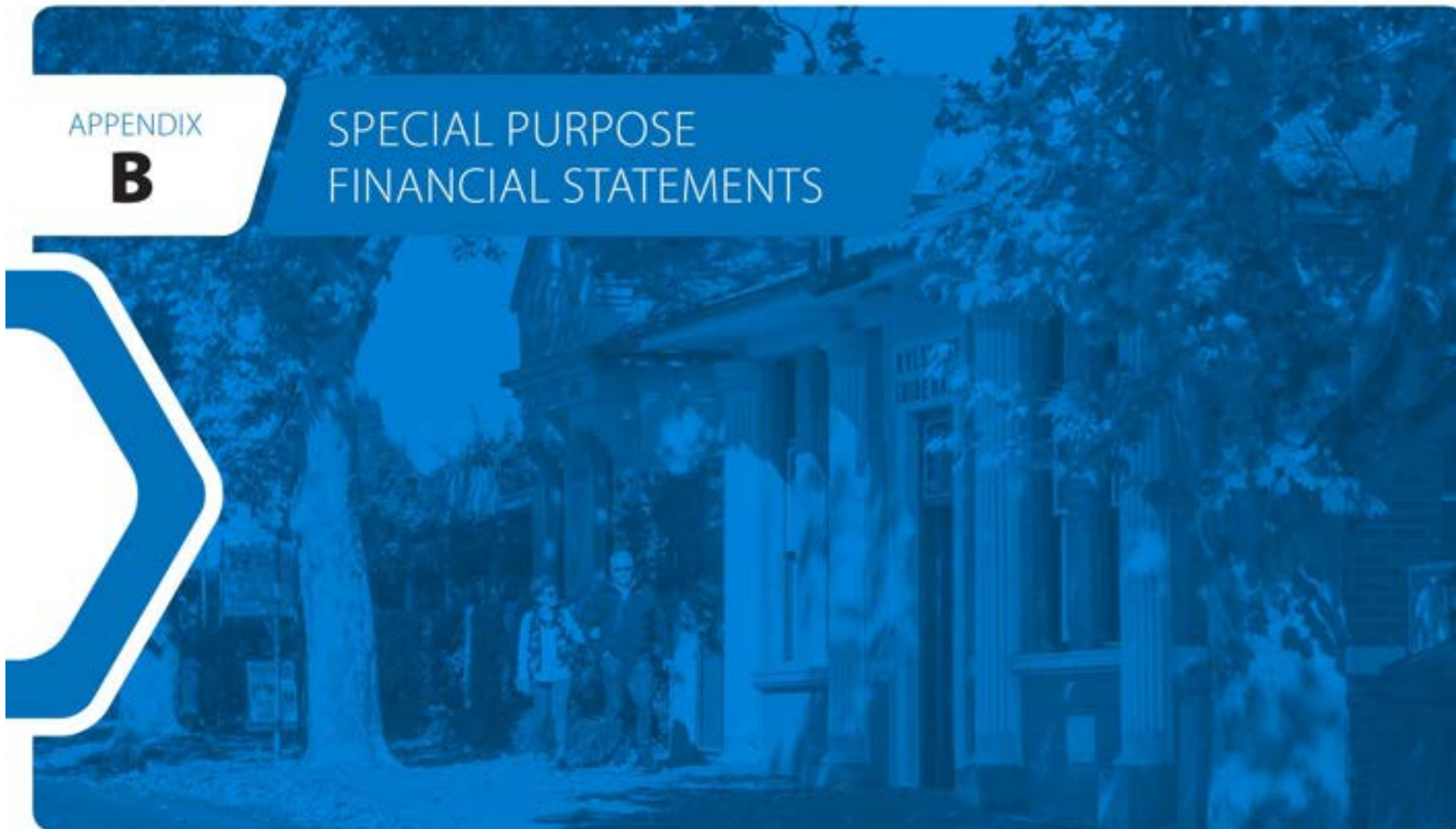
# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

APPENDIX

**B**

## SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24

## MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

APPENDIX

**C**

SPECIAL SCHEDULES



*Mudgee  
Region*

2024–25 MRT Quarterly Operational Report  
July to September 2024

prepared for

**Mid-Western Regional Council**

## **PURPOSE**

Mudgee Region Tourism (MRT) CEO tables this quarterly operational report to the MRT Board.

## **BOARD & EXECUTIVE TEAM**

- Driving higher engagement with our website and social media channels.
- Supported Mudgee Wine Association through Wine & Food month. This needs changes going forward.
- Conducted a campaign on Sports Entertainment Network (SEN) for the male audience.
- Built a new deals section on the website to be launched in November.
- Launched the new *Mudgee Region* magazine and had a great night celebrating the tourism industry.
  - The magazine demonstrates a great example of using a local business for both design and print.

## **FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT UPDATE**

- We met MRT's partnership target and are in a settled position for 2024/25
- There were 64 digital packages purchased for 2024/25, which is a new record; there are 81 print ads, a decline of 7 ads
- Visitor Information Centre (VIC) sales are consistent but not to the peak of COVID-19. We are meeting this year's targets so far, which is being driven by local businesses buying hampers.

## **GRANTS & FUNDING**

We have submitted for the Energy Co Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone – Local Community Fund Grants. The focus of MRT's grant application is strategy and marketing, as well as support for the Mudgee Region wine industry.

**PROGRESS // 2020–25 DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS & ACTIVITY**

Goal	Measurable Objectives (KPIs) (over the period 2020 to 2025)	Footnotes
<p><b>A.</b> Leverage existing visitor markets to encourage increased length of stay and yield.</p>	<p>Increase the visitor economy spend by 20% or 200,000 visitor nights.</p>	<p>With the use of Localis (accommodation capacity and occupancy tool), we see changes occurring with supply and occupancy as REZ Projects 1 and 2 complete. This is also changing the spend pattern that we saw through CommBank data for Q1 of 2024/25.</p> <p><i>This objective is currently being met.</i></p>
<p><b>B.</b> Encourage greater regional dispersal to share the benefits of tourism across the entire Mudgee Region.</p>	<p>Increase in participation in events and tickets sales at museums and attractions by 10% in centres such as Gulgong, Kandos and Rylstone.</p>	<p>In the past quarter we have started to see ups and downs with spend. Still way up on 2019/20 spend behaviour but the REZ projects completing is changing our visitor landscape once more. This is impacting all towns and villages of the Mid-Western Regional Council area.</p> <p><i>The increased regional dispersal is currently being met, but the metric of ticket sales and event tickets is a poor metric.</i></p>
<p><b>C.</b> Strengthen the appeal of the region year-round to contribute to the viability of local businesses and to support vibrant communities.</p>	<p>Increase in positive sentiment achieved as measured by an analysis of social media and online media sentiment.</p> <p>Increase in digital content delivered for multichannel distribution relating to low and shoulder seasons.</p>	<p>We will re-record the sentiment index in October 2024 to see how the region is being received. Most negative impacts in media are due to solar and mining projects.</p> <p>We have purchased Meltwater for the next 12 months so sentiment can be monitored. MRT will meet monthly with MWRC Eco Dev team to discuss.</p> <p><i>The objective is currently being met.</i></p>
<p><b>D.</b> Focus on higher-yield markets by enriching the experience offer.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of higher-yield products, tours and experiences listed on the Australian Tourism Data Warehouse (ATDW) and on online booking platforms.</p>	<p>Every Partner listing on ATDW has been reviewed. We are also ensuring non-Partner activities, such as walks, and public attractions, such as Art, are on ATDW.</p> <p>There has been an increase in high-end accommodation and the development of new products in the region. MRT is working with these businesses as they come online.</p> <p>ATDW listings have increased in the region in the past 12 months.</p> <p>All businesses with an ATDW listing get 6 email alerts before the listing is taken offline. We have built into our CRM the dates of every Partners</p>

		<p>listing expiry and if they haven't updated by 7 days before 12-month renewal MRT will go in and update on their behalf.</p> <p><i>This objective is currently being met.</i></p>
<p><b>E. Enhance collaboration and partnerships to support the visitor economy.</b></p>	<p>Increase partnership engagement and resulting financial contribution to MRT by 10%.</p>	<p>We have restructured MRT to ensure we can engage with Partners and non-Partners more.</p> <p>Partnerships is going to be a challenge to ensure we can stay relevant plus make financial outcomes for the next 12 months. We currently have 197 paying Partners.</p> <p><i>This objective is being met based on increased engagement but will likely not be met based on increased financial contribution.</i></p>

**TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES**

Identify potential tourism infrastructure or opportunities that would secure a stronger tourism economy. Work with Council on identifying new opportunities or gaps that would improve tourism offering on the region. Provide a quarterly report with findings. Include number of new tourism businesses opened and those closed in the region in the quarter.

New Tourism Business Open in Q1	Tourism Business Closed in Q1
6 x arts & recreational	5 x arts & recreational
5 x accommodation & food services	8 x accommodation & food services
12 x retail	16 x retail
<b>Total @ 23 businesses</b>	<b>Total @ 29 businesses</b>

\* Replan data provided by MWRC

Visitation Spend Q1	Total Spend	Visitor Spend	Visitor Spend %
July '24	\$36.4 million	\$9.8 million	27%
August '24	\$36.9 million	\$8.6 million	23%
September '24	\$36.1 million	\$9.2 million	25%

\* Data provided by CommBank

Potential Tourism Infrastructure	Weakness or Gap	Opportunity
<b>Accommodation</b>	Limited commercial accommodation options and range or types of accommodation, especially outside of Mudgee township. High occupancy rates during peak periods is also a challenge for growing the visitor economy.	Encourage further investment in accommodation on vineyards or within wineries to enhance the range of small-scale and boutique accommodation on offer, reinforcing the more intimate setting of the region (Hero)
<b>Dining</b>	Demand for hospitality can exceed availability and often leads to visitors or guests being disappointed. Encouraging pre-booking of hospitality, especially restaurants as well as seven-day week trading would help to alleviate this problem.	Encourage the development of more on-vineyard dining experiences. This could include investment in a significant new wine and food experience space or centre, which integrates the landscape, produce and culture of the Mudgee Region through high-quality design (Hero)

<b>Health &amp; Wellness</b>	Increasing interest in health and well-being provides an opportunity to enhance and promote the wellness offering of the region, including accommodation, activities and packages that take advantage of the quality local produce and rural and nature-based settings of the region.	Develop and promote wellness tourism experiences, including encouraging investment in wellness retreats or centres. This should leverage the region's outstanding local produce, arts, music and creativity (Hero) Council to support (where appropriate) initiatives to leverage the interest in leisure cycling, mountain biking, the existing mountain biking trail network and events (Supporting) The key piece to look at over the next 4 years is the Cycle path on the rail corridor from Rylstone to Gulgong.
<b>Transport</b>	Transport within the Mudgee Region is largely perceived as a barrier to tourism, especially after hours and to support wine tourism and visitor disbursement to towns and villages.	Increasing connectivity between the towns of the Mudgee Region would significantly enhance the appeal of attending live music, sporting events or art exhibitions etc. It would also enable visitors to plan an extended stay, especially for those who arrive by air
<b>Directional &amp; welcome signage</b>	Poor signage including limited signage for Mudgee VIC.	Investigate opportunities to improve signage for the region and Mudgee VIC

- MRT CEO has monthly Economic Development catch ups with MWRC
- MRT CEO continuing to advocate to State Government agencies for support for the Visitor Economy due to the REZ
- MRT CEO is active on the Central West Orana Community Reference Group and is participating in the quarterly meetings

**DESTINATION MARKETING**

**MARKETING PLAN**

With our marketing now operating without grant support we have a refined focus on raising brand awareness of the region.

The five key primary experience themes that come from our DMP are:

- Wine lovers & foodie delights
- Health & well-being
- Remarkable Arts, Music & Creativity
- Vibrant Heritage
- Engaging, Inspiring & Sporting Events

We also focus on accommodation.

We have delivered marketing outcomes in this quarter through the filming and creation of our next Marketing Campaign that will focus on our Winter experiences. We launched the 2023/24 *Mudgee Region* magazine in August '23 when we also completed a brand launch to show the region as a more contemporary country destination.

**MARKETING CAMPAIGN RESULTS**

Key metrics of success of the marketing plan are:

MRT Marketing KPIs		2023/24		2024/25	
1. Magazine	Distribute 35,000 copies of the magazine in the Mudgee Region and surrounds	9,410 distributed in Q1		8,456 distributed in Q1	
2. Social media followers	Increase social media followers by 15% (Facebook, Instagram)	July	52,977	July	54,325
		August	53,254	August	54,576
		September	53,520	September	54,788
3. Social media reach	Increase reach of social channels to key markets	July	653,161	July	1,086,264
		August	825,611	August	1,300,931
		September	722,182	September	1,255,534
3. Website visitor	Secure >20K unique website visitors per month during campaign term.	July	22,405	July	30,683
		August	21,773	August	33,851
		September	29,057	September	35,228

**WEBSITE & SOCIAL MEDIA DATA**



Website Unique Visitors	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total	690,198	760,931	768,428	676,927

\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)

\* Includes website traffic to the new What's On Mudgee Region event website from June '23

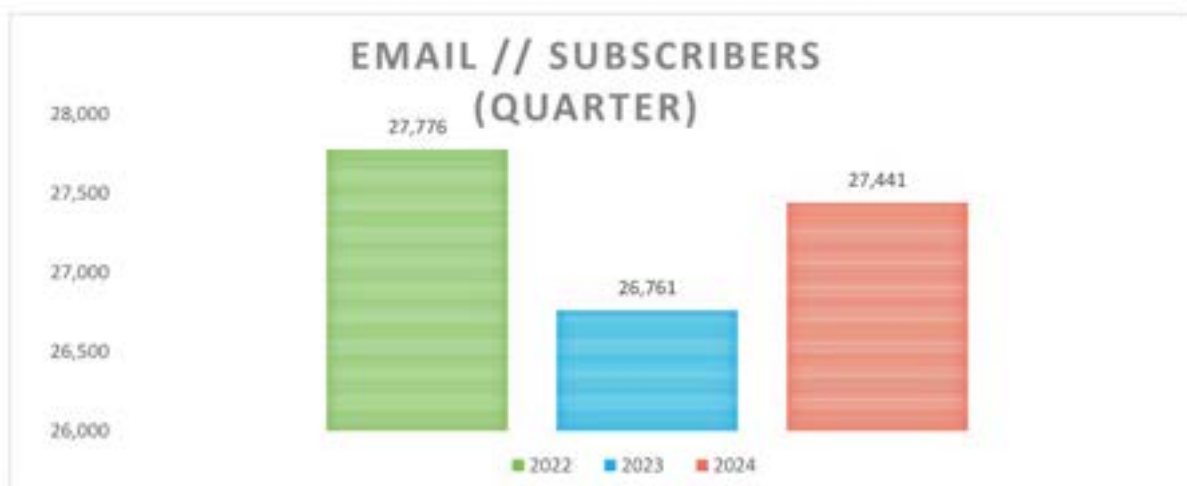
Website Page Views	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total	690,198	760,931	549,690	2,000,819

\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)



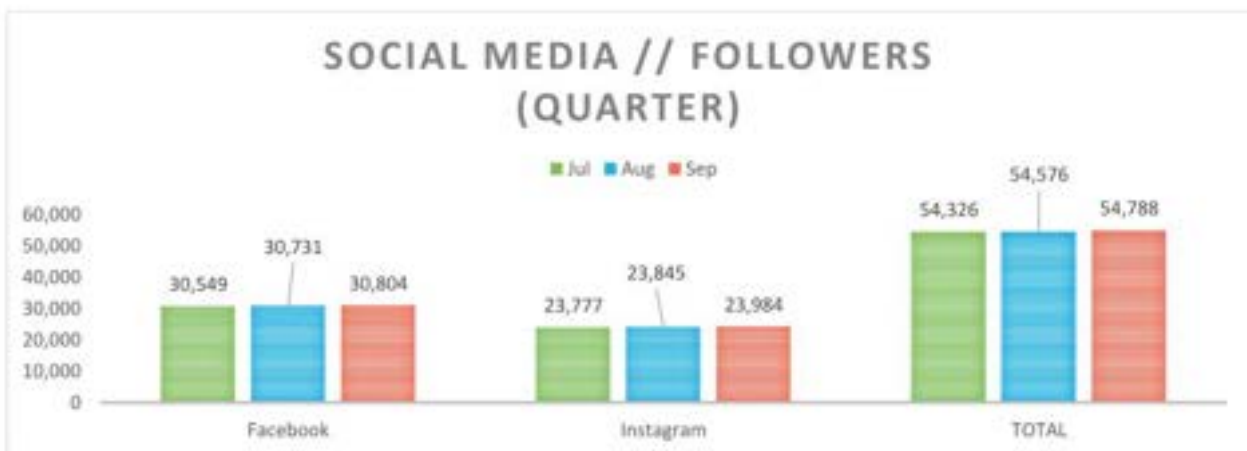
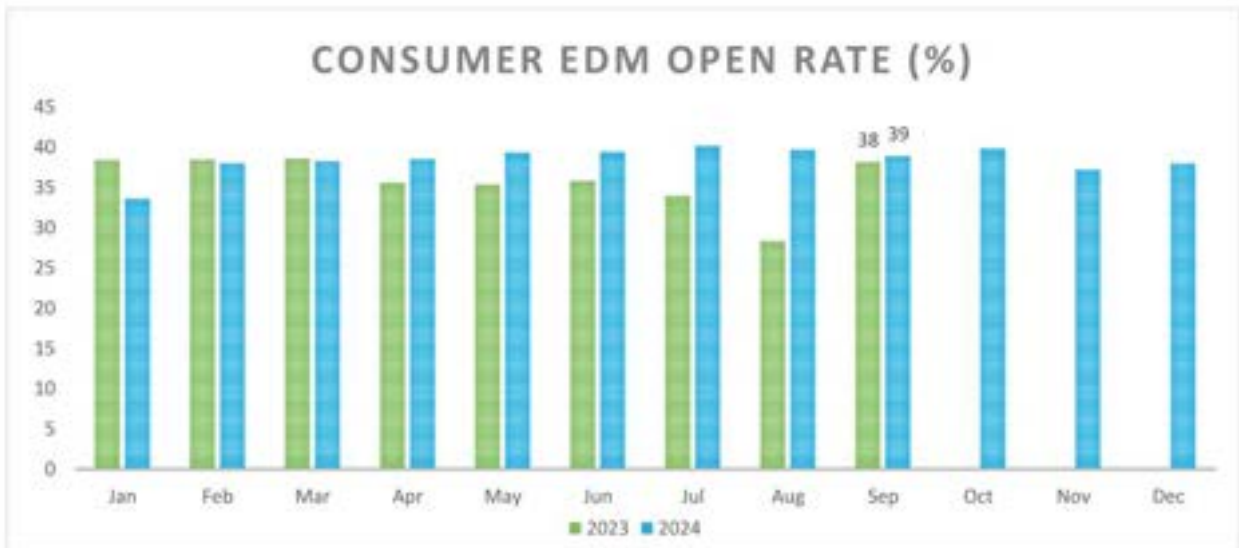


\* MRT started recording this data matrix in January '24





Email Subscribers	2022	2023	2024
Accumulative totals	27,776	26,761	27,441

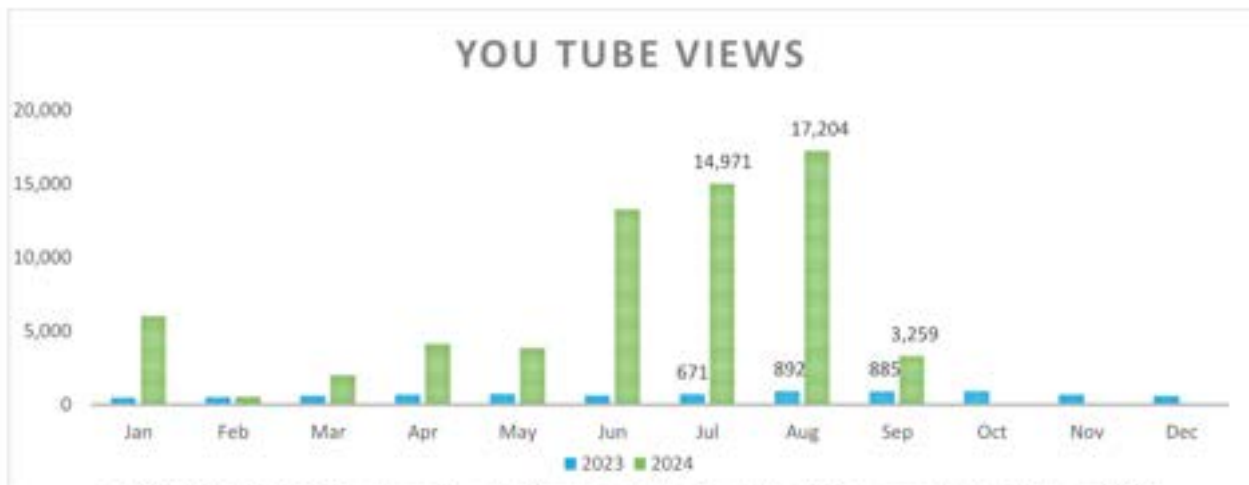




\* Facebook and Instagram only from January 2024 (excluding Twitter)

Social Media Reach	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total	2,527,840	7,667,347	8,989,136	19,184,323

\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)



\* MRT started it's You Tube channel in Jan '23 and started posting videos of Partner podcasts in February 2024

**MOST POPULAR SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS**

The high-performing Facebook and Instagram posts for the quarter.


Mon, 8 Sep 5:00pm



What a fun week in the #HudgeeRegion! Spring was in full swing with friends gathering, celebrations unfolding and simple...

Reach 4 283  
Impressions 4 600  
Interactions 45  
Likes 35  
Comments 1  
Clicks 0  
Shares 2

Fri, 27 Sep 3:00pm



Lazy lunch vibes in the sunshine, enjoying the best wine and food 🍷  
1. 29 nine 99 - Yum Cha and Tea House 2. Alby + Esthers 3. The Barn...

Food

Reach 8 498  
Impressions 8 591  
Interactions 66  
Likes 52  
Comments 2  
Clicks 0  
Shares 4

Mon, 16 Sep 5:25pm



Last week in the #HudgeeRegion: Soaking up the spring sunshine while indulging in food and wine heaven and escaping to luxury retreats wit...

Reach 3 827  
Impressions 4 255  
Interactions 162  
Likes 157  
Comments 2  
Saves 2

Sun, 1 Sep 6:00pm



Spring has arrived in the #HudgeeRegion and there's no better time to visit! September brings Wine & Food month, an...

Reach 7 064  
Impressions 7 455  
Interactions 465  
Likes 295  
Comments 8  
Clicks 18  
Shares 27

Tue, 17 Sep 7:32pm



Love where you live: Discover @thepropertyshop\_mudgeeregion passion for Hudgee! It's not just travellers who fall for this scenic vic...

Reach 3 654  
Impressions 4 327  
Interactions 86  
Likes 81  
Comments 2  
Saves 1

Mon, 8 Sep 3:00pm



What a fun week in the #HudgeeRegion! Spring was in full swing with friends gathering, celebrations unfolding and simple...

Reach 4 551  
Impressions 5 161  
Interactions 200  
Likes 188  
Comments 4  
Saves 2



- Unique website visitation was up 36% on Q1 previous year
- 8,288 external Partner website click-throughs for the quarter
- 4,786 Partner booking click-throughs for the quarter
- Top 3 referral sites:
  - July: Google, Facebook, Bing
  - August: Google, Facebook, Meta Ads
  - September: Google, Meta Ads, Facebook
- Top 3 landing pages:
  - July: Mudgee Region homepage, Things to do, Accommodation
  - August: Mudgee Region homepage, Things to do, Accommodation
  - September: Things to do, Mudgee Region homepage, Blog/Parkview Hotel Mudgee
- Email subscribers up 3% on Q1 last year
- Social Media followers was up 2% on Q1 last year
- Having completed a review of MRT Marketing activities and budgets, it was decided to cease publishing the map saving the business \$16,940 and to drop the print quantity of the magazine a further 5,000 to 35,000 copies. There has been no negative feedback regarding not publishing the map.
- Approximately 125 A4 Magazine posters with a QR code to direct visitors to the electronic version of the *Mudgee Region* magazine on [visitmudgeeregion.com.au](http://visitmudgeeregion.com.au) were sent out to NSW Visitor Information Centres.
- Magazine distribution was down 13% on Q1 the previous year.

## **PUBLIC RELATIONS & MEDIA COVERAGE**

From January 2023 MRT ceased recording traditional public relations media matrix data including EAV and PRV, based on the advice of Klick X, MRT's previous Public Relations Consultant, and is focusing on digital marketing. The advice is that without significant dollar spend on traditional media the impact will be minimal and that big news stories will be followed and captured by the media. Since making this operational change, MRT includes in each Quarterly Report details of any media coverage and articles facilitated and paid for by MRT.

There was no paid media coverage or paid articles between July to September '24.

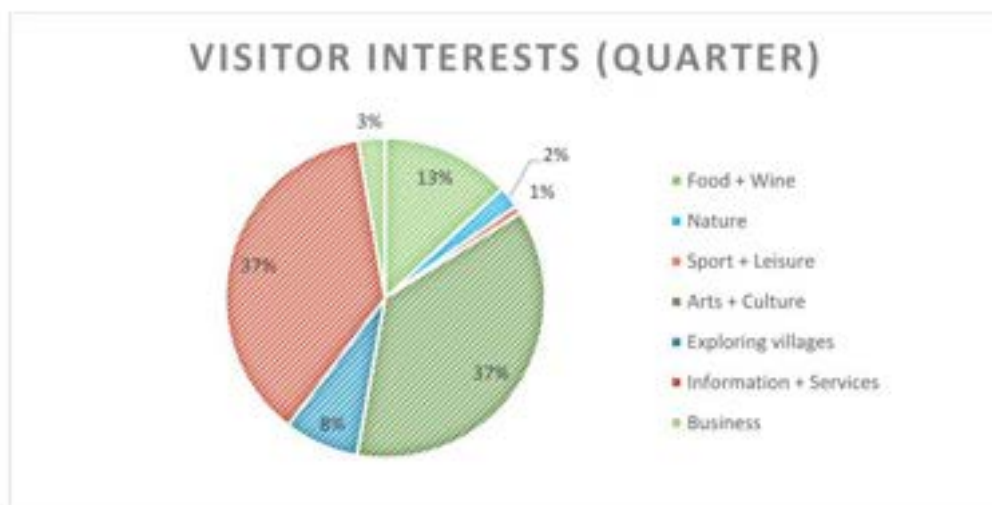
MRT submitted a Spring press release to Destination New South Wales covering new products in the Region, including The Clairfield, Piambong Tops, McIntosh Estate Winery and Spencer Cocoa (guided tours of their chocolate factory). We are yet to see outcomes from the press release, however, this will now be a seasonal piece provided to DNSW to highlight new products and experiences.

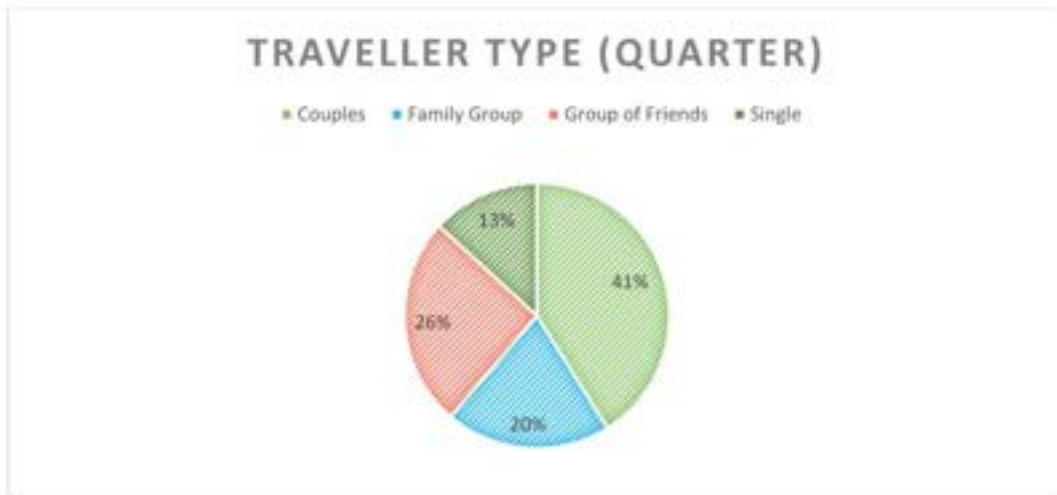
We have purchased Meltwater to record PR and will start reporting on this in our next Quarterly report.

**VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES (VIC)**



**VISITOR INFORMATION**





VIC Calls	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total	14,359	6,862	2,161	21,221

\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)



**VISITOR SATISFACTION**

MRT implemented at the beginning of 2023–24 financial year a new visitor satisfaction recording specifically the Visitor Information Centre visitors' happiness ratings – Very Happy, Happy Neutral, Unhappy and Very Unhappy – producing an overall happiness score.

The happiness scores for Q4: July @ 96%, August @ 95% and September @ 80%



Mudgee VIC Retail Sales	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total sales (net)	\$72,796	\$58,102	\$35,4615	\$166,359

\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)

Average Spend per Visitor	Jul '24	Aug '24	Sep '24
Average spend (net)	\$1.84	\$4.11	\$2.70



Event Ticket Sales	2022	2022	2024	Total
Total Sales	\$226,955	\$134,551	\$11,687	\$373,173

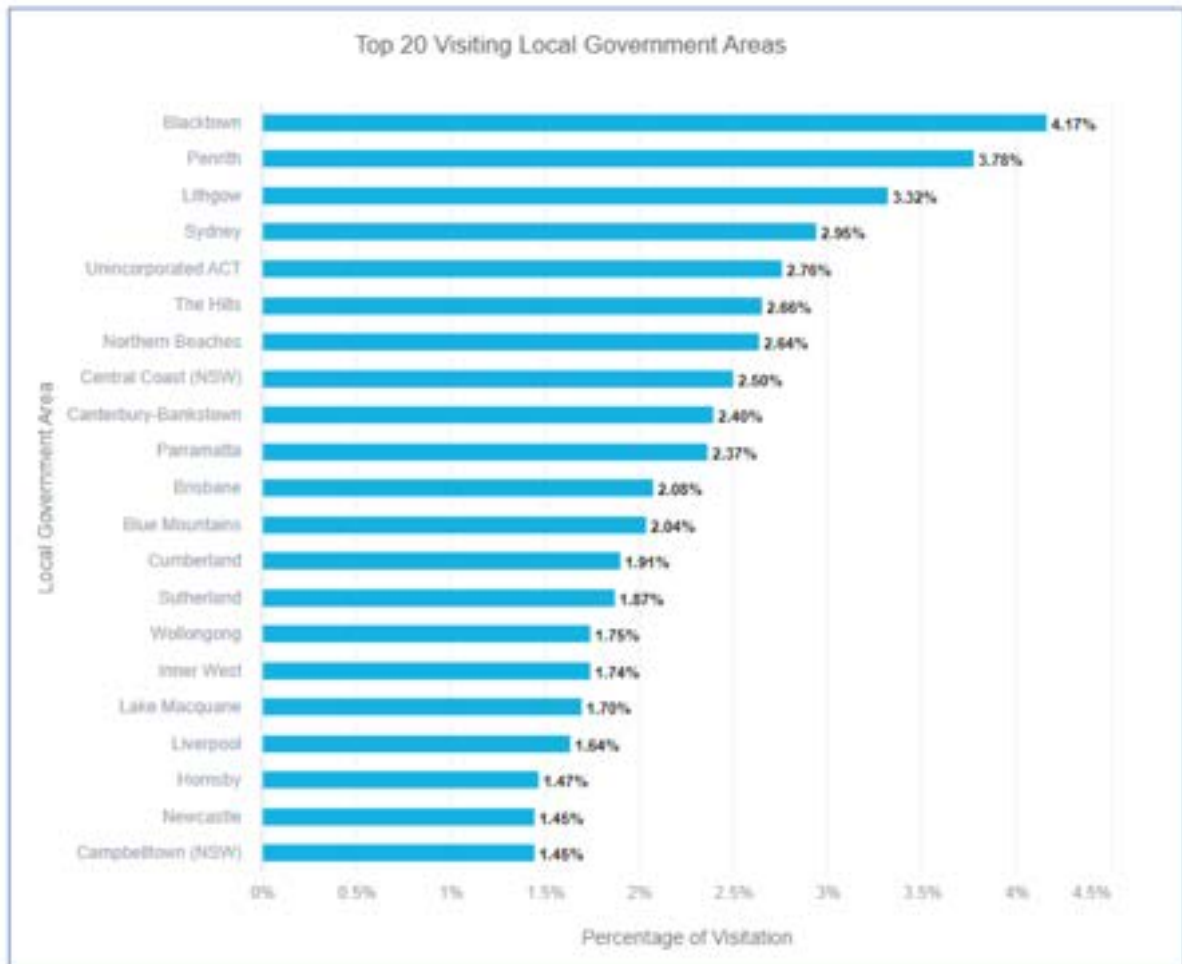
\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)

- VIC visitation to the Mudgee VIC was down 3% on Q1 last year. Visitation in July was higher compared to 2023 but lower in August and September by comparison.
- Calls were down 39% compared to Q1 last year.
- Net retail sales were up 35% on Q1 last year. There was great local support for hampers with a bulk order of 32 from a local business in September and 11 in August. General retail sales continue to be primarily visitor spend.
- Ticket sales were down 79% on Q1 last year. MRT ceased selling Flavours of Mudgee tickets last year. There were fewer Wine and Food Month events hosted by the wineries in September '24.

**VISITOR DEMOGRAPHICS + GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

We are now utilising Localis to monitor where visitors are coming from. This data tools tracks mobile phones place of origin. We use mobility data to view source markets for the Mudgee Region and find out what day of the week/hour has the highest visitation.

**Demographics // Geosource Markets (Quarter)**

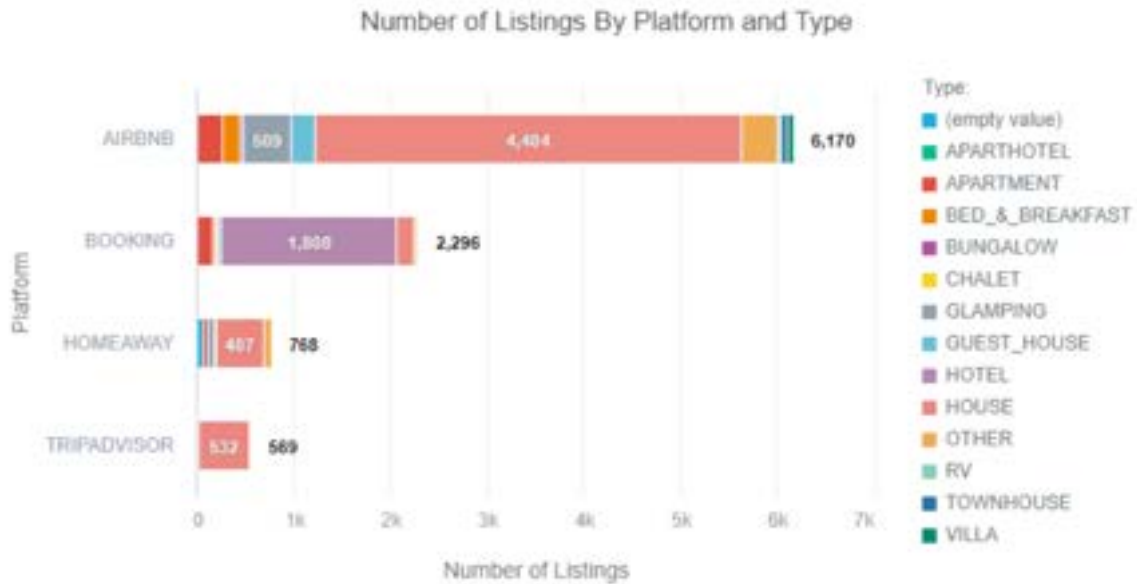


- Top five LGA Visitation July to September 23: Lithgow, Blacktown, Penrith, Northern Beaches & The Hills
- Top Interstate visitation April to June '24: QLD @ 7.8%, Vic @ 6.5%, ACT @ 2.8%
- Top Interstate visitation July to September '23: QLD @ 7.8%, Vic @ 6.1%, ACT @ 2.2%

**OVERNIGHT VISITATION**

Localis allows us to monitor occupancy, supply and future forecast. This data is now replacing the 35% sample we have had previously and allows us to monitor all sectors and give us live and up to date data for our accommodation sector.

**Property type breakdown at September '24**



**DESTINATION OVERVIEW**

Quarterly comparison of the average booking window, length of stay and daily accommodation rate.

Period	Length of Stay	Booking Window	Daily Rate
Q1 – FY25	3 days	50 days out	\$362.41
Q1 – FY24	3.4 days	48 days out	\$352.32
Q1 – FY23	2.9 days	52 days out	\$353.23





Average Occupancy Rate	2022	2023	2024
Annual Average Occupancy	51%	54%	54%

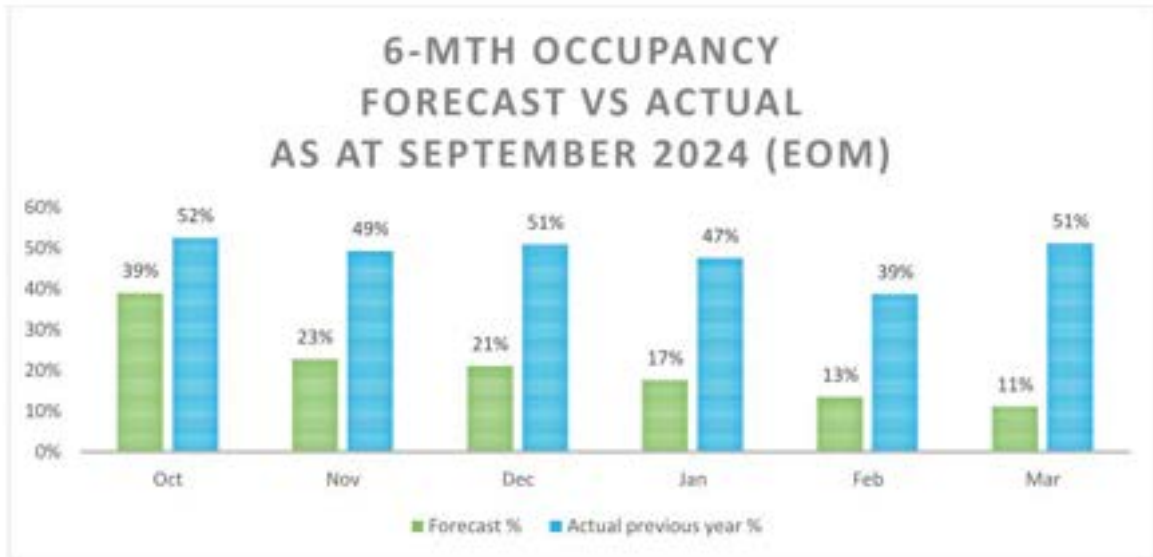
\* 2024 average to date @ September '24 (YTD)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	2,391	2,424	2,381	2,453	2,424	2,391	2,450	2,430	2,502	2,497	2,526	2,534
2020	2,539	2,586	2,575	2,557	2,641	2,563	2,536	2,573	3,090	2,671	2,835	2,928
2021	2,996	3,226	3,140	3,110	3,174	3,232	3,158	3,122	3,101	3,136	3,140	3,071
2022	3,042	3,139	3,174	3,300	3,432	3,606	4,062	3,607	3,740	3,803	3,817	3,795
2023	3,849	3,910	3,935	3,942	3,963	4,021	4,261	4,017	4,074	4,074	4,024	4,022
2024	4,036	4,069	4,043	4,026	4,063	4,545	4,524	4,514	4,609			

Accommodation Supply	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average Monthly Supply of Bed	2,450	2,675	3,134	3,543	4,002	4,270

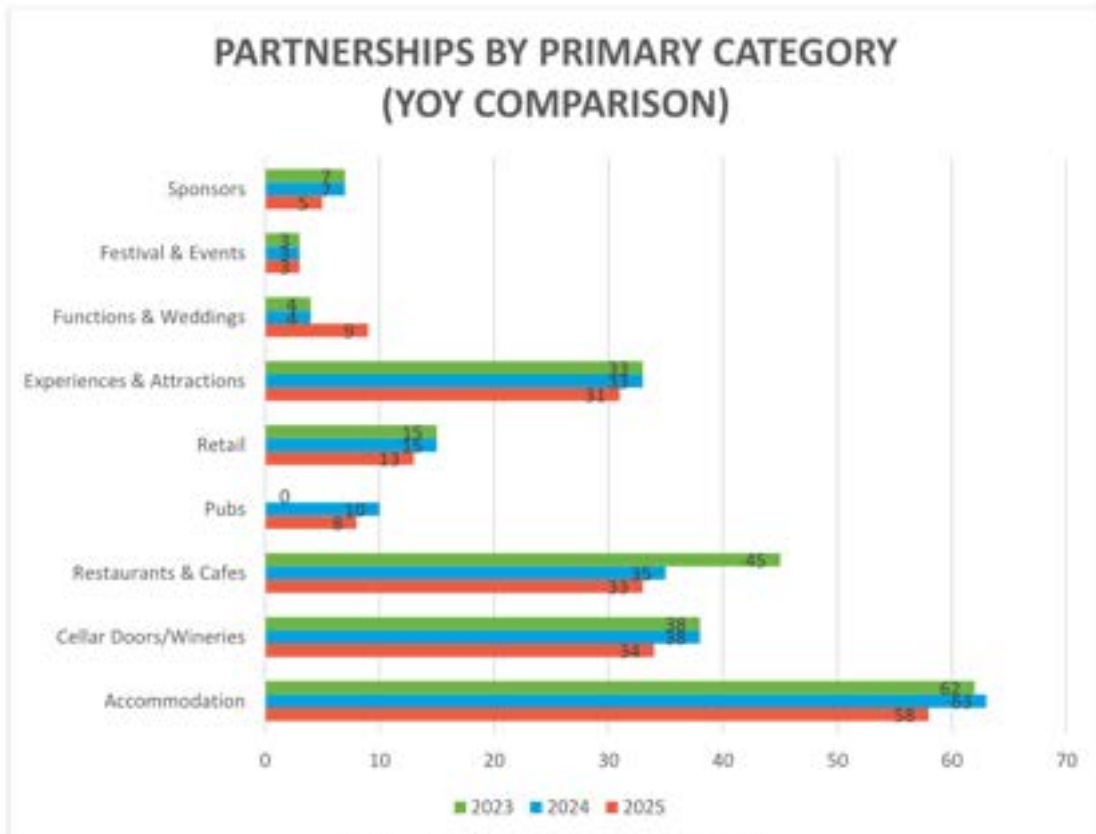
\* 2024 average to date @ September '24 (YTD)



**PARTNERSHIPS**



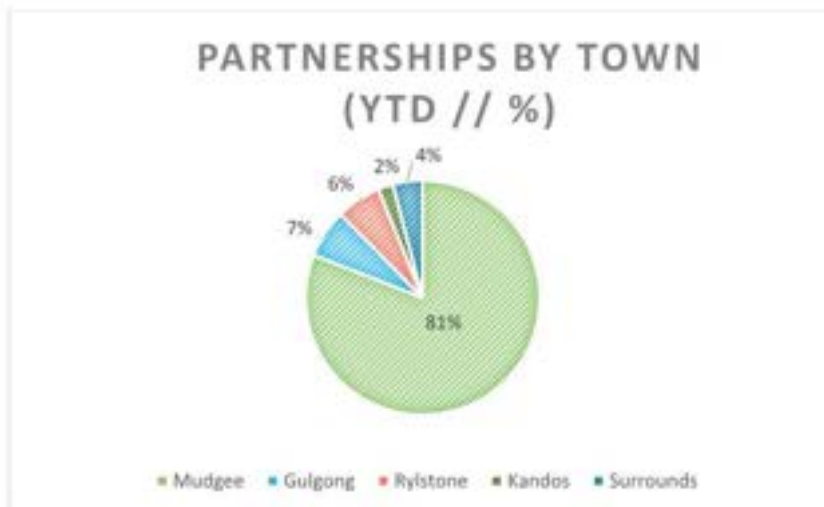
**Note:** Partnership offering was change for FY25 to include just the one Partner package with the opportunity to purchase digital promotion add-ons and advertising in the *Mudgee Region* magazine separately.



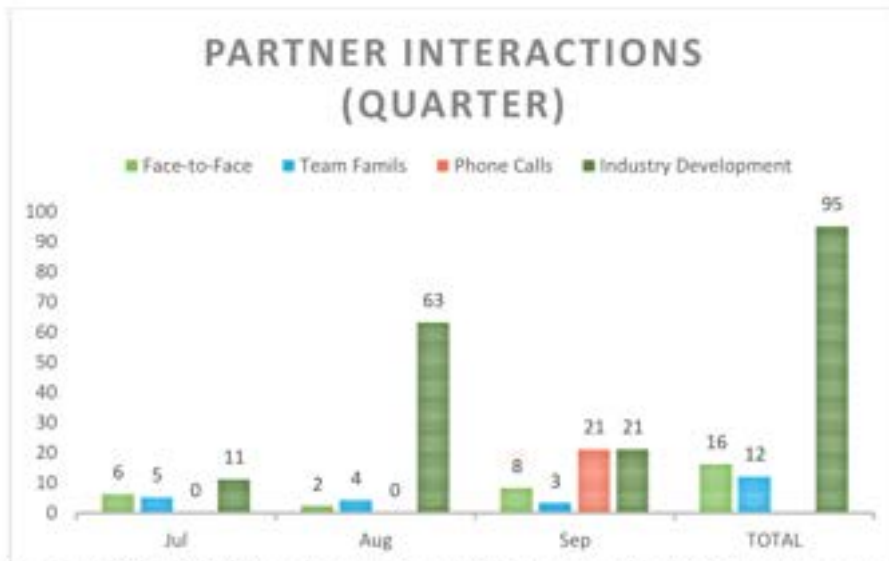
\* 2024 total to date @ September '24 (YTD)



**Note:** Partners can split their Digital Marketing Package over two months. A split month is indicated as a 0.5 measurement. Total Digital Package add-on revenue for FY25 is \$49,650. Total magazine advertising revenue from FY25 is \$121,400.







**Note:** From 19 Sep '24 MRT amended how it records Partner interactions to include phone calls and ad hoc catchups outside of formal meetings – captured as phone calls on the graph.

- Total Partnership packages tracking behind last year result by 3%
- Total Partnership income FYTD behind last year result by 30%
- Breakdown of the partnerships by town as of Sep '24 was Mudgee @ 157, Gulgong @ 13, Rylstone @ 12, Kandos @ 4 and surrounding villages @ 8

**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

1. **Nature of Report**
  - a. This is the financial report for the first quarter of the MRTI 2024–25 financial year, given to Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) under the reporting format as agreed under the contract executed between MWRC and MRTI.
  - b. The report demonstrates the preliminary trading result for the financial quarter ended September 30, 2024.
2. **Accounting Conventions**
  - a. The attached P&L and Balance Sheet have been prepared from the Xero General Ledger with no external intervention other than formatting.
  - b. Accrual accounting is used under GAAP.

**Overall Result**  
Operating Profit/Net Income at end of Q1 \$106K, \$65K ahead of budget.
3. **Trading Income**  
Retail trading income at end Q1 \$42.5K, \$7.8K ahead of budget.
4. **Total Revenue**  
Overall revenue at end of Q1 \$523K, \$12.6K, ahead of budget.  
  
Gross Profit at end of Q1 \$496K, \$15.2K, ahead of budget
5. **Total Expenses**
  - a. Total expenses \$50.2K under budget. Some expenses have been later to send invoices that budgeted for so margin is higher than actual.
  - b. The organisation continues to be under financial control.
6. **Cash Funds**  
At the end of Q1 of the 2024–25 Financial Year, cash-on-hand is the primary current asset \$310K.
7. **Balance Sheet**  
A balance sheet is included as part of this report.

**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS – SEPTEMBER '24 YTD VS BUDGET YTD**

**Consolidated Q1 YTD vs Budget YTD // Q1 Previous Year Comparison**

BALANCE SHEET	Q1 2024/2025
<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Cash &amp; Equivalents</b>	
NAB 14-080-1731	\$309,059
NAB Savings Acc	\$540
New Stripe AUD	\$275
<b>Total Cash &amp; Equivalents</b>	<b>\$309,874</b>
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	
Trade Debtors	\$3,411
Trade Debtors - Sub Account	-\$2,195
<b>Total Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>\$1,216</b>
<b>Inventory</b>	
Stock On Hand Mudgee	\$20,151
Stock on Hand - Consignment	\$195
Stock on Hand Mudgee - GST Free	\$4,829
<b>Total Inventory</b>	<b>\$25,174</b>
<b>Other Current Assets</b>	
ING Management Account	\$7
Float	\$600
Membership Fees Clearing Account	\$12,711
Prepayments [13505]	\$634
Retail Manager Clearing Acc G	\$100
123Fix Ticket Sales	-\$4,541
Prepayment Partnership Drive	\$833
FBT Prepayment	\$1,011
Events Float	\$200
<b>Total Other Current Assets</b>	<b>\$11,555</b>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>\$347,819</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Motor Vehicle	\$55,327
Accum Depn - Motor Vehicle	-\$10,856
Plant & Equipment	\$53,556
Accum Depn - Plant & Equipment	-\$29,315
Office Equipment	\$26,131
Accum Depn - Office Equipment	-\$11,424
Furniture & Fittings @ Cost	\$60,878
Accum Depn - Furniture & Fittings	-\$28,601
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>\$115,696</b>
<b>Investments or Other Non-Current Assets</b>	
Intangible Asset - Web update	\$114,253
Accum Depn - Intangible Assets	-\$93,378
<b>Total Investments or Other Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>\$20,875</b>
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>\$136,571</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$484,391</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>	
Trade Creditors	\$44,967
Visa CC NEW TOM	\$349

	Q1 2024/2025
Visa CC BDM	\$468
Visa CC CEO	\$7,791
<b>Total Accounts Payable</b>	<b>\$53,576</b>
<b>Tax Liability</b>	
PAYG Withholding Tax	\$14,527
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>	
Suspense (13600)	\$1,601
GST	-\$12,852
Superannuation Payable	\$8,130
Rounding	\$0
Conversion clearing account	\$100
Accruals	\$6,800
Provision for Holiday Pay & TIL	\$22,497
Countrylink Tickets	\$1,260
Undeposited Funds	-\$2,135
<b>Total Other Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$25,400</b>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$93,503</b>
<b>Other Non-Current Liabilities</b>	
Unexpired Interest	-\$5,646
Business Vehicle Loan	\$41,771
<b>Total Other Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$36,125</b>
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>\$36,125</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$129,627</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	
Retained Earnings	\$248,790
<b>Current Earnings</b>	
Current Year Earnings	\$105,973
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>\$354,763</b>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>\$484,391</b>

PROFIT & LOSS	2024/2025 (YTD)	Budget	Budget Variance	2023/2024 (YTD)	This year vs last year (\$ YTD)
<b>Revenue</b>					
Retail Sales	\$42,465	\$34,700	\$7,765	\$38,478	\$3,987
Ticket and Booking Income	\$568	\$750	-\$182	\$1,459	-\$891
Partnership Income - Membership	\$143,100	\$139,000	\$4,100	\$289,525	-\$146,425
Partnership Income - Promotion	\$121,850	\$121,400	\$450	\$88,668	\$33,183
Mid Western Regional Council	\$214,850	\$214,372	\$478	\$205,547	\$9,303
Grants & Other Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	-\$10,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$522,833</b>	<b>\$510,222</b>	<b>\$12,611</b>	<b>\$633,676</b>	<b>-\$110,843</b>
<b>Cost of Sales</b>					
COGS Mudjee	\$26,038	\$26,992	-\$954	\$26,154	-\$116
COGS Partnership	\$751	\$2,400	-\$1,649	\$1,823	-\$1,072
<b>Total Cost of Sales</b>	<b>\$26,789</b>	<b>\$29,392</b>	<b>-\$2,603</b>	<b>\$27,977</b>	<b>-\$1,188</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>\$496,044</b>	<b>\$480,830</b>	<b>\$15,214</b>	<b>\$605,699</b>	<b>-\$109,655</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Bank and Professional / Consultant Fees	\$7,726	\$24,898	-\$17,172	\$21,418	-\$13,692
Computer & IT Expenses	\$8,416	\$10,749	-\$2,333	\$10,857	-\$2,441
Depreciation	\$6,478	\$7,659	-\$1,181	\$3,427	\$3,051
Partner Costs	\$0	\$1,530	-\$1,530	\$90	-\$90
Operating Costs	\$9,933	\$12,905	-\$2,972	\$11,675	-\$1,742
Regional Marketing	\$82,605	\$87,950	-\$5,345	\$128,019	-\$45,414
Staff & Board Costs (not Salaries & Wages)	\$10,482	\$19,046	-\$8,564	\$7,325	\$3,157
Staff Wages & Salaries	\$188,529	\$186,579	-\$1,950	\$238,254	-\$49,725
Magazine and Map	\$80,902	\$70,750	-\$10,152	\$96,195	-\$15,293
Dep'n Office Equipment	\$0	\$1,205	-\$1,205	\$0	\$0
Events	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,666	-\$8,666
Research	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$390,071</b>	<b>\$440,271</b>	<b>-\$50,200</b>	<b>\$542,925</b>	<b>-\$152,854</b>
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>\$105,973</b>	<b>\$40,559</b>	<b>\$65,414</b>	<b>\$62,774</b>	<b>\$43,199</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$105,973</b>	<b>\$40,559</b>	<b>\$65,414</b>	<b>\$62,774</b>	<b>\$43,199</b>