

ORDINARY MEETING OF BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

9 March 2022

His Worship the Mayor & Councillors

Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council – Wednesday 16 March 2022

I have to advise that an Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council will be held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday 16 March 2022 commencing at 6:00 PM or immediately following the conclusion of the Public Forum session.

Public Forum will be held from 6.00 pm where there will be an opportunity for members of the public to raise matters with Council.



D J Sherley

GENERAL MANAGER

**MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF
BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL
HELD ON Wednesday 16 March 2022**

1 PUBLIC FORUM

MINUTE

Ms J. Quinn - 125 Havannah Street - Spoke to concern with neighbour putting in a railway carriage onto their property. No DA has been submitted and the owner has refused to comply with cease and desist order. Requests Council take action in the Land and Environment Court. Spoke to impact of the development on the neighbourhood and construction concerns, rainfall matters and the potential dangers.

M. Forrest - Spoke to concerns about the carriage matter. Have asbestos concerns been examined? Where are the piers under the carriage? Queried where is the sewerage going to? Raised construction concerns, loss of sunlight, visual eyesore. The development is very dangerous and there are privacy concerns.

Ian McPherson (Citizen) - NOM - Frontier Wars Spoke in support of the NOM and referred to truth telling. Bathurst has a unique opportunity and responsibility, referred to the history of the Frontier Wars. Bathurst needs to recognise this and engage in community based truth telling, this will bring the community forward and there is broad support for this in the community.

J. Greg - BIMC - Understands Council has met with BIMC and given approval in principle to the development. What community consultation is to occur?

Director Environmental Planning & Building Services - noted processes in place and that the planning proposal will be exhibited by the Dept of Planning, Eventually will go to a public hearing if approved by the state. The DA will also be exhibited for public consultation.

C.O'Rourke- Spoke to motor vehicle issues from USA - electrical vehicles, autonomous vehicles and work of Tony Seba. In the future car ownership will decline and so will not need as many car parks. Noted chronic disease issues and need for lifestyle changes. Then spoke to BIMC proposal and problems with the health system, including procedures not needed. Will these problems occur with BIMC? Spoke to concerns and whether it will bring people to the CBD, employment issues. Questioned whether project should go ahead.

L.Sargent- Spoke to unsafe, unhealthy, unproductive road system and concerns with heavy trucks on the road. Read letter to the editor from the Western Advocate about the need for a bypass. Noted suggestions made by various persons to address the problems. Bypass can be of benefit to communities. Who in Council should be strategically planning and developing solutions? Spoke to Orange Council's bypass development.

G.Crisp - Spoke to letters that never got a reply and Council's policy manual. Says Mayor must deal with complaints against the General Manager. Then spoke to arrangement with the Office of Local Government and that this can't be put in place as it contrary to Council policy. Then referred to Strata Corporation matter of concern he has with Council, then made allegations about water fund - \$6.5 million, this was in the policy manual. Council

has twice stolen money from him, each time around \$1,000, he is pursuing this vigorously.

B.Triming - Disability Access Advocate - Thanked Dept Planning ensuring he could attend Transport Seminar. The report tonight is excellent and hopes Council adopts the report. Thanked Council for addressing issues in Peel Street. In regard to CSP, noted refers to 500m of footpath, hasn't more been constructed and replaced? Are there measurements of what has been done?

Director Engineering Services - Always try to construct 500m of new footpaths each year. Noted process/procedures in place.

2 RECORDING OF MEETINGS

3 MEETING COMMENCES

MINUTE

Meeting commenced at 6.37pm.

Present: Cr W Aubin, Cr K Burke, Cr B Fry, Cr J Jennings, Cr G Hanger, Cr M Hogan, Cr A Smith, Cr R Taylor

4 PRAYER AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

5 APOLOGIES OR ATTENDANCE BY AUDIO-VISUAL LINK

MINUTE

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the apology of Cr North be accepted and leave of absence granted.

6 MINUTES

6.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - ORDINARY MEETING OF BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL HELD 16 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 11.00005

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 16 February 2022 be adopted.

REPORT:

The Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 16 February 2022 are attached.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Ordinary Minutes of meeting held 16 February 2022 [6.1.1 - 15 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-73

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 16 February 2022 be adopted.

7 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Declaration of Interest

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-74

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED: That the Declaration of Interest be noted.

Cr A Smith declared non-significant/ non-pecuniary interest in item 14.1.1 of the DES Confidential Report.

Reason: Sister in-law works for CNSWJO which is coordinating the tender process.

Cr M Hogan declared significant/non-pecuniary interest in item 14.2.6 of the DCSF Confidential Report.

Reason: The tenant, David Rankine, ran as the number 5 on her ticket in the December 2021 election.

Cr A Smith declared a non-pecuniary/non significant interest in item 9.2.9 of the DEPBS Ordinary Report.

Reason: Sister in-law works for CNSWJO which is coordinating the tender process.

Cr A Smith declared a significant/ non-pecuniary interest in item 14.2.8 of the DCSF Confidential Report.

Reason: Resident allowed electoral signage on their property in December 2021.

Cr R Taylor declared a non-pecuniary/significant interest in item 14.2.8 of the DCSF Confidential Report.

Reason: Resident allowed electoral signage on their property in December 2021

8 MAYORAL MINUTE

8.1 COVID-19 BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY - STIMULUS MEASURES

File No: 14.000764, 16.00179

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide up to \$2,000 to each Community Group that manages a Council owned Community Hall as a contribution towards their annual public liability insurance premium, with funding to be provided through the Cost of COVID report that is being considered later at this meeting.

REPORT:

Council has received a number of Mayoral Minutes since the commencement of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have provided an assessment of the impacts that the pandemic is having on Council's operations. These reports have also provided proposed actions by Council to ease the burden on local businesses and the community to help sustain the local economy and community organisations.

The continued pressures on Council, businesses and the community due to the impact of the pandemic are certainly significant.

This report progresses Council's response and provides updated advice on Council's services to the community. The measures have been developed having regards to:

- **not putting the Council into an unsustainable situation;**
- **maintaining service levels, where practicable, to the community;**
- **maintaining permanent staff employment; and**
- **providing assistance to businesses in the region.**

A copy of the most recent Mayoral Minute, as presented to Council's Ordinary Meeting of 21 July 2021 is provided at **attachment 1**.

Subsequent to the 21 July 2021 Mayoral Minute, Council has received two reports (22/9/21 and 17/11/21) from staff on the cost of COVID for the 2021/2022 financial year. In addition to responding to further revenue losses and costs incurred by Council, due to the pandemic, these reports provided new stimulus measures for the community.

These included:

- (i) provision of a 50% reduction in the Parks, Playing Field Maintenance Charges for winter sports; and
- (ii) provision of a 25% reduction in both the Outdoor Dining Fees and the Footpath Obstruction Licence Fees.

Council Services

Council is working to maintain as many services as practicable, with a number of these being provided in altered formats. Although, with the most recent relaxation of some restrictions, the resumption of "normal" operations in some areas has been able to be facilitated.

The work locations of staff continue to be reviewed and as a risk management approach, staff continue to occupy the following sites;

- Civic Centre;
- Lee Street (former Evans Shire office);
- Various Cultural sites; and
- Post Office building – top floor.

A small number of staff are working from home due to returning a positive test result, or being classed as a household close contact.

Economic Development

Impact from COVID

Background

The previous COVID impact Mayoral Minute (July 2021) reviewed the recovery of the local economy following the shutdowns triggered by the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, which showed a strong, sharp recovery for Bathurst when compared to other parts of the state. This Mayoral Minute assesses the impact and recovery from the Delta shutdown (second wave of COVID-19) and, where data is available, the impact of the latest Omicron outbreak.

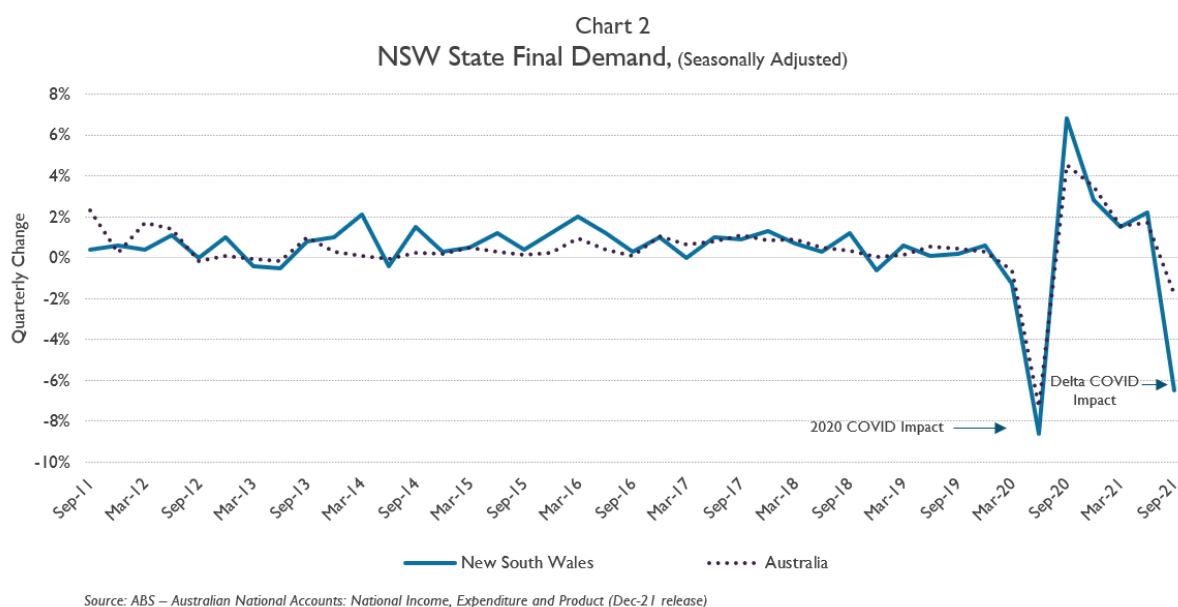
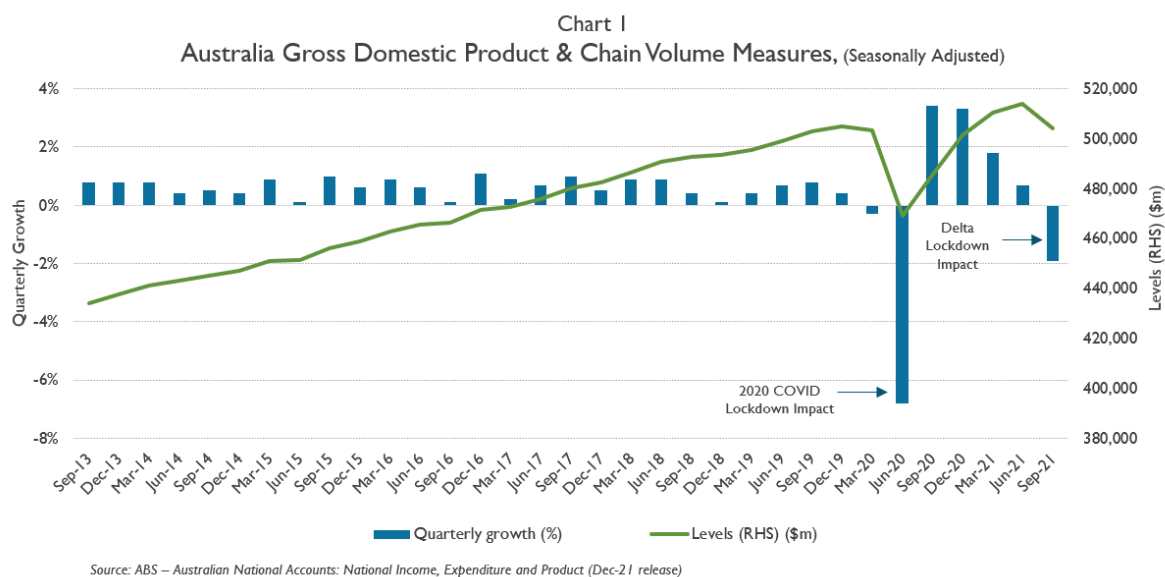
National and State Recovery from COVID-19

The Australian economy experienced the first recession in nearly 30 years thanks to the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic (early to mid-2020). The **Australian Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) fell 0.3% in the March 2020 quarter and a further 6.8% in the June 2020 quarter (refer Chart 1).

In the September 2020 quarter, however, the Australian economy had started to move into positive territory, with quarterly growth of 3.5%. By March 2021 the level of economic activity had returned to pre-pandemic levels, with the quarterly activity 0.8% greater than activity for the December 2020 quarter.

This growth story changed on June 26 when Sydney, and later Regional NSW, was placed under lockdown to prevent the spread of the Delta outbreak. The shutdown triggered a 1.9% fall in economic activity for the nation. The greatest impact was experienced across New South Wales, where **State final demand** fell 6.5% (refer Chart 2). Note: State final demand is a measure of economic demand for goods and services in the economy.

Data post September 2021 is yet to be released, however, given the four-month lockdown that followed it is expected that negative or limited growth will have occurred over the period to December 2021, with Sydney likely to be the most impacted market.



Latest employment (Chart 3) and retail trade data for New South Wales (Chart 4) shows a bounce from the Delta shutdown occurring by November 2021 and continuing through to December 2021, as retail and services were permitted to reopen with some limitations in place.

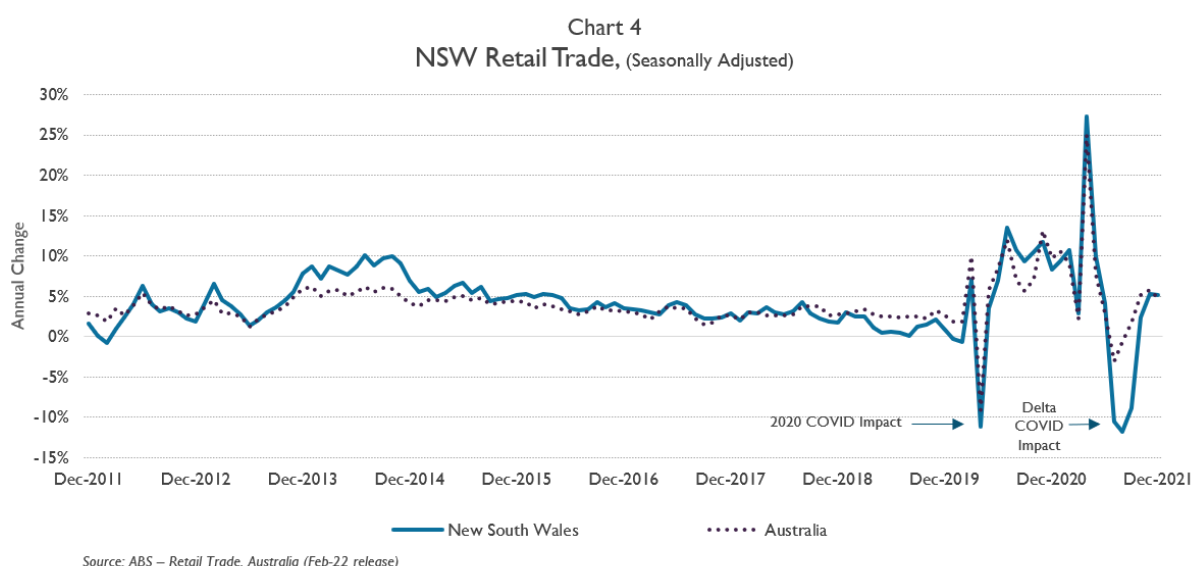
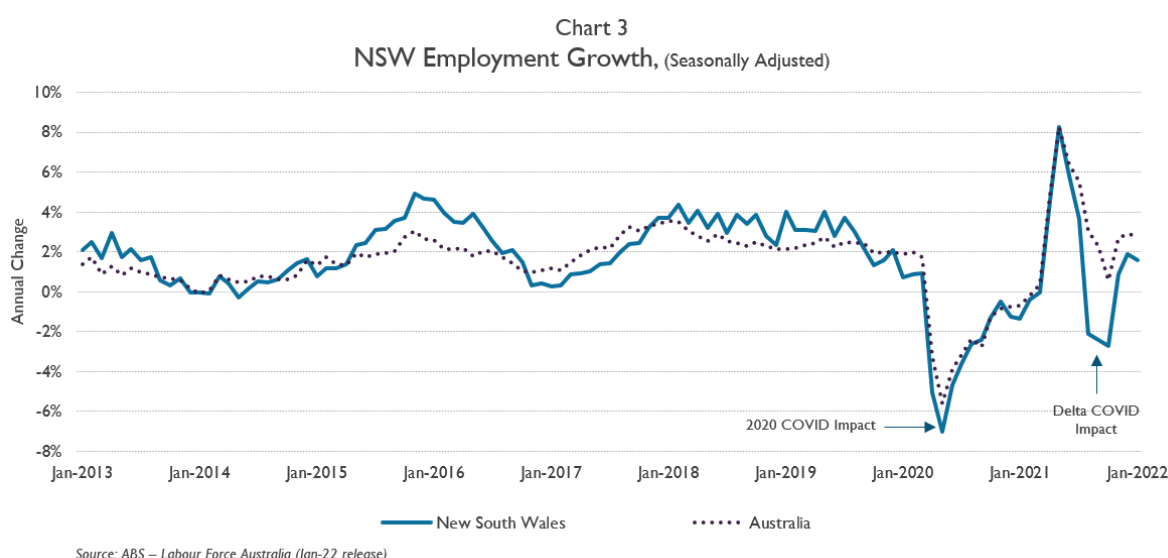
Year on year **employment growth** (Chart 3) for New South Wales lifted 0.9% in November 2021 and 1.9% by December 2021. A slight drop off in the year on year employment growth rate occurred in January 2022 (1.6%), as Omicron and staff shortages started to impact business.

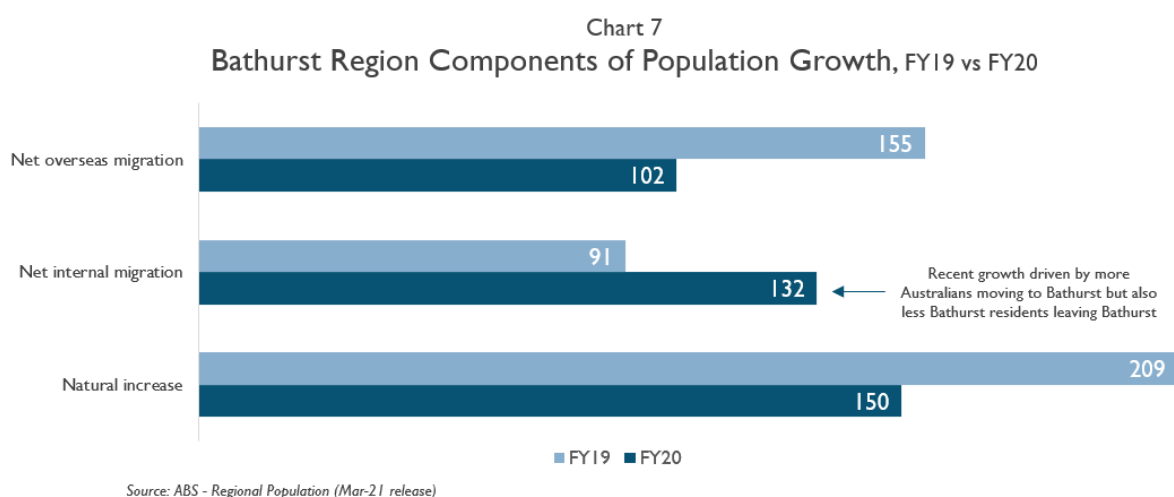
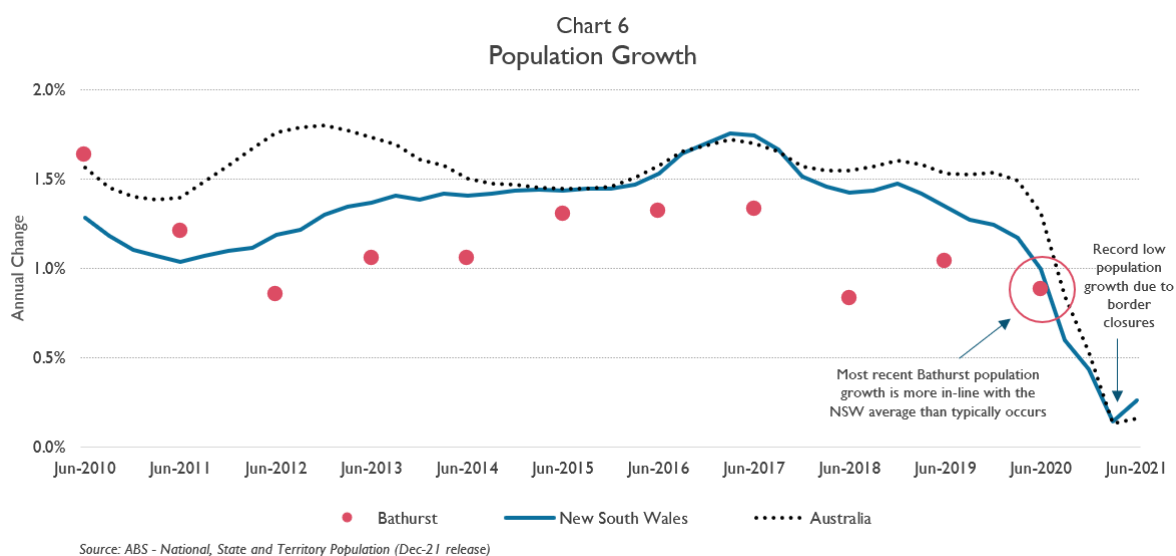
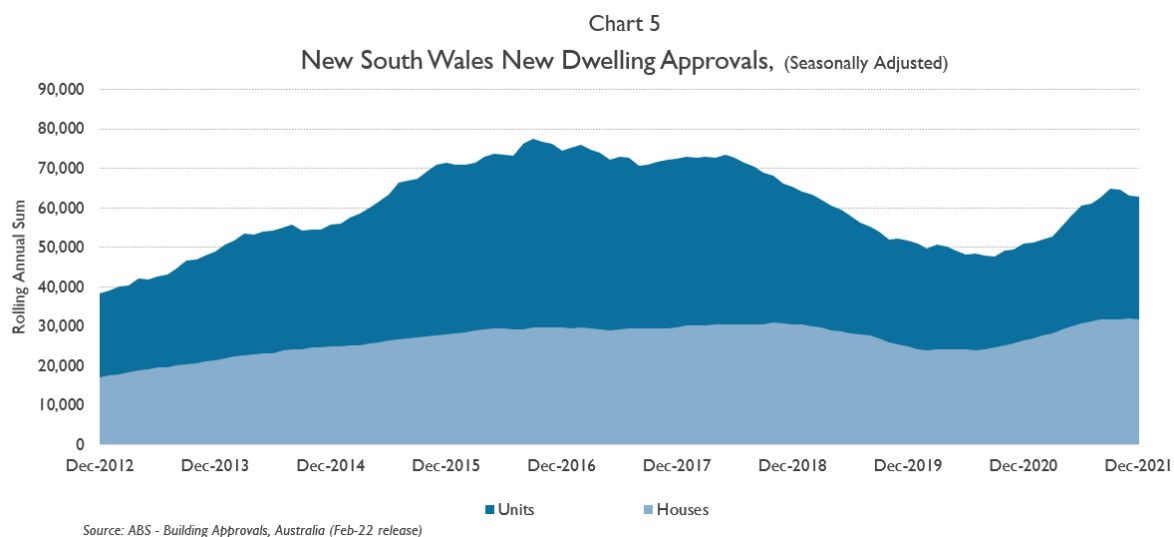
Retail trade (Chart 4) in New South Wales bounced back quickly post reopening. After three months of year-on-year retail trade decline (July, August and September 2021), retail trade in New South Wales bounced 2.4% year on year in October 2021, then 5.3% in November (driven by growing Black Friday sales) and 5.2% in December (Christmas).

New dwellings approvals (Chart 5) experienced a strong recovery post the first lockdown, reaching pre-pandemic levels by March 2021 and experiencing a sharp increase until August 2021. The latest data shows a slight drop off in November 2021 and limited growth in December 2021, a direct result of the Delta shutdown. The delayed response is due to the housing development approval timeframe which typically takes 1-3 months.

Population growth (Chart 6) continued to fall throughout most of FY2021, as border closures halted migration. By March 2021, population growth has fallen to record low levels, although a slight upshoot in growth for New South Wales was experienced in June 2021.

The June 2021 population forecasts for Bathurst will be released 29 March 2022. This data release will reveal whether the higher levels of internal migration experienced over the June 2020 period continued to June 2021 (Chart 7).





It is too early to assess the impact of Omicron at a State and National level. The fear of infection, coupled with supply constraints and staff shortages, is likely to have an impact on particularly the retail sector. The silver lining is Australian households have saved an

estimated \$200+ billion during the pandemic, with a proportion likely to be funnelled back into the economy through increased spending once restrictions are removed and consumer sentiment returns to pre-pandemic levels.

How did Bathurst Recover post Delta?

The diverse and resilient economy in Bathurst, coupled with the low number of COVID cases, resulted in a lower first wave COVID impact for Bathurst when compared to other areas of Australia. This, coupled with the range of stimulus measures at a Federal, State and Local Government level, enabled a quick bounce back to pre-COVID levels.

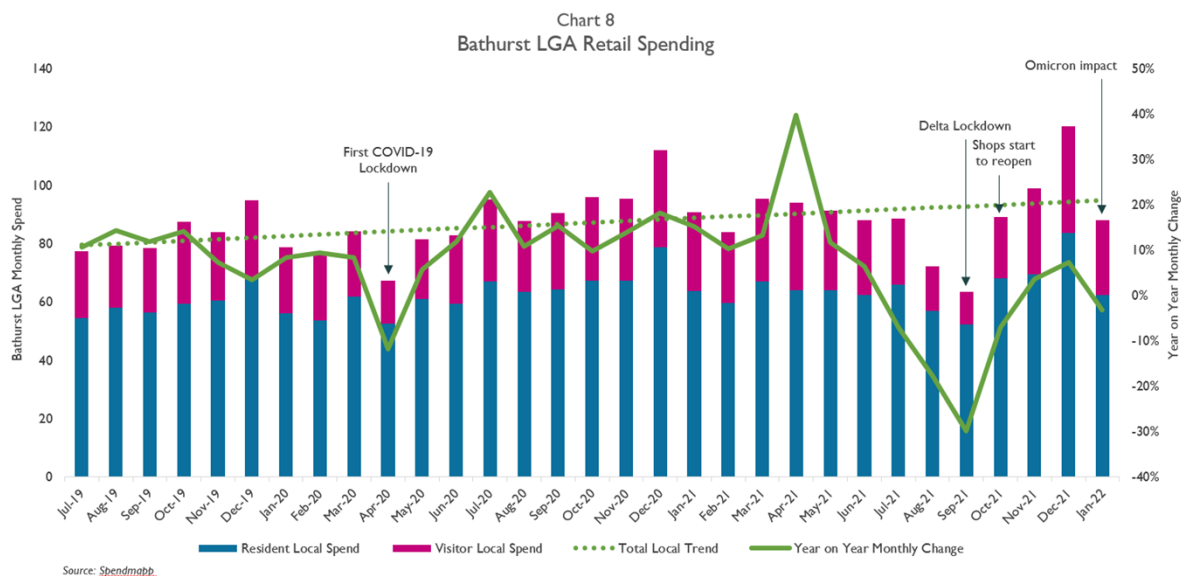
The Delta outbreak has had a more pronounced impact on the Bathurst economy than the first wave of COVID-19. The number of cases in Bathurst was significantly greater and the shutdown period far longer. This led to a deeper and more prolonged impact for Bathurst than that experienced in the first wave.

This more pronounced impact can be clearly seen in the Spendmapp card transaction data (Chart 8) purchased by Bathurst Regional Council. The first COVID-19 lockdown resulted in a year-on-year fall in Bathurst LGA retail spend (i.e. income for businesses in the Bathurst LGA) of 12% in April 2020. Year on year growth, however, quickly returned to positive levels with 6% year on year growth recorded in the following month (May 2020). This clearly shows the quick bounce back that occurred following the first COVID lockdown.

The Delta outbreak shows a different picture, with a slow decline in year-on-year sales occurring from July 2020 (as Sydney moved into full lockdown) and peaking at a 30% decline by September 2021. As shops started to reopen to the vaccinated on 11 October 2021 (albeit with restrictions) the year-on-year decline reduced to 7%, returning to positive territory by November 2021.

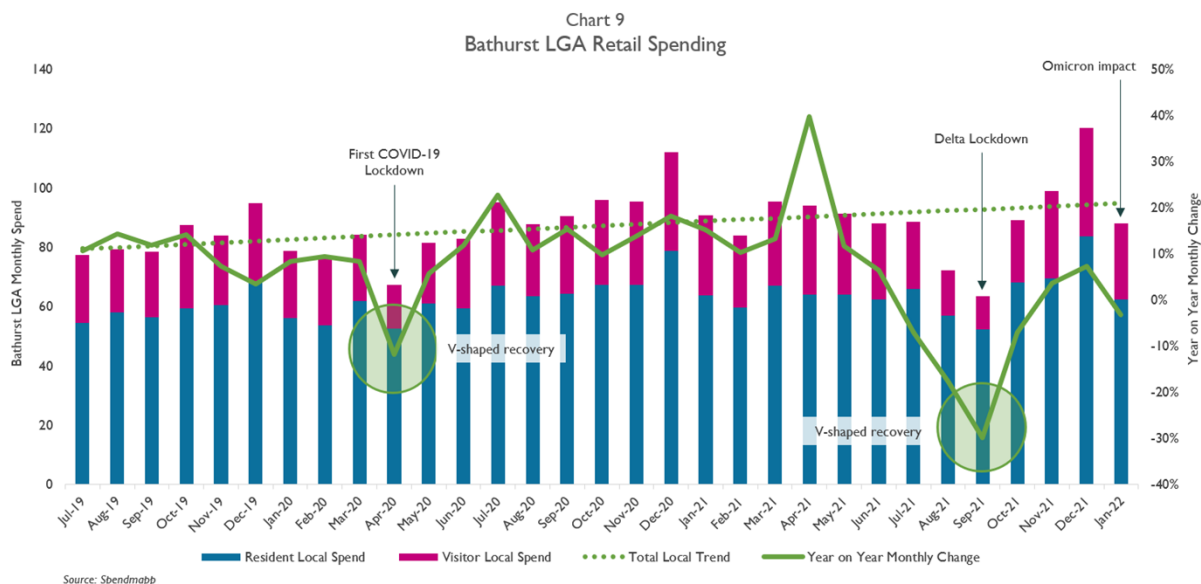
Whilst the close to \$5 million paid out to local Bathurst businesses through Government funding cushioned the blow, this four-month decline no doubt had an impact on many businesses through the Bathurst LGA particular the personal service sector (hairdressers, beauticians etc), restaurants, hotels and pubs, accommodation and apparel.

It is important to note that while the spending decline triggered by the Delta outbreak was more prolonged than the first wave, the bounce back (like the first COVID wave) was quick. By December 2021, Bathurst LGA spending has reach record levels, increasing 7% year on year and enabling businesses to regain some the losses experienced in the previous four months.



Unfortunately, the peak spending levels experienced were short lived as Omicron started to make an impact. January 2021 data (latest data available) shows a decline in year-on-year spending of 3%, a likely direct result from the most recent Omicron outbreak.

The extent of impact from Omicron will not be known until February 2021 data is released, however, comfort can be taken from the Bathurst LGA historical trend recorded throughout the previous two outbreaks. The Bathurst LGA data clearly shows Bathurst experienced a V-shaped recovery post the first COVID-19 wave and the Delta outbreak (Chart 9). In both instances residents of Bathurst, on average, return quickly to pre-shutdown spending habits. Bathurst resident's strong support of local business was evident in the spending figures, particularly in the month of December. Visitor spend in the Bathurst LGA was also quick to return, with December 2021 visitor spend at record levels.



Other indicators that the Bathurst economy remains strong, despite the recent COVID outbreaks include:

- After a small rise in December 2021, Job Seeker recipients for the Bathurst LGA fell in January 2022 and has remained below the NSW average on a per capita basis throughout the pandemic (Chart 10).

- New dwellings approvals for the Bathurst LGA remain relatively strong, despite the recent lockdowns (Chart 11).
- Forward accommodation bookings from Localis (a web scraping data source, scraping accommodation booking) shows significantly higher forward (future) bookings than experienced over the past two years, providing an indication of the expected strong return of tourism.
- Whilst there is a lag on employment and unemployment data at an LGA level (Chart 12), the low levels of unemployment for the December 2021 quarter for New South Wales provide an indication of where unemployment sits for Bathurst, with Bathurst unemployment consistently sitting more than 2.4% below the state average.

In addition to the above, the Bathurst Region is currently experiencing record levels of interest from investors, with several major projects proposed including:

- IBM Client Innovation Centre at Charles Stuart University
- Bathurst Integrated Medical Centre and adjoining multi-level car park
- Leading Edge Data Centre
- Quest accommodation and business centre
- Interest generated in the TAFE Expressions of Interest campaign

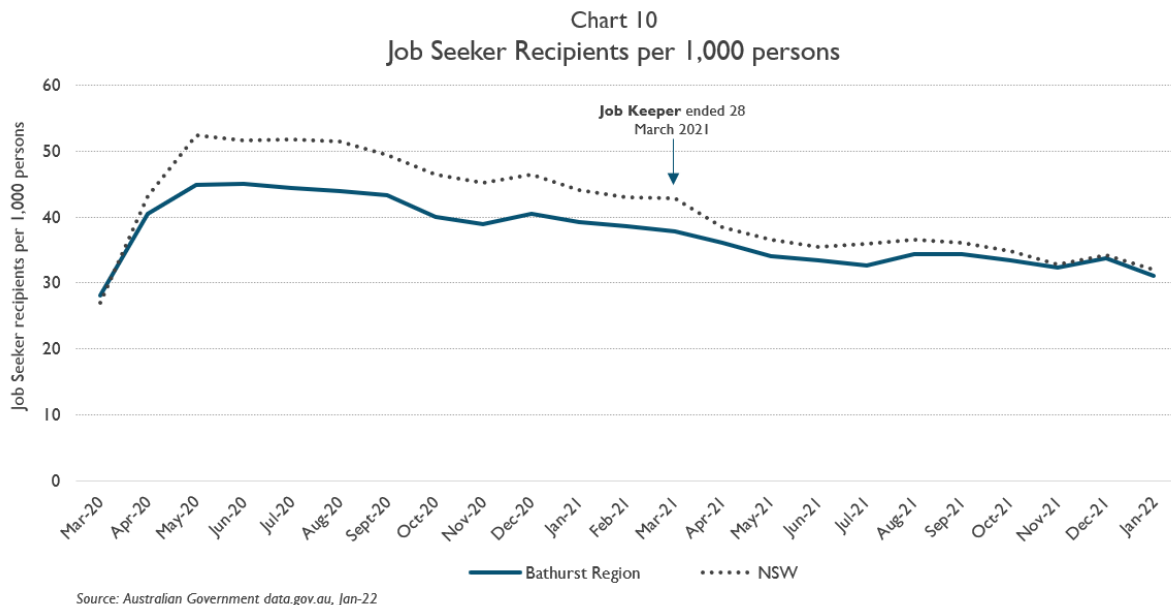


Chart 11
New Dwelling Approvals

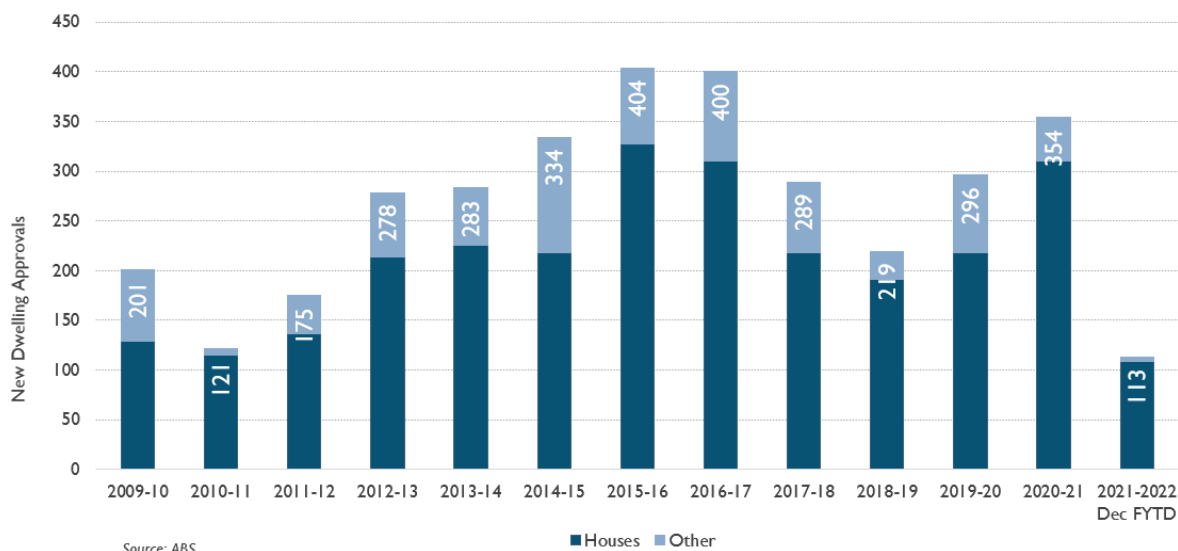
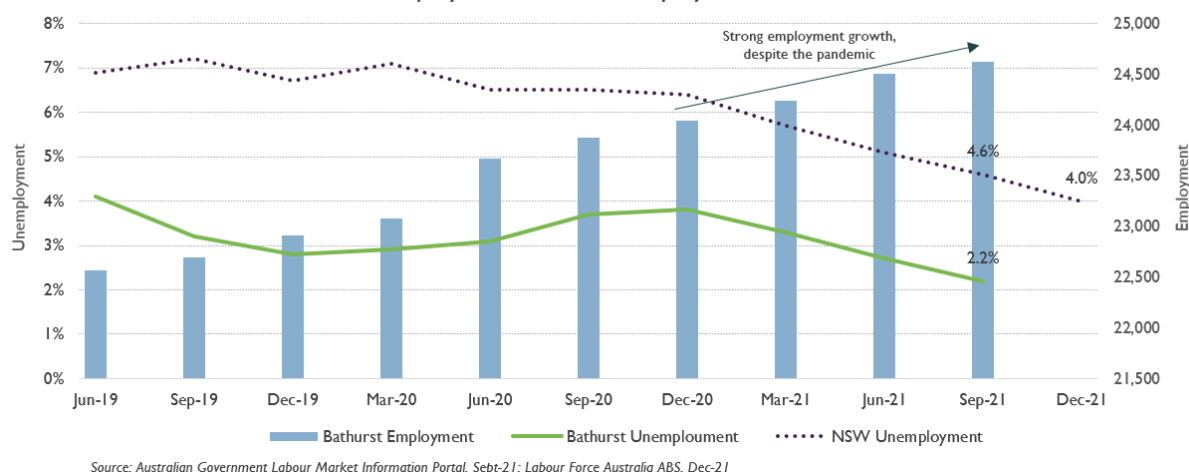


Chart 12
Unemployment Rate and Employment Growth



In summary, the Delta shutdown resulted in a deeper and more prolonged impact than the previous first COVID-19 wave, due to the localised outbreak and the longer shutdown period. Like the first wave, the bounce back for Bathurst businesses was strong and sharp, with record spending levels achieved for the Bathurst LGA in December 2021. January data showed an impact from Omicron (although significantly less than previous outbreaks, given the significant lessening in restrictions), however, historical trends, current available data and levels of investment indicate that the bounce back for the Bathurst LGA is likely to be quick.

Community and Cultural Services Update since July 2021

CLOSURES OF FACILITIES:

Facilities were closed during COVID-19 Lockdown 13 August to 18 October 2021.

BATHURST LIBRARY

- Filming, editing and uploading online storytimes to library website, for on-line access due to COVID-19 restrictions in numbers accessing the facility.

- Cataloguing StoryBox online storytimes to improve ease of access for public to utilise sessions at home.
- Options for community to register online for an online library membership and access all online material (ongoing)
- Select and Collect service (ongoing)
- Book delivery to existing members to Bathurst town area during lockdown.
- Reopening technology support: assisting the community face to face and on the phone to access proof of vaccination, Service NSW app, Medicare app, checking in etc.
- Participating in NSW Public Library Association online author event program and linking community to state-wide events

BATHURST REGIONAL ART GALLERY (BRAG)

COVID-19 lockdowns, restrictions, and economic impacts has resulted in an increased focus on supporting and promoting regional visual artists through BRAG programs including:

- Artwork commissions (acquisitive): Genevieve Carroll (Hill End), Harrie Fasher (Portland), Tom Buckland (Oberon), Locust Jones (Katoomba), Aleshia Lonsdale (Wiradjuri, Mudgee)
- BRAGS Art Fair Online: 129 participating local artists, 3487 Online views, 22 artworks sold, \$8,423.63 raised
- Exhibitions: Genevieve Carroll (Hill End), Harrie Fasher (Portland), Tom Buckland (Oberon), Locust Jones (Katoomba), Aleshia Lonsdale (Wiradjuri, Mudgee), Karin Smith (Bathurst), Col Fenn (Bathurst) Robert Hirschmann (Portland), Nic Mason (Bathurst), Fleur McDonald (Kandos), John Daly (Orange), Peter Wilson (Bathurst), Luke Sciberras (Hill End), Hui Selwood (Hill End), Adrienne Doig tour (Cowra Regional Art Gallery, Benalla Art Gallery)
- BRAG Artists Collective (BAC): BRAG will launch the BAC in March 2022 giving local artists increased presence and agency within BRAG programs
- Public Art: Wiradjuri artists Sven (Banha Belong) and Birrunga Wiradjuri (SASS mural)
- Public & Education Programs: workshops presented by local artists Rhonda Sharpe (Wiradjuri, Forbes), Lucy Smith (Bathurst), Sven (Bathurst), Ruth Stone (Carcoar), Gen Carroll (Hill End), Harrie Fasher (Portland)
- Hill End AIR: BRAG continues to support the cultural and economic viability of Hill End through the following projects: CWA exhibitions (100 artists), residential intensives.

MUSEUMS

- Museums closed to the public on Sunday 15th August reopening NMRM 20 October, AFMM 21 October, BRM 22 October. (Total of 9 weeks)
- Cancelled events/activities included NMRM Father's Day event in September and annual International Selfie Day January
- Extra activities included online virtual classroom broadcasts at AFMM and Rail Museum reaching over 6,000 students and the 12 Days of Xmas promotion to encourage visitation and purchase of gifts prior to Xmas
- Seven-day operation over the January school holiday period from 27th December to 30 January a total of 15,088 people visited the museums

BATHURST MEMORIAL ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE (BMEC)

- Festivals ReLaunch Grant. \$50,000 was received for the Inland Sea of Sound through this Create NSW program to support festivals affected by COVID-19.
- A new feature of the Inland Sea of Sound is the Regional Song Contest with 15 songs selected for performance at a showcase event during the festival. Entries are open to any resident of the Central West and provide additional opportunities to showcase local talent. Over 30 entries have been received. The showcase band is made up of leading local musicians providing a professional performance platform for local song writers. The Showcase is also an opportunity for LEAP performers to be profiled if song writers are not able to sing their own song.
- BMEC applied for assistance from Create NSW for shows cancelled or postponed in 2021. \$46,502 was received with \$10,900 retained by BMEC and the balance shared amongst the producers of the cancelled shows. In 2022 BMEC is able to reapply for assistance towards shows that have proceeded to performance but still been impacted.
- Local performers:
 - Fast Cars is a new work produced by Local Stages the final draft of script & music is being written, plans are underway to perform in Feb 2023. This project has engaged local visual and performing artists. While some activity was cancelled due to lock downs – meetings and play readings continued online.
 - Drama workshops for young people continued throughout lock down – going online when attendees couldn't meet in person. This time was particularly used by the participants to develop a script for performance. Drama workshops in 2021 culminated in a performance in December by the young people at the Ponton Theatre at CSU.
 - Compareo – performing arts program for young adults with a disability. This program continued online during lockdown. When classes resumed face to face a number of participants were unable to get to BMEC and online options were provided for them.
 - Bathurst Heat and poetry workshop of the Australian Poetry Slam. This partnership between APS, Bathurst Library and BMEC was held online as the hosts (Sydney based) could not travel to Bathurst.
 - Bathurst Poets supported by Bathurst Library and BMEC Local Stages published an anthology of work. Many of the poems have been written as a response to COVID-19.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

- **"Keeping Positive during Covid Comp"**, Youth Council initiative- created during lockdown for people to complete and email entry in due to COVID-19.
- **Christmas Scavenger Hunt**, Youth Council initiative- Christmas item was hidden in shop window to prevent lots of traffic going in and out of shops. Allowed people to view from a distance / outside and aimed to also support Local Business.
- **NSW Youth Conference 2021** was cancelled and rescheduled to February 2022
- **Creating Connections/Reducing Social Isolation for Seniors Grant**. Council received a Reducing Social Isolation for Seniors Grant to run Creating

Connections. The program is designed to introduce seniors to a range of activities offered throughout the region and provides vouchers to encourage continued participation. The program was due to commence in August 2021 but has been postponed to May 2022 due to COVID-19.

- **DIAP Consultation** Community Focus Group cancelled in August 2021. Stakeholder Focus Group conducted online.
- **Older, Safer Wise Sessions.** Sessions regarding abuse of older people planned for February 2022 postponed to March 2022.
- **Triple B Event-** Planned for December at Kelso Community Hub - cancelled due to Covid.
- **NAIDOC Community Corroboree.** Partner event with BLALC. Postponed from September 2021 to February 2022

TOURISM ACTIVITY/PROGRAMS

- Sought and received \$35,000 funding through Destination NSW to match \$35,000 BVIC investment for destination marketing campaign “Open Summer” running November 2021-February 2022.
- Increased Public Relations activity to target the family market. Unable to host an in-person media activity, BVIC designed and produced “Open Summer” media kits which were mailed to 30 chosen journalists, agencies and influencers. This has so far resulted in 5 media visits to the Bathurst region as well as numerous promotions via influencer social media accounts prior to the summer holiday period.
- Developed new online resources and guidelines for safe travel in the Covid age for the destination website www.bathurstregion.com.au which has seen a 44.5% increase in users between 1 July 2021 and 30 January 2022 compared with the previous year
- Increased use of local specialist agencies to deliver campaign elements and promotions including design of the printed Destination Guide and media content creation.
- Provided financial, logistical and promotional support to village events to deliver Covid-safe events.

Community Halls – Public Liability Insurance

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, community halls across the region were required to close, and therefore were unavailable for hire throughout the duration of the pandemic. In most cases, where a Council owned community hall is managed by a community group, the community group relies on income from hirers to meet their annual operational expenses, including public liability insurance premiums.

The vast majority, if not all, of these community groups have not been the beneficiary of any of the stimulus measures provided by Council to date.

Council has 25 community halls that are managed by community groups. Accordingly, Council may wish to consider providing a one-off contribution of up to \$2,000 to each community group that manages a Council owned community hall, towards the cost of their annual public liability insurance premium. The total cost to Council of this contribution would be up to \$50,000.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The costs of COVID to Council is the subject of a separate report that is being presented

to Council for consideration.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.1 Support local business and industry.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-75

MOVED: Cr R Taylor

RESOLVED:

That Council provide up to \$2,000 to each Community Group that manages a Council owned Community Hall or Village Hall as a contribution towards their annual public liability insurance premium, with funding to be provided through the Cost of COVID report that is being considered later at this meeting.

9 RECEIVE AND DEAL WITH GENERAL MANAGER'S AND DIRECTORS' REPORTS

9.1 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

9.1.1 UPPER MACQUARIE COUNTY COUNCIL DELEGATES - CASUAL VACANCY IN OFFICE

File No: 11.00005, 18.00172

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council appoint a delegate to the Upper Macquarie County Council.

REPORT:

Council has received advice from Cr North, that due to a number of reasons, he has resigned from his position as delegate to Upper Macquarie County Council.

Bathurst Regional Council is entitled to appoint two members to the Upper Macquarie County Council, which is the weeds authority for the Council areas of Bathurst, Blayney, Lithgow and Oberon. Fry is currently the other elected member to the Upper Macquarie County Council.

An election will need to be held to fill the casual vacancy. In accordance with Clause 1(3) of Schedule 9 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021:

1. “When an election is to be held

- (3) A by-election to fill an office vacated by a member is to be held within 2 months after the occurrence of the vacancy.”

Nominations

Schedule 9 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 applies.

The nomination:

- (a) May be made without notice by any Councillor of the Council.
- (b) Is to be in writing delivered or sent to the Returning Officer.
- (c) Is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.

Appointment of delegates to the Upper Macquarie County Council is for the period of the Council.

Election of Delegates

The Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, Schedule 9, prescribes how a Councillor is to be elected as a member of a County Council.

If there are more than two nominees, then an election is to be held by way of preferential ballot. Note for Bathurst Regional Council, two delegates are to be appointed.

A Nomination Form is shown at **attachment 1**. Councillors are to return the form to the General Manager or be handed to the General Manager at the commencement of the meeting.

The procedure for the election will be:

1. The General Manager will be the Returning Officer.
2. The General Manager will call for further nominations.
3. Nominations will be closed.
4. The Returning Officer will announce the names of the nominees at the Council meeting at which the election is to be held.
5. If more than two nominations are received, an election will be held.
6. The election is to be conducted by preferential ballot.
7. The election is to be declared at the Council meeting at which the ballot is held.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

- Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.
- Strategy 3.4 Protect and improve the region's biodiversity.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

- Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently.
- Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Nomination Form Election of Member to Upper Macquarie County Council [9.1.1.1 - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-76

One nomination for the position of Delegate to UMCC was received for Cr A Smith.

RESOLVED:

There being only one nomination, Cr A Smith was declared elected as delegate to the Upper Macquarie County Council.

9.1.2

URGENT LATE REPORT - APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VARIATION FOR 2022/2023- GENERAL RATES

File No: 16.00187

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- i. In accordance with clause 9.3 (a) of Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice, consider a report on the Additional Special Variation for 2022/2023 – General Rates; and
- ii. Note that the business to be considered has been ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that the business requires a decision before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the Council, in accordance with clause 9.3 (b) of Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice.

REPORT:

Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice enables Council, by resolution, to consider late reports, provided that the business being considered is of "great urgency" as ruled by the chairperson, and that the decision is required before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of Council.

The following late report an "Application for Additional Special Variation for 2022/2023 – General Rates" presents the opportunity for Council to make such an application, however the timeframes imposed are such that a decision is required before Council's next scheduled Ordinary Meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-77

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- i. In accordance with clause 9.3 (a) of Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice, consider a report on the Additional Special Variation for 2022/2023 – General Rates; and
- ii. Note that the business to be considered has been ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that the business requires a decision before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the Council, in accordance with clause 9.3 (b) of Council's adopted Code of Meeting Practice.

9.1.3

APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VARIATION FOR 2022/2023 - GENERAL RATES

File No: 16.00187

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Council resolve to apply for a permanent Additional Special Variation of 2.5% under section 508(2) of the Local Government Act 1993 which will amount to approximately \$737,108 to ensure Council's continued financial sustainability after consideration of the impact on ratepayers and the community in 2022/2023 and future years.

REPORT:

In late 2021, IPART announced the rate peg for the 2022/2023 financial year (2023FY) was set at an increase of 0.7% plus a population adjustment factor which in Bathurst's case amounted to 0.2%, giving an overall rate increase of 0.9%.

In its financial plans, Council had used 2.5% as the rate peg for the 2023FY and subsequent financial year forecasts plus a population factor of 1.3%. The downgrading of the rate peg to 0.9%, including the population factor of 0.2%, places Council in a financially challenging position. Council always budgets for a break-even budget so that Council's reserves are kept intact for future works. The original published budgeted rate income from 2021/2022 to 2024/2025 was:

Bathurst Regional Council Annual Operating Plan 2021/2022 and Delivery Plan 2021-2025 Detailed Budget				
	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget
Funding Operations Total	(34,162,839)	(35,366,830)	(36,189,669)	(37,031,835)
Rates				
01110 - Rates Revenue				
0100 - Rates & Annual Charges				
No Work Order	(29,659,659)	(30,811,149)	(31,581,428)	(32,370,965)
0100 - Rates & Annual Charges Total	(29,659,659)	(30,811,149)	(31,581,428)	(32,370,965)

Council's budget was prepared using IPART's own advice about future forecasting, the following is directly from IPART's website and is the same advice as last year:

Assumed rate peg for 2023-24 and future years

Special variation applications

Councils applying for a special variation in 2022-23 should use the 2022-23 rate peg set by IPART, and an assumed rate peg of 2.5% for 2023-24 and in future years. Further information about the special variation process is [here](#).

<https://www.ipart.nsw.gov.au/Home/Industries/Local-Government/For-Ratepayers/The-rate-peg>

The new rate peg will decrease Council's budgeted income for 2023FY from \$30,811,149 to \$29,926,596, a loss of budgeted income of \$474,555. As noted, Council prepares its budget for a breakeven position and a loss of income of almost \$500,000 will either place Council's financial sustainability in jeopardy or result in a loss of service to the community.

The Office of Local Government and IPART have recognised that, due to the delayed council elections and the determination of the 2022/2023 rate peg at a lower rate than councils had forecast, councils may not have had sufficient time to prepare special variation applications within the normal timeframe as the 2022/2023 rate peg timeframe has now passed. As such, the NSW Government and IPART have agreed to a one-off Additional Special Variation (ASV) round for the 2022-23 financial year only, see the **attached** circular 22/03.

To ensure Council's future financial sustainability and that services to the community are not adversely affected, it is recommended that Council applies for an ASV of 2.5% (including population growth) which was the amount of the budget increase originally forecast for the 2023FY without the population factor.

IPART has advised that the ASV application process will be a simpler more targeted application procedure. IPART will not require councils to demonstrate community consultation outside of the process of considering the impact on ratepayers and the community in 2023FY and beyond. To demonstrate community consultation, IPART will consider the consultation undertaken through the IP&R process and consider the resolution to apply for a ASV meets the requirements. Under this ASV round of applications IPART will accept applications until 29 April 2022; publish applications to enable community consultation for a period of at least three weeks; and notify councils of its decision no later than 21 June 2022.

Given the timeframe, Council may require an extraordinary meeting at the end of June 2022, to adopt the budget and "make the rates" for the 2023 year.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Circular 22-03 - Guidelines for Additional Special Variation (AS V) Process for 2022-23 [9.1.3.1 - 3 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-78

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr W Aubin

RESOLVED:

That the Council resolve to apply for a permanent Additional Special Variation of 2.5% under section 508(2) of the Local Government Act 1993 which will amount to approximately \$737,108 to ensure Council's continued financial sustainability after consideration of the impact on ratepayers and the community in 2022/2023 and future years.

9.2 DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES REPORT

9.2.1 SECTION 4.15 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

File No: 03.00053

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 is provided below to assist Council in the assessment of Development Applications.

4.15 Evaluation (cf previous s 79C)

- (1) **Matters for consideration—general** In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application—
 - (a) the provisions of—
 - (i) any environmental planning instrument, and
 - (ii) any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Planning Secretary has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and
 - (iii) any development control plan, and
 - (iia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and
 - (iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph),
 - (v) (Repealed)that apply to the land to which the development application relates,
 - (b) the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality,
 - (c) the suitability of the site for the development,
 - (d) any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,
 - (e) the public interest.
- (2) **Compliance with non-discretionary development standards—development other than complying development** If an environmental planning instrument or a regulation contains non-discretionary development standards and development, not

being complying development, the subject of a development application complies with those standards, the consent authority—

- (a) is not entitled to take those standards into further consideration in determining the development application, and
- (b) must not refuse the application on the ground that the development does not comply with those standards, and
- (c) must not impose a condition of consent that has the same, or substantially the same, effect as those standards but is more onerous than those standards,

and the discretion of the consent authority under this section and section 4.16 is limited accordingly.

- (3) If an environmental planning instrument or a regulation contains non-discretionary development standards and development the subject of a development application does not comply with those standards—
 - (a) subsection (2) does not apply and the discretion of the consent authority under this section and section 4.16 is not limited as referred to in that subsection, and
 - (b) a provision of an environmental planning instrument that allows flexibility in the application of a development standard may be applied to the non-discretionary development standard.

Note—

The application of non-discretionary development standards to complying development is dealt with in section 4.28(3) and (4).

- (3A) **Development control plans** If a development control plan contains provisions that relate to the development that is the subject of a development application, the consent authority—
 - (a) if those provisions set standards with respect to an aspect of the development and the development application complies with those standards—is not to require more onerous standards with respect to that aspect of the development, and
 - (b) if those provisions set standards with respect to an aspect of the development and the development application does not comply with those standards—is to be flexible in applying those provisions and allow reasonable alternative solutions that achieve the objects of those standards for dealing with that aspect of the development, and
 - (c) may consider those provisions only in connection with the assessment of that development application.

In this subsection, **standards** include performance criteria.

- (4) **Consent where an accreditation is in force** A consent authority must not refuse to grant consent to development on the ground that any building product or system relating to the development does not comply with a requirement of the *Building Code of Australia* if the building product or system is accredited in respect of that requirement in accordance with the regulations.
- (5) A consent authority and an employee of a consent authority do not incur any liability as a consequence of acting in accordance with subsection (4).

(6) **Definitions** In this section—

- (a) reference to development extends to include a reference to the building, work, use or land proposed to be erected, carried out, undertaken or subdivided, respectively, pursuant to the grant of consent to a development application, and
- (b) ***non-discretionary development standards*** means development standards that are identified in an environmental planning instrument or a regulation as non-discretionary development standards.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-79

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.2.2 GENERAL REPORT

File No: 03.00053

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

The following reports are provided for Council's information.

- (a) Applications approved using authority delegated to the Director Environmental Planning & Building Services during February 2022 (**attachment 1**).
- (b) Applications refused during February 2022 (**attachment 2**).
- (c) Applications under assessment as at the date of compilation of this report (**attachment 3**).
- (d) Applications pending determination for greater than 40 days as at the date of compilation of this report (**attachment 4**).
- (e) Applications with variations to development standards under Clause 4.6 of Bathurst Regional LEP 2014 approved in February 2022 (**attachment 5**).
- (f) No political disclosure statements have been received in relation to any "planning applications" being considered at this meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. D As Approved [9.2.2.1 - 2 pages]
2. D As Refused [9.2.2.2 - 1 page]
3. D As Pending [9.2.2.3 - 4 pages]
4. Over 40 days [9.2.2.4 - 2 pages]
5. Clause 4.6 [9.2.2.5 - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-80

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.2.3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2022/10 - PROPOSED TWO LOT RURAL RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, 357 MOUNT RANKIN ROAD, MOUNT RANKIN. APPLICANT: INTEGRATED CONSULTING

File No: 2022/10

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- (a) support the variation to the 10 hectare minimum lot size development standard pursuant to clause 4.1 of the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 and the associated Lot Size Map for the subject land for the creation of proposed Lot 133; and
 - (b) call a division.
-

SUMMARY:

Council has received a Development Application for a 2 lot rural residential subdivision (boundary adjustment) at 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin. The land is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential and the minimum lot size in this locality is 10 hectares. The applicant has submitted a Clause 4.6 Variation request to justify the creation of an allotment below this specified size.

Council is currently awaiting the Bush Fire Safety Authority to be issued by NSW Rural Fire Service before it can finally determine the Development Application. It is therefore proposed that the application will, subject to the granting of the Bushfire Safety Authority, be dealt with under delegated authority should Council support the variation. It is recommended that the variation to the minimum lot size be supported in this instance for the reasons outlined in this report.

REPORT:

Site

Council has received a development application (DA) for a two lot rural residential subdivision (boundary adjustment) at 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin. The property currently, comprises two adjoining lots, formally described as Lot: 2 DP: 251613 and Lot: 13 DP: 755779.

The property currently contains a dwelling and outbuildings.

See location plan and aerial at **attachment 1**.

The combined area of the site is 19.92 hectares.

The lot is zoned R5 – Large Lot Residential.

Summary of Attachments

Attachment No.	Description
1	Location Plan and Aerial
2	Plan of Subdivision
3	Statement of Environmental Effects
4	Applicant's request for variation.
5	Development Control Plan Mapping
6	Bushfire Assessment Report (Integrated Consulting)

Proposed Development

The proposal seeks consent for the subdivision of the land by boundary adjustment into two lots as follows:

Proposed Lot	Area	Comment
133	9.92 ha	Containing the existing dwelling.
134	10.0 ha	Vacant.

The plan of subdivision can be found at **attachment 2**.

The applicant's description of the proposed development can be found at **attachment 3** in the Statement of Environmental Effects.

Planning Context

Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014

The subject land is zoned R5 – Large Lot Residential under the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014.

The proposal while not specifically defined, is being assessed as a rural residential subdivision and is permissible with consent in the R5 – Large Lot Residential zone.

The objectives of the zone are as follows:

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

The proposal is not inconsistent with the objectives of the zone.

Clause 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

The Lot Size Map indicates that the minimum lot size for the subject land is 10 hectares (ha).

Proposed Lot	Area	Comment
133	9.92 ha	The lot will contain an existing dwelling and is below the specified minimum lot size.

		This application is subject to a request for variation of the minimum lot size, as specified in clause 4.1 of the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014.
134	10.0 ha	The lot is vacant and meets the minimum lot size.

As noted in the table above, proposed lot 133 is less than the 10 hectare minimum lot size. The applicant has lodged a Clause 4.6 Variation to justify the creation of this lot (see below).

Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards

Clause 4.6 of the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 allows for exceptions to development standards.

- (2) Development consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
 - a. that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
 - b. that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E2 Environmental Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living if—
 - a. the subdivision will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or
 - b. the subdivision will result in at least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for such a lot by a development standard.

See applicants Clause 4.6 variation request at **attachment 4**.

The applicant has made the following case for the consistency of the proposal with the objectives of the R5 – Large Lot Residential zone:

Despite proposed Lot 133 not achieving the MLS, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 as:

- *The subdivision is within an existing rural residential area and would not impact on any rural lands or their production capacity.*
- *Both lots to be created are of a sufficient size to accommodate a dwelling, open space, and suitable setbacks for visual and acoustic privacy.*
- *The land has previously been identified as being suitable for a dwelling house through the original zoning of the land.*
- *Proposed Lot 133 would provide an allotment that has a minor variation to the permissible lot size, which is considered to be comparatively indiscernible in*

terms of settlement densities and subdivision patterns.

The applicant has made the following case as to why the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case:

The subject site is an existing lot within a large lot residential zone. The proposed subdivision will create two (2) allotments, one (1) with an existing dwelling and one (1) vacant. The latter will provide for a lot that exceeds the MLS and the former being deficient in size compared to the MLS.

The proposed subdivision will be consistent with the zone objectives for the following reasons:

- It is considered that the original decision to zone the land R5 would have contemplated the suitability of the land from an environmental sensitivity and scenic quality perspective. Likewise, the location would have been chosen to ensure it would not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future and is a reasonable proximity to the settled town centres. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that from a high level the development, being within an existing R5 zoned area, is consistent with the first and second zone objectives.*
- Further in relation to the first zone objective, the size and dimensions of the proposed lots will ensure that the rural setting is maintained. The subdivision will provide for a future dwelling on the eastern most lot, which achieves the development standard. The future dwelling will be visible from the east, however, it will still appear to be in a rural setting due to the curtilage around it.*
- The development will provide for one (1) additional allotment and the potential for one (1) additional dwelling. Given that the site is located within an existing large lot residential area, it is not considered that the development would result in an unreasonable increase in the demand for public services or facilities.*
- Being located within the R5 zone, the development would not result in any tangible land use conflict between the R5 zone and surrounding zones. The future dwelling on the vacant proposed lot can achieve the required buffer distances to the adjacent rural zoned land.*

Based on the above, it can be seen that despite one (1) lot not achieving the required MLS, the development would remain consistent with the objectives of the R5 zone.

As outlined above, the development would also be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 of the LEP despite having a lot that is less than the required MLS.

The site has minimal environmental constraints and can easily accommodate a future dwelling as outlined throughout the SEE. Based on the above, it is considered that strict compliance with the standard in this case is unreasonable and unnecessary.

The applicant also makes note of other circumstances where Council has granted consent departing from the standard:

It can be seen that there are a number of lots in the vicinity of the site that are less than 10ha in area. Whilst the development standard has not been completely

abandoned, it is clear that there have been previous instances where Council has determined that a lots size less than the MLS is appropriate. It should be noted that many of the lots smaller than 10ha are substantially smaller. Proposed Lot 133 would be 9.92ha, which is far closer to the MLS than those already created.

Given the precedents set by the previous lots created and the fact that the site does not have significant environmental constraints, compliance with the standard in this instance is considered to be unnecessary and unreasonable.

See figure 14 in **attachment 4** for the map of lots that are not compliant with the minimum lot size provided by the applicant.

The applicant has made the following case as to what the environmental planning grounds are to justify contravening the standard:

The proposed development, despite having one lot that does not comply with the MLS, is considered to comply with the objects of the EP&A Act for the following reasons:

- It will provide for an additional allotment within an existing large lot residential estate, which is considered to provide for orderly and economic use and development of land, having previously deemed suitable for such a land use and already serviced.*
- By virtue of being within an existing large lot residential estate, it will protect the environment by reducing demand for greenfield development sites. Furthermore, the site is quite unconstrained environmentally and thus is considered suitable for further subdivision.*

Comment: It is noted that that a number of the examples cited in the area are not directly comparable to the subdivision proposed by this application (being considered under other provisions such as boundary adjustment provisions relevant to the zone).

Notwithstanding that the proposal is not consistent with the Minimum Lot Size, it is considered that the creation of proposed Lot 133 is consistent with the zone objectives. Similarly, the location of the boundary along an existing fence line, represents a logical location for the boundary between the properties. In this regard strict compliance with the development standard can be considered unreasonable and unnecessary in the circumstance of the case.

Assumed Concurrence

In accordance with the Department of Planning Circular *PS20-002 Variations to development standards* Council may assume the concurrence of the Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment as the variation to the minimum lot size is less than 10% of the development standard applying to the R5 – Large Lot Residential zone. In this regard there is no need for Council to seek concurrence and the application may be dealt with by Council.

Bathurst Development Control Plan 2014

The proposal generally complies with the requirements of the Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014 as noted below.

Chapter 3 – Subdivision of land

Access is proposed to proposed lot 133 via the existing driveway from Mount Rankin Road. Access to proposed lot 134 will be via a new driveway from Mount Rankin Road, as shown in site plan found at **attachment 2**.

Proposed lot 133 is connected to the existing electricity and telecommunications networks. Proposed lot 134 is not indicated to be connected to electrical, telecommunication, water or sewer infrastructure. A condition will be imposed on the consent requiring the applicant place Restriction as to User on the land as to the provision of these services, pursuant to section 3.3.1(e) of the Bathurst Development Control Plan 2014.

Chapter 6 – Rural and rural lifestyle development

Conditions of consent will require the proposed accesses and entrances to comply with the Council's *Guidelines for Engineering Works* and with *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*.

Proposed lot 134 meets the minimum lot size, and therefore is considered capable of supporting the creation of a system of effluent disposal on the site.

Proposed Lot 133 is smaller than the specified minimum lot size and is supported by an existing system of effluent disposal. It is not considered necessary to require a geotechnical report for the purposes of this subdivision.

Chapter 9 – Environmental considerations

DCP (Development Control Plan) Map No. 19 Mount Rankin

Part of this land is subject to Environmental Protection Areas for Drainage Lines / Vegetation and Vegetation Re-Connection & Expansion. The DCP restrictions are shown at **attachment 5**. Appropriately building envelopes are available on proposed Lot 134.

DCP Map No. 30 Riparian Land and Waterways

Part of proposed lot 134 is shown to be of High and Moderately High Groundwater Sensitivity. Any future development will be required to address this matter as part of any future application.

Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019

The land is noted to be partially bushfire prone. This application has been supported by a bushfire assessment report, prepared by Integrated Consulting (see **attachment 6**).

The application has been referred to the NSW Rural Fire Service under Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997. Council is currently awaiting the Bush Fire Safety Authority to be issued by NSW Rural Fire Service before it can finally determine the Development Application. It is therefore proposed that the application will, subject to the granting of the Bushfire Safety Authority, be dealt with under delegated authority should Council support the variation to MLS. In the event that the NSW RFS refuses their Authority, the application will need to be either amended or consent refused, determinations which can also be made under delegation.

CONCLUSION:

Council has received a Development Application for a 2 lot rural residential subdivision (boundary adjustment) at 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin. The land is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential and the minimum lot size in this locality is 10 hectares. The applicant has submitted a Clause 4.6 Variation request to justify the creation of an allotment below this specified size. It is recommended that the variation to the minimum lot size be supported in this instance for the reasons outlined in this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Plan and Aerial [9.2.3.1 - 1 page]
2. Plan of Subdivision [9.2.3.2 - 3 pages]
3. Statement of Environmental Effects [9.2.3.3 - 142 pages]
4. Clause 4.6 Variation Request [9.2.3.4 - 5 pages]
5. DCP restrictions map [9.2.3.5 - 1 page]
6. Bushfire Assessment Report (Integrated Consulting) [9.2.3.6 - 66 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-81

MOVED: Cr G Hanger SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) support the variation to the 10 hectare minimum lot size development standard pursuant to clause 4.1 of the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 and the associated Lot Size Map for the subject land for the creation of proposed Lot 133; and

(b) call a division.

On being **PUT** to the **VOTE** the **MOTION** was **CARRIED**

The result of the division was:

In favour of the motion - Cr W Aubin, Cr K Burke, Cr B Fry, Cr J Jennings, Cr G Hanger,
Cr M Hogan, Cr A Smith and Cr R Taylor

Against the Motion - Nil

Absent - Cr I North

Abstain - Nil

9.2.4

LAND - VARIATION COVENANTS

File No: 20.00002 & 41.00089

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council repeal the Land – Variation Covenants Policy.

REPORT:

LAND – VARIATION COVENANTS

Council currently has the following Policy (**attachment 1**) in relation to land covenants:

If the variation of the covenant complies with the relevant planning instrument, the variation not be notified, and the variation be determined on merit under the General Manager's delegated authority.

A covenant is a restriction on the title of land that restricts the use of the land. The covenant would normally apply to an allotment or allotments of land and would have a beneficiary. The beneficiary may be other land or in some cases Council.

Where Council is the beneficiary of the covenant it can be requested to release or extinguish the restriction or to modify its terms. Where the beneficiary is other land the owners of the land would need to provide their consent.

Covenants generally fall into two broad categories. Firstly, they are often used by subdividers of land (which can include Council as the developer) to portray a certain standard or type of development on land in the future. These may or may not be consistent with the prevailing planning instruments of the day. Secondly, they may be used by Council as a consent authority, to achieve a planning outcome for land; e.g. no access to a main road.

In accordance with Council's Delegations Register and Instrument the General Manager has the authority "to create or release, vary or modify any restriction or covenant affecting land".

From a planning perspective Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 contains the following provision.

1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments

- (1) For the purpose of enabling development on land in any zone to be carried out in accordance with this Plan or with a consent granted under the Act, any agreement, covenant or other similar instrument that restricts the carrying out of that development does not apply to the extent necessary to serve that purpose.
- (2) This clause does not apply—

- (a) to a covenant imposed by the Council or that the Council requires to be imposed, or
 - (b) to any relevant instrument within the meaning of section 13.4 of the [Crown Land Management Act 2016](#), or
 - (c) to any conservation agreement within the meaning of the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974](#), or
 - (d) to any Trust agreement within the meaning of the [Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001](#), or
 - (e) to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#), or
 - (f) to any biobanking agreement within the meaning of Part 7A of the [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995](#), or
 - (g) to any planning agreement within the meaning of Subdivision 2 of Division 7.1 of the Act.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under section 3.16 of the Act, the Governor, before the making of this clause, approved of subclauses (1)–(3).

The net effect of this Clause is that covenants do not restrict the use of land from a planning perspective and would generally not form part of the consideration of any Development Application (unless there is an underlying planning reason for the covenant which remains relevant; e.g. access restriction).

Given that the authority to release is already dealt with via the Delegation Instrument and Register it is not necessary to have a standalone Policy of the Council and accordingly the Policy may be repealed.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Land - Variation Covenants Policy [9.2.4.1 - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-82

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED:

That Council repeal the Land – Variation Covenants Policy.

9.2.5

DRAFT OUR REGION OUR FUTURE, 2022 BATHURST REGIONAL COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

File No: 03.00180-05

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council place the Draft Our Region Our Future, Bathurst Regional Community Strategic Plan 2022 on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days and invite the public to make submissions.

REPORT:

Guidelines were developed in 2009 by the NSW Government to help improve the way Local Government plans for the future. All Councils in NSW are now required to plan and report in line with the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IP&R). The overarching document is the Community Strategic Plan, which is to be reviewed and adopted within 9 months of the election of Council. The Community Strategic Plan, whilst reflecting the aspirations of the whole of the community, ultimately sets the priorities for Council projects and programs, which in turn provides direction for Council's long term financial planning and annual budgets.

The specific aim of the Community Strategic Plan is:

"To inform the community about the major direction and programs Council is undertaking in shaping the future of the Bathurst region."

The Community Strategic Plan (CSP) represents the 'blueprint' for the future of the Bathurst region community, as well as describing the focus of Council's activities. It also recognises that others in the community (individuals, businesses, government and agencies) must help deliver the strategies of the CSP.

The Draft Our Region Our Future CSP is the fourth iteration of the CSP for the Bathurst region. It has evolved since its introduction, with a major review of the CSP conducted in 2017 which provides a solid platform for this next version. COVID interrupted the usual consultation methods of Council, including the annual village meetings, however the conversations, comments, suggestions and feedback that has been received over the past 18 months in the development of such plans as the Town Centre Master Plan, the Disability Inclusion Action Plan and Village Plans has been used to shape the Draft CSP. Ongoing conversations with Council's various community reference groups, covering areas such as tourism, heritage and natural resources, identified a number of priorities for each of those groups that have also informed the development of the CSP.

Council has also recently sought comment from a wide variety of government agencies, community organisations and individuals, which have further contributed to the development of this CSP.

The CSP should be considered in light of Council's other supporting documentation in the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework, including:

Council's:

- Asset Management Plans.
- Workforce Plan.
- Environmental Studies that detail natural asset management.
- Community Engagement Strategy.
- Strategic planning studies.

The Draft Our Region Our Future CSP is provided at **attachment 1**. It is recommended the draft CSP be placed on public exhibition to enable further community and Councillor input before it is finalised at the June Council meeting.

CONCLUSION:

The CSP is an integral component of the Integrated Planning and Reporting reforms. The plan represents the blueprint for the future by describing the focus of Council's activities. The Draft Our Region Our Future CSP has been developed incorporating feedback over the past 18 months. The recent engagement process aimed at refining the community's priorities against a realistic financial picture. It is considered that the draft plan identifies and responds to the community's vision and priorities for the future.

It is now appropriate for the Draft Our Region Our Future CSP to be placed on public exhibition to enable final community and Councillor input before Council considers its adoption. Under the Local Government Act a minimum 28 days exhibition period is required, noting the CSP must be adopted by Council in June.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Strategy 6.1 | Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region. |
| Strategy 6.2 | Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently. |
| Strategy 6.3 | Advocate for our community. |
| Strategy 6.4 | Meet legislative and compliance requirements. |

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

03 **Involve** - to work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Draft CSP for public exhibition [**9.2.5.1** - 50 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-83

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED:

That Council place the Draft Our Region Our Future, Bathurst Regional Community Strategic Plan 2022 on public exhibition for a period of at least 28 days and invite the public to make submissions.

9.2.6

BATHURST REGIONAL ACTIVE TRANSPORT STRATEGY CONSULTATION OUTCOMES REPORT

File No: 20.00357

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- 1) note the report; and
- 2) make the Active Transport Survey 2021 publicly available via the Bathurst Yoursay website.

REPORT:

In 2011 Council adopted the Bathurst Community Access and Cycling Plan that guides the provision of new access and cycleways within the Bathurst Region. The Plan seeks to provide for an integrated shared pathway network throughout the City, linked to public open space, schools, shops, community facilities and public transport. Council has over 120km of existing footpaths and cycleways and is continuing to deliver, in conjunction with developers, over \$16m of improved pathways as identified in the 2011 Plan.

In 2020, Council adopted the Bathurst Region Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). The LSPS included a range of actions that recommended Council review the 2011 Plan and develop a new Active Transport Strategy for the Region.

As a first stage to the development of a new Active Transport Strategy, Council engaged Traverter Research Group in 2021 to undertake a participation and attitude survey and community workshops to identify:

1. Community use of the existing transport network;
2. Community attitudes towards active transport; and
3. Community priorities for the future.

The stage 1 engagement process aims to inform the development of the new Active Transport Strategy and provide baseline data on the participation of the Bathurst community in cycling, walking and e-riding activities.

A copy of the Traverter Report, "Active Transport Survey 2021" is provided at **attachment 1**.

The report:

- Provides baseline data on current walking, cycling and e-biking behaviour
- Measures attitudes to walking, cycling and e-riding
- Measures attitudes to on-road vs. off-road/cycleway riding

- Identifies desired level of walking and cycling services
- Identifies barriers and challenges to walking, cycling or e-riding in the Bathurst region
- Determines the community's priorities for active transport infrastructure

Information was collected via a phone and on-line survey and from three stakeholder workshops (one group consisted of local and state government representatives, while the other two comprised delegates representing a wide range of community, business, sporting/leisure and access interests).

The report's key findings (Executive Summary) are repeated below.

Among the key findings of the telephone and online research:

Prevalence and attitudes

1. 40% of residents had cycled within the previous three months, while 99% had walked in public for more than 10 minutes during this time. 4% had used an e-bicycle within the previous three months.
2. Males were significantly more likely than females to be regular bicycle riders (at 50% and 28% respectively).
3. 40% of respondents (and 16% of bicycle riders) exhibited negative sentiment towards bicycle riders. This included 15% of respondents who said that "they are dangerous, and I don't like seeing them on the road."

Walkers

4. In regard to walkers, 47% said they walked longer than 10 minutes in public at least daily. However, 23% said they walked once a week or less. This was consistent by age, gender and location.
5. Of all walkers, 53% said they had walked two or more hours in public over the previous week, while 24% said they had walked six or more hours. Average walking time was four hours per week.
6. While the vast majority of walkers (87%) did so for exercise, 66% walked to and from shopping, appointments or errands and 34% to visit friends or family. However only 14% walked to or from work.
7. Almost half of all walkers (49%) said they were trying to walk more often. Of those aged 18-39, 62% wanted to walk more.
8. Respondents were relatively satisfied with CBD walking infrastructure (62% rating it as "good" or "very good") but not so enthusiastic about facilities in their local area (39% good or very good). Results were consistent by age, gender and location.
9. When asked how walking infrastructure could be improved, 69% wanted more footpaths while 9% requested improved path maintenance. Eleven per cent wanted to make traffic conditions more conducive to walking, while 8% sought improved streetscapes.

10. Two-thirds of walkers said improved walking infrastructure would encourage them to walk more often.

Cyclists

11. Of cyclists, almost half (45%) estimated they had ridden more than ten hours in the previous month. However, a further 29% said they had ridden three hours or less.
12. While results were largely consistent by age, gender and place of residence, older bicycle riders did seem to be cycling longer (19.7 hours average, vs. 9-10 hours for other age groups.)
13. All cyclists said they rode for exercise, while 29% said they used it to commute to work, and 26% cycled to visit family or friends. Only 23% cycled for shopping or appointments.
14. 41% of cyclists said they usually rode alone, while 27% said they often rode with family and 32% with friends. This re-enforces the reduced importance of “functional” cycling (e.g. commuting, shopping) in the overall cycling usage mix.
15. 58% of bicycle riders wanted to ride more often – consistent by age and gender.
16. Of those who *hadn't* ridden a bicycle in the previous three months, 16% cited feeling it was unsafe as a main reason and 13% noted a lack of dedicated bike paths.
17. 42% of cyclists preferred riding on paths and cycleways, against 26% preferring to ride on the road. Of those preferring to ride on the road, only 19% felt safe while riding on the roads (against 42% feeling unsafe).
18. Of those feeling unsafe, main reasons were danger from cars, disrespect from motorists, inadequate road shoulders, danger at roundabouts, and road surface issues (e.g. potholes).
19. Of those bicycle riders preferring to ride on paths or cycleways, 77% said this was due to safety concerns and 15% wanted to avoid traffic. Twelve per cent said it was because they often rode with children.
20. In relation to quality of infrastructure, cyclists were much more negative than walkers. And whereas walking respondents felt facilities in the CBD were superior to those in their local area, among cyclists this was reversed – suggesting that cyclists believe CBD facilities are not as good as they could/should be.
21. In regards to improved infrastructure, almost two-thirds of cyclists (63%) asked for additional cycle paths or cycle lanes, while 16% sought wider paths and 15% wanted improved surfaces. Thirteen per cent sought a better way to manage roads and car traffic, while 11% each wanted designated recreational cycling tracks, and improved connectivity between bike paths.
22. 87% of cyclists (and 27% of non-cyclists) said they would ride more often if infrastructure was improved.

Among the key outcomes of the stakeholder workshops:

23. **Major strengths** raised were the city's existing grid of wide streets (though some also saw this as a weakness), some existing bike paths and shared pathways, and

other existing cycling infrastructure (e.g. Velodrome and BMX track). There was debate about how cyclist-friendly local motorists were, and the safety of cycling on country roads.

24. **Major perceived weaknesses** were insufficient bike or shared paths, poor signage for bicycle riders, lack of connectivity between bike paths, a lack of commitment to enforcing planning standards for footpaths in new developments, and a car-centric culture – especially in the CBD and at roundabouts.
25. In relation to **opportunities**, the central theme was engendering a cultural change throughout the Bathurst region to promote and celebrate walking and bicycle riding as key forms of transport (i.e. not just active transport). Among the suggestions were:
 - a. Ensuring the Laffing Waters residential development becomes – and can be promoted as – a regional leader in active transport infrastructure and services.
 - b. An integrated and well-publicised 5 to 10 year plan of extending and linking bicycle and shared paths – especially those linking Bathurst CBD and university to nearby population centres.
 - c. Improving signage for bicycle riders, pedestrians and motorists (e.g. alerting to presence of cyclists at roundabouts and other “pinch points”).
 - d. Developing and promoting country cycling routes – including those to neighbouring LGAs.
26. **The main perceived threats** were a lack of political will to prioritise active transport. And concern that Bathurst risked missing out on the boom in cycling tourism to other regions (understanding that improved infrastructure for tourists will also benefit and encourage locals.), and a lack of funding for active transport.

Transport trends over the next 5-10 years

27. In relation to how transport might evolve in the Bathurst region over the coming decade, major themes included:
 - a. Soaring use of e-bikes and mobility scooters due to the ageing population.
 - b. The changing nature of CBDs (with a move away from retail and towards services, culture, sport and/or entertainment).
 - c. The growth of new suburbs/ developments/retail precincts, which will require greater connectivity and (perhaps) less CBD visitation.
 - d. The rise of electric transport, possibly including driverless cars (which may in turn replace the ‘one car per driver’ model with an on-demand service and/or shared ownership).
 - e. The possible deployment of smaller, driverless electric buses to provide a regular service to suburbs and smaller communities – in turn making these areas more desirable to live.

“Best” ideas

28. Among a wide range of ideas designed as input to Council’s revised Active Transport strategy:
 - a. A publicised and timed strategy to extend and link existing bike or shared paths over the next decade as funding becomes available.
 - b. A “hub and spoke” system of pathways linking suburbs to CBD (and possibly in some cases each other).

- c. Dedicated bike lanes in, out and around the CBD – likely using specific (and signposted) N-S and E-W streets within the central grid - and aligning these with end-of-trip facilities such as lockers, change rooms and showers.
- d. Aligning planning standards and developer contributions to ensure footpaths or shared paths in all new residential developments.
- e. Active transport is part of the up-front considerations within broader urban planning such as subdivision standards, local connections and delivery of projects.
- f. Improved signage for bicycle riders, pedestrians and motorists.
- g. Signage or other promotion to motorists alerting them to rights of bicycle riders on roads, at roundabouts etc. and required car/bicycle separation (especially on country roads).

CONCLUSION:

As a first stage in the development of a new Active Transport Strategy, Council engaged Traverter Research Group in 2021 to undertake a participation and attitude survey and community workshops to identify the community's use, attitudes and priorities towards active transport.

The findings of this engagement will assist Council in developing the Region's new Active Transport Strategy over the next few years. It would be appropriate for Council to share the outcomes of this engagement process (**attachment 1**) on the relevant project page on Council's Yoursay website.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets. Resources and budget have yet to be identified for completion of the Active Transport Strategy.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.2 Provide safe and efficient road, cycleway and pathway networks to improve accessibility.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active.

Strategy 5.5 Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

02 **Consult** - to obtain public feedback on alternatives and/or decisions

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Traverner Report "Active Transport Survey 2021" [9.2.6.1 - 82 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-84

MOVED: Cr G Hanger SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- 1) note the report; and
- 2) make the Active Transport Survey 2021 publicly available via the Bathurst Yoursay website.

9.2.7

PLANNING PROPOSAL – SCHEDULE 5 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA REVIEW BATHURST REGIONAL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2014 AMENDMENT

File No: 20.00346

RECOMMENDATION:

That it be noted the Planning Proposal updating Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 following the Heritage Conservation Area Review has been gazetted.

REPORT:

Council's Strategic Planning Section, in conjunction with the Bathurst Region Heritage Advisor, prepared the Heritage Conservation Area Review in 2018 in response to the Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy. The Heritage Conservation Area Review was a fundamental investigation to review and consider the fringes of the existing Heritage Conservation Area boundaries and to provide further information on areas previously considered to have limited significance to the history of Bathurst.

The Bathurst Region Heritage Plan (2021 – 2025) includes actions in relation to protecting the region's heritage:

Action 2.1.3- Develop local character statements for the region's heritage conservation areas and for special precincts within each HCA, giving regard to:

- The importance of each locality.
- Maintaining the integrity of heritage places, streetscapes and vistas.
- Promoting good design and infill development.
- Integrating new growth within heritage conservation areas

Action 2.2.1 - Undertake regular review of the Local Environmental Plan in relation to listed heritage items and heritage conservation areas and heritage provisions to manage, protect and enhance our heritage buildings, streetscapes, vistas, natural environments and objects.

Action 2.2.2 - Undertake regular reviews of the development control plan in relation to heritage management and urban design provisions.

Action 2.2.3 - Implement the recommendations of Council's studies, into Council's heritage and urban design planning controls

Action 2.4.1 - Continue to research and record information in relation to the Bathurst Region Heritage assets and update the State Heritage Inventory database.

Council, at its meeting held 18 September 2019, resolved to prepare a Planning Proposal to implement the recommendations of the of Heritage Conservation Area Review 2018

and to support the actions of the Bathurst Region Heritage Plan by updating Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014.

The Planning Proposal was exhibited for 28 days from 16 August 2021 to 13 September 2021. Following the public exhibition process the following items were proposed to not be listed:

- 69 Stanley Street, Bathurst (not to be listed, see below)
- 16 West Street, West Bathurst (not to be listed, see below)

At its meeting held 20 October 2021, Council resolved to forward the Planning Proposal to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for gazettal. The Planning Proposal was gazetted on 4 February 2022 and includes:

1. Amending the Bathurst and West Bathurst Heritage Conservation Areas as recommended by the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area Review 2018 to:
2.
 - Expand the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area to protect lands across the road along the current boundaries of the existing Heritage Conservation Area.
 - Inclusion of the existing West Bathurst Heritage Conservation area into an expanded Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area and expansion of this area to include the Duration Cottages, Munitions Cottages and other Mid-Century buildings.
2. Listing the following properties as heritage items on the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014:
3.
 - 52 - 60 Havannah Street, Bathurst (proposed new heritage item no. 354)
 - 23 Hope Street, Bathurst (proposed new heritage item no. 355)
 - 29 Hope Street, Bathurst (proposed new heritage item no. 356)
 - Former Gasworks site, Bathurst (proposed new heritage item no. 357)
 - 12 Gormans Hill Road, Gormans Hill (proposed new heritage item no. 358)
 - 7-17 West St, West Bathurst (proposed new heritage item no. 359)
3. Amending the Height of Buildings Map for the areas known as the Duration Cottages and the Munitions Cottages from 9 metres to 7 metres. The objective of changing the Height of Buildings Map is to maintain single storey dwellings within these two areas as these areas are already typically single storey dwellings.

The Planning Proposal was supported by an amendment to the Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014.

The explanation document outlining the Planning Proposal was previously prepared and is provided again at **attachment 1**.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

Strategy 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character.

Strategy 1.5 Promote good design in the built environment.

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Explanation HCA Planning Proposal [9.2.7.1 - 6 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-85

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That it be noted the Planning Proposal updating Schedule 5 - Environmental Heritage of Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 following the Heritage Conservation Area Review has been gazetted.

9.2.8

UPDATE ON RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

File No: 13.00092

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Background

In October 2021 Council received reports on:

1. Update on the implementation of the Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP) which was adopted by Council in June 2020 (**attachment 1**).
2. Status report on Council's Climate Change Response Framework which was endorsed by Council in June 2020 (**attachment 2**).

This report highlights current projects which are being implemented under the REAP and the Climate Change Response Framework as an update to the previous reports.

Energy Procurement

To meet the target of 50% of Council's electricity consumption to be from renewable sources by 2025, the REAP identified a range of projects to be implemented included multiple solar installations at Council facilities. The other main contributing project is a renewable power purchase agreement to supply electricity to Council's large sites. Council is currently participating in an aggregated procurement project with the Central NSW JO group of Council's for the supply of electricity for large sites (>100MWh p.a.) and streetlighting.

All participating Councils have committed to a minimum of 50% renewable energy as part of this procurement project. The NSW Department of Planning and Environment have provided funding support for the procurement process.

Separate reports to this meeting detail the status of the next round of procurement.

Emissions Reduction Plan

Work on Council's Emissions Reduction Plan continues. This is being prepared by an external consultant. A draft report, which will include an emissions abatement plan for electricity gas, liquid fuel and landfill emissions, will be presented to a future Council working party.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Solar and Battery

One of the recommendations of the REAP was the installation of a larger solar system at

the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (nominal size 1MW). The WWTP is the largest consumer of electricity in Council's portfolio, accounting for approximately 30% of total electricity consumption.

Enhar Pty Ltd have been engaged by Council to prepare a detailed design for the project including:

- analysis of load data and optimisation of array size and potential battery storage.
- liaison with Essential Energy to understand grid limitations and requirements.
- analysis of existing electrical infrastructure and identification of required upgrades to accommodate the connection of the new solar array.
- investigations to determine the preferred site for installation of solar array, including geotechnical, ground survey, community impacts and Aboriginal due diligence assessment.

The outcome of these investigations is that the optimal site for installation of the solar array is at 193 Morrisset Street opposite the PCYC Building (see Figure 1). Taking into account grid infrastructure limitations and site load, Enhar have recommended an additional solar array size of 780kw DC - 650kW AC. This will be confirmed through a formal Essential Energy application process.

The next step is to prepare tender documentation for construction of the system.

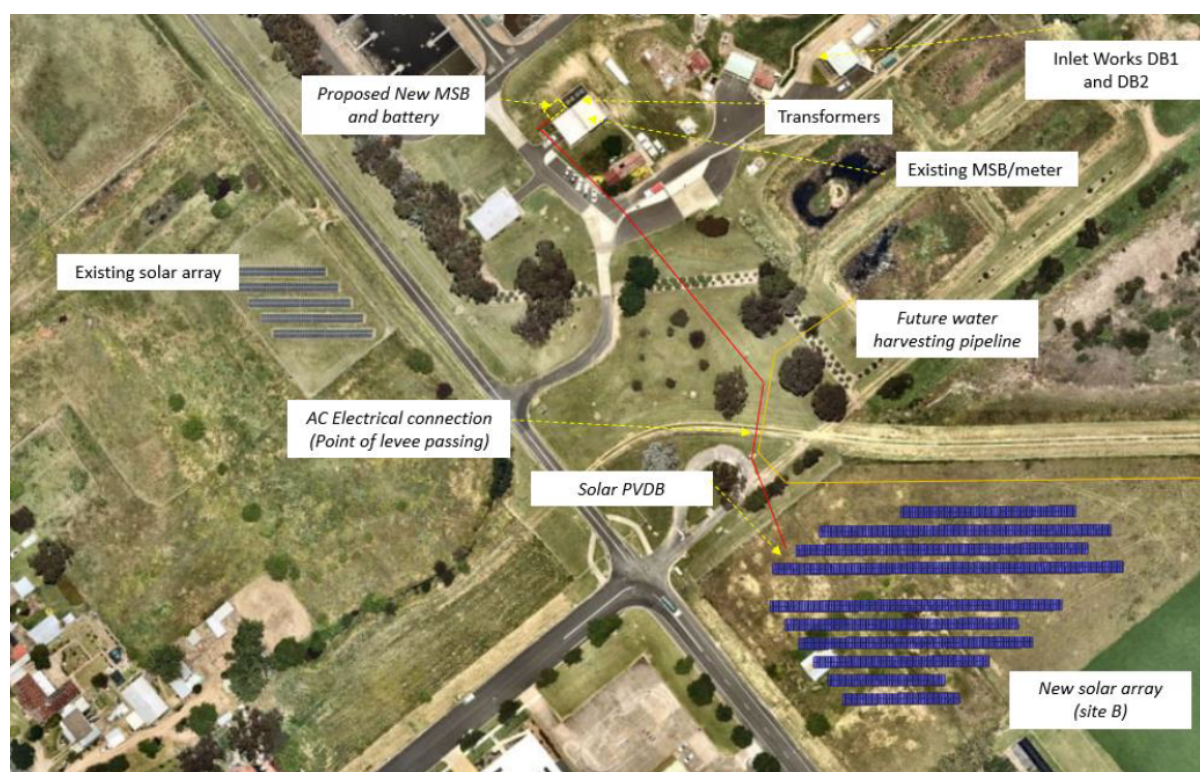


Figure 1: Proposed location of WWTP Solar array

Recent Rooftop Solar Installations – Bathurst Rail Museum and Waste Management Centre

At the end of 2021, Council had installed 657kW of solar across 16 facilities. The most recent installations were undertaken at the Bathurst Rail Museum (Figure 2) and Waste Management Centre (Table 1).

Table 1: Recent Solar Installations

Location	Details	Estimated annual electricity produced (MWh) & % exported	Installation Date
Waste Management Centre Solar	46.8kW solar system	44 (35% export to grid)	Installed Dec 2021
Rail Museum Solar	Stage 1: 22.5kW with 27kWh battery storage Stage 2: 16.4kW	52 (12% export to grid)	Stage 1 completed Jun 2021; Stage 2 completed Dec 2021

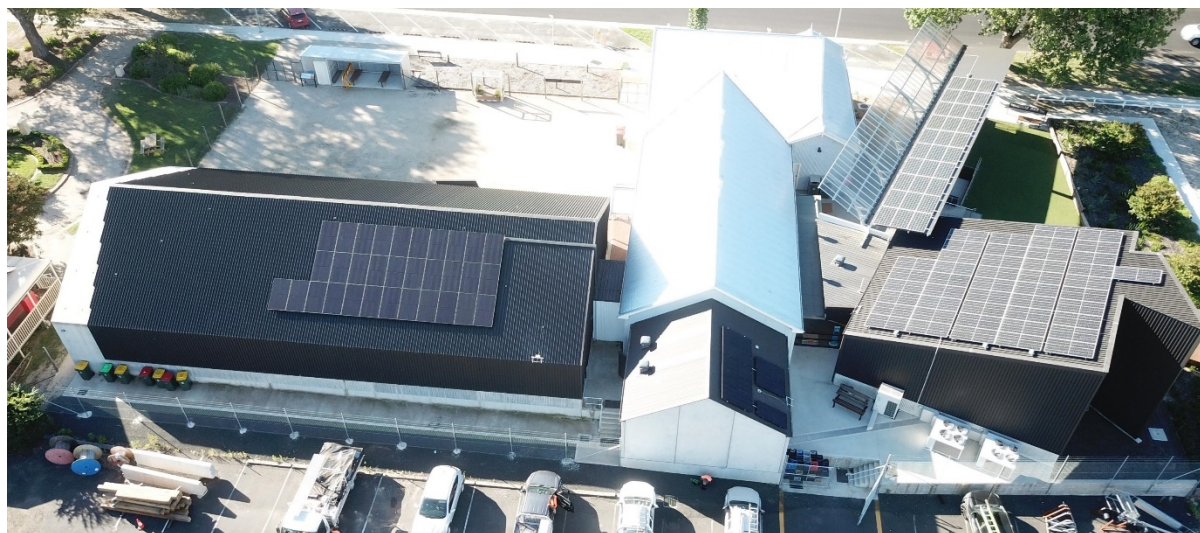


Figure 2: Rail Museum Solar

Future Rooftop Solar – Collections Facility

Council is currently seeking quotations for the installation of a 100kW solar system on the new Central Tablelands Collections Facility. As a temperature and humidity-controlled facility, it is expected that the facility will consume a large amount of electricity, becoming the third or fourth highest consuming facility at Council. The installation will be funded from Council's Revolving Energy Fund. Once the facility is up and running, consumption patterns will be assessed and the potential for additional solar evaluated.

EV Transition Plan

The Electric Vehicle Transition Plan 2021 (EVTP) is an operational document designed to assist Council to work through the barriers presented by electric vehicle technology and trial electric vehicles in the passenger and heavy vehicle fleet. It also recommends a provisional target be a:

- 20% reduction in Council fleet fuel consumption by 2025
- 35% reduction in Council fleet fuel consumption by 2030

Fleet

In accordance with the recommendations of the EVTP to conduct a trial of a battery electric vehicle in FY 2021/22, Council took delivery of an electric Hyundai Kona in January 2021. The Kona has been purchased as a pool vehicle for Council's

Environmental Health Officers. It has a claimed range of 450km, and early indications are that depending on driving conditions it will go close to achieving this range in real world conditions.

The purchase of a second electric vehicle is planned in the next six months, and the vehicle used for parking enforcement is recommended as the most suitable vehicle for this purchase.

The higher capital cost and consequent fringe benefit tax implications currently preclude the purchase of full EV vehicles as staff leaseback vehicles. As an interim measure the EVTP recommends that 20 hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) sedans and wagons are purchased by FY 2022/23 (where available in same vehicle class).

Heavy Vehicle Trial

The EVTP recommended:

- Conduct a trial of one battery electric heavy vehicle (truck) in FY 2021/22
- Conditional on the outcomes of the trial, and capital constraints, adopt 3 x heavy electric vehicles by 2024/25

Council is continuing to investigate options for the supply of an electric heavy vehicle, for trial purposes, preferring the option to lease or purchase an electric garbage truck.

Charge Stations

Council recently installed 2 x 22kW EV charge stations at the National Motor Racing Museum, bringing the total number of chargers installed by Council to six, at three sites. These 'stopover', or destination, chargers allow vehicles to charge at a rate of up to 110 km per hour of charging, while the NRMA (50kW) and Tesla (120kW) fast chargers at the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre charge at up to 250 km and 600 km per hour of charging respectively.

Council is currently investigating options to partner with a third-party operator to install ultra-fast (350kW) chargers at one of the Council owned Car Parks. A 350kW charge station will generally bring an EV to full charge in 10-20 minutes depending on battery size and internal charging capacity of the car.

Council has also submitted an Expression of Interest for three Council Car Park sites to the *Drive Electric NSW EV Fast Charging Site Host* Program. The outcome of the EOI will be reported to Council in due course.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.3 Develop Bathurst as a Smart City.

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE [9.2.8.1 - 6 pages]
2. CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK - REVIEW AND UPDATE [9.2.8.2 - 11 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-86

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.2.9

ELECTRICITY PROCUREMENT - LARGE SITES AND STREETLIGHTING

File No: 16.00007

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- a) note the report on electricity procurement; and
 - b) endorse Council's involvement in the Aggregated Electricity Procurement project being coordinated through Central NSW Joint Organisation of Councils.
-

REPORT:

The majority of member councils of the Central NSW Joint Organisation (CNSWJO) have been procuring electricity collaboratively for more than 15 years, with Bathurst joining the collective procurement process in 2017. Collective procurement has provided substantial cost savings to members in the past because one of the key determinants of price is load volume.

The current contracts for small tariff sites (< 100MWh p.a.), large market sites (> 100MWh p.a.) and streetlighting expire on 31 December 2022.

CNSWJO Councils have commenced the process of procuring electricity for large sites and streetlighting for a contract commencing 1 January 2023. The process has commenced early to allow flexibility of timing in going to the market, a second important price determining factor because the price of electricity in the wholesale market fluctuates across short timeframes.

Council adopted a target in June 2020 to source 50% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2025 when it adopted its Renewable Energy Action Plan. As part of the current procurement, all other participating CNSWJO councils have also committed to a minimum 50% renewable electricity where the pricing is lower than the existing contract prices.

The procurement also includes 5 councils from the Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC) as approved by GMAC at its October 2021 meeting and noted by the CNSWJO Board at its November 2021 meeting.

The NSW Government has provided \$50,000 in funding to CNSWJO for third party procurement advice on the condition that the procurement includes consideration of at least 50% renewable energy. Each of the 16 participating Councils have contributed \$5,000 to the project for procurement and probity advice.

CNSWJO has engaged Presync as the third-party advisor to provide technical expertise to the procurement. Presync have been working with each Council to develop their forecast load, including consideration of planned energy efficiency activities, proposed onsite generation, and any planned new facilities. Procure Group has been engaged as

the probity adviser for the project.

A Project Steering Committee and Project Evaluation Panel have been appointed. The Project Steering Committee agreed on the following project objectives at its meeting in October 2021 which were subsequently endorsed by GMAC and the Board:

1. Cost – Proceed with a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) provided the pricing is less than the existing contracted price;
2. Percentage of renewable energy – The PPA should maximise the renewable energy component over and above the 50% of total electricity load;
3. Large Scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) – Councils are encouraged to surrender/retire the LGCs rather than on-selling (see note below for explanation);
4. Duration – The PPA to be a 7-10 year term;
5. Environmental – Each Council to decide how they will meet their emissions reduction targets, where applicable;
6. Additionality – Support the development of new projects over existing projects; and
7. Local projects – Within the regulatory framework, support local projects in Central NSW over projects elsewhere in NSW.

Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) are the market mechanism by which entities make unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewable electricity in Australia. LGCs are created when renewable energy projects greater than 100kW are operational. One retired LGC is equivalent to 1 MWh of zero emissions electricity. While there is no legislative underpinning for claims on the zero emission attribute of renewable generation, there is a general market acceptance that an entity that retires an LGC can uniquely claim the associated electricity as renewable or zero emissions. Retiring the LGC ensures no other business can make a claim on that same unit of renewable electricity generation. In the context of Bathurst Regional Council participation in this procurement, Council could choose to purchase and retire LGC's available in the market to increase the proportion of renewable energy it desires beyond that offered in the process.

This procurement process does not include most "small market" sites. A small market site is defined as a site that utilises less than 100MWh of electricity per year. For Bathurst Regional Council there are approximately 180 small market sites, however these 180 sites only represent 13% of the total electricity consumption for Council (although it is a larger proportion for some other Councils). The procurement is seeking to include high-consuming small market sites that have interval meters, and therefore detailed load information available, in this procurement process. Presync have recommended that the balance of small sites are added to the NSW Government Procurement contract for the Supply of Electricity for Small Tariff Sites at the end of the current contract period, considered a cost effective option.

A separate report in the Confidential section of this meeting contains legal advice regarding the procurement process, which requires consideration in addition to the recommendation contained in this report.

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that Council endorse involvement in the CNSWJO aggregated electricity procurement process.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil at this stage.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

Cr Smith declared declared non-pecuniary/non-significant interest in the report and stayed in the room.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-87

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- a) note the report on electricity procurement; and
- b) endorse Council's involvement in the Aggregated Electricity Procurement project being coordinated through Central NSW Joint Organisation of Councils.

9.3 DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES AND FINANCE'S REPORT

9.3.1 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

File No: 16.00001

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

\$87,730,000 was invested at 28 February 2022 in accordance with Council's investment policies, the Minister's Investment Order dated 12 January 2011, the Local Government Act 1993 and associated regulations. All investments have been reconciled with Council's general ledger and are listed below:

	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Average Return</u>
<u>Short Term 1 – 365 Days</u> (comprising Commercial Bills, Term Deposits, Debentures and Certificates of Deposits):			
National Australia Bank Limited	A-1+	\$27,000,000.00	0.54%
CBA	A-1+	\$4,500,000.00	0.39%
AMP	A2	\$4,500,000.00	0.62%
Bank of Queensland Limited	A2	\$13,500,000.00	0.46%
Bendigo & Adelaide	A2	\$1,500,000.00	0.45%
Members Equity Bank	A2	\$7,500,000.00	0.47%
Maritime, Mining & Power Credit Union Ltd	ADI	<u>\$4,500,000.00</u>	<u>0.47%</u>
		\$63,000,000.00	0.51%
<u>Long Term > 365 Days</u> (comprising Commercial Bills, Term Deposits, Debentures and Bonds):			

**Floating Rate
Term Deposits**

Westpac Coupon Select 1	AA-	\$3,000,000.00	1.31%
Westpac Coupon Select 2	AA-	\$1,500,000.00	1.06%
Westpac Green Tailored Deposit	AA-	\$1,500,000.00	0.29%
Westpac Fixed Term deposit	AA-	\$1,500,000.00	1.25%
West Green Tailored Deposit	AA-	\$1,500,000.00	1.20%
Maritime Mining & Power Credit Union Ltd	ADI	<u>\$1,230,000.00</u>	<u>0.25%</u>
		\$10,230,000.00	0.97%

**Floating Rate
Notes**

CBA Climate Bond	AA-	\$1,000,000.00	0.99%
CBA Green	AA-	\$1,500,000.00	0.47%
Commonwealth	AA-	\$500,000.00	1.01%
Bank of Australia 2			
National Australia Bank	AA-	\$700,000.00	1.90%
National Australia Bank 1	AA-	\$1,2000.00	0.49
HSBC Sydney	AA-	\$1,000,000.00	0.89%
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$1,000,000.00	0.82%
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$1,500,000.00	0.54%
USB AG Australian	A+	\$650.00.00	0.95%
Suncorp Metway Ltd	A+	\$500,000.00	0.53%
Suncorp Metway	A+	\$1,550,000.00	0.54%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	A	1,000,000.00	1.21%
Bendigo & Adelaide Ltd 4	BBB+	\$900,000.00	0.58%
AMP	BBB	\$1,000,000.00	1.12%
		<u>\$14,500,000.00</u>	<u>0.80%</u>

Total Investments **\$87,730,000.00** **0.61%**

***These funds were
held as follows:***

Reserves Total (includes unexpended loan funds)	\$42,074,417.00
Grants held for specific purposes	\$1,611,000
Section 7.11 Funds held for specific	\$44,044,583

purposes
Unrestricted Investments \$0

Total Investments **\$87,730,000.00**

Total Interest **\$365,062.92** **0.61%**
Revenue to 28
February 2022

A Jones
Responsible Accounting Officer

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Investments 2022-02-28 pre-accrual [9.3.1.1 - 2 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-88

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.3.2

MONTHLY REVIEW - 2021/2025 DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN 2021/2022

File No: 16.00187

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Bathurst Regional Council has in place the Bathurst 2040 Community Strategic Plan which aims to inform the community about the major directions and programs Council is undertaking in shaping the future of the Bathurst Region. These directions are summarised as objectives and strategies in the Community Strategic Plan which was adopted by Council on 16 May 2018. The Plan is available for viewing at the council offices at 158 Russell Street or can be downloaded from the Public Documents section of Council's website, www.bathurst.nsw.gov.au/council/general-information/public-documents. A listing of the Objectives and Strategies from the Bathurst 2040 Community Strategic Plan can be found within the Plan commencing from page 22.

At **attachment 1** is an update of Council's progress towards achieving the Strategies and Objectives for the 2021-2025 Delivery Plan and the Annual Operational Plan 2021-2022. The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 has been amended by inserting clause 413A to make it the duty of the General Manager to give timely information to Councillors about any fines or penalty notices from agencies such as the Australian Taxation Office, the Roads and Maritime Services or the Environment Protection Authority, or where a court or tribunal makes a costs order against a council.

Fines or penalty notices this month - Refer to **attachment 1**.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Operating Plan Review - Feb 2022 [9.3.2.1 - 60 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-89

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr G Hanger

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.3.3 SUNDRY SECTION 356 DONATIONS, BATHURST MEMORIAL ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE COMMUNITY USE SUBSIDY AND MOUNT PANORAMA FEE SUBSIDY

File No: 18.00004

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted and any additional expenditure be voted.

REPORT:

At **attachment 1** is a list of Sundry Section 356 Donations, Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre Community Use Subsidies and Mount Panorama Fee Subsidies granted by Council for the period ending 28 February 2022 including a report on annual Rental Subsidies granted by Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Council's Sundry Section 356 Donations and Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre Community Use Subsidies and Mount Panorama Fee Subsidies are included in the current budget, which currently have a balance as follows:

Section 356:	\$ 14,940.00**
BMEC Community use:	\$ 9,256.00
Mount Panorama:	\$ 35,000.00

** The above amount includes donations already committed but not yet paid. After allowing for the committed donations the remaining balance is nil.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.5 Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 356 Council Report Feb 2022 [**9.3.3.1** - 2 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-90

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted and any additional expenditure be voted.

9.3.4 POWER OF ATTORNEY

File No: 11.00007

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

That the General Manager's action in affixing the Power of Attorney to the following be noted.

- Bathurst Seymour Centre – 4155 Seymour Street – Part Lot 180 DP 862410 – Lease
- Craig Hotham – 434 Laffing Waters Lane – Lot 5 DP 774064 – Rural Licence Agreement
- N J Harvey & R E Harvey – Part Lot 159 Eglinton Road – Part Lot 1 DP 786946 – Sales Contract

General Items

- Nil

Linen Plan Release

- Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-91

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.3.5 COST OF COVID - 2021/2022 - MARCH QUARTER

File No: 14.00764, 16.00179

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- (a) Note the report on the costs of the Covid pandemic incurred by Council for the March 2022 Quarter; and
- (b) Adopt the budget variations as detailed within this report.

REPORT:

Council has received two previous reports (22/9/21 and 17/11/21) presenting the costs of the Covid pandemic incurred by Council for the September 2021 quarter. This report is to be read in conjunction with the Mayoral Minute that has been presented to Council earlier in this agenda.

With the continuation of the pandemic, this report provides an update for the March 2022 quarter.

Council staff have undertaken a review of Council's operations and have quantified each impact up to the end of the March quarter. A summary of each area reviewed is provided below.

- i Aerodrome Land Changes – Additional loss of \$22,000
With the continuation of travel restrictions into Regional NSW, there has been a further decline in the landing charges at the Bathurst Aerodrome. The amount quoted above is in addition to the \$48,500 loss previously adjusted.
- ii Council's operations Expenses – Additional Loss of \$56,000.
Council continues to incur operational expenses that have arisen as a direct result of the Covid Pandemic. These costs included the hiring of additional vehicles, the engagement of security services, the purchase of Rapid Antigen Test kits and facemasks, and the hire of messaging boards.
The amount quoted above is in addition to the \$134,746 previously adjusted.

The collective total of the items listed above amount to an additional loss of \$78,000 for the March quarter, which brings to year to date loss up to \$877,547.

In addition to the items listed above, should Council resolve to provide a contribution to community groups for their community hall public liability insurance, then a further \$50,000 will need to be funded, bringing the total cost of Covid to Council to \$927,547 to date for 2021/2022.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

To maintain a balanced budget for Council, the following budget variations are recommended to offset the additional loss of \$128,000.

Variation	Reduction/ Saving
Engineering Services	
Workshop Minor Plant/Tool purchase	(\$10,000)
Purchase of Flood Prone Properties Program	(\$50,000)
Corporate Services & Finance	
Mount Panorama Fee Waivers (Sect 356)	(\$23,000)
Job Seeker Payments	(\$11,000)
Cultural Community Services	
Kelso Community Hub Employment costs	(\$24,000)
Environmental Planning & Building Services	
UWMP Implementation Projects	(\$10,000)
Total	(\$128,000)

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.1 Support local business and industry.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-92

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) Note the report on the costs of the Covid pandemic incurred by Council for the March 2022 Quarter; and
- (b) Adopt the budget variations as detailed within this report.

9.3.6 REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER - LIONS CLUB OF MOUNT PANORAMA INC

File No: 14.00065

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide a one-off donation of \$35.00 to the Lions Club of Mount Panorama Inc. for their Temporary Food Permit Application Fee.

REPORT:

Council has received a request from the Lions Club of Mount Panorama seeking a waiver of their Temporary Food Permit Application Fee of \$35.00. The nature of this request is outside the scope of Council's delegations, and as such, a report to consider providing a donation for an equivalent amount is being presented to Council.

A copy of the request as received from the Club is provided at **attachment 1**.

As noted in their request, the Club has not been charged this fee previously. Council staff have recently undertaken a review of the application and enforcement of this permit and through this review has identified some organisations that have not been previously charged this fee.

Should Council resolve in accordance with the recommendation of this report, the Club will be advised that this donation is a one-off and that the Club will be required to pay the fee (if applicable) in future years.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this donation is able to be provided from Council's Section 356-General Donations allocation.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.1 Support local business and industry.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Request for fee waiver- Lions Club of Mt Panorama [**9.3.6.1** - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-93

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council provide a one-off donation of \$35.00 to the Lions Club of Mount Panorama Inc. for their Temporary Food Permit Application Fee.

9.3.7 LGA BOUNDARY ALTERATION - 372 CALOOLA ROAD, CALOOLA

File No: 22.16620

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council inform the Office of Local Government, the landowners, and Blayney Shire Council that it has no objection to the transfer of Lot 1 DP 1247053 to the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area from the Blayney Shire Council Local Government Area and that an application be made to the Minister for Local Government to have the boundaries altered to include this lot within Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.

REPORT:

As a result of the purchase of a crown road at Lot 1 DP 1247053 (Dealing AP319703), Council has received a request from Caldwell Martin Cox Solicitors on behalf of their clients (The Allen's - owners) requesting the local government boundary between Bathurst Regional Council and Blayney Shire Council be altered so that Lot 1 DP 1247053, presently within the Blayney Local Government Area, is transferred to the Bathurst Local Government Area.

The owners' existing property is solely within the Bathurst Local Government Area consisting of approximately 167 Hectares, which adjoins Lot 1 DP 1247053. Blayney Shire Council have received the same correspondence.

To proceed with the request, Council must confirm it has no objection, prior to notification to the Office of Local Government, and request for the Minister for Local Government to recommend to the Governor the approval to issue a proclamation under section 218B of the Local Government Act, altering the boundary with Blayney Shire Council.

A map is at **attachment 1** showing the land that would be affected by the boundary adjustment, highlighted yellow.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Council may receive additional rating income from the addition parcel subject to the valuation as determined by the Valuer General.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Map LGA Boundary alteration 372 Caloola Road [9.3.7.1 - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-94

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council inform the Office of Local Government, the landowners, and Blayney Shire Council that it has no objection to the transfer of Lot 1 DP 1247053 to the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area from the Blayney Shire Council Local Government Area and that an application be made to the Minister for Local Government to have the boundaries altered to include this lot within Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area.

9.4 DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES' REPORT

9.4.1 WATER RESTRICTIONS

File No: 32.00017

RECOMMENDATION:

That :

- (a) Council introduce Level 2A restrictions effective immediately, and
 - (b) should Chifley Dam level fall to 75%, revert to Level 3 High Water Restrictions.
-

REPORT:

Council at its Ordinary Meeting 20 October 2021 considered a Mayoral Minute to relax water restrictions, with Council at that time concerned of the potential for a dry summer of 2021/22. Council did not resolve to change restrictions from the Level 3 Restrictions, which remain in place.

Now that the summer of 2021/22 has passed, with a significantly wetter than average weather pattern experienced in Bathurst, the storage level of Chifley Dam remains at approximately 100%.

Water restrictions on the Bathurst Town water supply have been in place as follows over the last few years:

<u>Restriction Level</u>	<u>Date implemented</u>
1 - Waterwise	Continuous
2 - Waterwise	June 2018
3 - High	26 November 2018
4 - Extreme	14 October 2019
3 - High	28 August 2020

Bathurst Town water supply is currently at Level 3 – High, which has been in place since 28 August 2020. Summary of current residential restrictions are as follows, as per Council's website:-

Level 3 / High

Watering of Gardens/Lawns

- *On ODDS and EVENS system*
- *Before 10.00am or after 4.00pm*
- *For a maximum of 60 mins total including gardens and lawns on permitted days*
- *Using hoses with trigger nozzles, irrigation systems, micro sprays, buckets and watering cans*

Car Washing

- At home on lawn, using a bucket and trigger nozzle on a hose before 10.00am or after 4.00pm
- At registered car washes at any time

Pools

- Topping up of pools IS permitted before 10.00am or after 4.00pm for a maximum filling time of 15 minutes per day
- A pool cover **MUST** be used in accordance with manufacturer's or supplier's instructions
- Council permission is required before first fill of new pool or the first refill of a renovated or repaired pool, please email council@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Garden features & child pools

Garden features, bird baths and temporary children's pools: top up and filling **IS** permitted.

NB: Bird baths, frog ponds and other water containers are permitted to supply water for domestic and native animals.

Washing hard surfaces: Washing of outdoor hard surfaces such as driveways and footpaths is **NOT** permitted **EXCEPT** for health and safety purposes (washing only allowed in immediately affected area and with use of a high pressure/low volume water device).

Indoor activities: Water Wise actions required – i.e. only use washing machine and/or dishwasher when full, turn taps off when brushing teeth, check for dripping taps and fix leaks. Council does not actively enforce indoor water use restrictions, however residents are asked to be conservative with indoor water consumption.

Council reminds customers that maintaining health, safety and hygiene is a priority – conservative water use for these purposes is permitted regardless of water restriction level.

Former Level 2 / Waterwise Restrictions

Level 2 – Waterwise restrictions that were in place prior to 26 November 2018 were as follows:-

Watering of Gardens/Lawns

- Between 6am-9am and 6pm-9pm (i.e. 6 hours per day)

Car Washing

- As per Level 3/High

Pools

- First Fill permitted
- Top up between 6am-9am and 6pm-9pm

Cleaning / Other

- As per Level 3 – High

For Councilors' information, it should be noted that the Level 2 Waterwise Restrictions were in place during Spring of 2018. Accordingly, the daily water consumption data recorded will not be reflective of summertime water usage.

Water Security Projects

At present, Council does not have approval from NSW State Government to commence construction of a Stormwater Harvesting project, which in summary over the last three years of drought provided approximately one-third of the Town Water supply needs. This project is ready to proceed once approvals are obtained, with design completed and tenders received. The water harvesting modelling that has been completed indicates that this project would have provided a yield of approximately 1,400ML/annum, which noting annual town water consumption during Level 4 Restrictions was approximately 4,400ML/annum, making this project extremely useful as a short-term water security project.

In addition, the interpretation of the licencing arrangements for Winburndale Dam remains unresolved. Council holds a 1,000ML/annum licence, with analysis of Council's interpretation of dam rules including environmental discharge providing a secure yield of 1,033ML/annum. However, the interpretation by the Natural Resource Access Regulator provides a secure yield of 28ML/annum, or in times of Level 4 Water restrictions, approximately 3 days' supply per annum. This matter needs to be resolved before Council commits to the planned pipeline augmentation to Winburndale Dam, estimated at \$10M. This pipeline is intended to provide a maximum flowrate of 15ML/day and will augment the current pipeline capacity of an approximate maximum of 3ML/day.

Irrigation

There are a number of Water Access Licences (WALs) that have been issued by the NSW State Government between Chifley Dam and the Water Filtration Plant, estimated to be in the order of 5,000ML/annum.

Council also does not have any input into the setting of annual irrigation allowances, this year set at 100% allocation. Generally, between October and April each year, water is released from Chifley Dam and uses the Campbells and subsequently Macquarie Rivers as a natural pipeline to transfer the water released to the Bathurst Water Filtration Plant.

In addition, Council does not receive data from the irrigator's expected or actual usage and so to ensure water flows are received at the Water Filtration Plant, judgement is required to estimate outflows from Chifley Dam.

It is important to note that to the best of Council's knowledge that the irrigators are acting within their allowed rules and that during the most recent drought worked well with Council to assist with water demand management, for which Council is grateful.

Easing of Restrictions

Without any form of water restrictions in place, in the summer of 2002-2003, Chifley Dam, saw a reduction in level from 89% to 41%. Refer **attachment 1** for graph showing Chifley Dam levels from 2002 to present. Should restrictions be removed completely, there is potential for this to happen again should a dry summer occur. Until Council's short term

water security projects are resolved, concerns are raised by fully releasing water restrictions.

Council also needs to be mindful of the importance of water security to the Bathurst Community and the need to add additional secure water supply yield to allow for continued economic growth of Bathurst. Should water restrictions be fully released, this would also potentially indicate to the NSW State Government that no additional assistance from them was required to improve the town water supply secure yield.

However, Chifley Dam is currently overflowing and there is the ability for the community to benefit from this water.

Water consumption during current Level 3 High Restrictions is approximately 9.6ML/day. During Level 4 – Extreme, consumption was 9.0ML/day; and in Level 2 - Waterwise was up to approximately 20ML/day. Unrestricted daily demand has peaked as high as 40ML/day.

The Drought Management Plan as adopted by Council in 2014 was designed around summertime restrictions, with allowable watering times structured accordingly. For example, Level 2 times for watering lawns and gardens are from 6am - 9am and 6pm - 9pm. This was not suitable for spring and autumn but allowed for 6 hours of watering per day.

It is considered that the best approach for water restriction easing is a modified version of Level 2, which provides opportunities for additional watering of lawns and gardens on a daily basis and allows greater flexibility regarding timing. Note again, that Level 2 – Waterwise restrictions were in place during Spring of 2018 and so the actual consumption data of 20ML/day recorded in this time will be lower than for summer periods. For this reason, the previous Level 2 restrictions which allowed up to 6 hours watering of lawns and gardens has been reduced to 3 hours daily.

The proposal for Council's consideration is as follows: -

Proposed Level 2A Restrictions

Watering of Gardens/Lawns

- *Before 10:00am or after 4:00pm*
- *For a maximum of 3 hours daily total including gardens and lawns*

Car Washing

- *At home on lawn, using a bucket and trigger nozzle on a hose.*

Pools

- *Top up and first fill before 10:00am and after 4:00pm*
- *A pool cover MUST be used in accordance with manufacturer's or supplier's instructions*

Cleaning

Washing hard surfaces: *Washing of outdoor hard surfaces such as driveways and footpaths is **NOT** permitted **EXCEPT** for health and safety purposes (washing only*

allowed in immediately affected area and with use of a high pressure/low volume water device), or prior to painting.

Full details on the Level 2A restrictions, permitted uses and suggestions on saving water are provided at **attachment 2** - Bathurst Water Savings Action Plan, Level 2A.

It should be noted that it is an individual's responsibility to comply with the restrictions.

Further, it is recommended that Council keep these restrictions in place until such times that Chifley Dam storage reduces to 75%, at which time Level 3 – High Water restrictions would be re-introduced.

Council will also need to review the Drought Management Plan, last adopted by council in 2014. The review needs to include as a minimum seasonal water restriction trigger points based upon storage level of Chifley Dam rather than the current end of summer trigger points and additional water conservation measures potentially to be applied during the summer months regardless of dam storage levels.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

Strategy 3.2 Protect the City's water supply.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Chifley Dam monthly storage graph 010322 [**9.4.1.1** - 1 page]
2. Water Savings Action Plan [**9.4.1.2** - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-95

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

MOTION:

That :

- (a) Council introduce Level 2A restrictions effective immediately, and

(b) should Chifley Dam level fall to 75%, revert to Level 3 High Water Restrictions.

The following AMENDMENT was MOVED

MOVED: Cr G Hanger SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That :

(a) Council introduce Level 2A restrictions effective immediately, and

(b) should Chifley Dam level fall to 80%, revert to Level 3 High Water Restrictions.

The AMENDMENT on being PUT and CARRIED

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9.4.2

LGNSW WATER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

File No: 23.00007-18

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Councillor Hogan, Council's Manager Water and Waste (Russell Deans) and Director Engineering Services (Darren Sturgiss) recently attended the Local Government New South Wales Water Management Conference in Narrabri from 9-11 February 2022.

The conference was attended by NSW State and Federal Government departments, NSW Councils and Local Water Utilities, with keynote address from Shane Fitzsimmons AO AFSM, Commissioner of Resilience NSW, with the conference theme "Building Resilience and Capability".

Additional speakers were the Hon Keith Pitt MP Federal Minister for Resources, Water and Northern Australia, Minister Kevin Anderson MP NSW Minister for Water, Jim Bentley Chief Executive Officer Water, Department of Planning and Environment (DPE).

The conference was held for the first time in over 3 years due to COVID travel restrictions and provided valuable networking opportunities where Bathurst Regional Council's strategic water infrastructure upgrades were discussed.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

Strategy 6.7 Invest in our people.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-96

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.4.3

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

File No: 28.00012

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the Chain of Responsibility Policy.

REPORT:

Due to changes to National Heavy Vehicle Law, workplaces are required to have a Chain of Responsibility (CoR) Policy in place. The purpose of this policy and procedure is to express Council's commitment to implementing the Chain of Responsibility (CoR) program and layout the expected standards required for Council staff and others who may have a role or responsibilities under the CoR legislation.

Scope

This policy applies to all premise owners, employees, contractors and visitors within Council that have responsibility for or involvement in activities that fall within the scope of the road transport laws.

This may include (but not be limited to) roles within logistics, supply chain and support roles. This includes, full time, part time and casual employees as well as contractors or subcontractors working for or on the behalf of Council. It also extends to suppliers and visitors where appropriate.

This policy applies to all Council premises and workplaces and other workplaces or situations where employees, contractors or subcontractors may be working or representing Council.

Policy

Chain of Responsibility is relevant for all areas of Council, particularly in the areas that deal with heavy vehicles, i.e., gravel trucks, water tankers, low loaders, and intermediate plant trailers. The receipt of goods from external agencies and companies, e.g. gravel, fuel, water main piping, plant deliveries will all have an impact on how Council deals with CoR responsibilities.

The main elements of the Chain of Responsibility are mass and dimension, load restraint, driver fatigue, speed and maintenance.

- **Mass and dimension** – ensuring trucks leave sites within the mass carrying constraints and that the mass is distributed across the truck axles and ensuring dimension limits are adhered to.
- **Load Restraint** – ensuring that when trucks are loaded that the load is adequately secured to the vehicle.

- **Driver Fatigue** – ensuring that drivers are well rested and are given adequate time to take their scheduled rest breaks and taking into consideration the amount of hours worked.
- **Speed** – ensuring that the driver's routes are realistic and safe and that demands are not imposed on the driver that may result in a driver putting themselves or others at risk. Schedules need to take into account the distance that needs to be covered, traffic conditions and delays at receiving sites.
- **Maintenance** – ensuring that trucks are free of defects, mechanically safe and in proper working order before a vehicle enters the road network.

To this end Bathurst Regional Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff, contractors, and other duty holders will comply with the Heavy Vehicle National Law (HVNL).

Review

Council will review the effectiveness of this policy every three (3) years or when required by a change in legislation, as part of an incident investigation, or any time the currency or effectiveness of the policy is in doubt. Recommendations for alteration of the policy will be made to the General Manager through the Human Resources Section.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. COR policy attachment (1) [9.4.3.1 - 25 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-97

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council adopt the Chain of Responsibility Policy.

9.4.4

CLOSING THE GAP ON FOOD WASTE

File No: 14.00007

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Bathurst Regional Council has a long history of providing high quality waste collection and resource recovery services to the community of Bathurst. Following the introduction of kerbside recycling in 1998 the diversity of recycling services has increased to include options to recycle a range of problem wastes in addition to the provision of kerbside services and rural waste management.

Building upon this, Bathurst Regional Council (BRC), as one of a number of NetWaste Councils, entered into a contract with JR Richards and Sons in April 2016 for the period of 10 years being for the collection of co-mingled recycling and food and garden waste collection. At the same time Council entered into a contract with Australian Native Landscapes (ANL) to process food and garden organics at the Browns Plains facility located in Blayney.

At that time BRC was one of the few councils across NSW to have implemented a food and garden organics collection which subsequently is now mandated by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA). By 2030, all NSW Councils will be required to undertake a residential organics collection to meet national waste and emissions targets. Organic waste to landfill is one of the largest drivers of greenhouse gas emissions in Australia.

Since the commencement of the three-bin kerbside service, community acceptance and participation has increased substantially which has resulted in improved waste diversion rates and a reduction in the amount of residual waste going to landfill. Since the service commenced in 2016, the community of Bathurst has diverted over 23,000 tonnes of food and garden waste and over 13,000 tonnes of co-mingled recycling from landfill – this has resulted in emissions savings and extended the lifespan of the existing landfill amongst other benefits.

Evidence from other NSW councils and the EPA indicate that there are potentially further actions that could be undertaken in order to reduce the amount of organic waste still being presented in the residual kerbside bin and as such Council applied for and was successful in achieving a Research and Investment grant from Local Government NSW (LGNSW) to undertake a trial to determine potentially suitable options to maximise green waste diversion across both residential and commercial properties.

Bathurst Regional Council (BRC) commissioned the University of Sydney to assist with the trial which ran from May to September 2021 for residential properties and between July and November 2021 for commercial properties. The purpose of the trial was to determine whether a more effective configuration of waste collection services might be

available in order to meet multiple objectives in addition to organics diversion.

The trial variables included:

- A reduction in the kerbside waste size from 240L to 140L.
- A change to the general waste kerbside collection frequency from weekly to fortnightly.
- The provision of a new kitchen caddy and compostable liners, noting that caddies were provided at the commencement of the FOGO service in 2016 without liners.
-

The trial spanned four months across seven trial areas, totalling 206 households. The trial areas were all exposed to one or more variables to determine what impact each of the variables might have on waste disposal behaviours. At the same time the remainder of households continued with normal waste collection services.

Compositional audits and visual analysis were performed on each trial area at the start, midpoint and end of the trial to determine changes in behaviours. The performance of each trial variable was determined through the change (increase/decrease/variability) in specific waste categories between audits.

Surveys were also sent to each trial area, including participating business at the same intervals as the audits. The purpose of these surveys was to monitor participant enthusiasm and attitude towards the trial, as well as to obtain variable specific feedback, such as any challenges arising. This feedback has been included within the findings included in the report attached.

The results from the trial indicate that in order to maximise source separation of waste and improve diversion rates a move to a fortnightly collection of the existing 240L waste bin coupled with the continuation of a fortnightly 240L co-mingled recycling collection and weekly 240L food and garden organics collection would be the most effective configuration of services.

The trial and recommendations do not take into consideration any of the additional complexities of waste provision including customer requirements, costs to council and the community, current contract obligations, staffing implications and Council's requirements.

As such further substantial work will be required by Council in order to determine any possible opportunities ahead of the negotiations surrounding a new contract covering co-mingled recycling and food and garden organics, noting that the current contract is due to expire in 2026 and that Council will work with NetWaste and neighbouring councils to determine all possible options prior to that time.

The full report from the Closing the Gap on Food Waste project is **attached**. It is anticipated that this report will be made publicly available through LGNSW after the Council meeting as per the funding deed requirements and in the interests of sharing the results from the trial with other NSW Councils.

A Council Working Party will be scheduled to consider Council's solid waste collection service, prior to a further report to the Council for consideration. Note that there will be no change to the current solid waste collection service unless a resolution of the Council determines so.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications resulting from this report.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. BRC Closing the Gap on Food Waste [9.4.4.1 - 92 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-98

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.5 DIRECTOR CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES' REPORT

9.5.1 KELSO COMMUNITY HUB - MARCH 2022 UPDATE

File No: 09.00026

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

The following information provides an update on activities at the Kelso Community Hub:

Services and Programs Operating from the Hub

Kelso Community Hub continues to be available for hire seven days per week.

The following external services are currently utilising the Hub to deliver programs on a regular basis: NSW Health Child and Family Health Clinic, NSW Health Sexual Health Clinic, New Street Western (mentoring through NSW Health), Generocity Church (providing food hampers), C3 Church (monthly community meal), Bathurst Library van visit (monthly).

A number of casual, temporary programs have been provided from the Hub, including:

- Marathon Health – Aboriginal First Aid Training
- Covid-testing and vaccination clinics on a number of occasions during 2021.
- Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Marist 180 – meetings
- Interrelate – family mentoring
- Barnardos – family mentoring

In conjunction with Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council Santa photos and Christmas hampers were distributed to the community.

School Holiday Programs were offered by Central West Women's Health Centre and NSW Police (Youth Officer and Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer).

During January and February 2022, Birrang Enterprises have offered a special Learner Driver Program to assist the community to obtain Learners Permits and Drivers Licences, which will assist with job opportunities for the participants.

Community Corroboree

The Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council collaborated with Thikkabilla Vibrations and Bathurst Regional Council, to host a NAIDOC Community Corroboree at Kelso Community Hub on Friday 11 February 2022. The Corroboree was initially scheduled to

be held in September 2021, though was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Council contributed financial support for catering and sand for the dance circle.

Children, youth, and community members were invited to attend dance workshops with Thikkabilla Vibrations prior to performing at the corroboree.

Dance workshops were held at Kelso Community Hub over three days (Tuesday 8 February, Wednesday 9 February and Thursday 10 February 2022 from 4pm – 5.30pm. in preparation for the Corroboree. The workshops were well-attended and received positive feedback.

The Corroboree was held on Friday 11 February 2022 from 5.30pm as a free community event, and included the following activities:

- Dancing and singing performances by local children, youth, community members and Thikkabilla Vibrations
- Service provider stalls
- Indigenous catering

Over 400 community members were in attendance on the evening and the event was very successful and well-received by the local Aboriginal and wider community.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications resulting from this report.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region.

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region.

Strategy 4.4 Provide parking to meet the needs of the City.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active.

Strategy 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life.

Strategy 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities.

Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming.

Strategy 5.5 Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

- Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently.
- Strategy 6.3 Advocate for our community.
- Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements.
- Strategy 6.5 Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people.
- Strategy 6.7 Invest in our people.
- Strategy 6.8 Implement opportunities for organisational improvement.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-99

MOVED: Cr G Hanger SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

**9.5.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW - DESTINATION
AND VISITOR ECONOMY CONFERENCE, 17-19
MAY 2022, ORANGE, BLAYNEY AND CABONNE**

File No: 18.00074

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- (a) Note the information contained in the report regarding the 2022 Destination and Visitor Economy Conference being co-hosted by Orange City Council, Blayney Shire Council and Cabonne Council.
 - (b) Appoint a Councillor to attend the conference.
 - (c) Approve registration and associated costs, incurred in attending the conference, to be met by Council.
-

CONCLUSION:

The Local Government NSW Destination and Visitor Economy Conference 2022 will take place from Tuesday 17 May 2022 to Thursday 19 May 2022 in the Central West with the support of Orange, Cabonne and Blayney Councils.

The conference theme is "Dare to Dream: Orange 360". Previously the conference has been hosted in the following Local Government NSW locations 2021 Port Macquarie Hastings Council, 2020 Snowy Monaro Regional Council, 2019 Central Coast Council, 2018 Parkes Shire Council, 2017 Mid Coast Council, 2016 Byron and Ballina Shire Councils, 2015 Bathurst Regional Council.

The conference will focus on the importance of tourism and gives Councillors and Council staff the opportunity to meet, listen to experts and peers, and find out how other Councils are engaging and managing their tourism industry.

Presentations will be based around three key areas:

- 1. Marketing, Digital, Design
- 2. The Future of the Electric Vehicle Network
- 3. Arts, Culture and Heritage.

A copy of the draft program, as at 15 December 2021, for the conference is provided at **attachment 1**.

The conference is staged by Local Government for Local Government.

Council staff will be attending the conference and Council is requested to nominate a Councillor delegate/s to attend the 2022 Local Government NSW Destination and Visitor Economy Conference.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

Strategy 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character.

Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region.

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 17 to 19 May 2022 - Destination and Visitor Economy Conferend DRAFT Progam [9.5.2.1 - 3 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-100

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) Note the information contained in the report regarding the 2022 Destination and Visitor Economy Conference being co-hosted by Orange City Council, Blayney Shire Council and Cabonne Council.
- (b) Appoint Councillor's Hogan & Fry to attend the conference.
- (c) Approve registration and associated costs, incurred in attending the conference, to be met by Council.

9.5.3 BATHURST REGIONAL ART GALLERY - BRETT WHITELEY EXHIBITION, 20 NOVEMBER 2021 TO 6 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 21.00002

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

Bathurst Regional Art Gallery's (BRAG) summer blockbuster exhibitions *Brett Whiteley: Drawing Is Everything*, *Anastasia Parmson: I Drew A Line and Called It Home*, and *Peter Wilson: Luminosity* attracted 12,575 visitors between 20 November 2021 and 6 February 2022. This figure comprises foyer space (5,596) and gallery (6,619) visitation. A copy of the BRAG program is provided at **attachment 1**.

Bathurst was the only venue for the *Brett Whiteley: Drawing Is Everything* tour in NSW, and one of only two venues in Australia. Developed by the Art Gallery of NSW and Brett Whiteley Studio, this major retrospective showcased 116 drawings spanning the artist's 30-year career. A copy of article in the Western Advocate, Wednesday 19 January 2022 is provided at **attachment 2**.

BRAG summer survey results reveal interesting insights into visitation:

- 45.6% of respondents first time visitors to BRAG
- 65.6% travelled from outside 2795 postcode
- 39% visited with family members
- 20% heard about BRAG/exhibitions walking by, 16% by word of mouth, 10.4% had seen either printed material or the roadside billboard (Kelso Road), 8.8% via social media

Social media statistics:

- BRAG Facebook: Reach = 25,134 (113.2% increase from previous 11 weeks), page visits = 889 (20.5% increase from previous 11 weeks), new followers = 107 (282.1% increase from previous 11 weeks)
- BRAG Instagram: Reach = 9,305 (199.9% increase from previous 11 weeks), profile visits = 7,546 (925.3% increase from previous 11 weeks), new followers = 1,321 (570.6% increase from previous 11 weeks)
- Anastasia Parmson's most popular Instagram video promoting her BRAG exhibition received 7.1 million views: <https://www.instagram.com/reel/CYp-WWeKHxi>

BRAG also developed a suite of programs to accompany the Whiteley exhibition including a Summer Sketch Club, school holiday programs, tours, public programs (total attendance 346), education activity kit, and the *Whiteley's Central West Self-Guided Tour* brochure distributed by the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region.

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life.

Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. BRAG Nov 21 to Feb 22 Exhibitions and Events Brochure [9.5.3.1 - 2 pages]
2. BRAG Wed 19 Jan 22 WA Article [9.5.3.2 - 1 page]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-101

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.5.4 DESTINATION BRAND IMPLEMENTATION, DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN AND DESTINATION MARKETING PLAN - QUARTERLY REPORT, MARCH 2022

File No: 20.00299

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Council, at its meeting held 13 December 2017, resolved to receive quarterly destination brand strategy implementation progress reports, outlining the performance monitoring data as described in the report. Implementation of the strategy is the responsibility of the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre acting as the Destination Management Organisation for the Bathurst region.

The 2021/22 financial year has been challenging and unpredictable for the tourism industry due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, with lockdowns and travel restrictions between July-December 2021 and extreme consumer uncertainty disrupting traditional summer holiday travel patterns. The following information is provided as an update on the implementation of the Destination Brand Strategy as at 1 March 2022.

Destination Brand Implementation	Action
Destination Website	<p>The Bathurst region destination website has continued to perform strongly though comparative statistics against the previous year's result are distorted by the high number of single page searches for information relating to Covid-19 and travel advice.</p> <p>USERS = 92,532 (+40.1%) PAGEVIEWS = 222,705 (-3.7%) BOUNCE RATE = 72.2% (+40.2%) AVERAGE SESSION TIME = 1.26 minutes (-41.4%)</p> <p>Increase in bounce rate and decrease in average session time reflect the number of searches exclusively for COVID 19 information on the site. Due to site optimization, bathurstregion.com.au became one of the top search results for local Covid-19 information with there being 39,501 pageviews of the information page YTD of which 89.9% were single page sessions.</p>
Online Booking	The "Bookeasy" booking engine continues to assist operators

Destination Brand Implementation	Action
Platform	<p>and events to increase sales, and to provide a direct booking option for Bathurst region accommodation. Sales have been negatively affected by the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and resultant metropolitan and state lockdowns and ongoing traveller uncertainty and hesitation.</p> <p>2021/2022 financial year to date sales of \$44,958 have been achieved, only a 0.1% decrease over the previous year despite the negative impact of COVID-19 on travel and sales.</p>
Curated Online Content	<p>BVIC is responsible for ongoing content creation with an overarching content strategy completed. A series of promotional photo shoots were scheduled over summer to increase the assets available for promotion to the family market. These assets were utilized over December 21/January 22 in a social media promotion and in new print ads in selected niche publications plus a television ad campaign on regional networks. New content creation with a heritage focus is now being coordinated in partnership with the National Trust.</p>
Marketing Plan	<p>A new 3-Year Marketing Plan was completed by BVIC to set the priorities for the next three years and was adopted by Council in February 2021. The Plan reflects an approach that encompasses the challenges and also the opportunities presented by the COVID 19 outbreak. 24 of the 39 priority areas have commenced and are either complete or ongoing as at 1 March 2022.</p>
Signage	<p>Priority area 4 of the Destination Management Plan calls for the 'development of a strategic approach to tourism signage'. Following discussion with specialist agencies and other tourism areas, a brief was prepared by BVIC and quotations requested in August 2021 for a suitable agency to prepare a Tourism Wayfinding and Signage Strategy including an audit of all tourism signage and extensive consultation. 6 quotations were received and evaluated, and specialist company 'Wayfound' was selected to undertake this project. Due to budget constraints and limitations on consultant travel, the commencement of the project has been deferred until July 2022.</p> <p>The re-skinning of four highway billboards (located on Mitchell Highway, Orange Road, Blayney Road and Marangaroo), currently advertising the 'Doors Open' business campaign, is being planned in collaboration with Economic Development.</p>
Touring Trails App	<p>There have been 15,166 uses of the Bathurst 'Step Beyond' app to date. A new tour of Hill End was completed in December 2021 with ABC Radio's Simon Marnie providing the narration for the tour. St Joseph's Convent Heritage Centre at Perthville have co-funded a new walking tour to be launched in July 2022 and the Rockley Progress Association is developing a walking tour of Rockley Village.</p>

Destination Brand Implementation	Action
	<p>Incorporation of this technology has also been proposed in the Mount Panorama Boardwalk interpretation plan.</p> <p>Expansion of the app to add a directory of local businesses is under consideration.</p>
Brand Awareness Campaign	<p>Consumer eDMs (electronic direct mail) continue to provide a monthly newsletter and event information to 4000+ subscribers.</p> <p>BVIC was successful in applying for funding through the Destination NSW Tourism Recovery Marketing Grants program. This funding has supported the summer marketing campaign designed to target the family market and to establish the Bathurst region as the foremost family friendly destination in regional NSW. The campaign led to a 99% rise in Facebook and 443% rise in Instagram impressions in January with a corresponding 510% increase in click throughs to businesses and website information.</p>
BVIC	<p>BVIC received the Gold Award at the 2021 NSW Tourism Awards, held on 3 February 2022, in the category of Visitor Information Services. As the best Visitor Information Centre in NSW, BVIC will now represent the State at the Qantas Australian Tourism Awards to be held on 18 March 2022.</p> <p>The BVIC amenities block promotional displays designed and produced by BVIC staff, were updated to reflect the summer campaign.</p> <p>A new design and quotes for the rear counter and display have been received with current budget constraints necessitating a delay in construction.</p> <p>YTD retail sales through BVIC of \$40,226 have been achieved, 35% below 2020/2021 result reflecting the extended lockdown between July-December 2021 and decrease in visitation.</p> <p>\$3,467 of sales have now been made from 'The Cotswolds Store'.</p>
Public Relations	<p>Over the past three months PR activity has focused on attracting journalists and influencers with an emphasis on family focused publications and the high yielding DINKS (double income no kids) short break market. 28 'Open Summer' media kits were created and distributed by BVIC in October/November 2021. BVIC activity has generated 22 earned (unpaid) media articles in the last quarter with 76 YTD (not including social media posts, stories or reels). Highlights in the last quarter included media partnerships with <i>Holidays With Kids</i> and <i>Australian Traveller</i>, feature in the <i>SMH Traveller</i>, feature in <i>Escape Magazine</i> and highly targeted family influencer promotions resulting from the Open Summer media kits driving visits to Bathurst.</p>

Destination Brand Implementation	Action
Visitor Guide/Destination Guide	<p>The Bathurst Region Destination Guide is distributed locally to businesses as well as nationally through the network of accredited visitor information centres (AVICs). 20,000 copies of the 2021 edition were printed, with the publication also available online as a flipbook or a PDF download.</p> <p>Over 16,000 copies were distributed in 2021 although distribution was slowed due to the decreased demand arising from the effects of the Covid-19 lockdowns and loss of visitation and future travel planning.</p> <p>Printing of the new edition of the Destination Guide was deferred to allow all existing stock to be utilized. The design of the new edition is complete with 20+ ads sold and updated content incorporated. A local graphic design agency was utilized in creation of the new edition which will be available late in this FY quarter.</p> <p>A new publication showcasing the region's villages, also written and designed in house, and first printed in August 2020 has proved exceptionally popular and is currently in its fourth (revised) edition.</p>
Destination Management Plan	<p>The Destination Management Plan 2019-2024 was adopted by Council at its December 2019 meeting and is being implemented according to the priorities identified in the strategic action plan. To date, 38 of the 104 priority actions identified have been completed or are in progress as at 1 March 2022 representing 36.5% of all actions.</p>

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

- Strategy 1.1 Respect, protect and promote the region's Aboriginal heritage assets.
- Strategy 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character.
- Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region.

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

- Strategy 2.1 Support local business and industry.

- Strategy 2.2 Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses by nurturing and supporting entrepreneurs, partnerships and local skill development.
- Strategy 2.3 Develop Bathurst as a Smart City.
- Strategy 2.5 Support Mount Panorama as a premier motor sport and event precinct.
- Strategy 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination.

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

- Strategy 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

- Strategy 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life.
- Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

- Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-102

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

9.5.5 BATHURST VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE - 2022 NSW TOURISM AWARD

File No: 21.00041

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

Now in its 31st year, the NSW Tourism Awards are presented annually by Business NSW as a part of the overarching Australian Tourism Awards. The Awards are the peak annual tourism industry event and recognise the best tourism and hospitality operators and events from all over NSW as businesses who advance and promote the NSW and Australian tourism industry through consistent customer service and delivery of quality experiences to all.

The Awards are a submission and site verification-based competition for tourism businesses and industry suppliers. The awards process consists of a question-based 8000 word written submission, an independent site inspection and verification and assessment of the amalgamated online ratings and reviews of the business for the previous year. All entries are reviewed by a panel of judges and the results are independently audited and verified. In 2021, 116 entrants competed across 29 categories in NSW.

The NSW Tourism Awards aims to:

- Publicly recognise and reward excellence in the tourism industry.
- Encourage and celebrate creativity, professionalism and innovation in NSW tourism.
- Support improved business planning, development, and internal analysis amongst tourism operators.
- Provide a benchmark for best practice within the tourism industry.
- Continuously improve and raise standards.
- Reinforce the value of the tourism industry.
- Reinforce consumer confidence in the tourism industry.
- Provide an enhanced NSW tourism experience.

The 2021 NSW Tourism Awards were presented at a virtual ceremony on Thursday 3 February 2022 in front of an industry audience of 650. The Bathurst Visitor Information Centre (BVIC) won the gold award in the category of 'Visitor Information Services' with the full category results on the night being:

- * Gold – Bathurst Visitor Information Centre
- * Silver - Mudgee Region Tourism
- * Bronze - Shoalhaven Visitor Services
- * Finalist – Eden Visitor Information Centre, Sapphire Coast
- * Finalist – Richmond Valley Council, Casio

This is the first time that Bathurst has claimed a top prize at the State Awards.

The Bathurst Winter Festival was also awarded Silver in the highly competitive 'Festivals and Events' category on the night, with the full category results being:

- Gold – Deni Ute Muster
- Silver – Bathurst Winter Festival
- Bronze – Murray River Moama Lights 2021
- Finalist – Forbes Frost and Fire 2021

BVIC will now go on as the NSW winner to compete as a finalist at the Qantas Australian Tourism Awards to be held at Queensland's Sunshine Coast on 18 March. The National finalists in the 'Visitor Information Services' category are:

- * Barossa Visitor Centre - SA
- * Bathurst Visitor Information Centre - NSW
- * Bendigo Visitor Centre - VIC
- * Dwellingup Trails and Visitor Centre - WA
- * Longreach Explore Centre (Visitor Information) - QLD
- * Tourism Top End Visitor Information Centre - NT
- * Wonders of Wynyard Exhibition and Visitor Information Centre - TAS

In addition to industry recognition, success in the NSW Tourism Awards brings advantage to Bathurst in generating media interest and providing a competitive marketing edge.

The awards submission was entirely prepared in-house by BVIC staff.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications resulting from this report.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Our sense of place and identity.

Strategy 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character.

Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region.

Objective 2: A smart and vibrant economy.

Strategy 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-103

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

10 REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

10.1 TRAFFIC COMMITTEE REPORT - 1 MARCH 2022

File No: 07.00006

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-104

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the recommendations of the Traffic Committee Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 1 March 2022 be adopted.

11 NOTICES OF MOTION

11.1 COUNCILLOR JENNINGS - RECOGNISING FRONTIER WARS 2024

File No: 23.00166

RECOMMENDATION:

That Bathurst Regional Council ensure due recognition and commemoration of the bicentennial of the proclamation of martial law by the Colonial Government of NSW on 14 August 1824 against Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri nation.

Given the local state and national importance of this bicentennial, Council is to form a dedicated *Frontier Wars Working Party* (FWWP) which runs up to the bicentennial event to scope, develop and deliver a lasting legacy that publicly recognises the fact of Australia's *Frontier Wars*.

The Frontier Wars Working Party will engage interested stakeholders and partners to consider, amongst other opportunities, the reality of Bathurst hosting *Recommendation 17* of the NSW Government's recent *Review of the Heritage Act 1977*, which reads:

- *That the NSW Government allocate specific funding for an Aboriginal War Memorial Museum and work with Aboriginal people across New South Wales, including traditional owners and the NSW Aboriginal Land Council, to progress this*

proposal.

Other opportunities are to be pursued by the Frontier Wars Working Party to create, develop, assess, and source-fund legacy activities and items that respectfully commemorate the bicentennial of the proclamation of martial law against aboriginal Australians on the 14 August 2024.

Source document attached for Councillors' consideration:

Recommendation 17 of Attachment B, *NSW Government's response to the Report of the Social Issues Standing Committee Inquiry into the Heritage Act 1977*, page 6.

REPORT:

Councillor Jennings has submitted the following Notice of Motion in relation to Recognising frontier Wars 2024.

That Bathurst Regional Council ensure due recognition and commemoration of the bicentennial of the proclamation of martial law by the Colonial Government of NSW on 14 August 1824 against Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri nation.

Given the local state and national importance of this bicentennial, Council is to form a dedicated *Frontier Wars Working Party* (FWWP) which runs up to the bicentennial event to scope, develop and deliver a lasting legacy that publicly recognises the fact of Australia's *Frontier Wars*.

The Frontier Wars Working Party will engage interested stakeholders and partners to consider, amongst other opportunities, the reality of Bathurst hosting *Recommendation 17* of the NSW Government's recent *Review of the Heritage Act 1977*, which reads:

- *That the NSW Government allocate specific funding for an Aboriginal War Memorial Museum and work with Aboriginal people across New South Wales, including traditional owners and the NSW Aboriginal Land Council, to progress this proposal.*

Other opportunities (beyond this item) are to be pursued as appropriate by the FWWP.

Source document attached for Councillors' consideration:

Recommendation 17 of Attachment B, *NSW Government's response to the Report of the Social Issues Standing Committee Inquiry into the Heritage Act 1977*, page 6.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Review of the Heritage Act 1977 - Government response copy [11.1.1 - 10 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-105

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That:

1. That Bathurst Regional Council ensure due recognition and commemoration of the bicentennial of the proclamation of martial law by the Colonial Government of NSW on 14 August 1824 against Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri nation.

Given the local state and national importance of this bicentennial, Council is to form a dedicated *Frontier Wars Working Party* (FWWP) which runs up to the bicentennial event to scope, develop and deliver a lasting legacy that publicly recognises the fact of Australia's *Frontier Wars*.

The Frontier Wars Working Party will engage interested stakeholders and partners to consider, amongst other opportunities, the reality of Bathurst hosting *Recommendation 17* of the NSW Government's recent *Review of the Heritage Act 1977*, which reads:

- *That the NSW Government allocate specific funding for an Aboriginal War Memorial Museum and work with Aboriginal people across New South Wales, including traditional owners and the NSW Aboriginal Land Council, to progress this proposal.*

Other opportunities are to be pursued by the Frontier Wars Working Party to create, develop, assess, and source-fund legacy activities and items that respectfully commemorate the bicentennial of the proclamation of martial law against aboriginal Australians on the 14 August 2024.

Source document attached for Councillors' consideration:

Recommendation 17 of Attachment B, *NSW Government's response to the Report of the Social Issues Standing Committee Inquiry into the Heritage Act 1977*, page 6.

2. Bathurst Regional Council forwarded the following notion of motion for consideration at the ALGA conference.

Bathurst Regional Council advocate for the Australian Government to recognise the fact of Frontier Wars which occurred between First Australians and British forces during the colonisation of Australia.

12 RESCISSION MOTIONS

13 COUNCILLORS / DELEGATES REPORTS

13.1 MINUTES - BATHURST REGIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL - 8 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 11.00020

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

The Youth Council considered a number of items at their meeting held on Tuesday 8 February 2022, including the following:

- Feedback from December 2021 projects
- 2022 project planning
- Planning for Youth Week 2022: 4 April – 14 April 2022

The Minutes of the Youth Council Meeting held on Tuesday 8 February 2022 are attached.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications resulting from this report.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.1 Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active.

Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them

understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Minutes 8 February 2022 [13.1.1 - 3 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-106

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

13.2 MINUTES - BATHURST REGIONAL COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE - 10 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 07.00107

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

The Bathurst Regional Community Safety Committee considered the following items at their meeting held on Thursday 10 February 2022:

- Election of Committee Chairperson. Christopher Morgan (representing Bathurst Business Chamber) elected Chairperson.
- Committee Terms of Reference distributed to members
- 2022 Project Planning

The Minutes of the Bathurst Regional Community Safety Committee held on Thursday 10 February 2022 are **attached**.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications resulting from this report.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 4: Enabling sustainable growth.

Strategy 4.1 Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community.

Objective 5: Community health, safety and well being.

Strategy 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active.

Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Minutes 10 February 2022 (2) [**13.2.1** - 4 pages]

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-107

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

14 RESOLVE INTO CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO DEAL WITH CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

14.0 RESOLVE INTO CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MINUTE

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

The Mayor invited members of the public to make submissions on whether the matter/s should or should not be dealt with in Confidential Committee.

There were no representation from the public.

RESOLVED:

That:

Council resolve into closed Council to consider business identified, together with any late reports tabled at the meeting.

- (b) Pursuant to section 10A(1)-(3) of the Local Government Act 1993, the media and public be excluded from the meeting on the basis that the business to be considered is classified confidential under the provisions of section 10A(2) as outlined above.
- (c) Correspondence and reports relevant to the subject business be withheld from access.

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005:

1. In accordance with Section 9(2A) of the Local Government Act 1993, it is the opinion of the General Manager that the following business is of a kind as referred to in section 10A(2) of the Act and should be dealt with in a part of the meeting closed to the media and public.
2. In accordance with Section 10B(1) it is considered that discussion of the matter in open meeting, would on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
3. In accordance with Section 10A(4) members of the public are invited to make representations to the Council as to whether the matters should or should not be dealt with in Confidential Committee.

14.1 DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICE'S REPORT

14.1.1 ELECTRICITY PROCUREMENT - LARGE SITES AND STREETLIGHTING

Reason: 10A (2) (e) Contains information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of the law.

This item relates to the proposal to obtain legal advice.

Cr Smith declared non-pecuniary/non-significant interest and stayed in the room.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-16

MOVED: Cr G Hanger SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council

- a) note the report on electricity procurement;
- b) note that a reduced tender period has been considered;
- c) resolve that because of the extenuating circumstances set out in the report a satisfactory result would not be achieved by inviting tenders for the aggregated procurement of electricity for large market sites and streetlighting which are due to commence on 1 January 2023;
- d) note that the reasons for the decision of the Council in resolution (c) are as follows:
 - 1) the services with respect to which the tender relates can only be provided by energy retailers.
 - 2) Council has received expert advice that due to the nature of the relevant market, offers from those retailers which will be made in response to the request for tender will only be open for acceptance for a period of 1-2 weeks.
 - 3) even if the tender period was shortened to 7 days as permitted under the Regulations, some if not all of the relevant tenders would expire prior to Council being able to undertake an assessment of tenders, report the matter to Council and resolve to accept or reject any tenders.
 - 4) this would result in Council either having no valid tenders which it is able to accept, or it would not be able to consider for acceptance all of the tenders lodged in response to the request for tender.
 - 5) this would not be a satisfactory result for Council.
- e) delegate the authority to execute the contracts for the supply of electricity for large market sites and streetlighting to the General Manager; and

- f) advise Central NSW Joint Organisation of Council's decision.

14.2 DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES AND FINANCE'S REPORT

14.2.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2021 CHALLENGE BATHURST

Reason: 10A (2) (c) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, and Commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council.

This item relates to the 2021 Challenge Bathurst event held November 2021.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-17

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

14.2.2 NEW SHORT-TERM CROWN LICENCE - PART LOT 7015 DP1114395, KNOWN AS HECTOR PARK, VITTORIA STREET, WEST BATHURST

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposal to enter into a new short-term Crown Licence Agreement for part Lot 7015 DP1114395, known as Hector Park, Vittoria Street.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-18

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That Council approves entering into a new Short-Term Crown Licence Agreement for part Lot 7015 DP1114395, known as Hector Park, Vittoria Street, West Bathurst, for a period of twelve (12) months as detailed in the report.

14.2.3 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2021 MOUNT PANORAMA 500

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the financial statements for the 2021 Mount Panorama 500 event held in February 2021.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-19

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr W Aubin

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

14.2.4 REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - EGLINTON DISTRICT TENNIS CLUB INC

Reason: 10A (2) (b) Contains advice concerning hardship of a resident or ratepayer, disclosure of which would not be in the public interest as it would prejudice the personal position of the individual concerned.

This item relates to the request from Eglinton District Tennis Club for financial assistance.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-20

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council not approve the request for financial assistance received from the Eglinton District Tennis Club.

14.2.5 RENEWAL OF RESIDENTIAL LEASE - 200 COLLEGE ROAD

Reason: 10A (2) (c) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, and Commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council.

This item relates to the proposal to renew the residential lease agreement for part Lot 2 DP749758, 200 College Road, Mount Panorama.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-21

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council approve the renewal of the residential lease agreement for part Lot 2 DP749758, 200 College Road, Mount Panorama for a period of twelve (12) months with a twelve (12) month option period as detailed in the report.

14.2.6 RENEWAL OF RESIDENTIAL LEASE - 162 MOUNTAIN STRAIGHT

Reason: 10A (2) (c) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, and Commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council.

This item relates to the proposal to approve the renewal of the residential lease agreement for Lot 18 DP1011780, 162 Mountain Straight, Mount Panorama.

Cr Hogan declared non-pecuniary/ significant interest and left the room.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-22

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council approve the renewal of the residential lease agreement for Lot 18 DP1011780, 162 Mountain Straight, Mount Panorama for a period of twelve (12) months with a twelve (12) month option period as detailed in the report.

14.2.7 REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - NSW GREYHOUND BREEDERS OWNERS AND TRAINERS ASSOCIATION LTD

Reason: 10A (2) (b) Contains advice concerning hardship of a resident or ratepayer, disclosure of which would not be in the public interest as it would prejudice the personal position of the individual concerned.

This item relates to the proposal to partially write-off Sewer and Trade Waste charges for NSW Greyhound Breeders Owners & Trainers' Association.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-23

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council process a partial write-off to the Sewer and Trade Waste Charges as detailed within this report.

14.2.8 REQUEST FOR REDUCTION IN WATER USAGE CHARGES

Reason: 10A (2) (b) Contains advice concerning hardship of a resident or ratepayer, disclosure of which would not be in the public interest as it would prejudice the personal position of the individual concerned.

This item relates to the request for a reduction in water usage charges.

Cr Taylor and Smith declared non-pecuniary/significant interest and left the room.

Cr Fry as Deputy Mayor took the chair for the item.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-24

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council act in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

14.2.9 RENEWAL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS LICENCE AGREEMENT - PART LOT 1 DP634401 - MCPHILLAMY PARK, MOUNT PANORAMA

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposal to approve the renewal of Telecommunications Licence Agreement for part Lot 1 DP634401, McPhillamy Park, Mount Panorama.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-25

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council approved the renewal of the Telecommunications Licence Agreement for part Lot 1 DP634401, McPhillamy Park, Mount Panorama, with Essential Energy for a period of five (5) years with a five (5) year option period at Council's discretion as detailed in the report.

14.3 DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES' REPORT

14.3.1 CNSWJO TENDER FOR LINEMARKING SERVICES

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposed tender for linemarking services.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-26

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council accepts tenders for linemarking services from the following contractors –

- Avante Linemarking
- Central West Linemarking
- Complete Linemarking
- Oz Linemarking Services

14.3.2 PARTICIPATION IN CNSWJO CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF BULK FUEL

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposed participation in a regional contract for the supply and delivery of bulk fuel.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-27

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That Council participate in a regional contract for the supply and delivery of bulk fuel and advise Central NSW Joint Organisation accordingly.

14.3.3 TENDER FOR HYDRANT MAINTENANCE 2022-2025

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposed tender for hydrant maintenance for 2022-2025.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-28

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr G Hanger

RESOLVED:

That Council accepts the tender of Central Fire and Electrical for the Maintenance of Fire Hydrants in Bathurst, Eglinton, Perthville and Raglan in the amount of \$346,277.25 (inclusive GST) for 3 years inclusive of GST, subject to adjustments and provisional items.

14.3.4 12 MONTH EXTENSION - MANAGEMENT OF BATHURST AQUATIC CENTRE

Reason: 10A (2) (d) (i) Contains commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed, prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it. Discussion of the matter in open council would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

This item relates to the proposed 12 month extension for the Management of Bathurst Aquatic Centre.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-29

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr W Aubin

RESOLVED:

That Council extend Belgravia Leisure's contract for the Management of the Bathurst Aquatic Centre in accordance with the Director Engineering Services' report.

15 RESOLVE INTO OPEN COUNCIL

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resume open Council.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: CONF2022-30

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED: That Council resume open Council.

16 ADOPT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-108

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr G Hanger

RESOLVED:

That the Report of the Committee of the Whole, resolution numbers Conf2022-16 to Conf2022-30 not including Conf2022-22 and Conf2022-24 be adopted.

Councillors M Hogan, A Smith and R Taylor left the room and took no part in the resolution.

Councillor Fry took the chair.

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

That the Report of the Committee of the Whole, resolution numbers Conf2022-22 and Conf2022-24 be adopted.

17 MEETING CLOSE

MINUTE

The Meeting closed at 8.02pm.

CHAIR:

Ordinary Meeting of Council - 16 March 2022 Attachments

6.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - ORDINARY MEETING OF BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL HELD 16 FEBRUARY 2022.....	5
6.1.1 ORDINARY MINUTES OF MEETING HELD 16 FEBRUARY 2022.....	5
9.1.1 UPPER MACQUARIE COUNTY COUNCIL DELEGATES - CASUAL VACANCY IN OFFICE.....	20
9.1.1.1 NOMINATION FORM ELECTION OF MEMBER TO UPPER MACQUARIE COUNTY COUNCIL.....	20
9.2.2 GENERAL REPORT.....	21
9.2.2.1 D AS APPROVED.....	21
9.2.2.2 D AS REFUSED.....	23
9.2.2.3 D AS PENDING.....	24
9.2.2.4 OVER 40 DAYS.....	28
9.2.2.5 CLAUSE 4.6.....	30
9.2.3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2022/10 - PROPOSED TWO LOT RURAL RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, 357 MOUNT RANKIN ROAD, MOUNT RANKIN. APPLICANT: INTEGRATED.....	31
9.2.3.1 LOCATION PLAN AND AERIAL.....	31
9.2.3.2 PLAN OF SUBDIVISION.....	32
9.2.3.3 STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.....	35
9.2.3.4 CLAUSE 4.6 VARIATION REQUEST.....	177
9.2.3.5 DCP RESTRICTIONS MAP.....	182
9.2.3.6 BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT (INTEGRATED CONSULTING).....	183

9.2.4 LAND - VARIATION COVENANTS.....	249
9.2.4.1 LAND - VARIATION COVENANTS POLICY.....	249
9.2.5 DRAFT OUR REGION OUR FUTURE, 2022 BATHURST REGIONAL COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN.....	250
9.2.5.1 DRAFT CSP FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION.....	250
9.2.6 BATHURST REGIONAL ACTIVE TRANSPORT STRATEGY CONSULTATION OUTCOMES REPORT.....	300
9.2.6.1 TRAVERNER REPORT "ACTIVE TRANSPORT SURVEY 2021".....	300
9.2.7 PLANNING PROPOSAL – SCHEDULE 5 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA REVIEW BATHURST REGIONAL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2014 AMENDMENT.....	382
9.2.7.1 EXPLANATION HCA PLANNING PROPOSAL.....	382
9.2.8 UPDATE ON RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE.....	388
9.2.8.1 RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION.....	388
9.2.8.2 CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK - REVIEW AND.....	394
9.3.1 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.....	405
9.3.1.1 INVESTMENTS 2022-02-28 PRE-ACCRUAL.....	405
9.3.2 MONTHLY REVIEW - 2021/2025 DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN 2021/2022.....	407
9.3.2.1 OPERATING PLAN REVIEW - FEB 2022.....	407

9.3.3 SUNDRY SECTION 356 DONATIONS, BATHURST MEMORIAL ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE COMMUNITY USE SUBSIDY AND MOUNT PANORAMA FEE SUBSIDY.....	467
9.3.3.1 356 COUNCIL REPORT FEB 2022.....	467
9.3.6 REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER - LIONS CLUB OF MOUNT PANORAMA INC.....	469
9.3.6.1 REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER- LIONS CLUB OF MT PANORAMA.....	469
9.3.7 LGA BOUNDARY ALTERATION - 372 CALOOLA ROAD, CALOOLA.....	470
9.3.7.1 MAP LGA BOUNDARY ALTERATION 372 CALOOLA ROAD.....	470
9.4.1 WATER RESTRICTIONS.....	471
9.4.1.1 CHIFLEY DAM MONTHLY STORAGE GRAPH 010322.....	471
9.4.1.2 WATER SAVINGS ACTION PLAN.....	472
9.4.3 CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY POLICY.....	473
9.4.3.1 COR POLICY ATTACHMENT (1).....	473
9.4.4 CLOSING THE GAP ON FOOD WASTE.....	498
9.4.4.1 BRC CLOSING THE GAP ON FOOD WASTE.....	498
9.5.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW - DESTINATION AND VISITOR ECONOMY CONFERENCE, 17-19 MAY 2022, ORANGE, BLAYNEY AND CABONNE.....	590
9.5.2.1 17 TO 19 MAY 2022 - DESTINATION AND VISITOR ECONOMY CONFEREND DRAFT PROGAM.....	590

9.5.3 BATHURST REGIONAL ART GALLERY - BRETT WHITELEY	
EXHIBITION, 20 NOVEMBER 2021 TO 6 FEBRUARY 2022.....	593
9.5.3.1 BRAG NOV 21 TO FEB 22 EXHIBITIONS AND EVENTS BROCHURE....	593
9.5.3.2 BRAG WED 19 JAN 22 WA ARTICLE.....	595
10.1 TRAFFIC COMMITTEE REPORT - 1 MARCH 2022.....	596
10.1.1 TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING - 1 MARCH 2022 - MINUTES.....	596
11.1 COUNCILLOR JENNINGS - RECOGNISING FRONTIER WARS	
2024.....	599
11.1.1 REVIEW OF THE HERITAGE ACT 1977 - GOVERNMENT RESPONSE	
COPY.....	599
13.1 MINUTES - BATHURST REGIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL - 8	
FEBRUARY 2022.....	609
13.1.1 MINUTES 8 FEBRUARY 2022.....	609
13.2 MINUTES - BATHURST REGIONAL COMMUNITY SAFETY	
COMMITTEE - 10 FEBRUARY 2022.....	612
13.2.1 MINUTES 10 FEBRUARY 2022 (2).....	612

**MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF
BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL
HELD ON Wednesday 16 February 2022**

1 PUBLIC FORUM

MINUTE

Mr B Trimming - Disability Access Advocate - Spoke to Buy Local Campaign, does not want QR Coding just a listing on print/electronic media indicating if accessible. Noted requirements in current legislation and referred to Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan. Requests international disability logo be utilised to indicate accessible buildings for participants in the Buy Local Campaign and requested response from Council in writing. Also sought response to questions asked at last meeting.

Rockley Hotel - Raised accessibility concerns about the proposed Development Application. Spoke of needs for concrete lay backs etc. Requested response from Council in writing.

Notice of Motion Councillor Jennings - Feels the Notice of Motion is in conflict with Council's Community Strategic Plan.

L Sargeant - Spoke of needs of Bathurst for a bypass, sadly this has not been appropriately planned. Spoke to heavy vehicle usage through Bathurst, previously has addressed Council on this matter. Noted Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement and what it contained and the lack of time for engagement. Then spoke to Council's Community Strategic Plan and the prior Parsons Brinckenhoff study commissioned by Council, which was ridiculous. Noted irrigators have held the Council to ransom. The new Council needs to follow through and referred to Council's proposed Bridle Track works where land was acquired by Council.

[Extension of time granted]

Noted concerns at trucks on Stewart Street.

C O'Rourke - Lives 800m from road that goes near the golf course and spoke to truck noises. Then referred to State Governments report on short fall in dollars for road infrastructure in NSW. Then spoke to Hereford Street proposal and funding needs and then spoke to Council's infrastructure backlog. Noted cost of borrowings is going up. Then spoke to the State Governments Regional Cities Bus program, great service but people don't use it. The fixing of the round-about at Hereford/Gilmour Streets is a good idea. Then drew Council's attention to the recent Transport Plan put together for the State.

[Extension in time granted]

Council needs \$100 million to address issues such as; by-pass, Hereford Street and Stewart Street.

J Page - Friends of McPhillamy Park - Spoke to the assets of Bathurst including Mount Panorama/Wahluu and in particular McPhillamy Park. The park has in recent years been sadly neglected. Spoke in favour of the proposed Notice of Motion before Council tonight. The Notice of Motion asks for consideration of a vision statement. It will bring all partners together to discuss and develop. A Conservation Management Plan and a Master Plan will help develop the area and assist healing.

S Douglas - Spoke in favour of the Notice of Motion concerning McPhillamy Park. Need to ensure it is protected from any development and noted recent petition for the area.

McPhillamy Park has been neglected and needs new trees, seating and enhancing of the area.

G Crisp - Ratepayer - Informant under 5:50 ICAC Act - Spoke to ICAC protections for informants. Alleges his safety may be prejudiced and other matters. Referred to letter he has sent to Councillors and the reply he received from Council. The reply was inaccurate, was prejudicial to him and was an attempt to intimidate him (referred to this letter 21 January 2022). Councillors should not presume the Mayor will reply on their behalf. Claimed he keeps getting harassing letters from Council and asks Council to cease and desist.

S Bathgate - Spoke to Notice of Motion concerning McPhillamy Park. This is an opportunity to move forward. The Notice of Motion asks Council to 'consider' rather than binding the Council. Spoke to paperwork concerning the land transfer from Mrs McPhillamy to Council this was a gift to Council and referred to misinformation being circulated about land transfer matters. Noted Friends of McPhillamy have previously addressed Council last year and referred to research undertaken with the General Manager on the background of the land ownership.

General Manager advised - the process for the acquisition of Mrs McPhillamy's land (Lot 1), noting it was finally acquired in 1983 at no cost to Council. The adjoining block (Lot 2) was acquired at the same time for \$7,250.00.

2 RECORDING OF MEETINGS

3 MEETING COMMENCES

MINUTE

Meeting commenced at 6.39pm.

Present: Cr R Taylor (Chair), Cr B Fry, Cr W Aubin, Cr K Burke, Cr J Jennings, Cr G Hanger, Cr M Hogan, Cr I North, Cr A Smith,

4 PRAYER AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

5 APOLOGIES OR ATTENDANCE BY AUDIO-VISUAL LINK

MINUTE

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

Nil

6 MINUTES

**6.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - ORDINARY MEETING OF
BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL HELD 2 FEBRUARY
2021**

File No: 11.00005

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-55

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 2 February 2022 be adopted.

7 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Declaration of Interest

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-56

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED: That the Declaration of Interest be noted.

Councillor Hogan declared a non-pecuniary, not significant interest in item 8.1.3 of the Director Environment, Planning and Building Services Report.

Reason: As part of my election campaign I interviewed Mr Matt Moran about the future of tourism in Bathurst.

8 RECEIVE AND DEAL WITH GENERAL MANAGER'S AND DIRECTORS' REPORTS

8.1 DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES REPORT

8.1.1 SECTION 4.15 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

File No: 03.00053

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-57

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr B Fry

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

8.1.2 GENERAL REPORT

File No: 03.00053

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-58

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

**8.1.3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION NO. 2021/544 –
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING PUB –
LOT 1 DP 197238, 2 BUDDEN STREET ROCKLEY –
APPLICANT: BURNS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT –
OWNER: MASH ROCKLEY PTY LTD**

File No: DA2021/544

Councillor Hogan declared a non-pecuniary, non significant interest in this item and remained in the room and participated in the debate.

Reason: As part of my election campaign I interviewed Mr Matt Moran about the future of tourism in Bathurst.

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-59

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) As the consent authority, grant consent pursuant to Section 4.16 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to Development Application No. 2021/544, subject to conditions able to be imposed pursuant to Section 4.17 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, as amended, including but not limited to the following:
1. Prior to the issue of Construction Certificate, further details are to be submitted to Council for review and approval of the new external door panels on the Southern Elevation.
 2. Prior to the issue of Construction Certificate, a schedule of works is to be submitted to Council for review and approval in relation to the works required to achieve fire safety compliance to determine impact to any heritage fabric.
 3. Demolition is to be undertaken whereby the following can be salvaged and cleaned for reuse whether on or offsite:
 - a. Bricks
 - b. Windows, sills and any joinery

- c. Original timbers in the round from Laundry Room
 - d. The material is to be stored in a safe and secure location with limited exposure to weather, vandalism and stealing.
4. Any new external hard stand areas or cement slab/s are to be constructed so as to not impede the ventilation or detrimentally affect the existing building. Air vents placed below the ground floor level are not to be blocked to ensure adequate underfloor ventilation.
5. The applicant is to lodge, prior to the issue of a construction certificate, a Construction Heritage Management Plan to Council which addresses the following:
 - a. Mitigation measures in relation to the likely archaeology onsite;
 - b. The proposed monitoring that will be in place for any archaeological relics uncovered;
 - c. Training, resources and consultation for staff on the site during excavation;
 - d. Incident management protocol; and
 - e. Methods dealing with unexpected finds during works.
6. Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate, details of a Heritage Interpretation Strategy are to be submitted to Council for review and approval and the outcomes are to be implemented. The strategy is to provide details of how the heritage of the site will be recorded and interpreted on and around the existing buildings and site.
7. Existing outdoor seating on Hill Street should be removed until such time as the footpath is replaced.
8. The existing footpath in Hill Street should be extended to at least the existing fence dividing the property (approximately 45 metres).
9. An accessible parking space and associated accessible path of travel should be provided in Hill Street directly adjoining the property.
10. A Heritage Management Plan should be prepared for all works to be undertaken on the footpaths in Budden Street and Hill Street.
11. The concrete steps adjoining the raised outdoor area in Budden Street are to be removed from the Council footpath and alternative access made, with the verandah rail to be extended to exclude access from the footpath.
12. A minimum of 4 car parking spaces should be provided on site. These spaces may be provided informally (i.e. they need not be sealed) and should be made available for staff.
13. The proposed office and games room is to be upgraded to comply with:
 - DP1 Access for people with a disability
 - DP2 Safe movement to and within a building
 - DP4 Exits

- DP6 Paths of travel to exits
- FP1.4 Weatherproofing
- FP1.5 Rising damp
- FP4.2 Artificial lighting
- FP4.3 Outdoor air supply
- JP1 Energy use

The main building is to be upgraded to comply with:

Ground Floor

- CP2 Spread of fire
- CP8 Fire protection of openings and penetrations
- DP4 Exits
- DP6 Paths of travel to exits
- EP4.2 Identification of exits

First Floor

- CP2 Spread of fire
- DP6 Paths of travel to exits
- EP4.2 Identification of exits

of the National Construction Code 2019 Volume 1.

14. All exterior lighting associated with the development shall be designed and installed so that no obtrusive light will be cast onto any adjoining property or in an upward manner.

NOTE 1: Compliance with Australian Standard AS4282 "Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting" will satisfy this condition.

15. All earthworks, filling, building, driveways or other works, are to be designed and constructed (including stormwater drainage if necessary) so that at no time will any ponding of stormwater occur on adjoining land as a result of this development.
16. Compliance with any requirements of the Bathurst Police Force, including the following recommendations:
- i. Lighting
 - Install vandal resistant sensor lighting around premises
 - Consider the type, brightness, distribution
 - Ensure there are no obstructions to lighting fixtures
 - Install lighting to all concealed areas and pedestrian walkways
 - ii. Surveillance/technical CCTV
 - Install CCTV cameras to operate 24/7
 - Vandal resistance
 - Images to save for 21 days and register with NSW police and to be made available upon request if required for evidentiary purposes
 - iii. Territorial reinforcement

- All fire exits be clearly sign posted
 - All public areas be clearly sign posted
 - All private areas be clearly sign posted
 - Signage and markers demonstrating the way to the accommodation
 - No trespassers signage
 - Signage CCTV in operation
 - Covid safe and QR codes signage be clearly displayed (if required under current Covid legislation)
- iv. Access control
- Security screen doors to all entry/exit points
 - Polycarbonates and impact resistant glass/glazing to all windows
 - Key operated windows
 - The main entry/exit doors to all buildings should be fitted with single cylinder locksets which comply with the Building Code of Australia
 - Security deadlocks to all accommodation rooms

NOTE 1: On completion of the project, the Licensing Officer and Crime Prevention officer must visit the premises.

17. An Operational Management Plan is to be submitted to Council which includes the following:

- Doors are to be fitted with acoustic perimeter and drop seals.
- Existing doors and window seals are to be checked to ensure there are no paths of noise leakage present.
- Any amplifier / PA system used must be calibrated in level such that noise emissions from within the building do not become dominant at the site boundary.
- Music in the alfresco (beer garden) should be at a 'conversational' level only.
- Ensure that mechanical services noise must comply with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (EPNR 97) criteria at all receivers and at all times of the day.
- Details of the bus/coach service connecting to Bathurst.

(b) notify those that made submission of its decision; and

(c) call a division.

On being **PUT** to the **VOTE** the **MOTION** was **CARRIED**

The result of the division was:

In favour of the motion - Cr W Aubin, Cr K Burke, Cr B Fry, Cr J Jennings, Cr G Hanger, Cr M Hogan, Cr I North, Cr A Smith and Cr R Taylor

Against the Motion - Nil

Absent - Nil

Abstain - Nil

8.1.4 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION NO. 2021/605 - TWO LOT RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION AND SINGLE-STOREY DWELLING HOUSE - LOT 13 SECTION 11 DP 758864 - 42 GODFREY STREET RAGLAN NSW 2795 - APPLICANT: MS AJ MENDES

File No: 2021/605

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-60

MOVED: Cr K Burke SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) support the variation to Clause 4.1 "Minimum subdivision lot size" of *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014* (LEP 2014) and Clause 4.3 "Minimum Lot Size" of *Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014* (DCP 2014).
- (b) support Development Application No. 2021/605 pending further discussions with the applicant in relation to any tree removal to ensure that the appropriate environmental outcomes are achieved;
- (c) note that subject to these discussions the Development Application will be determined under delegated authority;
- (d) call a division.

On being **PUT** to the **VOTE** the **MOTION** was **CARRIED**

The result of the division was:

In favour of the motion - Cr W Aubin, Cr K Burke, Cr B Fry, Cr J Jennings, Cr G Hanger, Cr M Hogan, Cr I North, Cr A Smith and Cr R Taylor

Against the Motion - Nil

Absent - Nil

Abstain – Nil

8.2 DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES AND FINANCE'S REPORT

8.2.1 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

File No: 16.00001

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-61

MOVED: Cr A Smith SECONDED: Cr G Hanger

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

**8.2.2 QUARTERLY REVIEW - 2021/2025
DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN
2021/2022**

File No: 16.00167

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-62

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted and budget variations be approved.

**8.2.3 SUNDRY SECTION 356 DONATIONS, BATHURST
MEMORIAL ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE COMMUNITY
USE SUBSIDY AND MOUNT PANORAMA FEE SUBSIDY**

File No: 18.00004

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-63

MOVED: Cr B Fry SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted and any additional expenditure be voted.

8.2.4 POWER OF ATTORNEY

File No: 11.00007

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-64

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

8.3 DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES' REPORT

**8.3.1 BLAYNEY ROAD COMMON & VIETNAM
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

File No: 04.00106

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-65

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr K Burke

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- a. Place the Blayney Road Common and Vietnam Veterans Memorial Park Management Park on public exhibition for a period of 28 days;
- b. Subject to any significant amendments deemed necessary from submissions received by the public, Council adopt the Blayney Road Common & Vietnam Veterans Memorial Park Management Plan; and
- c. Should it be deemed necessary to significantly alter the draft plan, following any comments received during the public submission period, a further report will be presented to Council for consideration.

**8.3.2 PROPOSED EASEMENT TO DRAIN SEWAGE
OVER LOT 1 IN DP863087 - BATHURST
SHOWGROUND - KENDALL AVENUE,
BATHURST**

File No: 22.00053

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-66

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council approve the creation of an easement to drain sewage over Lot 1 in DP863087, as detailed in the Director Engineering Services' report.

**8.3.3 EASEMENT FOR BUFFER ZONE OVER
UNCONSTRUCTED COUNCIL ROAD - OPHIR
ROAD, ROCK FOREST**

File No: 20.00333

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-67

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- a) Approve the creation of an easement for an electricity switching station buffer zone over a Council public road adjacent to Lot 1 in DP873051 at Rock Forest; and
- b) Authorise the General Manager to sign documentation related to the proposed easement as Council's representative.

**8.4 DIRECTOR CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES'
REPORT**

**8.4.1 BATHURST REGIONAL POSITIVE AGEING
COMMITTEE**

File No: 09.00057

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-68

MOVED: Cr M Hogan SECONDED: Cr J Jennings

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) Adopt the Terms of Reference of the Bathurst Regional Positive Ageing Committee (BRPAC).
- (b) Endorse the membership of the Bathurst Regional Positive Ageing Committee as outlined in the report.
- (c) Receive annual summary reports from the Committee, outlining actions and activities, resultant from the Strategy.
- (d) Note that Councillor Robert Taylor is the current delegate to the Bathurst Regional Positive Ageing Committee.
- (e) Nominate Councillor Burke as the alternate delegate to the Committee.

**8.4.2 BATHURST RAIL MUSEUM - RECIPROCAL
PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH TRANSPORT
HERITAGE NSW**

File No: 21.00120

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-69

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr I North

RESOLVED:

That Council:

- (a) Note the information provided in the report.
- (b) Endorse signing of the agreement with Transport Heritage NSW as outlined in the report.

**8.4.3 CHIFLEY HOME & EDUCATION CENTRE - LOT
CONSOLIDATION, 10 AND 12 BUSBY STREET, SOUTH
BATHURST**

File No: 22.00235, 22.03361, 21.00112

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-70

MOVED: Cr I North SECONDED: Cr M Hogan

RESOLVED:

That the General Manager be given Delegated Authority to sign the Plan of Consolidation and associated forms for 10 and 12 Busby Street, South Bathurst.

9 REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

9.1 TRAFFIC COMMITTEE REPORT- 1 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 07.00006

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-71

MOVED: Cr W Aubin SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That the recommendations of the Traffic Committee Meeting of Bathurst Regional Council held on 1 February 2022 be adopted.

10 NOTICES OF MOTION

10.1 COUNCILLOR JENNINGS - MCPHILLAMY PARK

File No: 11.00004

MINUTE

RESOLUTION NUMBER: ORD2022-72

MOVED: Cr J Jennings SECONDED: Cr A Smith

RESOLVED:

That Council immediately develop a Masterplan Vision Statement within Council's Community Strategic Plan for the area generally known as McPhillamy Park on top of Mount Panorama / Wahluu, and deliver a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) in the 2022-23 Annual Operating Plan.

This CMP is to give due consideration to the following items, as soon as practicable:

- (a) the 10 acres Lot 1 in DP634401 gifted by Mrs McPhillamy in 1938 be formally recognised as public parkland as per the intention of the gift;
- (b) the 10 acres in Lot 1 in DP634401 be reclassified as Community Land under the Local Government Act and be confirmed as forming part of McPhillamy Park;
- (c) the section of Lot 1 in DP634401 impacted by the previously proposed go-kart facility be reopened to the public;
- (d) informative signage be installed onsite to advise all visitors to McPhillamy Park of the future plans and progress timeline for giving this park back to the people of Bathurst.

11 RESCISSION MOTIONS

12 MEETING CLOSE

MINUTE

The Meeting closed at 6.59pm.

CHAIR:

Bathurst Regional Council

N O M I N A T I O N F O R M

***ELECTION OF MEMBER TO UPPER
MACQUARIE COUNTY COUNCIL***

Note: This nomination is to be made by any Councillor, and is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent, in writing, to nomination.

This nomination is to be delivered or sent to the General Manager.

We, the undersigned Councillor(s), nominate:

as a Member for the Upper Macquarie County Council, for the period of Council.

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

I: _____

(Insert name of person proposed for nomination)

hereby consent to such nomination.

SIGNED: _____

(Signature of person proposed for nomination)

DATE: _____

Printed: 2/03/2022 9:30:08AM

Type	Year	No.	Value	Description	Address	Date Determine
10	2020	354	\$10,000	Fences - front and side	327 Rankin Street BATHURST	24/02/2022
10	2021	183	\$750,000	Tourist and Visitor Accommodation (six transportable cabins)	350 Molybdonite Road LOCKSLEY	15/02/2022
10	2021	289	\$215,000	Dual occupancy (second dwelling) and two lot subdivision	81 Taylor Street EGLINTON	8/02/2022
10	2021	340	\$400,000	Parial Demolition, additions and alterations to a food business	161 George Street BATHURST	11/02/2022
10	2021	432	\$478,500	Construction of three industrial units and associated earthworks	5A Michigan Road KELSO	15/02/2022
10	2021	433	\$929,500	Sex services premises	8 Kirkcaldy Street SOUTH BATHURST	16/02/2022
10	2021	475	\$52,120	Demolition of existing patio enclosed sunroom addition & covered patio	17 Bathurst Street PERTHVILLE	14/02/2022
10	2021	477	\$100,000	Garage	1 Napier Street WINDRADYNE	21/02/2022
10	2021	487	\$780,000	Demolition of existing dwelling, construct two boarding houses	14 Russell Street GORMANS HILL	16/02/2022
10	2021	492	\$90,000	1. Additions and Alterations to Existing Take Away Food and Drink Prem	1 Wark Parade WINDRADYNE	23/02/2022
10	2021	541	\$55,500	Demolition of and construction of retaining walls	297 Russell Street BATHURST	21/02/2022
10	2021	544	\$675,000	Alterations and Additions to existing pub	2 Budden Street ROCKLEY	22/02/2022
10	2021	564	\$385,000	Single storey dwelling	1964 The Bridle Track BRUINBUN	3/02/2022
10	2021	565	\$50,000	Retaining wall	78 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	28/02/2022
10	2021	567	\$811,000	Alterations and additions to an existing education establishment	10 French Smith Place KELSO	14/02/2022
10	2021	582	\$542,000	Single storey dwelling and detached shed	191 Mount Rankin Road MOUNT RANKIN	21/02/2022
10	2021	585	\$632,500	1. Construction of Workshop for Use as Vehicle Repair Station. 2. Cons	65 George Street BATHURST	23/02/2022
10	2020	228	\$250,000	MOD - Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	28 The Bridle Track DURAMANA	14/02/2022
10	2021	590	\$302,500	Proposed dwelling, installation of water tanks and effluent system	44 Montavella Road GORMANS HILL	8/02/2022
10	2021	602	\$355,537	Single storey dwelling	4 Porters Lane YETHOLME	21/02/2022
10	2021	608	\$488,296	Single storey dwelling and shed	Victoria Street PEEL	14/02/2022
10	2021	174	\$1,100,000	MOD - two storey dwelling with attached garage	53 Parer Road ABERCROMBIE	7/02/2022
10	2021	612	\$81,356	Fencing of playing field	Havannah Street BATHURST	15/02/2022
10	2019	114	\$3,000	MOD - single storey dwelling, shed & retaining walls	94 Church Street PEEL	3/02/2022
10	2021	622	\$30,000	Earthworks and retaining walls	98 Graham Drive KELSO	15/02/2022
10	2021	623	\$25,000	Two lot industrial subdivision and earthworks	53 Hampden Park Road KELSO	15/02/2022
18	2021	275	\$400,000	Two storey dwelling with attached garage and swimming pool	6 Brennan Drive KELSO	21/02/2022
10	2021	625	\$75,000	Alterations and additions to	98 Keppel Street BATHURST	22/02/2022
10	2021	629	\$19,500	Shed	5 Dunoon Place ABERCROMBIE	16/02/2022
10	2021	630	\$1,460,000	Eight light industrial units	31 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	21/02/2022
10	2021	632	\$345,000	single storey dwelling (second dwelling) and two lot subdivision	56 Darwin Drive LLANARTH	15/02/2022
10	2022	2	\$300,000	Alterations and additions to dwelling	82 Morrow Place ROBIN HILL	1/02/2022
10	2022	3	\$0	Use of existing premises as mechanical workshop	10/20 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	14/02/2022
10	2020	431	\$1,500	MOD - Partial demolition, additions & alterations to existing dwelling	17 Oakes Street BATHURST	8/02/2022
10	2022	7	\$20,000	Conversion of carport to habitable room	13 Hawkins Street WEST BATHURST	14/02/2022
18	2022	4	\$390,600	Construction of a single storey dwelling with attached garage	135 Marsden Lane KELSO	22/02/2022
10	2022	14	\$7,000	Retaining wall	24 Darvall Drive KELSO	15/02/2022
10	2022	21	\$50,000	garage	50 Hartwood Avenue ROBIN HILL	14/02/2022
10	2022	23	\$15,000	Earthworks and Retaining Wall	77 Newlands Crescent KELSO	14/02/2022
10	2022	25	\$19,500	Shed with attached carport	4 Miller Street WINDRADYNE	28/02/2022
18	2022	9	\$10,000	In ground swimming pool and safety barrier	8 Spencer Street SOUTH BATHURST	25/02/2022
10	2022	27	\$50,000	Installation of an inground swimming pool and safety barrier	5 Samuel Way THE LAGOON	28/02/2022
18	2022	10	\$365,000	Additions and alterations to dwelling	2868 Sofala Road WIAGDON	8/02/2022

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Type	Year	No.	Value	Description	Address	Date Determine
10	2021	221	\$2,311,389	MOD - Construction of 11 industrial units and 11 lot strata subdivision	12 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	22/02/2022
10	2022	37	\$22,867	Carport	3 Wellington Street EGLINTON	14/02/2022
18	2022	12	\$790,271	Construction of a single storey dwelling with attached garage	53 George Thomas Close THE LAGOON	8/02/2022
10	2022	47	\$17,750	Construction of deck and retaining walls	107 Slingsbys Road WALANG	25/02/2022
18	2022	15	\$380,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	27 Lew Avenue EGLINTON	3/02/2022
10	2021	517	\$3,000	MOD - alterations and additions to dwelling	208 Gormans Hill Road GORMANS HILL	15/02/2022
10	2022	53	\$650,000	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	59 Lavelle Street WINDRADYNE	23/02/2022
18	2022	18	\$276,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	63 Emerald Drive KELSO	9/02/2022
10	2022	55	\$16,171	Construction of a patio	35 Napoleon Street RAGLAN	16/02/2022
10	2022	56	\$8,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	10 Sunbright Road KELSO	16/02/2022
10	2022	57	\$20,000	Internal structural alterations to dwelling	3 McGirr Street LLANARTH	22/02/2022
10	2022	59	\$19,700	Shed	170 Hartwood Avenue ROBIN HILL	21/02/2022
18	2022	20	\$340,000	Construction of a single storey dwelling with attached garage	115 Hughes Street KELSO	23/02/2022
10	2021	213	\$320,000	MOD - single storey dwelling with attached garage	5A Inn Place GORMANS HILL	16/02/2022
18	2022	21	\$500,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	77 Newlands Crescent KELSO	17/02/2022
18	2022	22	\$404,156	Construction of a single storey dwelling with attached garage	151 Marsden Lane KELSO	16/02/2022
10	2022	67	\$25,160	Shed	7 Wattle Close KELSO	22/02/2022
18	2022	23	\$15,000	Construction of a farm shed	25 Koonong Place FOREST GROVE	23/02/2022
18	2022	25	\$415,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	1 Lyon Close KELSO	25/02/2022
18	2022	37	\$335,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	27 Basalt Way KELSO	25/02/2022



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Type	Year	No.	Value Description	Address	Date Determine
10	2020	31	\$420,000 Bakery, cafe and two lot subdivision	369 Stewart Street MITCHELL	7/02/2022
10	2020	32	\$1,700,000 Motel and two lot subdivision	369 Stewart Street MITCHELL	7/02/2022
10	2020	126	\$2,880 Alterations to dwelling - replace window	31 Havannah Street BATHURST	22/02/2022
10	2020	489	\$880,000 Additional 5 x 2 storey dwelling units	183 Rocket Street BATHURST	23/02/2022
10	2021	288	\$30,000 Telecommunication facility	Brocks Skyline MOUNT PANORAMA	22/02/2022

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Type	Year	No.	Value	Description	Address
10	2017	214	\$75,000	Internal office addition to existing hangar	PJ Moodie Drive RAGLAN
10	2017	142	\$0	MOD -Internal and external alterations to existing commercial building	205 Howick Street BATHURST
10	2020	146	\$49,900	Reclamation project - sunny corner mine	83 Dark Corner Road SUNNY CORNER
10	2020	199	\$8,500	Use of existing alterations to unit development	4 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2020	200	\$7,000	Use of existing alterations - internal timber staircase	4 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2020	201	\$9,500	use of existing alterations to unit development	4 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2020	202	\$6,500	Use of existing masonry fence	2A Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2020	314	\$15,000	Change of use from garage to habitable rooms	1336 Limekilns Road CLEAR CREEK
10	2020	476	\$500	Earthworks	22 Burlington Rise KELSO
10	2020	502	\$20,000	Construction of a retaining wall	5 Irving Place ROBIN HILL
10	2021	11	\$148,000	Construction of farm shed	46 Lagoon Road ORTON PARK
10	2021	72	\$303,537	Single storey dwelling	7 Bolton Street KELSO
10	2021	75	\$10,000	Intensification of mining facility	Trunkey Road CALOOLA
10	2021	21	\$320,000	Second storey extension to existing residential dwelling	208 Boundary Road ROBIN HILL
10	2021	262	\$4,500,000	Demolition, construction of mixed use development and subdivision	98 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL
10	2021	293	\$500,000	Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of 3 commercial units	124 Bentinck Street BATHURST
10	2021	302	\$276,000	commercial development - Retail	278 Lambert Street WEST BATHURST
10	2021	312	\$100,000	Proposed accessible amenities, shed refurbishment, primitive campground	1932 The Bridle Track BRUINBUN
10	2021	338	\$2,750,673	Eleven lot subdivision and associated works	Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL
10	2021	343	\$20,000	Change of use from farm shed to cellar door	700 Rockley Road ROCKLEY MOUNT
10	2021	358	\$3,000,000	Construction of a multi unit housing 12 x 3 bedroom units	225B Peel Street BATHURST
10	2021	366	\$1,011,765	Warehouse	5475 Great Western Highway RAGLAN
10	2021	394	\$0	Six light industrial units, secondary dwelling and carport	21 Upfold Street GORMANS HILL
10	2021	416	\$424,600	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	92 McManus Road MEADOW FLAT
10	2021	420	\$280,000	Dual occupancy (second dwelling) and two lot residential subdivision	121 Stewart Street BATHURST
10	2021	429	\$1,155,000	Six two bedroom units & six lot community title subdivision	38A Stanley Street BATHURST
10	2021	440	\$549,670	Demolition and construction of new dwelling and shed	36 Stanley Street BATHURST
10	2021	456	\$281,000	Demolition and construction of showground pavilion	Kendall Avenue BATHURST
10	2021	462	\$10,000	Non-habitable - alterations and additions to dwelling	242 Eglinton Road ABERCROMBIE
10	2021	490	\$2,270,000	Function centre, tourist-visitor accommodation and primitive camping	25 Hollis Lane PERTHVILLE
10	2021	497	\$30,000	Replace retaining wall and install new 7x3m swimming pool and barrier	30 Jarrah Court KELSO
10	2021	521	\$1,200	Use of existing carport	306 Havannah Street SOUTH BATHURST
10	2021	531	\$35,000	Partial demolition, additions and alterations to existing dwelling hou	176 Durham Street BATHURST
10	2021	534	\$1,200,000	Construction of 4 single storey residential dwellings	165 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2021	548	\$5,400,000	Alterations and additions to educational establishment	31 Gormans Hill Road GORMANS HILL
10	2021	552	\$25,000	Change of use from office to skin penetration business	49 William Street BATHURST
10	2021	557	\$0	4 lot large residential subdivision	229 Mount Rankin Road MOUNT RANKIN
10	2021	560	\$15,135,863	Intensive Plant Agriculture (medicinal cannabis)	1673 Freemantle Road WATTON
10	2021	561	\$400,000	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	6 Brennan Drive KELSO
10	2021	568	\$0	Two lot rural subdivision	526 Willow Tree Lane MOUNT RANKIN
10	2021	577	\$906,422	Demolition of Existing Dwelling House, Construction of Multi Dwelling	169 Stewart Street BATHURST
10	2021	580	\$680,000	Change of use to Medical Facility	747 Tarana Road BREWONGLE
10	2021	587	\$15,000	Construction of a deck	359 Howick Street BATHURST
10	2021	588	\$2,200,000	Demolish sheds, construct 2 x single storey & 3 x two storey dwellings	221 Peel Street BATHURST
10	2021	593	\$323,730	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	891 Red Hill Road PALING YARDS
10	2021	595	\$430,000	Second rural dwelling	2314 Mitchell Highway VITTORIA
10	2021	596	\$446,500	6 Lot subdivision, Place of Public Worship and Demolition of existing	48 Hamilton Street EGLINTON
10	2021	601	\$395,000	Dual occupancy (2nd dwelling), detached habitable room & subdivision	212 Russell Street BATHURST
10	2021	604	\$9,910	Construction of a carport	27 Dovey Drive KELSO
10	2021	607	\$594,500	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	1593 Mitchell Highway THE ROCKS
10	2021	609	\$10,000	Proposed 2 lot rural subdivision	1 Samuel Way THE LAGOON

Printed: 2/03/2022 9:33:19AM

Type	Year	No.	Value	Description	Address
10	2021	613	\$60,550	Extension of existing shed and new shed	10 Ophir Street BATHURST
10	2021	614	\$950,000	New storage shed and extension to an existing industrial workshop	29 Lyal Street GORMANS HILL
10	2021	619	\$0	Use of existing shed	Turondale Road TURONDALE
10	2021	620	\$44,000	Business Identification Signage	10 Stockland Drive KELSO
10	2021	621	\$406,800	Rural dwelling and associated earthworks	752 Rockley Road ROCKLEY MOUNT
18	2021	277	\$350,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	255 College Road ORTON PARK
10	2021	626	\$10,500	Use of existing shed	19 Coolabah Close KELSO
10	2021	627	\$836,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling house, change of use	772 White Rock Road WHITE ROCK
10	2021	628	\$520,000	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	145 Marsden Lane KELSO
10	2021	506	\$45,000	Modification - Construction of shed	37 Locke Street RAGLAN
10	2021	631	\$247,500	additions & alterations to existing & dual occupancy(second dwelling)	69 Alexander Street EGLINTON
10	2021	633	\$275,000	Change of use to office, internal fitout, advertising signage, painting	98 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2021	634	\$135,000	Installation of a site generator	93 Stanley Street BATHURST
10	2021	637	\$650,000	earthworks, retaining wall, dual occupancy and two lot residential sub	17 Darling Street EGLINTON
10	2021	638	\$800,000	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	78 McManus Road MEADOW FLAT
10	2021	639	\$80,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling and partial demolition	1446 Limekilns Road CLEAR CREEK
10	2021	640	\$14,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	930 Vale Road PERTHVILLE
10	2022	1	\$90,000	Shed	171 Blue Ridge Drive WHITE ROCK
10	2022	4	\$100,000	Addition to current shed and conversion to dwelling, construction of	21 Williams Lane PERTHVILLE
10	2022	5	\$55,000	Demolition of existing dwelling and garage and construction of garage	79 Boundary Road ROBIN HILL
10	2022	6	\$20,000	steel rainwater tank & demolition of existing concrete water tank	20 Dempsey Street PEEL
10	2022	8	\$9,771	Construction of a carport	62 Ashworth Drive KELSO
18	2022	3	\$200,000	alterations and additions to existing dwelling	391 Laffing Waters Lane LAFFING WATERS
10	2022	9	\$18,800	Construction of a garage and retaining wall	14 Darvall Drive KELSO
10	2022	10	\$6,000	two lot subdivision	357 Mount Rankin Road MOUNT RANKIN
10	2022	11	\$330,000	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	87 Bant Street SOUTH BATHURST
10	2022	13	\$25,000	Earthworks, drainage & hardstand surface	14 Michigan Road KELSO
10	2022	15	\$350,000	additions and alterations to existing dwelling	255 College Road ORTON PARK
10	2022	16	\$0	Two lot industrial subdivision and earthworks	17 Michigan Road KELSO
10	2022	17	\$12,000	shed	34 Roxburgh Drive KELSO
10	2022	19	\$46,460	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	242 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2022	20	\$2,500	Remove existing patio cover and construct new patio cover	3 Charles Place KELSO
10	2022	24	\$44,000	Boundary adjustment and construction of a shed	14 Messenger Street WINDRADYNE
18	2022	7	\$431,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	8 Bolton Street KELSO
10	2022	26	\$102,000	Construction of a farm shed	247 Yetholme Drive YETHOLME
10	2022	28	\$34,630	Commercial signage x 13 and external alterations	16 Ingersole Drive KELSO
10	2022	29	\$406,000	Demolish dwelling and structures and construct new dwelling and shed	163 Sydney Road KELSO
18	2022	11	\$0	Inground swimming pool with safety barrier	80 Darwin Drive LLANARTH
10	2022	30	\$50,000	Secondary Dwelling and Retaining Walls	31 George Thomas Close THE LAGOON
10	2022	31	\$55,000	Construction of a shed	6 Colville Street WINDRADYNE
10	2022	32	\$25,000	Shed	24 Keppel Street BATHURST
10	2022	34	\$20,000	Alterations and additions to dwelling	27 Tarella Road PEEL
10	2022	36	\$450,000	Single storey dwelling	1381 Rockley Road FOSTERS VALLEY
10	2022	38	\$10,000	Construction of a 1.5 bay shed beside existing dwelling	2 Johns Place WINDRADYNE
10	2022	39	\$212,469	Construction of secondary dwelling	7 Edgell Street WEST BATHURST
10	2022	40	\$0	Two lot subdivision	19 Brae Lane WATTLE FLAT
10	2022	41	\$62,000	Transportable office building	19 Whyalla Circuit KELSO
10	2022	42	\$1,500	Replacement of retaining wall	3 Edye Close KELSO
10	2022	43	\$7,500	Retaining wall	7 Sunbright Road KELSO
10	2022	44	\$48,645	Enclosed patio and shed	31 Mendel Drive KELSO
10	2022	45	\$18,000	Above ground swimming pool, safety barrier and deck	3444 Great Western Highway YETHOLME
10	2022	46	\$150,000	Internal alterations to dwelling, carport, garden wall	15 Bryant Street BATHURST
10	2022	48	\$580,000	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	21 Basalt Way KELSO

Printed: 2/03/2022 9:33:19AM

Type	Year	No.	Value	Description	Address
10	2022	49	\$560,000	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	29 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	50	\$560,000	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	90 Emerald Drive KELSO
10	2022	51	\$30,000	Construction of a Shed and associated earthworks and retaining walls	57 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	52	\$70,000	Additions to dwelling	91 Bant Street SOUTH BATHURST
18	2022	17	\$0		3 Beavis Place LLANARTH
10	2022	54	\$9,500	earthworks and retaining walls	45 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	58	\$145,000	Four lot industrial subdivision	39 Vale Road SOUTH BATHURST
10	2022	61	\$19,000	Shed	7 McLennan Close ROBIN HILL
10	2022	62	\$552,590	Demolition of existing & construction of a single storey dwelling	19 River Road KELSO
10	2022	63	\$4,000	Front fence	49 Colville Street WINDRADYNE
10	2022	64	\$625,351	Construction of a two storey dwelling	5 Meagher Street LLANARTH
10	2022	65	\$347,107	dual occupancy (second dwelling), two lot subdivision and retaining Wa	3 Wallace Way KELSO
10	2022	66	\$380,000	Partial demolition, alterations, two storey addition to dwelling	177 Stewart Street BATHURST
10	2022	68	\$507,400	Single story brick veneer dwelling	831 Rivulet Road DURAMANA
10	2022	69	\$0	10 lot strata subdivision	16 McPhillamy Avenue GORMANS HILL
10	2022	70	\$16,000	shed	9 Press Court KELSO
10	2022	71	\$250,000	Minor demolition & alterations and additions to existing dwelling	164 Durham Street BATHURST
10	2022	73	\$66,200	Construction of a shed	9 Dougan Close WINDRADYNE
10	2022	74	\$187,000	Silos and associated infrastructure at existing intermodal transport	95 Lee Street KELSO
10	2022	75	\$838,779	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	107 Blue Ridge Drive WHITE ROCK
10	2022	76	\$250,000	Workshop shed	390 Panorama Avenue MITCHELL
10	2022	77	\$30,000	Demolition of existing communication hut	44 Freemantle Road EGLINTON
10	2022	78	\$1,823,070	Nine Industrial Units, Carparking and retaining walls	10 Michigan Road KELSO
10	2021	442	\$18,500	MOD - Shed	157 Russell Street BATHURST
10	2021	351	\$50,000	MOD - Shed	185 Peregrine Road BILLYWILLINGA
18	2022	26	\$417,861	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	17 Keystone Rise KELSO
10	2022	79	\$8,909	Shed	6 Kelly Place WEST BATHURST
10	2022	81	\$3,000	Earthworks and retaining walls	151 Marsden Lane KELSO
10	2022	82	\$300,000	Dual occupancy (Second dwelling) and partial demolition	360 Stewart Street BATHURST
10	2022	83	\$7,000	Conversion of garage into habitable rooms	5 Hobson Close EGLINTON
18	2022	29	\$0	Swimming pool	11 Cain Drive KELSO
10	2022	80	\$1,000	Use of existing habitable rooms	1 Rankens Bridge Road EGLINTON
10	2022	84	\$860,000	Construction of a single story dwelling and shed	244 Boundary Road ROBIN HILL
18	2022	30	\$0	Pools / decks / fencing	191 Blue Ridge Drive KELSO
10	2022	85	\$26,000	Construction of a shed	111 Hughes Street KELSO
10	2022	86	\$0	Five lot strata subdivision	8 Upfold Street GORMANS HILL
10	2022	87	\$0	Five lot strata subdivision	12 Upfold Street GORMANS HILL
10	2020	272	\$20,000	MOD - Construction of garage	5 Delaware Crescent ROBIN HILL
10	2022	88	\$560,000	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	75 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	89	\$665,000	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	343 Wells Access Road WATTLE FLAT
10	2022	90	\$1,500	Earthworks and retaining wall	137 Marsden Lane KELSO
10	2022	91	\$450,000	Additions & alterations to existing dwelling, dual occupancy 2nd dwell	184 Seymour Street BATHURST
10	2022	92	\$32,000	Construction of a shed	31 Jagoe Drive KELSO
10	2022	93	\$40,000	Three lot subdivision	21 Samuel Way THE LAGOON
10	2022	94	\$130,000	Alterations and additions to existing commercial shed + Carport	62 Bant Street SOUTH BATHURST
10	2022	95	\$22,500	Construction of a shed	18 Cain Drive KELSO
18	2022	35	\$405,000	single storey dwelling with attached garage	65 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	96	\$375,573	Construction of secondary dwelling	280 Hen & Chicken Lane EVANS PLAINS
18	2022	36	\$35,000	Inground swimming pool with safety barrier	16 Colonial Circuit KELSO
10	2019	352	\$0	MOD 1. Seven (7) Group homes within 5 separate Buildings. 2. Two (2)	10 Collins Close KELSO
10	2022	97	\$650,000	Two residential units, three lot residential subdivision & carport	22 Kefford Street BATHURST
10	2022	98	\$250,000	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling and partial demolition	17 Manilla Street BATHURST

Printed: 2/03/2022 9:33:19AM

Type	Year	No.	Value Description	Address
10	2022	99	\$0 Four lot residential subdivision	14 Landseer Street RAGLAN
10	2019	145	\$320,000 MOD - Demolition of existing garage, construction of new garage	136 Hope Street BATHURST
10	2022	100	\$792,000 Single story dwelling with attached garage	52 George Thomas Close THE LAGOON
10	2022	101	\$0 Two lot rural subdivision	29 Whalans Lane EGLINTON
18	2022	38	\$16,000 Pools / decks / fencing	55 Freeman Circuit LLANARTH
10	2022	102	\$560,000 Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	46 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	103	\$40,000 Construction of a shed	2 Rankens Bridge Road EGLINTON
10	2022	104	\$9,500 Earthworks and Associated Retaining Walls	47 Basalt Way KELSO
10	2022	105	\$410,000 Construction of a new dwelling	25 East Street ROCKLEY
10	2022	106	\$462,000 brick veneer dwelling	19 Darvall Drive KELSO
10	2022	107	\$75,000 The installation of temporary marquees/structures and scaffolding for	48 Durham Street BATHURST
10	2021	367	\$180,994 Proposed depot shed building Proposed garage / carport shed building.	255 College Road ORTON PARK
18	2022	39	\$200,000 Alts and adds to residential development	47 Thomas Drive EGLINTON

Applications Over 40 Days

Attachment 9.2.2.4

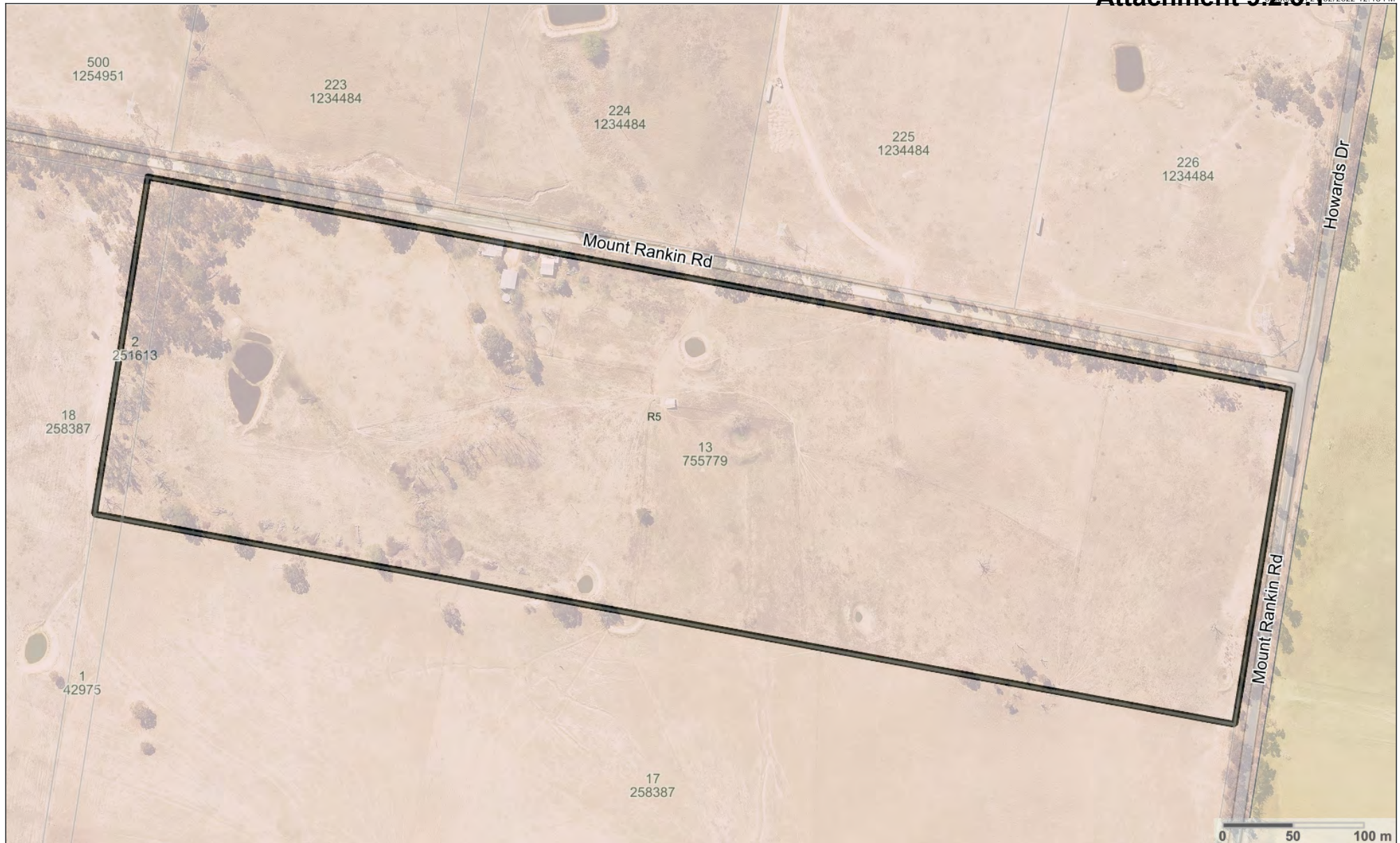
App Typ	Year	Number	Description	Address	Application Date	Days Open	Stop Days	Reason
10	2017	142	MOD -Internal and external alterations to existing	205 Howick Street BATHURST	28/02/2019	1,098	1,074	Under assessment
10	2017	214	Internal office addition to existing hangar	PJ Moodie Drive RAGLAN	16/06/2017	1,720	1,674	Additional information requested
10	2020	146	Reclamation project - sunny corner mine	Austral Street SUNNY CORNER	13/05/2020	658	652	Under assessment
10	2020	199	Use of existing alterations to unit development	4 Keppel Street BATHURST	24/06/2020	616	575	Additional information requested
10	2020	200	Use of existing alterations - internal timber staircase	4 Keppel Street BATHURST	24/06/2020	616	575	Additional information requested
10	2020	201	use of existing alterations to unit development	4 Keppel Street BATHURST	24/06/2020	616	575	Additional information requested
10	2020	202	Use of existing masonry fence	2A Keppel Street BATHURST	24/06/2020	616	575	Additional information requested
10	2020	314	Change of use from garage to habitable rooms	1336 Limekilns Road CLEAR CREEK	8/09/2020	540	533	Additional information requested
10	2020	476	Earthworks	22 Burlington Rise KELSO	8/12/2020	449	439	Additional information requested
10	2020	502	Construction of a retaining wall	5 Irving Place ROBIN HILL	17/12/2020	440	438	Additional information requested
10	2021	11	Construction of farm shed	46 Lagoon Road ORTON PARK	21/01/2021	405	376	Additional information requested
10	2021	75	Intensification of mining facility	Trunkley Road CALOOLA	24/02/2021	371	345	Waiting on Comments from TfNSW
10	2021	262	Demolition, construction of mixed use development and	98 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	3/06/2021	272	45	Additional information requested
10	2021	293	Demolition of existing dwelling and construction of 3	124 Bentinck Street BATHURST	24/06/2021	251	210	Additional information requested
10	2021	302	commercial development - Retail	278 Lambert Street WEST BATHURST	29/06/2021	246		Additional information requested
10	2021	312	Proposed accessible amenities, shed	1932 The Bridle Track BRUINBUN	30/06/2021	245		Additional information requested
10	2021	338	Eleven lot subdivision and associated works	Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	14/07/2021	231		Additional information requested
10	2021	343	Change of use from farm shed to cellar door	700 Rockley Road ROCKLEY MOUNT	27/07/2021	218	183	Additional information requested
10	2021	358	Construction of a multi unit housing 12 x 3 bedroom units	225C Peel Street BATHURST	23/07/2021	222		Additional information requested
10	2021	366	Warehouse	5475 Great Western Highway RAGLAN	28/07/2021	217	209	Under Assessment
10	2021	394	Six light industrial units, secondary dwelling and carport	21 Upfold Street GORMANS HILL	13/08/2021	201	172	Additional information requested
10	2021	416	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	92 McManus Road MEADOW FLAT	19/08/2021	195	166	Additional information requested
10	2021	420	Dual occupancy (second dwelling) and two lot residential	121 Stewart Street BATHURST	17/08/2021	197	158	Additional information requested
10	2021	429	Six two bedroom units & six lot community title subdivision	38A Stanley Street BATHURST	24/08/2021	190		Additional information requested
10	2021	440	Demolition and construction of new dwelling and shed	36 Stanley Street BATHURST	31/08/2021	183		Report to April Council meeting
10	2021	456	Demolition and construction of showground pavilion	Kendall Avenue BATHURST	16/09/2021	167	154	Additional information requested
10	2021	462	Non-habitable - alterations and additions to dwelling	242 Eglinton Road ABERCROMBIE	21/10/2021	132	96	Additional information requested
10	2021	490	Function centre, tourist-visitor accommodation and primitive	25 Hollis Lane PERTHVILLE	1/10/2021	152		Additional information requested
10	2021	497	Replace retaining wall and install new pool	30 Jarrah Court KELSO	8/11/2021	114	102	Additional information requested
10	2021	506	Modification - Construction of shed	37 Locke Street RAGLAN	6/01/2021	420		Under assessment
10	2021	521	Use of existing carport	306 Havannah Street SOUTH BATHURST	20/10/2021	133		Additional information requested
10	2021	531	Partial demolition, additions and alterations to existing dwelling	176 Durham Street BATHURST	15/11/2021	107	88	Additional information requested
10	2021	534	Construction of 4 single storey residential dwellings	167 Keppel Street BATHURST	20/10/2021	133	116	Under Assessment
10	2021	548	Alterations and additions to educational establishment	31 Gormans Hill Road GORMANS HILL	12/11/2021	110	19	Under assessment
10	2021	552	Change of use from office to skin penetration business	49 William Street BATHURST	11/11/2021	111	109	Additional information requested
10	2021	557	4 lot large residential subdivision	229 Mount Rankin Road MOUNT RANKIN	18/11/2021	104	74	Additional information requested
10	2021	560	Intensive Plant Agriculture (medicinal cannabis)	1673 Freemantle Road WATTON	16/11/2021	106	70	Additional information requested

10	2021	561	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	6 Brennan Drive KELSO	11/11/2021	111		
10	2021	565	Retaining wall	78 Corporation Avenue ROBIN HILL	6/01/2022	55		Attachment 9.2.2.4
10	2021	568	Two lot rural subdivision	526 Willow Tree Lane MOUNT RANKIN	17/11/2021	105	60	Additional information requested
10	2021	577	Demolition & construction of 3 dwellings, garages & strata	169 Stewart Street BATHURST	24/11/2021	98	68	Under assessment
10	2021	580	Change of use to Medical Facility	747 Tarana Road BREWONGLE	24/11/2021	98	97	Additional information requested
10	2021	587	Construction of a deck	359 Howick Street BATHURST	29/11/2021	93		Additional information requested
10	2021	588	Demolish sheds, construct 2 single storey & 3 x 2 storey dwellings	221 Peel Street BATHURST	14/12/2021	78	39	Additional information requested
10	2021	593	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	891 Red Hill Road PALING YARDS	2/12/2021	90	55	Additional information requested
10	2021	595	Second rural dwelling	2314 Mitchell Highway VITTORIA	14/12/2021	78		Under assessment
10	2021	596	6 Lot subdivision, Place of Public Worship and Demolition	48 Hamilton Street EGLINTON	2/12/2021	90		Awaiting NRAR Comment
10	2021	601	Dual occupancy (2nd dwelling), detached habitable room	212 Russell Street BATHURST	14/12/2021	78		Under Assessment
10	2021	604	Construction of a carport	27 Dovey Drive KELSO	6/12/2021	86	46	Needs to go to next Council meeting
10	2021	607	Single storey dwelling with attached garage	1593 Mitchell Highway THE ROCKS	17/01/2022	44		Under assessment
10	2021	613	Extension of existing shed and new shed	10 Ophir Street BATHURST	10/12/2021	82		Under Assessment
10	2021	614	New storage shed and extension to an existing workshop	29 Lyal Street GORMANS HILL	15/12/2021	77	20	Additional informatioun requested
10	2021	620	Business Identification Signage	10 Stockland Drive KELSO	20/12/2021	72	27	Additional informatioun requested
10	2021	621	Rural dwelling and associated earthworks	752 Rockley Road ROCKLEY MOUNT	22/12/2021	70		Under assessment
10	2021	627	Alterations/additions to dwelling, change of use of sheds to farmstay	772 White Rock Road WHITE ROCK	13/01/2022	48		Additional Information Requested
10	2021	628	Dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	145 Marsden Lane KELSO	23/12/2021	69		Awaiting essential Energy Comment
10	2021	631	Additions & alterations to exisiting house & dual occupancy	69 Alexander Street EGLINTON	4/01/2022	57		Under assessment
10	2021	633	Change of use to office, interal fitout, advertising signage,	98 Keppel Street BATHURST	4/01/2022	57		Under assessment
10	2021	637	Earthworks, retaining wall, dual occupancy and two lot subdivision	17 Darling Street EGLINTON	10/01/2022	51		Under assessment
10	2021	638	Two storey dwelling with attached garage	78 McManus Road MEADOW FLAT	14/01/2022	47		Additional information requested
10	2021	639	Alterations/additions to existing dwelling & partial demolition	1446 Limekilns Road CLEAR CREEK	14/01/2022	47	8	Under assessment
10	2021	640	Alterations and additions to existing dwelling	930 Vale Road PERTHVILLE	7/01/2022	54	21	Additional information requested
10	2022	1	Shed	171 Blue Ridge Drive WHITE ROCK	14/01/2022	47		Under assessment
10	2022	6	Steel rainwater tank & demolition of existing concrete tank	20 Dempsey Street PEEL	12/01/2022	49		Awaiting NRAR Comment
10	2022	9	Construction of a garage and retaining wall	14 Darvall Drive KELSO	20/01/2022	41	21	Additional information requested
10	2022	10	Two lot subdivision	357 Mount Rankin Road MOUNT RANKIN	18/01/2022	43		Report to March Council Meeting
10	2022	13	Earthworks, drainage & hardstand surface	14 Michigan Road KELSO	14/01/2022	47		Under Assessment
10	2022	16	Two lot industrial subdivision and earthworks	17 Michigan Road KELSO	18/01/2022	43		Under Assessment
10	2022	73	Construction of a shed	9 Dougan Close WINDRADYNE	17/08/2021	197		Under assessment

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Council DA	Lot	DP	Stre	Street Name	Suburb	Postcode	Category	Environmental Planning Instrument	Zoning Of Land	Development Standard To Be Varied	Justification Of Variation	Extent Of Variation	Concurring Authority	Date Determined
------------	-----	----	------	-------------	--------	----------	----------	--------------------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------

NIL



Bathurst Regional Council
PMB 17
158 Russell Street
BATHURST NSW 2795
Telephone: 02 6333 6111
Fax: 02 6331 7211
Email: council@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

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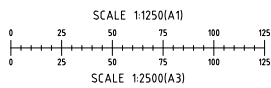
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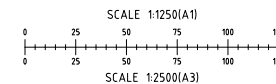
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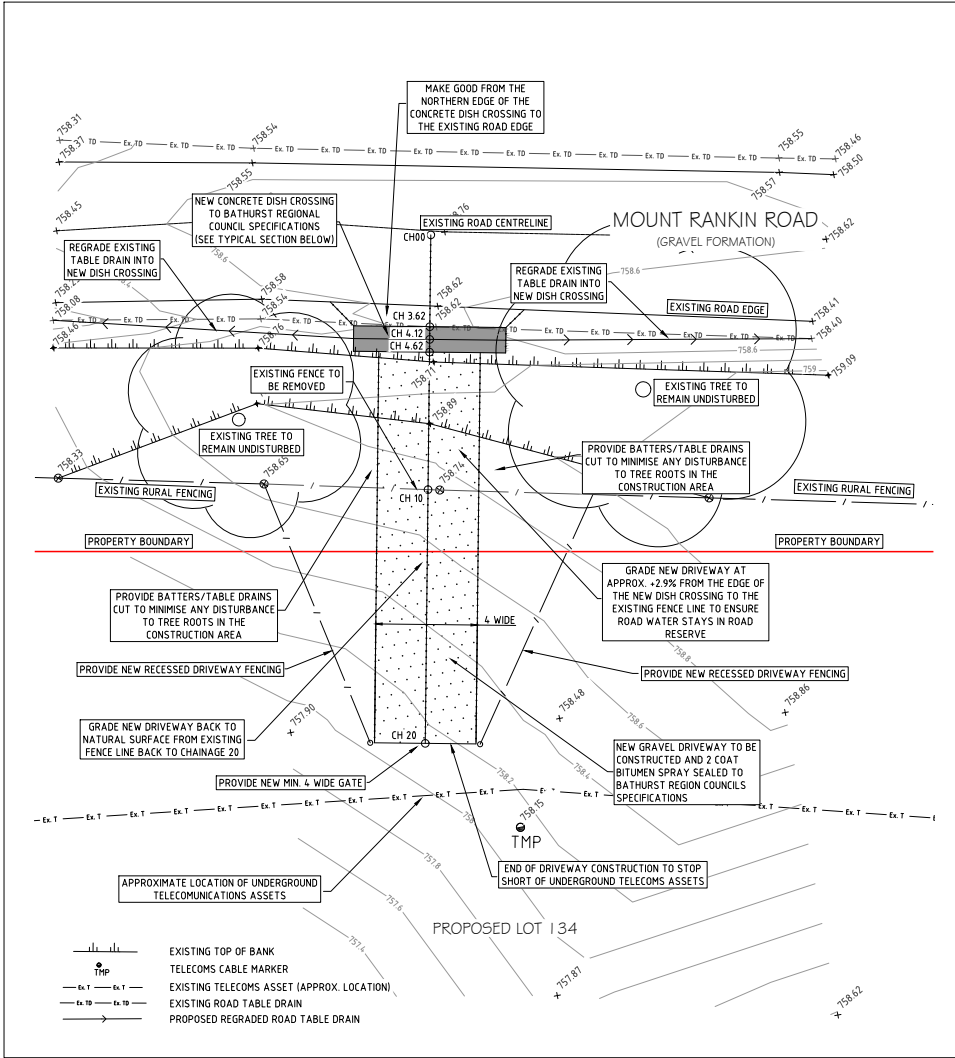


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					AUTOCAD FILE: 21057-TP01_A.dwg			SURVEYED BY: SRD	LGA: BATHURST REGIONAL	CONTOUR INTERVAL:	PLAN OF EXISTING LOT 13 IN DP 755779 AND LOT 2 IN DP 251613. 357 MOUNT RANKIN ROAD, MOUNT RANKIN		
	B	13/01/2022	SRD	ISSUED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL	JOB REFERENCE: 21057			DRAWN BY: SRD	HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94	VERTICAL DATUM: NA			
	A	30/11/2021	SRD	ISSUED FOR CLIENT APPROVAL				CHECKED BY: SRD/EJD	ORIGIN OF COORDS: CORSNET NSW	ORIGIN OF LEVELS: NA			
	REV	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION			AGENDA - Ordinary Meeting of Council - 16 March 2022 Attachments			DRAWING No: 21057-TP01_B		32 of 615
													REVISION B



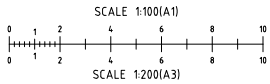
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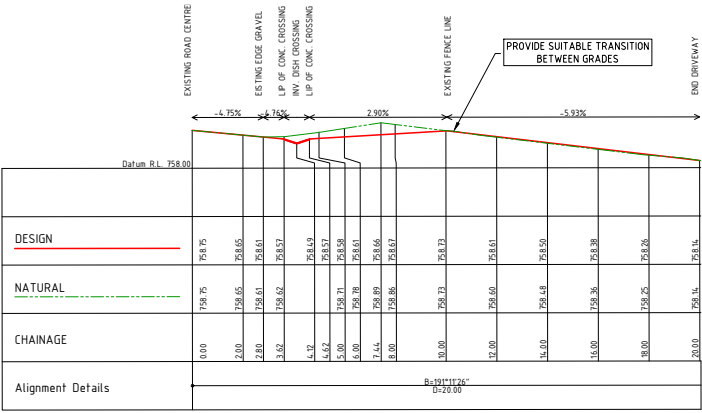


PROPOSED RURAL VEHICULAR ACCESS FOR
PROPOSED LOT 134

REDUCTION RATIO 1:100 @ A1
1:200 @ A3



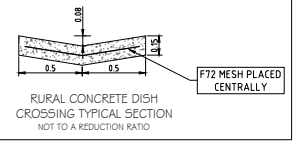
AREA OF DRIVEWAYS TO BE TWO COAT BITUMEN SPRAY SEALED



PROPOSED RURAL VEHICULAR ACCESS
INDICATIVE CENTRELINE PROFILE

REDUCTION RATIO AS SHOWN

- NOTES:
- THIS PLAN DEPICTS THE GENERAL LAYOUT OF THE NEW SUBDIVISION DRIVEWAY TO BE APPROVED AS PART OF A DA APPLICATION AND IS BASED ON BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCILS ENGINEERING STANDARDS. ALL LEVELS AND GRADES SHOWN ARE GENERAL ONLY AND SUBJECT TO FINAL CONSTRUCTION BY A CONTRACTOR.
 - ALL CONSTRUCTION WORKS ARE TO MEET BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCILS CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.
 - DURING CONSTRUCTION SUITABLE SEDIMENT & EROSION MEASURES MUST BE EMPLOYED.
 - ANY CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED WORKS SHOWN SHOULD BE MADE IN CONSULTATION WITH BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL'S ENGINEERING OFFICE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIRED STANDARDS.
 - THE SERVICES SHOWN HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. NO INVESTIGATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND SERVICES HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN. PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION ALL SERVICES PROVIDERS SHOULD BE CONTACTED AND THE LOCATION OF ALL SERVICES VERIFIED BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED CONSULTANT AND POT HOLED WHERE REQUIRED.
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				AUTOCAD FILE: 21057-E01_A.dwg			SURVEYED BY: SRD	LGA: BATHURST REGIONAL	CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.2m				
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Statement of Environmental Effects

Proposed Subdivision

357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Prepared for:

Barbara Anderson

January 2022



REPORT DETAILS	
Project Number	21057
Project Name	Subdivision DA
Project Address	357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin
Client	Barbara Anderson
Report Reference	21057-R01_B
Prepared by	Erika Dawson
Revision	B
Date	13 January 2022

Document Control		
Revision	Date	Purpose
A	20/12/2021	Draft for client review
B	13/1/2022	Final



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Disclaimer

This report is prepared solely for Barbara Anderson (the 'client') and any future landowners (or their delegated representatives) of the subject lot(s) and is not for the benefit of any other person and may not be relied upon by any other person.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Subject Site.....	1
1.3	Report Format.....	7
2	Proposed Development	8
2.1	Subdivision	8
2.1.1	Overview	8
2.1.2	Proposed Lot 133	8
2.1.3	Proposed Lot 134	8
3	Legislative Framework	10
3.1	Overview	10
3.2	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979	10
3.2.1	Matters for Consideration	10
3.2.2	Integrated Development	11
3.3	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.....	12
3.3.1	Introduction.....	12
3.3.2	Significant Affection of Threatened Species	12
3.3.3	Requirement for a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.....	17
3.4	Rural Fires Act 1997.....	17
3.5	Water Management Act 2000	18
3.6	Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulations 2000.....	18
3.6.1	Prescribed Matters	18
3.7	Environmental Planning Instruments.....	19
3.7.1	State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 – Remediation of Land	19
3.7.2	State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021	20
3.7.3	Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014.....	23
3.8	Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014	26
4	Impacts of the Development.....	34
4.1	Introduction	34
4.2	Context and Setting.....	34
4.3	Access, Transport & Traffic	34
4.4	Utilities.....	35
4.4.1	Electricity.....	35
4.4.2	Telecommunications.....	35

4.5	Heritage	36
4.5.1	Aboriginal Heritage	36
4.5.2	European Heritage	36
4.6	Flora & Fauna.....	36
4.7	Waste	36
4.7.1	Solid Waste.....	36
4.7.2	Effluent	36
4.8	Natural Hazards.....	36
4.8.1	Bush Fire.....	36
4.8.2	Flooding	37
4.9	Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	37
4.10	Social Impacts in the Locality	37
4.11	Economic Impacts in the Locality	37
4.12	Construction.....	37
4.13	Cumulative Impacts	37
5	Conclusion	38
5.1	Suitability of the Site	38
5.2	Public Interest	38
5.3	Conclusion	38
6	References	39

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Certificate of Title & Title Diagrams

Appendix B

Development Plans

Appendix C

Bush Fire Assessment Report

Appendix D

Waterfront eTool

Appendix E

Written Request

Appendix F

AHIMS Search

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	2
Figure 2: Site Aerial	3
Figure 3: Indicative building location for environmental assessment purposes.....	9
Figure 4: BioNet Search Results	14
Figure 5: State Vegetation Type Map	15
Figure 6: Biodiversity Values Map	17
Figure 7: Bush Fire Prone Lands Map.....	18
Figure 8: Koala Tree Index	20
Figure 9: Koala Habitat Suitability.....	21
Figure 10: BioNet Koala Sightings.....	22
Figure 11: LEP Zoning Map.....	23
Figure 12: LEP Lot Size Map	24
Figure 13: Existing & Proposed Access.....	34
Figure 14: Lots Larger and Smaller than 2 ha	64

PLATES

Plate 1: View northeast from the south western area of the site	4
Plate 2: View east from the south western area of the site.....	4
Plate 3: View west along the northern boundary fence	5
Plate 4: View south southwest from near new boundary line	5
Plate 5: View south east through proposed Lot 134 from near access driveway location	6
Plate 6: View north east through proposed Lot 134	6
Plate 7: Proposed Access Location.....	35

TABLES

Table 1: Subject Site.....	1
Table 2: Section 4.15(1) Matters	10
Table 3: Integrated Development Requirements.....	11
Table 4: Clearing Thresholds	16
Table 5: Prescribed Matters.....	19
Table 6: Clause 5.16 Matters for Consideration	25
Table 7: LEP Clause 7.5 Considerations	26
Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions.....	27

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report has been prepared for Barbara Anderson to accompany a Development Application (DA) for the proposed subdivision of Lot 13 DP 755779 and Lot 2 DP 251613, known as 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin. Development Consent is required for the subdivision pursuant to *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014*.

1.2 Subject Site

The site the subject of this DA is comprised of two (2) lots as outlined in the following table. The Certificates of Title and title diagrams for each lot are provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Subject Site

Lot	DP	Street Address	Area	Use
13	755779	357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin	40 acres (Converts to 16.1874 ha)	Rural with dwelling
2	251613	357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin	4,957m ²	Closed road

Figure 1 shows the location of the subject site. A recent aerial photograph showing the site is provided at **Figure 2** and photographs of the site provided in **Plate 1** to **Plate 6**.

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 1: Site Location

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 2: Site Aerial

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plate 1: View northeast from the south western area of the site



Plate 2: View east from the south western area of the site

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plate 3: View west along the northern boundary fence



Plate 4: View south southwest from near new boundary line

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plate 5: View south east through proposed Lot 134 from near access driveway location



Plate 6: View north east through proposed Lot 134

1.3 Report Format

This Statement of Environmental Effects (**SEE**) has been prepared to address the requirements of Clause 2(4) of Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Regulation) and to provide sufficient information for the consent authority to determine the DA.

The SEE is provided in the following format:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Description of the proposed development
- Section 3 – Consideration of the legislative requirements
- Section 4 – Consideration of the impacts of the development
- Section 5 – Conclusion to the report

2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Subdivision

2.1.1 Overview

The proposed development will involve subdivision of the site into two (2) lots. Plans of the proposed development are provided in **Appendix B**.

An existing dwelling is located on proposed Lot 133. No additional dwellings are proposed as part of this DA. For the purposes of consideration of bushfire and biodiversity impacts only, an indicative dwelling location has been provided (refer **Figure 3**). The indicative dwelling location has been identified by the applicant as providing suitable privacy from the adjoining property due to changes in topography and avoiding environmental constraints.

2.1.2 Proposed Lot 133

Proposed Lot 133 is to have an area of 9.92 hectares and will contain the existing dwelling and all existing outbuildings. It will utilise the existing driveway.

2.1.3 Proposed Lot 134

Proposed Lot 134 is to have an area of 10.0 hectares and will be vacant land. It will have a new access driveway from Mount Rankin Road, located as shown on the DA drawings.

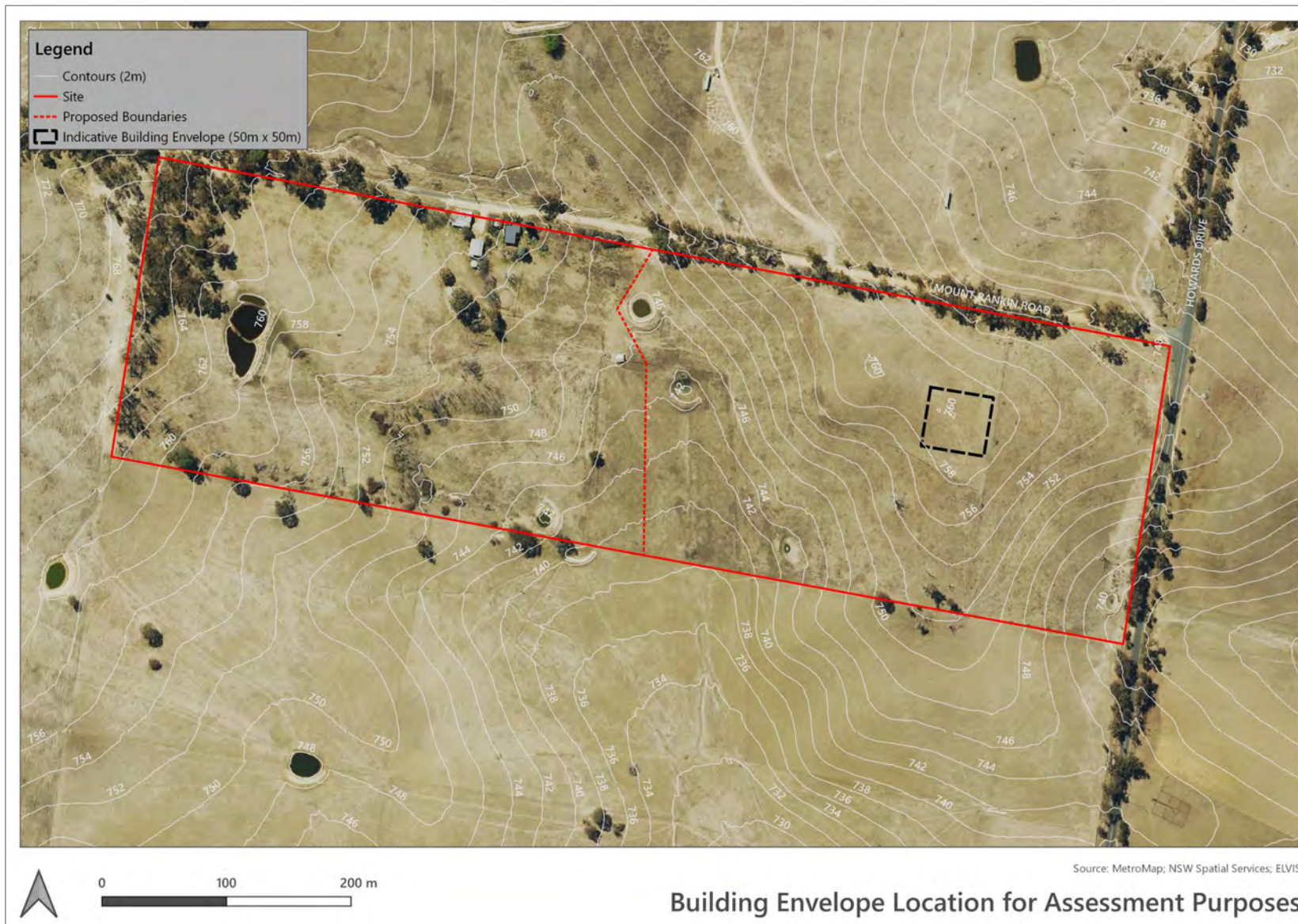


Figure 3: Indicative building location for environmental assessment purposes

3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

The proposed development requires development consent under *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014*. It also requires a Bush Fire Safety Authority from the NSW Rural Fire Service, pursuant to Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and a road works approval from Bathurst Regional Council pursuant to Section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*.

3.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

3.2.1 Matters for Consideration

Section 4.15(1) of the Act outlines the matters that a consent authority is required to take into consideration when determining a DA. The following table outlines these requirements and where each relevant matter has been considered in this report in relation to the proposed development.

Table 2: Section 4.15(1) Matters

Provision	Report Section where addressed
(a) the provisions of:	
(i) any environmental planning instrument, and	Section 3.7
(ii) any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Secretary has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and	No known draft EPIs.
(iii) any development control plan, and	Section 3.8
(iiia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 93F, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 93F, and	No known planning agreements entered into or draft planning agreements offered to be entered into.
(iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), and	Section 3.6
(v) repealed	N/A
that apply to the land to which the development application relates,	
(b) the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality,	Section 4
(c) the suitability of the site for the development,	Section 5.1
(d) any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,	N/A as notification not yet carried out.
(e) the public interest.	Section 5.2

3.2.2 Integrated Development

Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act states that development that requires both development consent and another approval listed under that section is 'Integrated Development'. **Table 3** outlines the integrated development approvals and the applicability to the development.

The proposed development is Integrated Development by virtue of the requirement for a Bush Fire Safety Authority. Whilst the development would require a Section 138 Approval for the new access driveway, Section 4.46(3) of the EP&A Act provides that the integrated development provisions are not triggered as the roads authority is Council.

The relevant Act provisions are addressed later in **Section 3** of this report.

Table 3: Integrated Development Requirements

Act	Provision	Approval	Applicability to Development	
			Yes	No
Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017	s 22	approval to alter or erect improvements, or to subdivide land, within a mine subsidence district	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries Management Act 1994	s 144	aquaculture permit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	s 201	permit to carry out dredging or reclamation work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	s 205	permit to cut, remove, damage or destroy marine vegetation on public water land or an aquaculture lease, or on the foreshore of any such land or lease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	s 219	permit to: (a) set a net, netting or other material, or (b) construct or alter a dam, floodgate, causeway or weir, or (c) otherwise create an obstruction, across or within a bay, inlet, river or creek, or across or around a flat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Heritage Act 1977	s 58	approval in respect of the doing or carrying out of an act, matter or thing referred to in s 57 (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mining Act 1992	ss 63, 64	grant of mining lease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	s 90	grant of Aboriginal heritage impact permit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991	s 16	grant of production lease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	ss 43 (a), 47 and 55	Environment protection licence to authorise carrying out of scheduled development work at any premises.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ss 43 (b), 48 and 55	Environment protection licence to authorise carrying out of scheduled activities at any premises (excluding any activity described as a "waste activity" but including any activity described as a "waste facility").	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ss 43 (d), 55 and 122	Environment protection licences to control carrying out of non-scheduled activities for the purposes of regulating water pollution resulting from the activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Roads Act 1993	s 138	consent to:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table 3: Integrated Development Requirements

Act	Provision	Approval	Applicability to Development	
			Yes	No
		(a) erect a structure or carry out a work in, on or over a public road, or (b) dig up or disturb the surface of a public road, or (c) remove or interfere with a structure, work or tree on a public road, or (d) pump water into a public road from any land adjoining the road, or (e) connect a road (whether public or private) to a classified road		
Rural Fires Act 1997	s 100B	authorisation under section 100B in respect of bush fire safety of subdivision of land that could lawfully be used for residential or rural residential purposes or development of land for special fire protection purposes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Management Act 2000	ss 89, 90, 91	water use approval, water management work approval or activity approval under Part 3 of Chapter 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.3 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

3.3.1 Introduction

Part 7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) contains the requirements for biodiversity assessment and approvals under the Planning Act. Those relevant to the development are addressed below.

3.3.2 Significant Affectation of Threatened Species

Clause 7.2 of the BC Act identifies the following circumstances where a development is likely to significantly affect threatened species:

- (a) it is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, according to the test in section 7.3, or
- (b) the development exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold if the biodiversity offsets scheme applies to the impacts of the development on biodiversity values, or
- (c) it is carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value.

Each of these is addressed below.

3.3.2.1 Section 7.3 Test

To determine whether a development is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, the following is to be taken into account in accordance with Section 7.3 of the BC Act:

- (a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,

- (b) *in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:*
 - (i) *is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or*
 - (ii) *is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,*
- (c) *in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community:*
 - (i) *the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*
 - (ii) *whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and*
 - (iii) *the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,*
- (d) *whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),*
- (e) *whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.*

A search of BioNet Public Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on BC Act 2016) or Commonwealth listed Entities in selected area [North: -33.29 West: 149.46 East: 149.56 South: -33.39] returned a total of 17 records of 7 species. **Figure 4** provides a map of the search results in the vicinity of the site. It shows there are no records of threatened species located on the site or immediately surrounding the site.

Based on the search and the extent of previous disturbance on site, the proposed development is not likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats in accordance with the Section 7.3 test.



Figure 4: BioNet Search Results

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

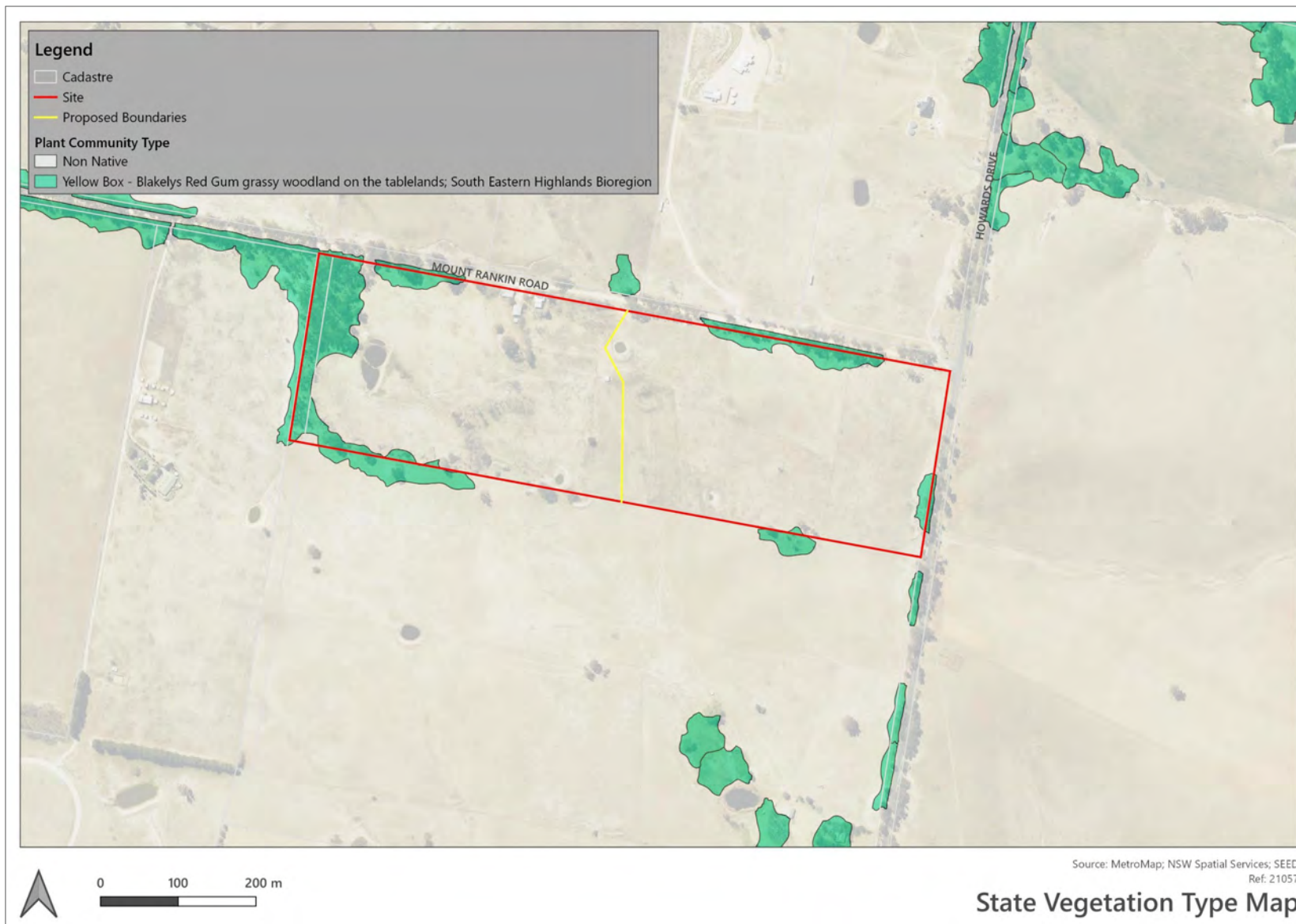


Figure 5: State Vegetation Type Map

3.3.2.2 Section 7.4 Test

Section 7.4 of the BC Act states:

- (1) *Proposed development exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold for the purposes of this Part if it is development of an extent or kind that the regulations declare to be development that exceeds the threshold.*
- (2) *In determining whether proposed development exceeds the biodiversity offsets threshold for the purposes of this Part, any part of the proposed development that involves the clearing of native vegetation on category 1-exempt land (within the meaning of Part 5A of the Local Land Services Act 2013) is to be disregarded.*

A proposed development exceeds the BOS threshold for the purposes of Part 7 of the BC Act if it is or involves:

- the clearing of native vegetation of an area declared by clause 7.2 as exceeding the threshold, or
- the clearing of native vegetation, or other action prescribed by clause 6.1, on land included on the Biodiversity Values Map published under clause 7.3.

Each of these is addressed below in relation to the proposed development.

Clearing Threshold

The site has a minimum lot size (MLS) of 10 hectares under the Bathurst Regional LEP. As outlined in **Table 4**, based on the MLS, the applicable clearing threshold for the development site is 0.5 hectares.

Table 4: Clearing Thresholds

Minimum lot size of land	Area of clearing
Less than 1 hectare	0.25 hectare or more
Less than 40 hectares but not less than 1 hectare	0.5 hectare or more
Less than 1,000 hectares but not less than 40 hectares	1 hectare or more
1,000 hectares or more	2 hectares or more

Source: Clause 7.2 of BC Regulation 2017

The subject site is mapped (refer **Figure 4**) as containing:

- PCT 0 - non-native (white)
- PCT 1330 - Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands; South Eastern Highlands Bioregion (green)

Proposed Lot 134 has the potential to accommodate a future dwelling. An indicative building location has been provided on the plans for the purpose of determining clearing and bushfire impacts. The indicative building location, driveway and electricity connections would all be within vegetation mapped as non-native.

Detailed plans of the location of the new driveway have been provided in **Appendix B** to demonstrate that it would not require the removal of any trees.

The new dividing boundary would be located on land mapped as non-native vegetation. Based on this, the assessment concludes that the proposal would not trigger the area threshold of $\geq 0.5\text{ha}$ (5,000m²).

Biodiversity Values Map

As shown in **Figure 6**, the site is not mapped as being on the Biodiversity Values Map.



Figure 6: Biodiversity Values Map

Summary

The proposed development does not exceed the biodiversity offsets threshold for the purposes of this part.

3.3.2.3 Declared Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value

Areas of declared critical habitat under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* have become the first AOBVs in NSW with the commencement of the Biodiversity Conservation Act. The Critical habitat declarations in NSW are (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage):

- Gould's Petrel - critical habitat declaration
- Little penguin population in Sydney's North Harbour - critical habitat declaration
- Mitchell's Rainforest Snail in Stotts Island Nature Reserve - critical habitat declaration
- Wollemi Pine - critical habitat declaration

The site is not known to be an AOBV.

3.3.3 Requirement for a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report

As outlined in **Section 3.3.2**, the proposed development is not likely to significantly affect threatened species as defined by Section 7.2 of the BC Act. Therefore, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is not required to accompany the application for development consent.

3.4 Rural Fires Act 1997

Part of the site is mapped as being bush fire prone on Council's Bush Fire Prone Lands Map (refer **Figure 7**).

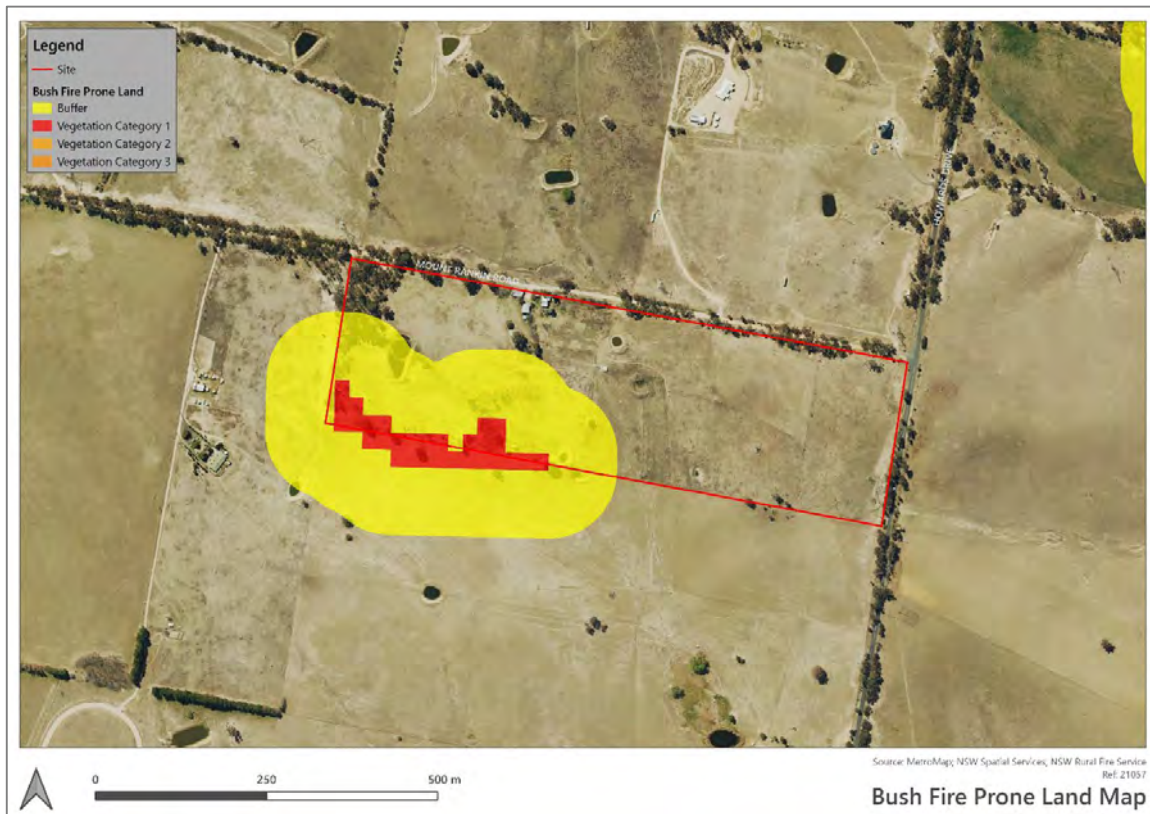


Figure 7: Bush Fire Prone Lands Map

Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (RF Act) requires a Bush Fire Safety Authority to be obtained from the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) for *inter alia* subdivision of bush fire prone land that could lawfully be used for residential or rural residential purposes. This DA will be referred to RFS as part of an Integrated development referral for the DA.

A Bush Fire Assessment Report (BFAR) has been prepared for the development in accordance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* (PBP) and clause 44 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013* (RF Regulation). The BFAR is provided in **Appendix C**.

3.5 Water Management Act 2000

The site is mapped as containing first and second order intermittent drainage lines. The Waterfront e-tool has been utilised to determine whether a Controlled Activity Approval (CAA) is required pursuant to section 91 of the *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) for works within 40m of a watercourse. As outlined in **Appendix D**, a CAA is not required for the development.

3.6 Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulations 2000

3.6.1 Prescribed Matters

Clause 92 to 94A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000* (EP&A Regulations) outlines the additional matters that are to be considered when determining a DA as prescribed by Section 4.15(1)(a)(iv) of the EP&A Act. These are outlined in the table below, along with their applicability to the development.

Table 5: Prescribed Matters

Provision	Applicability to Development	
	Yes	No
Clause 92(1)(b) - Demolition works are to comply with the provisions of AS2601.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 92(1)(c) - Land that is subject to a subdivision order made under Schedule 7 to the Act, the provisions of that order and of any development plan prepared for the land by a relevant authority under that Schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 92(1)(d) - In the case of the following development, the Dark Sky Planning Guideline: (i) any development on land within the local government area of Coonamble, City of Dubbo, Gilgandra or Warrumbungle Shire, (ii) development of a class or description included in Schedule 4A to the Act, State significant development or designated development on land less than 200 kilometres from the Siding Spring Observatory,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 92(1)(e) - Development for the purposes of a manor house or multi dwelling housing (terraces), the Medium Density Design Guide for Development Applications published by the Department of Planning and Environment on 6 July 2018, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that there is not a development control plan that adequately addresses such development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 92(1)(f) - in the case of a development application for development for the erection of a building for residential purposes on land in Penrith City Centre, the Development Assessment Guideline: An Adaptive Response to Flood Risk Management for Residential Development in the Penrith City Centre published by the Department of Planning and Environment on 28 June 2019.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 92A - In determining a development application for development on land to which Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010 applies, the consent authority must take into consideration whether the development is consistent with the Wagga Wagga Special Activation Precinct Master Plan published by the Department in April 2021.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 93 Fire Safety and other considerations (change of use with no building works)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 94 Building upgrading (for building works)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clause 94A Fire Safety and other considerations for temporary structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

None of the clauses are applicable to the proposed development.

3.7 Environmental Planning Instruments

3.7.1 State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 – Remediation of Land

Clause 7 of State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 – Remediation of Land (SEPP 55) requires Council to consider the following before granting consent to a DA:

- (a) it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
- (b) if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- (c) if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.

The site is not known to have been used for any of the purposes as listed in Table 1 of the Contaminated Land Planning Guidelines and is therefore not considered to be contaminated. No further consideration of SEPP 55 is required.

3.7.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021

3.7.2.1 Application

State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021 (KHP SEPP) applies to the development being within the Zone R5 Large Lot Residential Zone and located within Bathurst Regional LGA.

3.7.2.2 Development Control

The site has an area of more than 1 hectare and does not have an approved Koala Plan of Management (KPoM). Consequentially clause 11 of the KHP SEPP is applicable to the proposed development. It requires Council to assess whether the development is likely to have any impact on koalas or koala habitat.

The Koala Tree Index (KTI) predicts the probability, using a value between 0 and 1, of finding a tree species that koalas are known to prefer for food or shelter at any location. A review of the KTI has shown that there is a moderate to low probability of tree species on site that a koala is known to use for food or shelter (refer Figure 8).



Figure 8: Koala Tree Index

Similarly the Koala Habitat Suitability (KHS) mapping predicts the probability, using a value between 0 and 1, of habitat being suitable for koalas. A review of the KHS has shown that there is a moderate to low probability of suitable habitat for koalas (refer Figure 9).



Figure 9: Koala Habitat Suitability

A review of BioNet koala sightings shows that there have been no sightings recorded anywhere in the vicinity of the site, as shown in **Figure 10**. No koalas were identified on site during the site inspection.

Based on the above, it is expected that the development is likely to have low or no impact on koalas or koala habitat.

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 10: BioNet Koala Sightings

3.7.3 Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014

3.7.3.1 Zoning & Permissibility

The subject site is mapped under *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 (LEP)* as being within the R5 Large Lot Residential Zone as shown in **Figure 11**.

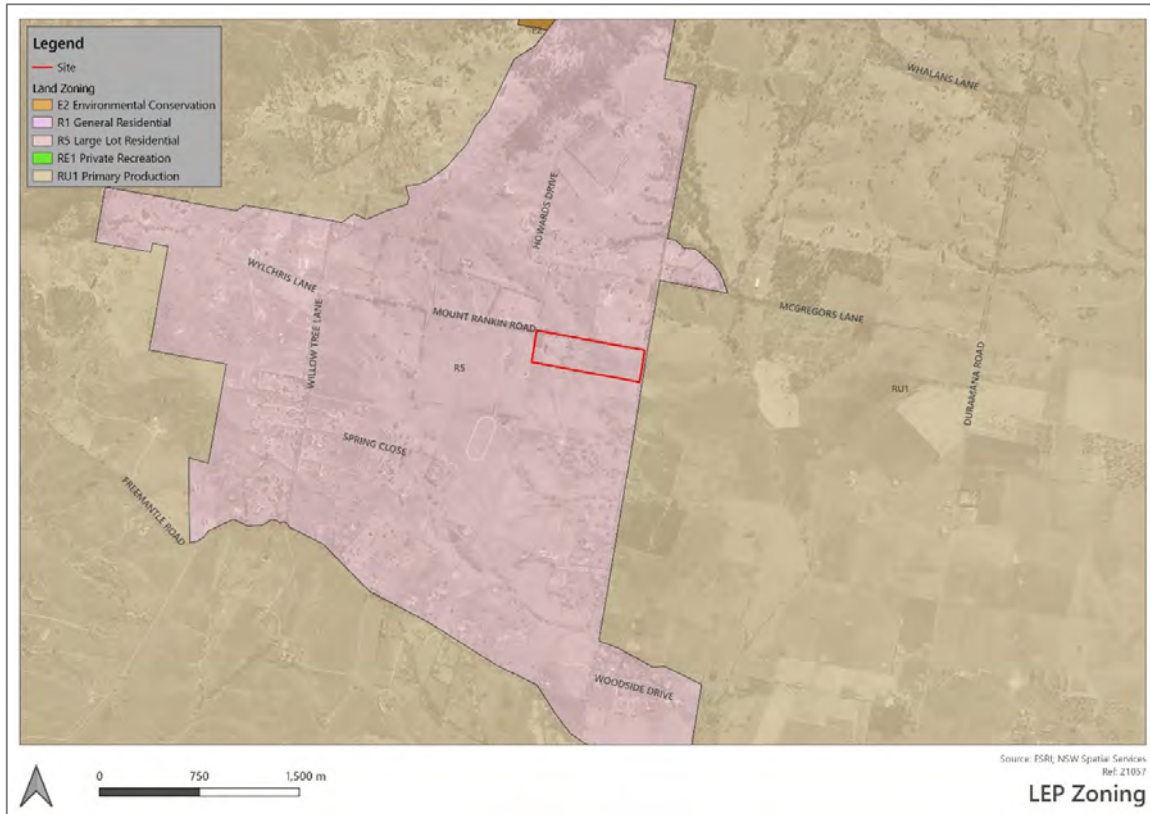


Figure 11: LEP Zoning Map

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 proposed development will not impact on any areas of environmental significant or scenic quality. It is therefore considered to consistent with the zone objectives.

3.7.3.2 Subdivision

Clause 2.6 of the LEP permits subdivision subject to development consent. Thus, the proposed development is permissible with consent.

3.7.3.3 Minimum Lot Size

Clause 4.1 of the LEP requires that any lot resulting from a subdivision must not be less than the minimum lot size (MLS) as shown on the LEP Lot Size Map. The subject site is mapped as having a MLS of 10 ha (refer Figure 12).

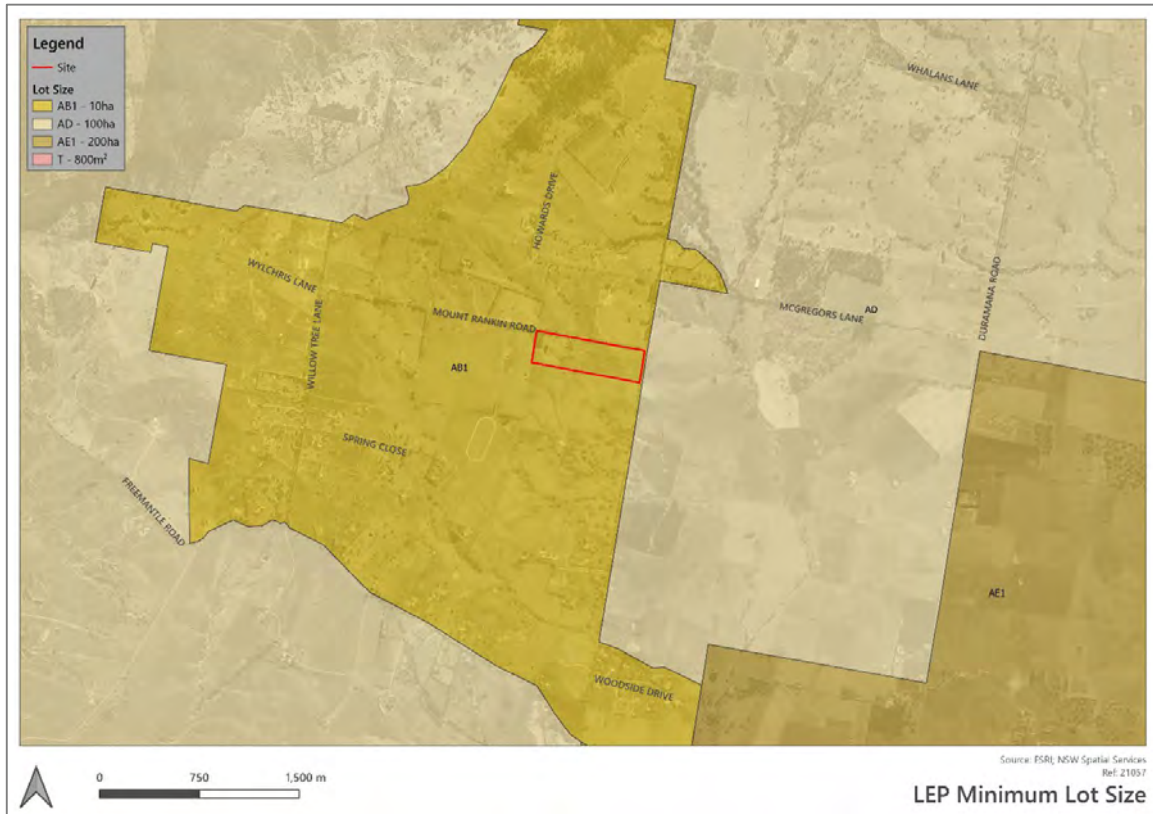


Figure 12: LEP Lot Size Map

The proposed development provides for Lot 133 to have an area of 0.92 hectares and Lot 134 to have an area of 10 hectares. A justification for the exception to development standards in accordance with clause 4.6 of the LEP is provided below.

Despite proposed Lot 133 not achieving the MLS, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 as:

- The subdivision is within an existing rural residential area and would not impact on any rural lands or their production capacity.
- Both lots to be created are of a sufficient size to accommodate a dwelling, open space, and suitable setbacks for visual and acoustic privacy.
- The land has previously been identified as being suitable for a dwelling house through the original zoning of the land.
- Proposed Lot 133 would provide an allotment that has a minor variation to the permissible lot size, which is considered to be comparatively indiscernible in terms of settlement densities and subdivision patterns.

3.7.3.4 Exceptions to Development Standards

Application

Clause 4.6 of the LEP enables development consent to be granted to development even though it may contravene a development standard imposed by the LEP or another Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI). Some contraventions are expressly excluded from this clause, however, as the development is only proposing to create one (1) lot that is less than the MLS and it is not less than 90% of the MLS, clause 4.6 can be utilised.

Written Request

Pursuant to clause 4.6(3) of the LEP, **Appendix E** provides the required “written request” to justify the contravention of the development standard.

3.7.3.5 Subdivision of land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones

Clause 5.16 of the LEP applies to land *inter alia* within the R5 zone. It requires Council to consider the following matters when considering an application for subdivision. The following information is provided to assist Council with its consideration of the specified matters.

Table 6: Clause 5.16 Matters for Consideration

Matter	Comment
(a) the existing uses and approved uses of land in the vicinity of the development,	The site is located within an existing R5 subdivision area with associated dwellings and outbuildings.
(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 land uses in the vicinity of the development,	The subdivision would result in development that is consistent with the preferred and predominant land uses in the vicinity.
(c) 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 land uses in the vicinity of the development,	The subdivision would result in development that is consistent with the preferred and predominant land uses in the vicinity.
(d) any measures proposed by the applicant to avoid or minimise any incompatibility referred to in paragraph (c).	Nil required.

3.7.3.6 Essential services

Clause 7.5 of the LEP requires that essential services are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make the essential service available when required for the development. These essential services have been outlined in the table below along with how the proposed development responds.

Table 7: LEP Clause 7.5 Considerations

Provision	Development Response
(a) the supply of water	The existing dwelling has water tanks for water supply. Any future dwelling would be required to provide its own water tank for potable water supply
(b) the supply of electricity	Above ground electricity services are available on the site. The applicant will be responsible for connection of the new lots in accordance with Essential Energy's requirements if required.
(c) the disposal and management of sewage	The development itself would not generate any sewage. Any future dwelling would be required to obtain a section 68 approval for on-site disposal of effluent. There is sufficient area available on the proposed lot for the on-site application of waste.
(d) stormwater drainage or on-site conservation	The development itself would not generate any additional stormwater. Any future dwellings would be required to manage stormwater to ensure a legal point of discharge.
(e) suitable vehicular access	Proposed Lot 133 will utilise the existing access driveway off Mount Rankin Road. Proposed Lot 134 will have a new access driveway off Mount Rankin Road.

3.8 Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014

Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014 (DCP) applies to development within the Bathurst Regional Local Government Area (LGA). The provisions of the DCP relevant to the proposed development have been outlined in the following table along with details of how the development complies.

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
3 SUBDIVISION OF LAND		
3.2 Minimum lot size – subdivision of land for the erection of a dwelling house		
3.2.1 Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014		
<p>Clauses 4.1 Minimum Subdivision Lot Size and 4.2 Rural Subdivision of the LEP and the associated Lot Size Maps establish the minimum lot sizes for the purposes of a dwelling house on lands (but not necessarily all lands) within the following Zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RU1 - Primary Production • RU2 - Rural Landscape • RU4 – Primary Production Small Lots • R1 - General Residential • R2 – Low Density Residential • R5 - Large Lot Residential • E4 – Environmental Living <p>Notwithstanding the minimum lot size requirements of the LEP and this Plan, land management areas identified on the relevant DCP Maps must also be complied with in regard to the subdivision of all lands and may impact on the subdivision and development potential of land.</p>	Noted.	✓
3.3 Subdivision requirements: all zones		
3.3.1 Electricity and telephone services		
Development Standards		
<p>b) Aboveground electricity and telephone services are to be provided to all new allotments in rural areas, the rural villages (within Zone RU5 - Village) and rural lifestyle locations (within Zone R5 – Large Lot Residential) to the satisfaction of the appropriate electricity and telecommunications authorities. Where land is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential, and the development is (or is proposed to be) serviced by reticulated water and/or sewer systems, underground electricity and telephone services are to be provided to all allotments</p>	See below.	✓

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
<p>e) If in zone RU1 Primary Production, RU2 Rural Landscape, RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, RU5 Village, R5 Large Lot Residential (rural lifestyle locations of The Lagoon, Mt Rankin, Wattle Flat, Trunkey Creek) or E4 Environmental Living, prior to the release of a subdivision linen plan, the following documentary evidence is to be provided to Council:</p> <p>i) Provisioning letter from the electricity supplier that electricity services are constructed and available on the land and, if applicable, evidence that an easement for electricity has been registered over any burdened property and in favour of the subject land in accordance with the electricity supplier's specification; or</p> <p>ii) A restriction to user pursuant to s88E of the conveyancing Act stating that the property is not connected to the electricity grid and that an alternative power source is required prior to the erection of any building on the site.</p>	<p>At this point in time the applicant is unsure as to whether proposed Lot 134 will be provided with an electricity connection or whether it will remain "off the grid". It is therefore requested for council to condition the consent to enable the applicant to either provide a NOI from the electricity supplier or place a restriction on the title to advise future purchasers that the property is not connected to grid and that an alternative power source is required prior to the erection of any building on the site.</p>	✓
3.3.5 Rural water supply		
Development Standards		
<p>a) An on-site water supply is required to be provided for all dwellings and dwelling additions/alterations not connected to a reticulated water system as specified below.</p>	<p>No change to the existing dwelling's water supply. Any future dwelling on the vacant lot would comply with the potable and firefighting water supply requirements.</p>	✓
3.3.6 Soil and Water Management (including erosion and sediment control measures)		
Development Standards		
<p>a) For subdivisions with a disturbance area of less than 2500m², development must comply with Council's Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Building and Work Sites.</p>	<p>Appropriate plans to be provided as part of the subdivision works certificate.</p>	✓

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
3.3.8 Landscaping		
Development Standards		
a) Council may only grant consent to the subdivision of land in the following circumstances, where it has considered a landscape plan in accordance with section 13 – Landscaping and Greening of this Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Subdivision of land which incorporates Agricultural Interfaces, Land Use Buffers, Major Road Buffers, Open Space, Vegetation Restriction and Environmental Protection Areas as identified on any relevant DCP map. ii) Subdivision of land which creates or adjoins an arterial or sub-arterial road for which direct access to private properties will not be granted. A landscape plan is required for the road reserve adjacent to the arterial or sub-arterial road. iii) Subdivision of land which may negatively impact upon the natural environment or protected or threatened flora and fauna species in the area. b) Council will not release the subdivision certificate until vegetation in accordance with the approved landscape plan is planted and fenced (if required) to the satisfaction of Council.	Part of the site is included on Map 19 as being within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. 2 Drainage Lines/Vegetation; and • Agricultural Interface Section 13 – Landscaping and Greening addressed below. The development plans show that a future building envelope can be located outside of the no. 2 areas.	✓
3.3.9 Land contamination		
General Development Standards		
a) Where land to be subdivided is identified as being potentially contaminated from previous uses, the subdivider will be required to carry out an investigation in accordance with any relevant guidelines made under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act). b) The investigation is to consider the previous land use history of the site and identify any land that may be contaminated. Soil testing may be required as part of the site investigations. c) If the land is identified as contaminated, Council shall not consent to the subdivision of land unless remediation works can be and are carried out, at full cost to the subdivider. Remediation is required to an acceptable level to allow	See comments below.	✓

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
the land to be used to the satisfaction of Council and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). Council will generally require the engagement of a site auditor accredited by the OEH to oversee the remediation works and certify that the site is suitable for the intended development.		
Development Standards for specific lands		
The following development standards relate to land identified in Schedule 1 of this Plan. (Note: Schedule 1 should not be taken to imply that the land listed in that schedule is contaminated from previous land uses, only that investigations required by this section should be undertaken prior to Council considering approval of the land for residential purposes. Land in Schedule 1 includes lands at Mount Rankin and Kelso (east).	Not applicable to this site.	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An application for subdivision of land identified in Schedule 1 is to be accompanied by a Site Investigation Report from a suitably qualified professional providing soil testing results for the property based on the NSW OEH Guidelines. b) Where the report required by (a) above identifies land contamination on the property, the application for subdivision is to be accompanied by a Remediation Action Plan prepared by a suitably qualified professional, based on the NSW OEH guidelines. c) Where (b) applies, Council must not issue a subdivision certificate in relation to the subject land until it has received a Site Validation Report and Site Audit Statement which validates that the site can be used for the applicable land uses for the new zone. 		
3.5 Subdivision requirements: rural and rural lifestyle development		
3.5.1 Driveway access		
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vehicular access locations shall be sited to take into account the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Existing natural surface levels at the property boundary, 	<p>Proposed Lot 133 will retain its existing access driveway.</p> <p>The new vehicular access to proposed Lot 134 is to be sited in an existing cleared area at the high point along Mount Rankin Road, to ensure sight distances are maximised.</p>	✓

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
ii) Sight distances as required by the Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) Road Design Guide, iii) Preventing ingress of road water into the property, and iv) Location of existing utilities and services.		
b) The property access location/gate or stock grid shall be installed with a setback of 10m from the boundary of the land with the public road. The minimum width of the crossing shall be 4m and shall be two coat bitumen sealed from the edge of the road wearing surface to the entrance gate or stock grid where the road is sealed. The crossing can be gravel where the road is gravel. Note: The bitumen seal shall conform to the RTA Sprayed Sealing Guide. Pavement design is to be in accordance with Section 2.4 "Pavement Design" of Council's Guideline to Engineering Works.	The new access will comply with Council's requirements.	✓
c) Based upon site conditions, either a 150mm thick, 6m wide dish drain, or a 450mm dia. (min) reinforced concrete pipe culvert with headwalls shall be constructed. See Drawing No EN7881b of Council's Guideline to Engineering Works for further details.	The new access will comply with Council's requirements.	✓
d) Rural driveways that will be used for commercial purposes will be required to have the gateway setback 20m from the boundary of the land. The minimum width of the driveway shall be determined by taking into consideration the manoeuvring area required for a 19m semi-trailer.	No commercial purposes proposed.	N/A
3.5.2 Fencing		
Development Standards		
a) Fencing is to be of a rural nature using traditional rural fencing materials, or of pipe, steel, timber, masonry or the like. Pre-coloured metal sheet fences are generally not permitted.	Fencing will comply with these requirements.	✓
b) Fencing is to be constructed so that it does not prevent the natural flow of storm water drainage.		

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
c) Fencing is to be constructed so to consider the movement of fauna through the property.		
3.5.3 Bushfire prone lands		
Development Standards		
a) Council must not grant consent to the subdivision of land on land that is bushfire prone (refer to the Bushfire Prone Land Map held in the offices of Council) or other land which may be subject to bushfires unless the subdivision complies with the Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006. For further information refer to section 9.7 – Bushfire Prone Land of this Plan.	A BFAR, prepared in accordance with PBP 2019, is provided in Appendix C for lodgement with the NSW RFS as part of the integrated development referral.	✓
3.8 Development control plan maps		
Development Standards		
a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, Council may only consent to an application to subdivide land to which this Plan applies where the proposed subdivision is consistent with the provisions of the relevant DCP Map for that locality, where applicable.	The proposed subdivision is not inconsistent with the DCP Map for Mount Rankin.	✓
b) Where shown on any relevant DCP map, Council may grant consent to the subdivision of land where proposed roads and allotment boundaries are generally in accordance with those shown on the DCP Map.		
9 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS		
9.7 Bushfire prone land		
9.7.3 Development standards		
a) All development is to comply with the provisions of the Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006. This document is available at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au	The development complies with PBP 2019 as outlined in Appendix C .	✓

Table 8: Bathurst Regional DCP 2014 Provisions

Provision	Comment/Response	Compliance
b) The following provides a summary of the information required to be lodged with applications for development on bush fire prone lands within the region.	A BFAR, prepared in accordance with PBP 2019, is provided in Appendix C for lodgement with the NSW RFS as part of the integrated development referral.	✓
9.10 Vegetation Management and Biodiversity		
No clearing required. Otherwise addressed in Section 3.3 .		
13 LANDSCAPING AND GREENING		
13.3 Landscape plans		
13.3.2 When is a landscape plan required to be lodged with Council?		
a) A Landscape Plan is required to be lodged with a Development Application for the following types of development:	Whilst the site contains an Agricultural Interface and Environmental Protection Areas, the subdivision will not impact on either of these areas compared to the existing lot. Therefore, it is not considered that a landscape plan is required in this instance.	N/A
i) Medium Density Housing.		
ii) Business Development (excluding land zoned B3 Commercial Core).		
iii) Industrial Development.		
iv) Subdivision of land which incorporates Agricultural Interfaces, Land Use buffers, Major Road buffers, Open Space, Environmental Protection Areas and/or Vegetation Screens as identified on any relevant DCP Map.		
v) Subdivision of land which creates or adjoins an arterial or sub-arterial road for which direct access to private properties will not be granted. (Note: the landscape plan is to relate to the land between the lots created and the arterial or sub-arterial road/s – see section 13.3.9).		
vi) Subdivision of land which adjoins or encloses a designated waterway or water body.		
vii) Subdivision of land which may impact upon the natural movements of protected or threatened flora and fauna species in the area.		
viii) Any other development that, in the opinion of Council, should be accompanied by a Landscape Plan.		

4 IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

The potential impacts of the proposed development are considered in this section of the report.

4.2 Context and Setting

The subject site is located within a rural residential zoned area. It is characterised by dwellings on large lots used for hobby farms and the like. The proposed subdivision will provide for one additional lot and future dwelling. The development is considered to be consistent with the existing and desired context and setting for the area.

4.3 Access, Transport & Traffic

Access to the site is from the western leg of Mount Rankin Road, which is a two lane two way partially sealed/unsealed rural local road. The site has vehicular access to Mount Rankin Road via an existing driveway located between the existing dwelling and sheds. Proposed Lot 133 will continue to use this access.



Figure 13: Existing & Proposed Access

A new vehicular crossing and access driveway will be provided for proposed Lot 134 in an existing cleared area with optimal sightlines as shown in **Plate 1**.



Plate 7: Proposed Access Location

Based on the *Guide to Traffic Generating Developments Updated traffic surveys* (NSW Roads & Maritime Services 2013) it is estimated that the development would result in an additional 7.4 daily vehicle trips and 0.78 peak hour vehicle trips. The proposed development is not expected to result in any adverse impacts in terms of capacity of the local road network or functioning of intersections.

4.4 Utilities

4.4.1 Electricity

At this point in time the applicant is unsure as to whether proposed Lot 134 will be provided with an electricity connection or whether it will remain “off the grid”. It is therefore requested for council to condition the consent to enable the applicant to either provide a NOI from the electricity supplier or place a restriction on the title to advise future purchasers that the property is not connected to grid and that an alternative power source is required prior to the erection of any building on the site. This is consistent with clause 3.3.1 of the DCP.

4.4.2 Telecommunications

Proposed Lot 134 will be provided with connections to telecommunications in accordance with the relevant service provider’s requirements. There are no known issues with capacity.

4.5 Heritage

4.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search was undertaken for the site, which is provided in **Appendix F**. It identified that:

- No Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location; and
- No Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location.

Based on the search and the heavily disturbed nature of the site, it is not expected that the development will impact on any site or places of Aboriginal heritage significance.

Should any items suspected of being Aboriginal in origin discovered during works, works will cease and OEH will be contacted.

4.5.2 European Heritage

A review to the LEP and the State Heritage Register has revealed that the site is not mapped as containing any items of European Heritage Significance. Therefore, the development will not impact on any items of European Heritage Significance.

4.6 Flora & Fauna

The site is heavily disturbed as a result of previous clearing on site. Detailed consideration of Section 7.2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* is provided in **Section 3.3**. Detailed plans of the location of the new driveway have been provided in **Appendix B** to demonstrate that it would not require the removal of any trees.

Based on the extent of works and absence of significant existing vegetation and habitat within the site, it is not expected that the development would result in a significant adverse impact on any flora, fauna or their habitats.

4.7 Waste

4.7.1 Solid Waste

The future occupier will be responsible for disposing of solid waste at a waste management facility.

4.7.2 Effluent

Any future development on proposed Lot 1 will require an on-site effluent management system. This system will be subject to a separate section 68 approval. Sufficient area exists on site for the system, including any required setbacks and buffers.

4.8 Natural Hazards

4.8.1 Bush Fire

The site is mapped on Council's Bush Fire Prone Lands Map as being bushfire prone (refer **Figure 7**).

A BFAR has been prepared for the development by a Level 3 BPAD Accredited Practitioner and is included in **Appendix C**. It demonstrates that the development complies with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP)*.

4.8.2 Flooding

The site is not mapped on the LEP Flood Planning Area Map as being within a Flood Planning Area.

4.9 Safety, Security & Crime Prevention

The development is not expected to have any adverse impact in terms of surveillance, access control, territorial reinforcement, or space management.

4.10 Social Impacts in the Locality

The development is not expected to result in any adverse social impacts in the locality.

4.11 Economic Impacts in the Locality

The development is not expected to result in any adverse economic impacts in the locality.

4.12 Construction

The development has the potential to cause some minor adverse temporary impacts during construction such as noise, air quality and sedimentation of runoff.

Noise impacts will be temporary and associated with construction works. Construction works are only to be carried out during daytime hours. Erosion and sediment control measures are to be implemented in accordance with the Council approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as required by the DCP.

With the above-mentioned mitigation measures, it is considered that any adverse impacts can be appropriately ameliorated.

4.13 Cumulative Impacts

The development is not expected to result in any adverse cumulative impacts.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Suitability of the Site

As outlined throughout **Section 4** of this report, the proposed development is not considered to have any significant adverse impacts. On the basis of this, the site is considered to be suitable for the proposed development.

5.2 Public Interest

On balance of issues, it is considered that the proposed development is in the public interest.

5.3 Conclusion

The proposed development is for a two (2) lot subdivision at 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin. The development is permissible with consent under Bathurst Regional LEP. The development complies with the requirements of the LEP, SEPP 55, KHP SEPP and the DCP. As outlined in **Section 4**, the development is not expected to result in any adverse impacts providing it is undertaken in accordance with the recommended mitigation measures. As outlined above, the development is considered to be suitable for the site and in the public interest. In this regard the Development Application is suitable for approval by Council.

6 REFERENCES

- NSW Department of Planning and Environment. n.d. *Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool*. Accessed June 6, 2019. <https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BOSETMap>.
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- NSW Spatial Services. 2020. *Six Maps*. Accessed March 5, 2020. <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>.
- Tenterfield Shire Council. 2017. *Section 79C(1) - Matters for Consideration in Submitting a Development Application*. 13 December 2017. <http://www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au/sites/tenterfield/files/public/images/documents/tenterfield/mig/17685-Section79C.pdf>.

Appendix A

Certificate of Title & Title Diagrams



**LAND
REGISTRY
SERVICES**

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: 2/251613

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
30/11/2021	3:30 PM	2	9/9/2018

LAND

LOT 2 IN DEPOSITED PLAN 251613
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA BATHURST REGIONAL
PARISH OF JEDBURGH COUNTY OF ROXBURGH
TITLE DIAGRAM DP251613
FIRST SCHEDULE

THOMAS ANDERSON
BARBARA DAWN ANDERSON
AS TENANTS IN COMMON IN EQUAL SHARES
SECOND SCHEDULE (2 NOTIFICATIONS)

1 LAND EXCLUDES MINERALS AND IS SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND
CONDITIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN - SEE CROWN GRANT(S)
2 E183933 MORTGAGE TO NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED
NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

Integrated Consulting Pty Ltd

PRINTED ON 30/11/2021

* Any entries preceded by an asterisk do not appear on the current edition of the Certificate of Title.
Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register.

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**LAND
REGISTRY
SERVICES**

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: 13/755779

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
30/11/2021	3:30 PM	2	9/9/2018

LAND

LOT 13 IN DEPOSITED PLAN 755779
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA BATHURST REGIONAL
PARISH OF JEDBURGH COUNTY OF ROXBURGH
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PORTION 13)
TITLE DIAGRAM CROWN PLAN 181.496

FIRST SCHEDULE

THOMAS ANDERSON

BARBARA DAWN ANDERSON

AS TENANTS IN COMMON IN EQUAL SHARES

(T E183931)

SECOND SCHEDULE (2 NOTIFICATIONS)

- 1 LAND EXCLUDES MINERALS AND IS SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN - SEE CROWN GRANT(S)
- 2 E183933 MORTGAGE TO NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LIMITED NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

Integrated Consulting Pty Ltd

PRINTED ON 30/11/2021

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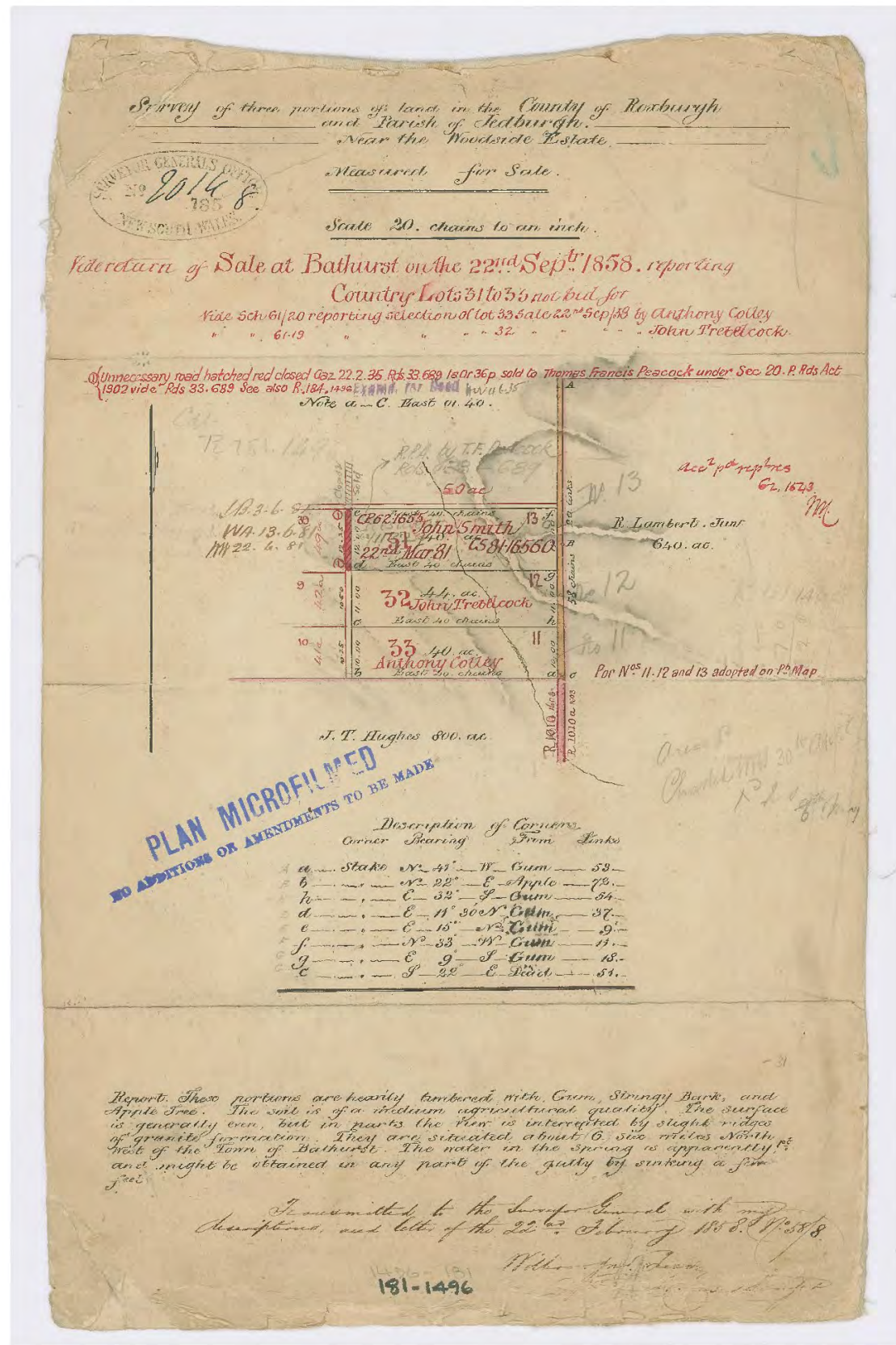
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Attachment 9.2.3.3

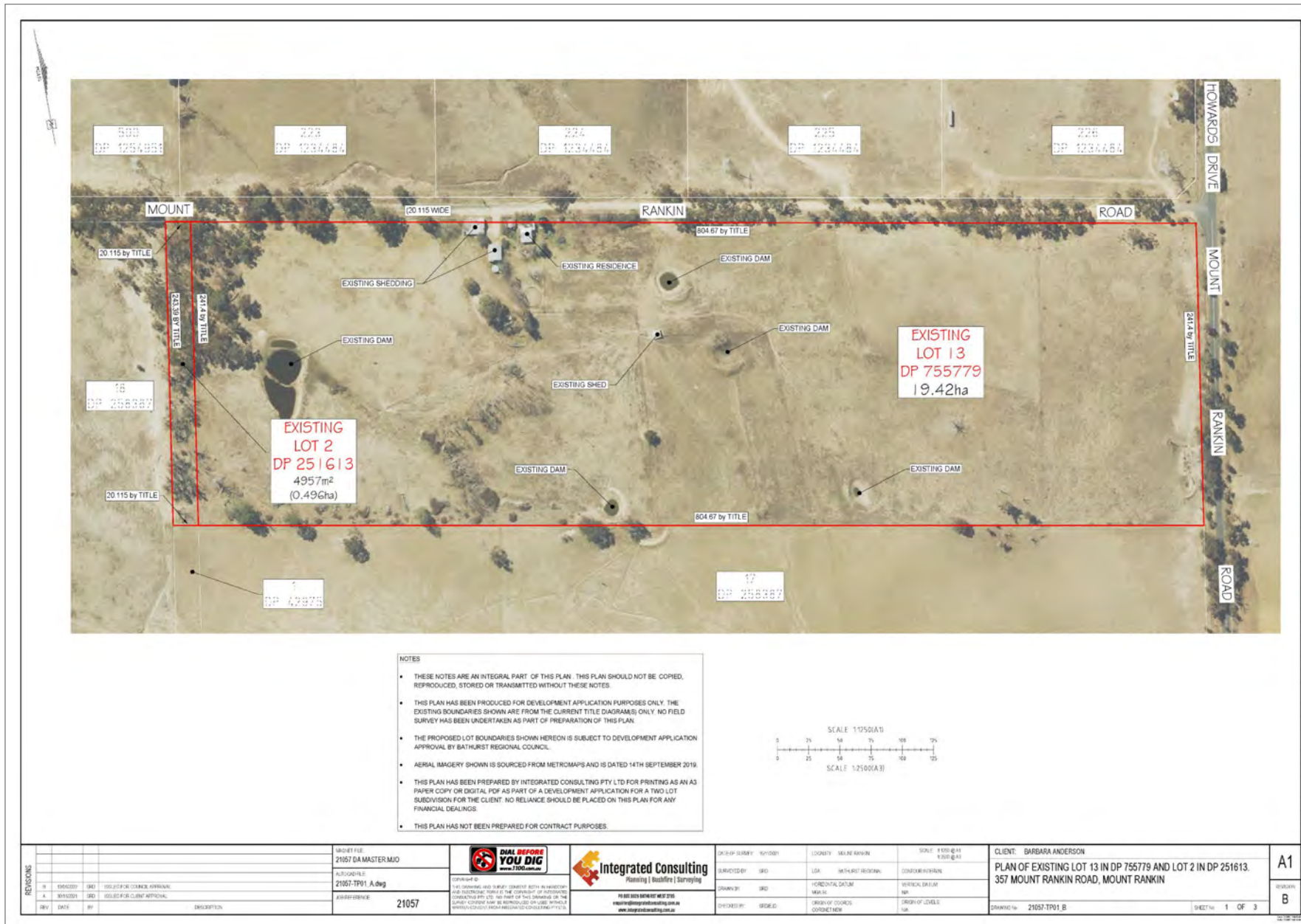
Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Appendix B

Development Plans

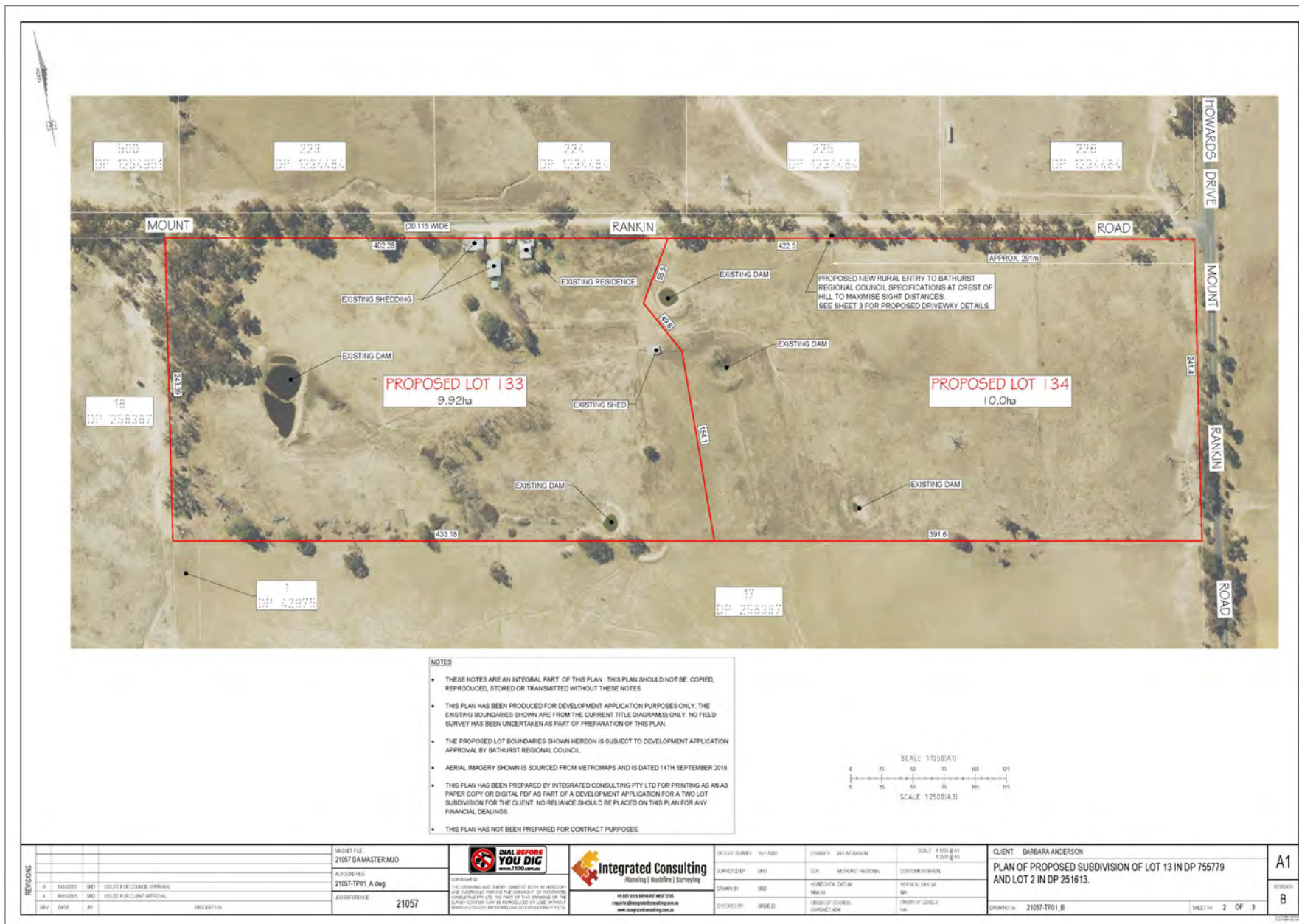
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Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



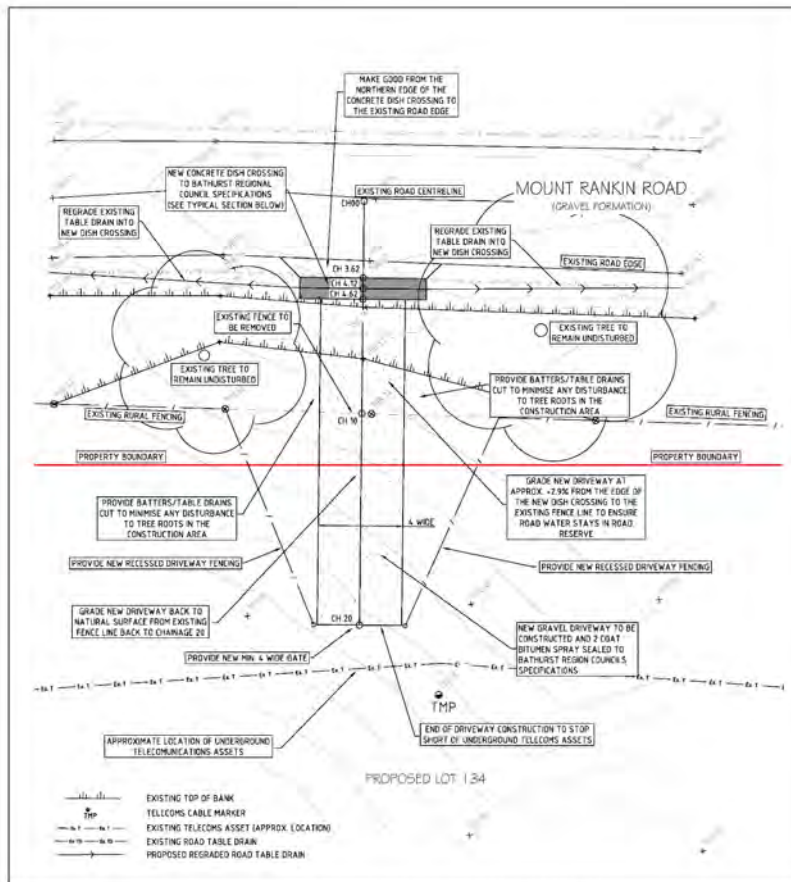
Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Attachment 9.2.3.3

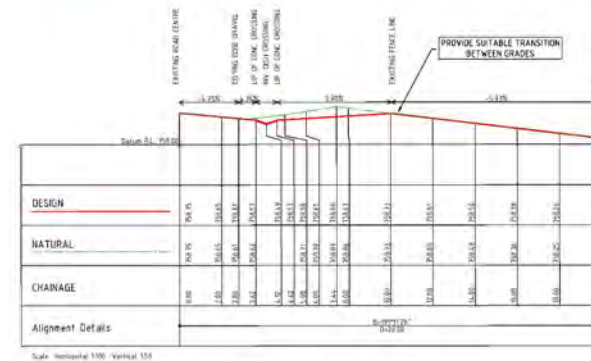
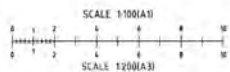
Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



PROPOSED RURAL VEHICULAR ACCESS FOR PROPOSED LOT 134

REDUCTION RATIO 1:100 @ A1
1:200 @ A3

AREA OF DRIVEWAYS TO BE TWO COAT BITUMEN SPRAY SEALED



PROPOSED RURAL VEHICULAR ACCESS INDICATIVE CENTRELINE PROFILE

REDUCTION RATIO AS SHOWN

- NOTES:
- THIS PLAN DEPICTS THE GENERAL LAYOUT OF THE NEW SUBDIVISION DRIVEWAY TO BE APPROVED AS PART OF A DA APPLICATION AND IS BASED ON BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL'S ENGINEERING STANDARDS. ALL LEVELS AND GRADES SHOWN ARE GENERAL. ONLY AND SUBJECT TO FINAL CONSTRUCTION BY A CONTRACTOR.
 - ALL CONSTRUCTION WORKS ARE TO MEET BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL'S CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.
 - DURING CONSTRUCTION SUITABLE SEDIMENT & EROSION MEASURES MUST BE EMPLOYED.
 - ANY CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED WORKS SHOWN SHOULD BE MADE IN CONSULTATION WITH BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL'S ENGINEERING OFFICE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIRED STANDARDS.
 - THE SERVICES SHOWN HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY. NO INVESTIGATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND SERVICES HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION. ALL SERVICES PROVIDERS SHOULD BE CONTACTED AND THE LOCATION OF ALL SERVICES VERIFIED BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED CONSULTANT AND NOT HOLED WHERE REQUIRED.
 - ALL NEW FENCING TO BE CONSTRUCTED WILL BE TO A RURAL STOCK PROOF STANDARD.



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Appendix C

Bush Fire Assessment Report

Bush Fire Assessment Report

Proposed Subdivision

357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Prepared for:

Barbara Anderson

January 2022

Report Details	
Project Number	21057
Project Name	Subdivision DA
Project Address	357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin
Client	Barbara Anderson
Report Reference	21057-R02_B
Prepared by	Erika Dawson (BPAD 36371 Level 3 NSW & WA)
Revision	B
Date	13 January 2022

Document Control		
Revision	Date	Purpose
A	20/12/2021	Draft for client review
B	13/1/2022	Final



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 0400 940 482
www.integratedconsulting.com.au

Disclaimer

This report is prepared solely for Barbara Anderson (the 'client') and any future landowners (or their delegated representatives) of the subject lot(s) and is not for the benefit of any other person and may not be relied upon by any other person.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	The Development.....	1
1.3	The Site.....	1
1.3.1	Location.....	1
1.3.2	Site Details	1
1.3.3	Environmental Significance	1
1.3.4	Threatened Species.....	2
1.3.5	Indigenous Heritage	2
1.4	Legislative Framework.....	2
1.4.1	Bush Fire Safety Authority	2
1.4.2	Bush Fire Prone Land.....	2
1.4.3	Integrated Development	3
1.4.4	Planning for Bush Fire Protection	3
2	Bush Fire Assessment	4
2.1	Methodology	4
2.2	Vegetation Formations	4
2.3	Effective Slope	10
2.4	Fire Weather.....	12
2.5	Asset Protection Zone Determination	12
3	Bush Fire Protection Measures	13
3.1	Introduction	13
3.2	PBP Aims & Objectives	13
3.3	PBP Objectives for Subdivisions.....	13
3.4	Bush Fire Protection Measures.....	14
3.4.1	Asset Protection Zones	14
3.4.2	Construction Standards & Design	16
3.4.3	Access Standards.....	16
3.4.4	Services – Water, Electricity & Gas	24
3.4.5	Emergency Management Arrangements	27
4	Recommendations	28
4.1	Summary of Bush Fire Protection Measures	28
5	Conclusion	30
6	References	31

Appendices

Appendix A

Development Plans

Appendix B

AHIMS Search

Appendix C

Bush Fire Safety Authority Checklist

Appendix D

Classified Vegetation Map

Appendix E

Bush Fire Protection Measures Plan

Appendix F

APZ/Landscaping Measures

Appendix G

Access Standards

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	1
Figure 2: Site Aerial Photograph.....	2
Figure 3: LEP Zoning Map.....	1
Figure 4: Biodiversity Values Map	2
Figure 5: Lot 2 Bush Fire Prone Land Map.....	3
Figure 6: Contours	11
Figure 7: Vegetation Classification	45
Figure 8: Bush Fire Protection Measures.....	47

Plates

Plate 1: Plot 1	4
Plate 2: Plot 1	4
Plate 3: Plot 1	5
Plate 4: Plot 1	5
Plate 5: Plot 1	5
Plate 6: Plot 1	5
Plate 7: Plot 2	6
Plate 8: Plot 2	6
Plate 9: Plot 3	6
Plate 10: Plot 3	6
Plate 11: Plot 4	7
Plate 12: Plot 4	7
Plate 13: Plot 5	7
Plate 14: Plot 5	7
Plate 15: Plot 6	8
Plate 16: Plot 6	8
Plate 17: Plot 7	8
Plate 18: Plot 7	8
Plate 19: Plot 8	9
Plate 20: Plot 8	9
Plate 21: Plot 9	9
Plate 22: Plot 9	9
Plate 23: Plot 10	10
Plate 24: Plot 10	10
Plate 25: Plot 11	10
Plate 26: Plot 11	10

Tables

Table 1: APZ Determination	12
Table 2: Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Bush Fire Protection Measures	15
Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures	16
Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures	24
Table 5: Summary of Recommendations	28
Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations	42

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Bush Fire Assessment Report (BFAR) has been prepared to support a Development Application (DA) for the subdivision of Lot 13 DP 755779 and Lot 2 DP 251613, known as 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin.

The DA is to be lodged with Bathurst Regional Council and will require referral to the NSW Rural Fire Service for a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) as part of the DA assessment process. This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* (PBP) to provide sufficient information for both approval authorities.

1.2 The Development

The proposed development involves the subdivision of the site for the purpose of large lot residential development, with a minimum lot size of 10 hectares. Plans of the development are provided in **Appendix A**.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 Location

The subject site is located on the southern side of Mount Rankin Road immediately west of the intersection with Howards Drive. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 1** and an aerial image in **Figure 2**.

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 1: Site Location

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 2: Site Aerial Photograph

1.3.2 Site Details

The site has an area of 19.92 hectares and contains one (1) existing dwelling. It is largely cleared and predominantly contains grassland vegetation with some pockets of remnant vegetation existing on site.

The site is located within an area zoned R5 Large Lot Residential under *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014* as shown in **Figure 3**. The land to the north, west, and south of the site is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential. To the east of the site the land is zoned RU1 Primary Production. The wide area to the north, west and south of the site is also zoned RU1.

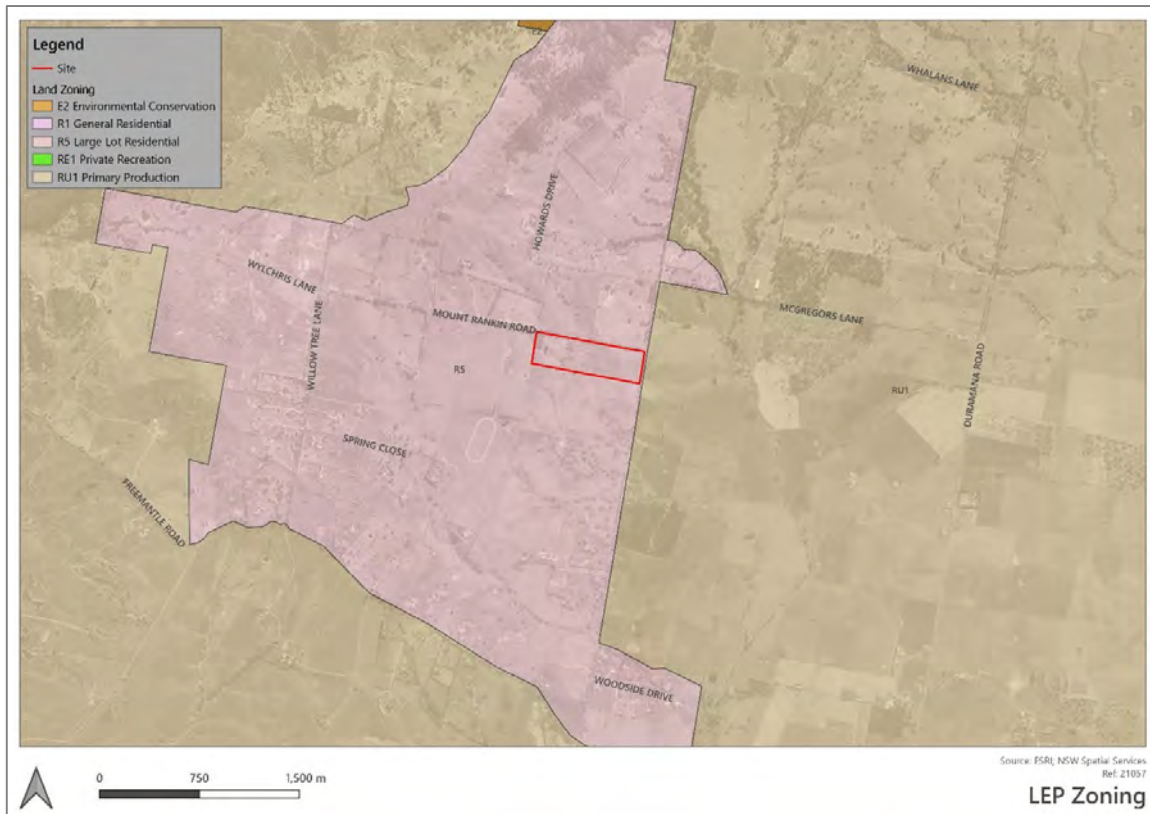


Figure 3: LEP Zoning Map

1.3.3 Environmental Significance

The site is not mapped by the LEP as containing any areas or items of environmental significance.

None of the site is mapped as being of Biodiversity Values as shown on the Biodiversity Values Map (refer **Figure 4**).



Figure 4: Biodiversity Values Map

1.3.4 Threatened Species

No known assessments flora and fauna assessments have been undertaken for the site.

1.3.5 Indigenous Heritage

An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Search was undertaken for the site. No items of indigenous heritage have been recorded or identified on the site (refer **Appendix B**).

1.4 Legislative Framework

1.4.1 Bush Fire Safety Authority

Subdivision of land, that could lawfully permit residential purposes, within a bush fire prone area requires a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) to be obtained under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (RF Act).

Clause 44 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013* specifies the requirements for any application for a BFSA. These requirements have been addressed within this report and a checklist provided in **Appendix C** outlining where each requirement has been specifically addressed.

1.4.2 Bush Fire Prone Land

The site is designated as bush fire prone land in accordance with Section 10.3 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). As shown in **Figure 5** the site is mapped as being partly within the Category 1 Vegetation and buffer.

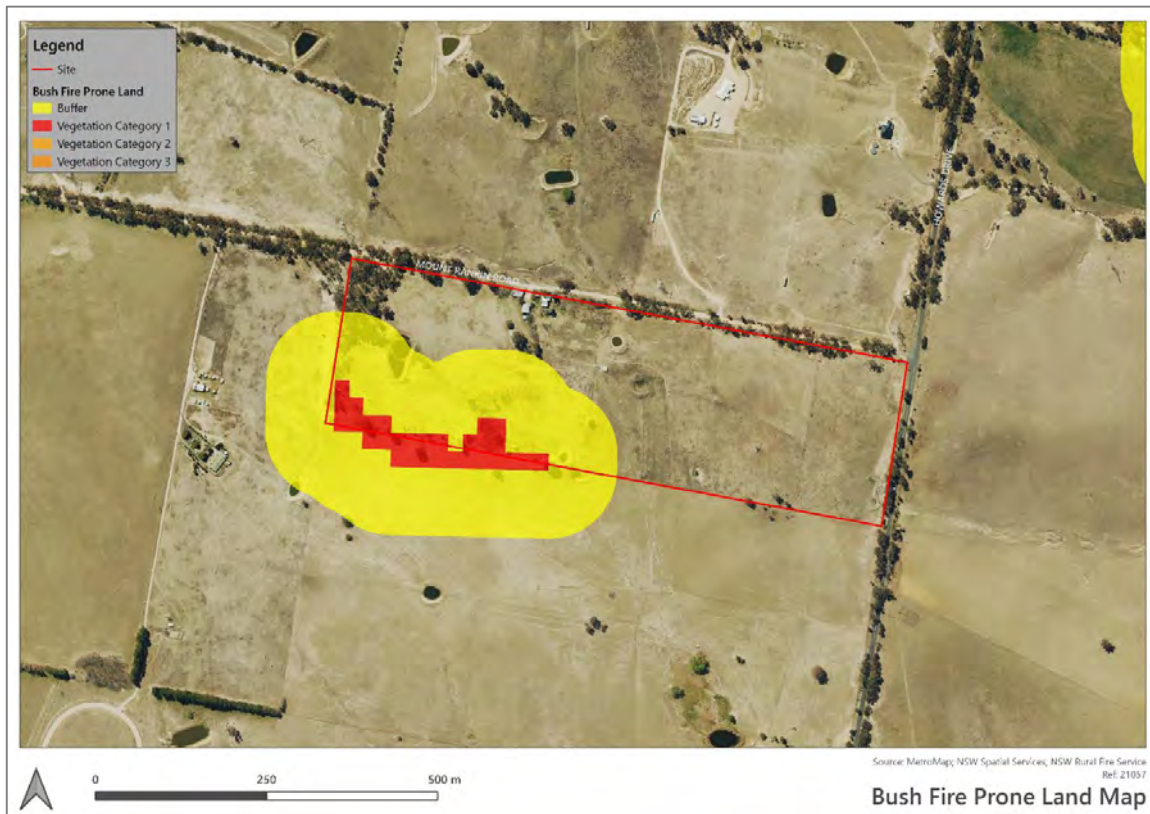


Figure 5: Lot 2 Bush Fire Prone Land Map

1.4.3 Integrated Development

As the development requires both development consent and authorisation under Section 100B (Bushfire Safety Authority) of the RF Act in order for it to be carried out, the development becomes Integrated Development pursuant to Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act.

In this regard, Council is required to refer the DA to the NSW Rural Fire Service to obtain the BFSa before it can determine the application in accordance with Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act.

1.4.4 Planning for Bush Fire Protection

PBP (NSW Rural Fire Service 2019) applies to all DAs on bush fire prone land. As required by Section 1.4 of PBP, this report has been prepared to address the requirements of the PBP as a subdivision that could lawfully contain residential development. Specifically, the following has been addressed in this report:

- The objectives of PBP, as outlined in Section 1.1 of PBP; and
- The performance criteria of the relevant Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM) which are outlined in section 5.2 of PBP.

2 Bush Fire Assessment

2.1 Methodology

The methodology utilised for this bush fire assessment is consistent with Appendix 1 of PBP. The following provides the required information in accordance with the methodology.

2.2 Vegetation Formations

A site inspection was carried out on 16 November 2021 of the site and land within 140m of the site (assessment area). All vegetation within the assessment area has been classified in accordance with *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes* (Keith 2004) as required by A1.2 of PBP.

The classified vegetation within the assessment area has been mapped and is shown in **Figure 10** in **Appendix D**. Photographs of the classified vegetation from the site inspection are provided in the following plates for each of the assessment plots.

Plot 1	
Vegetation Description	Managed Vegetation around existing dwelling and unmanaged grassland vegetation on site.
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland/APZ
	
Plate 1: Plot 1	Plate 2: Plot 1



Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Plot 1	
Vegetation Description	Managed Vegetation around existing dwelling and unmanaged grassland vegetation on site.
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland/APZ
	
Plate 3: Plot 1	Plate 4: Plot 1
	
Plate 5: Plot 1	Plate 6: Plot 1

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 2	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland along Mount Rankin Road
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 7: Plot 2	Plate 8: Plot 2

Plot 3	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland area characterised by eucalypt overstorey and grassland surface fuels on site and adjacent road reserve.
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 9: Plot 3	Plate 10: Plot 3

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 4	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland area characterised by eucalypt overstorey and grassland surface fuels along Mount Rankin Road and adjacent land
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
	
<p>Plate 11: Plot 4</p>	
<p>Plate 12: Plot 4</p>	

Plot 5	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged grassland with scattered remnant eucalypts
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
	
	
<p>Plate 13: Plot 5</p>	
<p>Plate 14: Plot 5</p>	

Attachment 9.2.3.3



Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 6	
Vegetation Description	Roads
Existing Classification	Exclusion A1.10 non-vegetated area
Post Development Classification	Exclusion A1.10 non-vegetated area
	
Plate 15: Plot 6	Plate 16: Plot 6

Plot 7	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassland understorey along Mount Rankin Road
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 17: Plot 7	Plate 18: Plot 7


Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Plot 8	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassland understorey along Howards Drive
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 19: Plot 8	Plate 20: Plot 8

Plot 9	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged Grassland with scattered trees
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
	
Plate 21: Plot 9	Plate 22: Plot 9

Plot 10	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassy understorey
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 23: Plot 10	
	
Plate 24: Plot 10	

Plot 11	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged grassland with scattered remnant trees
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
	
Plate 25: Plot 11	
	
Plate 26: Plot 11	

2.3 Effective Slope

The topography for the site and surrounds is shown in **Figure 6**. To determine the effective slope, 2m contour data has been sourced from the ELVIS website (International Committee on Surveying & Mapping) nd). The contour data was verified by ground truthing during the site inspection.

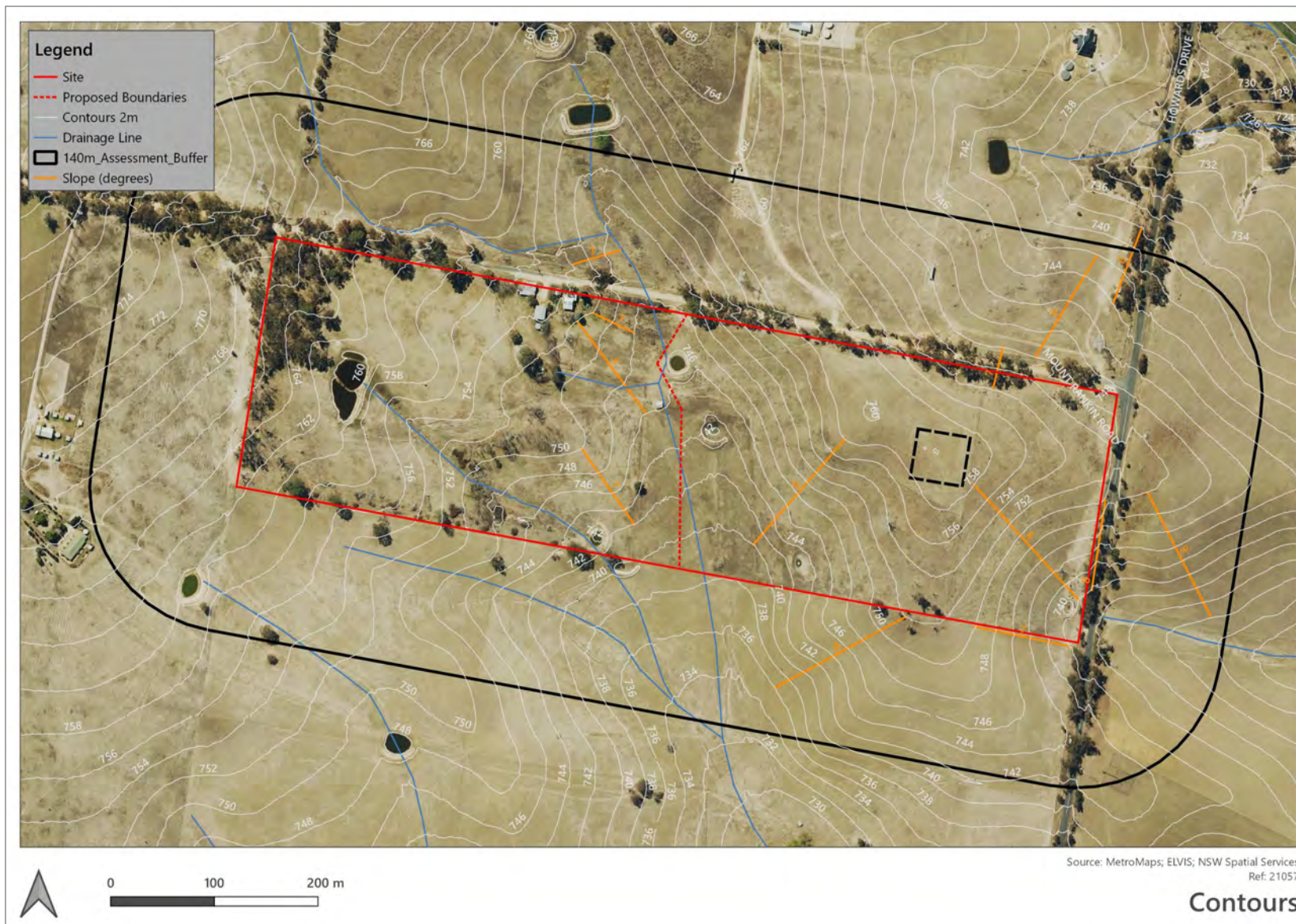


Figure 6: Contours

2.4 Fire Weather

The subject site is located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA. Pursuant to A1.6 of the PBP and the RFS' NSW Local Government Areas FDI (NSW Rural Fire Service 2017), the relevant Fire Danger Index (FDI) for the site is 80.

2.5 Asset Protection Zone Determination

Asset Protection Zones (APZ) have been determined for the existing dwelling on proposed Lot 133 and the indicative building envelope on proposed Lot 134. The APZs have been determined based on Table A1.12.3 of PBP. Only the Plots within 140m have been considered in the table below.

The detailed APZ calculations for each lot are provided in **Table 1**. The actual size of the APZ to be provided is also outlined in **Table 1**. From this it can be seen that the APZ exceeds the minimum required.

Table 1: APZ Determination

Plot	Vegetation Classification	Effective Slope	APZ Required	APZ Provided
Lot 133				
1a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	20m
1b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
2	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
3	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
4	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
5a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	14m
5b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	14m
6	Exclusion A1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
Lot 134				
1a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	20m
1b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
2	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
3	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
4	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
5	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
6	Exclusion A1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
8	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
9	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
10	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
11	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m

3 Bush Fire Protection Measures

3.1 Introduction

Subdivisions that will accommodate residential land uses is required to comply with the Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM) outlined in Section 5 of PBP. There are six key BFPMs outlined by PBP:

- Asset Protection Zones and Defendable Space;
- Construction Standards and Design;
- Access Standards (public roads, private access and fire trails);
- Water Supply and Utility Services;
- Emergency Management Arrangements; and
- Landscaping.

The BFPMs relevant to the development have been considered in **Section 3.4**. The plan in **Appendix E** illustrates the BFPM as applied to the development.

PBP requires consideration of the development in relation to the aims and objectives of PBP and also the objectives for subdivision. These matters have been considered respectively in **Sections 3.2** and **3.3**.

3.2 PBP Aims & Objectives

The aim of PBP is:

... to provide for the protection of human life and minimise impacts on property from the threat of bush fire, while having due regard to development potential, site characteristics and protection of the environment.

The objectives of PBP are to:

- *afford buildings and their occupants protection from exposure to a bush fire;*
- *provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings;*
- *provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings;*
- *ensure that appropriate operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and occupants is available;*
- *provide for ongoing management and maintenance of BPMS; and*
- *ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters.*

The subdivision has been designed to provide for developable areas within each of the lots that will have radiant heat levels of less than 29kW/m² and avoid flame contact, thus providing for appropriate separation to the hazards. The subject lot layout in conjunction with the bush fire protection measures will provide for safe operational access and egress for emergency services personnel and possible residents within the industrial subdivision, as well as sufficient water supply. Therefore, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of PBP.

3.3 PBP Objectives for Subdivisions

Section 5.2 of PBP contains the specific objectives for subdivisions:

- *minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard (hourglass shapes, which maximise perimeters and create bottlenecks should be avoided);*
- *minimise vegetated corridors that permit the passage of bush fire towards buildings;*
- *provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;*
- *ensure that APZs between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings are effectively designed to address the relevant bush fire attack mechanisms;*
- *ensure the ongoing maintenance of APZs;*

- provide adequate access from all properties to the wider road network for residents and emergency services;
- provide access to hazard vegetation to facilitate bush fire mitigation works and fire suppression; and
- ensure the provision of an adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.

In complying with the BFPM, the proposed development complies with objectives for subdivisions outlined above.

3.4 Bush Fire Protection Measures

3.4.1 Asset Protection Zones

The intent of measures for the Asset Protection Zone (APZ) BFPM is:

To provide sufficient space and maintain reduced fuel loads, so as to ensure radiant heat levels at buildings are below critical limits and to prevent direct flame contact with a building.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the APZ BFPM, and how the development responds.

Table 2: Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
Asset Protection Zones					
Potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m² on each proposed lot.	APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As outlined in Section 2.5 and shown in Figure 10 , each lot is provided with an APZ that achieves the minimum size required by Table A1.12.3 of PBP.
APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire towards the building.	APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The APZ is to be managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of PBP (and contained in Appendix F of this report).
The APZs is provided in perpetuity	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	APZ is wholly within the subject site managed by the occupant.
APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised	APZs are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The APZ will be located on land with a slope of less than 18 degrees.
Landscaping					
landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.	Landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any future landscaping of the lots is to be in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of PBP (and contained in Appendix F of this report).
	Fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any future fencing is to be constructed in accordance with section 7.6 of PBP.

3.4.2 Construction Standards & Design

No buildings are proposed as part of this subdivision and appropriate Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) will be determined as part of the approval for any future dwellings.

It is recommended that the existing dwelling be upgraded to provide improved ember protection measures by enclosing all openings (excluding roof tile spaces) or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any sub floor areas, openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.

3.4.3 Access Standards

The intent of measures for the Access BFPM is:

to provide safe operational access to structures and water supply for emergency services, while residents are seeking to evacuate from an area.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the Access BFPM, and provides an explanation for how the development achieves the requirements.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
Access (General Requirements)					
Firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures.	Property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The property access road is a two wheeled drive all weather road.
	Perimeter roads are provided for residential subdivisions of three or more allotments;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not a residential (urban) subdivision and less than 3 lots created, therefore perimeter roads are not required.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	Subdivisions of three or more allotments have more than one access in and out of the development;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Only two lots created.
	Traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All traffic management devices will be constructed to facilitate access by emergency services vehicles.
	Maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and an average grade of not more than 10 degrees or other gradient specified by road design standards, whichever is the lesser gradient;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grades are to not exceed 10 degrees unsealed road.
	All roads are through roads;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not a public road
	Dead end roads are not recommended, but if unavoidable, are not more than 200 metres in length, incorporate a minimum 12 metres outer radius turning circle, and are clearly sign posted as a dead end;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not a public road
	Where kerb and guttering is provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	Where access/egress can only be achieved through forest, woodland and heath vegetation, secondary access shall be provided to an alternate point on the existing public road system; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Access is through grassland therefore secondary access is not required.
	One way only public access roads are no less than 3,5 metres wide and have designated parking bays with hydrants located outside of these areas to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No one way only public access roads.
The capacity of access roads is adequate for firefighting vehicles.	The capacity of perimeter and non-perimeter road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles (up to 23 tonnes); bridges/causeways are to clearly indicate load rating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter or non-perimeter roads required.
There is appropriate access to water supply.	Hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply therefore no hydrants provided.
	Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 - Fire hydrant installations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply therefore no hydrants provided.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	System design, installation and commissioning; and				
	There is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available.	☒	☐	☐	Access provided to within 4m of the SWS as shown on Figure 11 .
Perimeter Roads					
Access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating as well as providing a safe operational environment for emergency service personnel during firefighting and emergency management on the interface.	Are two-way sealed roads;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	Minimum 8m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	Are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.
	The maximum grade road is 15 degrees and average grade of not more than 10 degrees;	☐	☐	☒	No perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
Non-Perimeter Roads					
Access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating.	Minimum 5.5m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Roads are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
Property Access					
Firefighting vehicles can access the dwelling and exit the property safely	There are no specific access requirements in an urban area where an unobstructed path (no greater than 70m) is provided between the most distant external part of the proposed dwelling and the nearest part of the public access road (where the road speed limit is not greater than 70kph) that supports the operational use of emergency firefighting vehicles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not an urban area.
	In circumstances where this cannot occur, the following requirements apply:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">minimum 4m carriageway width;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The existing property access road can generally achieve a carriageway width of 4m. The proposed property access road will be able to achieve a 4m carriageway.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">in forest, woodland and heath situations, rural property access roads have passing bays every	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The property access roads do not traverse forest, woodland and heath vegetation.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	200m that are 20m long by 2m wide, making a minimum trafficable width of 6m at the passing bay;				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The property access road will have a minimum vertical clearance of 4m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">provide a suitable turning area in accordance with Appendix 3;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suitable turning areas can be accommodated for the existing dwelling and future dwelling in accordance with Appendix 3 of PBP as shown in Figure 11 .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Curves to have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the crossfall is not more than 10 degrees;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crossfall will be less than 10 degrees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and not more than 10 degrees for unsealed roads; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grades of property access roads will be less than 10 degrees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a development comprising more than three dwellings has access by	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No right of ways will service more than two lots.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution		
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria		
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable
The intent may be achieved where:				
	dedication of a road and not by right of way.			
	<i>Note: Some short constrictions in the access may be accepted where they are not less than 3.5m wide, extend for no more than 30m and where the obstruction cannot be reasonably avoided or removed. The gradients applicable to public roads also apply to community style development property access roads in addition to the above.</i>			

3.4.4 Services – Water, Electricity & Gas

The intent of measures for the Services – Water, Electricity & Gas BFPM is:

To provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the Services: Water, Electricity and Gas BFPM, and provides an explanation for how the development achieves the requirements.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
Water Supply					
Adequate water supplies is provided for firefighting purposes.	Reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply.
	A static water and hydrant supply is provided for non-reticulated developments or where reticulated water supply cannot be guaranteed; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply is to be provided. The future dwelling on proposed lot 134 will be able to provide a compliant water supply. The existing dwelling has a static water supply.
	Static water supplies shall comply with Table 5.3d.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Each lot is to have a minimum available water supply of 20,000L for firefighting purposes at all times, which meets the minimum 20,000L for lots >1ha in area. Sufficient area exists on site to provide such a supply. It would be provided with any future dwelling on site.
• Water supplies are located at regular intervals; and	fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian Standard AS 2419.1:2005;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply is to be provided to the rural residential development. The existing and future dwelling on each lot will be able to provide a compliant water supply.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.	Hydrants are not located within any road carriageway; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No hydrants proposed.
	Reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not an urban subdivision.
Flows and pressure are appropriate.	Fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No hydrants proposed.
The integrity of the water supply is maintained.	All above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All above ground water pipes and taps are to be metal.
	Above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All water tanks servicing both proposed lots in the development are to be concrete or metal.
Electricity Services					
Location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground.
	Where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">lines are installed with short pole spacing of 30m, unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Where electricity transmission lines are above ground, short pole spacings are to be providing (i.e. less than 30m) and no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.				
Gas Services					
Location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.	Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 - The storage and handling of LP Gas, the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, bottled gas to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596. Metal piping is to be used for connections.
	All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, fixed cylinders are to be kept clear of flammable materials to a distance of 10m and are to be shielded from the hazard.
	Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connections to and from any gas cylinders are to be metal.
	Polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, no Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are to be used adjacent to the building.
	Above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Above-ground gas service pipes are to be metal, including and up to any outlets.

3.4.5 Emergency Management Arrangements

It is recommended that residents of the property prepare a Bush Fire Survival Plan in accordance with the NSW RFS' guidelines located on the following webpage <http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/bush-fire-survival-plan>

4 Recommendations

4.1 Summary of Bush Fire Protection Measures

This BFAR has assumed that the proposed development will be carried out in accordance with a number of Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM). The following table provides a summary of the BFMP that must be incorporated into the development to ensure it best protects the development from the effects of bushfire in accordance with the requirements of PBP and other best practice guidelines. The BFPM are also shown on **Figure 11 in Appendix E**.

Table 5: Summary of Recommendations

Provision	Measures
Asset Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be provided surrounding the existing dwelling on proposed lot 133 and any future dwelling on Proposed Lot 134 for the location and extent as shown on Figure 10 in Appendix E and maintained in perpetuity in accordance with the requirements provided in Appendix F.
Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any future landscaping of the lots is to be established and maintained in perpetuity in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix F. Any future fencing is to be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material. Where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, all fencing is to be made of non-combustible material only.
Construction Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any future dwelling on proposed Lot 134 is to be constructed in accordance with the relevant BAL as calculated in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements at the time of the DA and/or CC. The existing dwelling be upgraded to provide improved ember protection measures by enclosing all openings (excluding roof tile spaces) or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any sub floor areas, openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.
Access	<p>Property Access Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property access roads must be constructed prior to the issue of the Subdivision Certificate that is relevant to the creation of the aforementioned lots. The property access roads are to be constructed in accordance with the following requirements and maintained in perpetuity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a 4m wide trafficable road in the location shown on Figure 10 in Appendix F, All traffic management devices will be constructed to facilitate access by emergency services vehicles, All roads are two wheeled drive, all weather roads, Vegetation above the property access road is clear to a height of 4m above it, Crossfall and gradient of the access road is not to exceed 10 degrees, and Maintain a turnaround area adjacent to the existing dwelling, as shown Figure 10 in Appendix F, and in accordance with Appendix G.

Table 5: Summary of Recommendations

Provision	Measures
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a metal or concrete 20,000L firefighting water supply tank for the existing dwelling on proposed Lot 133, prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate and maintained in perpetuity. The tank and associated fixtures and fittings to be provided in the location shown on Figure 11 and as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tank is to be provided with connections for firefighting purposes including a 65mm Storz outlet with a ball valve; Valves and pipes are to be metal and adequate for water flow; The supply pipes from the tank to the ball valve are to have the same bore size to ensure flow volume; All above ground pipes and taps are to be metal; where pumps are to be provided, they are to be a minimum 5hp or 3kW petrol or diesel-powered pump, and are to be shielded against bush fire attack; any hose and reel for firefighting connected to the pump shall be 19mm internal diameter; Unobstructed access is to be provided to the tank at all times; and A hardened ground surface for truck access is to be provided within 4m of the tank. Installation of a metal or concrete 20,000L firefighting water supply tank, prior to occupation of any future dwelling and maintained in perpetuity. The tank and associated fixtures and fittings to be provided as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tank is to be provided with connections for firefighting purposes including a 65mm Storz outlet with a gate/ball valve; Valves and pipes are to be metal and adequate for water flow; All above ground pipes and taps are to be metal; and All pumps are to be shielded.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground. Where electricity transmission lines are above ground, short pole spacings are to be providing (i.e. less than 30m) and no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.
Gas Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure any gas supplies are provided and maintained in perpetuity as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottled gas to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596; Metal piping is to be used for all connections to and from the cylinders. No Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are to be used adjacent to the building; Fixed cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side.
Emergency Evacuation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a Bush Fire Survival Plan for the existing and any future dwelling, in accordance with RFS requirements.

5 Conclusion

On completion, the proposed subdivision will ensure that all habitable development is located in an area that has an acceptable bushfire hazard level (i.e. \leq BAL-29). With the implementation of the recommendations, as outlined in **Section 4** and as shown on **Figure 10** in **Appendix E**, the proposed development is considered to be appropriately protected from bushfire and complies with the requirements of PBP. The proposed development is not expected to increase the bushfire risk.

6 References

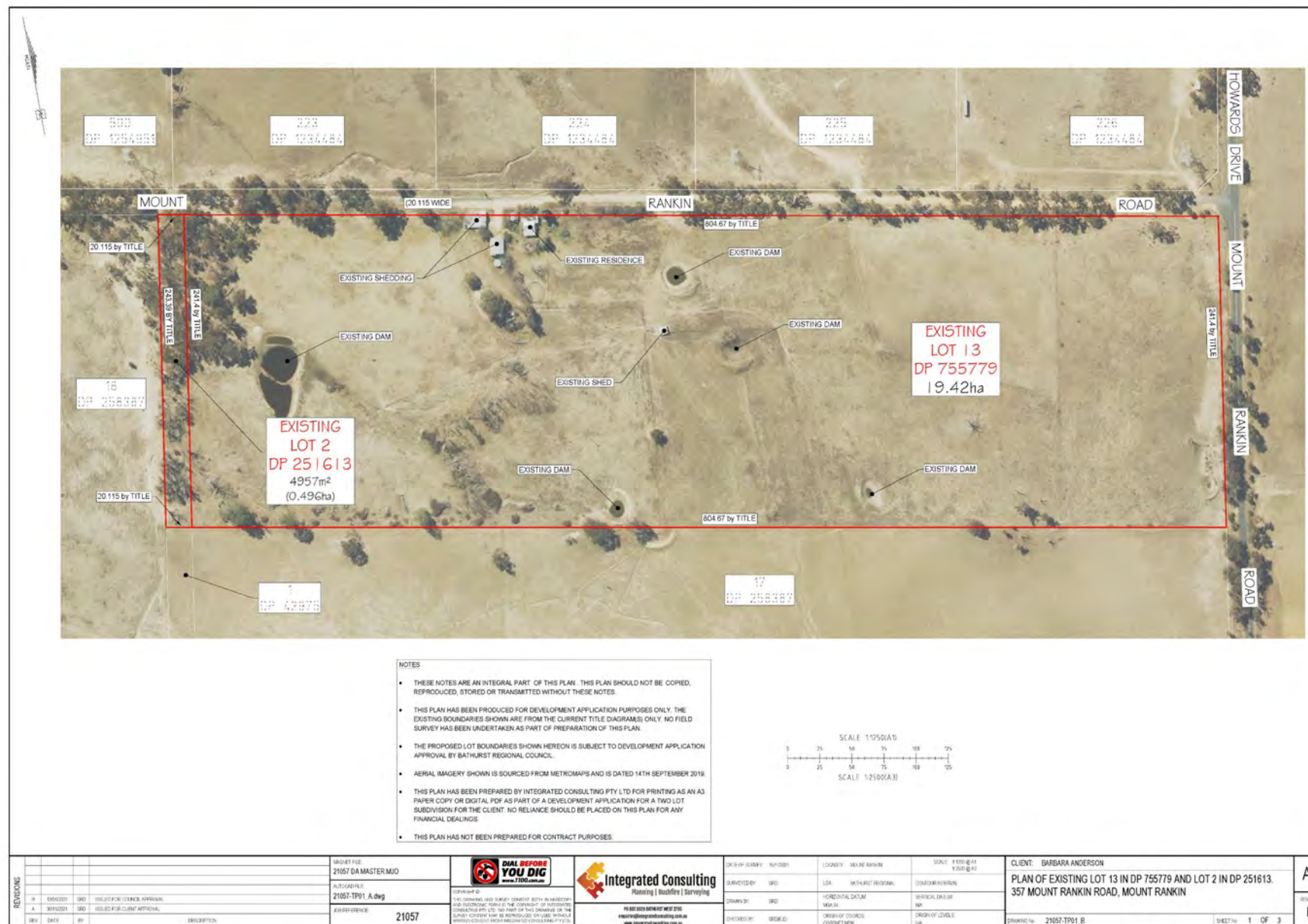
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Appendix A

Development Plans

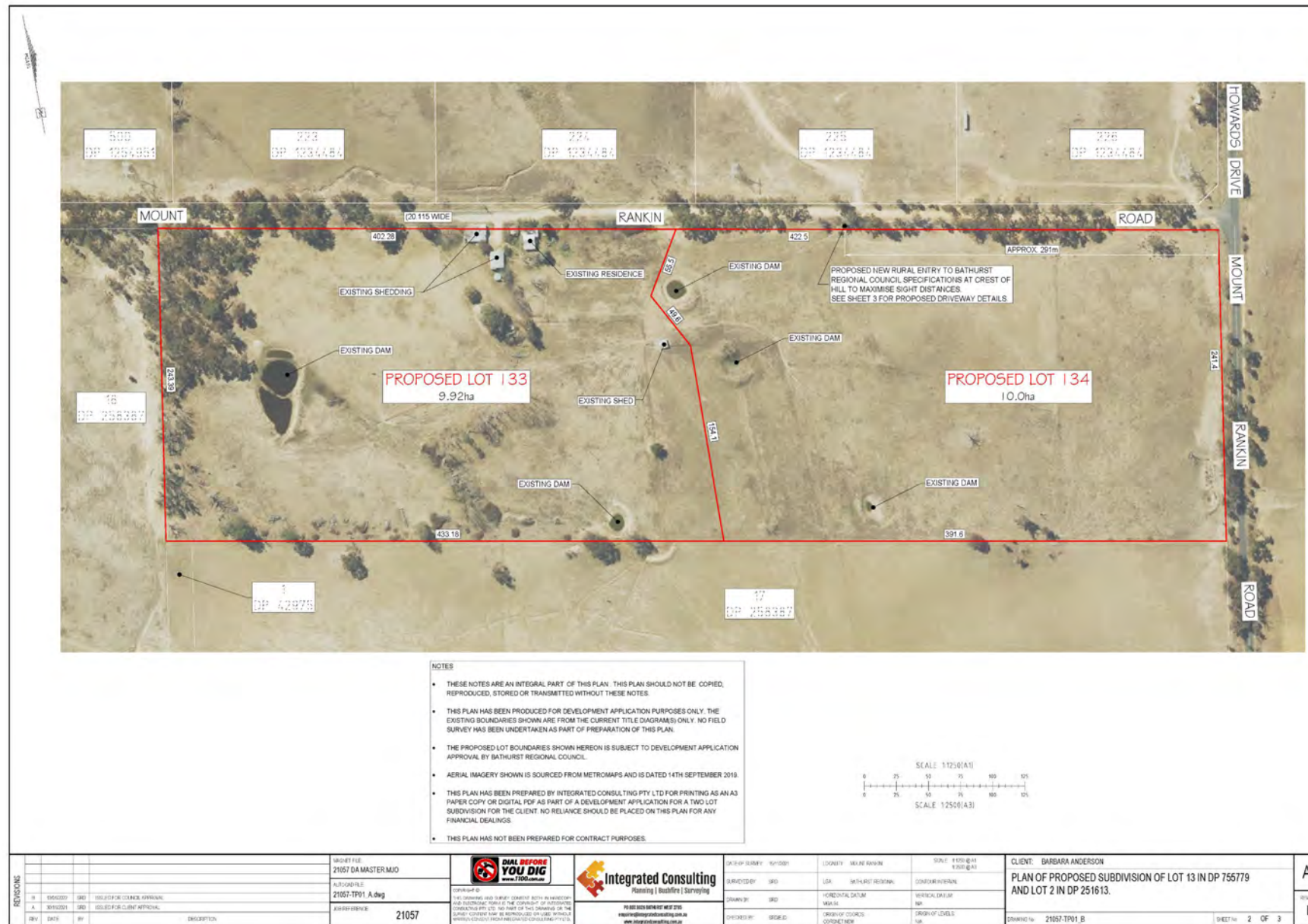
Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Attachment 9.2.3.3

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Appendix B

AHIMS Search

Office of
Environment
& Heritage**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : 20057

Client Service ID : 588276

Integrated Consulting

Date: 04 May 2021

PO Box 9026

Bathurst West New South Wales 2795

Attention: Erika Dawson

Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP251613 with a Buffer of 50 meters,
conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.**

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2220
Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

ABN 30 841 387 271
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Office of
Environment
& Heritage**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : 21057

Client Service ID : 588275

Integrated Consulting

Date: 04 May 2021

PO Box 9026

Bathurst West New South Wales 2795

Attention: Erika Dawson

Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 13, DP:DP755779 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request.

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- 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 Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150
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Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

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Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Appendix C

Bush Fire Safety Authority Checklist

Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations

Requirement	Section of Report where addressed	Compliance		
		Yes	No	N/A
(1) For the purposes of section 100B (4) of the Act, an application for a bush fire safety authority must be made in writing and must include the following:				
(a) a description (including the address) of the property on which the development the subject of the application is proposed to be carried out,	1.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) a classification of the vegetation on and surrounding the property (out to a distance of 140 metres from the boundaries of the property) in accordance with the system for classification of vegetation contained in <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> ,	2.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) an assessment of the slope of the land on and surrounding the property (out to a distance of 100 metres from the boundaries of the property),	2.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) identification of any significant environmental features on the property,	1.3.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) the details of any threatened species, population or ecological community identified under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> that is known to the applicant to exist on the property,	1.3.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) the details and location of any Aboriginal object (within the meaning of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>) or Aboriginal place (within the meaning of that Act) that is known to the applicant to be situated on the property,	1.3.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) a bush fire assessment for the proposed development (including the methodology used in the assessment) that addresses the following matters:	2.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. the extent to which the development is to provide for setbacks, including asset protection zones,	2.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. the siting and adequacy of water supplies for fire fighting,	3.4.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. the capacity of public roads in the vicinity to handle increased volumes of traffic in the event of a bush fire emergency,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. whether or not public roads in the vicinity that link with the fire trail network have two-way access,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. the adequacy of arrangements for access to and egress from the development site for the purposes of an emergency response,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
vi. the adequacy of bush fire maintenance plans and fire emergency procedures for the development site,	3.4.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations

Requirement	Section of Report where addressed	Compliance		
		Yes	No	N/A
vii. the construction standards to be used for building elements in the development,	3.4.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
viii. the adequacy of sprinkler systems and other fire protection measures to be incorporated into the development,	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h) an assessment of the extent to which the proposed development conforms with or deviates from the standards, specific objectives and performance criteria set out in Chapter 4 (Performance Based Controls) of Planning for Bush Fire Protection.	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) An application for a bush fire safety authority must also be accompanied by the prescribed information if:				
(a) the proposed development is subdivision for the purposes of dwelling houses, dual occupancies or secondary dwellings on property that is in an urban release area, and	Not an urban release area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) the application specifies that the applicant wishes the Commissioner, when determining the application, to consider whether it would be appropriate for the future erection of the dwelling houses, dual occupancies or secondary dwellings concerned to be excluded from the application of section 79BA of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(3) The prescribed information is:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(a) a plan of subdivision that shows:				
i. the bush fire attack levels that will apply to the property on completion of any clearing of vegetation proposed to be carried out as part of any subdivision work (within the meaning of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>), and		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. proposed setbacks of any buildings that are, or may in future, be erected on the property, including asset protection zones, and		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) any further information concerning the proposed development that the Commissioner may require.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix D

Classified Vegetation Map

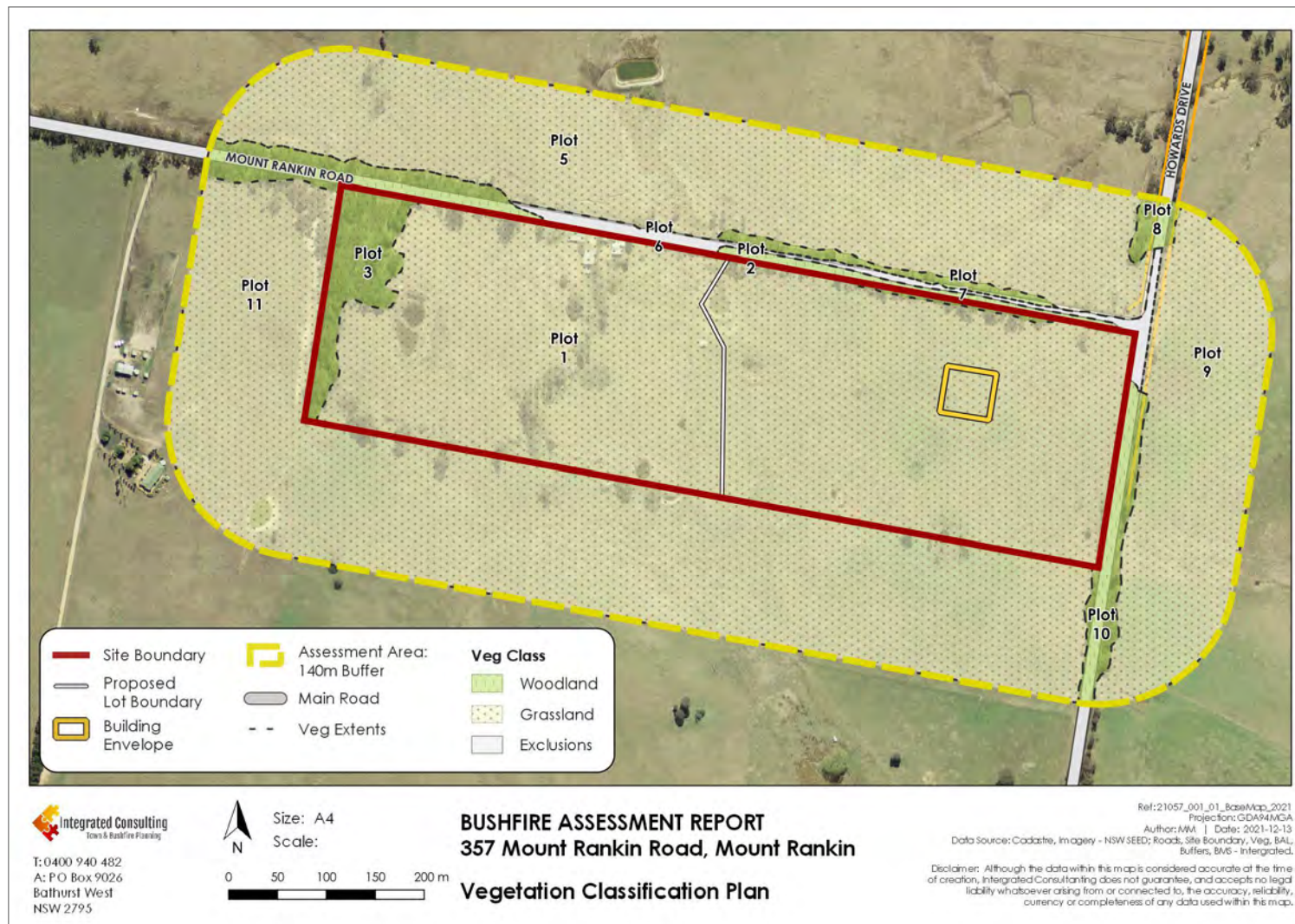


Figure 7: Vegetation Classification

Appendix E

Bush Fire Protection Measures Plan

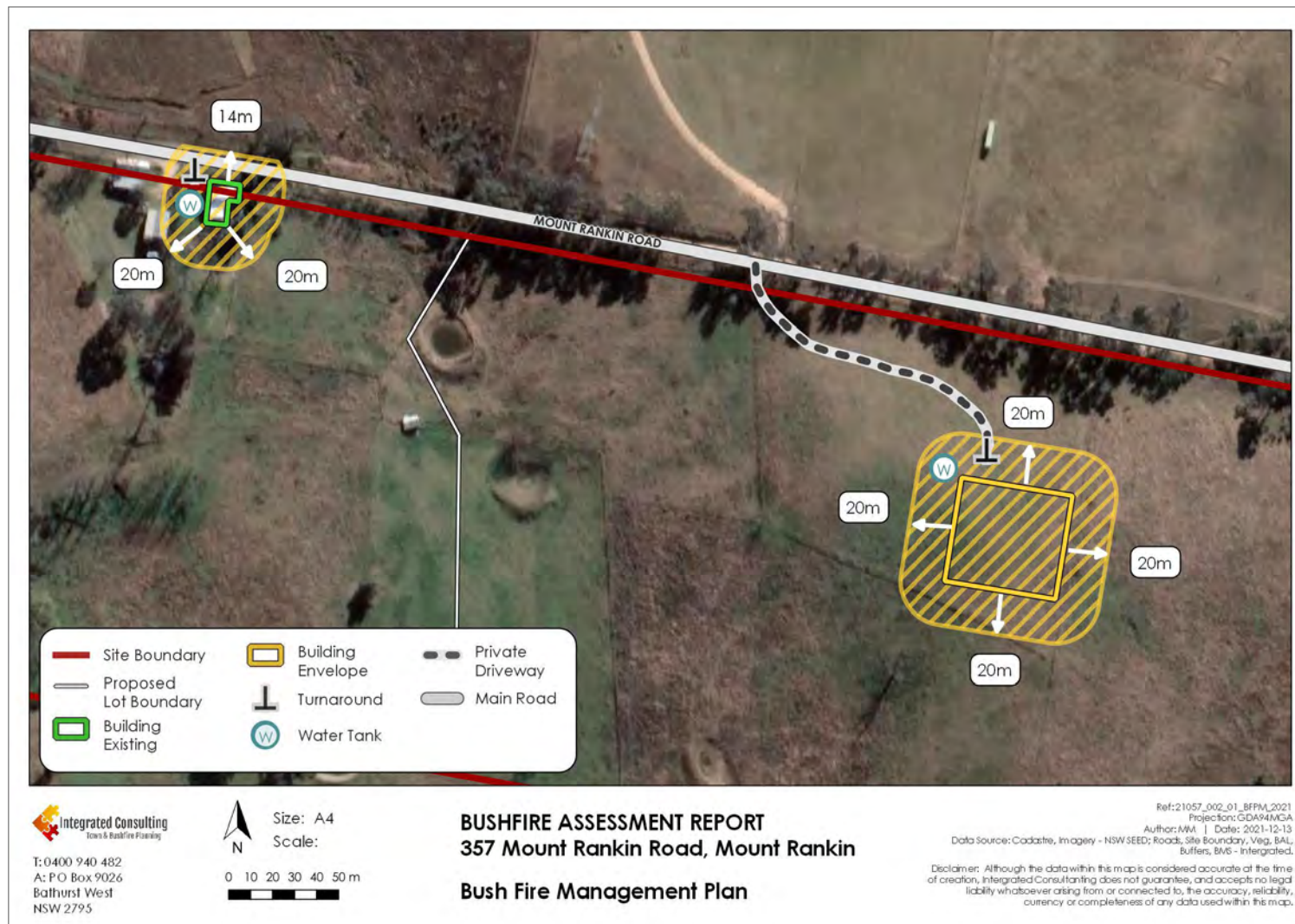


Figure 8: Bush Fire Protection Measures

Appendix F

APZ/Landscaping Measures

APPENDIX 4

ASSET PROTECTION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

In combination with other BPMs, a bush fire hazard can be reduced by implementing simple steps to reduce vegetation levels. This can be done by designing and managing landscaping to implement an APZ around the property.

Careful attention should be paid to species selection, their location relative to their flammability, minimising continuity of vegetation (horizontally and vertically), and ongoing maintenance to remove flammable fuels (leaf litter, twigs and debris).

This Appendix sets the standards which need to be met within an APZ.

A4.1 Asset Protection Zones

An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a building or structure. It is located between the building or structure and the bush fire hazard.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at the NSW RFS Website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows for suppression of fire;
- an area from which backburning or hazard reduction can be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the zone does not provide a path for the spread of fire to the building, either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the building;
- damage to the building asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack.

The methodology for calculating the required APZ distance is contained within Appendix 1. The width of the APZ required will depend upon the development type and bush fire threat. APZs for new development are set out within Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

In forest vegetation, the APZ can be made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA).

A4.1.1 Inner Protection Areas (IPAs)

The IPA is the area closest to the building and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and act as a defensible space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the building, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens:

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building;
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground;
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m; and
- preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

Shrubs

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover; and
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

A4.1.2 Outer Protection Areas (OPAs)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. It is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy. The reduction of fuel in this area aims to decrease the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the potential for fire spread from crowns; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

Because of the nature of an OPA, they are only applicable in forest vegetation.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%; and
- canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy; and
- shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover.

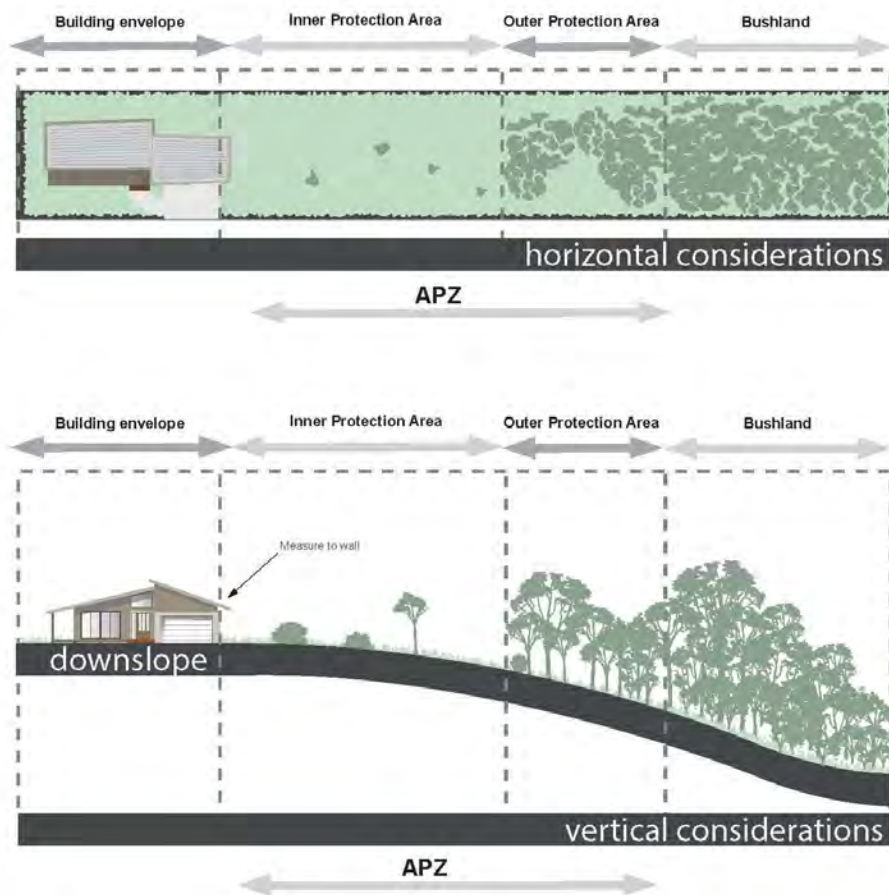
Grass

- grass should be kept mown to a height of less than 100mm; and
- leaf and other debris should be removed.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA as described above should be undertaken regularly, particularly in advance of the bush fire season.

Figure A4.1

Typical Inner and Outer Protection Areas.



Appendix G

Access Standards

APPENDIX 3

ACCESS

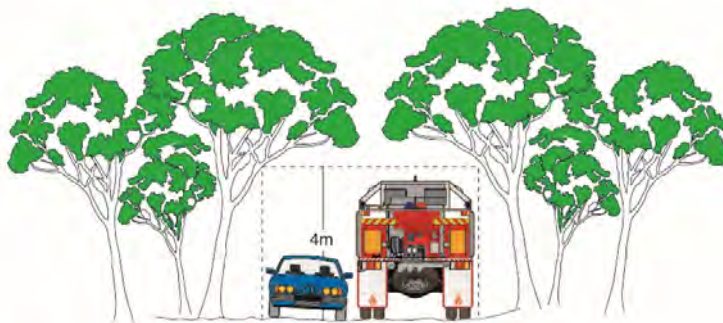
This appendix provides design principles for emergency service vehicle access.

A3.1 Vertical clearance

An unobstructed clearance height of 4 metres should be maintained above all access ways including clearance from building construction, archways, gateways and overhanging structures (e.g. ducts, pipes, sprinklers, walkways, signs and beams). This also applies to vegetation overhanging roads.

Figure A3.1

Vertical clearance.



A3.2 Vehicle turning requirements

Curved carriageways should be constructed using the minimum swept path as outlined in Table A3.2.

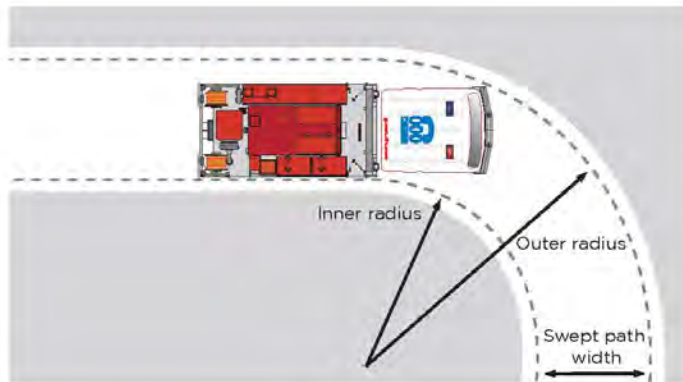
Table A3.2

Minimum curve radius for turning vehicles.

Curve radius (inside edge in metres)	Swept path (metres width)
< 40	4.0
40 - 69	3.0
70 - 100	2.7
> 100	2.5

Figure A3.2a

Swept path width for turning vehicles.



The radius dimensions given are for wall to wall clearance where body overhangs travel a wider arc than the wheel tracks (vehicle swept path). The swept path shall include an additional 500mm clearance either side of the vehicle.

Figure A3.2b

Roundabout swept path.



Example of a swept path as applied to a roundabout. The distance between inner and outer turning arcs allows for expected vehicle body swing of front and rear overhanging sections (the swept path).

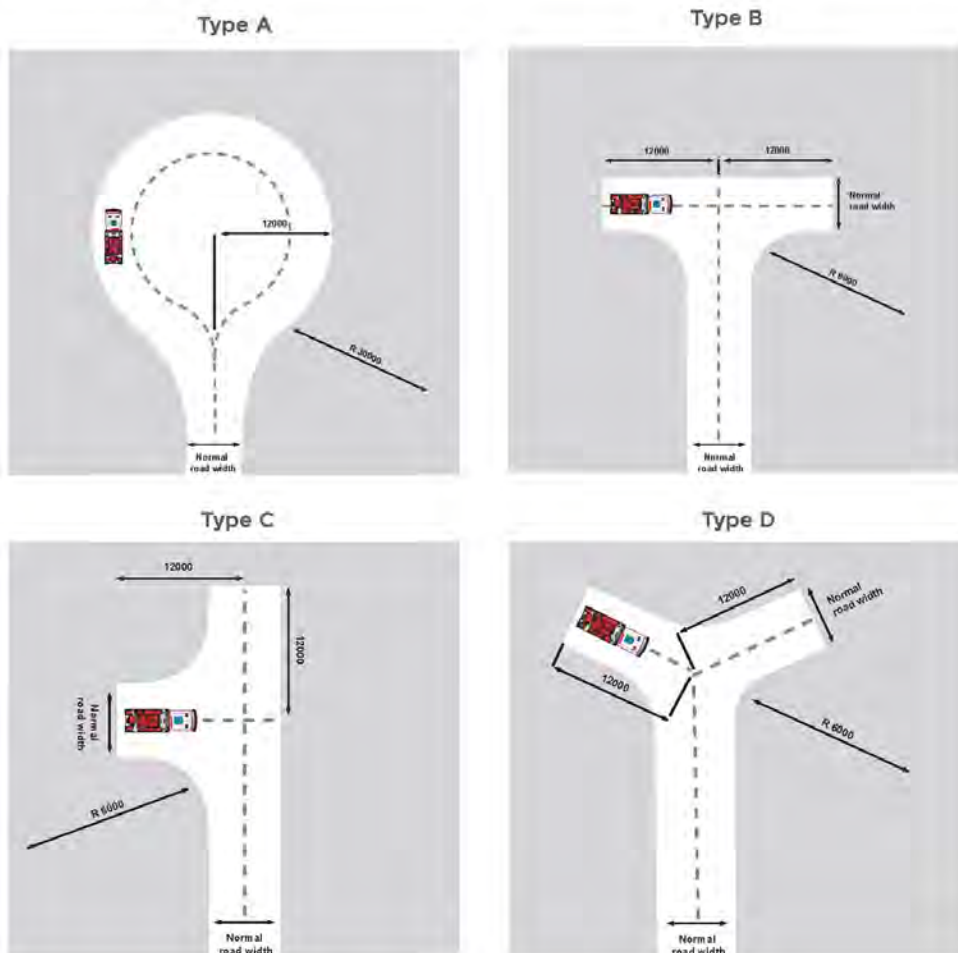
A3.3 Vehicle turning head requirements

Dead ends that are longer than 200m must be provided with a turning head area that avoids multipoint turns. "No parking" signs are to be erected within the turning head.

The minimum turning radius shall be in accordance with Table A3.2. Where multipoint turning is proposed the NSW RFS will consider the following options:

Figure A3.3

Multipoint turning options.



A3.4 Passing bays

The construction of passing bays, where required, shall be 20m in length and provide a minimum trafficable width at the passing point of 6m.

Figure A3.4

Passing bays can provide advantages when designed correctly. Poor design can and does severely impede access.

**A3.5 Parking**

Parking can create a pinch point in required access. The location of parking should be carefully considered to ensure fire appliance access is unimpeded. Hydrants shall be located outside of access ways and any parking areas to ensure that access is available at all times.

Figure A3.5

Hydrants and parking bays.

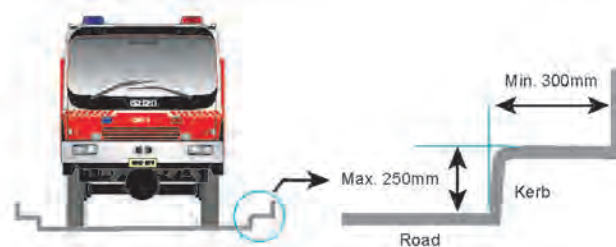


A3.6 Kerb dimensions

All kerbs constructed around access roads should be no higher than 250mm and free of vertical obstructions at least 300mm back from the kerb face to allow clearance for front and rear body overhang.

Figure A3.6

Carriageway kerb clearance dimensions

**A3.7 Services**

Hydrant services should be located outside the carriageway and parking bays to permit traffic flow and access. Setup of standpipes within the carriageway may stop traffic flow. Hydrant services shall be located on the side of the road away from the bush fire threat where possible.

A3.8 Local Area Traffic Management (LATM)

The objective of LATM is to regulate traffic an acceptable level of speed and traffic volume within a local area.

Traffic engineers and planners should consider LATM devices when planning for local traffic control and their likely impact on emergency services. LATM devices by their nature are designed to restrict and impede the movement of traffic, especially large vehicles.

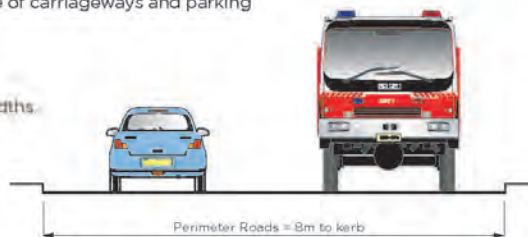
Where LATM devices are provided they are to be designed so that they do not impede fire vehicle access.

A3.9 Road types**A3.9.1 Perimeter Roads**

Perimeter roads are to be provided with a minimum clear width of 8m. Parking and hydrants are to be provided outside of carriageways. Hydrants are to be located outside of carriageways and parking areas.

Figure A3.9a

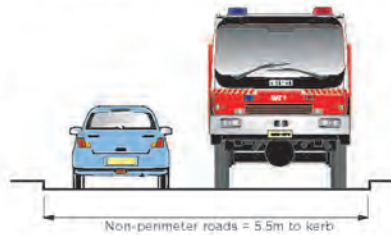
Perimeter road widths

**A3.9.2 Non-perimeter Roads**

Non-perimeter roads shall be provided with a minimum clear width of 5.5m. Parking is to be provided outside of the carriageway and hydrants are not to be located in carriageways or parking areas.

Figure A3.9b

Non-perimeter road widths

**A3.9.3 Property access**

Property access roads are to be a minimum of 4m wide.

Figure A3.9c

Property access road widths



Appendix D

Waterfront eTool

Erika Dawson

From: Google Forms <forms-receipts-noreply@google.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 December 2021 3:40 PM
To: Erika Dawson
Subject: Waterfront land e-tool

Google Forms

Thanks for filling out [Waterfront land e-tool](#)

Here's what was received.

[Edit response](#)

Waterfront land e-tool

Version 1 - 2020

Email *

erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Is this the right e-tool for me?

This waterfront land e-tool has been developed to help controlled activity applicants and consultants determine if a controlled activity approval is required under the provisions of the Water Management Act 2000. The tool can be used to help identify: • if there is waterfront land • the location of top of bank of the waterfront land and • if an exemption applies for works within certain mapped areas under clause 36 of Schedule 4 of the Regulation. The e-tool is recommended for use by people who are familiar with environmental assessment and suitably qualified consultants. Members of the general public who are planning works near waterfront land should seek professional advice.

The e-tool must be completed separately for each individual mapped or visible watercourse on, or near, your property. If you have multiple properties or multiple watercourses on or near your property, submit your response for the first assessment and then re-start the tool from the beginning to assess another watercourse or property. This will ensure each property and watercourse receives its own separate emailed result outcome that you can keep as a record.

Using the tool

Some of the questions in this e-tool can be answered using materials online. Depending on your circumstances, you may also need to visit the site of the proposed work in person to gather supporting evidence. There is a PDF version of the tool available that you can download and take into the field at: https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/309670/waterfront-land-tool.pdf. The e-tool must be completed separately for each individual mapped or visible watercourse on the property. Each watercourse assessed with the e-tool will then receive a separate emailed result outcome.

Stopping and returning

You can choose to exit the tool at certain questions where field work is recommended. You will be asked if you wish to exit, and, if you agree, be emailed a link that you can use to return to the tool later to complete the rest of the questions. If you close the tool anywhere else - without completing it and clicking the 'Submit' button - your data will not be retained. Please ensure you only close the tool when prompted if you wish to retain your answers.

Supporting evidence

When you complete the tool, you will receive email confirmation containing your answers, which you must keep as a record of your decision-making. You must also keep all reference material and information used—including maps, photos and observations to answer the tool questions. You will be prompted throughout the tool about what information to keep. NRAR may request copies of the Waterfront land tool answers and supporting documents from landholders where works are carried out without a controlled activity approval under the Water Management Act 2000. The Waterfront land e-tool will store your email address so you can be emailed a record of your answers on completion. It will also record your answers but it will not identify your location or any other personal details. If you do not wish to supply your email address, please use the hard copy version of the tool at: https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/309670/waterfront-land-tool.pdf.

More information

• about this e-tool, contact NRAR via email: nrar.enquiries@nrar.nsw.gov.au • about controlled activity approvals, visit <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/licensing-trade/approvals/controlled-activities>

Disclaimer

• This tool is intended for guidance purposes only and cannot be used as evidence of compliance with the Water Management Act 2000. • Users of this tool will be responsible for making their own assessment of the material and should verify all relevant representations, statements and information with their own professional advisers. • This tool only applies controlled activities on waterfront land—it does not apply to water access licences or water supply work and/or water use approvals. • This is not an approval to undertake work on waterfront land and you will still need to obtain relevant approvals as required under the Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act). • The use of this tool does not remove the obligation to obtain approval under any other relevant legislation. • Users should also refer to the disclaimer on the department's website at: <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/disclaimer>

Description or Reference

Please enter a description or reference number below for the property or watercourse you are going to assess. This will allow you to easily identify this assessment from any other assessments you undertake using the tool. *

21057

Question 1 - NRAR waterfront land maps

After answering the question, click next at the bottom of the screen.

Is your property located on a watercourse, lake or estuary within the area marked in orange in any of the NRAR waterfront land maps below? *

- ☐ Yes, Botany Bay
- ☐ Yes, Brisbane Water
- ☐ Yes, Hunter River
- ☐ Yes, Lake Macquarie
- ☐ Yes, Lake Mulwala
- ☐ Yes, Port Hacking
- ☐ Yes, Port Jackson
- ☐ Yes, Port Stephens
- ☐ Yes, Tuggerah Lakes
- ☐ Yes, Wallis Lakes
- ☐ No, none of the above

Using the maps below

Using your browser zoom in to any of the maps below to help you identify the location of your property. Alternatively you can access the maps at the below link: <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/licensing-trade/approvals/controlled-activities/exemptions>

What supporting evidence do I need?

• Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property • Saved or printed copy of any maps to identify property boundary • Saved or printed screenshot of the location of your property on the waterfront land map

Botany Bay

Question 2a - Hydro Line spatial data map

Open the link provided below for the Hydro Line spatial data map and enter your property address.

Is there a blue line on your property or within 40m of the proposed work? *

Yes

No

What supporting evidence do I need?

• Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property • Saved or printed copy of any maps to identify property boundary • Saved or printed screenshot of the location of your property on the Hydro Line spatial data map

The Hydroline spatial data is used to determine the Strahler stream order of a watercourse.

<https://trade.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=07b967fd0bdc4b0099fc5be45b6d1392>

Collecting evidence in the field

For this part of the tool, you may need to go to your site to collect evidence and answers.

What to take into the field

The following equipment will be required to complete field work: • Digital camera • Note taking equipment - notebook or computer • Measuring tape or equipment able to measure 50m • Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property and the watercourse

If you can't do the field work right now, you can save your answers

To save your answers so far in the e-tool, select 'Yes, save my answers' below and click 'Submit' on the next page. You will then be emailed a copy of the answers and a link you can use to return to the e-tool when in the field or after your field work is completed. The link is at the top of the email 'Edit response'.

This is the only point in the tool where you can stop and return to your answers

If you close the tool anywhere else - other than the final 'Submit' page - the data you have entered so far will not be retained.

Can't take this tool into the field?

A PDF version is available at: https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/309670/waterfront-land-tool.pdf

Would you like to save your answers? *

Yes, save my answers so I can return here later

No, keep going, I'm ready to answer the field-based questions

Question 3 - Determining stream order

Read the Determining stream order fact sheet at the below link.

Then open the link below to the Hydro Line spatial data map.

Zoom out from your property on the map to work out the stream order of your watercourse.

What is the stream order? *

1st or 2nd order stream

3rd order or greater stream

Determining Strahler stream order fact sheet

https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/172091/Determining-Strahler-stream-order-fact-sheet.pdf

The Hydro Line spatial data is used to determine the Strahler stream order of a watercourse
trade.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=07b967fd0bdc4b0099fc5be45b6d1392

What supporting evidence do I need?

- Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property
- Saved or printed copy of any maps to identify property boundary
- Saved or printed screenshot of the location of your property on the Hydro Line spatial data map
- Saved or printed screenshot of annotated Hydro Line spatial data map showing the determination of Strahler stream order

Question 4a - Watercourse defined bed or bank

Does the watercourse have a defined bed or bank?

Yes

No

What supporting evidence do I need?

- Current site photos looking up and downstream. Photos should be taken within one month of completing this tool and include a date stamp or metadata and a short location description.
- Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property and the watercourse
- Written observations of the watercourse including bed, bank and erosion features and flow conditions

Question 5c - Watercourse features

Using the photos below, are there any watercourse features present? *

Yes

No

After answering the question, click next at the bottom of the screen.

Using the photos below

Use your browser to zoom in to the photos below.

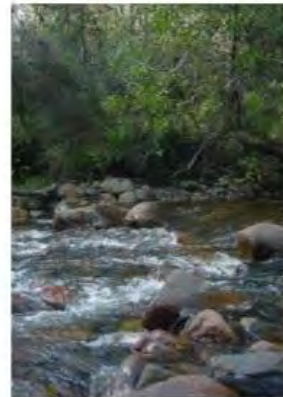
What supporting evidence do I need?

- Current site photos looking up and downstream. Photos should be taken within one month of completing this tool and include a date stamp or metadata and a short location description.
- Saved or printed screenshot of aerial photo of your property and the watercourse
- Saved or printed screenshot of the watercourse type from the NRAR Guide—Watercourse features at appendix 6
- Written observations of the watercourse including bed, bank and erosion features and flow conditions

Pools



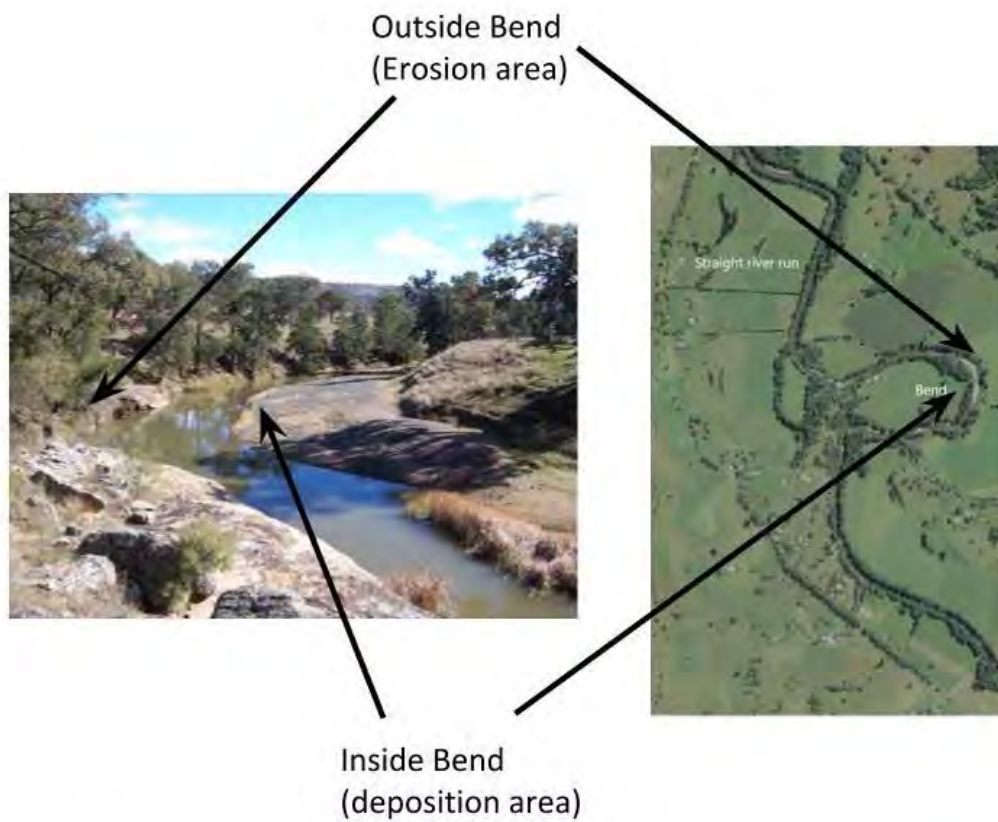
Riffles



Erosion and deposition



Inside or outside bend



Result 12 - Controlled activity approval not required - No watercourse

Based on your answers, the result is:

CONTROLLED ACTIVITY APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED - NO WATERCOURSE

Statements

When completing the e-tool you provided the following answers: • There is no bed or bank • There are no watercourse features

Are ALL of the above statements correct? *

Yes

No (restart tool)

Record keeping and Disclaimer

Please ensure you keep the electronic and/or printed copies of all supporting evidence required for questions answered in this tool and the confirmation email you receive after clicking submit. NOTE: • The results given by this tool are generated using the answers you have provided. If any answers are incorrect or incomplete, the result produced may be incorrect. • This tool is intended for guidance purposes only and cannot be used as evidence of compliance with the Water Management Act 2000. • Users of this tool will be responsible for making their own assessment of the material and should verify all relevant representations, statements and information with their own professional advisers. • This is not an approval to undertake work on waterfront land and you will still need to obtain relevant approvals as required under the Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act). • The use of this tool does not remove the obligation to obtain approval under any other relevant legislation. • Users should also refer to the disclaimer on the department's website at [industry.nsw.gov.au/disclaimer](https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/disclaimer).

If ANY of your assessments identify that a controlled activity approval is required for your proposed works, you must complete the following tasks:

• Confirm if an exemption applies to your site or proposed works using the NRAR exemption factsheet at: https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/172093/Controlled-activity-approval-exemptions-factsheet.pdf • For matters requiring a development application (DA) from Council, you should lodge your DA as Integrated Development. • For matters NOT requiring a DA, please refer to the NRAR website for instructions on how to apply for a Controlled Activity Approval: <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water/licensing-trade/approvals/applications-fees>

You MUST click Submit to be emailed a copy of your answers and your result.

Reminder: The e-tool must be completed separately for each individual mapped or visible watercourse on, or near, your property. If you have multiple properties or multiple watercourses on or near your property, submit your response for the first assessment and then re-start the tool from the beginning to assess another watercourse or property. This will ensure each property and watercourse receives its own separate emailed result outcome that you can keep as a record.

Feedback

Please let us know whether you found this tool helpful and what we could do to make it better. Your comments will help us to improve the tool further. Thankyou for your feedback.

How helpful was this tool?

Very helpful

Appendix E

Written Request

WRITTEN REQUEST

Introduction

It is proposed to vary the Minimum Subdivision Lot Size (MLS) development standard contained within clause 4.1 of *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014* (LEP). The MLS is 10 hectares. It is proposed to provide one (1) lot that has an area of 9.92 hectares, which equates to 99.2% of the required MLS.

This written request has been prepared in accordance with clause 4.6(3) of the LEP and the *Varying Development Standards: A Guide* (NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure 2011). The request addresses:

- the five-part test as established by the NSW Land and Environment Court,
- that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
- that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.

Five Part Test

The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding noncompliance with the standard

The objectives of the standard are:

- (a) to protect and enhance the production capacity of rural lands, by maintaining farm sizes and the status of productive lands,
- (b) to ensure residential lots are of a suitable shape and size to provide a building envelope, private open space and suitable building setbacks for acoustic and visual privacy,
- (c) to control the subdivision of land shown on the Lot Size Map for the purposes of a dwelling house,
- (d) to ensure that lot sizes are consistent with the desired settlement density and intensities for different localities and reinforce the predominant subdivision pattern of the area,
- (e) to ensure a secure water supply is available to land in Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots to enable the cultivation of land by irrigation.

Despite proposed Lot 133 not achieving the MLS, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 as:

- The subdivision is within an existing rural residential area and would not impact on any rural lands or their production capacity.
- Both lots to be created are of a sufficient size to accommodate a dwelling, open space, and suitable setbacks for visual and acoustic privacy.
- The land has previously been identified as being suitable for a dwelling house through the original zoning of the land.
- Proposed Lot 133 would provide an allotment that has a minor variation to the permissible lot size, which is considered to be comparatively indiscernible in terms of settlement densities and subdivision patterns.

The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary

Not applicable in this instance.

Not applicable in this instance.

The development standard has been virtually abandoned or destroyed by the council's own actions in granting consents departing from the standard and hence compliance with the standard is unnecessary and unreasonable

[illegible]

It can be seen that there are a number of lots in the vicinity of the site that are less than 10ha in area. Whilst the development standard has not been completely abandoned, it is clear that there have been previous instances where Council has determined that a lots size less than the MLS is appropriate. It should be noted that many of the lots smaller than 10ha are substantially smaller. Proposed Lot 133 would be 9.92ha, which is far closer to the MLS than those already created.



Integrated Consulting
Planning | Bushfire | Surveying

The compliance with development standard is unreasonable or inappropriate due to existing use of land and current environmental character of the particular parcel of land. That is, the particular parcel of land should not have been included in the zone.

Not applicable in this instance.

Compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case

The subject site is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential under the LEP. 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 subject site is an existing lot within a large lot residential zone. The proposed subdivision will create two (2) allotments, one (1) with an existing dwelling and one (1) vacant. The latter will provide for a lot that exceeds the MLS and the former being deficient in size compared to the MLS.

The proposed subdivision will be consistent with the zone objectives for the following reasons:

- It is considered that the original decision to zone the land R5 would have contemplated the suitability of the land from an environmental sensitivity and scenic quality perspective. Likewise, the location would have been chosen to ensure it would not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future and is a reasonable proximity to the settled town centres. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that from a high level the development, being within an existing R5 zoned area, is consistent with the first and second zone objectives.
- Further in relation to the first zone objective, the size and dimensions of the proposed lots will ensure that the rural setting is maintained. The subdivision will provide for a future dwelling on the eastern most lot, which achieves the development standard. The future dwelling will be visible from the east, however, it will still appear to be in a rural setting due to the curtilage around it.
- The development will provide for one (1) additional allotment and the potential for one (1) additional dwelling. Given that the site is located within an existing large lot residential area, it is not considered that the development would result in an unreasonable increase in the demand for public services or facilities.
- Being located within the R5 zone, the development would not result in any tangible land use conflict between the R5 zone and surrounding zones. The future dwelling on the vacant proposed lot can achieve the required buffer distances to the adjacent rural zoned land.

Based on the above, it can be seen that despite one (1) lot not achieving the required MLS, the development would remain consistent with the objectives of the R5 zone.

As outlined above, the development would also be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 of the LEP despite having a lot that is less than the required MLS.

The site has minimal environmental constraints and can easily accommodate a future dwelling as outlined throughout the SEE. Based on the above, it is considered that strict compliance with the standard in this case is unreasonable and unnecessary.

Environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard

Environmental planning grounds relate to the subject matter, scope and purpose of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), and include the objects of the EP&A Act (Lake Macquarie City Council n.d.). The objects of the EP&A Act are:

- (a) to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources,
- (b) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment,
- (c) to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land,
- (d) to promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing,
- (e) to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats,
- (f) to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage),
- (g) to promote good design and amenity of the built environment,
- (h) to promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants,
- (i) to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State,
- (j) to provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The proposed development, despite having one lot that does not comply with the MLS, is considered to comply with the objects of the EP&A Act for the following reasons:

- It will provide for an additional allotment within an existing large lot residential estate, which is considered to provide for orderly and economic use and development of land, having previously deemed suitable for such a land use and already serviced.
- By virtue of being within an existing large lot residential estate, it will protect the environment by reducing demand for greenfield development sites. Furthermore, the site is quite unconstrained environmentally and thus is considered suitable for further subdivision.

Conclusion

The variation to the development standard is considered to be minor and, on this basis, along with the arguments provided above, there is no public benefit in maintaining the lot size standard for the proposed development. Consequentially strict compliance with the development standard would be both unreasonable and unnecessary for the proposed development on this site.

Attachment 9.2.3.3

Statement of Environmental Effects | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Appendix F

AHIMS Search



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : 20057

Client Service ID : 588276

Integrated Consulting
PO Box 9026
Bathurst West New South Wales 2795
Attention: Erika Dawson
Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Date: 04 May 2021

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP251613 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2220
Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

ABN 30 841 387 271
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : 21057

Client Service ID : 588275

Integrated Consulting
PO Box 9026
Bathurst West New South Wales 2795
Attention: Erika Dawson
Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Date: 04 May 2021

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 13, DP:DP755779 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

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Appendix E

Written Request

WRITTEN REQUEST

Introduction

It is proposed to vary the Minimum Subdivision Lot Size (MLS) development standard contained within clause 4.1 of *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014* (LEP). The MLS is 10 hectares. It is proposed to provide one (1) lot that has an area of 9.92 hectares, which equates to 99.2% of the required MLS.

This written request has been prepared in accordance with clause 4.6(3) of the LEP and the *Varying Development Standards: A Guide* (NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure 2011). The request addresses:

- the five-part test as established by the NSW Land and Environment Court,
- that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
- that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.

Five Part Test

The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding noncompliance with the standard

The objectives of the standard are:

- (a) to protect and enhance the production capacity of rural lands, by maintaining farm sizes and the status of productive lands,
- (b) to ensure residential lots are of a suitable shape and size to provide a building envelope, private open space and suitable building setbacks for acoustic and visual privacy,
- (c) to control the subdivision of land shown on the Lot Size Map for the purposes of a dwelling house,
- (d) to ensure that lot sizes are consistent with the desired settlement density and intensities for different localities and reinforce the predominant subdivision pattern of the area,
- (e) to ensure a secure water supply is available to land in Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots to enable the cultivation of land by irrigation.

Despite proposed Lot 133 not achieving the MLS, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 as:

- The subdivision is within an existing rural residential area and would not impact on any rural lands or their production capacity.
- Both lots to be created are of a sufficient size to accommodate a dwelling, open space, and suitable setbacks for visual and acoustic privacy.
- The land has previously been identified as being suitable for a dwelling house through the original zoning of the land.
- Proposed Lot 133 would provide an allotment that has a minor variation to the permissible lot size, which is considered to be comparatively indiscernible in terms of settlement densities and subdivision patterns.

The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary

Not applicable in this instance.

The underlying object of purpose would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required and therefore compliance is unreasonable

Not applicable in this instance.

The development standard has been virtually abandoned or destroyed by the council's own actions in granting consents departing from the standard and hence compliance with the standard is unnecessary and unreasonable

Figure 13 shows the lots in the vicinity of the site that have a MLS of 10ha or greater and those that are less than 10ha in area.

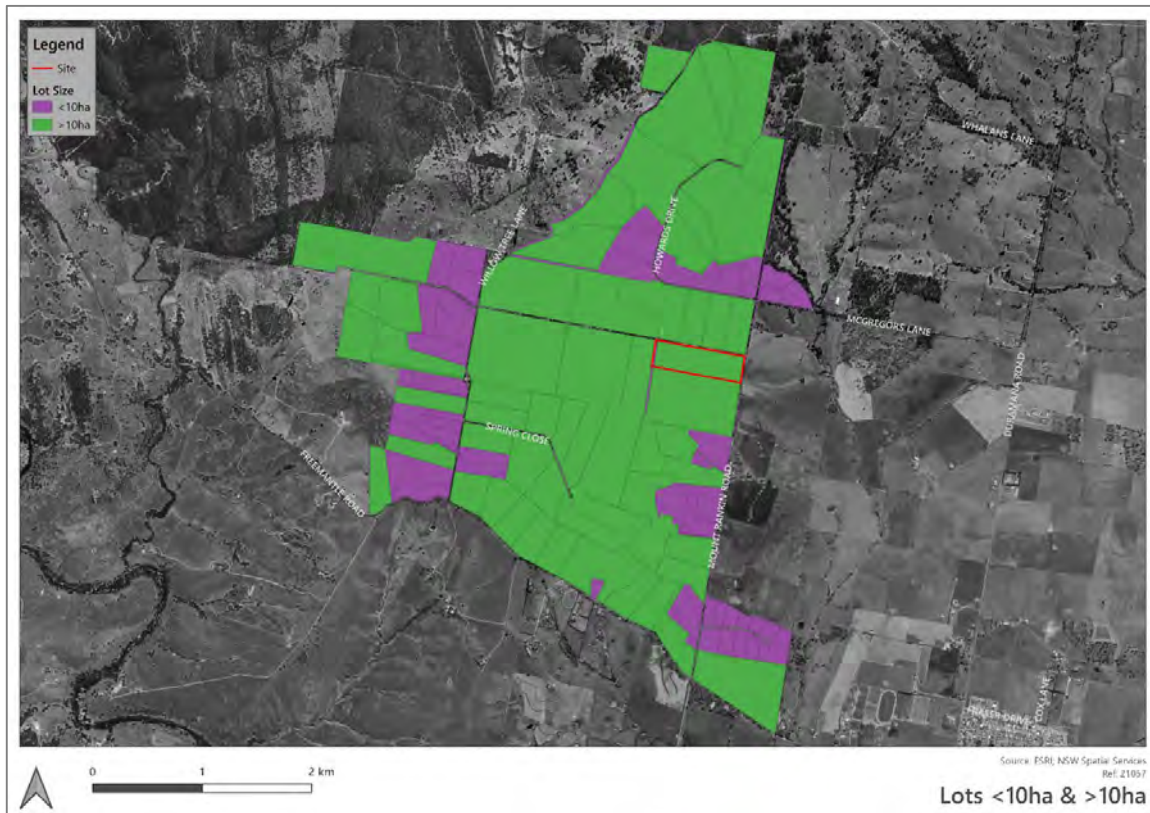


Figure 14: Lots Larger and Smaller than 2 ha

It can be seen that there are a number of lots in the vicinity of the site that are less than 10ha in area. Whilst the development standard has not been completely abandoned, it is clear that there have been previous instances where Council has determined that a lots size less than the MLS is appropriate. It should be noted that many of the lots smaller than 10ha are substantially smaller. Proposed Lot 133 would be 9.92ha, which is far closer to the MLS than those already created.

Given the precedents set by the previous lots created and the fact that the site does not have significant environmental constraints, compliance with the standard in this instance is considered to be unnecessary and unreasonable.

The compliance with development standard is unreasonable or inappropriate due to existing use of land and current environmental character of the particular parcel of land. That is, the particular parcel of land should not have been included in the zone.

Not applicable in this instance.

Compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case

The subject site is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential under the LEP. 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 subject site is an existing lot within a large lot residential zone. The proposed subdivision will create two (2) allotments, one (1) with an existing dwelling and one (1) vacant. The latter will provide for a lot that exceeds the MLS and the former being deficient in size compared to the MLS.

The proposed subdivision will be consistent with the zone objectives for the following reasons:

- It is considered that the original decision to zone the land R5 would have contemplated the suitability of the land from an environmental sensitivity and scenic quality perspective. Likewise, the location would have been chosen to ensure it would not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future and is a reasonable proximity to the settled town centres. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that from a high level the development, being within an existing R5 zoned area, is consistent with the first and second zone objectives.
- Further in relation to the first zone objective, the size and dimensions of the proposed lots will ensure that the rural setting is maintained. The subdivision will provide for a future dwelling on the eastern most lot, which achieves the development standard. The future dwelling will be visible from the east, however, it will still appear to be in a rural setting due to the curtilage around it.
- The development will provide for one (1) additional allotment and the potential for one (1) additional dwelling. Given that the site is located within an existing large lot residential area, it is not considered that the development would result in an unreasonable increase in the demand for public services or facilities.
- Being located within the R5 zone, the development would not result in any tangible land use conflict between the R5 zone and surrounding zones. The future dwelling on the vacant proposed lot can achieve the required buffer distances to the adjacent rural zoned land.

Based on the above, it can be seen that despite one (1) lot not achieving the required MLS, the development would remain consistent with the objectives of the R5 zone.

As outlined above, the development would also be consistent with the objectives of clause 4.1 of the LEP despite having a lot that is less than the required MLS.

The site has minimal environmental constraints and can easily accommodate a future dwelling as outlined throughout the SEE. Based on the above, it is considered that strict compliance with the standard in this case is unreasonable and unnecessary.

Environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard

Environmental planning grounds relate to the subject matter, scope and purpose of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), and include the objects of the EP&A Act (Lake Macquarie City Council n.d.). The objects of the EP&A Act are:

- (a) to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources,
- (b) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment,
- (c) to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land,
- (d) to promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing,
- (e) to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats,
- (f) to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage),
- (g) to promote good design and amenity of the built environment,
- (h) to promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants,
- (i) to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State,
- (j) to provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The proposed development, despite having one lot that does not comply with the MLS, is considered to comply with the objects of the EP&A Act for the following reasons:

- It will provide for an additional allotment within an existing large lot residential estate, which is considered to provide for orderly and economic use and development of land, having previously deemed suitable for such a land use and already serviced.
- By virtue of being within an existing large lot residential estate, it will protect the environment by reducing demand for greenfield development sites. Furthermore, the site is quite unconstrained environmentally and thus is considered suitable for further subdivision.

Conclusion

The variation to the development standard is considered to be minor and, on this basis, along with the arguments provided above, there is no public benefit in maintaining the lot size standard for the proposed development. Consequentially strict compliance with the development standard would be both unreasonable and unnecessary for the proposed development on this site.



Legend	
	Site boundary
	Proposed Boundary
	Environmental Protection Area
	High Biodiversity Sensitivity
	High to Moderately High Biodiversity Sensitivity

Note: This map was created by Council Officers for the purposes of this report

Bush Fire Assessment Report

Proposed Subdivision

357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Prepared for:

Barbara Anderson

January 2022

Report Details	
Project Number	21057
Project Name	Subdivision DA
Project Address	357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin
Client	Barbara Anderson
Report Reference	21057-R02_B
Prepared by	Erika Dawson (BPAD 36371 Level 3 NSW & WA)
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A	20/12/2021	Draft for client review
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Disclaimer

This report is prepared solely for Barbara Anderson (the 'client') and any future landowners (or their delegated representatives) of the subject lot(s) and is not for the benefit of any other person and may not be relied upon by any other person.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	The Development.....	1
1.3	The Site.....	1
1.3.1	Location.....	1
1.3.2	Site Details	1
1.3.3	Environmental Significance	1
1.3.4	Threatened Species.....	2
1.3.5	Indigenous Heritage	2
1.4	Legislative Framework.....	2
1.4.1	Bush Fire Safety Authority	2
1.4.2	Bush Fire Prone Land.....	2
1.4.3	Integrated Development	3
1.4.4	Planning for Bush Fire Protection	3
2	Bush Fire Assessment	4
2.1	Methodology	4
2.2	Vegetation Formations	4
2.3	Effective Slope	10
2.4	Fire Weather.....	12
2.5	Asset Protection Zone Determination	12
3	Bush Fire Protection Measures	13
3.1	Introduction	13
3.2	PBP Aims & Objectives	13
3.3	PBP Objectives for Subdivisions.....	13
3.4	Bush Fire Protection Measures.....	14
3.4.1	Asset Protection Zones	14
3.4.2	Construction Standards & Design	16
3.4.3	Access Standards.....	16
3.4.4	Services – Water, Electricity & Gas	24
3.4.5	Emergency Management Arrangements	27
4	Recommendations	28
4.1	Summary of Bush Fire Protection Measures	28
5	Conclusion	30
6	References	31

Appendices

Appendix A

Development Plans

Appendix B

AHIMS Search

Appendix C

Bush Fire Safety Authority Checklist

Appendix D

Classified Vegetation Map

Appendix E

Bush Fire Protection Measures Plan

Appendix F

APZ/Landscaping Measures

Appendix G

Access Standards

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	1
Figure 2: Site Aerial Photograph.....	2
Figure 3: LEP Zoning Map.....	1
Figure 4: Biodiversity Values Map	2
Figure 5: Lot 2 Bush Fire Prone Land Map.....	3
Figure 6: Contours	11
Figure 7: Vegetation Classification	45
Figure 8: Bush Fire Protection Measures.....	47

Plates

Plate 1: Plot 1	4
Plate 2: Plot 1	4
Plate 3: Plot 1	5
Plate 4: Plot 1	5
Plate 5: Plot 1	5
Plate 6: Plot 1	5
Plate 7: Plot 2	6
Plate 8: Plot 2	6
Plate 9: Plot 3	6
Plate 10: Plot 3	6
Plate 11: Plot 4	7
Plate 12: Plot 4	7
Plate 13: Plot 5	7
Plate 14: Plot 5	7
Plate 15: Plot 6	8
Plate 16: Plot 6	8
Plate 17: Plot 7	8
Plate 18: Plot 7	8
Plate 19: Plot 8	9
Plate 20: Plot 8	9
Plate 21: Plot 9	9
Plate 22: Plot 9	9
Plate 23: Plot 10	10
Plate 24: Plot 10	10
Plate 25: Plot 11	10
Plate 26: Plot 11	10

Tables

Table 1: APZ Determination	12
Table 2: Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Bush Fire Protection Measures	15
Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures	16
Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures	24
Table 5: Summary of Recommendations	28
Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations	42

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Bush Fire Assessment Report (BFAR) has been prepared to support a Development Application (DA) for the subdivision of Lot 13 DP 755779 and Lot 2 DP 251613, known as 357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin.

The DA is to be lodged with Bathurst Regional Council and will require referral to the NSW Rural Fire Service for a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) as part of the DA assessment process. This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* (PBP) to provide sufficient information for both approval authorities.

1.2 The Development

The proposed development involves the subdivision of the site for the purpose of large lot residential development, with a minimum lot size of 10 hectares. Plans of the development are provided in **Appendix A**.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 Location

The subject site is located on the southern side of Mount Rankin Road immediately west of the intersection with Howards Drive. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 1** and an aerial image in **Figure 2**.

Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 1: Site Location

Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Figure 2: Site Aerial Photograph

1.3.2 Site Details

The site has an area of 19.92 hectares and contains one (1) existing dwelling. It is largely cleared and predominantly contains grassland vegetation with some pockets of remnant vegetation existing on site.

The site is located within an area zoned R5 Large Lot Residential under *Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014* as shown in **Figure 3**. The land to the north, west, and south of the site is zoned R5 Large Lot Residential. To the east of the site the land is zoned RU1 Primary Production. The wide area to the north, west and south of the site is also zoned RU1.

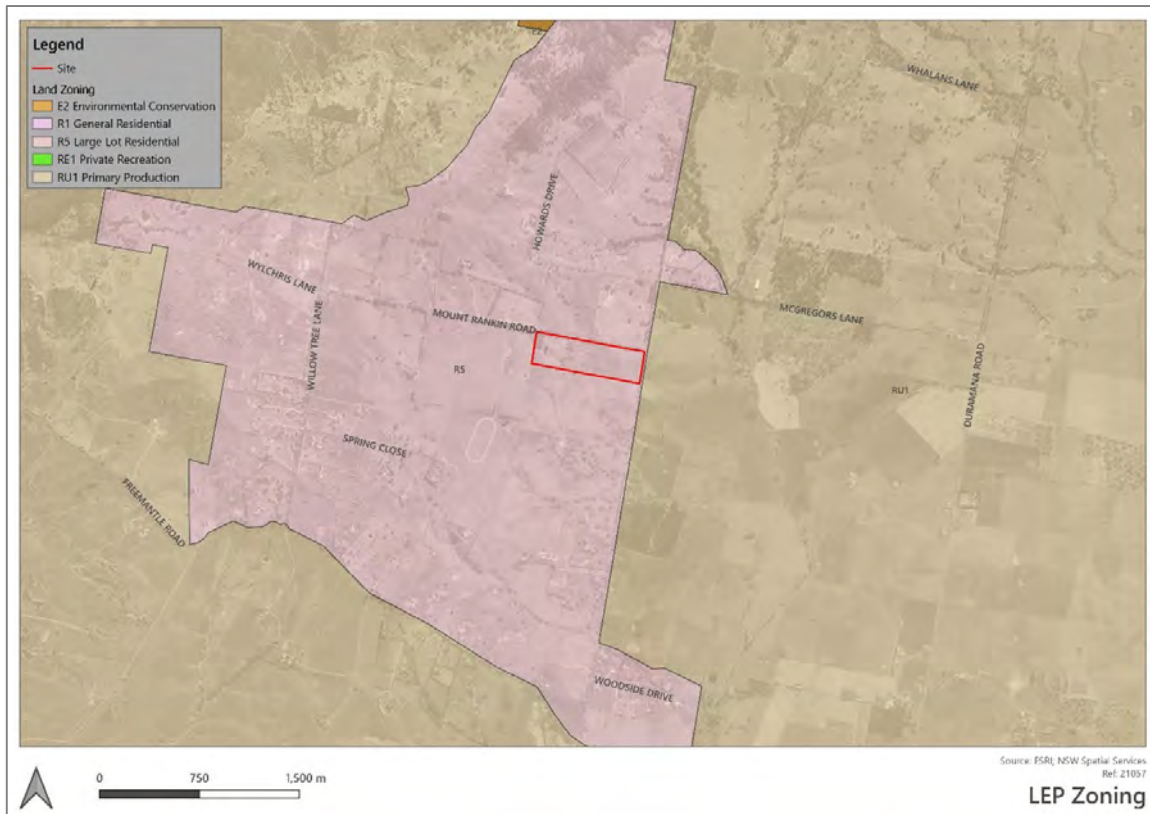


Figure 3: LEP Zoning Map

1.3.3 Environmental Significance

The site is not mapped by the LEP as containing any areas or items of environmental significance.

None of the site is mapped as being of Biodiversity Values as shown on the Biodiversity Values Map (refer **Figure 4**).



Figure 4: Biodiversity Values Map

1.3.4 Threatened Species

No known assessments flora and fauna assessments have been undertaken for the site.

1.3.5 Indigenous Heritage

An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Search was undertaken for the site. No items of indigenous heritage have been recorded or identified on the site (refer **Appendix B**).

1.4 Legislative Framework

1.4.1 Bush Fire Safety Authority

Subdivision of land, that could lawfully permit residential purposes, within a bush fire prone area requires a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) to be obtained under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (RF Act).

Clause 44 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013* specifies the requirements for any application for a BFSA. These requirements have been addressed within this report and a checklist provided in **Appendix C** outlining where each requirement has been specifically addressed.

1.4.2 Bush Fire Prone Land

The site is designated as bush fire prone land in accordance with Section 10.3 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). As shown in **Figure 5** the site is mapped as being partly within the Category 1 Vegetation and buffer.

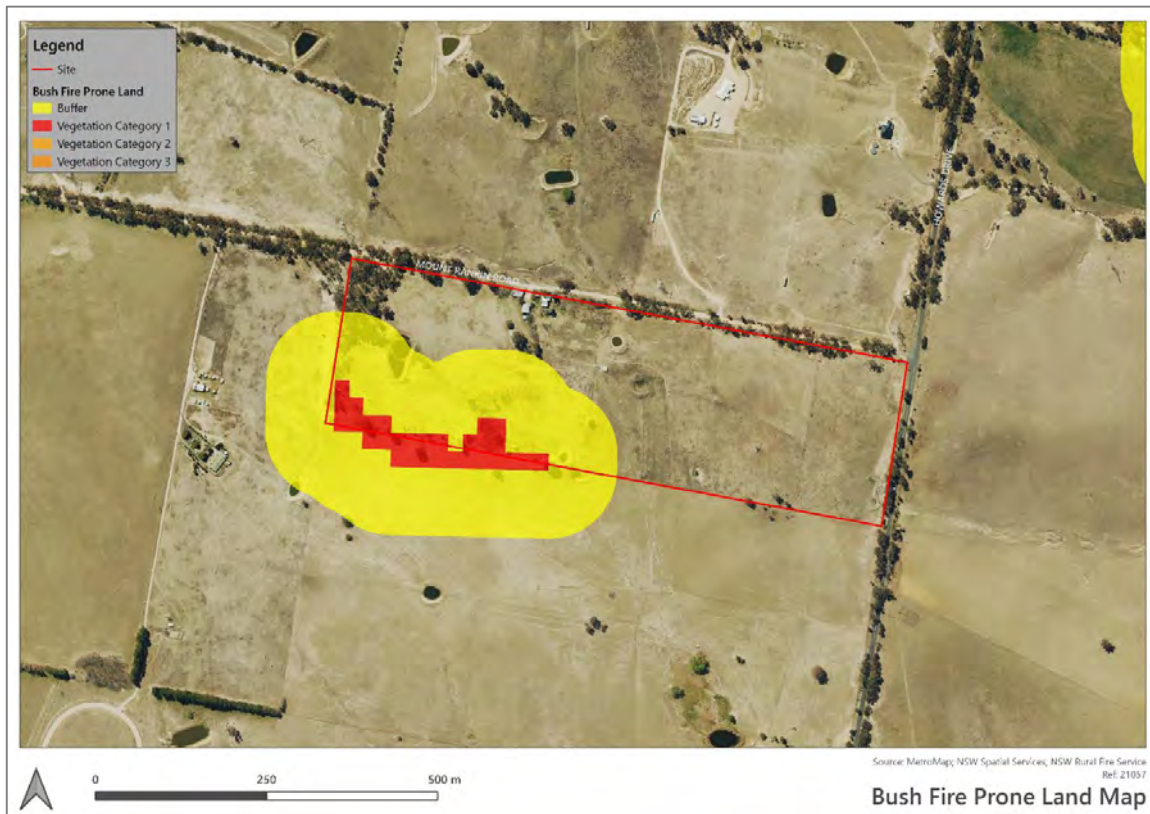


Figure 5: Lot 2 Bush Fire Prone Land Map

1.4.3 Integrated Development

As the development requires both development consent and authorisation under Section 100B (Bushfire Safety Authority) of the RF Act in order for it to be carried out, the development becomes Integrated Development pursuant to Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act.

In this regard, Council is required to refer the DA to the NSW Rural Fire Service to obtain the BFSa before it can determine the application in accordance with Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act.

1.4.4 Planning for Bush Fire Protection

PBP (NSW Rural Fire Service 2019) applies to all DAs on bush fire prone land. As required by Section 1.4 of PBP, this report has been prepared to address the requirements of the PBP as a subdivision that could lawfully contain residential development. Specifically, the following has been addressed in this report:

- The objectives of PBP, as outlined in Section 1.1 of PBP; and
- The performance criteria of the relevant Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM) which are outlined in section 5.2 of PBP.

2 Bush Fire Assessment



2.1 Methodology

The methodology utilised for this bush fire assessment is consistent with Appendix 1 of PBP. The following provides the required information in accordance with the methodology.

2.2 Vegetation Formations

A site inspection was carried out on 16 November 2021 of the site and land within 140m of the site (assessment area). All vegetation within the assessment area has been classified in accordance with *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes* (Keith 2004) as required by A1.2 of PBP.

The classified vegetation within the assessment area has been mapped and is shown in **Figure 10** in **Appendix D**. Photographs of the classified vegetation from the site inspection are provided in the following plates for each of the assessment plots.

Plot 1	
Vegetation Description	Managed Vegetation around existing dwelling and unmanaged grassland vegetation on site.
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland/APZ
	
Plate 1: Plot 1	Plate 2: Plot 1



Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Plot 1	
Vegetation Description	Managed Vegetation around existing dwelling and unmanaged grassland vegetation on site.
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland/APZ
 <p>DIRECTION 215 deg(T) 734160 6308368 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84</p> <p>21122 Bush Fire Inspection Site 2021-11-16 12:49:44+11:00</p>	 <p>DIRECTION 138 deg(T) 734160 6308368 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84</p> <p>21122 Bush Fire Inspection Site 2021-11-16 12:49:55+11:00</p>
Plate 3: Plot 1	Plate 4: Plot 1
 <p>DIRECTION 302 deg(T) 734237 6308105 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84</p> <p>21122 Bush Fire Inspection Site 2021-11-16 13:00:58+11:00</p>	 <p>DIRECTION 34 deg(T) 734277 6308097 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84</p> <p>21122 Bush Fire Inspection Site 2021-11-16 13:02:03+11:00</p>
Plate 5: Plot 1	Plate 6: Plot 1

Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 2	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland along Mount Rankin Road
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 7: Plot 2	Plate 8: Plot 2

Plot 3	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland area characterised by eucalypt overstorey and grassland surface fuels on site and adjacent road reserve.
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 9: Plot 3	Plate 10: Plot 3

Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 4	
Vegetation Description	Remnant woodland area characterised by eucalypt overstorey and grassland surface fuels along Mount Rankin Road and adjacent land
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
	
<p>Plate 11: Plot 4</p>	
<p>Plate 12: Plot 4</p>	

Plot 5	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged grassland with scattered remnant eucalypts
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
	
	
<p>Plate 13: Plot 5</p>	
<p>Plate 14: Plot 5</p>	

Attachment 9.2.3.6



Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Plot 6	
Vegetation Description	Roads
Existing Classification	Exclusion A1.10 non-vegetated area
Post Development Classification	Exclusion A1.10 non-vegetated area
	
Plate 15: Plot 6	Plate 16: Plot 6



Plot 7	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassland understorey along Mount Rankin Road
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 17: Plot 7	Plate 18: Plot 7

Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Plot 8	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassland understorey along Howards Drive
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
	
Plate 19: Plot 8	Plate 20: Plot 8

Plot 9	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged Grassland with scattered trees
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
	
Plate 21: Plot 9	Plate 22: Plot 9

Plot 10	
Vegetation Description	Remnant eucalypts with grassy understorey
Existing Classification	Woodland
Post Development Classification	Woodland
 	
Plate 23: Plot 10	Plate 24: Plot 10

Plot 11	
Vegetation Description	Unmanaged grassland with scattered remnant trees
Existing Classification	Grassland
Post Development Classification	Grassland
 	
Plate 25: Plot 11	Plate 26: Plot 11

2.3 Effective Slope

The topography for the site and surrounds is shown in **Figure 6**. To determine the effective slope, 2m contour data has been sourced from the ELVIS website (International Committee on Surveying & Mapping) nd). The contour data was verified by ground truthing during the site inspection.

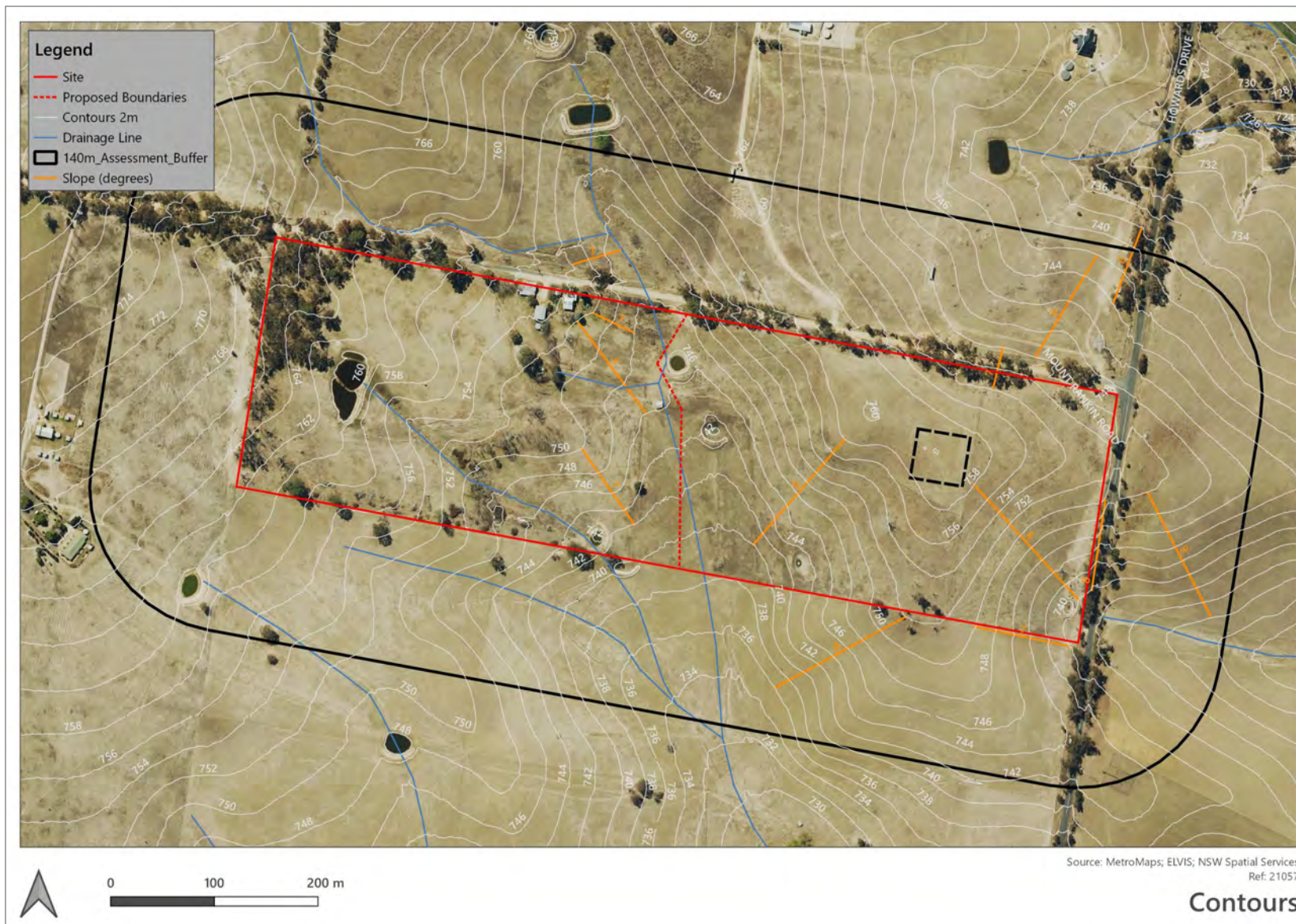


Figure 6: Contours

2.4 Fire Weather

The subject site is located within the Bathurst Regional Council LGA. Pursuant to A1.6 of the PBP and the RFS' NSW Local Government Areas FDI (NSW Rural Fire Service 2017), the relevant Fire Danger Index (FDI) for the site is 80.

2.5 Asset Protection Zone Determination

Asset Protection Zones (APZ) have been determined for the existing dwelling on proposed Lot 133 and the indicative building envelope on proposed Lot 134. The APZs have been determined based on Table A1.12.3 of PBP. Only the Plots within 140m have been considered in the table below.

The detailed APZ calculations for each lot are provided in **Table 1**. The actual size of the APZ to be provided is also outlined in **Table 1**. From this it can be seen that the APZ exceeds the minimum required.

Table 1: APZ Determination

Plot	Vegetation Classification	Effective Slope	APZ Required	APZ Provided
Lot 133				
1a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	20m
1b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
2	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
3	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
4	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
5a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	14m
5b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	14m
6	Exclusion A1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
Lot 134				
1a	Grassland	Upslope	10m	20m
1b	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
2	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
3	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
4	Woodland	Upslope	11m	20m
5	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
6	Exclusion A1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
8	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
9	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m
10	Woodland	Downslope >5° - 10°	17m	20m
11	Grassland	Downslope >5° - 10°	12m	20m

3 Bush Fire Protection Measures

3.1 Introduction

Subdivisions that will accommodate residential land uses is required to comply with the Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM) outlined in Section 5 of PBP. There are six key BFPMs outlined by PBP:

- Asset Protection Zones and Defendable Space;
- Construction Standards and Design;
- Access Standards (public roads, private access and fire trails);
- Water Supply and Utility Services;
- Emergency Management Arrangements; and
- Landscaping.

The BFPMs relevant to the development have been considered in **Section 3.4**. The plan in **Appendix E** illustrates the BFPM as applied to the development.

PBP requires consideration of the development in relation to the aims and objectives of PBP and also the objectives for subdivision. These matters have been considered respectively in **Sections 3.2** and **3.3**.

3.2 PBP Aims & Objectives

The aim of PBP is:

... to provide for the protection of human life and minimise impacts on property from the threat of bush fire, while having due regard to development potential, site characteristics and protection of the environment.

The objectives of PBP are to:

- *afford buildings and their occupants protection from exposure to a bush fire;*
- *provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings;*
- *provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings;*
- *ensure that appropriate operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and occupants is available;*
- *provide for ongoing management and maintenance of BPMs; and*
- *ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters.*

The subdivision has been designed to provide for developable areas within each of the lots that will have radiant heat levels of less than 29kW/m² and avoid flame contact, thus providing for appropriate separation to the hazards. The subject lot layout in conjunction with the bush fire protection measures will provide for safe operational access and egress for emergency services personnel and possible residents within the industrial subdivision, as well as sufficient water supply. Therefore, the proposed development is considered to be consistent with the objectives of PBP.

3.3 PBP Objectives for Subdivisions

Section 5.2 of PBP contains the specific objectives for subdivisions:

- *minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard (hourglass shapes, which maximise perimeters and create bottlenecks should be avoided);*
- *minimise vegetated corridors that permit the passage of bush fire towards buildings;*
- *provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;*
- *ensure that APZs between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings are effectively designed to address the relevant bush fire attack mechanisms;*
- *ensure the ongoing maintenance of APZs;*

- provide adequate access from all properties to the wider road network for residents and emergency services;
- provide access to hazard vegetation to facilitate bush fire mitigation works and fire suppression; and
- ensure the provision of an adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.

In complying with the BFPM, the proposed development complies with objectives for subdivisions outlined above.

3.4 Bush Fire Protection Measures

3.4.1 Asset Protection Zones

The intent of measures for the Asset Protection Zone (APZ) BFPM is:

To provide sufficient space and maintain reduced fuel loads, so as to ensure radiant heat levels at buildings are below critical limits and to prevent direct flame contact with a building.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the APZ BFPM, and how the development responds.

Table 2: Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
Asset Protection Zones					
Potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m² on each proposed lot.	APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As outlined in Section 2.5 and shown in Figure 10 , each lot is provided with an APZ that achieves the minimum size required by Table A1.12.3 of PBP.
APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire towards the building.	APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The APZ is to be managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of PBP (and contained in Appendix F of this report).
The APZs is provided in perpetuity	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	APZ is wholly within the subject site managed by the occupant.
APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised	APZs are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The APZ will be located on land with a slope of less than 18 degrees.
Landscaping					
landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.	Landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any future landscaping of the lots is to be in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of PBP (and contained in Appendix F of this report).
	Fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any future fencing is to be constructed in accordance with section 7.6 of PBP.

3.4.2 Construction Standards & Design

No buildings are proposed as part of this subdivision and appropriate Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) will be determined as part of the approval for any future dwellings.

It is recommended that the existing dwelling be upgraded to provide improved ember protection measures by enclosing all openings (excluding roof tile spaces) or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any sub floor areas, openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.

3.4.3 Access Standards

The intent of measures for the Access BFPM is:

to provide safe operational access to structures and water supply for emergency services, while residents are seeking to evacuate from an area.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the Access BFPM, and provides an explanation for how the development achieves the requirements.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution		
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria		
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable
The intent may be achieved where:				
Access (General Requirements)				
Firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures.	Property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Perimeter roads are provided for residential subdivisions of three or more allotments;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Comments		
		The property access road is a two wheeled drive all weather road.		
		Not a residential (urban) subdivision and less than 3 lots created, therefore perimeter roads are not required.		

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	Subdivisions of three or more allotments have more than one access in and out of the development;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Only two lots created.
	Traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All traffic management devices will be constructed to facilitate access by emergency services vehicles.
	Maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and an average grade of not more than 10 degrees or other gradient specified by road design standards, whichever is the lesser gradient;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grades are to not exceed 10 degrees unsealed road.
	All roads are through roads;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not a public road
	Dead end roads are not recommended, but if unavoidable, are not more than 200 metres in length, incorporate a minimum 12 metres outer radius turning circle, and are clearly sign posted as a dead end;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not a public road
	Where kerb and guttering is provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	Where access/egress can only be achieved through forest, woodland and heath vegetation, secondary access shall be provided to an alternate point on the existing public road system; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Access is through grassland therefore secondary access is not required.
	One way only public access roads are no less than 3.5 metres wide and have designated parking bays with hydrants located outside of these areas to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No one way only public access roads.
The capacity of access roads is adequate for firefighting vehicles.	The capacity of perimeter and non-perimeter road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles (up to 23 tonnes); bridges/causeways are to clearly indicate load rating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter or non-perimeter roads required.
There is appropriate access to water supply.	Hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply therefore no hydrants provided.
	Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 - Fire hydrant installations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply therefore no hydrants provided.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	System design, installation and commissioning; and				
	There is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Access provided to within 4m of the SWS as shown on Figure 11 .
Perimeter Roads					
Access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating as well as providing a safe operational environment for emergency service personnel during firefighting and emergency management on the interface.	Are two-way sealed roads;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	Minimum 8m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	Are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	The maximum grade road is 15 degrees and average grade of not more than 10 degrees;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
	A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No perimeter roads.
Non-Perimeter Roads					
Access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating.	Minimum 5.5m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Roads are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No non-perimeter roads.
Property Access					
Firefighting vehicles can access the dwelling and exit the property safely	There are no specific access requirements in an urban area where an unobstructed path (no greater than 70m) is provided between the most distant external part of the proposed dwelling and the nearest part of the public access road (where the road speed limit is not greater than 70kph) that supports the operational use of emergency firefighting vehicles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not an urban area.
	In circumstances where this cannot occur, the following requirements apply:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">minimum 4m carriageway width;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The existing property access road can generally achieve a carriageway width of 4m. The proposed property access road will be able to achieve a 4m carriageway.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">in forest, woodland and heath situations, rural property access roads have passing bays every	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The property access roads do not traverse forest, woodland and heath vegetation.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
The intent may be achieved where:		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
	200m that are 20m long by 2m wide, making a minimum trafficable width of 6m at the passing bay;				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The property access road will have a minimum vertical clearance of 4m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">provide a suitable turning area in accordance with Appendix 3;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Suitable turning areas can be accommodated for the existing dwelling and future dwelling in accordance with Appendix 3 of PBP as shown in Figure 11 .
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Curves to have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the crossfall is not more than 10 degrees;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crossfall will be less than 10 degrees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and not more than 10 degrees for unsealed roads; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grades of property access roads will be less than 10 degrees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a development comprising more than three dwellings has access by	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No right of ways will service more than two lots.

Table 3: Access Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution		
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria		
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable
The intent may be achieved where:				
	dedication of a road and not by right of way.			
	<i>Note: Some short constrictions in the access may be accepted where they are not less than 3.5m wide, extend for no more than 30m and where the obstruction cannot be reasonably avoided or removed. The gradients applicable to public roads also apply to community style development property access roads in addition to the above.</i>			

3.4.4 Services – Water, Electricity & Gas

The intent of measures for the Services – Water, Electricity & Gas BFPM is:

To provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

The following table outlines the Performance Criteria and associated Acceptable Solutions for the Services: Water, Electricity and Gas BFPM, and provides an explanation for how the development achieves the requirements.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
Water Supply					
Adequate water supplies is provided for firefighting purposes.	Reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply.
	A static water and hydrant supply is provided for non-reticulated developments or where reticulated water supply cannot be guaranteed; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply is to be provided. The future dwelling on proposed lot 134 will be able to provide a compliant water supply. The existing dwelling has a static water supply.
	Static water supplies shall comply with Table 5.3d.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Each lot is to have a minimum available water supply of 20,000L for firefighting purposes at all times, which meets the minimum 20,000L for lots >1ha in area. Sufficient area exists on site to provide such a supply. It would be provided with any future dwelling on site.
• Water supplies are located at regular intervals; and	fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian Standard AS 2419.1:2005;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No reticulated water supply is to be provided to the rural residential development. The existing and future dwelling on each lot will be able to provide a compliant water supply.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.	Hydrants are not located within any road carriageway; and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No hydrants proposed.
	Reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not an urban subdivision.
Flows and pressure are appropriate.	Fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No hydrants proposed.
The integrity of the water supply is maintained.	All above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All above ground water pipes and taps are to be metal.
	Above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All water tanks servicing both proposed lots in the development are to be concrete or metal.
Electricity Services					
Location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground.
	Where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">lines are installed with short pole spacing of 30m, unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Where electricity transmission lines are above ground, short pole spacings are to be providing (i.e. less than 30m) and no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.

Table 4: Services – Water, Electricity & Gas Bush Fire Protection Measures

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solution	Development Solution			
		Means of achieving Performance Criteria			Comments
		Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution	Not Applicable	
The intent may be achieved where:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.				
Gas Services					
Location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.	Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 - The storage and handling of LP Gas, the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, bottled gas to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596. Metal piping is to be used for connections.
	All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, fixed cylinders are to be kept clear of flammable materials to a distance of 10m and are to be shielded from the hazard.
	Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connections to and from any gas cylinders are to be metal.
	Polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the existing dwelling and any future dwellings, no Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are to be used adjacent to the building.
	Above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Above-ground gas service pipes are to be metal, including and up to any outlets.

3.4.5 Emergency Management Arrangements

It is recommended that residents of the property prepare a Bush Fire Survival Plan in accordance with the NSW RFS' guidelines located on the following webpage <http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/bush-fire-survival-plan>

4 Recommendations

4.1 Summary of Bush Fire Protection Measures

This BFAR has assumed that the proposed development will be carried out in accordance with a number of Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM). The following table provides a summary of the BFMP that must be incorporated into the development to ensure it best protects the development from the effects of bushfire in accordance with the requirements of PBP and other best practice guidelines. The BFPM are also shown on **Figure 11** in **Appendix E**.

Table 5: Summary of Recommendations

Provision	Measures
Asset Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be provided surrounding the existing dwelling on proposed lot 133 and any future dwelling on Proposed Lot 134 for the location and extent as shown on Figure 10 in Appendix E and maintained in perpetuity in accordance with the requirements provided in Appendix F.
Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any future landscaping of the lots is to be established and maintained in perpetuity in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix F. Any future fencing is to be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material. Where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, all fencing is to be made of non-combustible material only.
Construction Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any future dwelling on proposed Lot 134 is to be constructed in accordance with the relevant BAL as calculated in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements at the time of the DA and/or CC. The existing dwelling be upgraded to provide improved ember protection measures by enclosing all openings (excluding roof tile spaces) or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any sub floor areas, openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.
Access	<p>Property Access Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property access roads must be constructed prior to the issue of the Subdivision Certificate that is relevant to the creation of the aforementioned lots. The property access roads are to be constructed in accordance with the following requirements and maintained in perpetuity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a 4m wide trafficable road in the location shown on Figure 10 in Appendix F, All traffic management devices will be constructed to facilitate access by emergency services vehicles, All roads are two wheeled drive, all weather roads, Vegetation above the property access road is clear to a height of 4m above it, Crossfall and gradient of the access road is not to exceed 10 degrees, and Maintain a turnaround area adjacent to the existing dwelling, as shown Figure 10 in Appendix F, and in accordance with Appendix G.

Table 5: Summary of Recommendations

Provision	Measures
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a metal or concrete 20,000L firefighting water supply tank for the existing dwelling on proposed Lot 133, prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate and maintained in perpetuity. The tank and associated fixtures and fittings to be provided in the location shown on Figure 11 and as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tank is to be provided with connections for firefighting purposes including a 65mm Storz outlet with a ball valve; Valves and pipes are to be metal and adequate for water flow; The supply pipes from the tank to the ball valve are to have the same bore size to ensure flow volume; All above ground pipes and taps are to be metal; where pumps are to be provided, they are to be a minimum 5hp or 3kW petrol or diesel-powered pump, and are to be shielded against bush fire attack; any hose and reel for firefighting connected to the pump shall be 19mm internal diameter; Unobstructed access is to be provided to the tank at all times; and A hardened ground surface for truck access is to be provided within 4m of the tank. Installation of a metal or concrete 20,000L firefighting water supply tank, prior to occupation of any future dwelling and maintained in perpetuity. The tank and associated fixtures and fittings to be provided as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tank is to be provided with connections for firefighting purposes including a 65mm Storz outlet with a gate/ball valve; Valves and pipes are to be metal and adequate for water flow; All above ground pipes and taps are to be metal; and All pumps are to be shielded.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground. Where electricity transmission lines are above ground, short pole spacings are to be providing (i.e. less than 30m) and no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.
Gas Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure any gas supplies are provided and maintained in perpetuity as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottled gas to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596; Metal piping is to be used for all connections to and from the cylinders. No Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are to be used adjacent to the building; Fixed cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side.
Emergency Evacuation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a Bush Fire Survival Plan for the existing and any future dwelling, in accordance with RFS requirements.

5 Conclusion

On completion, the proposed subdivision will ensure that all habitable development is located in an area that has an acceptable bushfire hazard level (i.e. \leq BAL-29). With the implementation of the recommendations, as outlined in **Section 4** and as shown on **Figure 10** in **Appendix E**, the proposed development is considered to be appropriately protected from bushfire and complies with the requirements of PBP. The proposed development is not expected to increase the bushfire risk.

6 References

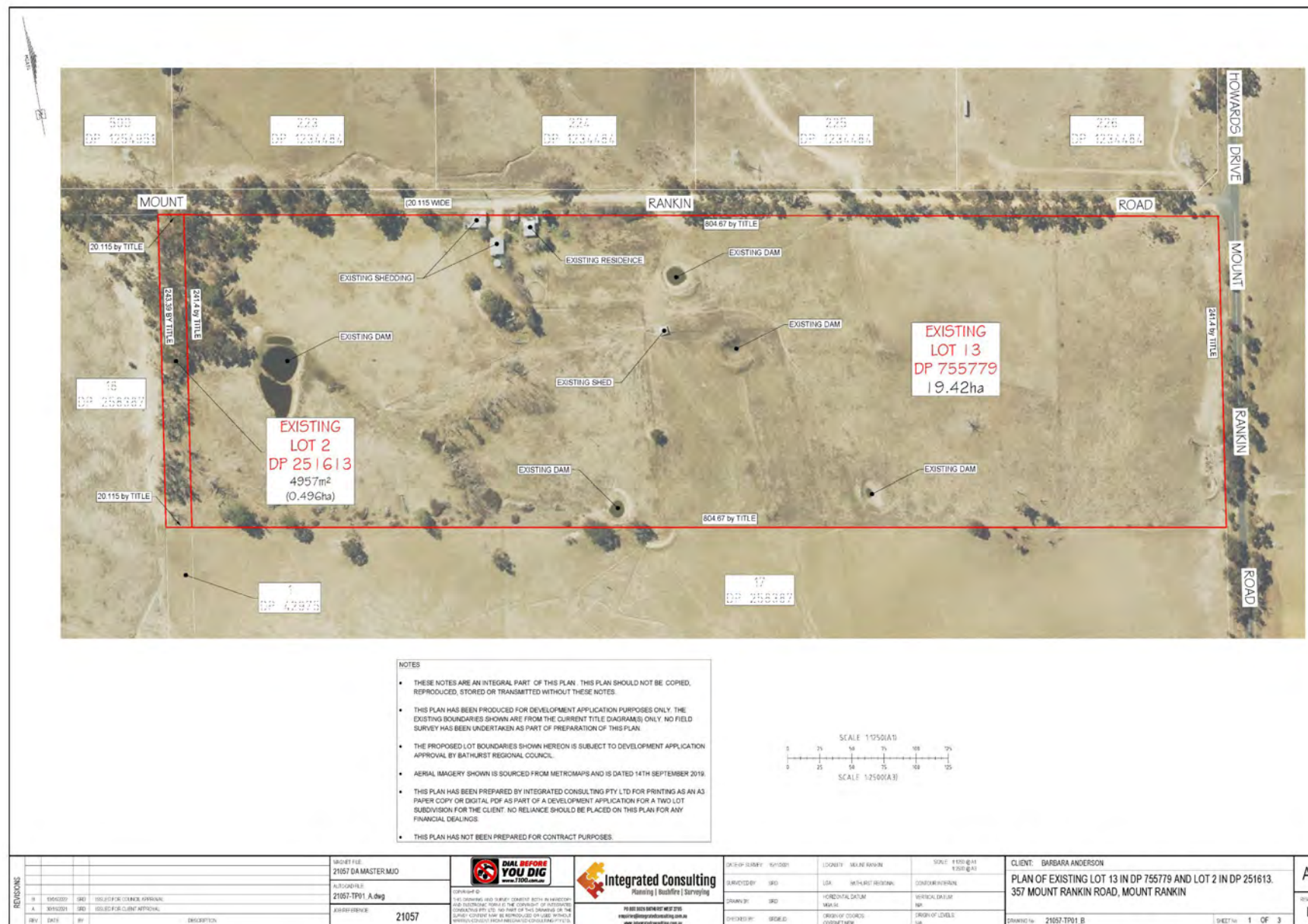
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Appendix A

Development Plans

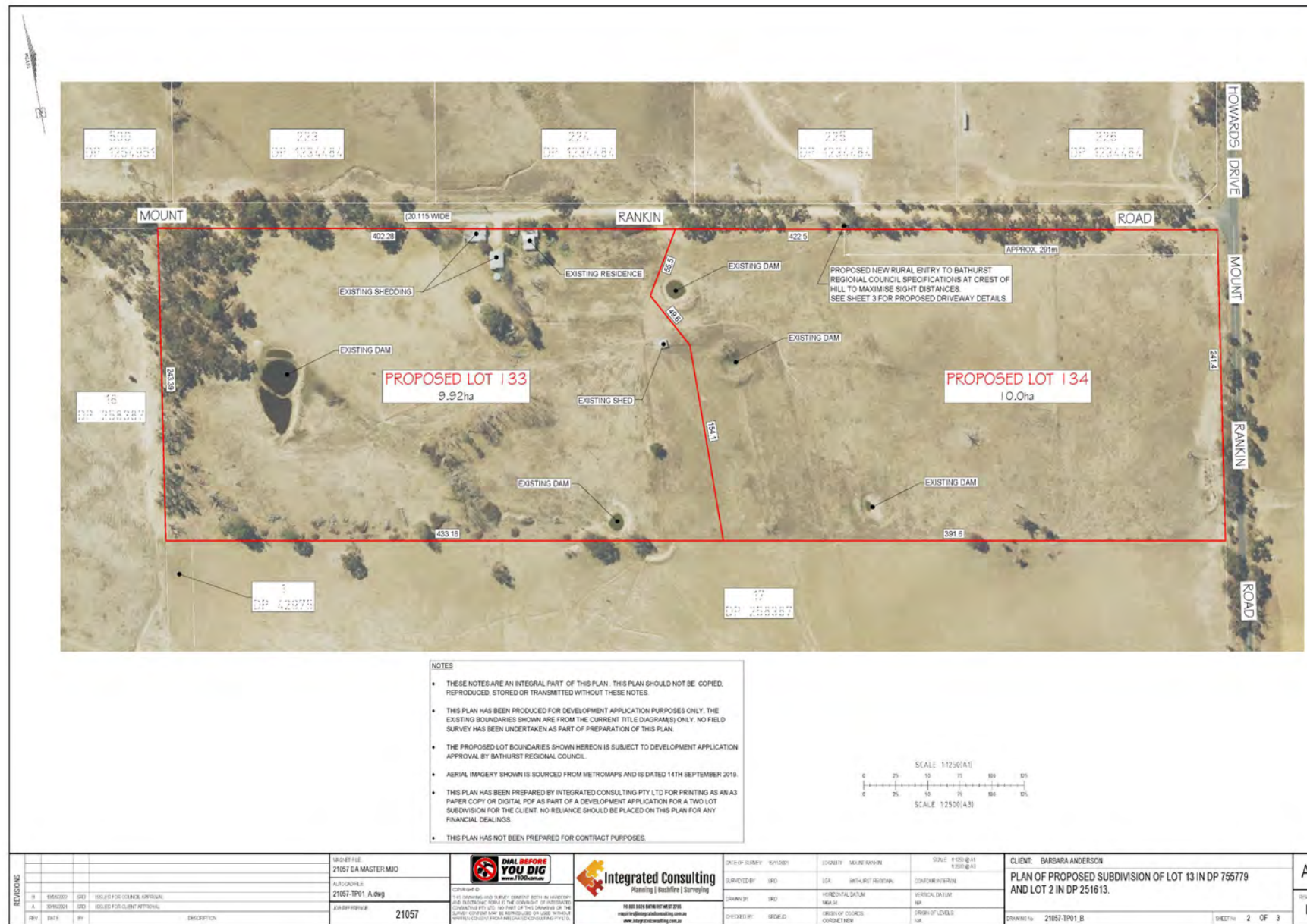
Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin



Attachment 9.2.3.6

Bush Fire Assessment Report | Proposed Subdivision
357 Mount Rankin Road, Mount Rankin

Appendix B

AHIMS Search

Office of
Environment
& Heritage**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : 20057

Client Service ID : 588276

Integrated Consulting

Date: 04 May 2021

PO Box 9026

Bathurst West New South Wales 2795

Attention: Erika Dawson

Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 2, DP:DP251613 with a Buffer of 50 meters,
conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.**

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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 Office of Environment and Heritage 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.

3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2220
Tel: (02) 9585 6380 Fax: (02) 9873 8599

ABN 30 841 387 271
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Office of
Environment
& Heritage**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : 21057

Client Service ID : 588275

Integrated Consulting

Date: 04 May 2021

PO Box 9026

Bathurst West New South Wales 2795

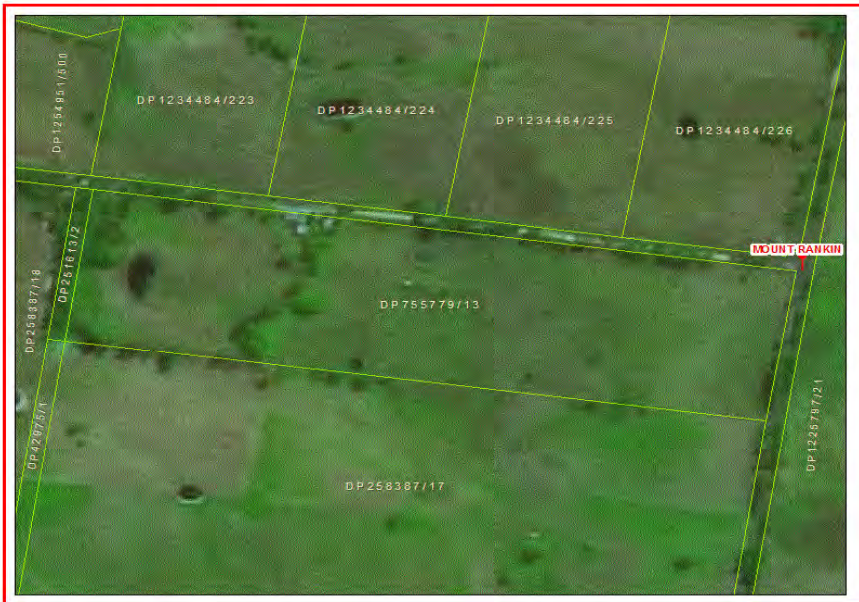
Attention: Erika Dawson

Email: erika@integratedconsulting.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 13, DP:DP755779 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Erika Dawson on 04 May 2021.

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	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](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit 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.
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Appendix C

Bush Fire Safety Authority Checklist

Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations

Requirement	Section of Report where addressed	Compliance		
		Yes	No	N/A
(1) For the purposes of section 100B (4) of the Act, an application for a bush fire safety authority must be made in writing and must include the following:				
(a) a description (including the address) of the property on which the development the subject of the application is proposed to be carried out,	1.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) a classification of the vegetation on and surrounding the property (out to a distance of 140 metres from the boundaries of the property) in accordance with the system for classification of vegetation contained in <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> ,	2.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) an assessment of the slope of the land on and surrounding the property (out to a distance of 100 metres from the boundaries of the property),	2.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) identification of any significant environmental features on the property,	1.3.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) the details of any threatened species, population or ecological community identified under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> that is known to the applicant to exist on the property,	1.3.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) the details and location of any Aboriginal object (within the meaning of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>) or Aboriginal place (within the meaning of that Act) that is known to the applicant to be situated on the property,	1.3.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) a bush fire assessment for the proposed development (including the methodology used in the assessment) that addresses the following matters:	2.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. the extent to which the development is to provide for setbacks, including asset protection zones,	2.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. the siting and adequacy of water supplies for fire fighting,	3.4.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. the capacity of public roads in the vicinity to handle increased volumes of traffic in the event of a bush fire emergency,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. whether or not public roads in the vicinity that link with the fire trail network have two-way access,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. the adequacy of arrangements for access to and egress from the development site for the purposes of an emergency response,	3.4.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
vi. the adequacy of bush fire maintenance plans and fire emergency procedures for the development site,	3.4.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table 6: Clause 44 Rural Fires Regulations 2013 Considerations

Requirement	Section of Report where addressed	Compliance		
		Yes	No	N/A
vii. the construction standards to be used for building elements in the development,	3.4.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
viii. the adequacy of sprinkler systems and other fire protection measures to be incorporated into the development,	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(h) an assessment of the extent to which the proposed development conforms with or deviates from the standards, specific objectives and performance criteria set out in Chapter 4 (Performance Based Controls) of Planning for Bush Fire Protection.	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) An application for a bush fire safety authority must also be accompanied by the prescribed information if:				
(a) the proposed development is subdivision for the purposes of dwelling houses, dual occupancies or secondary dwellings on property that is in an urban release area, and	Not an urban release area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) the application specifies that the applicant wishes the Commissioner, when determining the application, to consider whether it would be appropriate for the future erection of the dwelling houses, dual occupancies or secondary dwellings concerned to be excluded from the application of section 79BA of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(3) The prescribed information is:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(a) a plan of subdivision that shows:				
i. the bush fire attack levels that will apply to the property on completion of any clearing of vegetation proposed to be carried out as part of any subdivision work (within the meaning of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>), and		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. proposed setbacks of any buildings that are, or may in future, be erected on the property, including asset protection zones, and		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) any further information concerning the proposed development that the Commissioner may require.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix D

Classified Vegetation Map

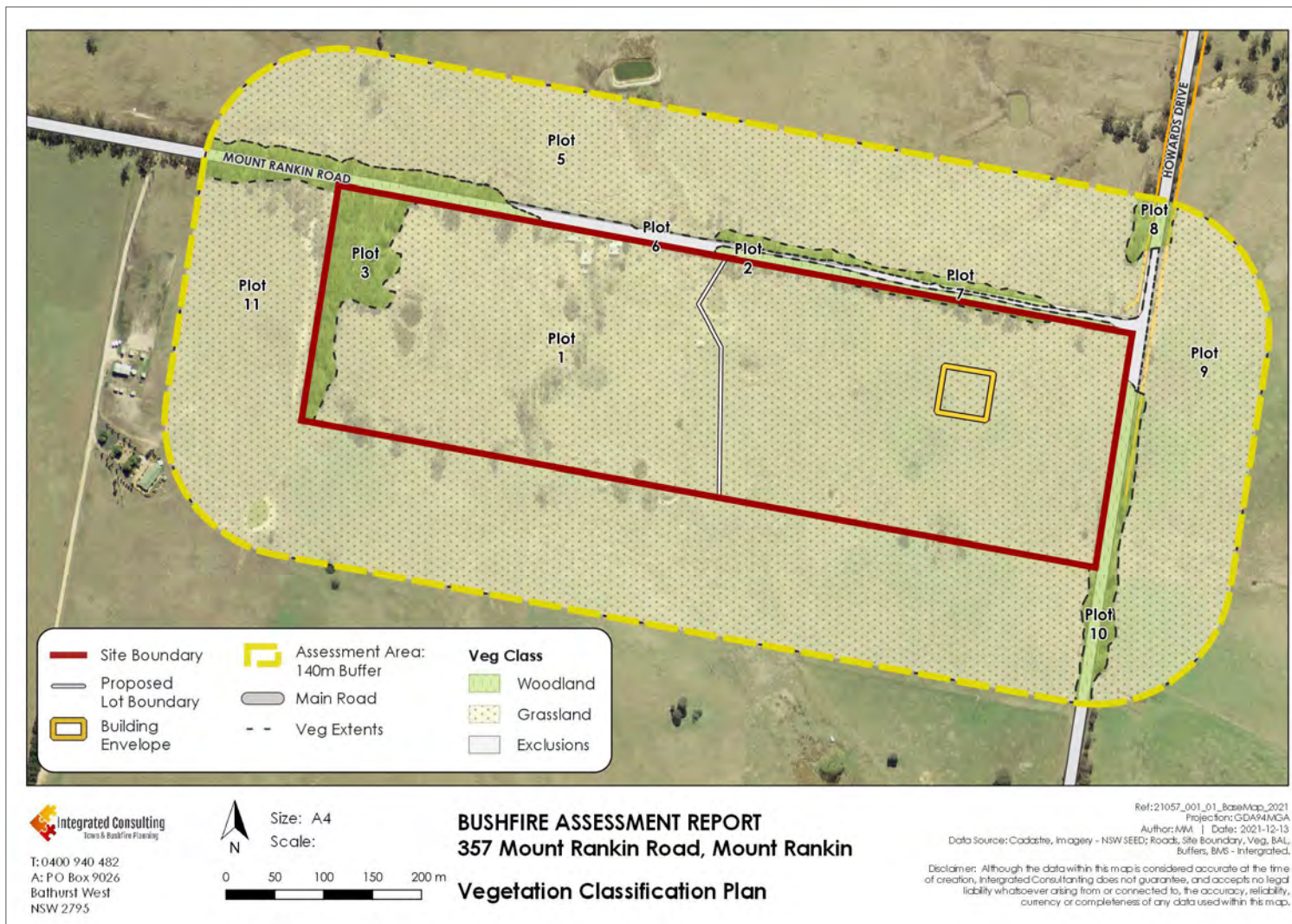


Figure 7: Vegetation Classification

Appendix E

Bush Fire Protection Measures Plan

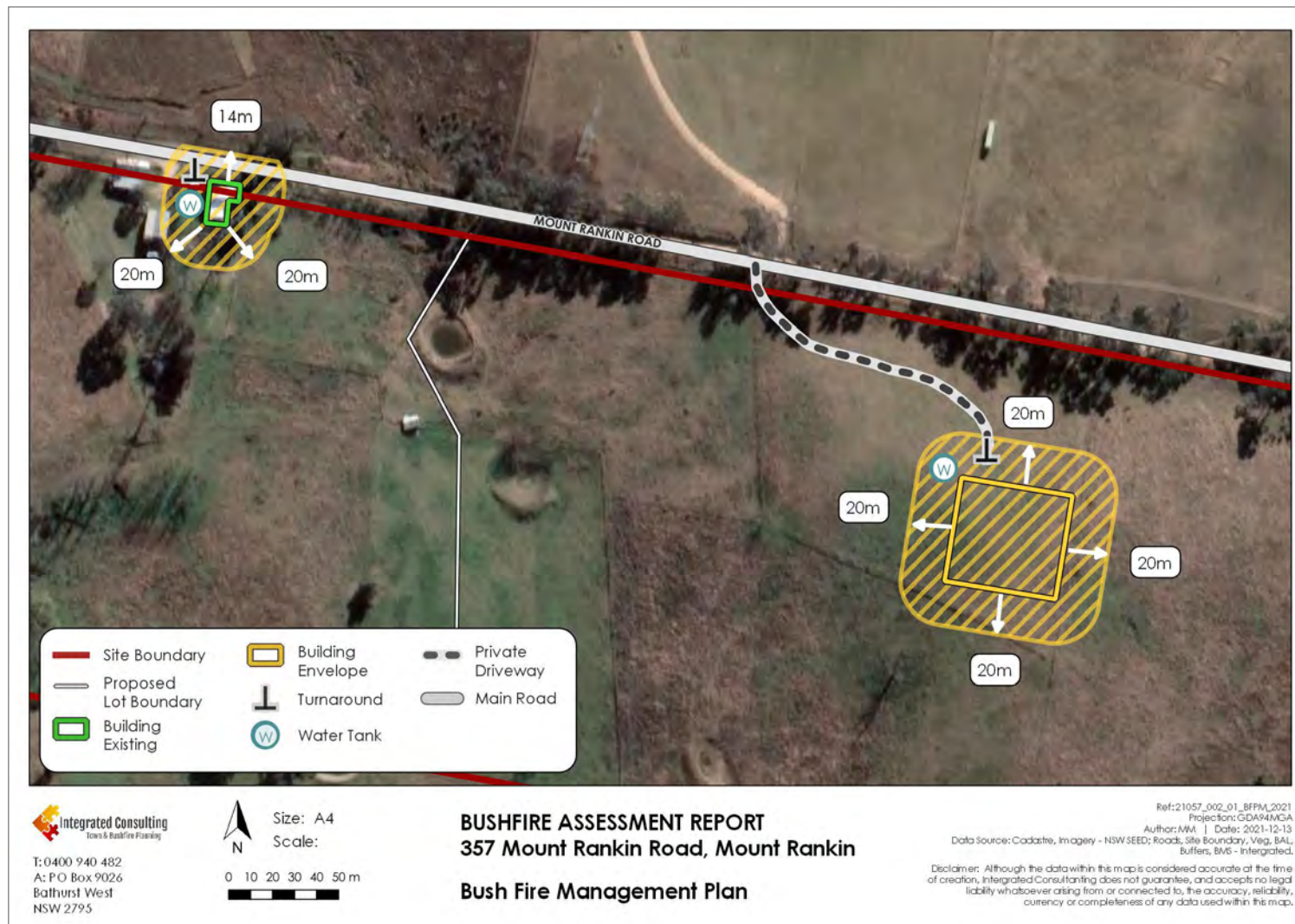


Figure 8: Bush Fire Protection Measures

Appendix F

APZ/Landscaping Measures

APPENDIX 4

ASSET PROTECTION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

In combination with other BPMs, a bush fire hazard can be reduced by implementing simple steps to reduce vegetation levels. This can be done by designing and managing landscaping to implement an APZ around the property.

Careful attention should be paid to species selection, their location relative to their flammability, minimising continuity of vegetation (horizontally and vertically), and ongoing maintenance to remove flammable fuels (leaf litter, twigs and debris).

This Appendix sets the standards which need to be met within an APZ.

A4.1 Asset Protection Zones

An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a building or structure. It is located between the building or structure and the bush fire hazard.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at the NSW RFS Website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows for suppression of fire;
- an area from which backburning or hazard reduction can be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the zone does not provide a path for the spread of fire to the building, either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the building;
- damage to the building asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack.

The methodology for calculating the required APZ distance is contained within Appendix 1. The width of the APZ required will depend upon the development type and bush fire threat. APZs for new development are set out within Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

In forest vegetation, the APZ can be made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA).

A4.1.1 Inner Protection Areas (IPAs)

The IPA is the area closest to the building and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and act as a defensible space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the building, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens:

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building;
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground;
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m; and
- preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

Shrubs

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover; and
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

A4.1.2 Outer Protection Areas (OPAs)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. It is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy. The reduction of fuel in this area aims to decrease the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the potential for fire spread from crowns; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

Because of the nature of an OPA, they are only applicable in forest vegetation.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%; and
- canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy; and
- shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover.

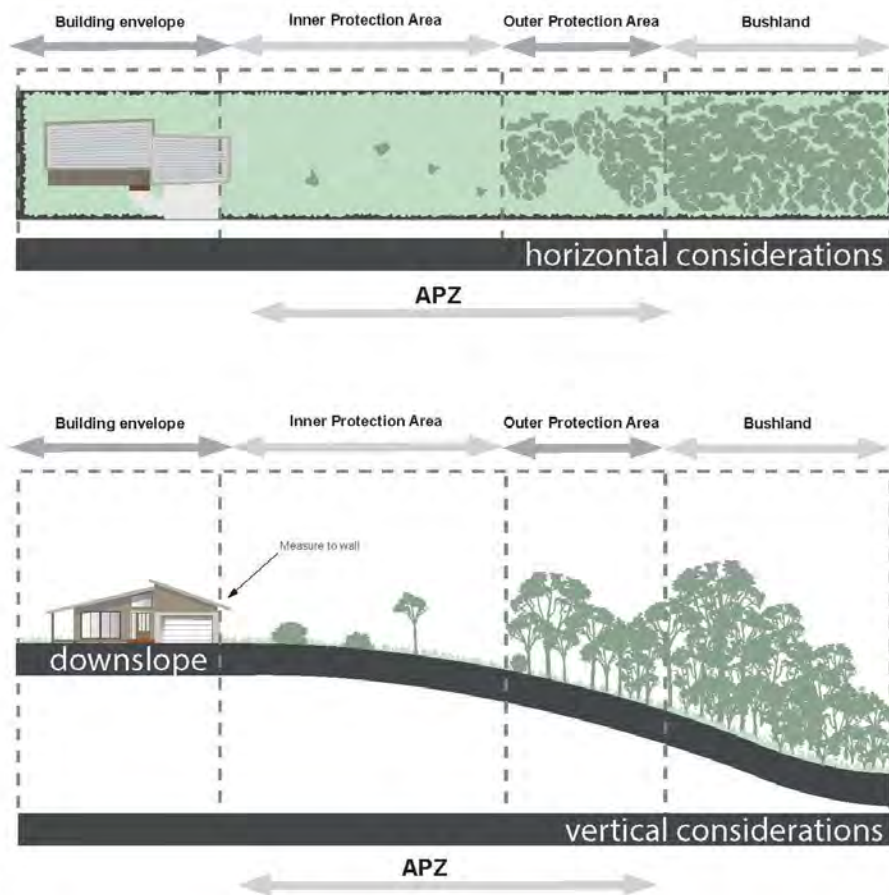
Grass

- grass should be kept mown to a height of less than 100mm; and
- leaf and other debris should be removed.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA as described above should be undertaken regularly, particularly in advance of the bush fire season.

Figure A4.1

Typical Inner and Outer Protection Areas.



Appendix G

Access Standards

APPENDIX 3

ACCESS

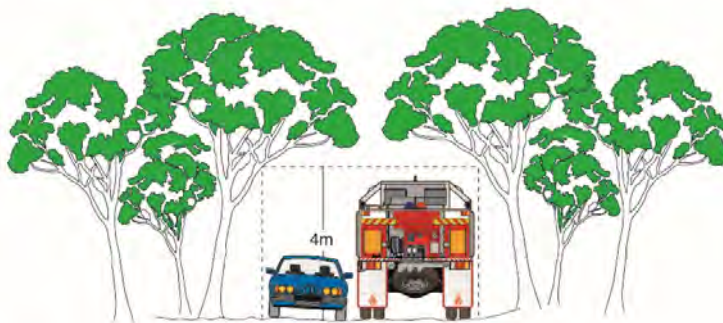
This appendix provides design principles for emergency service vehicle access.

A3.1 Vertical clearance

An unobstructed clearance height of 4 metres should be maintained above all access ways including clearance from building construction, archways, gateways and overhanging structures (e.g. ducts, pipes, sprinklers, walkways, signs and beams). This also applies to vegetation overhanging roads.

Figure A3.1

Vertical clearance.



A3.2 Vehicle turning requirements

Curved carriageways should be constructed using the minimum swept path as outlined in Table A3.2.

Table A3.2

Minimum curve radius for turning vehicles.

Curve radius (inside edge in metres)	Swept path (metres width)
< 40	4.0
40 - 69	3.0
70 - 100	2.7
> 100	2.5

Figure A3.2a

Swept path width for turning vehicles.

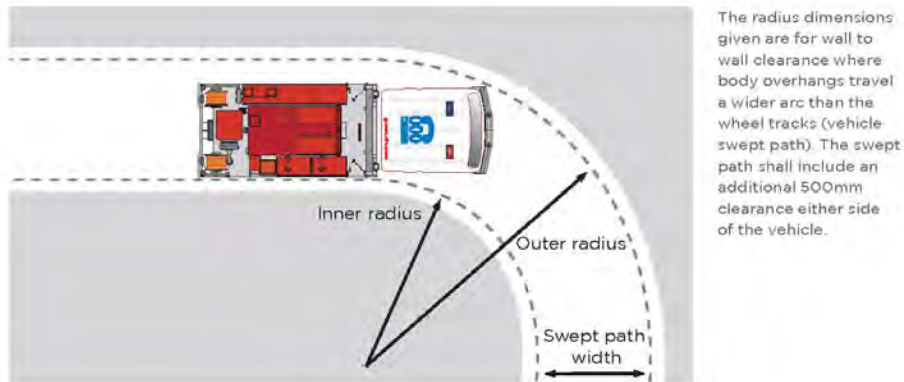
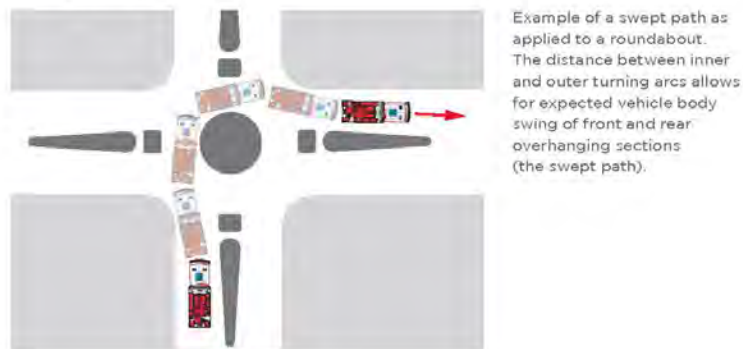


Figure A3.2b

Roundabout swept path.



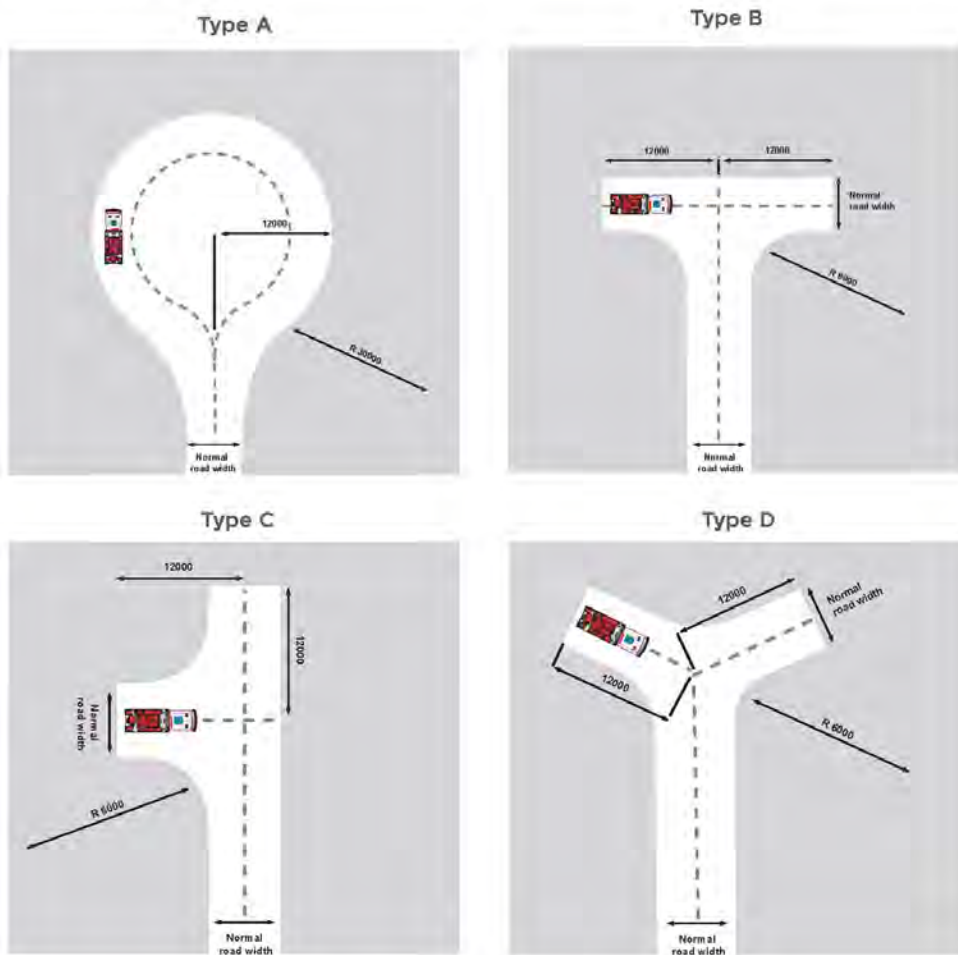
A3.3 Vehicle turning head requirements

Dead ends that are longer than 200m must be provided with a turning head area that avoids multipoint turns. "No parking" signs are to be erected within the turning head.

The minimum turning radius shall be in accordance with Table A3.2. Where multipoint turning is proposed the NSW RFS will consider the following options:

Figure A3.3

Multipoint turning options.



A3.4 Passing bays

The construction of passing bays, where required, shall be 20m in length and provide a minimum trafficable width at the passing point of 6m.

Figure A3.4

Passing bays can provide advantages when designed correctly. Poor design can and does severely impede access.

**A3.5 Parking**

Parking can create a pinch point in required access. The location of parking should be carefully considered to ensure fire appliance access is unimpeded. Hydrants shall be located outside of access ways and any parking areas to ensure that access is available at all times.

Figure A3.5

Hydrants and parking bays.

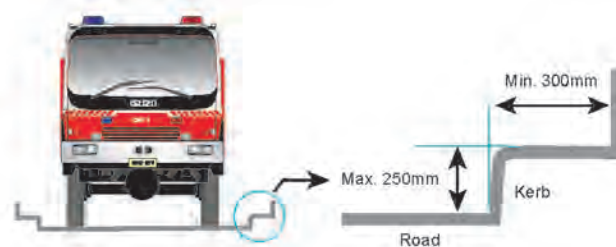


A3.6 Kerb dimensions

All kerbs constructed around access roads should be no higher than 250mm and free of vertical obstructions at least 300mm back from the kerb face to allow clearance for front and rear body overhang.

Figure A3.6

Carriageway kerb clearance dimensions

**A3.7 Services**

Hydrant services should be located outside the carriageway and parking bays to permit traffic flow and access. Setup of standpipes within the carriageway may stop traffic flow. Hydrant services shall be located on the side of the road away from the bush fire threat where possible.

A3.8 Local Area Traffic Management (LATM)

The objective of LATM is to regulate traffic an acceptable level of speed and traffic volume within a local area.

Traffic engineers and planners should consider LATM devices when planning for local traffic control and their likely impact on emergency services. LATM devices by their nature are designed to restrict and impede the movement of traffic, especially large vehicles.

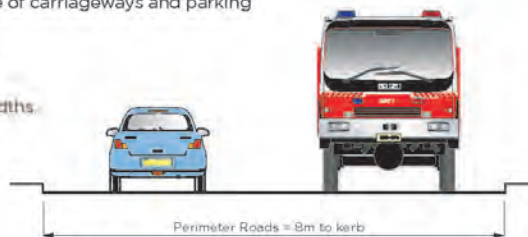
Where LATM devices are provided they are to be designed so that they do not impede fire vehicle access.

A3.9 Road types**A3.9.1 Perimeter Roads**

Perimeter roads are to be provided with a minimum clear width of 8m. Parking and hydrants are to be provided outside of carriageways. Hydrants are to be located outside of carriageways and parking areas.

Figure A3.9a

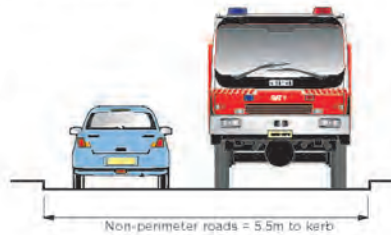
Perimeter road widths

**A3.9.2 Non-perimeter Roads**

Non-perimeter roads shall be provided with a minimum clear width of 5.5m. Parking is to be provided outside of the carriageway and hydrants are not to be located in carriageways or parking areas.

Figure A3.9b

Non-perimeter road widths

**A3.9.3 Property access**

Property access roads are to be a minimum of 4m wide.

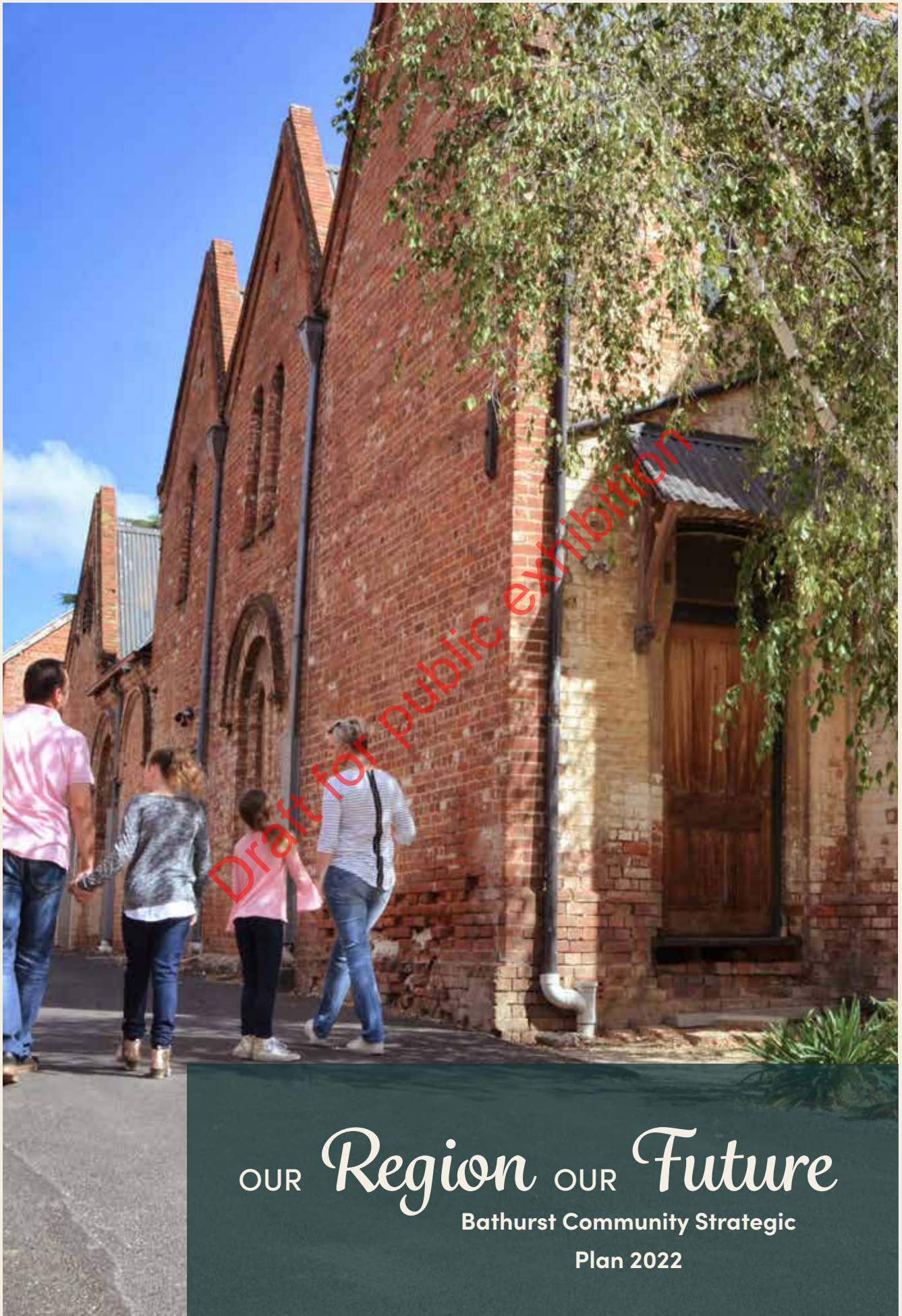
Figure A3.9c

Property access road widths



POLICY:	LAND – VARIATION COVENANTS
DATE ADOPTED:	Director Corporate Services Report #1 Policy 5 December 2012 Council 6 February 2013 Minute Book No.11477
ORIGINAL ADOPTION:	Director Corporate Services Report #1 Policy 1 December 2004, Council 8 December 2004 Minute Book No. 9416 (former BCC Policy)
FILE REFERENCE:	20.00002
OBJECTIVE:	To facilitate variations to covenants

If the variation of the covenant complies with the relevant planning instrument, the variation not be notified, and the variation be determined on merit under the General Manager's delegated authority.



OUR *Region* OUR *Future*

Bathurst Community Strategic

Plan 2022

Draft for public exhibition

Version history		
No.	Date	Detail
1	16 March 2022	Council resolution for Public Exhibition

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Bathurst Regional Council acknowledges the Wiradjuri people who are the traditional custodians of the land and pays respect to Elders both past and present.



TABLE OF Contents

Mayoral message	1
General Manager's message	2
Executive Summary	3
Council's position on ...	7
Community Sentiment Surveys	13
Our Vision	15
Our Values	16
CSP links with other plans	17

Objective 1. We value OUR SENSE OF PLACE AND IDENTITY	26
Regional Open Space	28
Strategy 1.1 Respect, protect and promote the region's Indigenous heritage assets	29
Strategy 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's Non-Indigenous assets and character	30
Strategy 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region	31
Strategy 1.4 Protect and improve the region's landscapes, views, vistas and open space	32
Strategy 1.5 Promote good design in the built environment	33
Objective 2. We aspire to have A SMART AND VIBRANT ECONOMY	38
Strategy 2.1 Support local business and industry	39
Strategy 2.2 Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses and skills by nurturing and supporting entrepreneurs, partnerships and local skill development	40
Strategy 2.3 Develop Bathurst as a Smart City	41
Strategy 2.4 Promote our City and Villages as an attractive place to live	42
Strategy 2.5 Support Mount Panorama Wapiti as a premier motor sport and event precinct	43
Strategy 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination	44
Objective 3. Strengthen ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP	48
Strategy 3.1 Protect and improve our natural areas and ecosystems, including the Macquarie River - Wapiti and other waterways	49
Strategy 3.2 Improve water security	50
Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely	51
Strategy 3.4 Protect and improve the region's biodiversity	52
Strategy 3.5 Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change	53

Attachment 9.2.5.1

Objective 4. We encourage SUSTAINABLE AND BALANCED GROWTH	58
Strategy 4.1 Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community	59
Strategy 4.2 Provide safe and efficient road, cycleway and pathway networks to improve accessibility	60
Strategy 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region	61
Strategy 4.4 Provide parking to meet the needs of the City	62
Strategy 4.5 Work with partners to improve public transport, and passenger and freight transport connections to and from the region	63
Strategy 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity	64
Objective 5. We foster COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELL BEING	68
Strategy 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active	69
Strategy 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life	70
Strategy 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities	71
Strategy 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming	72
Strategy 5.5 Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community	73
Objective 6. We advocate for COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION	78
Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region	79
Strategy 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently	80
Strategy 6.3 Advocate for our community	81
Strategy 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements	82
Strategy 6.5 Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people	83
Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future	84
Strategy 6.7 Invest in our people	85
Strategy 6.8 Implement opportunities for organisational improvement	86
Strategy 6.9 Progressive Local Leadership	87
Infrastructure Priorities	91



Mayoral MESSAGE

The Bathurst region is a great place to live, work and visit. It has unique characteristics based on historical importance, local economy, scenic vistas, and rural landscapes.

Our Region Our Future is our community's plan that balances a vibrant local economy, social well-being, population growth, environmental management, and local leadership. Striking the right mix is a key focus of Council. We will continue to:

- provide a wide range of services to our diverse community,
- plan and build parks, sports and recreational facilities,
- maintain our heritage and identity,
- deliver a wide range of infrastructure,
- facilitate appropriate change and growth.

Although the Community Strategic Plan is adopted by Council, it should be recognised that the objectives and strategies identified belong to the community, and that Council, in partnership with the community, is just one stakeholder in the delivery process.

Council is prudent in its financial management adopting balanced budget positions whilst still delivering high quality services and facilities to the community. Additional funding through a Special Rate Variation will enable Council to progressively address its current infrastructure backlog and to provide new facilities for our community.

As Mayor of the Bathurst Regional LGA, I am proud of Council's role in facilitating the development of this Community Strategic Plan, Our Region Our Future.

On behalf of Council and my fellow Councillors, we look forward to working with you and encourage you to be a part of this journey, to deliver an exciting future for our beautiful and thriving Bathurst region.

Cr Robert Taylor
Mayor of Bathurst



General Manager's MESSAGE

I am proud to present Our Region Our Future, the updated 2022 Bathurst Regional Community Strategic Plan to our community.

Council plays an important role in setting the future direction for our community. Our Region Our Future aims to capture what our community and stakeholders, at all levels of government, see as important for Bathurst and our region, both now and in the next 20 years. Our Region Our Future is the community's plan and it represents a partnership between Council, Federal and State Government agencies, local businesses, local community organisations and residents. Council's commitment to delivering these objectives is set out in the Delivery Program.

Council plays a key role in delivering on these aspirations for our community. Our investment in major capital works programs including upgrading the Hereford Street corridor, improving water security and striving to enhance the vibrancy of our CBD will help set the foundations for future growth and development in our city. Council is also securing sustainable long-term financial management including the identification of organisational efficiencies and alternative sources of revenue, such as disposal of assets or applying for a Special Rate Variation.

Working towards these goals is a collaborative approach by government, community organisations and our residents. It is not easy to take opposing views of preservation of past and planning for future growth, but these challenging, and sometimes conflicting views, are at the heart of what we are striving to do. We are attempting to make them work together for the benefit of all in the community.

David Sherley
General Manager

EXECUTIVE Summary

Our Region Our Future, the Bathurst region's Community Strategic Plan (CSP), is a Plan for our community that describes how we can achieve our region's vision.

The NSW Government requires all councils to have a CSP. Our Region Our Future is the highest level forward planning document of Bathurst Regional Council. It identifies the community's priorities and guides the direction for the Bathurst region over the next 20 years.

The CSP is based on the aspirations, knowledge and values expressed by our residents who provide feedback about Council's many community engagement projects.

The CSP is supported by a range of other Strategies and Plans to help Council achieve the vision of the community. These include a Resourcing Strategy and Workforce Plan to make sure the Council has properly skilled people and can access the necessary funds to do its work. Asset Management Plans account for the renewal of Council's infrastructure and a Long term Financial Plan ensures Council can properly plan its income and expenditure over the long term to remain financially sustainable.

Our Region Our Future is the community's plan for the Bathurst Region. Responsibility for achieving our long-term goals rests with everyone. When the Plan refers to 'we' and 'our', it refers to the collective

Bathurst Region community, including our residents, businesses, community groups and organisations, Council and other levels of Government.

Our Region Our Future reflects the priorities of our residents including these value statements.

- We value our sense of place and identity.
- We aspire to have a smart and vibrant economy.
- We strengthen environmental stewardship.
- We encourage sustainable and balanced growth.
- We foster community health, safety and well being.
- We advocate for community leadership and collaboration.

These objectives are supported by more specific strategies, with the Plan describing what will be done to achieve them and how success is going to be measured.

Our Region Our Future provides a clear strategy for Council to take the lead on behalf of the community to plan for and to deliver the infrastructure and services needed to ensure that the Bathurst region continues to grow and prosper into the future.

The ongoing conversations that the community has with Council all contribute to developing the Our Region Our Future Community Strategic Plan. The CSP is the blueprint to create a vibrant and innovative region that values our heritage, environment, culture, diversity and strong economy.

Supporting the Plan

Supporting the CSP is a Resourcing Strategy which is made up of:

- A 10 year Long Term Financial Plan;
- A 4 year Workforce Management Strategy; and

- A 10 year Asset Management Strategy.

The Delivery Program links the strategic direction of the CSP with its implementation via the annual operational plan. The Delivery Program guides the Council's work program over each Council term. It sets out clear priorities, ongoing activities and specific actions Council will undertake towards achieving the community's desired future.

The annual Operational Plan spells out the details of the Delivery Program, i.e. the individual projects and activities that will be undertaken for the year to achieve the commitments made in the Delivery Program.

Resourcing the Plan

The long term vision for the Bathurst Region will not be achieved without formal identification and allocation of resources. The Resource Strategy outlines Council's capacity to manage assets and deliver services over the next ten years. It determines Council's capacity to manage its finances effectively, to sustain its workforce and manage the overall costs of community assets. It includes three key elements – a Workforce Plan, Asset Management Plans and a Long Term Financial Plan.

Reporting on the Plan

It is important to track progress and the effectiveness of strategies in moving forward towards a long term vision for the Bathurst Region. The CSP identifies measures for determining whether objectives are being achieved. These will also be reported in the Annual Report. The Annual Report focuses on Council's implementation of the Delivery Program and Operational Plan as these are wholly Council responsibilities.

The CSP refers to a number of different plans and strategies. Wherever possible, there is a link to the document.

How have conversations shaped the Plan?

The first CSP, Bathurst 2036, was developed by Council in conjunction with the community in 2011, and was reviewed and updated again in 2012 and 2016. In preparing this latest version of the CSP, the focus has been to once again review its content and ensure its key directions reflect the community's aspirations for the Bathurst Region into the future.

Council engages with the Bathurst community on a range of different projects throughout the year using a variety of engagement methods based on the IAP2 Community Participation spectrum. Many of the projects are hosted on Council's online engagement portal www.yoursay.bathurst.nsw.gov.au with over 18,000 people aware of the projects on the site during 2021. Ongoing conversations with community reference groups, covering areas such as tourism, heritage and natural resources, identified a number of priorities for each of those groups which have informed the development of the CSP.

Engagement on other major projects such as the Town Centre Master Plan, the Village Plans, Positive Ageing Strategy, as well as direct feedback to Council have all contributed to shape the Plan.

Council sought feedback from over 600 individuals and community groups with the Bathurst Region to understand areas where improvements could be made to the CSP. This feedback has shaped the CSP into its current form. During the exhibition of the Draft Our Region Our Future CSP a number of consultation activities will be undertaken, all aimed to reach the broadest possible audience.

Engagement activities include:

- the production of a short video clip explaining the concept of the CSP,
- a public forum which will also be live streamed via facebook,
- yoursay consultation, and
- a direct email merge.

Who are the key partners?

Council recognises and values the wealth of skills, knowledge and expertise in the community and aims to use these to improve and inform its decision making. Council also recognises that others in the community play an important role in delivering the outcomes of this plan. Effective stakeholder participation is critical to the success of the CSP.

Key stakeholders include:

- Commonwealth Government
- NSW State Government
- Bathurst Regional Council
- Non Government Organisations
- Private Sector
- Individuals

The whole of the Bathurst community play a part in the delivery of this Plan. Successful delivery of the CSP relies on the development of partnerships between different parties to implement the strategies. These partners include: State and Federal Government agencies, community groups, peak associations, education providers, non-government organisations, private sector companies, ratepayers, residents and Council staff.

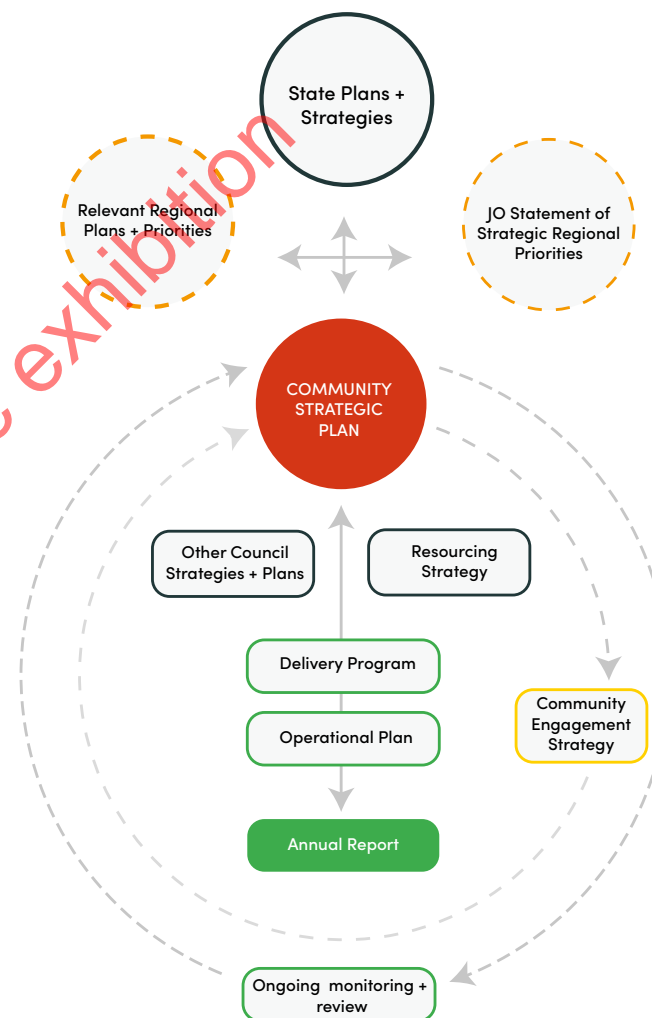
Council's role ...

The CSP is the overarching strategy to guide the long-term direction of Council. All other strategies, plans and policies developed by Council seek to

support the implementation of this Plan. These are aligned to this Plan to ensure that what Council does within its area of control is always moving towards the aspirations the community has articulated.

Council has a variety of roles in supporting and delivering this Plan, including to:

- Provide services and infrastructure to the community.
- Advocate and collaborate with other levels of government, agencies and community groups on projects and issues.
- Support other Community organisations and groups to achieve outcomes by providing resources or bringing stakeholders together.
- Advocate on behalf of our community to other decision makers to raise issues and opportunities and inform other levels of government of local and regional priorities.



COUNCIL'S *position on ...*

Climate Change

The global climate is changing because of increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and Council accepts that this is largely the result of human activity. Climate change is already having an impact on human and natural systems and further changes will occur due to past and future emissions.

Climate change poses significant ecological, economic, and social risks to our region such as increased or prolonged drought, more severe bushfire and storms, human health impacts and an increase reliance on public assets as areas of refuge during hot weather. Responding to climate change requires swift and far-reaching changes to many aspects of society.

Australia and all States and territories have now committed to net zero emissions by 2050, with the NSW Government adopting an aggressive interim target of 50% reduction in emission by 2030. Council is committed to contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing its own emissions. It is therefore necessary that the Bathurst Community also assist in managing climate change by making conscious changes to their habits and lifestyle.

Council's position on CLIMATE CHANGE is to respond to the challenges of climate change by implementing

the actions outlined in its Climate Change Response Framework. Council will:

- Adopt a Climate Change Position Statement
- Prepare and adopt an Emissions Reduction Plan for Council operations
- Prepare and adopt a Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaption Plan.

Water Security

A sustainable and equitable supply of water is needed to meet the increasing demand from environmental, urban and industry uses, and to respond to pressures from a changing climate. Land use planning helps secure water supplies by appropriately locating, monitoring and managing development. Coordinating and managing water requirements across business, industry, communities and the environment requires a better understanding of local water use.

Protecting water catchments and sustaining high quality and dependable water supplies is essential for the well-being of both the community and the environment. Growing demands, uncertain climate impacts and shifting community expectations means Council needs to plan and invest in improved long-term regional water security. Water security is at the heart of thriving regional communities.

Council's position on WATER SECURITY is to ensure that the community has access to a reliable water supply even in times of drought.

Local Economy

The region will continue to have a strong, diverse economy that offers a wide variety and choice of quality goods and services, local businesses and supported industries. It is important that existing

core businesses and industries are enabled and encouraged to grow and prosper and that new businesses are attracted to the region.

Further economic development can be achieved by seeking out opportunities to increase tourism, large scale events and innovative practices, which will in turn provide more employment opportunities, urban renewal and economic growth.

Council's position on the LOCAL ECONOMY is supported through new initiatives, innovation, skills attraction and support resources targeted to assist sustainable growth of existing and new business and industry.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Key priorities of Council are to maintain financial sustainability through effective short and long-term financial management, including the integration of Council's IP&R documents in a way that delivers community outcomes while effectively managing budgets, asset management and workforce planning.

Exploring sustainable long-term financial management including the identification of alternative sources of revenue, such as disposal of assets or applying for a Special Rate Variation.

Council's position on LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING is Council will meet community expectations when managing its budget and operations.

Community

A vibrant, healthy and inclusive community is a strong community. Council aims to provide services, collaborate, support and advocate in all areas to

ensure our community members are considered. The Bathurst community is culturally diverse, ageing and well represented by all demographics. Council will continue to provide opportunities for our community to be involved, be healthy and be active.

A desire to feel safe in our community continues to be considered with a range of programs and projects to ensure this occurs. An ageing population presents a range of opportunities and challenges. Council aims to work towards creating the best possible community for all ages. Council will continue to support and advocate for inclusion and accessibility.

Council aspires to improve community awareness and understanding of people living with disability as well as improve access to Council facilities, assets and services and advocate for all to ensure the Bathurst Region is an accessible and inclusive place. Council strives for an inclusive community through collaborations with key stakeholders and people living with disability.

Council will continue to deliver quality community development strategies, projects and programs across all groups within our community.

Council's position on COMMUNITY is to provide opportunities for our community to be inclusive, involved, be healthy and be active.

Balanced Population Growth

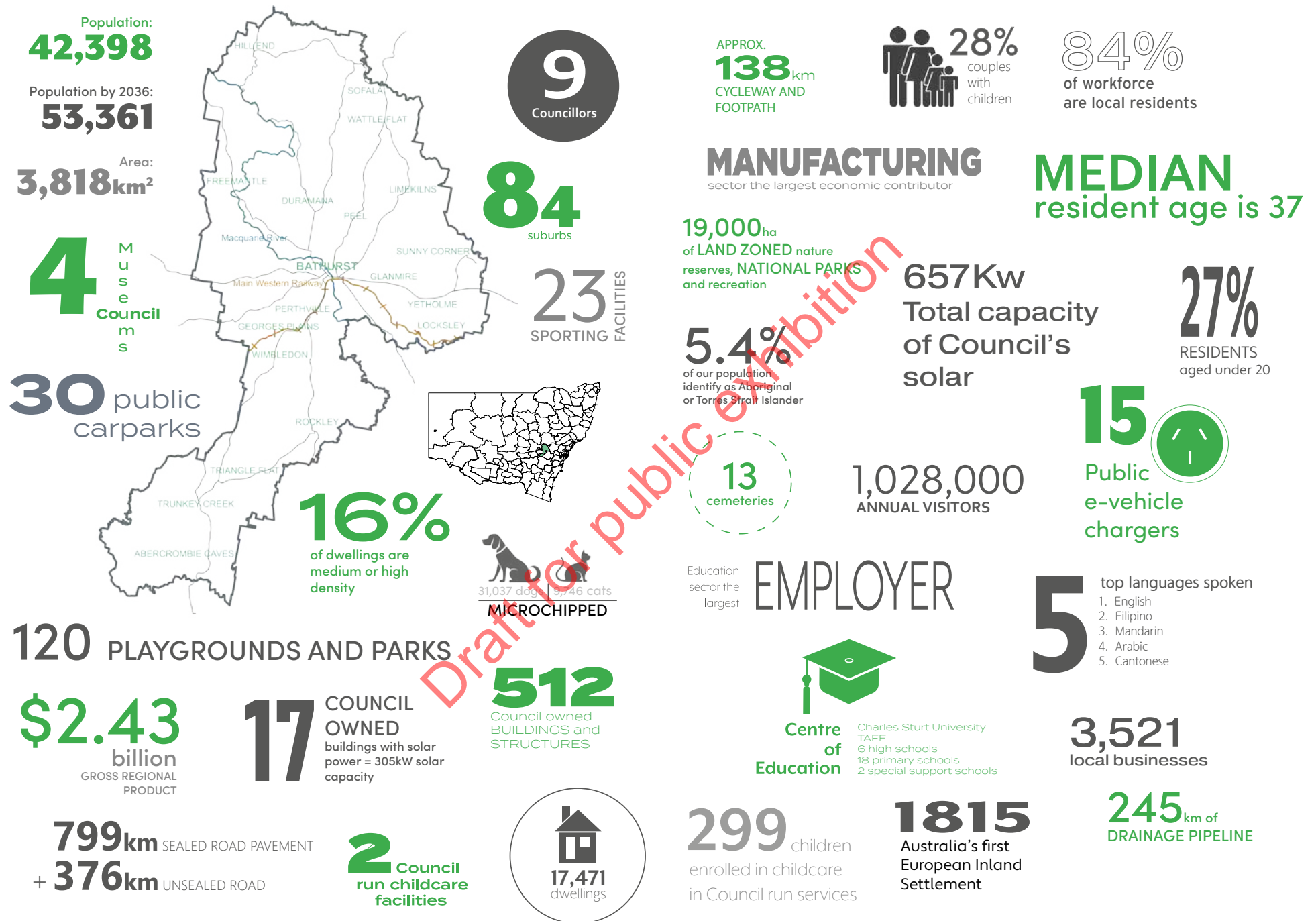
The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in 2019 projected the Bathurst Region to have a population of 50,050 by 2041, slightly lower than Council's consultants, .id Consulting, of 52,851. Whilst the forecasts for the population vary, they predict strong growth within the Bathurst region. Population forecasts have been impacted due to

COVID-19, largely driven by changes in migration. This is likely to have an impact on future population projections of the Bathurst Region.

Council's adopted Local Strategic Planning Statement aims to manage land use change in the region and the associated infrastructure provision as population changes. Whilst the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) acknowledges the official population projections, its priorities and actions and the associated structure plan maps are not limited by those projections and plan for longer term growth. As part of each subsequent review of the LSPS, the population projections will be reviewed and the LSPS actions and priorities adjusted as required as the region develops.

Council's position on GROWTH is to continue the long-term planning of the region to accommodate growth, ensuring the region's unique climate, heritage, local economy, landscapes, transport networks and employment lands are protected and enhanced for the benefit of the Bathurst Region.





Surveys

The surveys also allow for a comparison of results and how attitudes may have changed between surveys. Across the last three surveys there were consistent themes around key infrastructure priorities and similar sentiment about the quality of life in the region – which provides information on what the community sees as important, and valuable to preserve in future years.

When respondents were asked “What should be the highest priorities over the next ten years?”, a substantial proportion of residents defaulted to roads, parking and other transport-related issues (mentioned unprompted by 23% of respondents). Business and jobs growth was also a popular theme (14%) as was water security and planning (13%), improving health services (10%) and improved entertainment and recreational options (also 10%).

The highest priority issues for residents in the Bathurst Regional LGA include; “upgrading roads/ additional roads” (24%), “adequate healthcare facilities” (13%) and “improvements to infrastructure” (12%). “Water supply/access to water” (12%) is also identified as a priority area for Council, stemming from the region’s current experience with drought.

In relation to overall satisfaction with local infrastructure, respondents vary greatly in their views. For instance, 85.3% are satisfied or very satisfied with parks and gardens in the Bathurst region while 17.6% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the condition of rural road surfaces. The majority of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the community cultural facilities in Bathurst Regional Council.

Each survey included a word cloud relating to responses being asked unprompted what they valued most about living in the Bathurst region. Responses have been formed into a Word Cloud, with the size of each word equating to the number of times it was used.

Findings were extremely similar in the 2021 survey, with 76% of respondents claiming their quality of life to be excellent or very good – against 79% in 2018. Likewise only 2% of residents said their quality of life was poor or very poor, against 1% in 2018. In 2016 the community were asked if they believe the quality of life in the Bathurst region was improving; with 67% of respondents answering yes.



2021



2018



2016

OUR

Vision

OUR

Values

Bathurst: A vibrant and innovative region that values our heritage, environment, culture, diversity and strong economy.

Draft for public exhibition

integrity
 respect
 fit for the future
 resilience
 innovation
 inclusion
 cooperation
 leadership
 representation
 supportive workplace
 partnerships
 good governance
 improvement
 best value
 responsible
 accountability
 social justice
 capable
 collaboration
 communication
 stewardship
 advocacy
 engagement
 assets fit for purpose

CSP *links* WITH OTHER PLANS

The tables on the following pages show how our CSP under each of its six themes has key linkages and relationships to:

- The NSW Government's State Plan – "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one";
- Federal and State Agencies and their strategic plans;
- A wide range of other government and non-government agencies and groups.

A Sense of Place and Identity

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Creating jobs Faster housing approvals	Department of Planning and Environment Central West and Orana Regional Plan Environment and Heritage Corporate Plan NSW Aboriginal Affairs Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Reforms NSW Government Architect NSW State Design Review Panel Better Placed Policy Design and Place SEPP Greener Places Policy	Wiradjuri knowledge holders Development industry National Trust Heritage Matters Village Associations Cultural Groups

A smart and vibrant economy

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Creating jobs Faster housing approvals State Priorities Making it easier to start a business Encouraging business investment	Department of Planning and Environment Central West and Orana Regional Plan Department of Primary Industry Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment guide NSW Trade and Investment Visitor Economy Industry Action Plan – Destination NSW Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Smarter Cities Program	Bathurst Chamber of Commerce NSW Business Chamber Tourism providers Village Associations

Environmental stewardship

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Keeping our environment clean	Department of Planning and Environment CStrategic Plan NSW Biosecurity Strategy Emergency Management Strategic Plan NSW Invasive Species Plan Central Tablelands Local Land Services Local Strategic Plans Office of Environment and Heritage Energy Efficiency Action Plan NSW Environment Protection Authority NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service Regional Pest Management Strategy Water NSW The Healthy Catchments Strategy	Central Tablelands Local Land Service National Parks NSW Public Works Water NSW Local RFS groups Local SES groups

Enabling sustainable growth

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Creating jobs Faster housing approvals State Priorities Accelerating major project assessment Increasing housing supply	Office of Emergency Management NSW State Emergency Management Plan Infrastructure NSW State Infrastructure Strategy Transport for NSW Future Transport 2056 NSW Black Spots Program NSW Roads to Recovery Program NSW Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme Office of Sport NSW Sport and Recreation Grants Office of Environment and Heritage Heritage Grants Program Special Areas Strategic Plan of Management	Emergency Services: RFS, SES, Police, Ambulance, Fire Cultural Groups Section 355 Committees NSW Health Water NSW National Parks NSW Public Works

Community health, safety and well being

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Improving Education Results Protecting our Kids Reducing Domestic Violence Tackling Childhood Obesity State Priorities Increasing Cultural Participation Reducing Violent Crime Transitioning to the National Disability Insurance Scheme	NSW Health State Health Plan Towards 2021 NSW Domestic and Family Violence Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy NSW Department of Education and Communities Strategic Plan Living well: a strategic plan for mental health in NSW NSW Department of Family and Community Services The NSW Ageing Strategy NSW Disability Inclusion Plan Future directions for Social Housing in NSW NSW Government emergency response agencies	Educational Facilities e.g. Primary Schools, High Schools, TAFE, Universities Bathurst Health Alliance Community Transport Local RFS groups Local SES groups

Community leadership and collaboration

Links to the State Plan "NSW 2021 A Plan to make NSW Number one"	Working with Federal and State Agencies	Working with Other Organisations
Premier's Priorities Improving Government Services. State Priorities Delivering strong budgets. Better Government Digital Services.	Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development Local government financial assistance grants. Office of Local Government Fit for the Future Initiative; Comparative Information on NSW Local; Government Councils Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme (LIRS). The Department of Finance, Services and Innovation Digital+ 2016 - NSW Government ICT Strategy. ICAC Audit Office of NSW Local government reform agenda. NSW Electoral Commission Council go forward strategy. Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Smarter Cities Program. National Broadband Network NSW Ombudsman Reports and complainant data.	Audit and Risk Committee Central Joint Organisation NetWaste

Attachment 9.2.5.1



Georges Plains

Location: 12km South of Bathurst
Population: 177 people



Hill End

Location: 45km North of Bathurst
Population: 68 people



Peel

Location: 13km North of Bathurst
Population: 147 people



Rockley

Location: 30km South of Bathurst
Population: 131 people



Sofala

Location: 39km North of Bathurst
Population: 67 people



Sunny Corner

Location: 29km East of Bathurst
Population: 40 people



Trunkey Creek

Location: 50km South of Bathurst
Population: 57 people



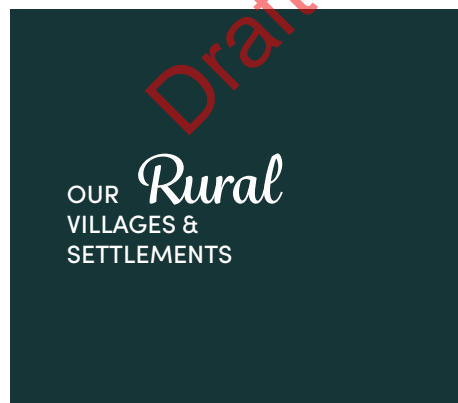
Wattle Flat

Location: 32km North of Bathurst
Population: 172 people



Yetholme

Location: 22km East of Bathurst
Population: 58 people



Located within the Bathurst region are nine rural villages with surrounding rural settlements and farmland that provide opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy the rural lifestyle of the region.

Each village and rural settlement area has a unique identity and history linked to the region's pastoral, grazing and mining history. Most of our villages are of local, state or national significance for their aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values to past, present and future generations.

The future review of the Village Plans and Council's Rural Settlement patterns (Rural Strategy) will be undertaken to support sustainable growth and vitality of each location. A high level of village and rural amenity is important for each location. Enhanced

community facilities, smart technology, viable business and tourism opportunities and adequate access to transport and community services will ensure strong and viable Communities.

Population figures will be updated once ABS Census data is available.

263 of 615

THE Plan

The following sections outline how Council and the community might reach our desired future.

Our Region Our Future reflects the priorities of our residents including these Value Statement.

- We value our sense of place and identity.
- We aspire to have a smart and vibrant economy.
- We strengthen environmental stewardship.
- We encourage sustainable and balanced growth.
- We foster community health, safety and well being.
- We advocate for community leadership and collaboration.

These are supported by strategies aimed at identifying the importance of each objective, what we are going to do to achieve them and how we are going to measure our success.

1.

We value **OUR SENSE
OF PLACE AND
IDENTITY**

The Wiradjuri people are the people of the three rivers – the Wambuul (Macquarie), the Calare (Lachlan) and the Murrumbidgee. They have lived in these lands and along these rivers for more than 40,000 years. The Bathurst Wiradjuri are the most easterly grouping of the Wiradjuri nation. Their totem is the goanna.

Preceded by explorers and then road builders, Governor Lachlan Macquarie came unbidden to Wiradjuri country in May 1815. On high ground overlooking the Wambuul River, renamed in his honour, Macquarie founded Bathurst, the first European settlement in inland Australia.

Governor Macquarie intended an ambitious settling of the surrounding country served by a planned township to be built alongside the initial government settlement.

Primarily an agricultural settlement, a settler village at Kelso grew first with the City of Bathurst restricted

to government use until 1833. In that year Governor Bourke established a township beyond Durham Street, as Macquarie had originally intended.

The Bathurst area was important to the early pastoral settlement of the inland as it saw the transformation of society from convict settlement to a nation of free men and women. The settlement of Bathurst by the Europeans and all those who have followed has been integral to the development of Australia from a small coastal colony to a continental country.

The Bathurst region boasts abundant community facilities to meet the needs of our Community. Ongoing upgrades to ensure they are able to meet the future needs of the Region and to be used flexibly.

Bathurst City and the region's rural villages have significant historic claim with a history rich in early settlement, mining and pastoralism. Large manufacturing facilities, together with education, health, retail, government agencies and agriculture have all shaped and will continue to shape our people and the places of our region.

The community has told us that Bathurst is a great place to live, work and play. Objective 1 looks at how Council and the community can make it an even better place, a place of strong community spirit that celebrates our uniqueness, heritage and cultural diversity.

**THE ROLE OF THE
COMMUNITY**

- Participate in local heritage and cultural events.
- Get involved and advocate for ideas and solutions about heritage that you are passionate about.
- Learn about and respect Wiradjuri country and culture.
- Keep our public open spaces clean.
- Be involved in decisions about how the region grows.

STRATEGIES

- 1.1 Respect, protect and promote the Region's Indigenous Heritage Assets
- 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character
- 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region
- 1.4 Protect and improve the region's landscapes, views, vistas and open space
- 1.5 Promote good design in the built environment

Attachment 9.2.5.1

REGIONAL

Open Space

Council values its key regional open spaces such as Victoria Park, Centennial Park, Machattie Park, King's Parade, the River precinct and McPhillamy Park.

Special value is placed on McPhillamy Park following the Section 10 declaration. A Vision for McPhillamy Park has been collated to encapsulate this special place.

McPhillamy Park: The land at the summit of Mt Panorama Wahluu, generally referred to as McPhillamy Park, is significant to the community of the Bathurst Region. This is reflected not just by the historic gifting of some land to the people of Bathurst by the McPhillamy family in the 1930s, but by its proximity to the internationally renowned Mount Panorama motor racing circuit, its association with millennia of Aboriginal cultural heritage and its high environmental value.

Council's vision for this land is to recognise the area as an asset worthy of both protection and promotion that creates a place accessible to residents and visitors alike overlooking our region, and supports and celebrates a diverse mix of existing and future uses.

This vision will be achieved by confirming its status as public open space and protecting its essential existing functions and uses, with high regard for landscape-sensitive and culturally respectful improvements over time that create a place for our community to gather, reflect, enjoy and celebrate.



Strategy 1.1

Respect, protect and promote the region's Indigenous heritage assets

Strategic context

There are a number of natural features in the region that are important to the cultural heritage of Aboriginal communities because of traditions, customs, beliefs and history. They include pre-contact, habitation and usage sites, burial sites, battle sites, and camping, hunting and fishing sites. Aboriginal cultural heritage also relates to the connection and sense of belonging that people have with the landscape and with each other. Engagement with Aboriginal communities provides opportunities for information sharing and more effective management of cultural values and cultural heritage. The prevention of harm to Aboriginal objects and places, or areas of significance to Aboriginal people, should be considered as part of Council's strategic planning processes.

Remembering the 1824 Bathurst Wars through capturing stories and providing opportunities for the Wiradjuri Community to tell their stories, interpret and commemorate will be important as we lead up to the Bicentenary in 2024.

What is Council going to do?

Council will continue to carry out Aboriginal cultural heritage assessments to inform local land use strategies and to identify appropriate management recommendations to protect Aboriginal heritage sites and places. Council will also continue to prepare, review and update heritage studies in consultation with the wider community to recognise and conserve heritage sites and places and include appropriate local planning controls.

Council will continue to identify opportunities to interpret and promote the region's rich Aboriginal Cultural heritage through the ongoing implementation of the Aboriginal Interpretation

Strategy and ongoing consultation with local Aboriginal groups.

The Bathurst Community and Council will continue to build and strengthen relationships with B.L.A.L.C. and other Aboriginal knowledge holders.

We will continue to learn about and respect Wiradjuri Country in Council's day to day operations.

The Development of the Aboriginal Commitment Strategy will provide a framework to guide Council in working effectively and collaboratively with the local Aboriginal Community.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Regional Aboriginal Heritage Study
- Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation Strategy
- Heritage Plan
- Planning Instruments
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Aboriginal Commitment Strategy

Council will:

- Support the dual naming of culturally significant places within the Bathurst Region like that occurred with Wahluu and the Wambuul.
- Continue the interpretation of Aboriginal sites and places within the Bathurst Region.
- Adopt and implement the Aboriginal Commitment Strategy.
- Plan for and protect Aboriginal Cultural heritage places and objects.

Strategy 1.2

Protect, enhance and promote the region's Non-Indigenous assets and character

Strategic Context

The settlement of Bathurst by Europeans has been integral to the development of Australia from a small coastal colony to a continental country. Bathurst is proud to be the first inland European settlement.

Areas of high growth can have a cumulative impact on cultural heritage values and historic places. Ongoing investment to protect and preserve heritage at the strategic planning stage will provide greater certainty for stakeholders.

Within the region our community can enjoy world-class museums including the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum. A combined patronage of over 131,000 visitors annually to the region's museums. The region's museums reflect our identity. To complement our museum offering, Council has constructed a Regional Collections facility to house and restore artefacts and collections that tell the Bathurst story. As we write the next chapter of Bathurst's story, we must not lose sight of the parts of our story we have already written, as our history and heritage provides a sense of place, identity and belonging.

What is Council going to do?

Council will review and implement its heritage plan to ensure heritage is given priority in Council decisions. Council will ensure policies used to manage growth give high priority to the region's heritage. We will continue to support the owners of local heritage items, and help find ways to maintain and use their land while still protecting their heritage asset. We will prepare, review and update heritage studies in consultation with the community to recognise and conserve heritage assets, and include appropriate local planning controls. We will continue to showcase the heritage experience

of the Bathurst region, capture and record places and stories, and foster community reflection and engagement. Council will value the past as a social, tourism, cultural and economic asset. Council will continue to develop the knowledge and capacity of the community through the availability and participation in library, historical and museum services across the Region.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Heritage Plan
- Town Centre Master Plan
- Planning Instruments
- Destination Management Plan
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Asset Management Plans
- Bathurst Region Destination Brand
- TAFE Eol and CMP

Council will:

- Continue its Heritage Assistance funds and programs.
- Share its knowledge with the Bathurst community and visitors alike.
- Implement actions from its Heritage Strategy on an annual basis.

Strategy 1.3

Enhance the cultural vitality of the region

Strategic Context

Culture and creativity are an important part of an overall rich life, whether it is learning about different places, enjoying music or art, writing, dancing or understanding our history. Our community has told us, through the Cultural Vision 2036 consultation, to capitalise on the strength of Bathurst's cultural institutions, including its library, entertainment centre, art gallery and museums. Cultural aspirations are central to the future mixed-use development of the Town Square precinct and the former TAFE building. The Cultural Vision will develop Bathurst's diverse range of cultural facilities, build on the wealth of the region's rich cultural stories and resource the talented and creative people needed to enhance the cultural vitality of the region. The cultural vitality of the region is attractive to the community and visitors alike and is part of how we live and celebrate our achievements.

Our community will celebrate culture and diversity, past, present and future by hosting local performances through to national and international scale productions. Public Art installations are an important cultural aspect of our community.

What is Council going to do?

Continue to support and resource a diverse range of cultural facilities to deliver vibrant, relevant and engaging arts and cultural programs to the region. We will also continue to run and encourage events that showcase the different cultures of Bathurst and the skills of our community. Council will encourage the development of arts and cultural programs, festivals and events across the region. Council will support its artist in residence program, Heritage Trades Trail and collaborate with Regional Arts NSW, Arts Outwest, Create NSW and Museums

& Galleries of NSW to provide enhanced cultural facilities and events for the region.

Pursue the appropriate adaptive reuse of the former TAFE site as a priority to ensure the Bathurst Town Square remains as the heart of the vibrant CBD.

Continue to improve its public art installations most recently installing 'Birrunga Wiradyuri' which tells the first Nations creations story of the Blue Banded Bee.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Cultural Vision 2036
- Aboriginal Commitment Strategy
- Destination Management Plan
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Former Bathurst TAFE Site Conservation Management Plan and Eol
- Developer Contribution Plans
- Events Strategy
- Public Art installations
- Next Generation Performing Arts Review
- Heritage Plan

Council will:

- Implement actions from its Cultural Vision annually.
- Support Cultural facilities and events in the region.
- Engage with the community about the TAFE Eol outcomes.

Strategy 1.4

Protect and improve the region's landscapes, views, vistas and open space

Strategic Context

Our communities have told us that they place a high value on the views and landscapes throughout the region. They are a distinctive feature of the City and the villages. Council prides itself on the provision of sporting facilities and open space for the enjoyment of its residents and visitors alike. Council and the community value our historic parks and unique assets like Mount Panorama and the Macquarie River (Wambuul) floodplain. Protection and enhancement of the rural landscapes compliment the lifestyle that our community enjoys.

Our waterways provide unique opportunities to add to important wildlife and vegetation corridors within the urban environment. They provide spaces for recreation and enjoyment of green spaces.

Shaping our urban parks, reserves, fields, playgrounds, CBD and community land as sustainable, inviting and attractive places with wayfinding signage is important to active visitation and create a sense of place in the Bathurst region.

What is Council going to do?

Council will manage urban growth to protect views to and from the region's important landscapes. We will work with partners to improve the connectivity between open space areas and improve riparian corridors and remnant vegetation.

Continue implementation and enhancement of the Urban Waterways Management Plan, as well as continue vegetation and revegetation activities to improve overall catchment health and connectivity of native vegetation.

Protect the region's floodplain from inappropriate

urban development and manage the important views to the Macquarie River (Wambuul) floodplain.

Continue to maintain and enhance its open space and other public spaces for the enjoyment of all ages and abilities.

Design natural and built landscapes to incentivise population, agricultural and business growth through sustainably and equitably sited residential, rural and employment lands with appropriate infrastructure and environmental offsets.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Vision Bathurst 2040: LSPS
- Bathurst 2040 Open Space Study
- Recreation Asset Management Plan
- Urban Waterways Management Plan
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Bathurst Region Urban Strategy
- Bathurst Region Rural Strategy
- Planning instruments
- Roadside Vegetation Management Plan

Council will:

- Improve the connectivity between open space areas.
- Maintain and enhance its open space and public areas within the region for the enjoyment of all.

Strategy 1.5

Promote good design in the built environment

Strategic Context

Good design creates usable, user-friendly, enjoyable and attractive places and spaces, which continue to provide value and benefits to people, the place and the natural environment over time. Good design brings benefits socially, environmentally and economically by continually adding value. To create great places for Bathurst, we need to elevate the role, importance and value of good urban design, towards finding solutions to today's challenges that will benefit all our communities into the future.

We recognise the importance of good design in making our City and Villages even more appealing, liveable and successful for the communities that live there. We understand that well-designed places have the potential to link new and old, are more efficient, healthier, and support social cohesion. Most importantly well-designed places add value, attracting and retaining residents, jobs, tourists and further investment. Good urban design needs to be at the centre of all development processes from the project definition to concept design and through to construction and maintenance.

What is Council going to do?

Good urban design extends to subdivision design, including the provision of accessible footpaths. Council, upon the finalisation of the Active Transport Strategy will implement the recommendations, including construction works as budgets allow.

Council will continue to update its urban design guidelines, in partnership with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment utilising our staff's skill set and experience and the NSW Government Architects, to provide clarity on what good design means for

the Bathurst Region. Good design that will deliver the architecture, public places and environments we want to inhabit now and those we make for the future. It articulates the means and methods to value and improve our built environment and public domain, so that we can be proud of our cities, towns and public places.

Seek to provide services to the community to guide better building design that enhances the characteristics of Bathurst and its Villages, is sustainable, accessible and enables us to age in place.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- Planning Instruments
- Better Placed Integrated Design Policy
- Bathurst Community Access & Cycle Plan (under review)
- Town Centre Master Plan

Council will:

- Use good urban design to shape subdivisions and public areas.
- Provide advisory services to guide better urban design outcomes.



“

The old Ambulance Station would be an ideal location for a new gallery and outdoor sculpture garden and verandah cafe

”

Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 1, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective, such as Strategy 1.5 to "Promote good design in the built environment".

Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

For objective 1, two key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Heritage conservation and education
- Cultural facility satisfaction

Heritage conservation and education

What are we going to measure?

The Heritage Implementation Plan will measure our success including:

- Number of local heritage items
- Number of Council's Heritage Advisor's site visits
- Value of works generated from Council's heritage incentive funds
- Visitors to Council's Museums

Where are we now?

Council records properties of heritage significance as a heritage item in its planning instruments. Currently there are 359 heritage items listed. Council's heritage advisory service provides advice to the community about heritage properties within our region. In 2020/21, Council made 125 site visits (impacted by COVID travel restrictions). Council operates three heritage incentive funding programs to encourage building maintenance and heritage promotion

and interpretation. Council currently operates four museums with a total visitation of 131,671 people in 2020/21..

Where do we want to be?

- Maintain or increase Heritage Items
- Maintain or increase Heritage Advisor visits.
- Maintain or increase value of works from Heritage funds
- Maintain or increase visitors to Council's Museums

Cultural facility satisfaction

What are we going to measure?

% residents satisfied with Council's cultural facilities

Where are we now?

The 2021 Community Survey identified the communities satisfaction with a number of cultural facilities. The following facilities had satisfaction ratings of:

Venue	2021	Trend
Library	81.6%	↓
Art Gallery	79.6%	↑
BMEC	79.8%	↓
AFMM	83.4%	↑
NMRM	82.6%	↑
Chifley Home	76.6%	↑
Bathurst Rail Museum	85.4%	—

Where do we want to be?

- Maintain or improve satisfaction levels of Council's Cultural facilities.

2.

We aspire to have A SMART AND VIBRANT ECONOMY

A strong and resilient economy underpins our community. The region's diverse economy covers multiple industry sectors. Over 3,500 businesses call the region home. The region is a leader in the education sector with nearly 50 institutions including Charles Sturt University. The region is a dominant player in the continued development and growth of the Central West, with a growing population, high socioeconomic ranking and a major contributor to the Central West's Gross Regional Product.

The community has told us that continued jobs growth, skills development and diversity are areas that Council should focus on. Council needs to lead the development of an economy of the future, which will embrace changes to the way we work, welcome emerging and innovative industries and provide the skills for tomorrow's workforce. We need to make our region attractive for investment and visitation, and build on the opportunities that already exist. Skills attraction and the Region's liveability are important

pillars of the local economy, ensuring that the Bathurst Region is attractive to people relocating. Ongoing participation in the Evocities program is important for promoting the Bathurst Region to prospective new residents.

Objective 2 looks at how Council, together with our partners and other levels of government, can attract investment, facilitate job diversity and growth, and encourage local workforce skills and training. This will allow for the development of an adaptable economy that responds to change, is buffered against major fluctuations in the economy and resists the impact of economic shocks.

Bathurst is renowned for the iconic Mount Panorama motor racing precinct. The implementation of Council's Destination Management Plan will assist in promoting the region for its many tourism activities including heritage, local events, arts and culture, food and drink and other emerging tourism sectors.

Objective 2 has strong linkages to the vision of the Central West and Orana Regional Plan, that is, for the region to become "The most diverse regional economy in NSW with a vibrant network of centres leveraging the opportunities of being at the heart of NSW".

Other important factors such as water security, balanced population growth and connectivity are also discussed in other parts of the CSP.

STRATEGIES

- 2.1 Support local business and industry
- 2.2 Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses by nurturing and supporting entrepreneurs, partnerships and local skills development
- 2.3 Develop Bathurst as a Smart City
- 2.4 Promote our City and Villages as an attractive place to live
- 2.5 Support Mount Panorama as a premier motor sport and event precinct
- 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

- Drop into a farmers market to support your local farmers and producers.
- Reduce 'escapes' expenditure by supporting local businesses, employ local tradespeople and shop locally whenever possible.
- Learn a new skill or achieve a qualification.
- Encourage friends and family to experience the region

Strategy 2.1

Support local business and industry

Strategic Context

Business is the fuel that drives a vibrant local economy. The overall health of local businesses and broader industries will influence the success of the region more than any other community feature. The growth and stability of our local industries will result in sustained high levels of employment, job creation and the availability of products and services.

In the September 2021 quarter, the Bathurst Region had an unemployment rate of 2.2%, well below the Regional NSW average (4.9%) and NSW State average (5.5%).

The Region has a unique identity with a growing, strong economy and a thriving tourism and events sector building upon the natural and competitive advantages of the Region.

What is Council going to do?

Council will support the growth of local businesses by working closely with key industry stakeholders, the Bathurst Business Chamber and other levels of government. We will collaborate with education providers to support and enhance the skills of our business professionals. We will also work with the region's village communities to implement activation strategies, Council's economic development strategy, Government programs and the regional economic development strategy. Council will also host leading business experts to share their knowledge, create an informed business community through the continued provision of economic resources, and grow the comprehensive suite of our business development programs inclusive of workshops, the Careers Expo and Buy Local initiatives.

Tourism and event programs promote and enhance the Bathurst Region's economy as a destination of choice contributing to the economic

vitality of the Region.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Region Economic Development Strategy
- Abercrombie Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan

Council will:

- Explore opportunities to further develop the Buy Local campaign.
- Promote Council grants to property owners and businesses such as CBD Improvement Fund, Disability Access Grant and Club Grants.
- Foster relationships with the Bathurst Business Chamber, other industry groups and other tiers of Government.

Strategy 2.2

Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses and skills by nurturing and supporting entrepreneurs, partnerships and local skill development

Strategic Context

A critical feature of the Bathurst economy is the ability to nurture the next generation of business owners. The Bathurst community believes there is a skills gap in IT, engineering, professional services and healthcare services. Supporting the emergence of entrepreneurs, developing strategic partnerships and investing in skill development will fill service gaps, create new businesses and generate new jobs. As the region grows, the range of products and services offered locally will change. Council will actively seek out new businesses to relocate to the region and positively promote the region's assets including water security, access to markets, land affordability and a willing workforce.

Skills attraction to the region is also an important focus of Council. As the workforce changes, it is important that the Bathurst Region is attractive for people and families relocating.

What is Council going to do?

We will support entrepreneurs to launch new businesses by partnering with key industry stakeholders. We will continue to build infrastructure and expand industrial precincts making the region attractive for investment including the Bathurst Town Centre, Bathurst aerodrome and employment lands. Council will attract new businesses by developing a structured, targeted and resourced business attraction program that fills existing product and service gaps, and we will use our key assets, such as the aerodrome, employment lands, Mount Panorama, educational establishments and tourism, to create employment. We will promote local employment through the Careers Expo and the Evojobs portal. We will engage with our youth and our disability sector to reduce the youth and

disability unemployment rate and increase their workforce participation.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Region Economic Development Strategy
- Abercrombie Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Destination Management Plan
- Update relocation material and make it available digitally

Council will:

- Develop and promote relocation material for residents and businesses.
- Support the implementation of the Bathurst Region and Abercrombie Economic Development Strategy.
- Support local employment opportunities and the Careers Expo to increase local workforce participation.

Strategy 2.3

Develop Bathurst as a Smart City

Strategic Context

A Smart City integrates the latest information and communication technologies (ICT) to become a more productive, attractive and liveable community. Being a Smart City will allow Bathurst to attract talent, encourage innovation, create jobs and utilise real-time analytics to make informed decisions. Smart City technologies will also produce cost saving energy efficiencies and will encourage the development of new skills and businesses.

A consequence of the COVID pandemic was our community's reliance on technology and internet networks to work remotely, which was unprecedented. Access to state of the art technology and connectivity for all residents and businesses across the Region is important.

What is Council going to do?

Council will review and implement a Smart Cities Plan and include smart city concepts into new Village Activation Plans. The Smart City Plan will consider infrastructure such as a free Wi-Fi network, energy efficient LED street lighting with smart controls and a cost-effective CCTV network within the CBD and the like. We will inspire the development of innovative businesses through the provision of analytics and marketing tools and support pioneering practices from local industry. Council will investigate emerging smart technologies including smart parking to ensure Bathurst is a leader as a destination hub for the growing electric vehicle industry. We will actively seek alternative funding streams to support local Smart City projects.

Council will continue to provide businesses with information and access to technology, as well as advocating for improved access to the high speed internet network.

A greater emphasis will be placed on the attraction of Technology businesses on the back of the attraction of IBM, NSW Cybersecurity Centre and Leading Edge Data Centre. Technology businesses attraction compliments Council's Smart City Plan.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Smart City Plan
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Abercrombie Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Village Plans

Council will:

- Implement its Smart City Plan.
- Promote the Bathurst region's strength as a Smart City and technology hub.
- Advocate for an improved NBN footprint to our region's Villages and Industrial or business precincts.

Strategy 2.4

Promote our City and Villages as an attractive place to live

Strategic Context

New residents to the Bathurst Region are an important contributor to economic growth. Our new residents help fill local skill shortages, grow our education, construction and real estate sectors and provide a boost to our retail and local businesses community. Just one new family to Bathurst adds around \$40,000 to our retail sector each year. New residents are also an important contributor to the tourism sector, with visiting family and friends one of the top reasons people visit Bathurst.

Bathurst attracts around 400-600 new residents every year, including a mix of families, retirees, and students. This population growth adds around 1.1% to our Gross Regional Product (GRP) per annum. Many of these new residents bring new skills and new business investment to the region, further boosting our GRP.

Council is committed to promoting Bathurst as an attractive place to live and providing potential residents with the information and inspiration they need to make the move to our region.

What is Council going to do?

Council will collaborate with Evo Cities, Regional Australia Institute, Regional Development New South Wales and Regional Development Australia to market relocating to Bathurst across a variety of platforms. Council will continue to invest in a range of Resident Attraction collateral, including but not limited to a New Resident Guide, Live Bathurst online material, and media campaigns. Council will engage with the local business community to understand any skill shortages in order to provide targeted Resident Attraction to help fill these gaps.

Council will continue to assess the supply of undeveloped residential land and rezone new

residential areas as needed. Council will work with other Government agencies, land holders and builders to ensure new product is delivered in line with population growth.

Council will continue to welcome new residents with a Welcome to Bathurst event, providing an opportunity for new residents to meet others new to our community, as well as local business and community groups.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022
- Destination Management Plan
- Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Village Plans

Council will:

- Promote the Bathurst region as an attractive place to live and providing potential residents with the information and inspiration they need to make the move to our region.
- Council will work with other Government agencies, land holders and builders to ensure new product is delivered in line with population growth.
- Council will engage with the local business community to understand any skill shortages in order to provide targeted Resident Attraction to help fill these gaps.

Strategy 2.5

Support Mount Panorama Wahluu as a premier motor sport and event precinct

Strategic Context

Mount Panorama is home to five major motor sport events annually, all of which stimulate considerable economic benefit for Bathurst, the region and New South Wales. For example, the annual Bathurst 1000 in October injects \$21 million into the Bathurst economy, \$25 million into the Central West and \$55 million into New South Wales.*

The Mount Panorama precinct has the facilities and services to meet the sophisticated needs of a growing motor sport competitor and spectator market. The vision for the motor sport precinct, complete with a second world-class circuit and associated business park, inclusive of research and development industries, will ensure Bathurst is able to host the best motor sport events the world has to offer.

Other events hosted at Mount Panorama such as Mount Panorama Punish, Bathurst Light Car Club events contribute to supporting Mount Panorama as an event precinct.

*NOTE: These figures have not been updated as the event has been impacted by COVID since 2019.

What is Council going to do?

Council's goal within the Mount Panorama precinct is to foster a strong and diverse economy, acting as an advocate, facilitator, coordinator and service provider to lead and enable continued economic prosperity, infrastructure, innovation, investment, job generation and new motor sport business development. Key to achieving this goal is working in partnership with motor sport industry stakeholders and these relationships will help

continue to strengthen Bathurst's economy and the region's economic prosperity in to the future.

Delivering a second motor racing circuit and associated infrastructure at Mount Panorama is a high priority project for Council as well as ensuring the Mount, its facilities and race events can respond to changing technologies and energy innovations.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Destination Management Plan
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Mount Panorama Precinct Regional Recreation & Tourism Strategy
- Aboriginal Interpretation Strategy
- Aboriginal Heritage Study
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan

Council will:

- Continue to pursue the development of a second motor racing circuit.
- Continue to maintain and promote Mount Panorama as a motor sport destination.
- Interpret the Wahluu story and its relationship to motor racing.

Strategy 2.6

Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination

Strategic Context

Tourism and the region's visitor economy are important economic drivers for the local economy. Council's Destination Management Plan aims to prioritise increased tourism investment and increased visitor numbers to the Bathurst region. The promotion of Bathurst, the region and its villages will drive investment, visitor expenditure and job creation in the region. Tourism within the Bathurst region contributes significantly to the local economy with 1.03 million visitors and 1.32 million visitor nights annually. Council is committed to improving the region's tourism profile within the domestic and international markets to increase the economic contribution of tourism to the local economy.

What is Council going to do?

Council will collaborate with its tourism partners to develop a sustainable and cohesive tourism industry for the region. Council will continue to invest in tourism products, museums, cultural facilities and infrastructure that will enhance the visitor experience in the region. Council will finalise the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre Strategic Plan. Council will commence a project to enhance the region's villages as a tourist destination. Council will continue to build on its successful community events, such as the Winter Festival, the Inland Sea of Sound Festival and the Heritage Trades Trail and support events in our Villages. Council will continue to attract regional level sporting competitions, conferences and similar activities as an opportunity to showcase the Bathurst region as a premier tourism destination. Council will foster and provide support to emerging local tourism industry sectors and markets and relevant agencies.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Region Destination Management Plan
- Bathurst Region Brand Strategy
- NSW Visitor Economy Industry Action Plan
- Events Strategy
- Bathurst Region – a Cultural Vision 2036
- Bathurst Visitor Information Centre Strategic Plan
- Central NSW Tourism Destination Management Plan
- Village Plans

Council will:

- Collaborate with the region's Tourism Partners to strengthen Bathurst as a Tourist destination.
- Continue the successful events and build on their contribution to the Visitor economy.
- Support to attract regional sporting competitions to the Bathurst region.

Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 2, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective. Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

There are three key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Unemployment rate
- Gross Regional Product
- Visitation numbers

Employment in the Region

What are we going to measure?

% unemployment for the Bathurst region.

% of people that live and work within the Bathurst region.

Net change in number of businesses

Where are we now?

Currently 2.2% of the workforce is unemployed, which is lower than the Regional NSW average of 4.9% and the NSW average of 5.5%.

Where do we want to be?

- Unemployment rate below State Average.
- Maintain and increase proportion of residents who live in the Bathurst region.
- Increased involvement to grow and attract businesses and residents to the region.

Gross Regional Product

What are we going to measure?

Growth of Gross Regional Product.

Where are we now?

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the primary indicator of the growth or decline of the local economy. Growth represents the overall profitability, stability and health of the economy. In 2021, the GRP for the LGA grew by 2.1%, which was higher than the Regional NSW average of 0.3%.

Where do we want to be?

- GDP for the Bathurst region to be higher than Regional NSW average.

Visitation numbers

What are we going to measure?

Total visitors to the Bathurst region

Total number of visitor nights

% satisfaction with the Visitor Information Centre

Where are we now?

Tourism Research Australia calculates the visitor numbers and visitor nights for the Bathurst region. In 2019 there were 1,028,000 visitors to the Bathurst region and a total of 1,316,000 visitor nights. The 2021 Community Survey also measures resident satisfaction with the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre. In 2021 the satisfaction rating was 74%.

Where do we want to be?

- Maintain or increasing visitor nights.
- Maintain or increasing visitor numbers.
- Maintain or increasing satisfaction rating with BVIC.

New Residents to the Region

What are we going to measure?

% of population growth

Number of new dwelling approvals

Where are we now?

Population growth has averaged 1.1% over the 2015-2020 period, which is slightly below New South Wales of 1.5%. New dwellings approvals have averaged 300 new dwellings per annum over the same period.

Where do we want to be?

- Maintain the 5 year population growth rate.
- Increase the number of new dwellings approvals to accommodate this growth.

3.

Strengthen ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

- Live and work more sustainably and reduce greenhouse impacts by using renewable energy and recycling more waste.
- Volunteer at a community environmental project event.
- Get involved and advocate for ideas and solutions that you are passionate about.
- Be aware of our community's environmental responsibilities and duties.

Water security for the Bathurst region is one of Council's highest priorities, with a number of projects underway to diversify catchments to supply our region's water users. Our community has also told us that protecting our rivers, creeks and bushland areas for present and future generations is important. They also want to be encouraged to use resources and manage their household waste more efficiently. Recognising that our world's resources are finite, it is important that we are able to manage them efficiently for our future generations and improve our resilience to climate change.

Council is the steward of approximately 690ha of open space with an estimated 17,000ha of natural areas within the Bathurst region. Council recognises the need to balance population growth with the need to respect our environment, support agriculture and build on our local fresh food production and other rural activities.

A proportion of the region has the potential to be affected by bush fire, particularly in the rural areas. Parts of our region are affected

by flooding from the Macquarie River and its tributaries as well as the Abercrombie and Turon Rivers.

Council continues to increase opportunities to reduce waste generation and energy and water use.

We also deliver education and awareness programs to help our communities to live more sustainably, as part of our efforts to achieve a healthier, better protected and well managed environment that responds to a changing climate.

Our region also contains an array of sites and places of Cultural Significance to the Wiradjuri people and environments that were important to the development of modern Australia.

Encouraging the community to adopt sustainable and waterwise practices such as minimising waste and lowering resource consumption (like energy and water) is a key advocacy and leadership role of Council.

As our population grows the interaction between the community and our natural environment needs careful management in order to minimise risks to the environment and also risks to human health, safety and property. Issues such as bushfire hazard reduction, floodplain management, waste water (such as septic tanks) and catchment management, waste management, illegal clearing, dumping and littering, regulating development and land use, control of weeds and pest animals are all critical matters for the region.

STRATEGIES

- 3.1 Protect and improve natural areas and ecosystems, including the Macquarie River - Wambuil and other waterways
- 3.2 Improve water security
- 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely
- 3.4 Protect and improve the region's biodiversity
- 3.5 Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change

Strategy 3.1

Protect and improve our natural areas and ecosystems, including the Macquarie River - Wambuul and other waterways

Strategic Context

Our community has told us that the Macquarie/ Wambuul, Abercrombie and Turon Rivers and their tributaries are valuable environmental assets. Caring for our environment is not only important for the health and well-being of today's community, but also for future generations. The riparian and natural ecosystems within the region require proactive management to prevent further degradation over the long term.

Waterways and riparian zones provide fresh water, habitat and support biodiversity and form a critical part of the natural cycles. We need healthy river systems to support our agricultural and commercial industries. Many of our recreation and cultural activities incorporate our rivers.

What is Council going to do?

Council maintains a complex system of stormwater drains which carry stormwater from our streets to the Macquarie River - Wambuul, Raglan Creek, Hawthornden Creek, Sawpit Creek and Jordan Creek. Managing the impacts from stormwater on natural systems is important.

We will update the relevant stormwater developer contribution plans to reflect current industry practices and aim to improve the removal of litter and sediment from stormwater before it reaches our waterways. We will also maintain our stormwater assets, to ensure they function effectively in the long term.

Council will implement rehabilitation projects which enhance the water quality and habitat value of our rivers and creeks.

Planning new release areas to provide adequate protection and access opportunities along natural creeks and waterways is important, particularly

to restrict development or associated impacts in areas of identified environmental significance.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Urban Waterways Management Plan
- Bathurst Biodiversity Management Plan
- Bathurst Hydrological and Salinity Study
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines
- Stormwater Developer Contribution Plans
- Bathurst Region Engineering Guidelines
- Vegetation Management Plan
- SEPP (Vegetation)
- Ensure Planning controls minimise vegetation clearing

Council will:

- Manage its stormwater Infrastructure to ensure they function efficiently.
- Improve the condition of riparian corridors within the region.

Strategy 3.2

Improve water security

Strategic Context

Water security is a high priority of Council. Council has adopted a multi-faceted approach for securing the water supply for the Bathurst regions water users.

A sustainable and equitable supply of water is needed to meet the increasing demand from urban, environmental and industry uses and to respond to pressures from a changing climate and population growth. Land use planning helps secure water supplies by appropriately locating, monitoring and managing development. Coordinating and managing water requirements across business, industry, communities and the environment requires a better understanding of local water use. Protecting water catchments and sustaining high quality and dependable water supplies is essential for the well-being of both the community and the environment. This has to be managed so water is available for agriculture and can meet the increasing demands of communities and industry. Septic systems that are properly sited, working properly and that have been maintained regularly will effectively and efficiently remove disease-causing bacteria. Inadequately treated sewage from failing septic systems poses a significant threat to drinking water and human health.

What is Council going to do?

Council will adopt an integrated and responsible approach to water management across the region that considers climate change, water security, sustainable demand and growth, and the natural environment. Planning for the effects of a changing climate on water availability and use for the environment, settlements, communities and industry is an important action of Council. Council will investigate alternative

methods of water delivery to the water filtration plant together with future investigations on raising the Ben Chifley Dam wall. Council will also continue to maintain the raw water supply from Winburndale Dam. Council will promote waterwise practices to our community and manage and implement water restrictions as required. Council will develop education programs for septic tank system owners and work with our community to improve the proportion of compliant systems.

Council will continue to advocate to maintain control and ownership of the City's water supply.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan
- Drinking Water Management System
- Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services
- Climate Change and Water Supply Security Plan
- Water Asset Management Plan
- On-site Sewerage Management Plan
- Bathurst Region Urban Strategy
- Bathurst Region Rural Strategy
- Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Urban Waterways Management Plan

Council will:

- Adopt and implement a range of projects that consider climate change and population growth to improve water security for the region's water users.

Strategy 3.3

Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely

Strategic Context

Using our resources more wisely has both economic and environmental benefits. Supporting our communities to use fewer disposable products, divert more waste from landfill, be less reliant on their cars, adopt water efficient habits and use energy more efficiently all contribute to reducing the region's energy and environmental footprint.

Helping our community to 'tread more lightly' on the earth by adopting more sustainable practices will help preserve the earth's limited resources. It will also allow us to better share our resources with other members of our generation and with future generations.

The NSW Government have released the Net Zero Plan which outlines how the State will reduce emissions over the coming decade. In 2021 Council adopted its Climate Change Response Framework. Council is committed to contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing its own emissions.

What is Council going to do?

Council's three bin system has significantly reduced the amount of waste being received at the City's landfill. In 2020/21 22.7% of waste collected or delivered to the Waste Management Centre is diverted through recycling (8.3%) and composting (14.4%) activities. Council will also investigate other opportunities to increase the amount of waste diverted away from landfill such as collection frequency or alternative bin sizing. Council will continue to support the installation of energy saving options in its assets and offset its energy use through renewable energy projects. Education of our community through delivery of leading sustainability programs is an important undertaking of Council. Programs such as the

Sustainable Living Expo, Waterwise, Wastewise and various school programs aim to increase the amount of waste diverted from landfill.

Council will lobby for increased access to intra and inter city public transport, and work with partners to install electric vehicle charge stations. Council will implement the recommendations of its Housing Strategy which aims to manage population growth and the impacts of urban sprawl. A review of the Active Transport Strategy has commenced. The Strategy will support the continued development of the active transport network for the region to support alternative means of transport and reduce our reliance on private motor vehicles.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Cities Power Partnership Agreement
- Solid Waste Asset Management Plan
- Bathurst Demand Management Plan
- Drought Management Plan
- Bathurst Community Access & Cycling Plan (under review)
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Planning Instruments
- Development Servicing Plan
- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- State of the Environment Report
- Climate Change Response Framework

Council will:

- Implement its Climate Change Response Framework to actively reduce its emissions.
- Promote waste diversion away from landfill.
- Support renewable energy projects to reduce emissions.

Strategy 3.4

Protect and improve the region's biodiversity

Strategic Context

Important and unique biodiversity assets of the Bathurst region include Box Gum woodlands, natural wetlands, Bathurst Purple Copper butterfly habitat and koala habitat. Humans, domesticated animals as well as the built environment impact on the region's biodiversity. Actions such as firewood collection, altering natural flows of creeks and vegetation removal has a negative impact on biodiversity. Our community has told us that they value the natural environment, street trees and open spaces.

Biodiversity is also valued by our community for the economic benefits such as raw materials that it provides. Our sense of cultural identity is closely linked to our unique biodiversity.

What is Council going to do?

The implementation of the Biodiversity Management Plan, Urban Waterways Management Plan and Roadside Vegetation Management Plan will continue. Council will also petition relevant Government agencies to protect the region's biodiversity and support the strengthening of statewide controls. Council will assess applications for development and take into consideration the need to protect biodiversity, improve vegetation linkages and minimise habitat fragmentation. Council will encourage the enhancement and management of the region's biodiversity on public and private land.

Council will seek opportunities to work with community partners to enhance our biodiversity assets, such as revegetation projects and woody and herbaceous weed control.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Mount Panorama Fauna Management Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Urban Waterways Management Plan
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Bathurst Region Rural Strategy
- Roadside Vegetation Management Plan
- Pest Bird Management Plan
- State of the Environment Report
- Tree Preservation and Management Policy
- Planning Instruments
- Local Strategic Planning Statement

Council will:

- Support opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the Bathurst region.
- Advocate for improved vegetation clearing controls.

Strategy 3.5

Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change

Strategic Context

The region's rural communities are located near bushland or rivers and the appeal of these locations is obvious. However, living in these places may also come with risks from natural hazards. Councils are responsible for managing flood risks and mapping bushfire hazards and floodplain risks. Mapping areas of the region affected by natural hazards will give government, developers and landowners a level of clarity about the risks for particular sites.

Climate change will result in lower rainfall, higher temperatures and prolonged dry periods over the long term. This may cause more frequent and more intense weather events, which will impact ecosystems, agricultural productivity and the health and well-being of rural communities. A systematic and coordinated approach to managing climate change risk will give communities the skills and knowledge to deal with the changes, provide a better understanding of the nature and location of hazards and increase our resilience to natural hazards.

What is Council going to do?

Council will protect its infrastructure from natural disasters and will also consider potential risk from natural disasters, particularly fire and flood, when assessing proposed development. We will work with and support emergency services, particularly through our role as part of the Local Emergency Management Committee, to help them plan for and respond to emergencies. Council will incorporate the best available hazard information in Planning Instruments. Council will, wherever possible, locate developments away from areas of known high biodiversity value; areas with high risk of bushfire or flooding; contaminated land; and designated waterways. Council will

commence updating flood studies, floodplain risk management plans, continue the construction of flood levee banks and the flood acquisition program.

Council has also committed to a number of actions to understand and then reduce our impact on climate change, both as an organisation and as a City.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Floodplain Risk Management Plan
- Planning Instruments
- Planning for Bushfire Protection Guidelines
- Australian Standard 3959: Construction of buildings in bush fire prone areas
- Bathurst Region Urban Strategy
- Bathurst Region Rural Strategy
- Urban Waterways Management Plan
- Climate Change and Water Supply Security Plan
- Climate Change and Adaptation Plan

Council will:

- Map areas of bushfire and flood hazard risk and minimise risk to residents living in those areas.
- Have plans and processes ready to prepare or recover from natural hazards.

“
Walking tracks
especially
footpaths within
and joining parts
of Suburbs
”

Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 3, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective. Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

There are five key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Household water consumption
- Council greenhouse gas emissions
- Diversion of waste from landfill
- Alternative energy sources
- Protecting our waterways

Household water consumption

What are we going to measure?

Annual household water consumption.

Where are we now?

This measurement is highly dependent on climatic conditions, particularly rainfall and temperature. In 2020/21 our community used 182.8kL/household.

Where do we want to be?

- Decreasing trend for water usage.
- Below the State average.

Greenhouse gas emissions

What are we going to measure?

The amount of CO₂ emissions from Council facilities per resident.

Where are we now?

Efforts to reduce Council's greenhouse gas emissions through installation of renewable energy and the methane flare all contribute to reducing our environmental footprint. In 20120/21, the total Council greenhouse gas emissions were 22,263 tonnes (CO₂e).

Where do we want to be?

Council's facilities have a decreasing trend in total greenhouse emissions.

Diversion of waste from landfill

What are we going to measure?

Total tonnes of green waste, recycling and general waste collected.

Total items collected via Container Deposit Scheme.

Where are we now?

In 2020/21 the Bathurst landfill received 50,042 tonnes of general waste with 7,191 tonnes of green waste and 4,206 tonnes of recycling diverted to composting and recycling facilities (22.7%).

Where do we want to be?

Council invests a large amount of resources into community education around waste issues. There are also a number of other initiatives and options such as the NSW Return and Earn scheme and concrete recycling facilities locally. Council is aiming for a declining trend for total volume of waste being received at landfill.

- There is an increasing trend of greenwaste and recycling diverted from landfill.
- Declining trend in general waste from households.
- Increasing trend for volume of recycled material per person.

Alternative energy sources

What are we going to measure?

Total electricity consumption at Council facilities per resident.

% of Council electricity derived from renewable sources.

Where are we now?

This measure is highly dependent on seasonal climatic conditions with electricity used to filter and pump water and household air conditioning big drivers of variation in energy use. The Bathurst Regional State of the Environment Report showed that Council used a total of 11,874 MWh to run its facilities in 2020/21.

Where do we want to be?

Council is continuing its efforts to increase its reliance on renewable energy sources and increase energy efficiency gains. Council is working towards reducing its total electricity consumption, per resident.

- Declining trend total energy consumption/resident.
- Increasing trend in energy derived from renewable energy.

Protecting our Waterways

What are we going to measure?

Catchment area covered by gross pollutant traps

Riparian Condition in urban catchments.

Where are we now?

In 2020/21, 863 ha of catchment is filtered by 7 gross pollutant traps.

As of the latest assessment in 2014, 10 creek reaches were rated as being in good condition or better.

Where do we want to be?

Council will work towards increasing the area of catchment covered by gross pollutant traps. Council will continue to implement actions from the Urban Waterways Management Plan and will work towards best practice storm water management to achieve more reaches rated in good condition or better.

Increasing area of stormwater converted by a GPT.

Increase or maintain area of land in riparian vegetation recovery.

4.

We encourage

SUSTAINABLE AND BALANCED GROWTH

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

- Understand the challenges and resource limitations Council faces in relation to infrastructure maintenance.
- Utilise public transport more.
- Have a say when Council asks about planning and growth issues.
- Talk to Council before you build.

The population of the Bathurst region is expected to grow, but our community wants to make sure the things that make the Bathurst region special are not lost, and that services, infrastructure and facilities exist to support the growing population. Importantly, our community has told us they value the rural feel, heritage character, sense of community and environmental qualities of the region. They seek quality housing choice and affordability supported by quality infrastructure.

Given Bathurst's proximity to metropolitan Sydney, Bathurst is predicted to experience increasing population growth and will remain one of the fastest growing regional centres in NSW. It is predicted that the Bathurst region's population will reach 58,622 by 2041, and could head beyond 80,000 people in 20-30 years time.

Objective 4 recognises the desire to ensure our City's future urban growth protects our rural and natural lands, respects our heritage and provides housing that meets community needs balancing the character and amenity of our neighbourhoods.

STRATEGIES

- 4.1 Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community
- 4.2 Provide safe and efficient road, cycleway and pathway networks to improve accessibility
- 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region
- 4.4 Provide parking to meet the needs of the City
- 4.5 Work with partners to improve public transport, and passenger and freight transport connections to and from the region
- 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity

It recognises Council's role in encouraging and regulating high quality development, and ensuring the necessary investment is made in infrastructure and services, and the role the region's Villages play.

Council will continue to work with its partners to implement strategies from the Central West & Orana Regional Plan.

Integral to the growth of the region, water security, skills attraction and liveability, are discussed in other sections of the CSP

Strategy 4.1

Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community

Strategic Context

The planning for the future of the region provides for and enhances the sustainable management of our natural and built environment.

The Bathurst region's proximity to Sydney makes it an attractive opportunity for people to invest and relocate to the region. It is predicted that the region will grow to a population of 58,622 people by 2041, sustaining an annual growth rate of approximately 1.3%. To support this growth, it is important that Council's long-term strategies, including the Local Strategic Planning Statement and are reviewed regularly in line with the Integrated Planning and Reporting cycle, and plan for the anticipated growth in an orderly and sustainable way. The recommendations of these long-term strategies will influence Council's future and current planning instruments.

Council's planning rules need to be flexible enough to facilitate appropriate and sustainable development, delivering affordable choice and diversity within public and private spaces.

The growth of Bathurst as a regional city will encourage future investment, increase housing choices, diversify industry and create new job opportunities, all of which will benefit the immediate and broader regional community.

What is Council going to do?

Council will update its long-term strategies and infrastructure plans to ensure that they remain contemporary and ensure that adequate land is zoned, serviced and available to cater for the anticipated growth. Council will work with developers to improve the utilisation of our land resources more effectively, which may include higher density living.

In planning for growth, Council will protect the region's environmental and heritage assets. Council will ensure that essential infrastructure

and services will be available to support the future development of the City, such as the future Macquarie River crossing and the Hereford Street Corridor upgrade.

Council will work with stakeholders to ensure they are making a fair contribution towards the provision of infrastructure and community facilities. Council will ensure that the region's cultural and community assets remain vibrant and relevant to the changing needs of our community.

Council will continue its land development activities to support residential, industrial and business development in our region.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Regional Local Strategic Planning Statement
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- Bathurst Region Urban and Rural Strategies
- CBD & Bulky Goods Business Development Strategy
- Planning Instruments
- Development Servicing Plan
- Asset Management Plans
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Bathurst 2040 Open Space Strategy
- Kelso Traffic Study
- Southern Ring Road Study
- Bathurst Airport Masterplan
- National Airports Safeguarding Framework

Council will:

- Increase the level of urban design in land subdivision and the resulting development to contribute to an improved liveable community.

Strategy 4.2

Provide safe and efficient road, cycleway and pathway networks to improve accessibility

Strategic Context

Our community has told us they want quality roads, public transport and pathways to reduce traffic congestion, enhance liveability and provide safe and efficient access to all areas of our City and region. An integrated active transport network throughout our City, linked to public open space, schools, shops, community facilities and public transport, is vital to create connections and encourage people to walk, cycle and reduce car use. Council will keep adding to and improving our pathways and working with developers to deliver shared pathways for new neighbourhoods. Most of our journeys (over 75%) rely on the road network. Bathurst's strong economy is underpinned by a compact and thriving central business district, resulting in a large number of people travelling to the CBD for work. Using public transport options to complete these journeys is not always possible.

Subdivisions that are pedestrian friendly is an important liveability quality sought by many residents. The development of a new Active Transport Strategy will foster the Active Transport Network and make specific recommendations in relation to the footpath cycleway and networks.

What is Council going to do?

Council will continue actions to provide for an integrated transport plan for the City, including the linkages to and from the CBD. Master planning new suburbs to ensure integrated private and public transport networks are provided, is important for Council. Council will continue the construction and maintenance of an accessible footpath and cycleway network, roads and bridges within the region.

Council will work with developers to ensure they are making a fair contribution towards the

provision of transport and access infrastructure. Council will continue working with the State Government in relation to the implementation of the NSW Future Transport 2056 Plan. We will also work with road users to keep our local road network safe for everyone.

Council will finalise and commence the implementation of the Bathurst Regional Active Transport Strategy.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Bathurst Community Access & Cycling Plan
- Urban Roads Asset Management Plan
- Major Bridges and Culverts Asset Management Plan
- Developer Contribution Plans (Hereford St, New Roadworks, Rural Roads and Traffic Generating)
- Future Transport 2056 Plan
- Kelso Traffic Study
- Durham/Stewart Intersection Treatment Options Study

Council will:

- Develop, adopt and implement the Bathurst Region Active Transport Strategy.
- Progress the upgrades to the Hereford Street Corridor to reduce traffic congestion.
- Ensuring our road networks are able to cater for future growth scenarios is an important desire for the Bathurst region.

Strategy 4.3

Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region

Strategic Context

Growth within the region can put pressure on many of the things that are important to the everyday lives of people who live and work in the Bathurst region. Traffic congestion, inadequate parks and playgrounds, poor public transport or a long wait for a doctor can all have an effect on general well-being. Our community has told us that they know Bathurst has to grow, but they have also told us that as Bathurst grows they expect Council to advocate to protect their access to the things they need. Part of our role in managing growth and development is to ensure that services, facilities and infrastructure provided by Council and other providers grow with our Region.

Ensuring our road networks are able to cater for future growth scenarios is an important desire for the Bathurst region.

What is Council going to do?

Detailed infrastructure planning should be undertaken for new urban release areas, establishing whether land can be feasibly and cost-effectively serviced. For newer suburbs we must plan the right location for parks, sportsgrounds, cultural assets, community facilities and they should be designed and located to use the land most efficiently and limit environmental impacts. For other areas we may need to enhance Council assets so that they can be used by more people or in a different way. Council will work with developers to be sure they are making a fair contribution to local infrastructure and facilities, and advocate and encourage other service providers to cater for population growth. We will also make sure that other levels of government are aware of our community's needs when they are

making decisions about services, facilities and infrastructure in our region.

Council has completed preliminary design works for the Hereford Street Corridor. Council will continue to refine the design in consultation with affected stakeholders, as well as investigating external co-funding for the project.

Ensuring that playground design follows 'universal design' guidelines can make our play spaces more suitable to children of different age groups, abilities and cultures.

We will also continue to implement planned water security projects to create security of water supply as the region grows.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- Bathurst 2040 Open Space Strategy
- Planning Instruments
- Development Servicing Plan
- Developer Contribution Plans
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Drought Management Plan
- Asset Management Plans
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Local Strategic Planning Statement

Council will:

- Forward plan for upgrades to key infrastructure as the region grows.
- Prioritise water security projects.

Strategy 4.4

Provide parking to meet the needs of the City

Strategic Context

Our community has told us that they want access to on and off street carparking, including all day parking. The business community has told us that they have a desire for the available parking to turn over, allowing customers to visit their stores.

Accessible parking is also important for a large section of the community who need ease of access to shops and services. Ensuring that spaces are suitable for all users, including transfer zones for on-street parking.

The construction of a multilevel carpark needs to be designed, flexible enough to be capable of being adapted to another use, if the asset is no longer required. Consideration should also be given to alternatives to a multi-level carpark such as a park and ride service as well as making the region pedestrian and cycle friendly.

What is Council going to do?

Council will, as part of its integrated transport planning, consider the ongoing need and demand for car parking assets. Council will continue to undertake regular parking patrols of the CBD to ensure that there is sufficient turnover of both on and off street parking and that available parking is being used fairly by all in our community. Annual parking counts contribute to Council's ongoing knowledge of how parking utilisation and turnover changes over time.

Through Council's Traffic Committee, alterations to on street car parking will be considered on a city-wide basis. Council will continue to apply parking policies through its Planning Instruments to ensure that new development provides adequate parking on site to reduce pressure on existing parking.

Council will continue to work with developers

to ensure they are making a fair contribution towards the future provisions of car parking.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst CBD Car Parking Strategy
- Bathurst CBD Car Parking Strategy supplementary report
- Planning instruments
- Bathurst CBD Car Parking Developer Contribution Plan
- Bathurst Regional Community Facilities Developer Contribution Plan

Council will:

- Council will continue to work with developers to ensure they are making a fair contribution towards the future provisions of car parking.
- Council will continue to investigate opportunities to provide additional off street car parking as identified in the Town Centre Master Plan.

Strategy 4.5

Work with partners to improve public transport, and passenger and freight transport connections to and from the region

Strategic Context

People do not just travel within Bathurst, many of the vehicles on our roads are either travelling to, through or out of the Bathurst region. Good transport connections for passengers and freight, by air, road and rail, will reduce the impact that through transport has on local congestion and are also important to improving tourism and business opportunities within the region.

The Bathurst region is an important area for outbound containerised freight from the Central West.

Good public transport (bus, taxi and community transport services) is critical to reducing road congestion and providing access for everyone in our community.

This strategy also targets the delivery of effective transport options for passengers and freight in the City and the region by Council and other levels of government.

What is Council going to do?

Council will work with the Government to implement the NSW Future Transport 2056 Plan, particularly transport links to Sydney. Council will continue to advocate to the Government for the timely provision of transport infrastructure and services that support our growing population. This includes road and rail, freight and passenger transport. Council will continue infrastructure investment at the Bathurst Airport, cementing its role as a regional transport hub. Council will work with partners to identify, advocate, coordinate and prioritise local and regional road projects that will strengthen the regional freight network, regional intermodal and cargo handling facilities, catering for increased freight volumes. Council will reconsider the viability of identified bypasses to improve freight efficiency, reduce

travel times and costs and improve safety for road users. Council will work hard to ensure any future bypass corridors are safeguarded in local planning. Council will make sure public transport providers are aware of our community's needs and respond to technological advances in transport options.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Future Transport 2056 Plan
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Southern Ring Road Study
- Airport Masterplan
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- 16 Cities Partnership (TfNSW)

Council will:

- Council will investigate barriers to agricultural and livestock movements in and through the region
- As part of Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan, Council will advocate for public transport services to be accessible

Strategy 4.6

Plan for, assess and regulate development activity

Strategic Context

Great places and cities don't happen by chance: they are planned, and continue to be planned as we manage the transformation of our region. NSW is rapidly growing and changing, and our built environment must remain liveable, productive, healthy and sustainable. The rate of demographic, economic, environmental and social change is creating challenges for our built environment. The planning of our region affects how spaces and places function, how they integrate, what they contribute to the broader environment, and the users, inhabitants and audiences they support or attract. The decisions we make about our built environment today will define the heritage of our future – our legacy. The complexity of contemporary social, economic and environmental challenges calls for new modes of thinking, analysis and problem solving.

What is Council going to do?

Council will continue to review and develop new standards and guidelines to control development and ensure a healthy built environment. We will enhance the quality of neighbourhoods by integrating active transport networks. It will be important to reflect local built form, heritage and character in new housing developments including increased density in a planned way.

Council needs to ensure that its planning instruments and advice we give to developers respond to this changing environment by managing the interface of the old and new development.

Council will encourage masterplanning of new urban release areas as well as key development sites. We will develop programs to improve the design qualities and sustainability of all new developments.

Council's Community Participation Plan identifies how the community can participate in development and planning decisions.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- Planning Instruments
- Bathurst Community Access & Cycling Plan (under review)
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Bathurst Regional Community Participation Plan
- Local Strategic Planning Statement.

Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 4, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective. Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

There are two key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Development Application determination timeframe
- Resident satisfaction

Development Application determination timeframe

What are we going to measure?

Development Application net determination time
Complying Development gross determination time

% Development Applications determined < 40 days.

Where are we now?

Annually, Council provides data about its processing times of development applications and complying development certificates. In 2018/19 we determined 468 development applications with an average net determination time of 40 days. The State average for the same period was 51 days. We determined a further 132 complying development certificates with a gross determination time of nine days. The State average was 39 days.

Where do we want to be?

Council is aiming to achieve:

75% of Development Applications determined < 40 days.

90% of Complying Development Certificates determined < 10 days.

Resident satisfaction

What are we going to measure?

% of residents agree that Council plans for the future

% of residents that are satisfied with the provision of parking

Where are we now?

The 2021 Community Survey identified that 16.32% of the respondents feel that Council does not plan well for the region's future. Respondents were also dissatisfied with the availability of times parking (29%) and all day parking (55%).

Where do we want to be?

Council's next community survey is due to be completed in 2023. Council is striving to improve the opinion of the community about Council's future planning.

Council is aiming to achieve:

- Maintain or increase satisfaction with all day parking provisions
- Maintain or increase satisfaction with timed parking provisions.
- Maintain or increase satisfaction that Council plans for the future.



“

I think some focus on indigenous history would also be good, a museum detailing aboriginal life before settlement and less biased documentation of the frontier wars

”

5.

We foster

COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELL BEING

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

- Be tolerant and respectful, inclusive and embrace diversity and change.
- Do some volunteer work.
- Participate in local events like the Winter Festival, Peel Jam, Rockley Rodeo or the Autumn Colours Program.
- Look out for your neighbours
- Take your family to the playground often.

Our community has told us that they want to feel safe in our neighbourhoods and have clean, accessible, welcoming and vibrant public places. This covers physical aspects – lighting, paving, somewhere to sit that is shady in summer and protected in winter – as well as social aspects such as meeting places, cultural assets, eating options and community events. The appeal of our region has been characterised by a great lifestyle, close-knit community and family-friendly environment. Our region offers a range of community services, retail, commercial, educational, child care, entertainment and cultural activities.

This objective also focuses on messages from our community about the importance of encouraging health and well-being, as well as community pride, a sense of belonging and inclusiveness. This was identified as the main reason why residents choose to live in the Bathurst region. Council seeks to build social inclusion and foster creativity and life long learning, encourage the participation and contribution of all people in the region and plan and respond to demographic change.

Council provides community facilities and programs

and events, to bring people together, make social connections and encourage community well-being. We work with and support many community organisations to achieve shared outcomes. Equitable access to health, education, aged care and childcare all contribute towards making the Bathurst Region an inclusive and liveable community.

The Bathurst library provides a community hub for access to information and life-long learning. Bathurst is a centre for education supported by public and private primary and secondary schools, the TAFE, Charles Sturt University and other opportunities for adult education. We have a number of art, entertainment and recreational facilities ranging from the Bathurst Regional Art Gallery and BMEC to the Bathurst Region Aquatic Centre that contribute to the region's liveability.

Council provides quality sports fields, parks and playgrounds which offer a range of recreational and social opportunities for our community. Bathurst has a strong and proud sporting tradition. Council provides venues for sports such as athletics, cricket, rugby league, soccer, rugby union, AFL, netball, tennis, swimming and touch football. Council's facilities provide opportunities for residents and visitors to the Region to be physically active and improve their health.

Bathurst Regional Council acknowledges the significant and lasting impact that abuse can have on children and young people.

Council is committed to embedding child-safe practices on the journey to becoming a child safe organisation and doing our part to mitigate risk to our region's youngest citizens that utilise Council's various services and facilities.

STRATEGIES

- 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active
- 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life
- 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities
- 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming
- 5.5 Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community

Strategy 5.1

Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active

Strategic Context

Physical and mental health are growing issues right across Australia, lockdowns and isolation during COVID has highlighted this issue. Obesity, chronic disease, depression and anxiety are all increasing across all age groups, and while the biggest impact is on individual health, including significant loss of quality of life and overall shortened life expectancy, there are also big implications for the cost to our health care system. Preventing these diseases and lessening their impact on society, requires a coordinated approach, with all levels of government and other organisations having a role to play.

Providing opportunities for our community to be active, including active transport routes, footpaths and public open space, are all important for a liveable region.

The proposed Integrated Medical Centre is an important centrepiece in medical services within the region into the future.

What is Council going to do?

Council does not provide direct health care services, however our parks, sportsfields, playgrounds, pathways and cycleways all provide opportunities for our community to be active and improve their physical and mental health and connect with the region. Our community buildings, library, cultural facilities and other public facilities give people a place to meet and connect with others in their area or with similar interests, which also helps promote good mental health. Council will facilitate ongoing community access to recreational and sporting services and facilities that meet needs and support health, well-being and an active lifestyle. Council will also support increased community participation in physically active, fit and social

lifestyles, including provision of supporting infrastructure such as official sports facilities. Council will provide ongoing support to the Kelso Community Hub to facilitate health care services to the community. Council will advocate for health care services required by our community and monitor the social wellbeing of our community.

Council will advocate for a balanced approach to the development of the new Integrated Medical Centre, balancing the need for medical facilities and impacts on the CBD.

Provision of sport specific facilities such as a pump track, Bathurst Cycle Park and Go-Kart track is important to our community, provided they are sited appropriately.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Community Access and Cycling Plan (under review)
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Bathurst 2040 Open Space Strategy
- Developer Contribution Plans
- Asset Management Plans
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Park Master Plans
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP)
- Ageing Strategy
- Community Safety Plan

Council will:

- Facilitate ongoing access to recreational and sporting facilities for the community.
- Advocate for a balanced approach to the proposed Integrated Medical Centre.
- Advocate for health services within the Bathurst region.

Strategy 5.2

Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life

Strategic Context

Local issues, the condition of local parks, knowing your neighbours, feeling welcome at your local shops, are often the things that have the biggest impact on people's day to day lives. Being aware of these issues, by providing better facilities, changing or improving services or simply helping people connect, can make a big difference to our residents' quality of life. The region's villages contribute to the wider story and provide opportunities for different lifestyles and increased tourism.

Activating the CBD to develop into a vibrant, family friendly environment will contribute to the strength of the Bathurst CBD.

Exciting night time and event spaces in the CBD and Villages strengthen their attraction to our residents and tourist alike.

What is Council going to do?

Local residents often know better than anyone what they need to improve their local area or solve problems that are affecting their day to day lives. Council will work directly with local communities and stakeholders to understand the issues that affect them day to day and see what we can do to help. We will develop coordinated solutions, and help give those communities the skills they need to continue.

The implementation of the Destination Management Plan will assist tourism operators capitalise on visitors to the Bathurst region.

A major revision of the region's Village Plans is underway and will ensure each Village and surrounding rural settlement areas are supported by appropriate infrastructure and services.

Council will continue to develop the Bathurst Region as an important event destination for a

variety of genres including motorsport, heritage, sporting and cultural events.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst CBD Main Street Review
- CBD Main Street Improvement Fund
- Heritage Advisory Service
- Village Plans (under review)
- Destination Management Plan
- Cultural Vision 2036
- Planning Instruments
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Park Master Plans
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Draft Town Centre Master Plan (TCMP)
- Streets as Shared Spaces (SaSS)

Council will:

- Council has prepared a draft Town Centre Master Plan and will identify opportunities, such as the Streets as Shared Spaces project, continue to activate the CBD and support local business growth.

Strategy 5.3

Help build resilient, inclusive communities

Strategic Context

The community has experienced changes in attitudes around accessibility, gender, sexual orientation, race, multiculturalism, refugees, homelessness, affordable housing and other key social issues. These societal changes have led to many people feeling out of touch with their own community on a number of issues. This can lead to isolation, intolerance and potentially conflict. Building resilient, inclusive communities can help make sure everyone who lives in the region feels connected to and included by others, a key part of individual and societal health.

As a centre for education, supporting life long learning is also critical to individual and societal health.

Our community recognises the importance of supporting individuals with a disability to be more independent, engaging and participating in our region.

Initiatives such as NDIS and Council's Access Improvement grant are important to improve equitable access throughout the region.

What is Council going to do?

Council will support and advocate for community organisations providing direct services or support to the different groups in our community – including young people, older people, children, people with disability, 'at risk' members of our community and people from other cultures. We will also provide services ourselves, particularly through our library, museums, children's services and community centres, and run events and festivals that provide people with a chance to meet and strengthen social connections. Council will implement community development initiatives that address the needs of the community. Council will also facilitate programs that use the

contribution, strengths and skills of the community to build social networks, connections and cohesion.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Bathurst Community Access & Cycling Plan (under review)
- Aboriginal Commitment Strategy
- Bathurst Community Safety Plan
- Event Strategy
- Cultural Vision 2036
- NSW Premier's Priorities
- NSW State Plan
- Vision Bathurst 2040 | Local Strategic Planning Statement

Council will:

- Council will provide ongoing support to the Kelso Community Hub, Bathurst Regional Youth Council and the Community Safety Committee.

Strategy 5.4

Make our public places safe and welcoming

Strategic Context

Getting out and about, whether it is to shop, socialise or simply travel from one place to another is an essential part of everyday life, and can also play a big role in helping people feel part of their community. People use shopping centres, streets and other public areas as places to meet and connect with friends and family.

It is important that people feel safe, and that our public places are pleasant places to be, to help encourage people to get out and enjoy our region. We witnessed through the COVID pandemic just how much our Community valued the open spaces as refuges from lockdowns and opportunities to socialise in a safe way. It is also important that these are safe places to be, and that they have the right type of facilities so they can be enjoyed by everyone who wants to spend time there.

What is Council going to do?

Council will continue to maintain public areas in the City – cleaning, collecting litter and maintaining lights, seating, bins and other public infrastructure. We have set ourselves high standards and we will work to meet them, and improve where we can. When we design changes in our public areas, we will be aware of the needs of all members of our community, including those with different abilities or from different cultures. Council will continue to review and implement the Community Safety Plan, undertake crime risk assessments in partnership with NSW Police and support the Community Safety Committee.

Council will help to enhance the appearance of the buildings within the Bathurst CBD through the CBD Main Street Improvement Fund.

Council will review the effectiveness of the Streets as Shared Spaces grant program as a result of

the trial elements that have been installed in the Bathurst CBD.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst Community Safety Plan
- CBD Beautification Scheme
- Bathurst CBD Main Street Review
- Bathurst CBD Main Street Improvement Fund
- Village Plans
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Streets as Shared Spaces
- Asset Management Plans
- Ageing Strategy

Council will:

- Council will seek to improve the place management of precincts and villages to create safe, functional and accessible spaces for all of our community.
- Council will consider the implementation of opportunities identified in the draft Town Centre Master Plan to improve public spaces in the CBD and Villages.

Strategy 5.5

Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community

Strategic Context

It is important to recognise and plan for the needs of sections of the community that may have quite different characteristics to the rest of the population. For example, migrants may have difficulties settling into and contributing to our community, people with a disability are sometimes often in need of specific services as are those on low incomes which may have different living arrangements.

Older people are accounting for an increasing share of the population, as is the trend for Australia generally. Some of the challenges that are faced by direct service providers include changing health profiles, increased demand for health service use and rising health costs to the community. The Bathurst region has experienced a shift to an older population. The share of the population aged 65 and older is predicted to significantly increase from 14% of the population in 2011 to 22% in 2036. These statistics highlight the importance of improving housing choice and diversity as household size reduces and the population ages.

What is Council going to do?

Council will cultivate a welcoming, safe, cohesive and supportive community that takes pride in its cultural diversity. Council will support and advocate for community organisations providing direct services or support to different demographic groups within our community, particularly the aged, people with disability, vulnerable and newly arrived to the region. We will develop strategies that address social issues such as affordable housing, migrant support and ageing populations. Council will play an important advocacy role to ensure community and/or public transport is available to support an

ageing population as well as the establishment of activities and programs for the aged and people with a disability throughout the region. Council will review demographic trends identified by the census, NSW Demographers and .id Consulting to ensure its plans and policies remain relevant to a changing demographic environment. Council will also review its plans and policies to ensure that there are no barriers to the implementation of programs.

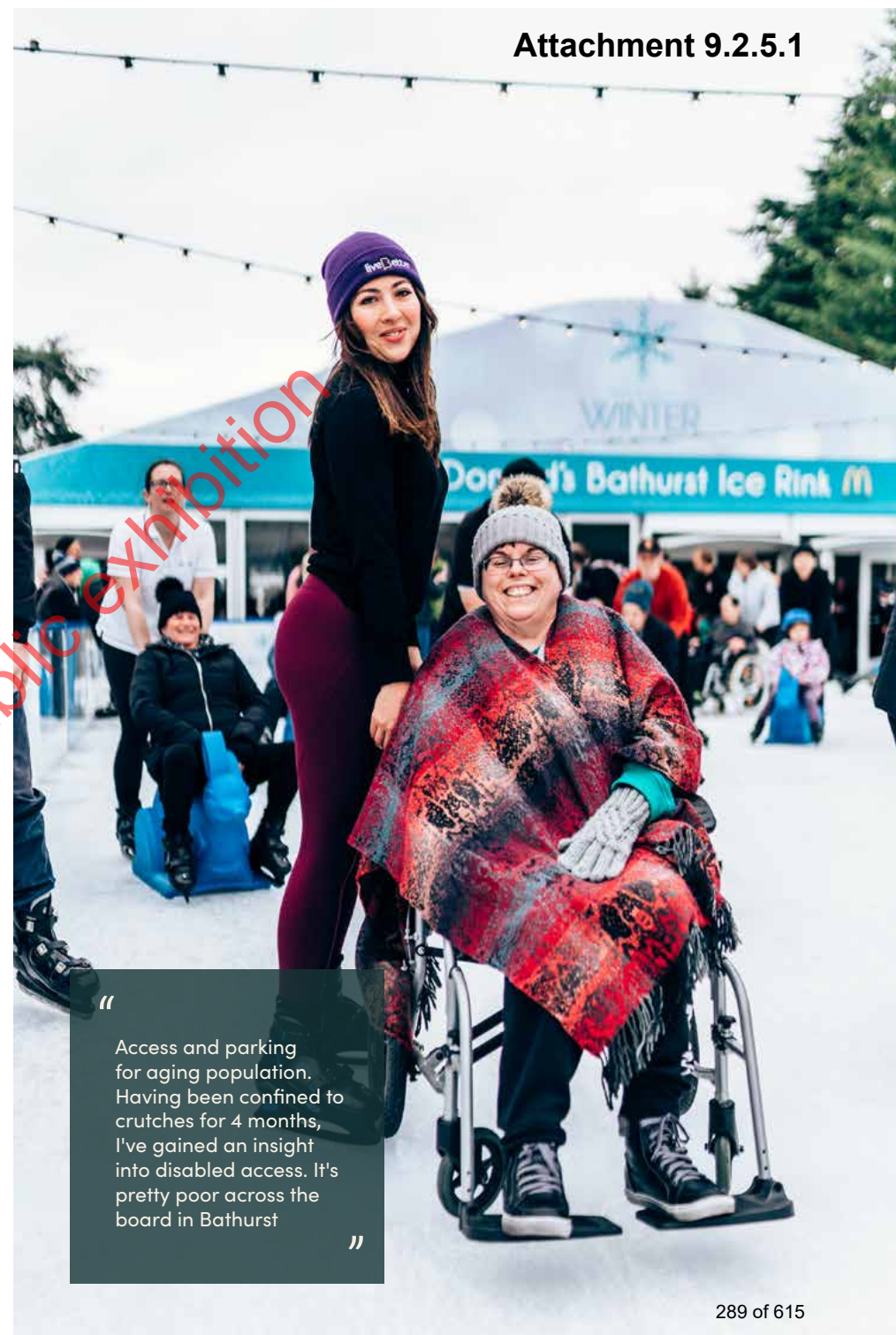
How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy
- Planning Instruments
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Cultural Vision 2036
- NSW Ageing Strategy
- Integrated Age-Friendly Planning Toolkit for Local Government in NSW
- Bathurst Ageing Strategy
- Local Strategic Planning Statement

Council will:

- Develop strategies that address social issues that affect our residents.
- Advocate for improved accessibility to buildings and transport.



“ Access and parking for aging population. Having been confined to crutches for 4 months, I've gained an insight into disabled access. It's pretty poor across the board in Bathurst ”

Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 5, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective. Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

There are three key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Gaps in Community facilities
- Public places
- Recreation facilities

Gaps in Community facilities

What are we going to measure?

% of residents identifying a gap in artistic or cultural services and facilities.

Where are we now?

The 2021 Community Survey identified that 32% of respondents identified a gap in the provision of artistic or cultural services and facilities. These included areas such as Aboriginal history and culture, diversity, increased access to facilities and more activities and places for children and youth.

Where do we want to be?

Council is listening to our community and is working to fill the identified gaps in community and cultural facilities or services. Council will work to reduce the identified gaps in community or cultural facility provision as identified in the biennial community survey.

Public places

What are we going to measure?

% satisfaction of appearance of the Bathurst region.
% satisfaction of Bathurst CBD appearance.
% satisfaction of recreation areas along Macquarie River.
% community feeling safe during the day.
% community feeling safe during the night.

Where are we now?

The 2021 Community Survey asked residents about the appearance of a number of public places.

Results showed that 78% of respondents were satisfied with the appearance of the Bathurst region generally. 72% were satisfied with the appearance of the Bathurst CBD and 74% were satisfied with the appearance of the parks along the Macquarie River.

Community safety also rated high with 88% feeling safe during the day and 72% during the night.

Where do we want to be?

Council invests a large amount of time and resources into the maintenance of these areas of the Bathurst Region. Council aims to maintain or improve the current satisfaction levels of these key areas.

Recreation facilities

What are we going to measure?

% satisfaction of sporting fields and amenities.
% satisfaction of local footpaths and cycleways.

Where are we now?

The 2021 Community Survey asked residents about their satisfaction with recreation facilities. 80% of respondents were satisfied with Council's sports fields and amenities and 62.8% were satisfied with local footpaths and cycleways.

Where do we want to be?

Council prides itself on providing a large range of sporting fields and amenities. Council is continually rolling out new cycleways and footpaths, as well as repairing the ones we have.

By Council investing in these assets, it is hoped that satisfaction levels can be improved or maintained.

Health indicators

What are we going to measure?

% of residents who in Western NSW LHD identify as smokers.
Hospitalisations per 100,000 people.
Average length of stay for overnight hospitalisations
Full time equivalent GP's in the Bathurst region per 1,000 residents.

Where are we now?

In 2019/20, 37,005/100,000 people were hospitalised for any reason, with an average stay of 5 days (Bureau Health Information 2021). 12.5% identify as a smoker.

Where do we want to be?

Declining hospitalisation rates.
Increasing number of GPs (FTE) per 1000 residents.

Access improvement grants

What are we going to measure?

% fund allocated.
% projects completed

Where are we now?

The reporting period for 2020/21 is yet to close. This data will be updated prior to adoption.

Where do we want to be?

Grant funds 100% allocated.
Greater than 80% of projects completed.

6.

We advocate for

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

As the level of government closest to the community, Council plays an important role in making decisions which guide our future and development. The decision-making processes of Council are expected to be reflective of our community's interests and aspirations today, and into the future. Anyone affected by or interested in a decision should have the opportunity to participate in, and understand, the process for making that decision. Council and the community will need to work together to determine the most appropriate and efficient way to "have the conversation" so that we are inclusive and equitable, transparent and responsive, yet remain operationally effective, sustainable in the long term and compliant with legislative requirements. It is important that Council manages its finances in a sound and

sustainable way and gets the basic services right. As an organisation Council will base its decisions on the principles of sustainability and social justice, and deliver our services according to agreed priorities, value for money, legislative requirements and our available resources.

Council has an important role in building strategic partnerships and advocating to other levels of government to ensure our community's needs are met. Council is committed to providing a fair, productive and safe workplace.

Council will focus on improving the customer experience for everyone who interacts with Council, whether in person, online, on the phone or in writing.

STRATEGIES

- 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region
- 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently
- 6.3 Advocate for our community
- 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements
- 6.5 Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people
- 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future
- 6.7 Invest in our people
- 6.8 Implement opportunities for organisational improvement
- 6.9 Progressive local leadership

THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

- Work with Council as a partner to achieve our collective goals.
- Be reasonable and respectful in your dealings with Council.
- Participate and provide feedback to Council during consultation periods.
- Attend a Council meeting and talk to your Councillors.

Strategy 6.1

Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region

Strategic Context

Council's decisions have the potential to affect people's day to day lives in many ways. It is important that we provide consistent information about what we are doing and how we are working to maintain and improve our services and facilities. Our community deserves to be able to tell Council what they think about those decisions that will affect them. Traditional communication methods may no longer fit with the lifestyle of our community and transitioning to modern communication methods is ongoing. Council needs to be mindful that although digital approaches can increase inclusion and involvement for many, they need to be balanced with traditional media so that other sections of our community are not excluded. Council will also need to ensure that the distribution of information is widespread, using methods that are readily accessible and in language that can be clearly understood by all.

What is Council going to do?

Different people in our community look for information in different ways. We will focus on making sure there are different ways for people to find out what they want to know, either by themselves or by contacting us, and making sure it is accessible for our community. We will provide a variety of ways for people to have input into decisions around the future of community assets, strategies and developments that may impact on them.

Council will balance the use of appropriate new technologies for engagement with our communities and promotion of Council's activities, including online engagement and social networking with traditional engagement methods. Council will enable information to be

available to different sections of our community, whilst meeting its legislative obligations. Council will build a new, more effective website and transition its digital content to meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0.

The challenge for Council will be to grow awareness, understanding and engagement in projects, activities and decisions that affect the region.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Community Engagement Strategy
- Social media platforms
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0
- Community Participation Plan

Council will:

- Council will follow its community participation plan to guide engagement about planning matters.
- Increase the opportunity for its residents and customers to do business with Council using a digital platform.

Strategy 6.2

Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently

Strategic Context

Although local government has boundaries, many of the issues we face are shared by others, particularly neighbouring councils. It is important that Council partner with neighbouring councils to advocate for improvements to the region as a whole. Regional collaboration initiatives including resource sharing opportunities and joint organisation arrangements benefit the wider region and should be prioritised by Council. These initiatives provide a forum for councils and State agencies to collaborate, plan, set priorities and deliver important projects in regional NSW.

What is Council going to do?

We will look for opportunities to share skills, knowledge and resources between alliance partners, focussing on finding ways to deliver services more efficiently. We will continue regional collaboration to enhance cross border co-operation, recognise growth opportunities and to foster consistency and better use of resources. We will encourage regional connections, collaborations and strategic partnerships including contributing to, and actively participating in, relevant regional joint organisations. We will also foster positive relationships with all tiers of government and peak bodies to ensure a thorough understanding of the challenges and local requirements of the Bathurst region.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council will, through membership with the following organisations (but not limited to) help deliver this Strategy.

- Central West Joint Organisation agreement
- NetWaste

- Upper Macquarie County Council
- Central NSW Region of Councils (CENTROC)
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Evocities
- Inland Forum
- Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo Alliance

Council will:

- Collaborate with local Council's about challenges we are all facing.
- Participate in regional collaboration activities to leverage purchasing power.

Strategy 6.3

Advocate for our community

Strategic Context

Council is not directly responsible for delivering every goal and strategy of this Plan. Instead it has an important advocacy or facilitation role to play. Other levels of Government or private industry are directly responsible for delivering different services to our community. Council has an important role in advocating on behalf of our community and local businesses and lobbying the Government and industry about the needs of its community and source external funding.

Council will partner with the Bathurst Community to advocate for the Federal and State Governments to raise awareness and seek funding for the Bathurst region and issues affecting local businesses, industry or community sectors.

What is Council going to do?

Council and our Community leaders will advocate on behalf of our communities to achieve the objectives and strategies of this Plan in those areas not directly resourced by or under the control of Council. Council will support its community, where appropriate, in their applications for new and enhanced services from both Government and private organisations. Council will also initiate applications for the provision of essential support services for our community such as community health initiatives. Council will actively participate in State Government policy reforms and make submissions on behalf of our region. Council will also advocate for the improvement of mobile phone reception and access to appropriate National Broadband Network technologies, especially for rural communities.

Our leaders will represent the best interests of our region. They will be engaged, open, transparent

and accountable.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Mobile Blackspot Program
- Village Plans
- Central West Joint Organisation agreement
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Bathurst Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022
- CENTROC membership

Council will:

- Advocate on behalf of its residents to achieve the outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan.
- Participation in State Government reforms.
- Ensure its leaders represent the best interests for our region.

Strategy 6.4

Meet legislative and compliance requirements

Strategic Context

Council plays both an approval and compliance role within our community. While conducting its normal operations Council is also required to comply with legislative requirements and achieve best practice expectations from our community and government. Council needs to be supported to meet legislative requirements.

Council also plays an important role in keeping our community safe through inspections of septic systems, food premises, trade waste systems and skin penetration premises, as well as overseeing the responsibilities of companion animals. Council has an important role in managing the effects of developments on our community and various other enforcement and community education activities. In supporting a vibrant business community, Council also regularly monitors both on and off street parking to ensure an appropriate level of parking turnover.

Effective and transparent governance of Council is important, particularly relating to Access to Information. Adopting good governance and ethical behaviours will build the community's trust.

What is Council going to do?

When Council is performing activities as part of its operations, Council will comply with its legislative requirements and seek the input from specialist government departments or professionals to ensure that the activity is being managed in an appropriate way.

Council will continue to undertake regular inspections of food shops, tattooists, and beauty therapists to be sure they're taking the right steps to protect the health of their customers. Council will continue to inspect septic systems

within the rural areas to ensure they are working efficiently. Council will respond to community requests to undertake enforcement activities with respect to companion animals, parking and new developments because the community expects people to follow Council's rules, regulations and the laws of the land.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Workforce Plan
- Code of Meeting Practice
- Code of Conduct
- Enforcement Policy
- Dangerous and Menacing Dog Policy
- Compliance and enforcement: Food Safety
- Contaminated Land Policy
- Swimming Pool Inspection Program
- Relevant audit standards and best practice procedures.

Council will:

- Ensure its operational or new infrastructure provision meets best practice and relevant Australian Standards.
- Council will also ensure its governance procedures and access to information meet all legislative requirements.

Strategy 6.5

Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people

Strategic Context

A range of people contact Council every day about a variety of issues. Every person Council deals with deserves to be treated with respect and in a professional way. We want people to have confidence that we will make the best decisions we can on behalf of our community. We will continue to be ethical, inclusive and transparent in our communication and decision-making.

Council's Community Engagement Strategy and Community Participation Plan outline Council's minimum levels of engagement with the community for projects and development.

What is Council going to do?

We will follow all the rules and standards that apply and make all decisions openly and fair. We will treat our customers with respect and keep our processes simple. Council will strive to meet and exceed its customer service charter. Council's leadership will be provided with a strong governance and management framework that promotes transparent and informed decision making. We will consider any impact of our actions.

Anyone affected by or interested in a decision should have the opportunity to participate in, and understand, the process for making that decision. The challenge for Council is to ensure that we are able to engage our community, include the community in the decisions we make, and provide sufficient detail to the community to explain those decisions and their implications at a time when there is increasing scrutiny of processes and procedures.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Code of Meeting Practice
- Customer Service Charter
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Code of Conduct
- Code of Meeting Practice
- GIPA Act
- Community Participation Plan

Council will:

- Implement and follow a strong governance and management framework and that promotes transparent and informed decision making.

Strategy 6.6

Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future

Strategic Context

Council has limited income and resources available and there are always areas where, with additional funds, or reallocation of resources, we know we could deliver better services. Council needs to be sure that our decisions always have a view for the longer term, so that we look after not just the current community but future generations as well. Ensuring that we provide value for money shows our community we value their contribution and provides the potential for better services in the future. Council needs to ensure that appropriate funds are allocated to deliver the level of services to meet the requirements of our community. Council, at times, needs to rely on specialist services or advice to perform different activities. Council endeavours to receive the best value for those services. Identifying alternative funding sources will assist Council to complete a wider range of projects using the same income.

What is Council going to do?

We will consider the long term impact of our actions, particularly when we plan to maintain, build or upgrade assets or undertake significant investment. We will look for ways to be less dependent on rates, building financial strength that is not a burden on the community. We will explore opportunities to obtain alternative income streams, supplementing Council rates and user fees and charges. Council will continue investing in renewable energy options to reduce the ongoing running costs of essential infrastructure.

Council will undertake a rolling program of expenditure reductions, operational efficiencies and revenue measures to operate the additional investment to progressively address its asset renewal shortfall and infrastructure backlog. Council will also give consideration to making an

application to iPART for a special rate variation.

We will continue to look for ways to improve the way we work, through technology, process improvements, skilled staff and fair cost recovery.

Council will have regard to best value during the procurement process. Council will attempt to obtain the best possible value for the supply of goods and services.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Revolving energy fund
- Delivery Plans
- Operational Plan
- Revenue Policy
- Asset Management Plans
- Long Term Financial Plan
- Purchasing Policy
- Code of Conduct
- IPART Guidelines for preparation of an application for a special variation to a general income.

Council will:

- Keep its Developer Contributions Plans up to date to ensure new development is contributing equitable.

Draft for public comment

Strategy 6.7

Invest in our people

Strategic Context

We have over 492 people (FTE) who work for Council, including 19 (FTE) who are trainees, apprentices or cadets, relying on us to treat them fairly at work and send them home safe. Without our workforce we cannot deliver our services, and if we build Council into a great place to work not only will our current staff feel valued and engaged, but we will attract and keep quality new staff as well.

Our workforces' ability to rise to the challenges and cope with a continually changing environment is crucial to success. We will need to examine our operational efficiency, delivery of customer services and the provision of organisational training. Having a resilient, safe and supported workforce is critical to ensuring that we are achieving the outcomes the community expects.

What is Council going to do?

We will prioritise staff health and well-being, treat our staff fairly and with respect, providing equal opportunities to everyone for training and promotion. We will foster safe, productive and professional workspaces, enabling Council staff to source, manage and maintain services to the community. We will give our staff the tools they need to do their jobs well, and stay safe while they're at work. We will value our staff and the contribution they make to delivering services to our communities, building a culture that encourages everyone to give their best at work each day. Council will adapt its workforce as required to support the changing needs of the organisation and the delivery of services and facilities to our community. We will also plan and prepare for future contemporary local government workforce structures.

Council needs to ensure that it has the right workforce skills and size to deliver services and facilities to our community.

Council's workforce plan will enable our workforce to effectively respond to community growth, enhance our performance and also achieve the priorities our community desires.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Workforce Plan
- Equal employment opportunity management plan
- Asset Management Plans
- Code of Conduct
- Work Health and Safety Policy
- Local Government (NSW) Award
- Staff training plans

Council will:

- Ensure it employs the people with the right skills to deliver services to the community.

Strategy 6.8

Implement opportunities for organisational improvement

Strategic Context

The sphere and influence of Local Government is continually evolving as legislative and compliance requirements change. Our community is also evolving and placing increasing pressures on Council to deliver new or different facilities and services. To remain current and relevant, Council needs to identify opportunities to improve the way we do business and deliver services to our community within the region. To be good leaders, Council should ensure that it has an appropriate workforce and good governance procedures in place. Our organisation needs to be flexible enough to respond to community needs, digital trends, changes in the delivery of technological services and the future needs of our community.

What is Council going to do?

Council will identify and implement opportunities to achieve best practice in the delivery and operation of Council services and programs. Council will have ongoing conversations with its communities about their changing needs in the way we deliver services to them. Council will partner with other tiers of Government and other stakeholders to deliver services to our community identified in the NSW Digital Government Strategy.

Council will utilise research, evaluation and data effectively to inform decision making and respond to trends and changes. Fostering a culture of continuous improvement will contribute to the success of this strategy.

How can we achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- NSW Digital Government Strategy
- Workforce Plan
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Community Participation Plan

Council will:

- Identify opportunities to improve our processes and procedures to deliver our services.
- Increase the ability for the community to complete digital transactions with Council.

Strategy 6.9

Progressive Local Leadership

Strategic Context

Civic leadership is not limited to Council and refers to the community as leaders. It means building community capacity and enabling local democracy, as well as ensuring good governance. In order to deliver on the aspirations and objectives of the community, Council must first ensure it is a sustainable, well governed and managed organisation. This includes sound management of finances, assets and operations. It is also essential that Council has a suitably skilled workforce to implement the actions which will contribute to the accomplishment of the long term vision outlined in this Community Strategic Plan.

What is Council going to do?

Council will manage and support its Councillors to carry out their civic duties, allocate resources in a holistic manner, and manage its finances sustainably. It is also important to make responsible decisions to manage finite resources in the best interest of current and future communities. Our community had told us that Council must apply good governance by demonstrating professional and transparent decision making, good communication and engagement, strong financial management, and transparent and efficient service delivery.

How we can achieve this objective?

Council has identified the following plans as being key to achieving the strategy. These include, but not limited to:

- Council Policies
- Delivery Plan
- Resourcing Strategy.
- Delivery Plan
- Resourcing Strategy.

Council will:

- Ensure its leaders represent our community's best interest in a transparent and professional way.

Attachment 9.2.5.1

Draft for public exhibition

“ Streetscaping and tree planting throughout the entirety of the LGA that is environmentally considerate e.g. to assist in reducing urban heat ”



Tracking our progress

The CSP identifies whether we are progressing towards the identified Objectives and Strategies of the CSP.

Within Objective 6, there are some strategies where measuring success is intangible or subjective. Council recognises this limitation, however it does not diminish the Strategy's importance.

There are two key areas that will track our progress towards this Objective.

- Engaged and informed community
- Council performs well and delivers value for money

Engaged and informed community

What are we going to measure?

- Number of followers on Council's social media platforms.
- Number of users on Council's other digital platforms.
- % of residents who feel Council provides opportunities for residents to participate in planning and to have a say about the region's future.
- % of residents who feel Council responds to community concerns.
- Number of aware and engaged visitors to YourSay.

Where are we now?

Council currently uses Facebook and Twitter as primary social media platforms. Facebook is primarily focussed on our community, whilst Twitter is primarily used by local media outlets. Council is committed to informing our community about issues that affect them. In December 2021 Council had 14357 Facebook followers, 3235 Instagram followers and 1763 Twitter followers. Results from the 2021 Community Survey showed that 50% of residents were satisfied with the opportunity to participate in Council decision making. The Community Survey also showed that 57.2% of residents considered Council responded to community concern.

Council subscribes to the Readspeak platform which converts text to audio, assisting Council meet its obligation to provide material in an accessible format. 18,100 requests were made through Readspeak, resulting in approximately 454 hours of audio downloaded from Council's websites.

Council's engagement portal, yoursay.bathurst.nsw.gov.au, had 1849 registered users (December 2021). YourSay also resulted in 14302 people aware of a project and 1400 people who were engaged with a project during 2021.

Where do we want to be?

Our community needs to be able to access information, provide feedback and contribute to planning for the future. Our new website will improve access to information for residents. We will continue to look for new ways to meet the varied expectations of our community, and present information in a way that is easy to access and understand. Council is committed to meet its obligation to provide information in an accessible format.

Council aims to have an increased number of people accessing Council's websites and social media platforms and an increasing trend on all measures outlined above.

Council performs well and delivers value for money

What are we going to measure?

- % of residents who feel that Council delivers value for money when delivering services to the community.
- % of residents who are satisfied with the overall performance of Council as a professional organisation.

Where are we now?

Council measures these using the Community Survey. Results from the 2021 Community Survey showed that 64% of residents thought Council performed well. The Community Survey also showed that 62.4% of the community was satisfied with Council's management of financial matters.

Where do we want to be?

Our community needs to feel that Council performs well as an organisation as well as value for money with respect to delivering services. We will continue to look for opportunities to improve how we perform as an organisation and deliver services to our community. Council aims to have an increasing trend on both of the measures.

Attachment 9.2.5.1

INFRASTRUCTURE *Priorities*

Council builds new infrastructure and assets each year to benefit the wider community and to attract visitors to the region. As part of the development of Our Region Our Future, Council sought the opinion of the community about the future infrastructure needs. Below is a summary of the 88 survey responses received.

Our community has identified the following infrastructure projects as their top 15:

1. Water security
2. Roads maintenance or upgrade
3. Footpaths in subdivisions
4. Renewable energy projects
5. Basketball stadium/Multipurpose centre
6. Public amenities (e.g. public toilets, BBQ's, seating)
7. Parking (including multi level)
8. Hereford St upgrade
9. Tree planting activities
10. Bathurst museum (The shared history of Bathurst story)
11. More parks & open spaces
12. Street trees
13. Free sporting facilities (e.g basketball courts, pump track)
14. Security of air services / upgrades
15. Open space maintenance

When asked about the standard infrastructure should be built, the majority of respondents (75%) stated that infrastructure "should ensure that they are constructed to reflect best practice, be innovative and ensure Bathurst is not left behind other towns of a similar size." and there was little differentiation for the standard of construction between asset types.

There was general support (greater than 50%) of increased fees for user pay services, seeking additional grant funding and selling off non-essential assets to pay for new infrastructure. The respondents did not support an overall decrease in Council's service levels (88%). The majority also did not support an increase to rate income (63%) or increased loan borrowings (60%), however there was some support for those options which may be explored further.



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**BATHURST
REGIONAL
COUNCIL**



Active Transport Survey 2021

Bathurst Regional Council

January 2022



Active Transport Survey 2021

Bathurst Regional Council

January 2022

Prepared by: Nicholas Beale and James Parker

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CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	10
3. RESEARCH DESIGN	11
4. TRANSPORT BEHAVIOUR	14
5. WALKING	16
5.1. Walking Behaviour	16
5.2. Attitude to Walking	19
5.3. Walking Infrastructure	20
6. BICYCLE RIDING	23
6.1. Bicycle Riding Behaviour	23
6.2. Attitude to Bicycle Riding	25
6.3. Riding on-Road or off-road	27
6.4. Bicycle Riding Infrastructure	30
7. E-BIKES & SCOOTERS	33
7.1. Attitude to E-Bike & Scooter Riding	33
8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS	34
8.1. SWOT analysis	35
8.2. Bathurst in ten years	42
8.3. "Best" ideas	44
9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	46
10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS	57
11. APPENDIX 3: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS	81

FIGURES

Figure 1 Sampling error chart	13
Figure 2: Attitude of respondents to cyclists	15
Figure 3 Frequency of walking	16
Figure 4 Time spent walking in public in the past week	17
Figure 5 Purpose for travelling by walking	18
Figure 6 Attitude to walking	19
Figure 7 Quality of walking infrastructure	20
Figure 8 Improvements to walking infrastructure in the Bathurst Region	21
Figure 9 Impact of improved infrastructure on walking more often	22
Figure 10 Time spent bicycle riding in the past month	23
Figure 11: Purposes of cycling	24
Figure 12 Riding with others	25
Figure 13 Attitude to bicycle riding	25
Figure 14 Reasons for not riding a bicycle in the past few months	26
Figure 15 Riding on or off-road	27
Figure 16 Feeling of safety when riding on the road in the Bathurst Region	28
Figure 17 Reason for preferring to ride off-road on paths/cycle ways	29
Figure 18 Quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle	30
Figure 19 Improvements to riding infrastructure in the Bathurst Region	31
Figure 20 Impact of riding infrastructure on riding more often	32
Figure 21 Reasons for not riding an e-bike or scooter in the past few months	33

TABLES

Table 1 Survey Weighting	12
Table 2 Demographic profile of combined CATI and online samples (unweighted):	12
Table 3 Last time travelled within the Bathurst Region	14
Table 4 Attitudes to bicycle riders on roads by sub-group	15
Table 5 Frequency of walking - Subgroups	16
Table 6 Time spent walking in public in the past week - Subgroups	17
Table 7 Purpose for travelling by walking - Subgroups	18
Table 8 Attitude to walking - Subgroups	19
Table 9 Quality of walking infrastructure – Subgroups	20
Table 10 Impact of improved infrastructure on walking more often – Subgroups	22
Table 11 Time spent bicycle riding in the past month – Subgroups	23
Table 12: Purposes of cycling – subgroups	24
Table 13 Riding with others – Subgroups	25
Table 14 Attitude to bicycle riding – Subgroups	26
Table 15 Riding on or off-road – Subgroups	27
Table 16 Quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle – Subgroups	30
Table 17 Impact of riding infrastructure on riding more often	32
Table 18 Perceived strengths	35
Table 19 Perceived weaknesses	36
Table 20 Perceived opportunities	38
Table 21 Perceived threats	41
Table 22 How Bathurst is likely to change within the next ten years	42
Table 23 “Best” ideas	44



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In late 2021 Bathurst Regional Council commissioned Taverner Research to interview residents and stakeholders, to inform Council's next iteration of its active transport strategy. The research, conducted in November 2021, comprised a random telephone survey, parallel online survey, and three stakeholder workshops. In total, 360 residents and 37 stakeholders were consulted.

Among the key findings of the telephone and online research:

Prevalence and attitudes

1. 40% of residents had cycled within the previous three months, while 99% had walked in public for more than 10 minutes during this time. Four per cent had used an e-bicycle within the previous three months.
2. Males were significantly more likely than females to be regular bicycle riders (at 50% and 28% respectively).
3. 40% of respondents (and 16% of bicycle riders) exhibited negative sentiment towards bicycle riders. This included 15% of respondents who said that "they are dangerous, and I don't like seeing them on the road."

Walkers

4. In regard to walkers, 47% said they walked longer than 10 minutes in public at least daily. However, 23% said they walked once a week or less. This was consistent by age, gender and location.
5. Of all walkers, 53% said they had walked two or more hours in public over the previous week, while 24% said they had walked six or more hours. Average walking time was four hours per week.
6. While the vast majority of walkers (87%) did so for exercise, 66% walked to and

from shopping, appointments or errands and 34% to visit friends or family. However only 14% walked to or from work.

7. Almost half of all walkers (49%) said they were trying to walk more often. Of those aged 18-39, 62% wanted to walk more.
8. Respondents were relatively satisfied with CBD walking infrastructure (62% rating it as "good" or "very good") but not so enthusiastic about facilities in their local area (39% good or very good). Results were consistent by age, gender and location.
9. When asked how walking infrastructure could be improved, 69% wanted more footpaths while 9% requested improved path maintenance. Eleven per cent wanted to make traffic conditions more conducive to walking, while 8% sought improved streetscapes.
10. Two-thirds of walkers said improved walking infrastructure would encourage them to walk more often.

Cyclists

11. Of cyclists, almost half (45%) estimated they had ridden more than ten hours in the previous month. However, a further 29% said they had ridden three hours or less.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

12. While results were largely consistent by age, gender and place of residence, older bicycle riders did seem to be cycling longer (19.7 hours average, vs. 9-10 hours for other age groups.)
13. All cyclists said they rode for exercise, while 29% said they used it to commute to work, and 26% cycled to visit family or friends. Only 23% cycled for shopping or appointments.
14. 41% of cyclists said they usually rode alone, while 27% said they often rode with family and 32% with friends. This re-enforces the reduced importance of “functional” cycling (e.g. commuting, shopping) in the overall cycling usage mix.
15. 58% of bicycle riders wanted to ride more often – consistent by age and gender.
16. Of those who *hadn't* ridden a bicycle in the previous three months, 16% cited feeling it was unsafe as a main reason and 13% noted a lack of dedicated bike paths.
17. 42% of cyclists preferred riding on paths and cycleways, against 26% preferring to ride on the road. Of those preferring to ride on the road, only 19% felt safe while riding on the roads (against 42% feeling unsafe).
18. Of those feeling unsafe, main reasons were danger from cars, disrespect from motorists, inadequate road shoulders, danger at roundabouts, and road surface issues (e.g. potholes).
19. Of those bicycle riders preferring to ride on paths or cycleways, 77% said this was due to safety concerns and 15% wanted to avoid traffic. Twelve per cent

said it was because they often rode with children.

20. In relation to quality of infrastructure, cyclists were much more negative than walkers. And whereas walking respondents felt facilities in the CBD were superior to those in their local area, among cyclists this was reversed – suggesting that cyclists believe CBD facilities are not as good as they could/should be.
21. In regards to improved infrastructure, almost two-thirds of cyclists (63%) asked for additional cycle paths or cycle lanes, while 16% sought wider paths and 15% wanted improved surfaces. Thirteen per cent sought a better way to manage roads and car traffic, while 11% each wanted designated recreational cycling tracks, and improved connectivity between bike paths.
22. 87% of cyclists (and 27% of non-cyclists) said they would ride more often if infrastructure was improved.

Among the key outcomes of the stakeholder workshops:

SWOT analysis

23. **Major strengths** raised were the city's existing grid of wide streets (though some also saw this as a weakness), some existing bike paths and shared pathways, and other existing cycling infrastructure (e.g. Velodrome and BMX track). There was debate about how cyclist-friendly local motorists were, and the safety of cycling on country roads.
24. **Major perceived weaknesses** were insufficient bike or shared paths, poor signage for bicycle riders, lack of connectivity between bike paths, a lack of commitment to enforcing planning



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

standards for footpaths in new developments, and a car-centric culture – especially in the CBD and at roundabouts.

25. In relation to **opportunities**, the central theme was engendering a cultural change throughout the Bathurst region to promote and celebrate walking and bicycle riding as key forms of transport (i.e. not just active transport). Among the suggestions were:

- a. Ensuring the Laffing Waters residential development becomes – and can be promoted as – a regional leader in active transport infrastructure and services
- b. An integrated and well-publicised 5- to 10-year plan of extending and linking bicycle and shared paths – especially those linking Bathurst CBD and university to nearby population centres
- c. Improving signage for bicycle riders, pedestrians and motorists (e.g. alerting to presence of cyclists at roundabouts and other “pinch points”), and
- d. Developing and promoting country cycling routes – including those to neighbouring LGAs

26. **The main perceived threats** were a lack of political will to prioritise active transport. And concern that Bathurst risked missing out on the boom in cycling tourism to other regions (understanding that improved infrastructure for tourists will also benefit and encourage locals.), and a lack of funding for active transport.

Transport trends over the next 5-10 years

27. In relation to how transport might evolve in the Bathurst region over the coming decade, major themes included:
- a. Soaring use of e-bikes and mobility scooters due to the ageing population
 - b. the changing nature of CBDs (with a move away from retail and towards services, culture, sport and/or entertainment)
 - c. The growth of new suburbs/developments/retail precincts, which will require greater connectivity and (perhaps) less CBD visitation
 - d. the rise of electric transport, possibly including driverless cars (which may in turn replace the ‘one car per driver’ model with an on-demand service and/or shared ownership)
 - e. the possible deployment of smaller, driverless electric buses to provide a regular service to suburbs and smaller communities – in turn making these areas more desirable to live

“Best” ideas

28. Among a wide range of ideas designed as input to Council’s revised Active Transport strategy:
- a. A publicised and timed strategy to extend and link existing bike or shared paths over the next decade as funding becomes available
 - b. A “hub and spoke” system of pathways linking suburbs to CBD (and possibly in some cases each other)
 - c. Dedicated bike lanes in, out and around the CBD – likely using specific (and signposted) N-S and E-



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

W streets within the central grid -
and aligning these with end-of-trip
facilities such as lockers, change
rooms and showers

- d. Aligning planning standards and
developer contributions to ensure
footpaths or shared paths in all new
residential developments
- e. Active transport is part of the up-
front considerations within broader
urban planning such as subdivision
standards, local connections and
delivery of projects.
- f. Improved signage for bicycle riders,
pedestrians and motorists
- g. Signage or other promotion to
motorists alerting them to rights of
bicycle riders on roads, at
roundabouts etc. and required
car/bicycle separation (especially on
country roads)





2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Taverner Research Group was commissioned by Bathurst Regional Council to conduct an Active Transport Survey in 2021 which establishes baseline data on walking, cycling and e-biking behaviour.

As per Council's request, the objectives for the Active Transport Survey process were to:

1. Provide baseline data on current walking, cycling and e-biking behaviour
2. Measure attitudes to walking, cycling and e-riding
3. Measure attitudes to on-road vs. off-road/cycleway riding
4. Identify desired level of walking and cycling services
5. Identify barriers and challenges to walking, cycling or e-riding in the Bathurst region
6. Determine the community's priorities for active transport infrastructure



3. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Bathurst Regional Council Active Transport Survey 2021 aimed to collect 227 completed telephone responses from a random sample of residents in the Bathurst Regional local government area. The sample was augmented with responses to the online survey which ran concurrently.

Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)

A telephone based (CATI) survey was used to secure a response from 227 residents throughout the Bathurst Regional local government area. There were 141 responses collected from mobile phones (62% of the total telephone interviews). To qualify for a survey respondents had to be permanent residents in the Bathurst Regional local government area, not be an employee or Councillor with Bathurst Regional Council and have walked or rode a bicycle in the Bathurst region in the last three months.

Respondents were not initially told the survey was about active transport, to avoid non-response bias (i.e. biasing the sample towards those with an interest in cycling, walking etc.)

Interviews were conducted between 3 November to 12 November 2021. Calls were made between 4.30pm and 8.30pm during weekdays. Eight interviewers conducted interviews over the course of the data collection period. The survey was implemented according to ISO 20252 standards. Continuous interviewer monitoring was used to monitor for quality control.

Online Survey

A version of the survey was made available online for all residents to complete. The survey was available from 4 November to 21 November 2021 and 133 completed responses were collected.

These responses were combined with the results of the CATI survey to provide a more robust sample size of n= 360 responses.

The questionnaire for CATI and online surveys is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

Workshops

Three stakeholder workshops (each of 2-hour duration) were held at the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre on November 23rd and 24th. Each involved the participation of between 10 and 14 residents with specific interests in and around the issues of active transport and access equity.

Results of these workshops are reported separately, though with key conclusions also feeding into overall outcomes and recommendations.



3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Survey Weighting

The collected data often cannot mirror the exact age/sex distribution of a region. To allow for this, the collected data set is weighted to bring it back to the ideal age/sex distribution based on the population of the Bathurst local government area.

Table 1 reports the weighting factors for the sample. Successful data collection and age targeting led to minimal data weighting factors which are well within accepted statistical standards.

Table 1 Survey Weighting

AGE	POPULATION		IDEAL		ACTUAL		WEIGHTS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
18 to 39	6,114	5,734	44	41	30	43	2.30	1.51
40 to 54	3,859	3,960	28	29	47	48	0.93	0.93
55 to 69	3,552	3,630	26	26	53	51	0.76	0.80
70 plus	2,023	2,550	15	18	33	50	0.69	0.58
TOTAL	15,548	15,874	112	115	163	192		

Note: Five (5) respondents did not provide their age or gender and were allocated a weighting of 1.00.

Sample Profile

Table 2 Demographic profile of combined CATI and online samples (unweighted):
(NB Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding).

CHARACTERISTIC	CATEGORY	%
Age	18-39	21%
	40-54	27%
	55-69	29%
	70+	23%
Gender	Male	46%
	Female	53%
Place of residence	Bathurst	40%
	Kelso	21%
	Eglinton	7%
	Llanarth	5%
	Windradyne	5%
	West Bathurst	4%
	South Bathurst	3%
	Other	15%

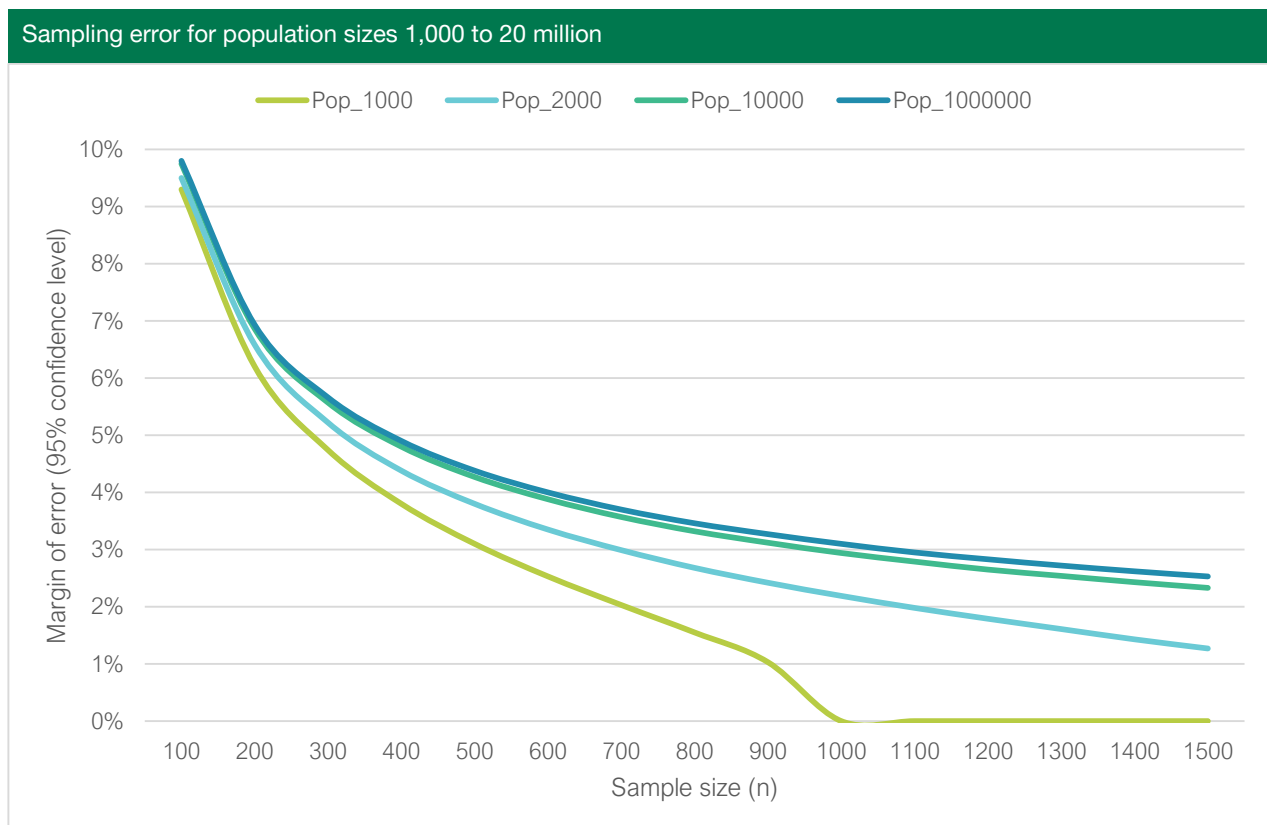
3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Sampling Error

Based on Bathurst's adult population (as per 2016 ABS Census data, Usual Resident profile), a random sample of 227 adult residents implies a margin for error of $\pm 6.5\%$ at the 95% confidence level. This means in effect that if we conducted a similar poll 20 times, results should reflect the views and behaviour of the overall survey population to within a $\pm 6.5\%$ margin in 19 of those 20 surveys.

As Figure 1 (below) shows, the margin for error falls as the sample size rises. Hence cross-tabulations of subgroups within the overall sample will typically create much higher margins for error than the overall sample. For example, a sample size of 100 exhibits a margin for error of $\pm 9.8\%$ (again expressed at 95% confidence level).

Figure 1 Sampling error chart



How to read this report

In all tables, statistically significant differences will be highlighted in bold and colour – typically green being above average and red being below average. (Statistically significant differences are those that are outside the sampling error limits, and hence are unlikely to be caused by chance alone.) Where there are no such figures recorded in green or black, results are considered statistically similar.

4. TRANSPORT BEHAVIOUR

Respondents were asked when was the last time they travelled within the Bathurst Region for any reason using seven modes of transport. Respondents that qualified for each section of the survey have been coloured **green**.

Table 3 Last time travelled within the Bathurst Region

TRANSPORT MODE	LAST 24 HRS	LAST WEEK	LAST TWO WEEKS	LAST MONTH	LAST 3 MTHS	LAST YEAR	MORE THAN A YEAR AGO	NEVER	N/A
Car as a driver	84%	10%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Car as a passenger	32%	35%	9%	7%	4%	6%	2%	3%	2%
Walking	54%	34%	5%	4%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Motorcycle	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	7%	64%	18%
Bicycle	14%	15%	4%	4%	3%	4%	14%	30%	13%
Bus	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	20%	59%	12%
Electronic scooter or e-bike, inc. mobility scooter	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	74%	17%

This indicates that

- 95% of respondents were frequent and/or recent car drivers
- 99% of respondents walked regularly
- 40% of respondents had cycled within the previous three months (with 29% riding during the previous week)
- Only 4% of respondent had ridden an e-bicycle within the past three months

Respondents were equally likely to be regular bicycle riders regardless of age group. However, males were significantly more likely than females to be regular bicycle riders (at 50% and 28% respectively).

At this stage of the interview (i.e. prior to identifying purpose of survey), respondents were asked their attitude to bicycle riders on the road. Results are shown in **Figure 2**, next page.

As 95% of respondents were motorists, this question can be seen as a proxy for the views of all motorists. The top two responses can be read as being from those who are being broadly supportive of bicycle riders on roads, while the bottom two imply some hostility towards cyclists.

4. TRANSPORT BEHAVIOUR

Figure 2: Attitude of respondents to cyclists

Q1a. Thinking about when you drive, which of the following statements most closely resembles your views towards bicycle riders on the road?

Base: All respondents (n=360)

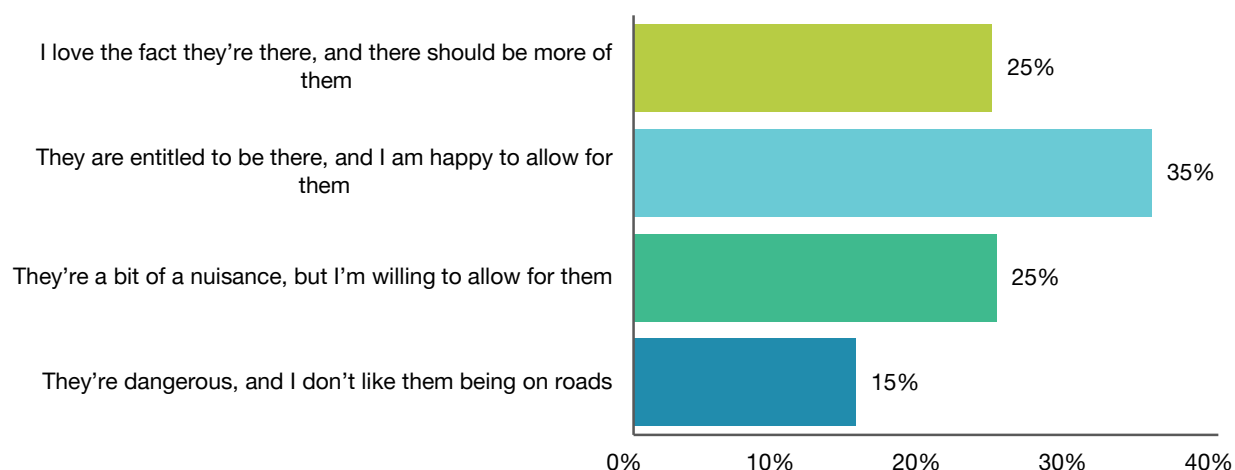


Table 4 Attitudes to bicycle riders on roads by sub-group

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
I love the fact they're there, and there should be more of them	24%	24%	19%	24%	35%	20%	28%	24%	22%
They are entitled to be there, and I am happy to allow for them	39%	33%	32%	38%	28%	55%	35%	37%	36%
They're a bit of a nuisance, but I'm willing to allow for them	20%	31%	25%	30%	24%	15%	23%	31%	24%
They're dangerous, and I don't like them being on roads	18%	12%	23%	9%	13%	10%	15%	9%	18%

This indicates that around 60% of respondents were broadly supportive of bicycle riders on road with the balance unsupportive – and some 15% openly hostile.

There were negligible differences by age, gender or place of residence. **While bicycle riders were (unsurprisingly) more likely to be supportive – with 53% “loving the fact they’re there” and 31% saying “they’re entitled to be there”), a further 11% of bicycle riders felt that cyclists on roads were “a bit of a nuisance” and 5% saw them as “dangerous”.**

5. WALKING

This section of the report covers walking. It includes walking behaviour, attitudes towards walking and perceptions of walking infrastructure in the Bathurst Region. This section was asked to 99% of respondents that travelled by walking at least once in the past three months.

5.1. WALKING BEHAVIOUR

Frequency of Walking

Respondents were asked how frequently they walk in public for longer than 10 minutes in an average week. This excluded time walked in the home or garden.

Figure 3 Frequency of walking

Q2 In an average week, how frequently do you walk in public for longer than 10 minutes for any reason? (excludes time walked in the home or garden)

Base: Walked in the past three months (n=355)

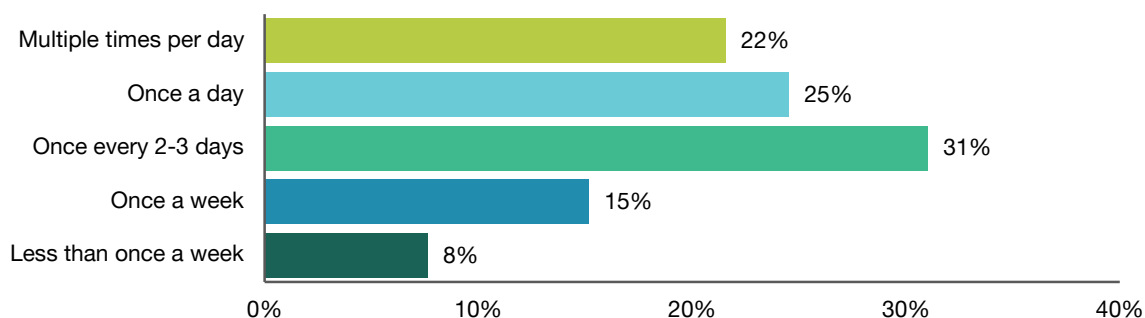


Table 5 Frequency of walking - Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Multiple times per day	26%	17%	26%	21%	21%	10%	23%	15%	23%
Once a day	24%	26%	21%	24%	34%	23%	27%	33%	17%
Once every 2-3 days	28%	34%	35%	31%	22%	36%	28%	31%	34%
Once a week	16%	14%	12%	20%	13%	19%	15%	16%	15%
Less than once a week	5%	9%	7%	4%	9%	12%	6%	5%	11%

The vast majority of walkers (77%) claim to walk at least every 2-3 days, with half walking daily or more. There were no statistically significant differences in walking frequency by age, gender or location.

5. WALKING

Time Spent Walking in the Past Week

Respondents were asked to provide an estimate for the total time in hours spent walking in public in the past week. This was an open-ended response. Estimates provided were then allocated into categories (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 4 Time spent walking in public in the past week

Q3 What is your best estimate for the total time in hours you have spent walking in public in the past week?
Base: Walked in the past three months (n=355)

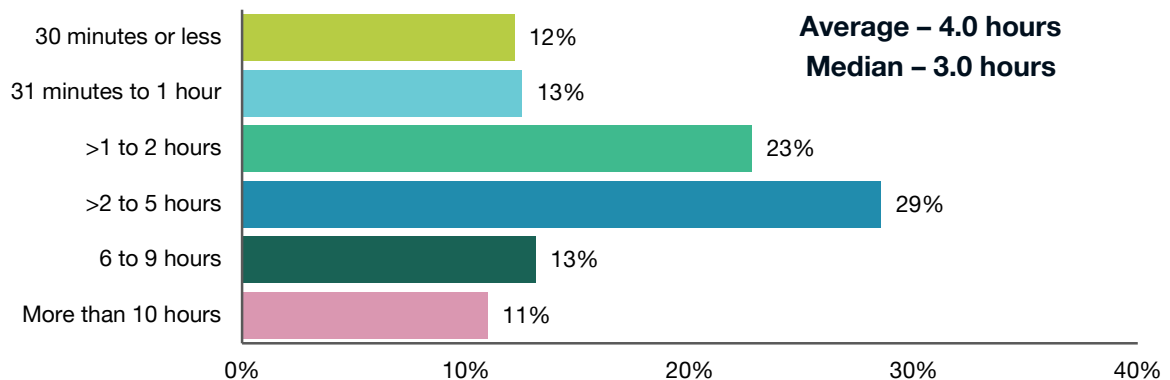


Table 6 Time spent walking in public in the past week - Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
30 minutes or less	10%	14%	11%	8%	13%	21%	11%	8%	16%
31 minutes to 1 hour	13%	12%	9%	16%	13%	15%	15%	13%	10%
>1 to 2 hours	28%	18%	28%	18%	21%	20%	23%	19%	24%
>2 to 5 hours	25%	32%	29%	34%	22%	27%	28%	28%	29%
>5 to 9 hours	15%	12%	10%	14%	19%	11%	12%	17%	13%
More than 10 hours	9%	13%	13%	11%	12%	6%	12%	15%	8%
AVERAGE (HRS)	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.8	3.5

The most common total duration of walking over the previous seven days was >2-5 hours (29%). However almost one in four respondents (24%) had walked for six hour or more.

There were no major differences by age, gender or location.

5. WALKING

Purpose for Travelling by Walking

Walkers were then asked their major purposes for walking – noting they could nominate as many categories as they liked:

Figure 5 Purpose for travelling by walking

Q4 For which of the following purposes do you travel by walking?

Base: Walked in the past three months (n=355)

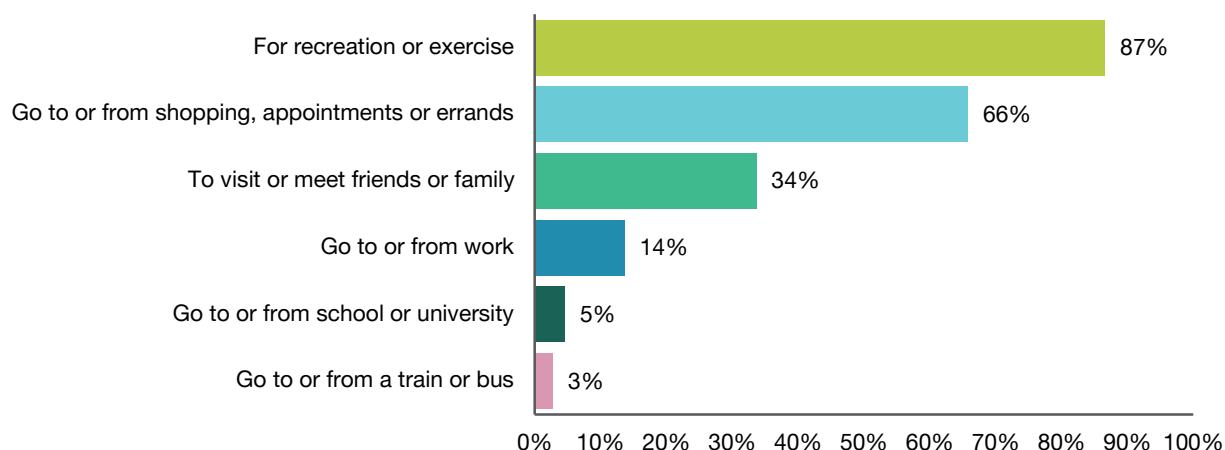


Table 7 Purpose for travelling by walking - Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
For recreation or exercise	86%	87%	89%	88%	91%	71%	88%	86%	85%
Shopping, appts or errands	66%	67%	68%	66%	59%	73%	67%	56%	69%
To visit or meet friends or family	36%	32%	42%	30%	28%	31%	33%	37%	33%
Go to or from work	16%	10%	15%	22%	7%	5%	16%	6%	15%
Go to or from school or university	4%	6%	6%	5%	1%	1%	8%	1%	3%
Go to or from a train or bus	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	5%	5%	3%	1%

Recreation and exercise were the major reasons for walking (87%) followed by shopping, appointments or errands (66%) and visiting friends and family (34%). Exercising dogs was also a popular reason for walking (mentioned unprompted by 12 respondents).

Those aged 70+ were less likely to walk for recreation/exercise.

5. WALKING

5.2. ATTITUDE TO WALKING

Almost half (49%) of respondents that have walked in the past few months indicated that they were trying to walk more often. One third (33%) walk about the same as they always have while 18% were walking less than they used to.

Figure 6 Attitude to walking

Q6 Which of the following best describes your attitude to walking?

Base: Walked in the past three months (n=355)

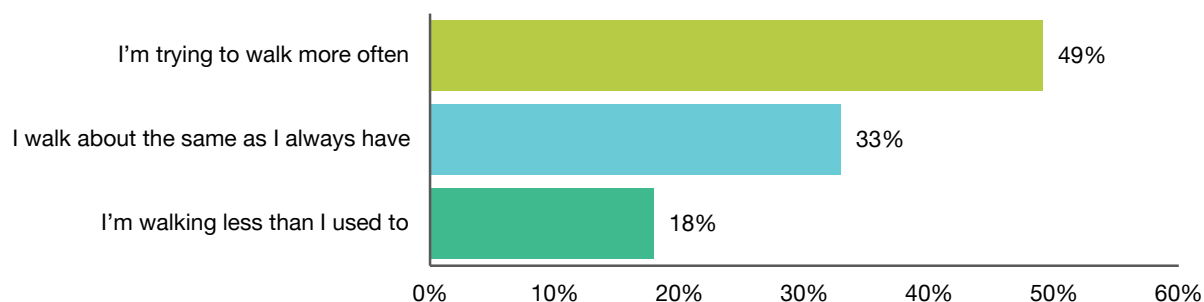


Table 8 Attitude to walking - Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
I'm trying to walk more often	44%	54%	62%	49%	41%	32%	53%	51%	44%
I walk about the same as I always have	40%	27%	28%	31%	40%	36%	31%	30%	36%
I'm walking less than I used to	16%	20%	10%	20%	19%	32%	16%	19%	20%

The main cohort keen to walk more often were younger residents (62%), while older respondents (i.e. those aged 70+) were understandably more likely to be walking less (at 32%).

Reasons for not walking in the past few months

Respondents that had not walked in the past few months were asked to indicate the main reasons why. They were able to select multiple reasons.

These reasons included:

- I prefer to drive/ride (n=3)
- It's unsafe (n=2)
- Lack of footpaths (n=2)
- It's too far to walk (n=2)

5. WALKING

5.3. WALKING INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality of Walking Infrastructure

Those respondents who walked were asked to rate the quality of walking infrastructure (such as footpaths and shared paths) using a 5-point (very good to very poor) scale. Results have been broken up by both their local area, and the Bathurst CBD.

Figure 7 Quality of walking infrastructure

Q8 How would you rate the quality of walking infrastructure such as footpaths and shared paths in your local area? Is it...? **9** And in the Bathurst CBD?

Base: Walked in the past three months (n=355)

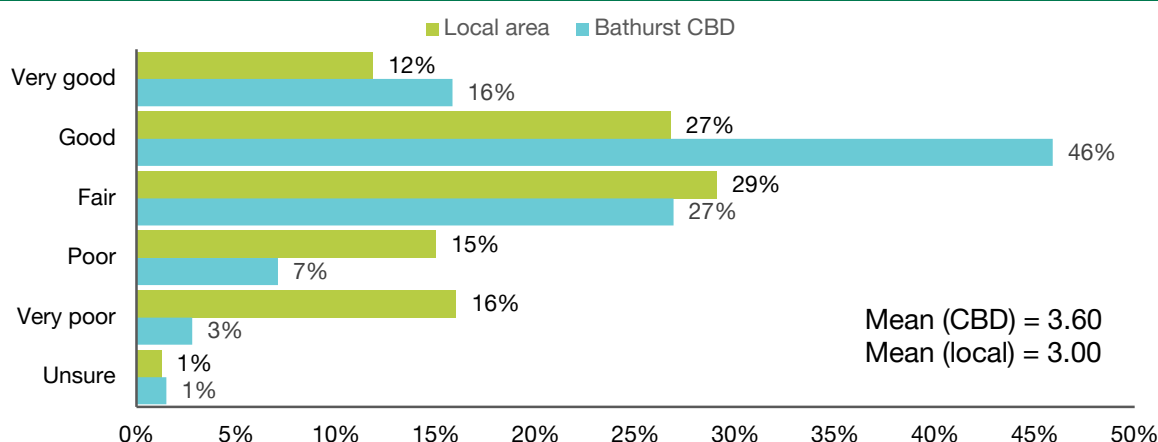


Table 9 Quality of walking infrastructure – Subgroups

LOCAL AREA	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Very good	14%	10%	6%	15%	16%	17%	10%	9%	14%
Good	27%	27%	25%	28%	26%	31%	35%	20%	27%
Fair	30%	28%	32%	35%	24%	17%	28%	34%	30%
Poor	14%	16%	17%	9%	13%	20%	12%	19%	14%
Very poor	13%	19%	20%	10%	18%	13%	14%	19%	13%
Unsure	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
BATHURST CBD	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Very good	18%	14%	13%	21%	13%	19%	11%	15%	18%
Good	45%	46%	43%	47%	47%	50%	52%	44%	45%
Fair	26%	28%	30%	27%	24%	21%	27%	30%	26%
Poor	7%	7%	7%	3%	11%	6%	5%	6%	7%
Very poor	2%	3%	5%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Unsure	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%

This suggests that respondents were relatively satisfied with CBD infrastructure (62% rating it as “good” or “very good”) but not so enthusiastic about facilities in their local area (39% good or very good). Results were largely consistent by age, gender and place of residence.

5. WALKING



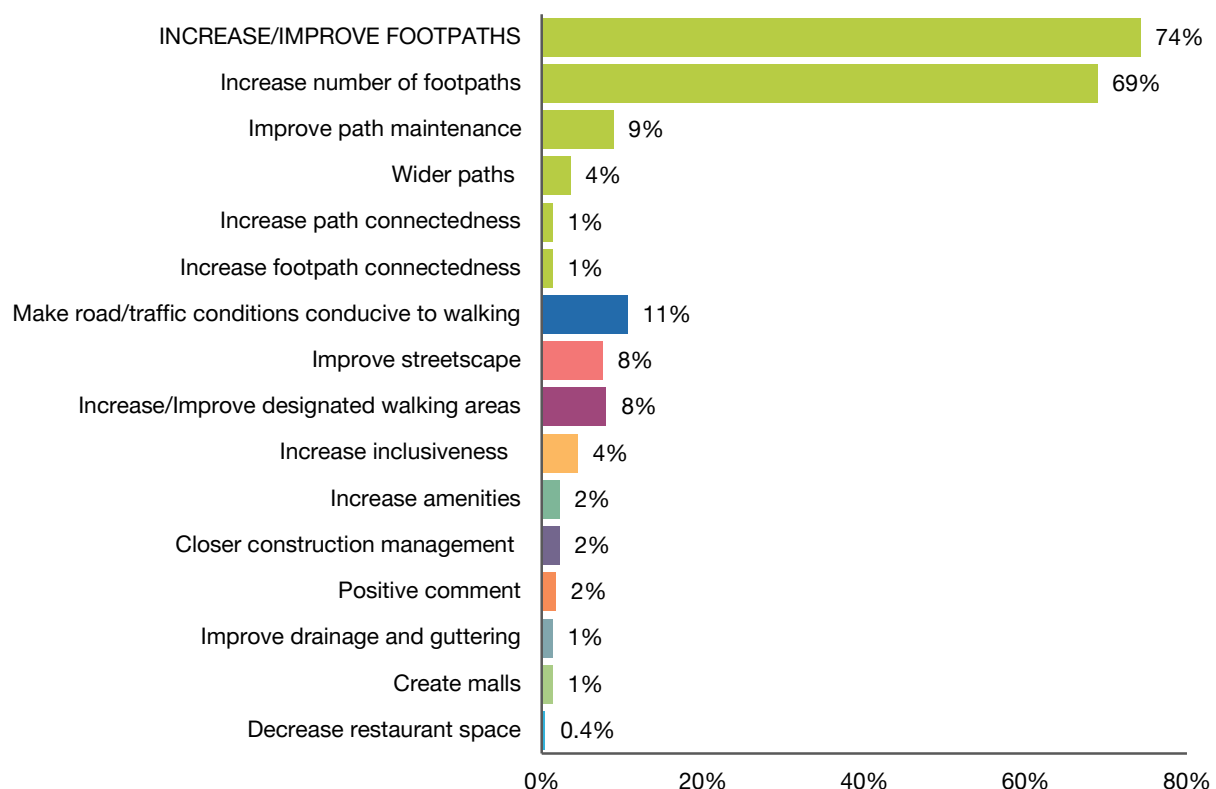
Improvements to Walking Infrastructure in the Bathurst Region

Those respondents who walked were asked (in an unprompted question) if they had any suggestions on how Council could improve the quality of walking infrastructure in the region. For the 225 who provided ideas, their ideas have been coded into themes, as shown in **Figure 8**, below:

Figure 8 Improvements to walking infrastructure in the Bathurst Region

Q10 Do you have any ideas on how Bathurst Regional Council could improve the quality of walking infrastructure in the region?

Base: Provided a response (n=225)



The largest proportion suggested improved or increased footpaths (74%), which can be further broken down by increasing the number of footpaths (69%), improving footpath maintenance (9%) and building wider footpaths (4%). A few respondents also pointed to a need for improved footpath connectedness.

Other major themes included a need to make the region more pedestrian-friendly through more conducive road conditions, beautifying the streetscape, and improving designated walking areas (e.g. though improved signage).

The full list of (verbatim) comments is shown in Appendix 2 to this report.

5. WALKING

Impact of improved walking infrastructure on walking more often

Two-thirds of ALL survey respondents said they would be more likely to walk more often if walking infrastructure was improved.

Figure 9 Impact of improved infrastructure on walking more often

Q11 Would improved walking infrastructure in the Bathurst region make you more likely to walk more often?

Base: All respondents (n=360)

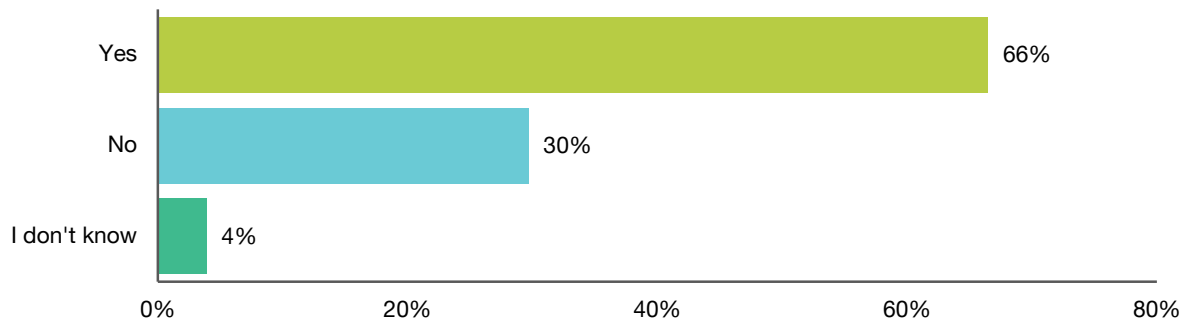


Table 10 Impact of improved infrastructure on walking more often – Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE				OTHER		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55-69	70+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Yes	67%	66%	77%	67%	59%	48%	70%	66%	63%
No	28%	31%	19%	30%	36%	47%	26%	31%	32%
I don't know	5%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	4%	2%	5%

Those most likely to agree were aged 18-39 (77%).

6. BICYCLE RIDING

This section of the report covers bicycle riding. It includes riding behaviour, attitudes towards riding and perceptions of infrastructure for bicycle riding in the Bathurst Region. This section was asked to the 40% of respondents that cycled at least once in the past three months.

6.1. BICYCLE RIDING BEHAVIOUR

Time Spent Bicycle Riding in the Past Month

Respondents were asked to provide an estimate for the total time in hours spent riding their bicycle in the past month. This was an open-ended response. Estimates provided were then allocated into categories (see **Figure 10**).

Figure 10 Time spent bicycle riding in the past month

Q12 What is your best estimate for the total time in hours you have spent riding a bike in the past month?

Base: Rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=141)

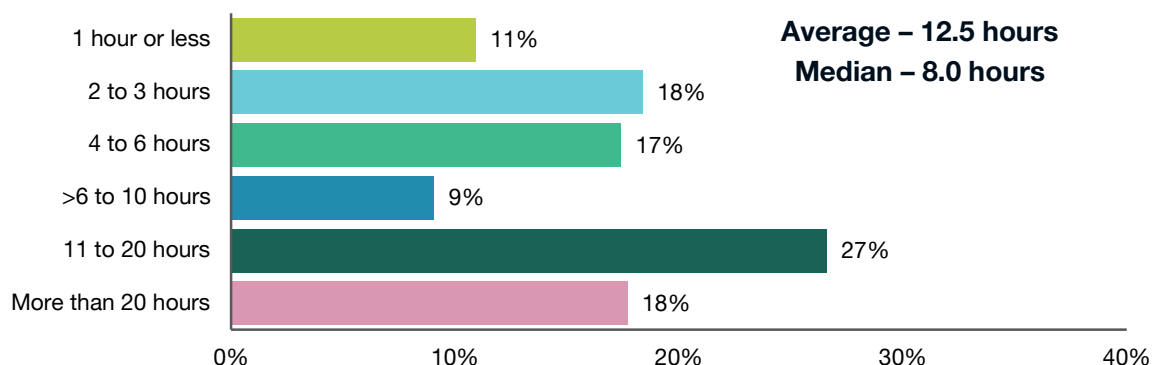


Table 11 Time spent bicycle riding in the past month – Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
1 hour or less	8%	15%	12%	9%	9%	12%	10%	10%
2 to 3 hours	27%	4%	24%	28%	2%	15%	17%	22%
4 to 6 hours	13%	24%	23%	21%	7%	19%	17%	17%
>6 to 10 hours	5%	17%	5%	12%	12%	9%	10%	9%
11 to 20 hours	30%	21%	28%	12%	36%	34%	31%	19%
More than 20 hours	17%	20%	7%	19%	33%	11%	16%	24%
AVERAGE (HRS)	12.9	12.2	8.8	10.7	19.7	11.3	13.5	12.9

Almost half the bicycle riders (45%) estimated they had ridden more than ten hours in the previous month. However, a further 29% said they had ridden three hours or less.

While results were largely consistent by age, gender and place of residence, older bicycle riders did seem to be cycling longer (19.7 hours average, vs. 9-10 hours for other age groups.)

6. BICYCLE RIDING

Purpose for Travelling by Bicycle Riding

Bicycle riders were then asked their major purposes for cycling – noting they could nominate as many categories as they liked:

Figure 11: Purposes of cycling

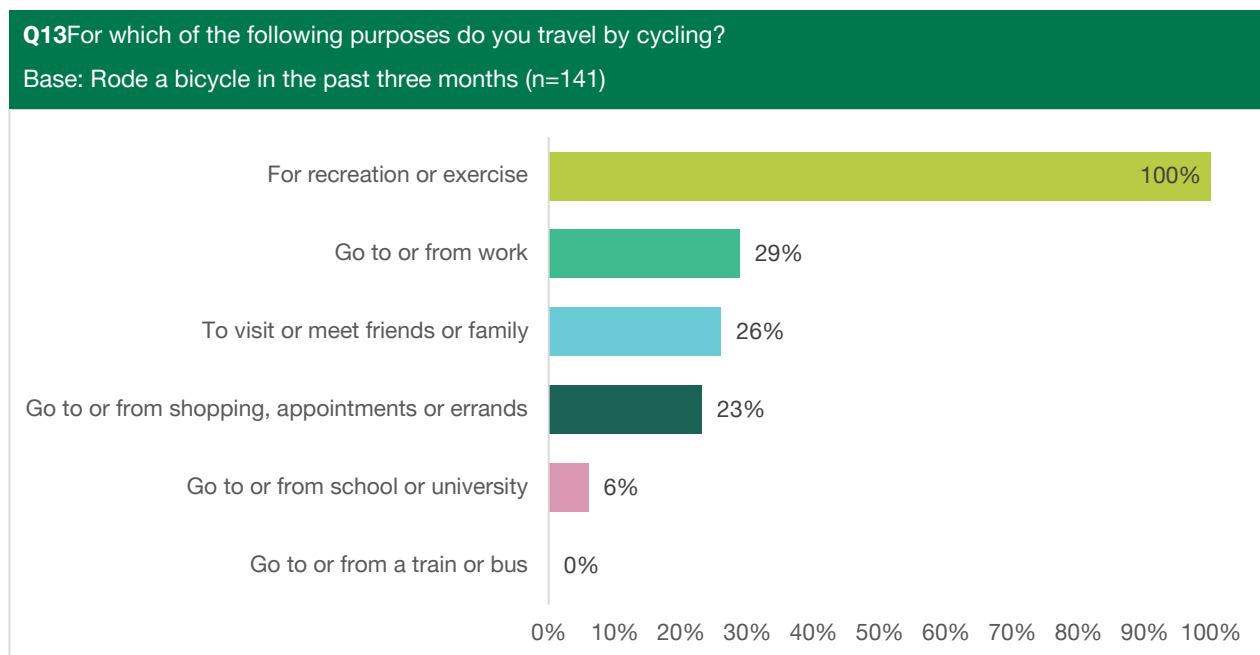


Table 12: Purposes of cycling – subgroups

	GENDER		AGE			BATH.	AREA	
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+		KELSO	OTHER
Recreation or exercise	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Go to or from work	33%	18%	37%	30%	16%	23%	17%	39%
Meet friends or family	31%	19%	27%	23%	29%	31%	30%	21%
Shopping, appointments	28%	15%	23%	23%	25%	23%	32%	18%
To or from school or uni	9%	2%	8%	5%	0%	19%	0%	0%
To or from a train or bus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

While all bicycle-riding respondents said they cycled for recreation or exercise, far smaller proportions cycled for “functional” reasons such as shopping, visiting friends or commuting. (By functional we mean reasons for which transport such as a car would otherwise be used.)

While these groups were largely consistent by demographic, only Bathurst residents were cycling to or from school or university.

6. BICYCLE RIDING

Riding with Others

Results were evenly split when it came to whether bicycle riders rode alone or with others. While healthy from a social/mental health perspective, this re-enforces the reduced importance of “functional” cycling in the overall mix.

Figure 12 Riding with others

Q16 Do you usually ride by yourself or with others?

Base: Rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=141)

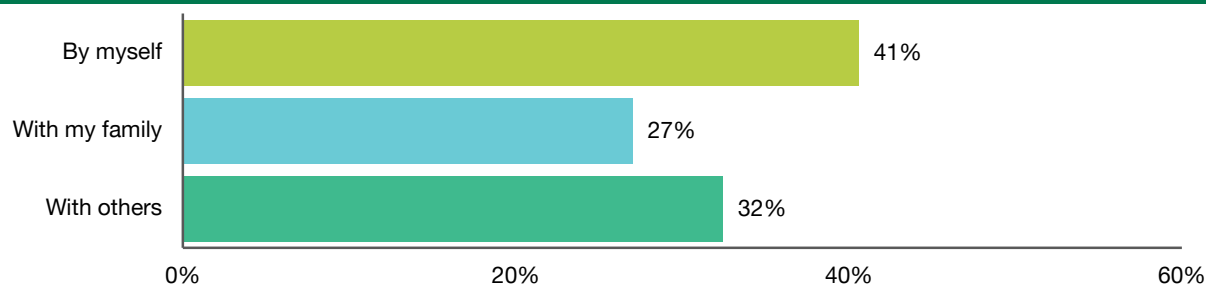


Table 13 Riding with others – Subgroups

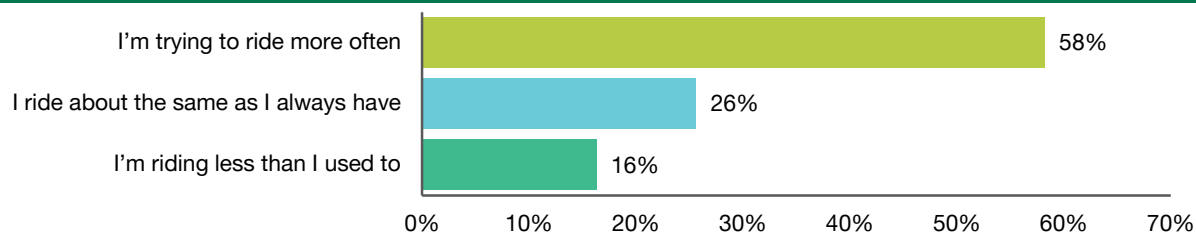
	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
By myself	49%	26%	47%	37%	37%	49%	40%	49%
With my family	20%	38%	28%	42%	6%	29%	26%	20%
With others	31%	36%	24%	21%	57%	22%	35%	31%

6.2. ATTITUDE TO BICYCLE RIDING

Figure 13 Attitude to bicycle riding

Q15 Which of the following best describes your attitude to riding a bicycle?

Base: Rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=141)



6. BICYCLE RIDING

Table 14 Attitude to bicycle riding – Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
I'm trying to ride more often	50%	73%	57%	63%	58%	56%	69%	54%
I ride about the same as I always have	31%	15%	18%	26%	33%	30%	23%	24%
I'm riding less than I used to	19%	12%	26%	12%	9%	14%	8%	23%

The majority of bicycle riders (58%) were keen to ride more often, and only 16% said they were riding less than they used to. These results were consistent by demographics.

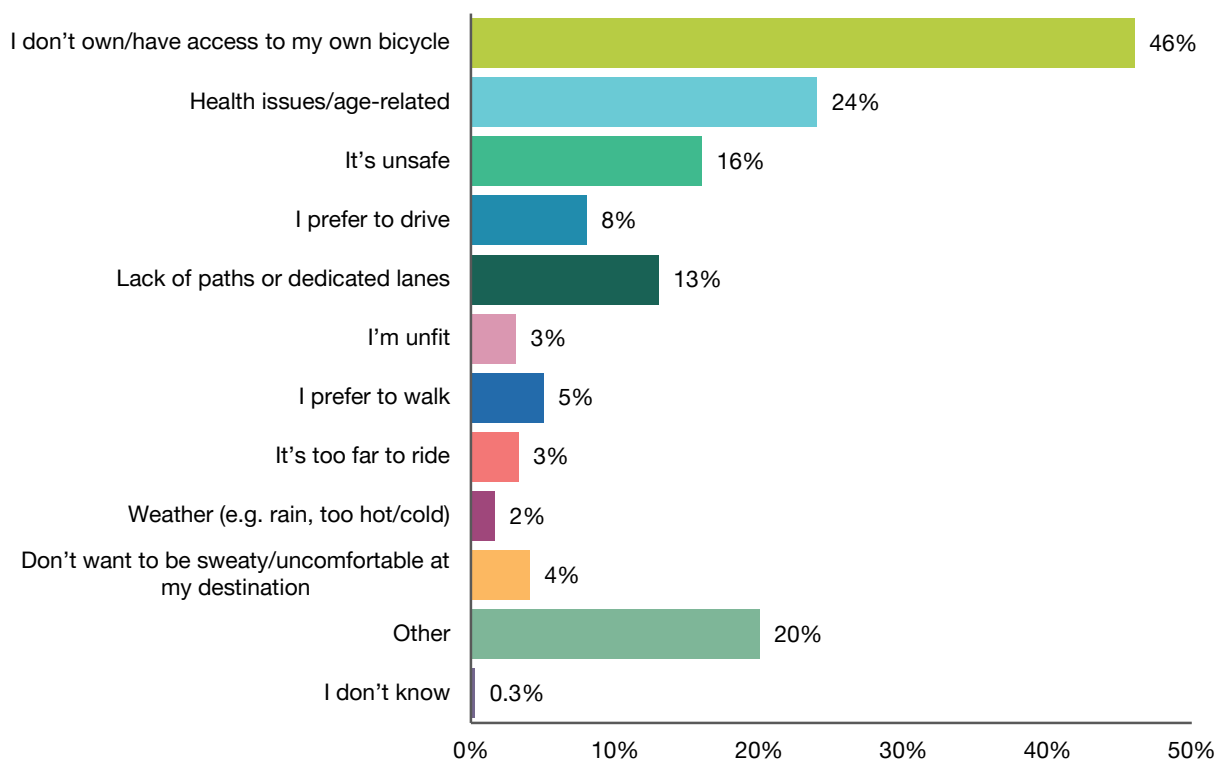
Reasons for not riding a bicycle in the past few months

Those respondents who had NOT ridden a bicycle for the past three months were asked why:

Figure 14 Reasons for not riding a bicycle in the past few months

Q21 You said you haven't travelled by riding a bicycle in the past few months or at all. What were the main reasons why?

Base: Have not rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=219)



6. BICYCLE RIDING

While the majority cited not owning a bicycle or health-related issues, 16% said it was because they felt it was unsafe, and 13% cited lack of bike paths or dedicated cycle lanes.

“Other” comprised a wider range of responses, the major ones comprising “too busy”, “children too young” and “too hilly”.

6.3. RIDING ON-ROAD OR OFF-ROAD

We were also interested in whether bicycle riders preferred on roads or bike paths/cycleways – as infrastructure requirements are quite different for each group.

Figure 15 Riding on or off-road

Q17 Do you prefer to ride on the road or off the road on paths or cycle ways?

Base: Rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=141)

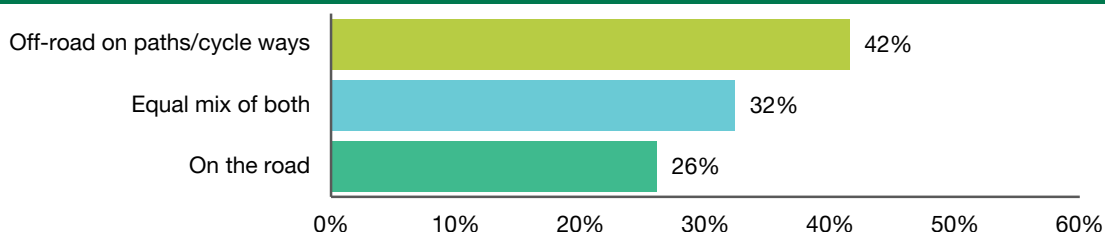


Table 15 Riding on or off-road – Subgroups

	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Off-road on paths/cycle ways	43%	37%	39%	51%	31%	41%	45%	40%
Equal mix of both	31%	36%	43%	19%	33%	30%	25%	38%
On the road	26%	27%	18%	30%	36%	28%	29%	23%

The majority clearly preferred riding on paths and cycleways, while only 26% of cycling respondents said they would rather ride on the road. These figures were consistent by age, gender and place of residence.

6. BICYCLE RIDING



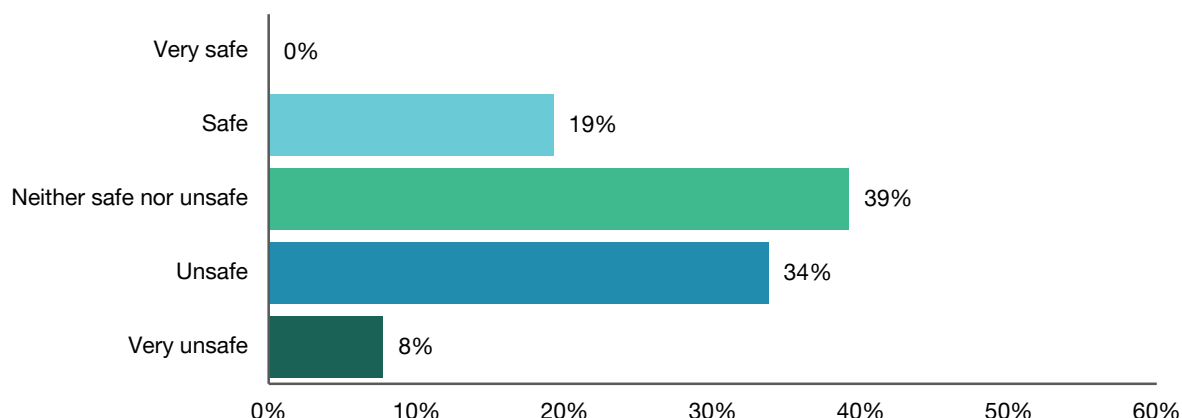
Safety When Riding on the Road

Of those who preferred to ride on roads (or equally with paths), only 19% felt safe riding on roads in the Bathurst region. This compares with 42% feeling unsafe. (N.B. The sample size for this question is too small to allow for analysis at the demographic level.)

Figure 16 Feeling of safety when riding on the road in the Bathurst Region

Q18 How would you rate your feeling of safety when riding on the road in the Bathurst region? Is it..

Base: Prefer to ride on the road or an equal mix of both (n=82)



Reasons for feeling unsafe

Those (34 respondents) who felt local roads were unsafe for bicycle riders were then asked (in an open-ended follow-up question) why they felt this was the case. The following verbatim responses are indicative of the vast majority of respondents to this question:

- Traffic too fast. Inconsiderate drivers. Roundabouts unsafe for cyclists.
- There's no shoulder to ride in on most roads and cars drive so close to you
- There are no bike lanes and in rural areas the roads are quite narrow and rough
- Roundabouts are very dangerous indeed for cyclists. Many I know have been hit by cars and injured. There is a real lack of safe routes across town for cyclists.
- Road surfaces are a problem with many potholes that can cause accidents
- Motorists hate cyclists and abuse them, throw items from their cars at them. I have been covered in strawberry milk thrown from a car, Motorists travelling at 100km/hr brush past your elbow not 1.5m.
- Edge of road is usually very dirty, potholes, sharp objects. Much rougher than on the road.
- Bathurst is known to be very hesitant to identify cycling lanes or priority cycling areas with cycling symbols. It is more likely to use No Cycling Signs than similar councils – which of course drives the opinion in the general community that cyclists don't belong in Bathurst.

6. BICYCLE RIDING

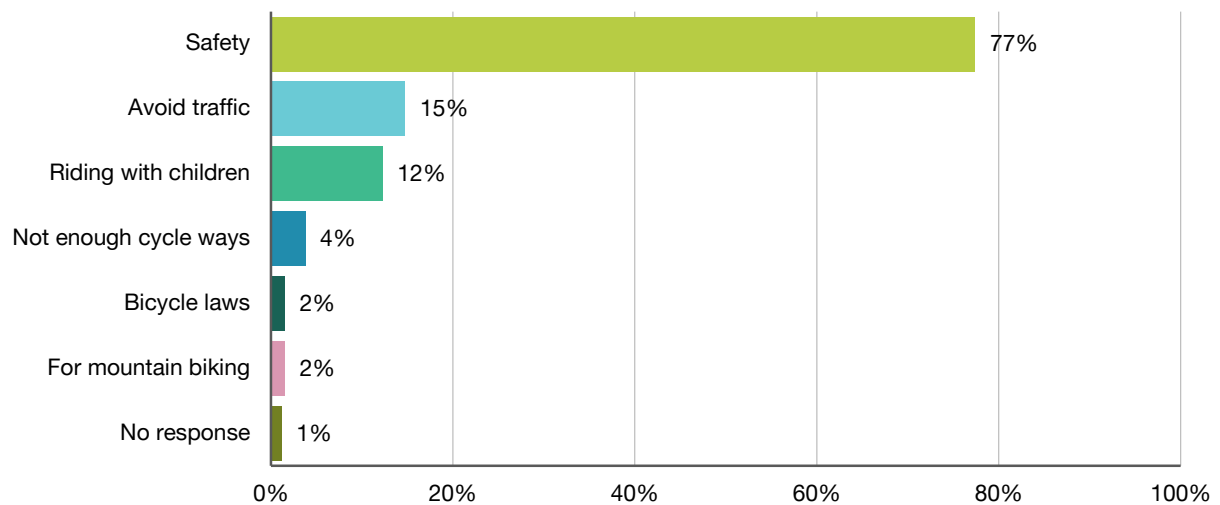


Meanwhile those (58 respondents) who preferred riding off-road on paths or cycleways cited safety as the overwhelming reason for this choice. (Again, the sample size for this question is too small to allow for analysis at the demographic level.)

Figure 17 Reason for preferring to ride off-road on paths/cycle ways

Q20 What is the main reason you prefer to ride off-road on paths or cycle ways?

Base: Prefer to ride off-road on paths/cycle ways (n=58)



(Continued next page...)

6. BICYCLE RIDING

6.4. BICYCLE RIDING INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality of Infrastructure for Riding a Bicycle

Opinion was much more negative in relation to bicycle-related infrastructure (**Figure 18**) than it has been about walking infrastructure (**Figure 7**). And whereas respondents felt facilities in the CBD were superior to those in their local area, in this case that was reversed. Given that infrastructure is actually likely to be better in the CBD, this suggests that the responses here relate more to cyclists' expectations - i.e. they believe CBD facilities are not as good as they could/should be.

Figure 18 Quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle

Q22 How would you rate the quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle in your local area? Is it..?
Q23 And in the Bathurst CBD?

Base: Rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=141)

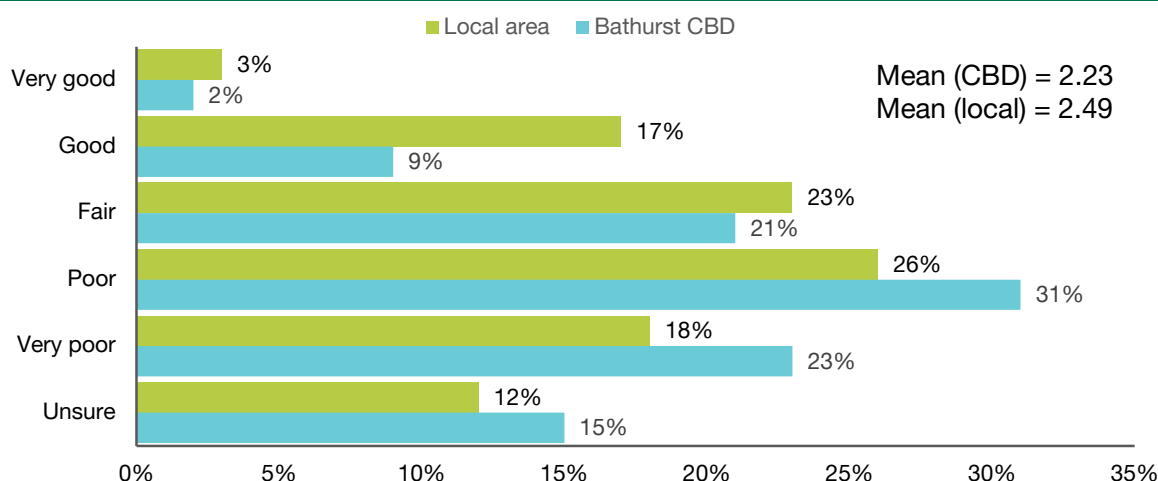


Table 16 Quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle – Subgroups

LOCAL AREA	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Very good	5%	2%	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	4%
Good	21%	13%	14%	19%	19%	16%	14%	19%
Fair	24%	23%	23%	23%	23%	19%	29%	25%
Poor	23%	29%	30%	27%	22%	29%	25%	25%
Very poor	17%	19%	21%	15%	17%	16%	26%	16%
Unsure	10%	15%	11%	15%	13%	18%	4%	11%
BATHURST CBD	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Very good	3%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Good	9%	10%	6%	11%	11%	8%	12%	10%
Fair	23%	19%	16%	21%	25%	23%	18%	20%
Poor	29%	33%	33%	31%	28%	23%	39%	34%
Very poor	25%	21%	32%	20%	16%	26%	23%	20%
Unsure	11%	18%	11%	16%	18%	17%	9%	14%

6. BICYCLE RIDING



Improvements to Bicycle Riding Infrastructure

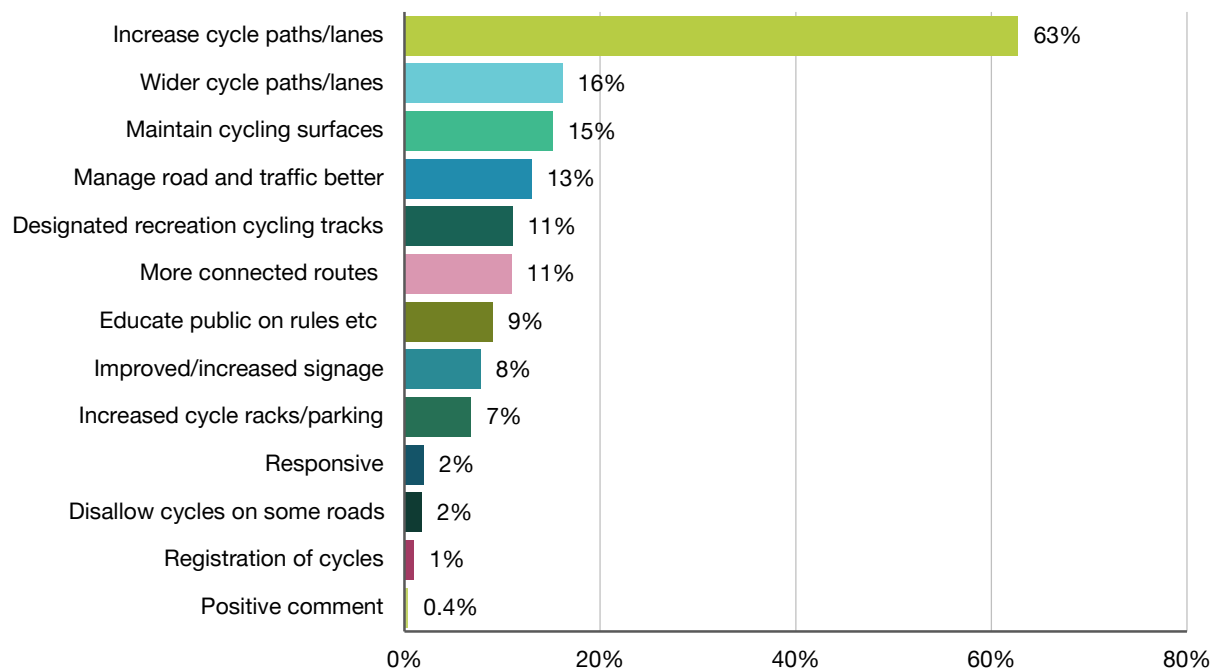
Unsurprisingly bicycle riders focussed on having more (63%) and wider (16%) bike paths. Other popular suggestions included better maintenance of cycling surfaces, better traffic management and designated recreational cycling tracks and more connected cycling routes.

Some also felt Council should conduct education on road usage, and/or provide improved signage for motorists and/or cyclists.

Figure 19 Improvements to riding infrastructure in the Bathurst Region

Q10 Do you have any ideas on how Bathurst Regional Council could improve the quality of walking infrastructure in the region?

Base: Provided a response (n=225)



(Continued next page...)

6. BICYCLE RIDING



Impact of improved riding infrastructure on riding more often

Finally in this section, all respondents were asked whether improved cycling infrastructure would encourage them to ride more often. Slightly over half answered in the affirmative.

This included 87% of cyclists against just 27% of non-cyclists. That suggests that improvements to infrastructure, signage etc are likely to have a bigger impact on increasing riding time among existing cyclists than in encouraging non-cyclists to begin riding – at least initially.

Figure 20 Impact of riding infrastructure on riding more often

Q25 Would improved infrastructure for riding in the Bathurst region make you more likely to ride more often?

Base: All respondents (n=360)

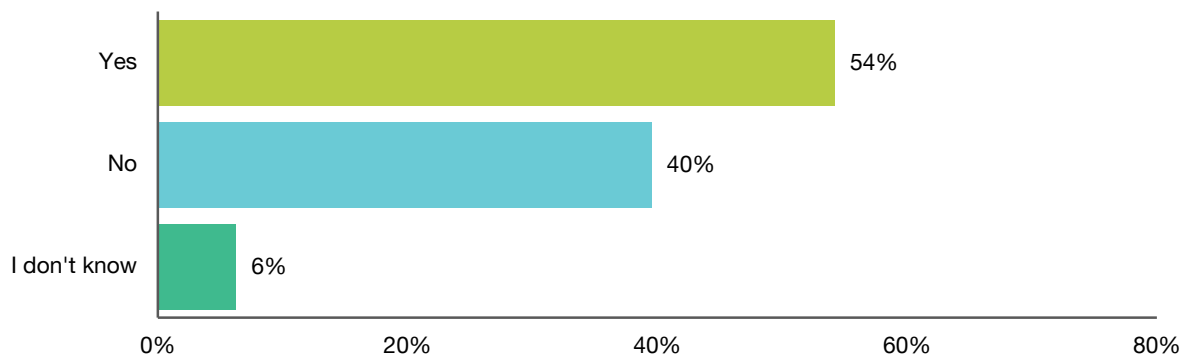


Table 17 Impact of riding infrastructure on riding more often

	GENDER		AGE			AREA		
	M	F	18-39	40-54	55+	BATH.	KELSO	OTHER
Yes	61%	47%	66%	56%	40%	56%	60%	50%
No	32%	47%	23%	40%	58%	38%	39%	41%
I don't know	7%	6%	11%	4%	3%	6%	1%	9%

7. E-BIKES & SCOOTERS

7.1. ATTITUDE TO E-BIKE & SCOOTER RIDING

As only 7% of respondents had ridden an e-bicycle in the previous year (and just 4% within the past 3 months), most of the questions designed for this section of the survey could not be asked.

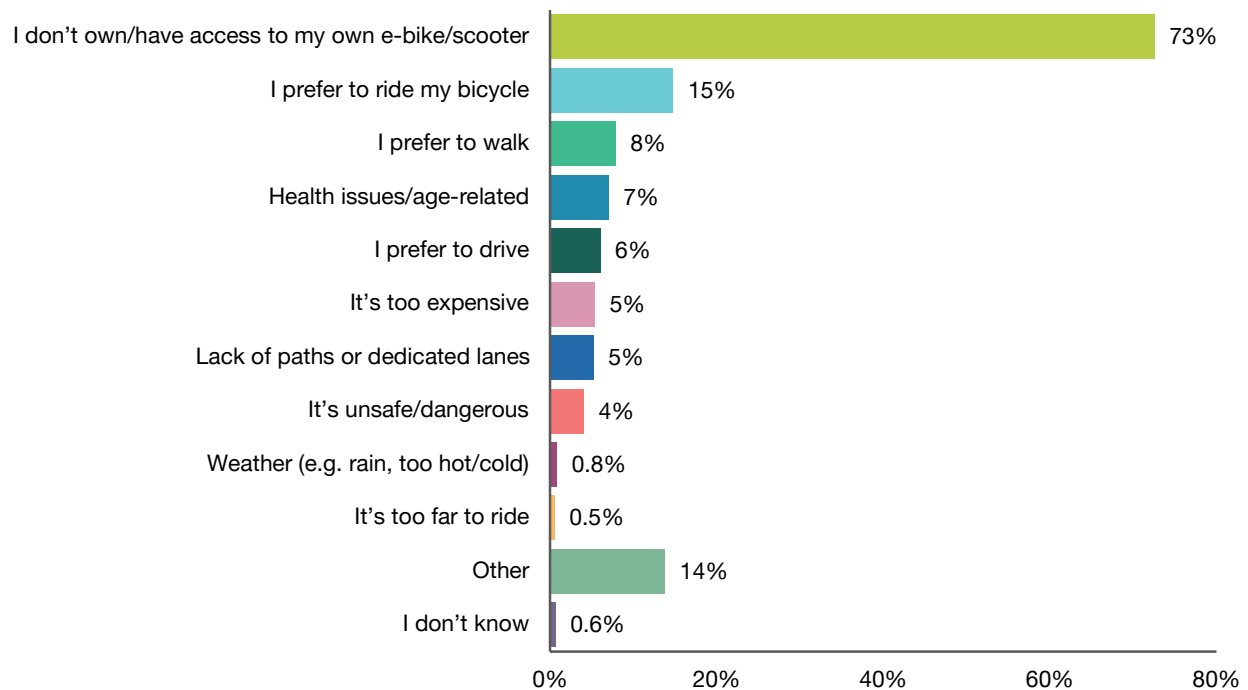
Reasons for not riding an e-bike or scooter in the past few months

However, we did ask all non-e-bicycle riders why they had not ridden one in the previous three months. Predictably the main reason (73%) was that they didn't own one. However, a further 15% said they preferred riding a bicycle.

Figure 21 Reasons for not riding an e-bike or scooter in the past few months

Q21 You said you haven't travelled by riding an e-bicycle in the past few months or at all. What were the main reasons why?

Base: Have not rode a bicycle in the past three months (n=345)





8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

In addition to the quantitative (telephone and online survey) component of the research, BRC commissioned three workshops to understand the active transport needs and priorities of key stakeholders. One group consisted of local and state government representatives, while the other two comprised delegates representing a wide range of community, business, sporting/leisure and access interests.

The groups were held on November 23rd and 24th at the Bathurst Entertainment Centre, with 37 participants attending in total. (A full list of participants is shown in Appendix 3 to this report.)

Participants were reminded at the outset that the discussion should not be limited to the Bathurst CBD or suburbs but should cover needs of users and potential users across the entire Bathurst region.

The major discussion points covered in this section of the report are:

1. A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of active transport facilities and services in the Bathurst region
2. Discussion on how the Bathurst region's transport landscape is likely to change in the coming decade; and
3. Ideas for Council consideration in making the Bathurst region safer for and more accessible to active transport users

Note that some/many of the ideas presented may be too impractical to warrant further attention. And hence the outcomes from these workshops were NOT designed to represent a strategy framework for Council.

Instead, the community input leading to these outcomes is designed to provide a starting point for the development of an integrated active transport strategy, and a summation of ideas which may (selectively) feed into this strategy.

It is also important to emphasise that not all stakeholders agreed on all ideas presented. In particular, there was a clear delineation in priorities between the business community – which is mostly protective of easy vehicular access and parking within the Bathurst CBD – and active transport advocates keen to make the CBD more accessible to pedestrians, bicycle riders and users of other mobility devices.

While this report makes no comment on the relative merits of each case, the potential for conflict between these groups needs to be acknowledged and addressed in order to create an integrated strategy accommodating *all* transport user groups.

This report has not attempted to prioritise issues or ideas by importance or urgency, as we deem this a matter for Council in development of the Active Transport Strategy.

Finally, it should be noted that due to sound quality issues during Group 3 (the government stakeholder group) the quotes which accompany each section come from groups 1 and 2 only.



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

8.1. SWOT ANALYSIS

A major component of the workshops was compiling a list of the major strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats around active transport facilities and services in the Bathurst region. While all four lists were predictably large and diverse, a number of themes emerged in each case. These are listed below, together with other ideas that elicited approval or further discussion from other stakeholders.

Strengths

Major strengths raised were the city's existing grid of wide streets, some existing bike paths and shared pathways, and other existing cycling infrastructure (e.g. Velodrome and BMX track). However, there was debate about how cyclist-friendly local motorists were, and the safety of cycling on country roads.

Table 18 Perceived strengths

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Existing bike path network (e.g. Simplot to Eglinton, Kelso to Bathurst)	Walking path around river
Some shared footpaths/cycleways	Centre Square (pedestrian-friendly)
City layout/Wide streets	How to leverage existing cycling events
Mount Panorama	Regional bike route map (though not well known)
Strong cycling and access groups/advocates	
Some regional roads suitable for cyclists (e.g. Vale Rd, Limekilns Rd, Yaris Lane)	
Cyclist-friendly culture (though disputed by some)	
Velodrome, BMX track and skate park	
BRC's reputation as a cycling tourism destination (though disputed by some, while others felt the reality didn't always live up to the promise)	

Relevant Quotes

- "There is quite a good, well-constructed cycle path that's a good example of how it should be done between Kelso and Bathurst."
- "All the (public transport) buses are a hundred percent accessible."
- "The shared paths are heavily used."
- "There's some really good regional maps of suitable bike routes."
- "From a recreational cyclist point of view, there's some very good regional roads that are excellent cycle routes."
- "The walkway around Mount Panorama has some positives to it."



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

- “Those new paths that they have put in, through Kelso and the one all the way out to Eglinton and out to [Ophir Road] are nice, wide paths, so they can be shared quite easily.”
- “Around the river, there's beautiful walkways.”
- “I actually think the fact that we have one central CBD is a strength, because all roads lead to Rome. It's a central point where we can focus all of our efforts as opposed to many satellites.”
- “Two points that I think we're overlooking from a transport point of view. I think the Mount Panorama, our racing precinct, is a strength. It's an opportunity as well. I would also say Bathurst Regional Council's Airport at Raglan is a strength, and it's also an opportunity from a transport point of view, especially with the new Western Sydney Airport coming online.”
- “I travel and take my bike a fair bit and I know we may have some uneducated road users, but I think collectively we are more educated than some other regional areas that I go to.”

Weaknesses

The major themes in regards to weaknesses was insufficient bike or shared paths, poor signage for bicycle riders, lack of connectivity between existing bike paths, a lack of commitment to enforcing planning standards for footpaths in new developments/sub-divisions, and a car-centric culture – especially in the CBD and at roundabouts.

Table 19 Perceived weaknesses

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Not enough bike paths – both highway and other	Cycling and pedestrian linkages to/from new sub-divisions
Lack of linkages between bike paths and share paths	Lack of connectivity to schools, sports grounds etc
Lack of footpaths (and commitment to footpaths) in new estates – delivery doesn't always match up with planning standards	Lack of disability parking spaces in CBD
No end-of-trip facilities for cyclists (storage, showers etc) -esp. in CBD	Poor lighting/wet weather cover in some CBD streets
Lack of signage for pedestrians and (esp.) cyclists	Timing and use of developer contributions
Car-centric culture	Insufficient coach/bus parking in CBD
Roundabouts – lack of signage on cyclist rights/protection	Conflict in priorities between building new infrastructure and maintaining the old
Lack of cycling lanes in CBD (maybe restricted to certain streets)	Poor wheelchair access in CBD caused by old buildings/heritage issues
No cycle-safe footpaths for school children	Not enough mobility recharge stations in CBD
Lack of RMS guidelines/planning for cycling infrastructure	Lack of disability transport options, especially after hours.



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Relevant Quotes

- “New subdivisions aren't required to have accessible footpaths on the main roads...To me, it should be the developer pays, not the rate payer down the track.”
- “When it comes to putting in foot paths, they should be part of the cost of the development, not to the rate payer to then go and retrofit where necessary. I think it doesn't just apply to Bathurst. Developers all over the place are cutting corners to make sure they get the most for their dollar out of the land they're developing.”
- “There's a lot of issues to do with roundabout safety...if you're on a cycleway, you've got to cross a main road and there's no particular structures or mechanism in place to do that.”
- “Tourist buses that do the loop of Bathurst aren't wheelchair accessible, which negates the \$8 billion disability tourism (sector).”
- “You go out to the new housing estates on the other side, the river there. Even the new ones behind Kelso...The roads are a lot narrower but there's no infrastructure. No footpaths, no cycle paths. Nowhere for pedestrians to go except on the road. It's quite dangerous.”
- “I think one of the greatest negatives is when you look at the 2011 plan and the footpaths that are marked in, that are to be done, and then you read all the budgetary figures in that plan, it's essential. The greatest negative is the Councillors don't supply the budget to the council staff to do the work as per that plan.”
- “You're encouraging cyclists to come into the city and use the cafes, et cetera. There's no parking for cyclists that is safe.”
- “A big negative I think around town is a lot of the old buildings that do have steps that people with disabilities or in wheelchairs, the access.”
- “Once you get out of town, I'm not sure whose responsibility it is, but I think there needs to be a lot more signs to alert cars that there are cyclists who use all the roads around about just about every direction.”
- “That's the lack of connectivity issue I raise, but it's much, much greater than just physical connectivity. It's also signage, mapping and figuring out how to get over various hazards, such as highways and roundabouts. I've mentioned traffic lights, anyone who's in a scooter or on a cycle or any sort of active transport has hundreds of issues getting around this town.”
- “Some of our pathways aren't wheelchair-friendly, not really. They technically are, you can get a wheelchair up there, but it's not fun and it's not easy. That can become stressful for our participants as well.”
- “Even though we have wide streets in Bathurst, within the CBD we have the Bathurst lanterns down the main street, which means effectively the main street, down the centre of those streets isn't really usable.”
- “Wouldn't it be wonderful if we actually could get our children safely on active transport to school and then after school to their sporting activity that they must do. And currently that's a weakness because we can't.”



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Opportunities

Pleasingly there were more suggestions offered in this section than in any of the other three. The central theme of this discussion was engendering a cultural change throughout the Bathurst region to promote and celebrate bicycle riding as a key transport (i.e. not just active transport) means for residents and visitors alike.

Key planks in this were seen as initiatives such as the Laffing Waters development, an integrated and well-publicised 5- to 10-year plan of extending and linking bicycle and shared paths – especially those linking Bathurst CBD and university to nearby population centres, improving signage for bicycle riders, pedestrians and motorists (e.g. alerting to presence of cyclists at roundabouts and other “pinch points”), and developing/promoting country cycling routes – including those to neighbouring LGAs.

Table 20 Perceived opportunities

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Ensuring Laffing Waters development becomes a showcase for active transport networks and possibilities	Use of railway easements
Bathurst to be seen as a regional leader in provision of active transport facilities, services and planning	Growing disability tourism
Improved (and then promoted) rail trails, walking trails and mountain-biking routes	Shared footpath/cycleway to Eglington, ideally incorporating river path
Community cultural change to prioritise/celebrate/promote active transport	A dedicated active transport planning department within Council
Leverage trend to “slow travel” and regional cycling routes – including linkage to existing Central West rail trail. Councils communicating and co-operating regularly to promote and extend tourist routes (e.g. Bathurst to Blayney)	Leverage community events into tourism events
Leverage State government “Everyone can play” guidelines and funding to help prioritise and fund active transport infrastructure	Better lighting and weather cover in CBD
Using existing network of cycling ambassadors to lobby different levels of government on active transport needs/priorities	Improved disability access and facilities (e.g. toilets, mobility scooter charging stations)
An integrated and publicised (5- 10-year) plan to extend and link existing bicycle paths and shared paths	



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Relevant Quotes

- “My bent is to reduce the amount of vehicle traffic, as in motorised vehicle traffic, and increase the active transport opportunities within the town. And the connectivity of all of those existing facilities and future ones.”
- “We see this as a huge opportunity to build a long term plan for Bathurst. Which takes into account lots of stakeholders but is also reviewed over time....We're also working with the tourism side of council because we've got strong evidence that there's real money in this for Bathurst as a city, if we get this right.”
- “Signage is low hanging (fruit). And the second one on a different matter is the incredible opportunity for Bathurst in terms of cycle tourism, because we are so close to Sydney... this is an exceptional area to cycle in and we're close to Sydney and people coming for the weekend, they come and it doesn't cost very much because you just market the town, you don't have to build anything.”
- “Maybe an expansion of the access grants that are provided to local businesses as well. So just having greater discussions with local businesses about how they can improve access to their venue or to their shop.”
- “We don't know all kinds of transport there's going to be in 10-years time or, and so if we have a good plan and a flexible plan, then we can adapt to those new forms of transport and come along.”
- “If there's at least a one metre verge on each side of the road that is marked, it makes it much more accessible for cycle tourism. Now, it's not a lot to ask because a lot of the roads around here do have that, but there are many roads that don't, and the roads that don't are particularly dangerous because often you're falling off into the gravel and onto the rough.”
- “An opportunity is to have just a greater community change. So a community acceptance of shared use active transport as a general principal.”
- “There's lots of regional centres having this conversation at the moment. So it's probably beholden on council or somebody to get some ideas from what else has been going places like, for example, Mudgee or down south, I know they've got...rail trails, but they're starting to develop back transport cycling strategies in other places. So probably there's a way of improving communication between different regional centres so that you can start to share ideas.”
- “In every regional community, the issue between car park versus cycleway is always a big issue...so let's get it out there and say, it can be done. This plan can be done where it's a win-win. Too often it's presented in our local media...as a win-lose situation, it's like a deficit model. It doesn't need to be.”
- “I guess you could say we have a good plan for a network of bike paths. There's a few (reasons) why that hasn't happened. But we certainly planned out, and because of the river and things like that, we have the potential to have a nice network and flow into town and things like that.”



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

- “We've been involved in the council's DIAP, the Disability Inclusion Action Plan, but I think those guidelines probably need to be more specific, and probably revised at least, to come up to standard for what is acceptable now. Because there are so many restaurants and buildings and whatnot that are generally redeveloped around town, (excluding) new developments. But it would be awesome if those were made up to a standard where they were accessible. So doorways are wide enough for a wheelchair (and) ramp access.”
- “I’m wondering if we had a dedicated recreational area that was all linked up, whether that gets more people interested in biking, where they can safely test the waters and have a go to start with?”
- “It's been quite a conservative approach that we don't put bike paths on levy banks, where there's such an opportunity here, because of the amount of levy banks, to put bike paths on (them)”
- “I think a huge opportunity is a path to Eglinton along the river. And to use the greenery that we have along the river, and the levy bank, to have the 10 or 15-kilometre path. Whether it's concrete or even gravel, it's a huge opportunity. If you wanted to go for a ride, you wouldn't be anywhere near a road.”
- “There is a big Central West trail now, which operates Mudgee to Dubbo, and Orange are really looking to tap into that. And to quite honest, we got more to offer than all those areas, but we just haven't got anything.”
- “E-bikes will have a huge growth over the next 10 years, and a lot of the groups I sit on and meet with, is that e-bike sales will be 30 to 40% of bike sales within 10, 15 years. And we've already seen that in Europe and technology's getting cheaper.”
- “I think council sometimes are thought leaders in this space because if you look at council here, it has been a leader in putting photovoltaic cells on a lot of council property to lower their electricity costs.”
- “If council was able to develop an integrated series of bike paths, the word would spread and people would start to use them. I believe that would be the case and I've seen that in other communities. The problem is, it's not like you're going to wake up tomorrow and the whole thing is going to be finished. It'll be finished in bits. When it's done, it will happen in bits and pieces. And then one day you'll wake up and it'll be done, but there'll be a lot of water under the bridge before that happens. So I think you're right in the sense that it will need an integrated strategy”

Threats

The main perceived threat was a lack of political will to prioritise active transport among other local government funding priorities. Allied to this, some delegates were concerned that Bathurst risked missing out on the boom in cycling tourism to other regions (understanding that improved infrastructure for tourists will also benefit and encourage locals.)



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Table 21 Perceived threats

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Ensure Bathurst doesn't lose out to other regions (for both tourists and other residents)	Growth in cars as population expands
No active transport "champions" among new Councillors means active transport not a political priority	3-storey CBD height limit impacts ability to increase urban residential density
Lack of funding	
Topography and weather provide some challenges to a year-round active transport culture	
Trying to retrofit footpaths into older developments (e.g. loss of verges)	
Lack of/diversion of developer contributions	

Relevant Quotes

- "Tourism sense of other neighbouring towns and cities are doing it much better than we are, so that is a threat."
- "(That) It's not an active transport plan, so it's formed and then it just becomes a document that's brought out on occasions for grants."
- "A lack of political support on all sorts of levels, but mostly local. And often that lack of political support is that they actively support the lobbyists against change."
- "Just the growth of cars. The biggest threat is riding on the road with cars."
- "We have a three-storey height limit in Bathurst and strict heritage rules...that's a natural impediment to increasing the (CBD) population."
- "Our temperatures are going to rise and Bathurst summers are getting longer and hotter. Those of us that drive cars just jump in and the air con immediately goes on. Will people be deterred from cycling and walking and jogging in increasingly hot weather in summer? And there has been a push in Bathurst to increase, particularly in the CBD, tree coverage, which we know can lower the temperature by five to 10 degrees, but the council seems to want to resist that."



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

8.2. BATHURST IN TEN YEARS

Given that many of the initiatives laid out in any active transport strategy are likely to be implemented within a five to ten year timeframe, it is obviously important to make some educated guesses on how different Bathurst may look in 2030 from a transport users' (or planners) perspective.

Workshop delegates were hence invited to consider how Bathurst's transport structure and travel patterns may change within the next ten years, and how this would impact the need for enhanced active transport facilities, services and promotion.

The major themes included the impact of an ageing population on the use of e-bikes/e-scooters and mobility scooters, the changing nature of CBDs (with a continuing move away from retail and towards services, culture, sport and/or entertainment), the rise of electric transport, possibly including driverless cars (which may in turn replace the 'one car per driver' model with an on-demand service and/or shared ownership), and the possible deployment of smaller, driverless electric buses to provide a regular service to suburbs and smaller communities – in turn making these areas more desirable to live.

Table 22 How Bathurst is likely to change within the next ten years

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Ageing population, leading to rise in use of mobility-aided transport. More "visible" and active aged cohort demanding improved access	CBD to become a cultural hub
Growth in e-bikes and e-scooters – making active transport more accessible to more people	Covered and lit pedestrian routes connecting CBD
Growth in regional hubs, online shopping and home delivery – hence less need to visit CBD	On-demand transport (self-driving cars/taxis/buses?)
Growth in electric cars. Need for additional charging station. Possible threat to other road users due to reduced noise/awareness	Better connectivity within AT network. Integrated rather than fragmented/ad hoc
Possibility of smaller, driverless e-buses linking suburbs and smaller communities to CBD – in turn making these communities more attractive residential locations	Growth in remote work
Retail gradually replaced by services in CBD	More pressure to improve link roads
Growing population – leading to growth in retail and services in surrounding/satellite suburbs	Need for more disability parking

- “Looking at Bathurst as a region, some of our outlying villages are much more active places because we've cheap and effective, active transport. There's a lot of people, even if they're staying in Bathurst, visiting them on a day basis.”
- “I think a futuristic Bathurst (would be) more designed around active participation rather than fossil fuel vehicles. And so you have to rethink how, how the CBD functions in that capacity.”



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

- “I think in 10 years, we’ll have separated, active transport routes from cars, so we should be working towards that. Like designated active transport route are a separate entity to car spaces.”
- “Very little mention of what can we do to get the villages and the LGA as a whole working as one, I mean, I’d love to be able to get out to Rockley to the new pub that they’re going to develop out there, but how do you get there, unless you have your own transport? So there’s got to be some way to have some form of transport from the villages to Bathurst.”
- “I think transport in general is going to be a lot more silent. And a lot of cues come from sound when you’re in a mobility device or a bike, the noise of cars. And this is guess work, but the way it’s going with e-bikes, I say, and mobility, scooters a lot more individual electric transport devices.”
- “Because of the ageing population and the increase in number of people with disabilities, there’s a greater emphasis going to be placed on mobility aids.”
- “I’m pretty sure that we’ll see a huge growth in the population, especially now people from such places as Sydney moving to the central west, because as we’ve seen with COVID we can work remotely.”
- “I think on transport we’ve underestimated in the past what e-bikes and easy cycling (can do), so there will be an option for a lot of people. I think that can only grow. Electric cars as we know it may actually be electric e-bikes, electric scooters, electric personal transporters, electric smaller vehicles.”
- “The way that disability support is structured (now), people with a disability have choice and control over what they want to do. So they’re now more able to access the things that they want to do in the community. They’re encouraged to have goals and achieve them. So it’s become more and more prevalent now that, that’s the expectation within the community. They expect to be able to go to the pub, to a restaurant, down to the shops, they expect to be able to do all that and the infrastructure isn’t quite there to be able to achieve that just yet.”
- “My experience is, we’re starting to see more of a 24/7 economy. People don’t want to just operate 09:00 to 17:30 in particular with shift work and things like that.”
- “I imagine that the CBD will actually turn into more of a central cultural district. So there’ll be less business and more culture, more tourism, probably more residential and less business. Because...it’s cheaper to run a lot of businesses from home or online, whatever.”



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

8.3. “BEST” IDEAS

Each session concluded with delegates invited to list any ideas raised during the meeting which they felt deserved to be prioritised or fast-tracked.

It should be noted that not all ideas were universally supported. Nor have ideas listed in this section been further prioritised by importance and/or urgency. Finally, ideas raised may or may not be practical or even possible – they have merely been raised as initiatives of potential interest or worth by one or more stakeholders.

While the ideas listed below are extremely diverse, the key theme seems to be having a strategy that is ambitious, integrated and (subject to funding) timed. This strategy should then be widely publicised so that the community understands what is likely to come, and when. This should, in turn, position BRC as a future-focussed and progressive Council that is ahead of the curve in relation to fast-evolving transport and lifestyle changes - that will drive an uptake in active transport usage.

Table 23 “Best” ideas

MAJOR THEMES	OTHER IDEAS WORTHY OF DISCUSSION
Connecting schools and sporting facilities with communities – encouraging bike riding from an early age	Using Laffing Waters as a case study for effective active transport planning – will require a “whole of Council” approach
A “hub and spoke” system of pathways linking suburbs to CBD (and possibly in some cases each other)	A levy bank trail connecting Bathurst to Eglington
Dedicated bike lanes in, out and around the CBD – likely using specific (and signposted) N-S and E-W streets within the central grid (but avoiding William Street?). And aligning these with end-of-trip facilities (as per point immediately below)	Don’t forget needs of pedestrians/runners or assume their interests always align with cyclists
End-of-trip facilities (storage, showers etc) – especially in Bathurst CBD	Wide shared pathways connecting all suburbs and new developments to CBD
Encouraging cycling and other active transport (AT) lobbyists to educate Councillors, identify one or more AT champions, and elevate AT as a funding priority	Identify initiatives that are quick and/or cheap to pilot
A publicised and timed strategy to extend and link existing bike or shared paths as funding becomes available	Changing roundabout rules or signage to make them more cyclist-friendly
Aligning planning standards and developer contributions to ensure footpaths or shared paths in all new residential developments	Secure bike parking options in CBD (bike parking stations?)
Establishment of an active transport planning department within broader urban planning	Increase productivity/usage of rail lines
Improved directional signage for bicycle riders and pedestrians and motorists	Simpler way of logging maintenance requests to AT infrastructure (maybe Snap Send Solve?)
Signage or other promotion (e.g. social media) to motorists alerting them to rights of bicycle riders on roads, at roundabouts etc. and required car/bicycle separation	Identify (say) 10 major blackspots for bicycle or pedestrian safety, and prioritise these for improvements and/or additional signage
Standard 1.5m width for footpaths and 2.5m for shared foot/bike paths	



8. WORKSHOP FINDINGS

Relevant Quotes

- “(We need to consider) the environmental considerations behind good active transport. Many people have made points about how beautiful it is to walk around the riverway, but if active transports can be well utilised and if it considers the environment well, and...what environmental upgrades are required to make those active transport routes more desirable. (This could include) planting trees, planting gardens, having park space, putting the new cycleways within existing parklands.”
- “I think we have to really work towards educating our elected representatives of the absolute fundamental importance of this plan. It really is central to Bathurst's future that we have this vision for transport, that's active transport, into the future. And that really means respecting our environment because it's going to be hotter and it's going to be drier in 10 years time, and we need to think about tree cover, shade, and active transport to try and preserve and sustain a good environment.”
- “I think from a planning perspective, if you use the example of roads, Bob talked about the new widening of the highway coming into Bathurst, including an extra lane for cyclists, should become standard. It shouldn't become as an add-on. And that way cyclists can use the road and be safer.”
- “I think the point that Tracy made about connecting the schools (to their residential communities) is a priority. I think that's going to reap long term dividends.”
- “We need footpaths in Bathurst, at least on every street on one side of the road. Because I'm sick and tired of walking on the road all the time when we go for walk. It's pathetic. We've been waiting 40 years for this. We'll probably be dead before anything will happen.”
- “And I think that's the big thing...that they do connect all the suburbs. As in West Bathurst to South Bathurst, to the new north side. There could be a whole circuit, and they do need to connect. (At the moment) it goes for a couple of kilometres and it's great, and then it just stops and that's when you end up on the road or there's nothing there.”
- “I really like Sharon's idea about increasing lighting and safety in the CBD as well, as well as undercover spaces between key areas, so between, say, shopping centres. I think that would make it far more accessible all year round, regardless of if we're in the middle of winter or not.”
- “I think providing an area for kids, children to learn to ride, for people who don't want to ride on the road, to go and ride on a one or two kilometre track that is situated just off the river in the CBD, so giving them the chance to get onto bikes.”
- “Dedicated bike lanes in and out the town. I think getting people in and out of the CBD on bikes safely.”

9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Introduction

Good afternoon/evening, my name is ... and I'm calling from Taverner Research on behalf of Bathurst Regional Council. Today we are conducting a survey about transport in your local area.

S1. I was hoping to speak to a permanent resident of the Bathurst Region over the age of 18. Is that you?

1. Yes
2. No [TARGET A RESPONDENT OLDER THAN 18. IF NOT AT HOME ARRANGE A CALLBACK]

S2. The survey will take about 15 minutes to complete, can we do it now?

1. Yes
2. No [IF NOT ARRANGE A CALLBACK]

Before we start, I have to inform you that my supervisor will record and monitor this call for quality control and training purposes.

3. Screener

First, we need to ask a few questions to make sure you qualify for an interview.

S3. Do you live in the Bathurst Regional Council area?

1. Yes
2. No [THANK & TERMINATE]

S4. Are you an employee or Councillor of Bathurst Regional Council?

1. Yes [THANK & TERMINATE]
2. No

S5. What is the name of the town or village you live in or closest to?

(If not on list, ask for the nearest town/area. If still not on list, terminate)

1. Abercrombie
2. Bathurst
3. Eglinton
4. Georges Plains
5. Gormans Hill
6. Hill End
7. Kelso
8. Llanarth
9. Peel



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

10. Perthville
11. Raglan
12. Robin Hill
13. Rockley
14. Sofala
15. South Bathurst
16. Sunny Corner
17. Trunkey Creek
18. West Bathurst
19. Wattle Flat
20. Windradyne
21. Yetholme
22. None of these [THANK & TERMINATE]

D1. Please stop me when I read out the age group you are in.

1. 18-24
2. 25-39
3. 40-54
4. 55-69
5. 70+
6. Prefer not to say

D2. Which gender do you identify with?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Non-binary
4. Prefer not to say





9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Transport Behaviour

Q1. When was the last time you travelled within the Bathurst region for any reason using the following modes of transport?

- A. Car as a driver
- B. Car as a passenger
- C. Walking
- D. Motorcycle
- E. Bicycle
- F. Bus
- G. Electronic scooter or e-bike, including mobility scooter

- 1. In the last 24 hours
- 2. In the last week
- 3. In the last two weeks
- 4. In the last month
- 5. In the last three months
- 6. In the last year
- 7. More than a year ago
- 8. Never
- 9. N/A

If Q1_3 & Q1_5 codes 6-9 thank & terminate

Drivers

(If Q1_1 = 1-4 ask Q1a)

Q1a. Thinking about when you drive, which of the following statements most closely resembles your views towards bicycle riders on the road? PROMPTED OPTIONS, SINGLE RESPONSE

- 1. I love the fact they're there, and there should be more of them
- 2. They are entitled to be there, and I am happy to allow for them
- 3. They're a bit of a nuisance, but I'm willing to allow for them
- 4. They're dangerous, and I don't like them being on roads





9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Walking

If Q1_3 codes 6-9 skip to Q7

Q2. In an average week, how frequently do you walk in public for longer than 10 minutes for any reason?

Interviewers: excludes time walked in the home or garden

1. Multiple times per day
2. Once a day
3. Once every 2-3 days
4. Once a week
5. Less than once a week

Q3. What is your best estimate for the total time in hours you have spent walking in public in the past week? (specify)

Interviewers: Record hours, not minutes (e.g. 0.5 hours not 30 minutes). Again, excludes time walked in the home or garden.

Q4. For which of the following purposes do you travel by walking? READ OUT ACCEPT MULTIPLES

1. Go to or from work
2. For recreation or exercise
3. Go to or from shopping, appointments or errands
4. To visit or meet friends or family
5. Go to or from a train or bus
6. Go to or from school or university

Q5. Was there any other purpose why you travel by walking? (specify)

Q6. Which of the following best describes your attitude to walking? READ OUT SINGLE RESPONSE

1. I'm trying to walk more often
2. I walk about the same as I always have
3. I'm walking less than I used to



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

If Q1_3 codes 6-9 ask Q7:

Q7. You said you haven't travelled by walking in the past few months or at all. What were the main reasons why? DO NOT AID ACCEPT MULTIPLES

1. Health issues/age-related
2. It's too far to walk
3. I prefer to drive/ride
4. I'm unfit
5. It's unsafe
6. Lack of footpaths
7. Don't want to be sweaty/uncomfortable at my destination
8. Weather (e.g. rain, too hot/cold)
9. Other (specify)
10. I don't know

Q7a (Ask if Q7=5) Can you just briefly explain why you feel or might feel unsafe walking? (Open answer)

Ask all Q8-11

Q8. How would you rate the quality of walking infrastructure such as footpaths and shared paths in your local area? Is it..? READ OUT

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
6. Unsure

Q9. And in the Bathurst CBD? DO NOT AID

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
6. Unsure



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q10. Do you have any ideas on how Bathurst Regional Council could improve the quality of walking infrastructure in the region?

1. No
2. Yes (please specify)

Q11. Would improved walking infrastructure in the Bathurst region make you more likely to walk more often?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

Bicycle Riding

If Q1_5 codes 6-9 skip to Q21

Q11a. On average, how frequently do you ride a bicycle for any reason?

1. Once a day
2. A few times a week
3. Once a week
4. Once every couple of weeks
5. Once a month
6. Less than once a month

Q12. What is your best estimate for the total time in hours you have spent riding a bike in the past month? (specify)

Interviewers: Record hours, not minutes (e.g. 0.5 hours not 30 minutes)

**Q13. For which of the following purposes do you travel by riding a bicycle? READ OUT
ACCEPT MULTIPLES**

1. Go to or from work
2. For recreation or exercise
3. Go to or from shopping, appointments or errands
4. To visit or meet friends or family
5. Go to or from a train or bus
6. Go to or from school or university



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q14. Was there any other purpose why you travel by riding a bicycle? (specify)

**Q15. Which of the following best describes your attitude to riding a bicycle? READ OUT
SINGLE RESPONSE**

1. I'm trying to ride more often
2. I ride about the same as I always have
3. I'm riding less than I used to

Q16. Do you usually ride by yourself or with others?

1. By myself
2. With my family (specify how many adults, how many children)
3. With others (specify how many #)

**Q17. Do you prefer to ride on the road or off the road on paths or cycle ways? UNPROMPTED
SINGLE RESPONSE**

1. On the road
2. Off-road on paths/cycle ways
3. Equal mix of both

If Q17 code 1 or 3 ask Q18

**Q18. How would you rate your feeling of safety when riding on the road in the Bathurst region?
Is it.. READ OUT**

1. Very safe
2. Safe
3. Neither safe nor unsafe
4. Unsafe
5. Very unsafe

If Q18 codes 4-5 ask Q19

Q19. Why do you feel unsafe riding on-road in the Bathurst region? (specify)

If Q17 code 2 ask Q20

Q20. What is the main reason you prefer to ride off-road on paths or cycle ways? (specify)

If Q1_5 codes 6-9 ask Q21



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q21. You said you haven't travelled by riding a bicycle in the past few months or at all. What were the main reasons why? DO NOT AID ACCEPT MULTIPLES

1. Health issues/age-related
2. It's too far to ride
3. I don't own/have access to my own bicycle
4. Lack of paths or dedicated lanes
5. I prefer to drive
6. I prefer to walk
7. I'm unfit
8. It's unsafe
9. Don't want to be sweaty/uncomfortable at my destination
10. Weather (e.g. rain, too hot/cold)
11. Other (specify)
12. I don't know

Q21a (Ask if Q21=8) Can you just briefly explain why you feel or might feel unsafe riding a bicycle? (open answer)

Ask all Q22-25

Q22. How would you rate the quality of infrastructure for riding a bicycle in your local area? Is it..? READ OUT

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
6. Unsure

Q23. And in the Bathurst CBD? DO NOT AID

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor
6. Unsure



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q24. Do you have any ideas on how Bathurst Regional Council could improve the quality of cycling infrastructure in the region?

1. No
2. Yes (please specify)

Q25. Would improved infrastructure for riding in the Bathurst region make you more likely to ride more often?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

Scooters/E-Bikes

If Q1_7 codes 1-6 ask Q26-32

Q26. Which of the following have you rode or used in the past year? READ OUT ACCEPT MULTIPLES

1. Electronic bike or e-bike
2. Electronic scooter
3. Mobility scooter
4. None of the above [DO NOT READ] [SKIP TO Q33]

Q27. Do you prefer to ride on the road or off the road on paths or cycle ways? UNPROMPTED SINGLE RESPONSE

1. On the road
2. Off-road on paths/cycle ways
3. Equal mix of both

If Q27 code 1 or 3 ask Q28

Q28. How would you rate your feeling of safety when riding on the road in the Bathurst region? Is it.. READ OUT

1. Very safe
2. Safe
3. Neither safe nor unsafe
4. Unsafe
5. Very unsafe



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

If Q28 codes 4-5 ask Q29

Q29. Why do you feel unsafe riding on-road in the Bathurst region? (specify)

If Q27 code 2 ask Q30

Q30. What is the main reason you prefer to ride off-road on paths or cycle ways? (specify)

Q31. How would you rate the quality of infrastructure for riding your e-bike or scooter in your local area? Is it..? READ OUT

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

Q32. And in the Bathurst CBD? DO NOT AID

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

If Q1_7 codes 7-9 ask Q33

Q33. You said you haven't travelled by riding an electronic e-bike or scooter in the past few months or at all. What were the main reasons why? DO NOT AID ACCEPT MULTIPLES

1. Health issues/age-related
2. It's too far to ride
3. I don't own/have access to my own e-bike/scooter
4. It's too expensive
5. Lack of paths or dedicated lanes
6. I prefer to drive
7. I prefer to walk
8. I prefer to ride my bicycle
9. It's unsafe/dangerous
10. Weather (e.g. rain, too hot/cold)
11. Other (specify)
12. I don't know



9. APPENDIX 1: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Q33a (Ask if Q33=9) Can you just briefly explain why you feel or might feel unsafe riding a e-bike or scooter? (open answer)

ASK ALL

Q34. Do you have any ideas on how Bathurst Regional Council could improve the quality of infrastructure for riding e-bikes and scooters in the region?

1. No
2. Yes (please specify)

Q35. Would improved infrastructure for riding e-bikes and scooters in the Bathurst region make you more likely to ride more often?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I don't know

Q36 Thanks so much, that's the end of this survey, which has been on behalf of Bathurst Regional Council. Council greatly appreciates your feedback this afternoon/evening.

ISO & CLOSE



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Below are the (verbatim) comments from survey participants on what additional walking and cycling infrastructure they would like to see in and around Bathurst:

Walking infrastructure

A few footpaths in South Bathurst

A few more access walks

a footpath on one side of every street

A lot of streets outside the CBD don't even have foot paths. Where there are footpaths they're often not in great conditions or only on one side of the street.

A number of paths in my area need completing to give better access to roads and other paths

Accessible footpaths would be a good start on both sides of the street, as often have to cross roads to be on a footpath if I'm with a stroller or there is long or wet grass. Walking tracks and areas for recreation would be good. Perhaps more places like boundary reserve.

Account for footpaths in development stages of new subdivisions.

add footpaths to all new subdivisions as a standard requirement

add more footpaths

Adding more walk ways in, such as the river walk way to keep away from traffic.

Assess the need for walking infrastructure and plan improvements over 5-10 years.

Better footpaths

better maintenance for foot path and better management of constructors when they're doing building works

better pedestrian crossings and maybe some closed off roads to create malls

Better Road crossings

Better walking as this in high volume areas. I.e Ohir Rd and church lane

build a mall block of the street which is sealed off to traffic from Howick to Durham

Build more footpaths instead of walking on the roads that are narrow.

by doing more in Kelso regarding footpaths

CBD should have more pedestrian only areas. Region should appropriate cleared paths in nature reserves



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Certain areas especially on the way to Kelso could be walkways and could be better.. Especially Marsden Lane could be better as they are building new estates around there

clean the footpaths and get the leaves and the litter as i have come across dog poo, needles and weapons

clean up broken glass from footpaths

Close down a few CBD streets/laneways to make not accessible to cars (as do for winter festival) and make people want and have to walk a bit more and continue to explore how to make most of the CBD Walker /cycle friendly,. Make it mandatory that any new housing development has both a cycle and walking track that leads into town or to another pathway and that many have a new park or some other form of outside space. Continue the good work to build a few more walking trails such as the great mount Panorama walk, wattle flat and upgrading of such walks as Evans Crown...look to see if are any railway lines no longer used that could be turned into walking/cycling tracks. Look at getting a light rail/tram system in place to start people walking to the tram and not always jumping in the car. Keep up the great work of the weekly sat run and promote more that can also walk it.

Complete the footpath infrastructure in the older areas of Bathurst (Rocket Street etc) Areas without footpaths are difficult for elderly to transit on foot and often constitute a trip hazard!

Complete walks along the river bank with footpaths and Morrisset at to the netball courts

Completion or kerb & gutter and paths

consistently roll out more walking paths

continue to expand the availability. some estates have no footpath, and there you walk on the road.

Continue what they started join up the bike paths

curb and guttering, more footpaths

Do more and build more walking tracks.

do need more cement walk ways especially in CBD as it is gravel and can be slippery when wet

Ensure all footpaths in the CBD are free from rough or uneven surfaces.

Expand the walking tracks

EXTEND FOOTPATHS LITTLE FURTHER INTO SUBURBS. Adding more walking trails in general.

Extend further up stream of the central district of the footpaths and encourage more footpaths in forest areas. (Winburndale Dam.)

Extend the walking path along the river

Extend the walking/ bike path on the levy banks so we don't have to cycle/ walk Morrisset st.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Firstly a review of what hasn't been achieved in the last Bike Plan – meaning review the last Bathurst Community Access & Cycling Plan 2011 and the plan before that! Then consider things that other regional councils have achieved with their Shared Path and Walking Network, Bathurst active transport network requires attention in the following areas to name just a few things -- Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is not continuous nor completed Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lack priority against other transport paths so walking paths are longer, deviate and are likely to be interrupted Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is designed of old fashion spec – lacks width as uses older style share path design such as path furniture & construction Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network has a lack of planning in regard to Path Attribution and Classification this mean little consideration has been given to the Flow of the shared path network Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is overwhelmed by thorns Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lacks up to date diagrams and promotion detail Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lacks emergency infrastructure - particularly location identifiers for emergency services response for issues such as snake bite and medical emergencies. Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network construction is slow and expensive – ie path are built slower and cost more in Bathurst Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lack proper drainage - major paths are cut after rain periods

Fixing footpaths.

footpaths

Footpaths along Stephen's and Church lanes need to be installed as we're competing with cars. Footpaths along Gilmore Street need repair and levelled. Marsden lane is unsafe, it would be good to have safe footpaths along Marsden Lane, or the road is painted for Cars so they don't drive too close to edge.

Footpaths have trees and has broken foot paths and can be dangerous

Footpaths in housing developments. More paths between streets and parks.

Footpaths in new residential areas

Footpaths in the CBD are usually uneven and inconsistent. They pose a fall-risk and can be inaccessible for people with disability and/or mobility issues. Many new estates do not have footpaths and pedestrians are required to walk on the road. I live close to the CBD and footpaths in my area are generally pretty good!

Footpaths on residential streets so people aren't walking on roads with cars

Footpaths withing sub division

greater number of paths especially in newer parts of town

Greater pedestrian priority in busy shopping/retail areas. Wider footpaths. Safer road crossing points. More dedicated paths (not along roads)

Have better walking paths in suburban areas there is no place to walk



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Have done a good job by putting the walks around the river. Durham street can be dangerous

have more footpaths in every suburb and on nature strips on both sides of the road

Have more paths. Some paths stop in the middle of nowhere- like near the rta roundabout, you can't get onto that path without going on the road or through the garden

I think the main problem there is so little seating under cover when it rains walking to the bus stop

I think they need to double check the surface of the footpath so they don't fall over as they are uneven

If you go in the suburbs they can improvement in the family orientated areas

Improve footpaths outside the cbd. Increase walking tracks outside the cbd

Improve other path walk

improve sidewalk surface and crosswalks as they often are not wide enough and restaurants often clog the sidewalks with tables and chairs. easy to hit knees on towbars because of the car parking

Improve the footpaths. Some are not level. Older and have to be very careful.

Improved footpaths. Bike lanes. Restrict car parking

improvement of paths and regular mowing of grasses

In the new estates such as Marsden and Trinity Hgts there is virtually no footpaths, only in reserves. There is a need to dedicate space that allow pedestrians to more easily access points. For example, a path down Marsden Lane to Trinity Shops.

Include footpaths in residential development planning. Newer areas have narrow streets and no paths, forcing families, prams, kids with bikes all out onto the street with traffic.

incorporate paths in all subdivisions especially new ones. mow more often

Install more walkways.

Install the linking shared paths that take a walker along (for example) the boundary of the town from Ophir Road / Kath Knowles pathway to Robin Hill. Set this up as natural surface trail, saving on concrete costs. Another example could be a natural surface link between Raglan and town.

Invest in more footpaths and shared paths

It is somewhat disjointed. There are a number of areas toward the west of the city, Abercrombie, Llanarth etc. that have paths that lead to nowhere. One case is, it is very difficult to access the Kath Knowles pathway from the southern side of Eglinton Road. Long grass (snakes), drainage & coarse uneven surfaces are obstructions to less mobile citizens.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Its to make sure the footpaths aren't cracked for the elderly

keeping the footpaths updated

Larger pathways and made of Hotmix not cement

Less dangerous dogs on the streets and breaking out of yards, mowing the grass the sidewalk, trimming lower limbs of trees and bushes at intersections to make crossing the roads more safe, Cleaning up of broken glass on footpaths

Limit obstructions to footpaths (temporary roadworks signs are often blocking paths, mobile speed cameras have been parked over footpaths)

Limited walking locations. Only around or along river plans. Maintenance of paths, increase grass cutting along footpaths. Remove Food locations from thoroughfares ie Banjos from footpath to allow for pedestrians.

Link the cbd trail to the Eglinton trail

Link the paths from the new developments.

listen to the people, where they need footpaths and maintenance

look at the old footpaths and fix them so older people dont trip on them

Love the newer wider footpaths! Better lighting around footpaths (alot of the old footpaths around the older part of Windradyne are further off the street= dark and dangerous when there is no daylight savings) and a footpath on Alexander St and the the Mitchell highway side of the cemetery would be good ??

Maintain footpaths

maintain footpaths as sometimes the paving is lifting and is a trip hazard

Maintain the paths and walkways a lot of them have cracks in them they need to work more on them as they are dangerous

Maintain/repair footpath damage and trim overhanging trees and mow grass on sides more often.

Maintaining footpaths.

maintenance

Make connected walking tracks like around 11 mile drive. Link up all tracks to make long ones

Make footpaths part of new developments. Identify key routes for footpaths and improve crossing points at highways.

Make it easier for wheelchair access so they dont have to be lifted onto footpaths



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Make the footpaths more flat and not tripping over

Make the walkways more accessible to wheelchairs, prams and multiple people walking. They are not wide enough, have poor slope and are often in disrepair or over grown

more access to riverside walks

More benches, more paths

More concrete footpaths in suburban areas

more crossing on main roads where they create housing estates

More dedicated footpaths in the suburbs to get pedestrians off the road.

More even footpaths more pedestrian crossings to make it safe.

more foot paths

more footpath in the suburb area and in Engligton and Kelso

more footpaths

more footpaths

more footpaths

more footpaths

More footpaths

More footpaths

More footpaths

more footpaths alongside nature strips

More footpaths and widen old ones to allow for wheelchairs, prams, mobility aids

More footpaths and wider roads

More footpaths around Mitre st

More footpaths around residential areas, more walking paths for recreation, rail trail Oberon to tarana.

More footpaths in areas and wider roads and more opportunities for walking paths

More footpaths in suburban areas, more traffic islands on busy roads (e.g. Durham street)



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

More footpaths in the new and existing subdivisions which have increased traffic due to population growth. More signage on shared pathways with clear instructions on how to use them, ie, keep left when walking, move to the side when passing other users and be aware of your surroundings.

More footpaths in the newer areas. Kelso area.

More footpaths in the suburbs of Bathurst

More footpaths in the suburbs, a lot of ratepayers in that area

More footpaths or well maintained walking tracks

More footpaths out of the CBD

More footpaths that are connected

More footpaths to join existing paths particularly when grass is overgrown

More footpaths up Marsden lane and around Kelso. Pedestrian crossing across Marsden lane from Holy family school.

More footpaths.

More footpaths in residential area and more marked trails in surrounding nature reserves

More lightening between Kelso and Bathurst and drainage on some of the footpaths floods all the time

More lights in residential areas

more maintenance they wait till there is a problem

More nice walking areas make more of a bush walk around town you get sick of just walking around the river

more on both sides... encourages healthy life and less health issues

More paths

More paths and better maintenance of paths

More paths in areas that doesn't have them

More paths not all streets have paths on them

More paths, ramps, and trees, shrubs to provide shade and improve streetscapes.

more pedestrian crossings in the cbd



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

more road safety footpaths

More safe wide pathways

more safety footpath

more shaded walking options and improved maintenance of foot path

More shared pathways

More shared pathways and better signposting on responsibilities and etiquette.

More vibrancy. Ability to have fragile working spaces

More walk and cycle ways

More walking / cycling paths that connect up to form a circuit like round the river

More walking paths

More walking paths

More walking paths and not just dirt ones

More walking paths in the local areas on the main roads and maintained

More walking tracks.

more walking trails and the footpaths are over used

More walks along the river - levy walk?

Most of infrastructure is along the river ... there is nothing along Evidine Rd to West Point shops in the Lenore area

Mow more often the grass is long and also no footpaths as such in the new developments

Mow the lawn either side of footpaths

need more footpaths and walking and seating areas

need to keep area mowed and tidy

need to put more footpaths and bicycle tracks in esp in the residential areas

New subdivisions must include footpaths

Nice to have more footpaths instead of the roads.

Nice walking track around Mount Panorama.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Noticeable lack of made foot path on a number of city streets eg Rocket , Brilliant and Lambert Streets

Often Im walking and pushing a wheelchair on uneven surfaces and they have very limited wheelchair access

Open up more walks

Paint "Keep left" on footpaths On shared paths, have signs for bike etiquette about ringing bells

Paths on Gillmore st very dangerous between tareena and KPS Love the small extension on the Laffing Waters area to the park but could it continue further please Water that pools on Learmonth path makes it unusable after it rains for days / weeks - drainage / lift path? Concrete path around the levy near PCYC (lower down the list)

pavement from residential areas to main roads

Pedestrians should pedestrian crossings more of them , they can put a bridge over the road to join up to the shopping centres

plan for walking paths or track in the new suburb areas

please keep repairing the footpaths, footpaths everywhere please

Prioritise walking ove cars in CBD

Provide more footpaths in residential areas so folk don't need to walk on the street - too busy

put a lot more footpaths in

Put footpaths in raglan as there is near to none

put more footpaths in

Put more paths in

put more pedestrian lights at crossings

Replace paths that are a trip hazard

room for improvements and should have more paths to get to more areas and more in suburban areas

Safer crossing of Durham St out near AllSaints College. OR a way of walking through what is essentially a swamp between Esrom St and the entrance to All Saints. So that my grandson's can walk to school.

Should be walking tracks. last few weeks motorbikes are using the tracks. stop access for bikes



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Slow down traffisc in cbd

smooth the footpath in the Cbd BROKEN FOOTPATH in some areas

So many trip hazards with the concrete methodology

Some footpaths could be upgraded

some of the walking tracks stopped it would be good if they kept them going. in eleven Mile drive
upgrade a bike lane and path

some of them go to nowhere and there is no path in some residential blocks. Its tops in 1 bloc,
misses a block and recommences in the following block.ie Esrom st

Some streets still need footpaths. Also, a better crossing at Durham street/dinosaur park to allow
access to the walking) cycle path down near morrisett st. My kids use that path to get to school at
Scots all Saints

some the country lanes could do more with more footpath from church lane and stevens lanes

take care of catheads and prickles everywhere where there aren't footpaths

the biggest issue is where the crossings are located next to the roundabout and are a hazard for
motorists and walkers

The bike/walking track should go all the way from kelso to Eglinton

The CBD is very unfriendly for pedestrians. Cars are nearly always given priority. We need more zebra
and wombat crossings.

The elderly aren't mobile enough to get through and they are uneven and old

The footpaths where I live are dangerous for me as I have poor balance. Walking on the road is not
desirable due to deafness. I hesitate to suggest footpaths but if there were some way to reduce the
hazards on the footpaths, I and many others the same age, would not hesitate to walk closer to
home.

The grass in the area is getting too long for me to walk confidently. More frequent mowing of public
areas (e.g. the levy walk) would encourage me to exercise more.

The path ways need to be more level

the rumps are not good

There are areas where the paths are very uneven, a trip hazard or would be difficult to navigate with a
pram.

There needs to be more shade in the CBD



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

there should be more opportunity for pedestrians to cross the roads safely and cars have to wait also where there are a pedestrian crossing they need to give them more time to cross

They can improve the footpaths and around the river it is quite bad in some spots especially near the Dennison Bridge

They can update a few of them like our main street has got problems like our paths are getting older and they are one higher than the other.. 45 minutes away they are putting them in...

they could do a walk path between KELSO AND EGLINTON

They could put a lot more walking paths in and more shared paths around Bathurst, but nit cement paths they need a hot mix wider shared paths.

they need to look at more footpaths along main roads and roads that connect each suburb

think if they are maintained as i have tripped and they need to be wide enough and be more like how it is near the river

To get rid of the on street dining

To have walking paths a bit more further from the school and the shops

To maintain the walking areas, the grass is waist high not mowing

to make sure the sidewalk ramps are nice and wide for disable people

To repair the footpaths and clean them up in the CBD as they are a disgrace

Turn William Street into a mall

Walk and cycle ways joining the satellite towns to Bathurst Eg Bathurst to Perthville, Raglan to Bathurst

walking trails around the inner blocks to look at heritage houses. Walking trails in nature reserves around the area

Where I live there are no footpaths on my side of the street and the ground is quite rough and uneven. I am in my 70s and at present fit and able. I would like to stay in my home for as long as I can and remain independent and active as long as I can. With the present lack of walking infrastructure, should I need to use a walker, or similar, it would be impossible for me to access the chemist, hair dresser, food outlets, etc. even though they are only a few hundred metres from my home.

Widen footpaths and carry out repairs when damaged

Widen footpaths in town, remove grass edges. Cut grass around Llanarth- very long atm

widen the roads so you can walk ion the side in the regions



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Wider footpaths, less bumps. More right of way for pedestrians over cars. More bushwalking opportunities, there are very few in the Bathurst region. This is a real drawback and should be addressed as a priority.

Wider paths in heavier trafficked areas

would be good if they had a walking track around mt panorama

you only fix the roads that go to the mount . Vale road is dangerous and it is only a matter of time before someone dies and their blood will be on your hands

Cycling infrastructure

a cycle way on the highway so they arent on the roads and keeping the roads updated

Actually implement some dedicated cycle infrastructure, that allows people looking to complete a journey to feel safe. The current shared-use pathways don't connect people to shops or schools/workplaces (even the path near all-saints has no easy road crossing). They're also terrible for exercise as cyclists need to keep their speed down to protect walkers. The one cycle lane in the CBD runs for half a block along Bentinck St, conflicting with traffic entering/leaving the shopping centre and left-turning traffic at the Bentinck/Howick St intersection. In addition to being embarrassingly short this cycle path connects to none of the shared use pathways. Regarding the bike hire program, having the only dock at the visitors centre puts it so far out of the way it becomes inconvenient to use. Riders wishing to use these bikes need to find their way out of the CBD using some other form of transport, then once they're on a bike the only choice provided by the existing shared infrastructure leads them along the river. Having a dock near the railway station or the major bus interchange on Howick St would make it much more convenient to use.

Add a bike lane on the roads beside dedicated lane other places

Add bike lanes

Add more shared pathways, maybe along the levy banks. Make bike parking racks or areas available

Allocated cycle lanes, not just the loose gravelly shoulder

Better bike tracks give them somewhere to ride

Better designed pedestrian refuges. These a major hazard for cyclists. Better designed roundabouts without the 'blister'. More bike paths and bike lanes on roads. More pedestrian discipline on shared paths - they are all over the place!

Better driver education so car drivers know the road should be available fo all types of vehicles. Sections of the road needs to be allocated to bike riders.

Better maintenance of roads. Bike lanes on roads. Better education of drivers.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Better paving

Better riding surfaces for bikes and dedicated lanes

Better road surface Bike lanes Maintain verges on open roads Wider verges on open roads Hot mix everywhere

Better verge beside road lanes. Proper hot mix surface

Bicycle lanes a separate area in the CBD

bicycle lanes and walking paths

Bicycle lanes in the CBD and lower speed limits in urban and CBD areas

Bicycle lanes on the road also marked tracks

bike lanes

Bike lanes in CBD

Bike Lanes marked on road, possible use of different coloured asphalt. More bike paths near schools - need to target the youth that it is safe & appropriate to ride to school to make significant long term change

Bike Parking

Bike path needs a few links so you could ride from kelso to englinton

Bike signage, identified bike lanes on appropriate routes, bike stencils on roads, alert signs at roundabouts for motorists, Busy shared paths need to be widened to bike/e transport and pedestrians. Separate the two. Example is the river walk which is very very busy and dangerous with pedestrians, dogs and bikes in the same space, plan to join identified bike routes that are clearly labelled to move from one part of Bathurst to the other, not have paths that end nowhere and leave you moving onto a busy road.

Build area and a road to ride a bike.

Build cycleways. Long cycle paths around the city. There's no designated cycle paths and routes. Take Wagga Wagga for example and inspiration. They have the Wiradjuri trail around the entire city. 40km of path for cyclists

Build more bike paths

Build more cycleways and link existing cycleways, make sure there is cycleway access to schools, shopping centers etc.

By adding bicycle lanes on the road ways and the path ways



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

By adding bike lanes and widening popular roads

By adding cycle ways in more areas

Connected road ways and better maps and suggestions

construct more cycle path

Continue to build more cycle /walk ways - make mandatory for all new building estates to link into a cycle way to get to town and to other cycle ways, work with the Bathurst Mountain Bike club to ensure a longer term lease (such as 99 yr lease) on this great space (that is used by som many and especially by families - I encourage you to all to go and check it out) so that the volunteers can ensure infrastructure /tracks that they maintain and build have some certainty and then be able to promote this great facility. In the CBD need more cycle parking stations, actual cycle pathways or streets closed down as currently too unsafe to ride in CBD, encourage hire bike stations or shops near CBD where can hire (especially tourists). Look at opening up the velodrome to the public to use during daylight hours and look at reinvigorating the purpose built international cycle track on Vale Creek Rd (need to get rid of the cat heads - even in WA Bathurst is known as the home of cat heads!). Start on a plan for the expansion/development of Bathurst that ensures all new spaces have cycling /walking /scooter pathways and as the retail space will inevitable continue to die as shopping moves on line - plan for more people to move in and live in the CBD and have cycling pathways /parking stations. - start to become more like a EUropean city instead of a non heritage fast food ugly USA style takeaway, plastic culture that does not look attractive, does not promote exercise (thus leading to increasing rates of obesity ,

copy what canberra did and put in a lot of dedicated bike paths

Could put more bicycle paths

Create bicycle priority lanes.

Create more bike paths so people are encouraged to ride more.

cross town routes and better road shoulders. marked on road lanes

cycle access out of town on all the major roads. Many people ride out to Perthville but the road does not accommodate cars, bikes and semi-trailers safely

Cycle lanes

cycle lanes in the cbd

Cycling Lanes in town (there is not a single bicycle Symbol or marked lane) That is absolutely appalling negligence towards cyclists. Outside of town centre, we need many more wide and marked shoulders along with seperate cycle ways

Cycling lanes on all road and enforce use of them to keep the cycling community safe from cars



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Cycling pathways that link to make a decent ride of say 15-25 kms ride

dedicated cycle areas

Dedicated and marked cycling lanes and cycle paths.

Dedicated bike lanes on main roads and more cycle paths

Dedicated bike paths in cbd and roadside bike paths around area

Dedicated bike paths lanes on the road

Dedicated bike paths; removal of calthrop in the region

Dedicated cycle lanes

Dedicated cycle paths, cycle racks, and education to improve understanding and tolerance of cyclists

Dedicated cycle pathways and marked cycle lanes

Dedicated cycling paths in and around the city

dedicated cycling tracks

Designated bicycle paths that connect

Designated bike lanes Better signage Bike racks in CBD

Designated bike paths not shared with cars.

Designated cycle lanes

Designated cycle lanes, awareness campaign to go along with it and educate the community. Create enough support so kids and parents might cycle to school, creating a culture for it

designated cycle paths

develop better bicycle paths outside the cbd for recreation

Don't have them in the main street

dont allow bikes on the main thouroufare in town

Education is probably more important than infrastructure. Many streets aren't wide enough for both so bicycle lanes would prove to be prohibitive. Separated infrastructure where possible would be beneficial, especially if it is not shared with pedestrians (or at least have marked lanes for cyclists/pedestrians) and actually leads to a useful endpoint.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Education on rules would be a massive change so many cyclists don't stick to them. Don't remove the velodrome. Fix bmx park at River so it's actually rideable. Look at how places like Gold Coast do it. Walking and cycling paths lots of racks to secure bikes too. Small cycling events that not focused on racing.

Extend cycle paths out to Kelso and all the schools including the Scots campus so kids can ride and walk to school. Separate cycle lane on the road out to Eglinton, so cyclists can ride separate from the walking path to Eglinton (give the walkers more space!) Green painted cycle lanes in the CBD where the space allows.

Few more bike tracks

Fixing potholes.

Footpaths and shared paths should be wider. More shared pathways.

Get rid of half the councillors, they are only interested in development and not social welfare

Get them off the roads and open the various cycling facilities...velodrome & bmx park to encourage people off the roads

Good Bike Paths

have a bike lane

have bike lane and dedicated bike areas

Have more areas for professional cyclists or hobbies to get off the main road

Have more signage, lane and fix uneven road

I believe the river walk shouldn't be used for cycling. I can't tell you how often I've been down there with my kids & cyclists come zooming past without giving any indication that they're near.

I find the roundabouts in the CBD are somewhat difficult for cyclists. Most mean moving to the right hand side of the road after trying to allow traffic to pass on the right and "taking the lane", this can be quite difficult if cars are trying to beat you into the roundabout. The result then is feeling you have to remain on the right hand edge of the left turn lane when actually intending to go straight ahead. Also the lanes for roundabouts are not consistent through all junctions in town.

I think that they should have a marked cycle way

I would like to see a cycleway between Evans Bridge along the levee bank to Gormans Hill Rd.

If they can connect the areas with the bike paths and have dedicated paths to get from one point to another even the university

If they had proper bike sections specifically for bicycles



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Improve the road edges, often there are pot-holes, uneven surface, a build up of gravel etc that makes the surface very dangerous.

improve the roads where cyclists like to frequent

improved road edges/verges for bicycles

Improving security and safety at the Bathurst Mountain Bike Club...

in my area the roads are too narrow

In the subdivision pathways should be included as the roads are unsafe and it is unsafe to walk on roads.

include physical separation especially in the CBD, Lower the speed limit to 40kph in CBD

increase barriers between cyclists and traffic, more bike parking, more shared bike/pedestrian paths

increase width of road or slow vehicles down in my area

Increased and improved signage for other road users warning about cyclists on the roads. Need to reduce speed from 100km to 80km for most regional roads to promote safer shared road use. Public education promoting safer attitudes to cyclists and cycling in the region.

Increased cycleways

install cycleways

introducing parallel parking so there's room for cycle strips

Invest and support projects similar to the central west cycle trail network, mtb trails like are being proposed in Orange and Lithgow, and rail trails like the Crookwell railtrail. We are being left behind and this is a missed opportunity for both local residents and tourism

it should be a secure place for cyclists to park their bikes

Join the cycle and walking paths so you don't have to go on the roads

Just some more cycleways

Keep bikes off the road in the CBD. If people want to bike to the CBD they should park their bikes at one central point and walk from there. I would never ride my bike to the CBD as I live too far away and I don't want to have to try and carry purchases home

like to see more bicycle paths

link the university and Mt Panorama with the river paths. Every new road should get a cycle path beside it, or at least a shoulder to ride safely on.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Link up more cycle ways. Any new roads should be 2 meters wider to accomodate a cycle path

little access bike lane in CBD and to have more bike tracks off road would be great

make improvements to the mountain bike area as it is neglected. the club cannot get approval from council

make more bike tracks for children to access school

make more cycling roots

Make roads wide for bikes

make sure they are included in new housing estates as well as parks

Make the shoulders of the roads wider. Make the shared pathways not concrete but hot mix. Make them wider so it can actually be shared by both walkers/runners and cyclists.

Make tracks wider.

Making drivers more aware through signage. Bike lanes or pedestrian areas would be nice. Less cars would also be nice.

making more bicycle lanes in the whole area would facilitate more riders especially families

Media campaign supporting cycling, improve infrastructure, particularly verge of road

More adequate maps and guide to where to cycle.

more bike lanes

More bike lanes

more bike lanes in the busier areas of the cbd

more bike path

more bike path

more bike paths

More bike paths

More bike paths in the newer areas

More bike tracks

more bike trucks

More bike/walking paths, access for children to ride to school.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

more cycle lanes

More cycle lanes

More cycle paths and areas for cyclists. Somewhere to leave bikes safely in CBD and other busy places.

More cycle paths in the cbd

More cycle paths more interconnected cycle paths

More cycle paths near the rivers and more lines of cycle paths. There is no bike lanes dedicated to cyclist.

More cycle paths that meet up. Having a real focus on cmgetting cars off the road but not by punishing or banning drivers.

More cycle tracks.

More cycle ways

More cycle ways and bike stands when visiting cbd

More cycle ways on the main roads, we get cyclists in Laffing Water Lane the roads are very narrow and they ride in the middle of the road

More cycleways

More cycleways and more bike racks in the CBD to lock bikes to, there are currently virtually none in the CBD.

more cycleways more bike racks

more cycleways that interconnect, widen roads,

More cycleways.

more cyle lanes but mostly education, many pedestians and bike riders don't understand shared pathways there is also inadequate signage.

More dedicated bike lanes

More dedicated bike paths. Add bike lanes to roads.

More dedicated cycle paths and lanes More cycle parking at key destinations

more dedicated cycle ways and have sealed paths for cyclist then riding on the roads

more dedicated cycleways



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

More designated bicycle only lanes and more signage and education of driver and the general public. When doing road infrastructure, consider the need for squeeze zones (Blisters) in roundabouts and crossings which force cyclists to move out into the traffic.

More designated bike paths would encourage riding to work, shop and school. Signs and education of aggressive drivers towards cyclists

More designated cycling lanes and bicycle parking stations. And actively show support for cyclists

More education- let Motorists know we are legally allowed on the road and are allowed to ride 2 abreast

More family friendly riding locations. Completion of the bike park. Criterium course. Parking at the velodrome. Assistance in removing catheads from the mountain bike track. Training children for road racing is difficult due to no suitable areas that are safe. Shared paths are not suitable for people who ride faster than 10km/hour Cleaner wider better kept roads with shoulders.

More infrastructure so that bicycles can travel separate to cars.

More pathways for cyclist.

More shoulders on all roads. Better roundabouts, giveaway signs or stop signs at some roundabouts. Speed limits reduced coming into roundabouts.

More verges and designated bike tracks

need bicycle lanes in bathurst

need more cycle paths and encourage riders to indicate their direction

need to promote use of the bicycle tracks provided for their safety and that of everyone else

Needs more footpaths in the local area.

Not to add bicycle lanes on the roads

On some rural roads-wider lanes

our roundabouts are a death trap, Kay Peacock style. Education that cyclist are in fact humans. Education that taking 20 seconds to pass a cyclist is not asking much

painting the poles that cycle paths to stop drivers. Need to be brighter and more visible for cyclists. Magpie warning signs around Abacrombie

Paths to join existing paths so it is possible to cycle without going on the road or having to have a large enough car to take the bikes to the start of a path.

Perthville needs cycling paths as the riders go onto the road which is dangerous



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

places where u can park ur bike

Planning for and inclusion of cycle ways in development. When did it become the case that only CBD areas should have concrete footpaths??

Please add cycling lanes on all roads. Keep road shoulders swept

Proper sealing of roads and inclusion of shoulders if no room for bike lanes

provide bicycle lanes

Provide dedicated cycle lanes for a comprehensive network.

provide more cycle lanes

Provide more cycle lanes on roads and more warning signs for everyone, especially motorists. Cycle lanes only need to be 1 metre wide, but they need to be clearly marked for both cyclists and motorists. Many other cities have painted cycle lanes green and put up warning signs. BRC can emulate these practices. They're not expensive. Lastly, sweep them regularly to minimise tyre damage.

Provide safe cycling routes in and to CBD, improve safety at roundabouts by traffic calming, provide secure bicycle parking in CBD

Provide safe dedicated bike paths from each vicinity to the main city, to schools and sporting grounds. Some of the infrastructure is already in place but not linked up.. the city to Raglan route is non existent. And there is no safe way to cycle to The Scots School. We need to get our kids propelling them selves to school.

Provide safe, separated cycle routes across town. Think about how cyclists can ride safely from say south bathurst to the river. At the moment this is more or less impossible for all but the most confident cyclist. Cycle only paths that separate cyclists and pedestrians. Maintain road surfaces. Redesign roundabouts so that cars are forced to slow down when approaching. The major hazard for cyclists is being hit from the left when you are in the roundabout, ie cars not slowing and not looking straight ahead for cyclists. This is extremely dangerous and almost impossible to avoid as a cyclist. Ideally cars should be forced to stop or slow to walking pace when approaching roundabouts. Too many drivers in Bathurst treat them as chicanes and drive through dangerously fast without properly looking for traffic already on the roundabout. Overall I would love to be able to ride places in Bathurst with my family. At the moment it is to dangerous. There should also be more cycle racks in the CBD. Speed limits should also be lower.

Put bike lane and to make space

put designated cycleways on Safara roads

Put in more bike paths

put more bicycle tracks in the region



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

Registration of bikes

Roads like Gilmore st and Hereford are wonderful!!!! When Extending the road or patching make sure there is 2 m on the edge of the road of usable space and bikes will use it. Regular street sweeper work on some roads Widening the road on places like 11 mile drive to include a bike space on the edge or to perthville (research most used track) Strava or other teaching can show this. To create a useful place to ride.

Safe entry to CBD, slow traffic, traffic calming at roundabouts, secure accessible bike parking in CBD

Secure bike storage in the CBD (can't leave a bike chained up all day to a sign on the street). Needs to be caged or boxed. Renewable energy charging points for e-bikes will become a thing. Probably need these near cafes and shops. Is there a way that (say) one car space in each street can be released to store 8-10 bikes, or fund a secure location in the shopping centre car parks / or alternate location?

Shared footpaths should be widen to allow room for walkers and cyclists at the same time. More bike paths could be constructed to connect the CBD to popular bike areas (like the bike park). Encourage visitors to park in CBD and then ride along bike paths to the bike park. This would encourage visitors to spend on the businesses near where they park before riding out/ returning from the bike parks. This would also reduce the need for car parking at the bike park.

should allow for more areas to set for bike riders and place need to be reinstated for bike riders

Should have bike lanes

Show signs that welcome and encourage cycling. Draw lanes on the road and create new pathways. Create safe and conspicuous parking (ie not only in dark and hidden places).

Slow the traffic down Bike lanes

Some of the roads need improving and some have bad pots holes and a few trucks have nearly wiped out cyclists on the road

spend some money on improving the bicke trucks

sports ground that had a track and there used to be kids riding and adults and they ripped it all up

Stay off William Street

The bike lanes are too narrow

the completion of the cycle park with additions of a criterium track

The footpaths are not as wide and the road needs to be wider.



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

The sides of main roads needs repair, they need to have room for bike riders as they get closer to an intersection- often they just dissappear- need more off road bike tracks, need a high profile education about bike riders rights & safety,

There are numerous things - better cycling ways, connected cycle ways, more cycle parking, more signage of current cycle ways; designated cycle lanes on a few essential streets in town; I could write all day on what could and should be done, both short term & long term

There could be improvements with more bike racks to tie your bike in the CBD area

There is no cycle ways in the town /city

There is zero infrastructure for riding a bike in the CBD. Negotiating roundabouts is always a gamble on if a car will actually give way to a bicycle. There's no such thing as a bike lane in Bathurst. The lack of footpaths or cycle ways makes it impossible for kids to ride safely to school if they wanted to. There needs to be more cycle ways from the outer suburbs into the CBD and then a safe way to cycle within the CBD. More footpaths out the front of people's houses too, so we can let kids ride around without them being on the road with cars.

there should be more cycle ways with in the CBD AREA

They can have a designated section on road for bicycles by putting a yellow lines where they can ride in

They can make shared pathways bigger for shared walking and cycling, make designated lane ways too

they could create some bike trucks for families in park lands

they dont have anything and have dedicated bike lane and paths

they have improved some areas and bike rides refuse to use them

they need more pathways for them so they dont use the main roads

This Survey assumes that there is a difference between Walking and Cycling infrastructure in Bathurst but sadly this is not the case - There is a major problem with Traffic integration in Bathurst because past active transport planning via the Community Access & Cycling Plans assumes non-public road cycling routes as just shared paths – so the dangerous problem of a large speed variance exists on both the known cycling routes on public roads and also the off road share pathways (where the cyclist change from slow traffic to fast traffic).. Obviously with the cycling network a shared network the problems are the same as the walking infrastructure – ie -- Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is not continuous nor completed Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lack priority against other transport paths so cycling paths are longer, likely to deviate and are likely to be interrupted Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is designed of old style spec – lacks width, and uses older style share path design such as path furniture & construction Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network has a lack of planning in regard to Path Attribution and Classification this mean little



10. APPENDIX 2: INFRASTRUCTURE SUGGESTIONS

consideration has been given to the Flow of the shared path network Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network is overwhelmed by thorns Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lacks up to date diagrams and promotional detail Bathurst Shared Path Walking Network lacks emergency infrastructure - particularly location identifiers for emergency servi

To repair pot holes in the Gormans Hill area and they are no cycle ways in the area

Warning signs near roundabouts....'Caution bike riders entering roundabout'. Bike lanes on roads in CBD. Especially along roads on outer lying villages. Some bike racks around the CBD.

We have tremendous potential to make Bathurst a safer cycle area . So much glass on the road between Barnabos Church and Perthville area . Can the street sweeper please clean the side of the road between Bathurst and Perthville regularly. We desperately need more bike stands around cafes please so bikes don't fall over. The quality of the bitumen is quite bad from the bike club into town , so bumpy and spine numbing , can we have smoother surfaces please . The potholes on cow flat road are quite dangerous to cyclists . Could there please be more designated marked cycling signs out to the dam . Drivers speed along this route with boats behind . Can we please have bike stands near the undercover picnic areas at the dam . People need to understand that cyclists are people from all walks of life .. nurses, plumbers, teachers, truck drivers, hairdressers. We deserve a fair go. We just want to cycle safely & enjoy our beautiful region Thank you

we have zero bike lanes and no decicated bike paths in the CBD which makes it very dangerous

widen roads to allow cycle lanes on the bitumen (paths don't really work for road rides).

Widen rural cycleways

Widening some roads and marking them as recognised cycleways.

widening the roads and give the cyclist there own lanes

wider bike lanes on main roads and bike parking infrastructure

Wider cycling lanes next to the road with clearer division

Wider paths

Wider, better maintained shoulders

11. APPENDIX 3: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Our sincere thanks to the 37 participants across each of the three two-hour stakeholder workshops held on November 23rd and 24th at the Bathurst Entertainment Centre:

Workshop 1

NAME	ORGANISATION REPRESENTED
Liz Perry	Friday Cycle Club
Julia Blackwood	Friday Cycle Club
Kathryn Parnell	Community Transport
Doreen McNabb	Access Committee
Caitlin Bennett	Social Futures
Sharn McIntosh	CBD business owner
Bob Triming	Access Committee
Peter Wilson	Cycle Safe Bathurst
Rob Barlow	Cycle Safe Bathurst
David Hyland	Social Futures
Kent McNabb	Access Committee
Geoff Hastings	Cycle Safe Bathurst

Workshop 2

NAME	ORGANISATION REPRESENTED
Peter Rogers	CBD business owner/Bathurst Chamber of Commerce
Nathan Pierce	CBD business owner and cyclist
Tracy Robinson	Bathurst Cycling Club
Mark Windsor	Bathurst Cycling Club
Paul Jones	CBD business owner and cyclist
Peter Hickey	Social Futures
Meg Bolam	CBD property owner and cyclist
Elisa Miller	Glenray Support Services
Mary Ellen Crimp	Glenray Support Services
Paul Baldock	Wattle Flat Progress Association
Hugh Gould	Greening Bathurst
John Kellett	Bathurst Interagency Groups
Mark Renshaw	CBD business owner, cyclist



11. APPENDIX 3: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Workshop 3 (Government)

NAME	ORGANISATION REPRESENTED
Jess Wilkinson	???
Thomas Beckerton	RMS
Josh Parkin	RMS
Richard Denyer	Bathurst Regional Council
Barry Cartwright	Bathurst Regional Council
Dan Cove	Bathurst Regional Council
Janet Bingham	Bathurst Regional Council
Janelle Middleton	Bathurst Regional Council
Simon Armitage	Bathurst Regional Council
Mark Kimble	Bathurst Regional Council
Stephen Champion	Bathurst Regional Council
Bronwyn Starkey	Bathurst Regional Council

**Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014
Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage and Height of Buildings
Explanation Document**



Why is Council amending the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014?

Council recently adopted the Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy. The Housing Strategy identified five precincts, the majority outside of the existing Heritage Conservation Areas, as areas where long term renewal might be appropriate to increase the density and choice of housing within proximity to the centre of Bathurst. The Housing Strategy recommended that Council investigate the heritage significance of these areas, amongst a range of issues, to determine their suitability or otherwise for long term renewal.

Council subsequently prepared the Heritage Conservation Area Review in 2018. The Heritage Conservation Area Review sought to consider the value of the existing building stock outside of the existing Bathurst and West Bathurst heritage conservation area boundaries. This building stock is largely 20th century buildings mostly constructed in the 1940/50/60s. A lot of it is modest housing.

The objectives of the Heritage Conservation Area Review 2018 were to:

1. Review the boundaries of the Bathurst and West Bathurst Heritage Conservation Areas.
2. Identify buildings or areas that should be listed as heritage items or included within the existing Heritage Conservation Area boundary or a new Heritage Conservation Area.
3. Prepare a statement of significance for areas and/or sites recommended for listing or inclusion in a heritage conservation area.
4. Review the five precincts identified in the Bathurst 2036 Housing Strategy to determine:
 - a) The significance of the existing building stock;
 - b) Whether all or part of each precinct is suitable for renewal in terms of the significance of that building stock; and
 - c) Prepare desired future character statements for each precinct where urban renewal is supported.

Many might argue that modern architecture is not of heritage value but, as time goes by, what we value as a community changes. What makes Bathurst special is that it boasts architecture from over 200 years of Australia's history and that includes its recent history. What we value is not just a building or an area's aesthetic appearance, it is also its links to our social history and important persons in the history of Bathurst.

The Heritage Conservation Area Review identified an additional area of 20th century architecture, the Munitions Cottages, as one of three areas within the city that represent the best examples of modest social housing in the City from that period. These are:

- Duration Cottages
- Chifley Memorial Estate
- Munitions Cottages – Moodie Place, Chifley Place, Hansard Place, Tremain Ave, Kelly Place and Veness Streets.

The Duration Cottages and Chifley Memorial Estate were previously identified under earlier studies and are already protected in existing heritage conservation areas. This study recommends the inclusion of the Munition cottages within a Heritage Conservation Area.

The Munition Cottages were constructed between 1942 and 1943 in support of the war effort and the nearby Munitions factory at 369 Stewart Street. 100 fibro houses were constructed as a result of a general shortage of housing in 1941. Mr JB Chifley was involved in the project and made a particular point of making housing available for single men.

The Heritage Conservation Area Review also recommends the inclusion of some 1950s and 1960s housing in West Bathurst as some of the better examples of housing from this era worthy of long term retention should the renewal of other housing occur into the future.

What is the intent of the proposed amendment?

Following public exhibition of the Heritage Conservation Area Review, Council has prepared a Planning Proposal to implement the recommendations of the of Heritage Conservation Area Review 2018.

The Planning Proposal involves:

1. Amending the Bathurst and West Bathurst Heritage Conservation Areas as recommended by the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area Review 2018 to:
 - Expand the Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area to protect lands across the road along the current boundaries of the existing Heritage Conservation Area (see figure 1).
 - Inclusion of the existing West Bathurst Heritage Conservation area into an expanded Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area and expansion of this area to include the Duration Cottages, Munitions Cottages and other Mid-Century buildings. (see figure 2).

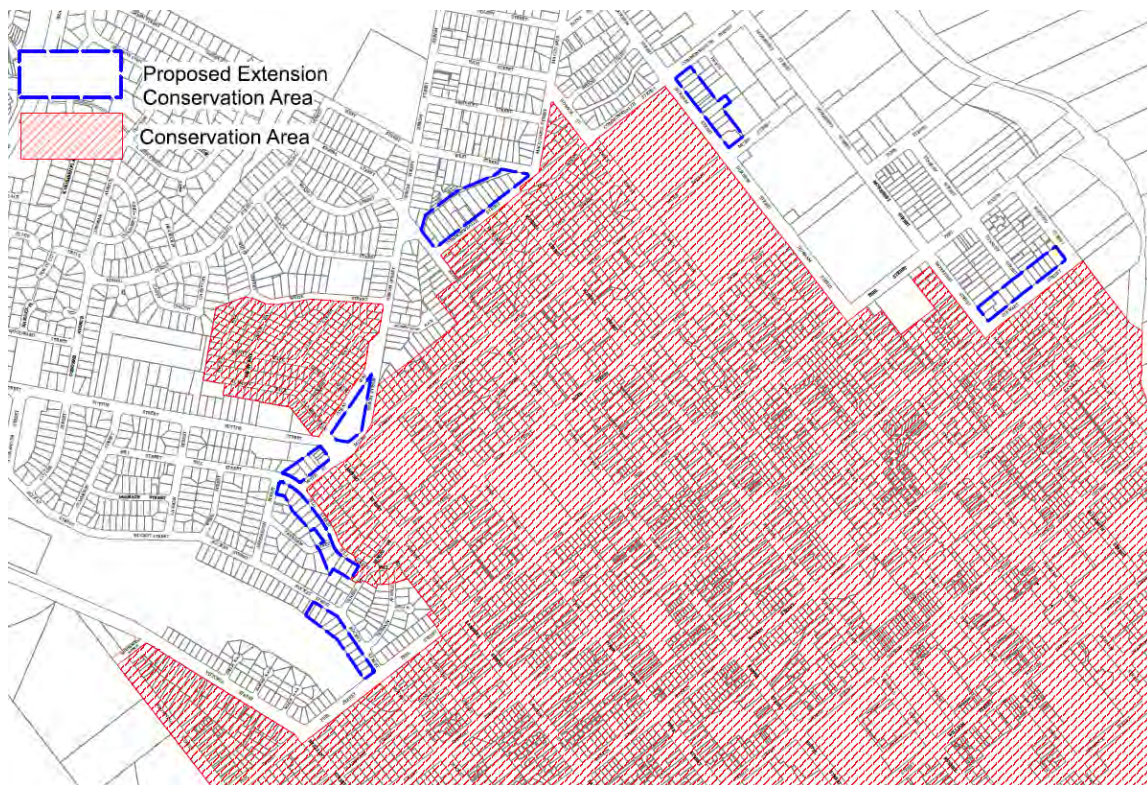


Figure 1: Indicates proposed expansion of the Heritage Conservation Area to protect lands across the road along the current Heritage Conservation Area boundaries.

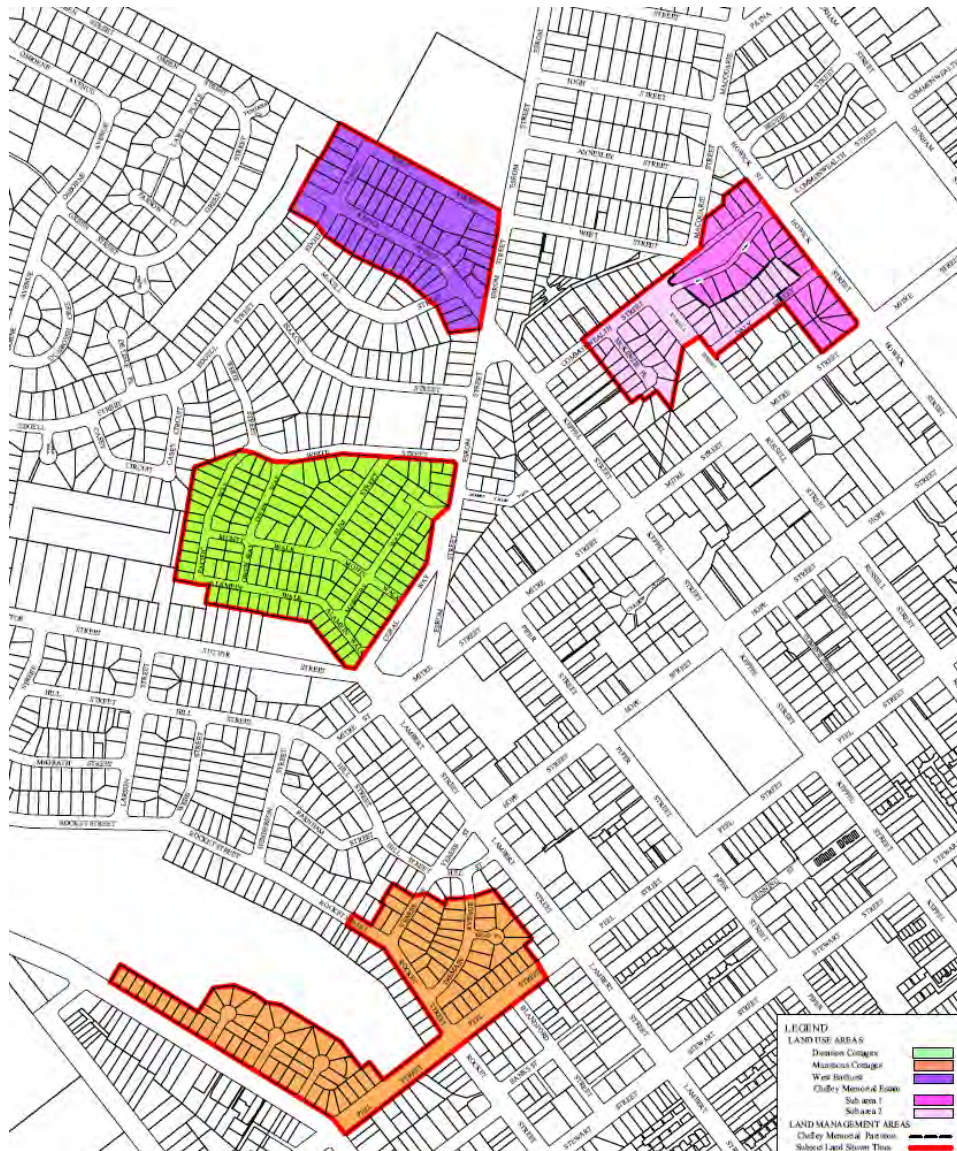


Figure 2: Indicates location of the Duration Cottages, Munitions Cottages and other Mid-Century buildings to be included in the expanded Bathurst Heritage Conservation Area.

2. Listing the following properties as heritage items on the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014:
 - 52 - 60 Havannah Street, Bathurst
 - 23 Hope Street, Bathurst
 - 29 Hope Street, Bathurst
 - 12 Gormans Hill Road, Gormans Hill
 - 7-17 West St, West Bathurst
 - Former Gasworks site, Russell Street, Bathurst

3. Amending the Height of Buildings Map for the areas known as the Duration Cottages and the Munitions Cottages from 9 metres to 7 metres. The objective of changing the Height of Buildings Map is to maintain single storey dwellings within these two areas as these areas are already typically single storey dwellings.

The Planning Proposal will be supported by an amendment to the Bathurst Regional Development Control Plan 2014 to provide detailed development standards within the expanded Heritage Conservation Area.

Additional Local Heritage Items

There are 6 new heritage items as outlined below.

52 - 60 Havannah Street, Bathurst - Reason for listing:

A terrace of mid-Victorian single storey masonry workers cottages, modest but well unified and a very good representation of the period. An important streetscape element. This type of simple, single storey terrace is rare in Bathurst.

23 Hope Street, Bathurst - Reason for listing:

Modest mid-Victorian rendered masonry cottage set close to the road and revealing an historical association with farming. Simple symmetrical façade with straight gables roof, verandah across the front, picket balustrade and possibly 4 original rooms and additions to the rear. Original chimney but cut short. Contributes to streetscape.

29 Hope Street, Bathurst - Reason for listing:

An early cottage, larger and more elaborate than usual in Bathurst. Mid-Victorian rendered masonry residence set close to the road and revealing an historical association with farming. Contributes to streetscape. The scalloped valance detail and window shutters, likely original, fragile features which are often lost as these early buildings are altered over time.

12 Gormans Hill Road, Gormans Hill - Reason for listing:

Excellent example of an early Federation single storey 'Queen Anne' residence in excellent condition. The house is setback from the street within an appropriate garden setting, giving it substantial presence in the streetscape. The quality and attention to detail on the house suggests ownership would have been valuable.

7-17 West St, West Bathurst - Reason for listing:

A collection of simple dwellings constructed in the 1950s-60s, developed by the former NSW Housing Commission to introduce affordable housing in the suburbs. As a collective they demonstrate a consistent built form and represent special urban character. The collective of the houses creates character and a reflection of social housing at the time.

Former Gasworks site, Russell Street, Bathurst

The extant buildings span a century of gas production and are therefore of considerable cultural and technical significance. The former tallow and candle works which occupied the site enhance its potential as an archaeological site.

How might the LEP Amendment affect me?

All properties that are located within a heritage conservation area and/or are listed as a heritage item under Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014 are subject to the requirements of **Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation** of the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014. The key objective of clause 5.10 is to conserve the environmental heritage of the Bathurst Region.

The clause requires property owners to obtain development consent for the following development:

- Demolition of building, work, relic or tree (greater than 9m)
- Altering the exterior of a building work, relic or tree (greater than 9m)
- Making structural changes to the interior of a building
- Disturbing or excavating archaeology
- Erecting a new building
- Subdividing land

It should be noted that in many instances development approval from Council would still be required for these activities even if your property was not located in a heritage conservation area or listed as a heritage item including:

- Demolition of a building greater than 50 years of age
- Making structural changes to its interior
- Disturbing or excavating archaeology (a permit is required under the Heritage Act)
- Erecting a new building that is otherwise not exempt from the need for approval (e.g. a new dwelling house would require an approval).
- Subdividing land.

The key difference is that under a future heritage listing/inclusion in a heritage conservation area Council would now need to consider the likely heritage impact of your proposal in addition to the range of matters it must already consider.

For properties that are derelict or in need of major conservation works the Local Environmental Plan allows Council to be able to consider the approval of a change of use of a building that is heritage listing/included in a heritage conservation area even if that use might otherwise be prohibited in the land use zone.

Exempt Development

Under the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan there will continue to be an exemption from the need for approval for a range of minor developments. A heritage listing/inclusion in a heritage conservation area will allow Council to consider further possible exemptions (beyond those currently available to you) where it considers that the minor development will not impact on the heritage significance of your property.

Assistance

Council has in place a number of programs to support property owners of buildings/sites that are heritage listed or located within a heritage conservation area. These include access to a free heritage advisory service and a small maintenance grants program under the Bathurst Region Local Heritage Fund.

Amending the Height of Buildings Map

An amendment is also proposed to change of Height of Buildings Map for the areas known as the Duration Cottages (shown green on figure 2) and the Munitions Cottages (shown orange on figure 2), from 9 metres to 7 metres. The objective of changing the Height of Buildings Map is to maintain single storey dwellings within the subject area as these areas are already typically single storey dwellings. The period of construction of buildings in this location are single storey on raised pier footings.

A 7 metre height limit will limit new infill development being of two storey construction and encourage new buildings to be erected on fill and take advantage of the natural topography of the subject sites, and avoid unnecessary cutting of the lands natural topography.

How can I participate or find out more information?

Council is exhibiting the amendment to the Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2014 for a period of 28 days. See Council's YourSay page for exhibition dates:
<https://yoursay.bathurst.nsw.gov.au/LEPAmendments>

Copies of the full Planning Proposal documentation and maps that Council provided to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and the Department's authorisation to proceed with public exhibition are available on Council's YourSay page.

Attachment 9.2.7.1

Council welcomes submissions in respect of the Planning Proposal. If you have any queries please contact Council's Senior Heritage Planner, Ashlee Cutter on 02 6333 6130.

9.2.13 RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN - IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

File No: 13.00092

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted

REPORT:

Background

In June 2020, Council adopted the Bathurst Regional Council, Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP). The REAP sets out Council's plans to minimise its dependence on fossil fuel energy sources, with a primary focus on grid-sourced electricity.

The plan employs an energy management hierarchy which prioritises energy efficiency actions. The plan includes an:

- Electricity efficiency target of 15% in comparison with 2018-19 electricity consumption of 15,069 MWh.

The plan also set the following renewable electricity targets:

- Renewable Target 1 - 25% of Council's electricity consumption to be from renewable sources by 2023
- Renewable Target 2 - 50% of Council's electricity consumption to be from renewable sources by 2025

The REAP has now been in place for more than 12 months and this report provides an update on actions that have been completed to date.

Energy Efficiency

To meet the 15% electricity energy efficiency target, the REAP identified proposed projects to reduce electricity consumption by 2,256 MWh by 2023.

Since the REAP was written other energy efficiency projects have also been identified and in some cases have been prioritised over projects identified in the REAP. Projects undertaken to date since the REAP baseline year (FY 2018-19) are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Energy Efficiency Projects Implemented to date

Project	Detail	Estimated annual reduction in electricity from grid	Status

		MWh	
Streetlights upgrade to LED	Replacement of estimated 5639 streetlights with LED	1942	95% complete
Removal of under awning lighting William and George Streets	270 lights	55	Completed March 2021
Under awning lighting change wattage	438 lights wattage change from 50 to 36.6W	26	Completed July 2021
Heritage listed Streetlights LED lamp replacement	108 lights	50	Completed between July 2020 and May 2021
Heritage listed lights Machattie Park, Russell Street & Church Street replacement with LED	42 lights	11	Completed between Jan 2021 and Aug 2021
Heritage listed lights Chifley Park change to LED	8 lights	4	Completed Aug 2021
Heritage Listed Lights Kings Parade change to LED	16 lights	4	Completed Feb 2021
Machattie Park lights (non-heritage change to LED lamps)	55 lights	11	Completed Sep 2021
Aquatic Centre LED lighting upgrade	129 various lights	46	Completed Mar 2021
Civic Centre LED lighting upgrade	274 various lights	39	Completed Jan 2021
Total		2188	
% of savings required to meet 2023 target		97%	

Savings from the projects completed to date total 2,188 MWh per annum, or 97% of the efficiency savings which were to be made by 2023.

Other energy efficiency projects which are currently under investigation are outlined in Table 2. If all projects listed are able to be completed by 2023, an additional 136MWh of electricity can be saved taking the total reduction in grid electricity to at least 15.5% in comparison to FY 2018-19 levels.

Table 2: Other Energy Efficiency Projects Under Investigation

Project	Detail	Estimated annual reduction in electricity from grid MWh	Comment
Variable Speed Drive (VSD) on Water Pump Stations x 2	Estimate 10% energy saving	61	To be implemented as resourcing allows
Street Lighting Smart Controls & Dimming profiles		50	Awaiting decision from Essential Energy regarding deployment of Smart Controls
HVAC operating hours administration area Chifley RFS	Do not run HVAC overnight	20	
Metered flood lights Berry Park upgrade to LED	4 floodlights	5	To be implemented as resourcing allows
WWTP exterior lighting	Audit required	TBA	To be implemented as

upgrade to LED			resourcing allows
Total		136	
% of savings target		6%	

Renewable Energy

To meet the target of 25% of Council's electricity consumption to be from renewable sources by 2023, and 50% by 2025, the REAP identified a range of solar installations at Council facilities and a renewable energy power purchase agreement (PPA) for electricity supply to Council's large sites (covering 30% of electricity requirements).

Renewable projects implemented or in progress since the baseline year of FY 2018-19 are shown in Table 3. All projects shown are behind-the-meter solar projects at Council facilities, including the current project to install a 1MW solar system at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP is the largest consumer of electricity in Council's portfolio, accounting for approximately 30% of total electricity consumption. These projects together will reduce the amount of electricity drawn from the grid by 13.8% over baseline levels. When added to existing solar installations this will take the total renewable percentage to approximately 18%.

Table 3: Renewable Projects since REAP baseline year

Project	Detail	Estimated annual reduction in electricity from grid MWh	Status
Aquatic Centre Solar	100kW solar system	153 (0% export to grid)	Installed Jul 2019
NMRM Solar	25.9kW solar system	32 (20% export to grid)	Installed Nov 2019
Scallywags Solar expansion	Additional 10kW solar system with 13kWh battery storage	15 (14% export to grid)	Installed Jul 2020
BMEC Solar	90kW	106 (23% export to grid)	Installed Jul 2020
Rail Museum Solar	Stage 1: 22kW with 27kWh battery storage Stage 2: 16kW	52 (12% export to grid)	Stage 1 completed Jun 2021
Waste Management Centre Solar	44kW solar system	44 (35% export to grid)	Project commenced. Installation delayed due to COVID restrictions
WWTP Solar expansion	1MW + battery	1372 (6% export to grid)	Detailed design underway
Total from new solar installed or in progress		1774	13.8%
Existing solar installations			4.5%
Total			18.3%

Future renewable energy projects to enable Council to meet the REAP target of 50% by 2025 are shown in Table 4. The main contributing future project will be a renewable power purchase agreement which is part of the Central NSW JO group procurement of electricity to commence from 1 January 2023 in which all participating Councils have committed to a minimum of 50% renewable energy. DPIE have provided funding support

for the procurement process.

Table 4: Future renewable projects

Project	Detail	Estimated annual reduction in electricity from grid MWh	Status
Additional Solar at Aquatic Centre	100kW solar system	153 (0% export to grid)	Not commenced
Renewable Energy PPA	50% of large site volume	4450	Target PPA volume from Jan 2023 (subject to procurement process)
Total from future renewable energy projects		4603	36%
Total current + future			54.3%

The projects listed in Table 4 will allow Council to achieve its target of 50% of electricity to be from renewable sources by 2025. There are other behind the meter solar projects identified in the REAP which can be implemented at Council facilities to further increase the percent of renewable energy used by Council. These will be progressed as resourcing allows, noting that there are technical barriers at some sites which need to be worked through. The REAP is due for review in 2023, at which time the targets will be reviewed.

Electricity Use

Electricity consumption at all of Council facilities is shown in Figure 1. There are two full financial years of data available since the baseline year of FY2018-19. Consumption in FY 2020-21 was 18% lower than baseline year consumption, reflecting both the energy efficiency measures implemented and solar systems installed.

There are other business events that have influenced electricity consumption, including the impact of water restrictions on electricity used in pumping, facility closures due to COVID restrictions and increased consumption of electricity due to new facilities that have been commissioned including the Rail Museum and new sewer and water pump stations to service new subdivisions.

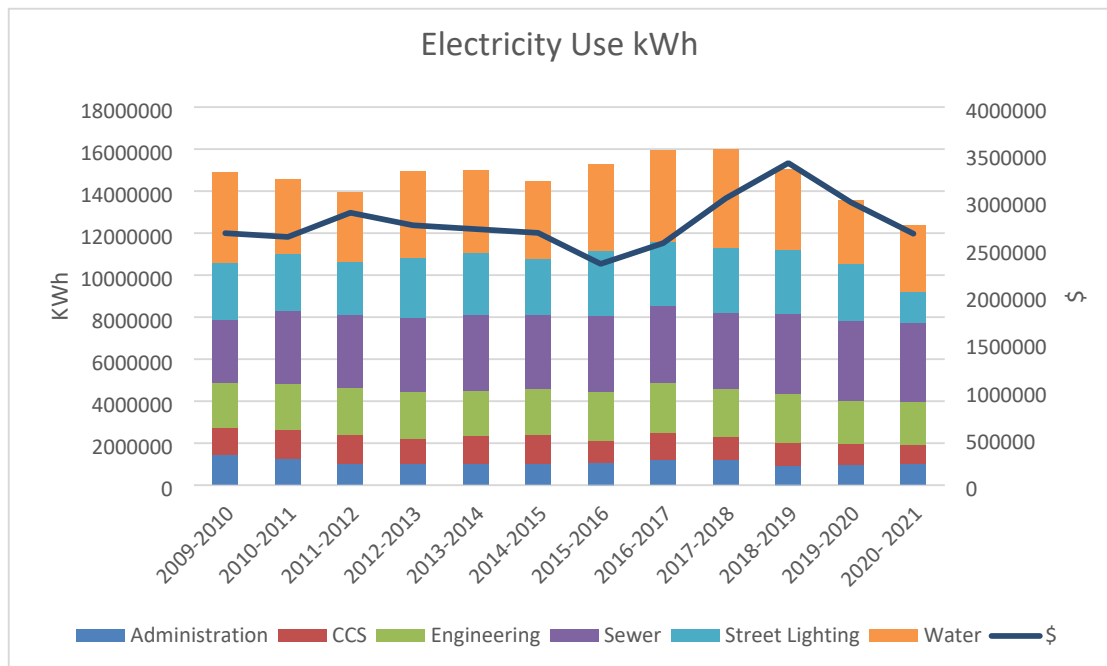


Figure 1: Electricity Consumption at Council Facilities

CONCLUSION:

As a result of the projects implemented and in progress, Council is on track to meet the energy efficiency and renewable electricity targets set in the REAP.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Funding for this item is contained within existing budgets

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

Strategy 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Nil

**9.2.14 CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK -
REVIEW AND UPDATE**

File No: 13.00027

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information be noted.

REPORT:

Background

Council joined the Cities Power Partnership in 2017 with pledges to install renewable energy at Council facilities, roll out energy efficient public lighting, provide fast charge infrastructure for electric vehicles, strengthen the community's capacity in renewable energy and energy efficiency and provide support for cycling in city infrastructure.

At its ordinary meeting in November 2019, Council passed a motion "*That Bathurst Regional Council acknowledges that current weather patterns are outside the normal because of a change in the climate and that Council should continue its focus on improving energy efficiency, investigating other renewable energy opportunities in order to reduce costs and developing plans to provide new water sources and to drought proof the city in the future.*"

On 17 June 2020, Council adopted its Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP) and endorsed a Climate Change Response Framework to guide further consideration of Council's climate change response. The framework shows what plans and policies Council has in place to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. It also shows plans and policies which are in preparation and those which are yet to commence, nested within relevant state legislation. The Framework is provided as **attachment 1**.

This report provides a review of Council's progress in developing its response to a changing climate in the context of the Framework.

IPCC - Sixth Assessment Report

In August 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its sixth report, the first since 2013. The report is the work of 234 climate scientists from more than 60 countries, reviewing and evaluating more than 14,000 scientific papers. The key outtakes¹ of the report are:

The global climate has warmed 1.1° C on average since the pre-industrial era. The IPCC finds that less than 0.1° C is due to natural forcings, such as volcanos or variations in the sun, with the majority of warming unequivocally attributed to human

¹ <https://www.wri.org/insights/ipcc-climate-report>
<https://www.ipcc.ch/2021/08/09/ar6-wg1-20210809-pr/>

activity.

The world is on track to reach 1.5° C warming by 2040.

The changes occurring are unprecedented in recent history and are affecting every region of the globe and across all aspects of the climate system.

Limiting global warming to 1.5° C by the end of the century is still within reach but requires transformational change. Unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C will be beyond reach.

Every fraction of a degree of warming leads to more dangerous and costly impacts.

The full report can be found at <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>.

Regional Climate Data

Data for the Central Tablelands Region, from the Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO (**attachment 2**), show the following changes have already occurred in the regional climate:

Annual rainfall in the Central Tablelands has been relatively stable, decreasing by around 30 mm (4%) from about 750 mm to about 720 mm over the past 30 years (1989–2018) when compared to the previous 30 years (1959–1988).

Rainfall in the autumn and spring months has decreased.

Frost frequency in Spring has increased impacting on the growing season of many crops.

The Central Tablelands experienced more hot days in the last 30 years than in the previous 30 years.

Local Climate Data

The local climate also appears to be changing. As an example, the average annual daily maximum temperature at the Bathurst Agricultural Research Station shows an increasing trend from 1909, when records began, until the end of 2019. The average annual daily minimum temperatures show a slight decreasing trend over the same period, reflecting the increasing influence of high-pressure systems in our region which are leading to hotter days and colder overnight temperatures (**attachment 3**). This is consistent with the predictions for our region as described in Council's Renewable Energy Action Plan.

State Government Policy Context

The NSW Government has a net zero greenhouse gas emissions target by 2050. In September 2021 the NSW Government announced that it was increasing its interim target to 50% reduction in emissions compared with 2005 levels by 2030. This is a steep increase from its previous target of 35% reduction by 2030.

Council Policy Framework

Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement 2040 and current Community Strategic Plan (CSP) reflect how the community values the natural environment. Both documents highlight the need to mitigate further climate change and the need to plan for a changing climate.

The CSP review has commenced in line with the Local Government election cycle. This will be an opportunity for the community to voice its opinion on how Council should respond to climate change challenges in the future.

Climate Change Position Statement

This is a key policy document within the Framework which will act as an overarching climate change position statement for Council, acknowledging the risks to the Bathurst region posed by climate change and committing Council to act to reduce emissions and adapt to changes in climate that are already locked in. The Climate Change Position Statement is currently being drafted for consideration by Council at a future meeting

Emissions Reduction Plan

An important pillar included in the Framework is the development of an overarching Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) for Council activities which will position Council as a regional leader in climate change response and contribute to the NSW Government's Net Zero by 2050 target. The Central NSW Joint Organisation has engaged a consultant on Council's behalf to prepare the ERP. The ERP is primarily funded by a \$20,000 grant from NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE). The ERP will establish baseline emissions data for Council operations against which future reductions can be measured. It will establish emissions reduction targets against the baseline year for 2025, 2035 and 2050 and these targets will be underpinned by recommended actions which will enable the targets to be met within the target timeframes.

It is anticipated that a draft version of the ERP will be presented to Council early in 2022.

Electric Vehicle Transition Plan

The automotive industry is rapidly transitioning to electric and hybrid-electric vehicles. In this industry Australia is a technology receiver, and as global vehicle manufacturers transition to electric vehicles, vehicles offered to the Australian market will also transition. An orderly and planned transition is needed as signalled in the Federal Government's 2019 Climate Solutions Package and the NSW Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Plan 2019. Local Governments must also respond and adapt to the changing market by identifying and solving barriers to the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles into their fleets.

Consequently, one of the recommendations of the REAP was to develop an electric vehicle transition strategy for Council passenger and heavy vehicle fleet. Council therefore commissioned the preparation of an electric vehicle transition plan (EVTP) in 2020 and this was completed in February this year.

The EVTP is being used as an operational document to help Council to work through the barriers presented by electric vehicle technology and trial electric vehicles in the passenger and heavy vehicle fleet.

The NSW Government recently announced a \$490 million package to support its Electric Vehicle Transition Strategy. The NSW Government's EV Strategy is intended to drive sales of EVs to more than 50 per cent of new car sales by 2030-31, preparing the NSW road network for a low-emissions future. The funding package includes the following elements.

Stamp duty will be waived for eligible electric vehicles (battery and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) priced under \$78,000 purchased from 1 September 2021.

Rebates of \$3,000 will be offered on private purchases of the first 25,000 eligible EVs (battery and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) under \$68,750 sold in NSW from 1 September 2021.

\$171 million for new charging infrastructure across the State. This includes \$131 million to spend on new ultra-fast vehicle chargers, \$20 million in grants for destination chargers to assist regional tourism, and \$20 million for charging infrastructure at public transport hubs on Transport for NSW owned land. \$33 million to help transition the NSW Government passenger fleet to EVs where feasible, with the target of a fully electric fleet by 2030. These vehicles typically are on sold after three to five years, providing availability for private buyers in the second-hand market.

Council has had a plug-in electric hybrid vehicle since 2018 and is in the process of purchasing a full battery electrical vehicle which will be trialed as a pool car. Council is also currently investigating options for trialing electric heavy vehicles.

Waste Projects

The largest source of emissions from Council operations is fugitive emissions from landfill, which accounts for approximately 65% of total emissions. While Council operates a landfill gas flare to reduce the greenhouse gas warming potential of gases released from the operation, not all the gas at the landfill is captured and flared. Council is investigating and trialing a wide range of projects to reduce the amount of material being disposed of at the landfill and to better capture and use the landfill gas that is created from the waste entombed. These projects include:

- Local Government NSW funded project to trial a commercial food and organics (FOGO) collection and improved domestic green waste collection.
- Trial to divert textiles from landfill.
- Federal emissions reduction fund project to upgrade the landfill gas collection system to increase the collection efficiency of the system by installing new gas collection wells and rehabilitating old wells.
- Recycling of old recycling bins.
- On-line monitoring of landfill gas quality and quantity.
- Investigation of alternative energy use options of the landfill gas.
- Identification of additional materials than can be diverted from landfill.

Adaptation

The Central West Region is already experiencing some of the impacts of a warming climate and further changes to the climate are already locked in based on historic greenhouse gas emissions. As such, Council has a responsibility to plan for the impacts of this change and to support the health and safety of its workers and the community.

Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan

In accordance with its resolution of September 2019, Council has commenced a review of its Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan (CCRAAP). The focus of the CCRAAP is one of planned adaptation – not mitigation. Planned adaptation entails taking deliberate policy decisions to manage risks of climate change, to protect the continuity of Council's business and services to the community, to protect the health and safety of its workers and the community, and to protect the amenity of its facilities and outdoor public recreation spaces.

The review commenced in early 2021 but has been on hold due to impacts on resourcing of the COVID19 pandemic and associated restrictions.

Climate change risk management is an ongoing process and when the CCRAAP is completed, ongoing review will be required, and these reviews may drive changes in subordinate documents within the Framework.

CONCLUSION:

Council is working towards the implementation of its Climate Change Response Framework as endorsed at its June 2020 Ordinary Council meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil at this stage.

BATHURST COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN – OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES:

Objective 3: Environmental stewardship.

- Strategy 3.2 Protect the City's water supply.
- Strategy 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely.
- Strategy 3.5 Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change.

Objective 6: Community leadership and collaboration.

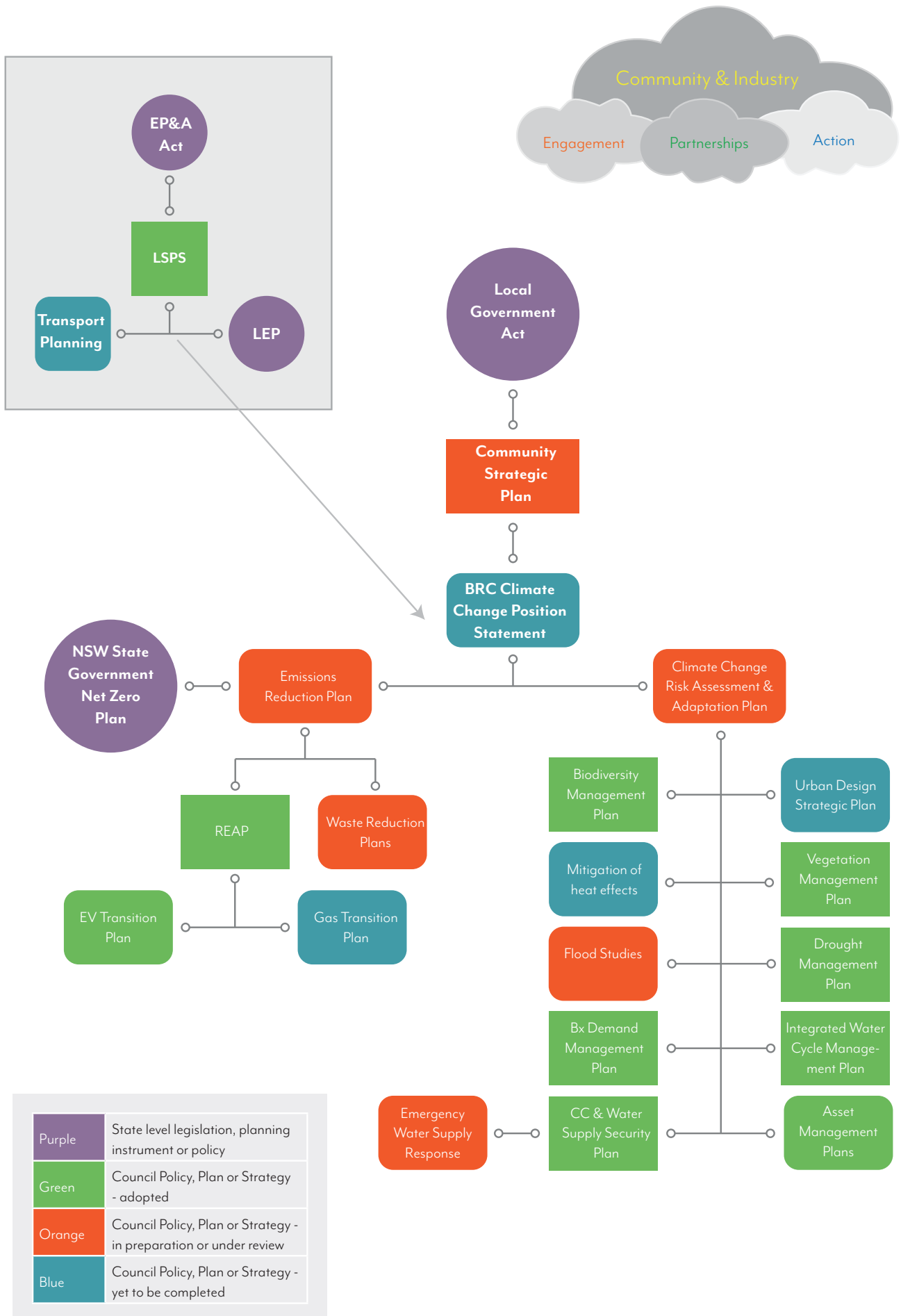
- Strategy 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

01 **Inform** - to provide the public with balanced and objective information to help them understand the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

ATTACHMENTS:








1. Climate Change Response Framework [9.2.14.1 - 1 page]
2. Central Tablelands Climate Guide [9.2.14.2 - 4 pages]
3. Attachment 3 [9.2.14.3 - 1 page]





Regional Weather and Climate Guide

In the last 30 years in Central Tablelands

-  Annual rainfall has been relatively stable
-  Dry years have occurred eight times and wet years have occurred eight times
-  Rainfall has decreased in the autumn and spring months
-  Summer rainfall has been reliable, autumn has been unreliable
-  The autumn break usually occurs around the end of May
-  Spring frosts have been more common and have been occurring later
-  There have been more hot days, with more consecutive days above 38 °C.



Natural Environments ■ Low Level Production ■ Dryland Production ■ Irrigated Production ■ Intensive Uses ■ Water Bodies

The Central Tablelands at a glance

The Central Tablelands region covers over 3 million hectares, with 78% of land under agricultural production. The region supports a diverse mix of agricultural enterprises. Grazing, predominantly sheep and cattle, and broadacre cropping are the two largest industries, along with vegetables, pome and stone fruit, wine and table grapes and nursery (cut flowers). Agricultural production in the region was valued at \$678 million in 2017–18.

A guide to weather and climate in the Central Tablelands

Primary producers make decisions using their knowledge and expectations of regional weather patterns. The purpose of this guide is to provide an insight into the region's climate and an understanding of changes that have occurred through recent periods. This information can potentially assist primary producers and rural communities make better informed decisions for their business and livelihoods. This guide is part of a series of guides produced for every Natural Resource Management area around Australia.



A climate guide for agriculture
Central Tablelands, New South Wales





Annual Rainfall

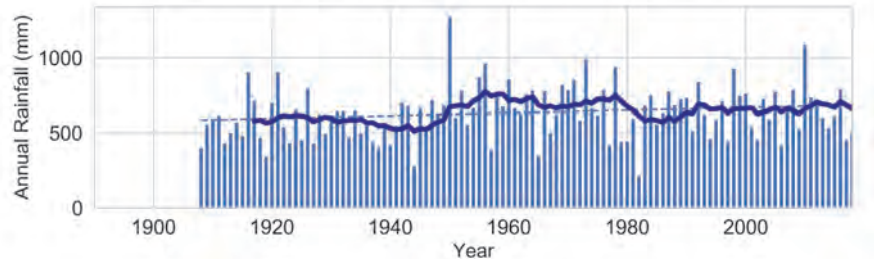
Annual rainfall in the Central Tablelands has been relatively stable

Annual rainfall in the Central Tablelands has been relatively stable, decreasing by around 30 mm (4%) from about 750 mm to about 720 mm over the past 30 years (1989–2018) when compared to the previous 30 years (1959–1988). The charts show annual rainfall (blue bars) with a 10-year running average (the solid blue line) for Bathurst and Cowra.

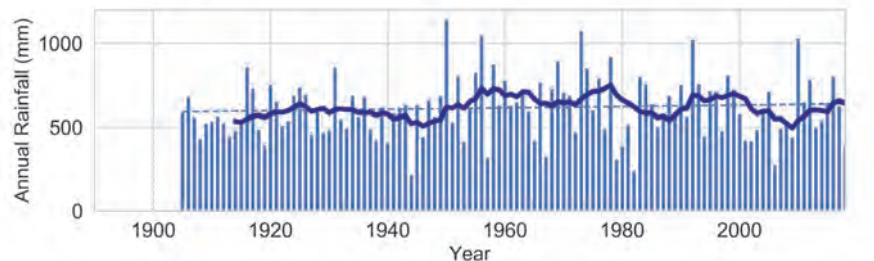
Although the average annual rainfall has remained unchanged, it still fluctuates from year to year with natural variability.

In the past 30 years, dry years (lowest 30%) and wet years (highest 30%) have both occurred eight times, while the remaining years were in the average range. Note the Millennium drought accounted for four of these dry years in the recent period. During the previous 30-year period (1959–1988), dry years occurred six times and wet years occurred 13 times.

Bathurst Ag. Station Annual Rainfall 1908 - 2018



Cowra Ag. Research Annual Rainfall 1905 - 2018

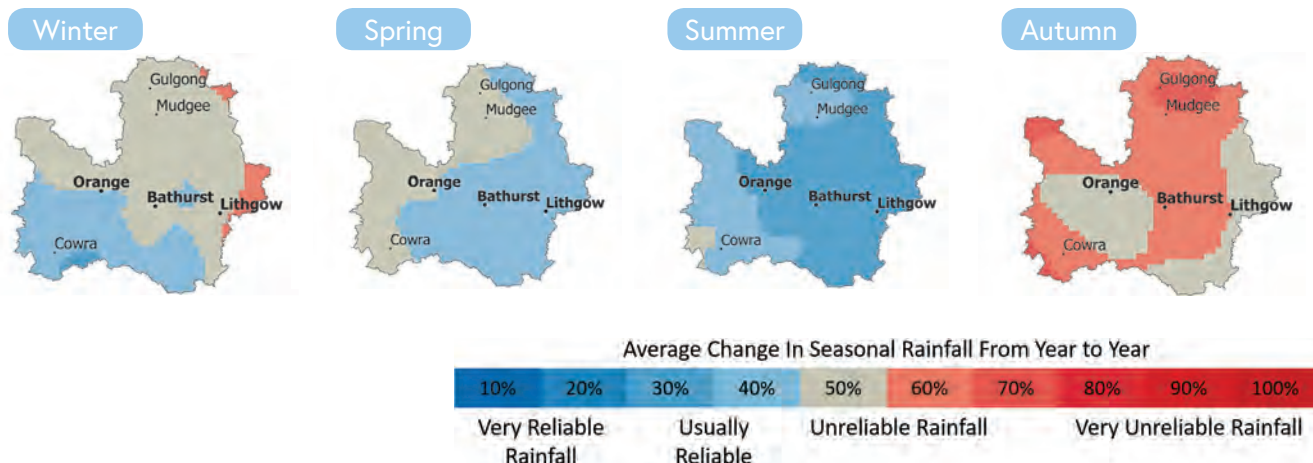


For more information on future projections, visit the Climate Change in Australia website
> www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au

Want to know more about the guides?
Try Frequently Asked Questions at
> www.bom.gov.au/climate/climate-guides/

Rainfall is most reliable in summer and least reliable in autumn

Rainfall reliability maps for the past 30 years (1989–2018) show summer rainfall has been moderately reliable across the region (blue areas), with usually only about 70 mm difference from one year to the next. This is in contrast to winter and spring rainfall, which has been less reliable (beige areas). Autumn rainfall has been unreliable across the region (red areas), and although there have been some wet autumns in the past 30 years, autumn rainfall has not been reliable from year to year.

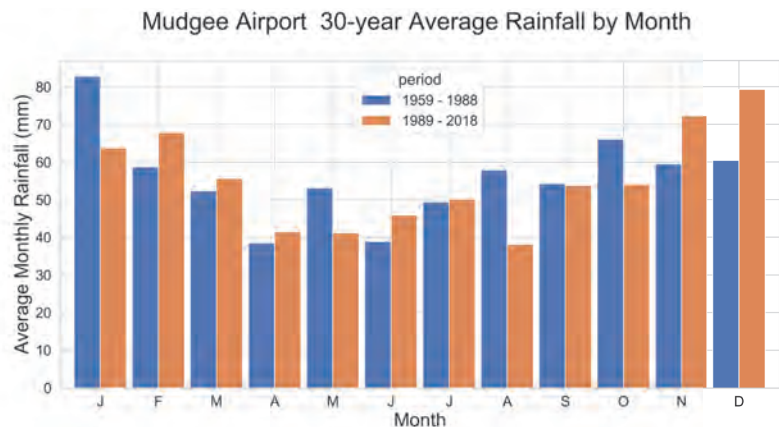
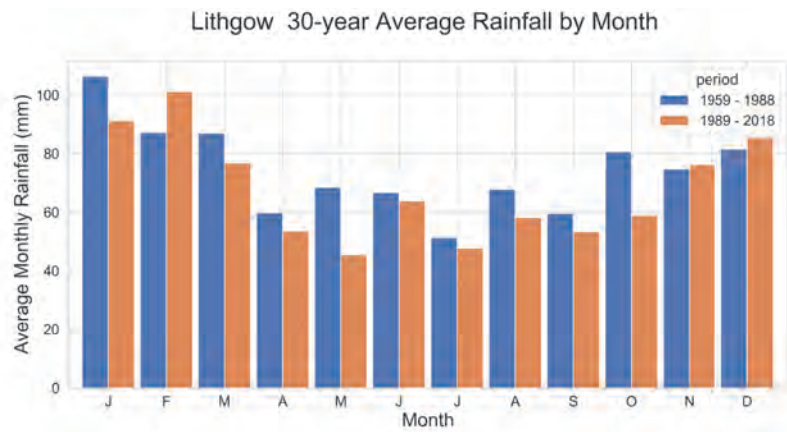




Rainfall Timing

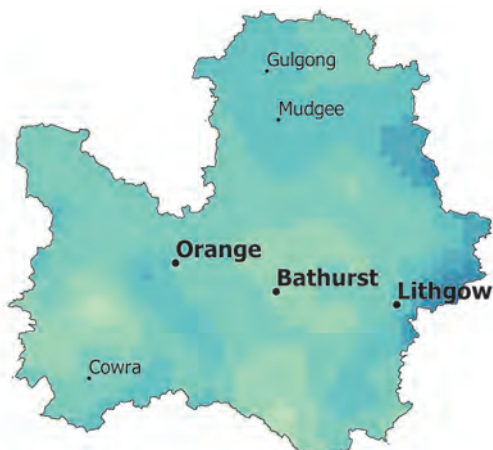
Rainfall has decreased in the autumn and spring months

Rainfall in the autumn and spring months decreased at Lithgow and Mudgee between 1989–2018 (orange bars) compared with 1959–1988 (blue bars). Over the past 30 years, winter growing season rainfall (April to October inclusive) for Mudgee was 325 mm; 35 mm lower than the 360 mm average for the previous 30-year period (1959–1988). For Lithgow, growing season rainfall has declined 75 mm over the same period.



For more information on the latest observations and science behind these changes, refer to the State of the Climate Report
> www.bom.gov.au/state-of-the-climate/

Timing of the autumn break in the Central Tablelands region



In the Central Tablelands, the autumn break can be defined as at least 25 mm of rainfall over three days, prior to the commencement of sowing. The map shows that over the past 30 years (1989–2018), the break typically occurred before the end of May or in early June (blue to green areas).

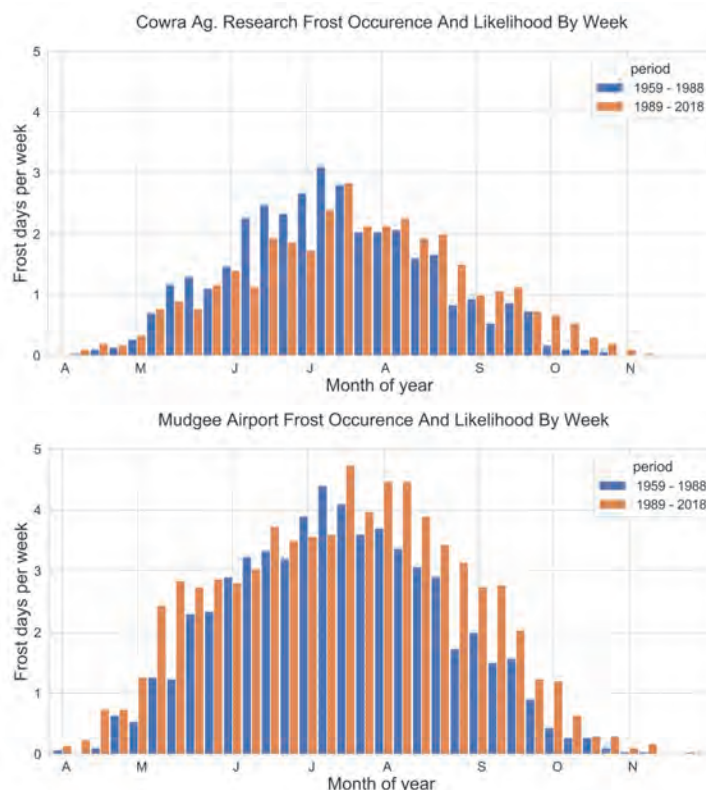
In the last 30 years, the average autumn break has been occurring about two weeks and one month later than it did in the period 1959–1988.

Weeks after 1 April	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Autumn Break Usually Occurred After...	14 April	28 April	5 May	12 May	19 May	26 May	2 June	9 June	16 June

A climate guide for agriculture **Central Tablelands, NSW****Frost****Later and more frequent frosts**

The number of potential frosts has increased at Cowra and Mudgee between 1989–2018 (orange bars) compared with 1959–1988 (blue bars). Frost frequency increased in spring, with an average of five more spring nights at Mudgee and two more spring nights at Cowra with the potential for frost between 1989–2018 compared to 1959–1988.

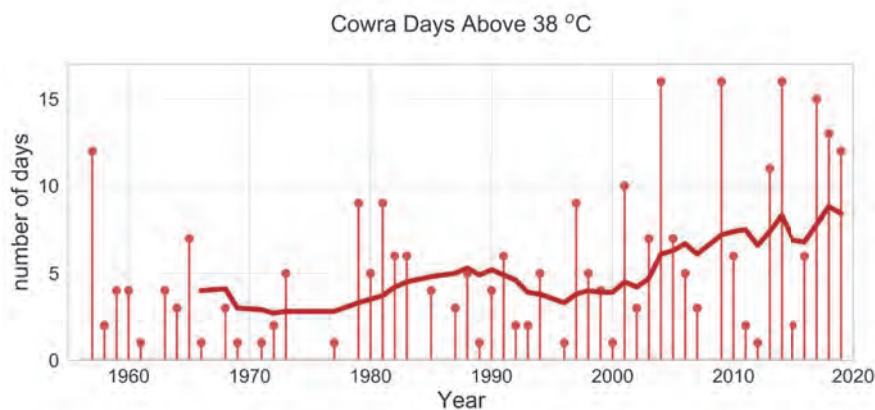
Cowra's frost risk has typically ended by the second week of October, whereas Mudgee's frost risk usually ends about a week and a half later. Both locations have seen potential frost nights as late as the first week of November. The latest potential frost night recorded for Mudgee was 24 November 1990. More frosty nights have tended to occur through dry winter and spring periods, when soil moisture is low and cloud cover infrequent. On average, the region has had around 20 more total frost nights during a dry winter and spring than during wetter seasons. However, when comparing just spring frosts, the difference from wet to dry years was small.

**Temperature****Central Tablelands experienced more hot days in the past 30 years**

The chart shows the annual number of days above 38 °C (red bars), with a 10-year running average (solid red line) for Cowra. Cowra experienced an average of six days per year above 38 °C between 1989–2018, compared to an average of only three days per year above 38 °C between 1959–1988. Since 2013, unprecedented temperatures of 43 °C have been recorded for Cowra six times.

Before 2013, the last time the temperature at Cowra exceeded 43 °C was in 1939.

Instances of consecutive days



above 38 °C have also been more frequent in the past 30 years.

In 1997, 2014 and 2019, Cowra experienced periods of five or

more days in a row above 38 °C.

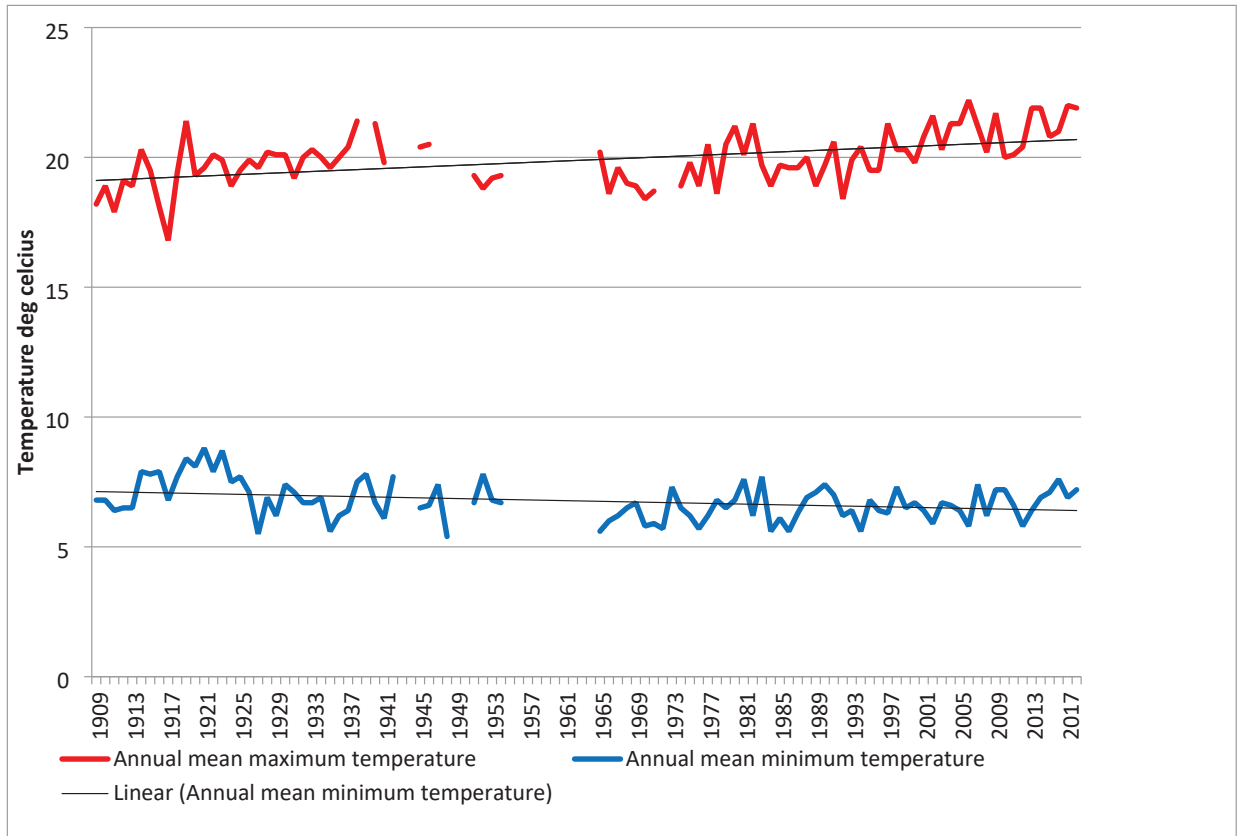
A run of five or more days above 38 °C is unusual at Cowra and had not happened since 1952.

Regional Weather and Climate Guides are produced as a partnership between Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO and FarmLink



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Attachment 2



Average minimum and maximum daily temperatures at Bathurst Agricultural Research Station

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL
INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

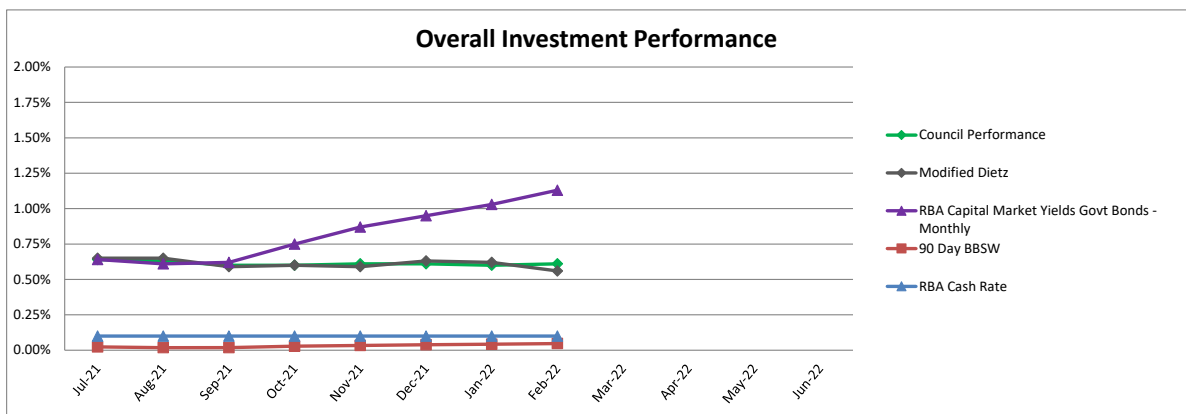
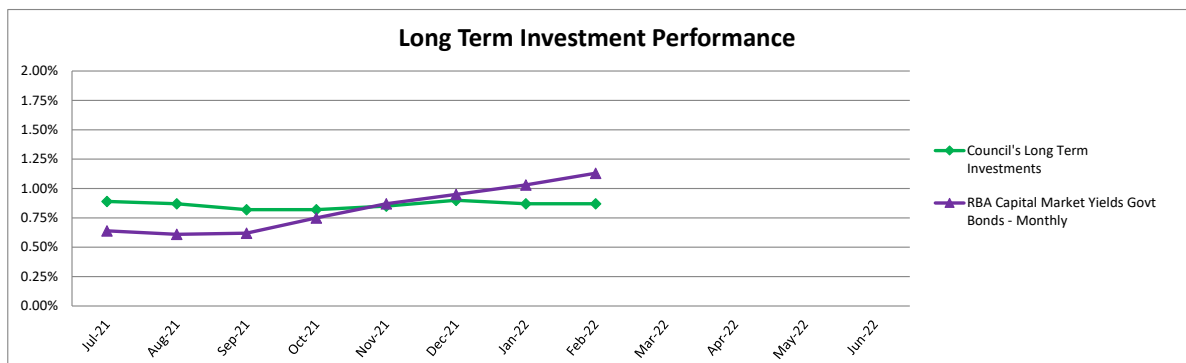
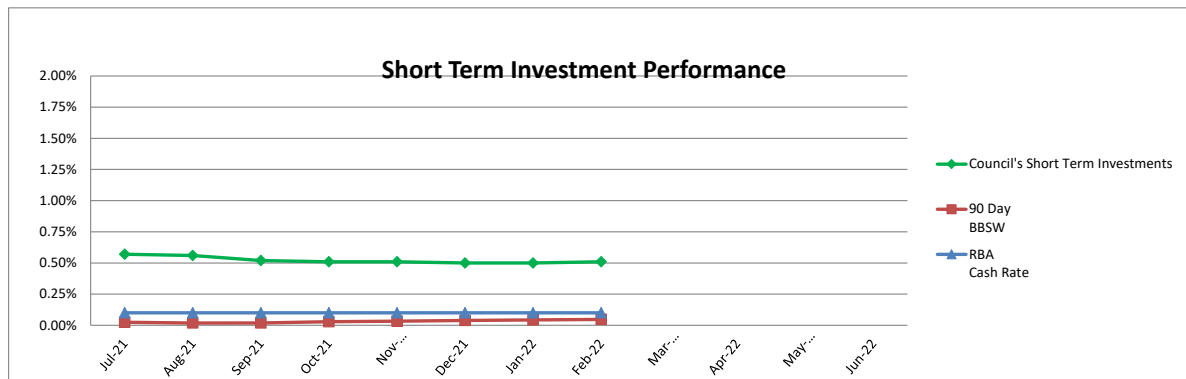
Investment Policy Benchmarks

Benchmark 1 - The performance of the portfolio shall be against the industry standard 90 Day Bank Bill Index or the official RBA Cash Rate

Council's current year to date performance compared to the two benchmarks is shown below. Council has outperformed both benchmarks.

Reserve Bank of Australia - Cash Rate	0.10%
AFMA - 90 Day Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW) Avg Mid	0.047%
RBA Capital Market Yields Govt Bonds - Monthly	1.13%
Modified Dietz Calculation	0.56%

	Short Term			Long Term		Overall Performance	
	RBA Cash Rate	90 Day BBSW	Council's Short Term Investments	RBA Capital Market Yields Govt Bonds - Monthly	Council's Long Term Investments	Modified Dietz Calculation	Council Performance
Jul-21	0.10%	0.024%	0.57%	0.64%	0.89%	0.65%	0.64%
Aug-21	0.10%	0.018%	0.56%	0.61%	0.87%	0.65%	0.63%
Sep-21	0.10%	0.019%	0.52%	0.62%	0.82%	0.59%	0.60%
Oct-21	0.10%	0.029%	0.51%	0.75%	0.82%	0.60%	0.60%
Nov-21	0.10%	0.033%	0.51%	0.87%	0.85%	0.59%	0.61%
Dec-21	0.10%	0.039%	0.50%	0.95%	0.90%	0.63%	0.61%
Jan-22	0.10%	0.043%	0.50%	1.03%	0.87%	0.62%	0.60%
Feb-22	0.10%	0.047%	0.51%	1.13%	0.87%	0.56%	0.61%
Mar-22							
Apr-22							
May-22							
Jun-22							



**BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL
INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE**
2a - Overall Portfolio Credit Framework

To control the credit quality on the entire portfolio, the following credit framework limits the percentage of the portfolio exposed to any particular credit rating. AMP was recently downgraded from A- to BBB+ on the 27 Aug 2019. Council will reinvest into a complying rated institution at the maturity of these investments.

Short Term	Ratings	Maximum Holding %	Actual Holding %	
	A-1+	100	50%	Complies
	A-1	100	0%	Complies
	A-2	40	43%	Does not comply
	A-3 or unrated	Note*	7%	Complies
			100%	
Long Term				
	AAA	100	0%	Complies
	AA+ AA AA- A+ A	100	87%	Complies
	A-	40	0%	Complies
	BBB+ BBB	20	8%	Complies
	BBB- & unrated	Note *	5%	Complies
			100%	

*Note: For reasons of practicality the number of these investments should be kept to a minimum.

2b - Institutional Credit Framework

To limit single entity exposure each individual institution will be limited by their credit rating. AMP was recently downgraded from A- to BBB+ on the 27 Aug 2019. Council will reinvest into a complying rated institution at the maturity of these investments.

	Ratings	Maximum Holding %	Actual Holding %	
CBA	AA-	40	9%	Complies
National Australia Bank Limited	AA-	40	33%	Complies
Westpac	AA-	40	10%	Complies
HSBC	AA-	30	2%	Complies
Macquarie Bank Limited	A+	30	3%	Complies
UBS AG Australia	A+	30	1%	Complies
Suncorp Metway Ltd	A+	30	2%	Complies
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	A	30	1%	Complies
AMP	BBB+	5	6%	Does not comply
Bank of Queensland Limited	BBB+	5	15%	Does not comply
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	BBB+	5	3%	Complies
Newcastle Permanent	BBB	5	0%	Complies
Members Equity Bank	BBB	5	9%	Does not comply
Auswide Bank	BBB	5	0%	Complies
Maritime Mining & Power Credit Union	ADI	Note*	6%	Complies
			100%	

*Note: For reasons of practicality the number of these investments should be kept to a minimum.

*Credit rating to Auswide Bank issued by Fitch Ratings, equivalent Rating by S & P shown

2c - Maturity Profile

The Investment Portfolio is to be invested within the following maturity constraints, Council has successfully met this criteria.

	Term Deposit	FRTD	TCD	FRN	Min %	Max %	Actual %	
Within one year	51,000,000	6,000,000	0	3,000,000	40	100	68%	Complies
One to three years	9,000,000	2,730,000	0	2,700,000	0	60	17%	Complies
Three to Five Years	3,000,000	1,500,000	0	7,100,000	0	30	13%	Complies
Over Five Years	0	0	0	1,700,000	0	15	2%	Complies
	63,000,000	10,230,000	0	14,500,000			100%	

Recommendation: That the report be noted.

Responsible Accounting Officer

.....
Aaron Jones
Director Corporate Services & Finance

.....
Prepared By Lesley Guy

2-Mar-22

.....
Reviewed By Tony Burgoyne

2021/22 Annual Operational Plan

Bathurst 2040 Community Strategic Plan

As at 28th February 2022

Council's Vision:

Bathurst: A vibrant and innovative region that values our heritage, culture, diversity and strong economy.

As a community it is important to have a plan that outlines what we want and need as a community now and as the region grows. The NSW Government also requires all councils to have such a plan. The Bathurst 2040 Community Strategic Plan (CSP) is the highest level forward planning document of Bathurst Regional Council. It identifies the community's priorities and guides the direction for the Bathurst region over the next 20 years.

Six key objectives have been established in the CSP:

1. Our Sense of place and identity
2. A smart and vibrant economy
3. Environmental stewardship
4. Enabling sustainable growth
5. Community health, safety and well-being
6. Community leadership and collaboration

These objectives are supported by strategies, shown below, aimed at identifying the importance of each objective.

As a 20 year plan, the CSP is not able to be wholly implemented in one term of Council. The Delivery Program represents actions that the Council expects to achieve during the current term of election for the Council, typically four years. This [Annual Operational Plan](#) identifies the individual activities and projects that will be completed within the current financial year of the Delivery Program.

OBJECTIVE 1: Our sense of place and identity

- 1.1 Respect, protect and promote the region's Aboriginal heritage assets
- 1.2 Protect, enhance and promote the region's European heritage assets and character
- 1.3 Enhance the cultural vitality of the region
- 1.4 Protect and improve the region's landscapes, views, vistas and open space
- 1.5 Promote good design in the built environment

OBJECTIVE 3: Environmental stewardship

- 3.1 Protect and improve our natural areas and ecosystems, including the Macquarie River and other waterways
- 3.2 Protect the City's water supply
- 3.3 Minimise the City's environmental footprint, live more sustainably and use resources more wisely
- 3.4 Protect and improve the region's biodiversity
- 3.5 Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change

OBJECTIVE 5: Community health, safety and well being

- 5.1 Provide opportunities for our community to be healthy and active
- 5.2 Help make the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages attractive and full of life
- 5.3 Help build resilient, inclusive communities
- 5.4 Make our public places safe and welcoming
- 5.5 Plan and respond to demographic changes in the community

Bathurst 2040 Community Strategic Plan

OBJECTIVE 2: A smart and vibrant economy

- 2.1 Support local business and industry
- 2.2 Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses by nurturing and supporting entrepreneurs, partnerships and local skill development
- 2.3 Develop Bathurst as a Smart City
- 2.4 Support agriculture, local manufacturing, food production and education as significant contributors to the region's economy
- 2.5 Support Mount Panorama as a premier motor sport and event precinct
- 2.6 Promote our City and Villages as a tourist destination

OBJECTIVE 4: Enabling sustainable growth

- 4.1 Facilitate development in the region that considers the current and future needs of our community
- 4.2 Provide safe and efficient road, cycleway and pathway networks to improve accessibility
- 4.3 Ensure services, facilities and infrastructure meet the changing needs of our region
- 4.4 Provide parking to meet the needs of the City
- 4.5 Work with partners to improve public transport, and passenger and freight transport connections to and from the region
- 4.6 Plan for, assess and regulate development activity

OBJECTIVE 6: Community leadership and collaboration

- 6.1 Communicate and engage with the community, government and business groups on important matters affecting the Bathurst Region
- 6.2 Work with our partners and neighbouring councils to share skills, knowledge and resources and find ways to deliver services more efficiently
- 6.3 Advocate for our community
- 6.4 Meet legislative and compliance requirements
- 6.5 Be open and fair in our decisions and our dealings with people
- 6.6 Manage our money and our assets to be sustainable now and into the future
- 6.7 Invest in our people
- 6.8 Implement opportunities for organisational improvement

Attachment 9.3.2.1

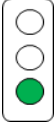

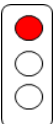
On the following pages, each of Council's principal activities is shown along with their four year Delivery Program actions and the Annual Operational Plan tasks that will be undertaken. These actions and tasks are linked back to the Bathurst 2040 CSP to show the community how its needs and wants are being delivered.

The table below is a guide to reading the Delivery Program and Annual Operational Plan.

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – this year's Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer
From the Objectives shown on Page 2	What actions will be delivered to achieve the objective	What specific projects will be undertaken this year to address the 4 year actions	Measurable KPI How we will know when we have achieved our plans	Position Title – Director, Manager, Team Leader

The Performance Measures in this Plan have been rated by the responsible Directors as to their status of completion.

Below is a summary of the Status of all Performance Measures:

<p>In progress – tracking as expected</p>  <p>149 / 169 88 %</p>	<p>Needs Attention</p>  <p>20 / 169 12 %</p>	<p>Urgent Attention</p>  <p>0 / 169 0 %</p>
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Engineering Services



The key to developing a sound foundation for growth and prosperity of the Bathurst Region is by ensuring infrastructure needs are keeping pace with demand. The Engineering Services Department has the responsibility to ensure the current needs of the community are met and the capacity exists to cater for future growth. A clean and safe water supply, a quality local road network, and environmentally responsible waste management systems are all high priorities for engineering the future of the Bathurst Region.

Asset Management




Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
4.1 4.2 5.1	Improve pedestrian access within the urban area.	Completion of additional concrete footpaths/cycleways in accordance with the Bathurst Regional Community Access and Cycling Plan 2011.	500 lineal metres of footpath and/or cycleway completed.	Manager Works	Bart Street Lewins to Busby 166m Stanley St George to Rankin 200m Rankin St Stanley to Morriset 200m Browning St William to George Park 50m Charlotte St 40m Graham Dve to Mendel Dve 300m complete Piper St – Havannah to Seymour 200m complete Lambert St – Stewart to Rankin 50m complete Rocket St – Stewart to Rankin complete Halfpenny Drive – 200m Gilmour to Newell complete	
		Monitor condition of footpaths.	100% of urban footpath inspected		Level 1 (CBD) – 100% as at 26/10/20 Level 2 – 100% as at 23/7/20	
4.1 4.5	Maintain and improve the existing road infrastructure consistently throughout the network.	Improvement of road infrastructure to upgrade sub-standard sections of the sealed network.	Reconstruction and resurfacing works as per Council's 2021/2022 capital works and routine maintenance programs. Completion of 2021/2022 Roads to Recovery Program.		The Bridle Track Widen and seal 500m approach to Howards Bridge – Complete Limekins Rd Reconstruct, widen and seal 2km – Complete Limekins Rd Stage II Reconstruct, widen and seal 2km – Complete 2km rehabilitate widen and seal on Freemantle Rd – Complete 1km rehabilitate widen and seal Rockley Rd – Complete	




Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status																
					1.5km Freemantle Rd Stage II complete 2.2km Bridle Track rehabilitate, widen and seal – Complete 4km Turondale Rd widen and seal 3km complete 1.5km sealing of Redhill Rd – Complete Reconstruction of Prince street Perthville between Bathurst and Rockley Sts - Complete In progress/ongoing	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>																
		Renewal of gravel road surface throughout the network.		Manager Works			<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>															
		Undertake maintenance program in accordance with allocated budget.	Greater than 90% of the urban road network remains at condition index 3 or above.	Manager Works	Complete (last assessment 2019, next assessment due 2023) <table><tr><td>Excellent</td><td>35.0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Good</td><td>38.9</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Fair</td><td>22.1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Poor</td><td>3.9</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Bad</td><td>0.1</td><td>5</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>96%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>4%</td></tr></table>	Excellent	35.0	1	Good	38.9	2	Fair	22.1	3	Poor	3.9	4	Bad	0.1	5	96%	4%
Excellent	35.0	1																				
Good	38.9	2																				
Fair	22.1	3																				
Poor	3.9	4																				
Bad	0.1	5																				
96%																						
4%																						
4.1 4.3	Protection of urban areas on the Bathurst Floodplain	Completion of flood mitigation works as outlined in the Georges Plains Flood Management Plan.	Substantial Completion of Design and Environmental Assessment	Manager Technical Services	Funding Grant application through NSW Government Floodplain Management Program in 2020/21 unsuccessful. Further application has been made in 2021/22 program, decision pending.	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>																




Mount Panorama



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.4 6.5 6.8 2.5	Increase profile of Mount Panorama as the premier motor racing venue in Australia.	Construction of optic fibre communications loop	Installation of Optic fibre network to Mount Panorama Circuit as per 2021/2022 Capital Works Plan	Director Engineering Services	Current budget allocation will complete 1,700m of conduit. This will complete 5,640m of installation, leaving approx. 1,000m of conduit to be installed from future budgets.	
		Development of the second circuit	Development Consent obtained.	Director Engineering Services	Masterplan Complete. Preliminary Design Complete Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment completed. Draft Environmental Impact Assessment completed, has been submitted to NSW Planning for adequacy review prior to lodgement. Community Consultation completed for EIS drafting. Detailed design and EIS completed Jan 2022. Ready for lodgement with EIS to NSW Planning.	


Water, Sewer and Waste






Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
3.2 3.3 3.5 4.3 6.2 6.6	Maintain and upgrade existing water and sewer infrastructure to meet the needs of all stakeholders into the future.	Operate, maintain, repair and upgrade Water Filtration Plant.	Achieve the Australian Drinking Water Standards 90% of the time.	Manager Water and Waste	Water Filtration Plant daily operations are ongoing, with maintenance and repairs conducted as required. The treatment processes are constantly monitored through a SCADA system and reviewed daily by staff. To 31 January 2022, 1,235 tests were undertaken (through NSW Health Laboratory plus Council monitoring for fluoride) there was 98.3% compliance with Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.	
		Operate, maintain, repair and upgrade water distribution system.	Customer complaints regarding flow and pressure are kept below 52 p.a.		Water distribution system operations are ongoing, with monitoring, maintenance and repairs conducted as required. The water main in Mountain Straight, Mount Panorama has now been re-laid. Significant reservoir improvements have been completed, with further work planned, to continue to improve the integrity of the drinking water system around Bathurst. To 31 January 2022, complaints regarding flow and pressure were 8 for the 2021/22 year.	
			100% of complaints investigated, actioned, and resolved.	Manager Water and Waste	Complaints regarding discoloured water are investigated, actioned, and resolved as soon as possible. Complaints regarding discoloured water for period 1 July 2021 to 31 January 2022 were 23.	



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Status
		Review, update and adhere to Drinking Water Management System (DWMS).	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines & DWMS compliance reported 6 monthly.	Manager Water and Waste	 <p>A Drinking Water Management System (DWMS) document has been completed and is in effect. Details on addressing the actions to ensure continuous improvement are being documented.</p> <p>An internal review of the Drinking Water Management System's Critical Control Points (CCPs) is undertaken weekly and monthly. Continuous external monitoring of CCPs is undertaken externally by D2K Information Pty Ltd. CCP performance for the current financial year to 31 January 2022 averaged 98.3%.</p>
		Winburndale Dam Flood Security Upgrade	Project is constructed and commissioned	Manager Water and Waste	 <p>Work on this Tendered item is progressing with work on the dam crest drilling underway and is over 79% complete as at the end of January 2022.</p> <p>A second project scope change request has been lodged, with a negative response being received and this is being followed up. Additional correspondence has been sent to DPIE.</p> <p>The project scope, cost & timeframe have all been extended as significantly different foundation rock was encountered (than was found during geotechnical investigations) along the dam toe once onsite work commenced.</p>
		Stormwater Harvesting Project Stage 1	Project is constructed and commissioned	Manager Water and Waste	 <p>Survey, design reports and approvals are being progressed for this project, tenders have been advertised and are currently open to selected contractors who are pricing the proposed works.</p> <p>Tenders closed 27 July 2021, and assessment continues.</p>

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Review and update existing Best Practice Guidelines plans as required.	Best Practice Guidelines compliance reported quarterly.	Manager Water and Waste	There are no new Best Practice Guidelines introduced since the 2007 Best Practice Guidelines. Compliance remains at 100%. See below for a new direction from DPIE in the form of a Roadmap, which is not yet implemented.	
		Continue implementation of Trade Waste Policy.	Maintain approvals at over 90% of active businesses	Manager Water and Waste	Trade Waste Policy is current, has been approved by NSW Office of Water, and adopted by Council. As of 31 January 2022, there were 336 approvals in place, with 361 active businesses (93%). The recently released 2021 Liquid Trade Waste Management Guidelines from DPIE are being reviewed for changes.	
		Monitor and action developments from State Government regarding changes in the Best Practice Guidelines	Review Guidelines monthly, then action as required.	Manager Water and Waste	The existing level of compliance with the Best Practice Guidelines is 100% for both Water and Sewer. The review of further initiatives will be commenced, once DPIE advises the outcomes of their proposed review of the guidelines. In October 2021 DPIE has released their Roadmap to an improved regulatory framework for local water utilities, which will replace the Best Practice Management Framework. The implications and impacts on Council are being reviewed, and monitoring of this continues.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Prepare reports and studies for Winburndale Dam and Chifley Dam to achieve compliance with Dams Safety NSW regulatory requirements.	Compliance with Dams Safety NSW requirements reported 6 monthly.	Manager Water and Waste	<p>For both Chifley and Winburndale, a Dam Safety Emergency Plan is in place.</p> <p>Chifley Dam is safe to withstand a 1 in 1,000,000-year flood event.</p> <p>A surveillance inspection of Chifley Dam was undertaken in December 2021. Winburndale Dam surveillance inspections are on hold for the next 12 months during the construction period.</p> <p>Winburndale Dam is not yet safe to withstand a 1 in 100,000-year flood event, however detailed design is complete, the tender has been awarded and construction has commenced and is well advanced to significantly improve the dam safety.</p> <p>Grant funding was sought through the NSW Safe and Secure Water Program. Council has been successful in procuring \$2.225 million towards this project under the Program.</p> <p>A tender was awarded at the 3 July 2019 Council Meeting to EODO for Winburndale Dam Safety Upgrade. Work is currently over 79% complete for the project at the end of January 2022.</p>	
		Work with CNSWJO on Water Utilities Alliance goals	Meeting attended. Relevant projects supported. Goals delivered.	Manager Water and Waste	<p>Work is continuing, through meetings and projects. Alliance Business Plan has been developed and adopted. Bi-monthly meetings attended online, with other projects and correspondence dealt with as required.</p>	



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Operate, maintain, repair and upgrade Waste Water Treatment Works to comply with licence conditions.	Achieve over 90 % compliance with EPA licence conditions.	Manager Water and Waste	<p>Wastewater Treatment Works operations are ongoing, with maintenance and repairs conducted as required.</p> <p>A new biosolids contract commenced on 01 October 2021 and until 31 January 2022, 3274 tonnes of biosolids have been delivered to site under the new contract.</p> <p>The relining the major incoming sewer carrier mains and is 100% complete as at the end of January 2022.</p> <p>A trial to limit discharge odours from Sewer Pump Station no 2 commenced in November 2021 initial results indicate a positive result. Continued monitoring is on going</p> <p>Plans for minor upgrades are underway. Daily and weekly sampling and monitoring of the plant's performance are continuing, with internal and external testing performed.</p> <p>Ongoing testing of wastewater discharged to the Macquarie River as per EPA Licence 1647 for the period commencing 1 April each year continues. For the licence year commencing on 1 April 2021, 344 tests were completed till 31 January 2022, and 98% compliance achieved.</p>	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Continue program of sewer main CCTV inspection, and lining if warranted	Mains where blockages or overflows occur are inspected	Manager Water and Waste	Identification of appropriate locations for CCTV pipe inspection is ongoing through customer issues, staff advice and development proposals. Any issues found are scheduled for repair or replacement as required.	
		Identify, plan and undertake water and sewer construction works.	Complete capital works program	Manager Water and Waste	Liaison with Technical Services staff to obtain advice on road projects and / or developments is continuing. The aim is to ensure water and sewer services are relocated prior to RMS or BRC projects commencing.	
1.4 3.3 4.3 6.2 6.6	Maintain and upgrade existing waste infrastructure to meet stakeholder requirements.	Replace waste collection vehicles on a 4-yearly cycle.	One waste collection vehicle replaced	Manager Water and Waste	The waste collection vehicle fleet is up to date.	
		Review Waste Management Centre filling plans to ensure the optimum long-term strategy is delivered, and to enable future planning timelines to be developed.	Survey and monitor the remaining air space of the landfill annually. Air space reduction minimised.	Manager Water and Waste	A stormwater management audit of the WMC has been conducted by EPA staff. A review has been conducted by an independent consultant. The final report has been received and recommendations are being put into effect. Aerial survey was completed on 19 April 2021 which is done annually to monitor actual fill and the final fill plan.	
2.2 3.3 6.1 6.2 6.6	Reduce waste to landfill.	Work with NetWaste on waste projects and opportunities, for greater diversion from landfill and increased efficiencies.	Meeting attended. Relevant projects supported and delivered.	Manager Water and Waste	Several ongoing projects are supported, with bi-monthly meetings attended online. New projects or opportunities are assessed as they arise.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					<p>Almost all options available to Bathurst Regional Council through NetWaste are supported. Examples include recycling of waste tyres, mattresses, Household Chemical Cleanout, Waste 2 Art and collection and recycling of scrap metal. Recycling and organics collection service started in April 2016. The contract is proceeding well. A textile recycling trial has been conducted. The Garage Sale Trail 2020 was a success with over 55 households participating, with the 2021 Garage Sale Trail, now has been held over 2 weekends in November 2021.</p>	
		<p>Council to continue education and promotion of appropriate WasteWise behaviours regarding green waste and recycling. Promote recycling to maximise diversion from landfill.</p>	<p>10 recycling promotion and education programs run.</p> <p>Monitor combined diversion and report 6 monthly.</p>	<p>Manager Water and Waste</p>	<p>For 2021/22 to the end of December 2021, food and garden tonnage is 2935 and recycling is 1228 giving a total of 4163 tonnes.</p> <p>23226 tonnes of food and garden waste have been sent for composting in the first 69 months (April 2016 to December 2021).</p> <p>Combined with recycling, totals show a diversion from landfill of over 36,671 tonnes, or over 36.6 million kilograms over this time.</p> <p>Sustainability is one focus area where education works are continuing, and the recycling contract education strategies are also underway.</p>	
		<p>Identify, assess and implement appropriate diversion opportunities.</p>	<p>Opportunities reviewed to determine cost/benefit and reported 6 monthly.</p>	<p>Manager Water and Waste</p>	<p>Council participates in 8 NetWaste Regional collection contracts being used - motor oil, wood/timber processing, landfill environmental monitoring, regional waste services, tyres, household chemical cleanout, and mattress recycling. Scrap metal and E-waste recycling is continuing with a separate Council arrangement.</p>	



Recreation

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
1.4 5.1 5.5	Plan for increasing population and aging population in the provision of suitable recreational projects	Construct additional facilities as determined in budget.	Construction of 5 & 6 th sports fields at Hereford Street	Manager Technical Services	Field construction contract awarded. On site works have commenced. Main infrastructure works completed, including subgrade works and irrigation. Delays being experienced due to regular rainfall, which is delaying installation of sports field soil mix, resulting in turf rescheduled for January / February 2022.	
		Update sporting venues, including associated infrastructure.	Replacement of synthetic turf surface to 2 courts – John Matthews Tennis Centre	Manager Recreation	Budget reallocated to Macquarie View Tennis club house due to the need for essential repairs. Scope of works and specifications being finalised. Anticipate quotations being sought by end November 2021 and works to be undertaken by February 2022.	
		Update parks including associated infrastructure.	Reconstruction of the playing field – Bathurst Sportsground	Manager Recreation	Field construction contract awarded. On site works have commenced. Main infrastructure works completed, including subgrade works and irrigation. Delays being experienced due to regular rainfall, which is delaying installation of sports field soil mix, resulting in turf rescheduled for January / February 2022.	
			Construct stage 1 of Centennial Park Masterplan	Manager Recreation	Tenders closed 26 October and will be considered by Council at its ordinary Meeting of 16 February 2022.	
1.4 5.5	Maintain existing and future recreational areas.	Maintain existing levels of service to all parks, reserves, open space areas and other recreational facilities	Maintenance activities undertaken to all recreation Assets in accordance with adopted maintenance service levels in the Asset Management Plan.	Manager Recreation	Ongoing as part of adopted maintenance service levels and funding provisions of the current Council Operational Plan.	

1.4 5.5	Continue environmental programs identified within the Bathurst Vegetation Management Plan	To ensure that appropriate Environmental Management Plans for the Bathurst Region are current, relevant and provide long term strategies for the Region	Arrange for 11 Tree Planting and volunteer engagement activities.	Manager Recreation	Community and volunteer tree planting proposed to commence in August 2021 has been postponed due to Covid restrictions and Bathurst Lockdown orders. Volunteer programs recommenced in January 2022 with one held that month.	
			Complete the revegetation component of the Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek Grant Project	Manager Recreation	Revegetation site protection fencing complete. Stage 1 of woody weed control commenced in December 2020. Plant supply contract awarded. Anticipate planting to commence in February 2022 with school programs and March 2022 for main contract planting. Expect completion of all on-site works under this grant by April 2022, as per funding agreement.	
			Develop a Vegetation Plan Of Management for Brooke Moore Woodland Reserve	Manager Recreation	Works also to include a 12 month maintenance program which will expire March 2023. Draft plan developed and presented to Council in August 2021. Plan placed on public exhibition and closed September 2021. Council adopted the Vegetation Plan at its October Ordinary Meeting 2021. Project complete	





Looking after its staff and ensuring open and transparent government is the main priority at Bathurst Regional Council. Council employs approximately 378 full time equivalent staff in 20 locations and attracting and keeping good people is our priority. For the fourth time in succession, in the bi-annual Employee Opinion Survey, Council rated above the Australian Local Government Industry Standard for employee satisfaction.

Human Resources

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.1 6.2	Establish and build on effective networks with other councils to identify areas for operational improvements and efficiencies.	Participate in cross-functional teams with CNSWJO and LGNSW HR network to identify opportunities for efficiencies and best practice.	Participation of HR Team members in relevant HR meetings and networking opportunities working with relevant committees and sub-committees to ensure developing & implementing HR best practice.	Manager Human Resources	Council HR continues to regularly meet with other Councils within the NSW JO area as part of quarterly HR Group meetings, to discuss current HR issues and exchange ideas for improved service delivery. In addition, we also regularly meet now with the WHS and Training Development groups. HR meetings with “Evo-city” council HR are also ongoing as all Councils of similar size to BRC. Quarterly meetings facilitated by LGNSW are also attended by HR staff. The two HR Business Partners are attending the LGNSW HR conference. This conference is not only a great development opportunity for the staff involved (and hence Council) but also an excellent networking opportunity.	
1.1 5.3 6.4 6.7 6.8	Ensure all staff complete induction training, ongoing compliance updates and professional development.	Continue building on improvements made to the staff induction program, onboarding and performance areas. Develop and implement Training & Development policy and supporting plan.	Training & Development Policy and plan implemented. Management KPI implemented for staff compliance training.	Manager Human Resources	The new staff induction program has now been implemented with a focus on providing all new staff with a positive and informative (and compliant) start to their time with Council. In addition, an improved recruitment and onboarding process has also recently been developed & implemented. Computer terminals have been set up at the Depot training area to further improve training opportunities for our outdoor staff and maximise use of our e-learning platform. This should support all	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					Changes to the post recruitment through to end of probation have also now been further streamlined. Plans to review and improve the recruitment process will be commenced later in 2022. Work to develop the Employee Engagement Program and Workforce strategy has commenced.	
6.2 6.4 6.7 6.8	Provide a range of education and training opportunities for Council's workforce.	Implement targeted position to support education & training of BRC staff. Develop and implement BRC Training policy and plan. Implement plan.	Training & Development now centrally co-ordinated across Council. Training & Development policy and plan implemented.	Manager Human Resources	The Performance Appraisal process implemented in 2020 has been further streamlined. Improvements in relation to education & training have been implemented as part of this process, including dedicated resource to support co-ordination of staff training & development. The BRC Training Plan has also now been developed and adopted. The BRC Workforce strategy and supporting action plan has been drafted.	
6.7 6.8	Develop and implement programs and initiatives to foster a strong leadership culture.	Review current framework that underpins leadership capability and identify areas for improvement. Focus on improvement of Employee Engagement Programs and supporting training.	Management to leadership training arranged for all Managers. Employee Engagement policy drafted. Training & Development policy and plan implemented.	Manager Human Resources	A full review of this area has now commenced with plans to develop an Employee Engagement Program covering all aspects of the employee lifecycle and focus on career development and succession planning. The Employee Engagement policy has now been approved through Dept. Heads. Further improvements will continue to be implemented as part of the revised Performance strategy across all staff levels. Targeted Senior & Middle Management training has commenced with stage 1 of this training completed as well as second round coaching sessions. The focus on 2022 will be connectiveness.	



Governance


Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.4 6.5 6.8	Ensure Council policies reflect community needs and organisational requirements.	Regular review of Council's policies (Policy Manual).	Individual Policies reviewed for relevance and compliance with statutory requirements	Manager Corporate Governance	All Council policies are undergoing review. Policies are then forwarded to Council meetings for adoption. Program continuing.	
6.4 6.5	Implementation of the Government Information Public Access Act (GIPA Act)	Provision of Contract Register on Council's website.	Register updated monthly.	Manager Corporate Governance	Online Contract Register is available. We continue to review opportunities for improvement.	
		Action requests for information under GIPA Act.	Information requests (formal and informal) actioned in accordance with statutory guidelines.	Manager Corporate Governance	1 application received in July 2021. Application has been processed. 1 application received in August 2021. Application has been processed. 1 application received in September 2021. Application has been processed. Nil applications received in October 2021. 4 applications received in November 2021. Applications have been processed. Nil applications received in December 2021. 1 application received late January 2022, yet to be processed.	
4.3 6.4	Ensure Council's continuity of operations.	Review of Disaster Recovery Plan and Business Continuity Plan.	Plan reviews completed	Manager Corporate Governance	Information Services Disaster Recovery Plan scheduled to be tested on 21 August 2021 has been deferred for testing once again. A suitable date for testing has been delayed due to covid-19 restrictions. Testing has been deferred to a later date yet to be set in early 2022.	

Information Services

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
2.3 2.5 6.8	Improve long-term viability and availability of electronic data for both the current and long term.	Perform Penetration testing to ensure the security of BRC Data	Allcom Networks were engaged to perform the Penetration testing	Manager Information Services	Penetration testing was performed on the week of the 6 th of December. Council has received the testing report. This testing included external and internal penetration testing. Council's IT section is currently creating a plan to correct the issues identified.	
		Implement Multi Factor Authentication for all staff that require external access to BRC data and systems.	Multi Factor authentication purchased configured and deployed to staff.	Manager Information Services	Multi Factor authentication has been deployed to all staff. However, some staff have not activated it. A review will be undertaken by June 30, 2022, to ascertain if those staff need access to Office 365.	
		Implement a regimen of Cyber Security training for all staff at BRC.	Cyber Security training purchased, and training program implemented.	Manager Information Services	Training has been purchased and a schedule has been developed. Training will now continue on a rolling basis.	
		Implement regular backup to cloud based data repository to defend BRC against ransom ware attack.	Cloud storage for backups implemented and regular backups instigated.	Manager Information Services	An immutable storage device has been purchased and configured. Backups to this device have begun	
		Develop and implement Cyber Security Framework and ancillary documents to guide BRC's cyber security program	Cyber Security Framework developed and approved by the General Manager	Manager Information Services	Cyber security framework and documents have been developed and are in draft. These documents will be sent to Cyber Security NSW for review. It is intended to have the framework completed and implemented by June 30 2022.	
		Implement cloud based VOIP telephone system.	Phone system installed and functioning.	Manager Information Services	The new VOIP phone system has been pushed to fiscal year 21-22 due to resource limitations and COVID-19.	
		Perform Disaster Recover testing at BRC's DR site.	Tests performed and results reported to General Manager.	Manager Information Services	Full DR testing is being rescheduled due to COVID-19 lock down and other factors. After testing a report will be written detailing the results obtained.	
		Implement Stage 3 of CBD CTV	System installed and functioning.	Manager Information Services	Stage 3 of the CBD CCTV system has been installed and is operational.	
2.2 2.3 2.6 5.2	Support the Smart Cities project.			Manager Information Services		

Finance



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.1	Ensure Council's long term financial sustainability.	Review need for special variation in rate income.	Long Term Financial Plan complete and adopted by Council.	Manager Financial Services	Long Term Financial Plan completed for 2021/22.	
6.6		Improve Council's cash flows.	Special Rate Variation considered by Council.		Council has not applied for a special rate variation for 2022/23 Operating/Delivery Plan.	
		Ensure Council's level of debt is manageable.	Rates and Charges Outstanding Ratio less than 10%.	Manager Financial Services	As per 2020/21 Financial Statements achieved 6.29% (2019/20 6.49%) (2018/19 6.22%) (2017/18 6.17%) (2016/17 5.68%) (2015/16 5.85%)	
		Maximise invested funds within prudential guidelines.	Debt service cover ratio greater than 2.	Manager Financial Services	As per 2020/21 Financial Statements achieved 1.71 times (2019/20 1.06) (2018/19 2.17) (2017/18 3.66) (2016/17 4.12) (2015/16 3.95)	
			Outperform monthly 90 day bank bill swap rate.	Manager Financial Services	At 31 st January 2022 current year average: • Investment earnings – 0.60% (2020/21 average 0.79%) • 90 day Bank Bill Swap Rate – 0.043%	

Events					
Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date
1.3 2.1 2.2 2.5 2.6 5.2 5.3 6.3	Coordinate and deliver events to enhance the cultural life of residents and promote the Bathurst Region	Deliver events including New Years Eve, Australia Day, Bathurst Cycling Classic, NRL game, Bathurst 1000 off track events.	90% or more of residents attend an event.	Manager Events	<p>July</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully delivered the Bathurst winter festival with the out door ice rink, illuminations, food and wine events, music, entertainment, business engagement, rides and community spirit. The festival presented many challenges with major construction works for the Court House changing the illumination locations and layout of the whole festival. One day one of the festival, the NSW Government put Sydney into lockdown due to Covid 19 threats and introduced new restrictions. These restrictions reduced capacity on the ice rink and the over all number of people in one space. Despite these challenges, the festival was still a success and the community was able to embrace the festival. The illumination location footprint was spread wide over Bathurst to ensure social distancing was maintained. The theme for this year was People & Place with illuminations featuring stories and talents of local Bathurst people through art, music, photography and movement. Food and wine nights still went ahead as part of the festival, with reduced capacity and a more local focus. The festival footprint was reduced to cater for smaller crowds. Entertainment moved to showcase the locals with outside of region musicians and entertainment unable to attend. Overall, the festival was a local success for community, businesses and residents <p>August</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrap up of the Bathurst Winter festival. Which includes settlements, debriefs with wide variety of stakeholders, surveys, future planning and thanking those who were involved. Planning underway for car racing events; Bathurst 1000 off track events, challenge Bathurst, Bathurst International – working with the ever-changing dates and restrictions Planning underway for NYE – working with multi layered approach, pending restrictions
					


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					<p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event delivery of Bathurst 1000 off track events. • 328 entries for the Winners presentation, 67 tickets sold to the Legends at the Museum event • Saturday Street Fair - 12 food vendors, 2 alcohol vendors, 20 market stalls and 1587 rides tickets sold • Event delivery of NYE Party in the Park • 4,323 tickets sold to NYE Party in the park • Live streaming of Fireworks display had a reach 2,060 • Campground tickets on sale for Bathurst 6 Hour • Events Facebook page reached 21,905 <p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered on Australia Day activities – Citizenship & awards ceremony, Free entry to the Manning Aquatic Centre, 2 x free BBQs • NRL tickets on sale • Reports finalised for NYE & Bx1000 Off track events • Event survey and feedback sent for NYE & Bx1000 off track events
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Property

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
1.5 6.4 6.5 6.8	Manage development of new residential and commercial land releases to ensure appropriate level of supply.	Complete development of land in accordance with Council plans.	Provision of land to meet demands	Property Management Coordinator	Sunnybright Stages 'A', 'B' and 'C' had <u>all</u> lots sold and settled as of 31 December 2021. Kelso Industrial Park has 0 lots available at end of December 2021. Stage 11 of Bathurst Trade Centre sold, pending DA approval. Expected March 2022. Kelso Industrial Park grant funding (Drought Relief) – DA lodged, plans on hold due to CoVid19.	
2.1 4.1 6.4	Ensure best available return on investment on Council properties.	Review of Council's Property Portfolio	Lease Register updated.	Property Management Coordinator	Return on Investment document being created and completed December 2021.	

Corporate Communications



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – this year's Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.1	Communicate and engage with the community	Bathurst Regional Council Community Survey.	Overall satisfaction rating > 70%	Manager Corporate Communications	2021 Community Survey completed. Survey result found that 75% of the community is somewhat satisfied or higher (ie satisfied or very satisfied) with Council.	
		Ensure community consultation occurs	All consultation projects included on the "Your Say" platform Followers on social media > 13,000 BRC Website visits > 40,000		As at 28 February 2022: 100% consultation projects on Your Say Bathurst (Irrigation portal, Lodging planning applications online, Bathurst town centre master plan, Streets as Shared spaces, Sofala Village Plan, Rockley Village Plan, Peel Village Plan, Financial Assistance COVID-19 Stimulus measures, go-kart track development, Expressions of Interest former TAFE precinct, Bathurst Region Heritage Plan 2021-2025, Our Region Our Future, Payment of expenses and provision of facilities for councillors, Code of meeting practice, Aboriginal Commitment Strategy survey, Artist Residency – EOI, Inland Sea of Sound feedback, Blayney Road Common & Vietnam Veterans Memorial Park Social media followers: July: 14,953 August: 15,189 September: 15,374 October: 15,444 November: 15,973 December: 16,120 January: 16,242 BRC Facebook Page: 14,546 BRC Twitter Page: 1,770 February Total: 16,316 (sum of FB & Twitter) Website visits July: 63,941	

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Cultural & Community Services







Bathurst Regional Council supports a vibrant culture and community. Lifestyle in the Bathurst Region is enriched by providing a diverse range of cultural facilities and programs and by promoting cultural diversity. Community well-being is promoted through social planning, community development and ensuring access to community services.

Community Services

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.5	Work in partnership with key stakeholders to develop administer and deliver community planning that reflects the strengths and needs of specific sectors and the community as a whole.	Undertake the actions identified in the Bathurst Community Safety Plan in partnership with the Bathurst Regional Community Safety Committee	Provide administrative support to four (4) meetings of the Bathurst Regional Community Safety Committee. Relevant campaigns /projects developed and implemented as per actions identified in the Bathurst Community Safety Plan.	Manager Community Services	One (1) Community Safety Meeting was held in February 2022. YTD four (4) Community Safety Committee meetings held. A fraud and mobility scooter campaign continued to be presented on Council's website for public information in February 2022. YTD two (2) campaigns undertaken in accordance with the Bathurst Community Safety Plan.	
6.3		Implementation of the strategies and actions identified in the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) that address each of the four focus areas of the plan 2017-2021.	Monthly review to determine the number of actions in progress or complete. Relevant Community Services initiatives/projects developed and implemented as per actions identified in the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP).		Review of actions and strategies listed in the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP). 23 of 50 actions in progress (46%) 11 of 50 actions complete (22%) 16 of 50 actions incomplete (32%) While COVID-19 has had an impact on the DIAP with 12 out of the 50 actions affected (24%), many actions are "ongoing" and remain a priority for Council. Research and drafting of second DIAP continued in February 2022.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Adopt Positive Ageing Strategy and implement strategies and actions identified in the Strategy	Research and draft second DIAP 2022-2026			
			Draft Positive Ageing Strategy adopted by Council for public exhibition.	Manager Community Services	The Draft Positive Ageing Strategy 2021-2026 was adopted by Council 16 June 2022 and placed on public exhibition until 15 July 2021.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Final Positive Ageing Strategy adopted by Council, following public exhibition	Manager Community Services		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Monthly review to determine the number of actions in progress or complete.	Manager Community Services	Monthly review of actions was completed in February 2022.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Relevant Community Services initiatives/projects developed and implemented as per actions identified in the Positive Ageing Strategy.	Manager Community Services	YTD twenty-four (24) of fifty-nine (59) actions are in progress (40%). Creating Connections, a program aiming to combat social isolation in older people, was postponed in August 2021 and February 2022 due to COVID-19. The program will occur in May 2022.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Deliver two (2) community development projects	Manager Community Services	Community Corroboree and three (3) Thakkabilla Vibrations Workshops were held in February 2022. YTD three (3) community development projects have been delivered.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
			Research and draft Bathurst Regional Council's Aboriginal Commitment Strategy	Manager Community Services	Consultation for the Aboriginal Commitment Strategy continued in February 2022 with two (2) stakeholder workshops and three (3) community yarning circles. Survey responses continued in February 2022.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	5.1 4.3 1.3 5.4 6.2	The provision of the Kelso Community Hub as a safe community hub and venue for outreach service	Encourage and facilitate the use of Kelso Community Hub to meet community needs	Manager Community Services	One (1) collaborative project was facilitated during February 2022. Thakkabilla Vibrations, Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council, supported by Council, completed three (3) workshops and one (1)	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.3	provision that meet the needs of the community.		Information distributed regarding hire of Kelso Community Hub to meet the needs of community. Provide two (2) Kelso Community Hub update reports to Council.		Community Corroboree with over four hundred (400) community members in attendance YTD eleven (7) collaborative projects facilitated. Information was distributed to six (6) organisations in February 2022. YTD sixteen (16) organisations distributed with information. Zero (0) Kelso Community Hub update reports provided to Council during February 2022. YTD zero (0) update reports provided to Council.	
5.1 5.3 1.3 6.2 6.3 6.7	Value and support opportunities for young people to understand the processes of Local Government and be involved in relevant projects.	Value and support opportunities for young people to understand the processes of Local Government and be involved in relevant projects.	Facilitation of six (6) Bathurst Regional Youth Council meetings, including attendance numbers Undertake and/or participate in six (6) initiatives, activities, programs and events.	Manager Community Services Manager Community Services	One (1) Youth Council Main Meeting held February 2022, YTD four (4) Youth Council meeting held with 14 Youth Councilors in attendance. No (0) initiative was implemented in February 2022. YTD three (3) activities undertaken. Goulburn Youth Conference attended February 2022 (3 YC and 2 staff)	 
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	Provision of high quality child care facilities to cater for children aged 0-12 years in the Bathurst Community	Update policies and procedures to ensure alignment with: 1. Education and Care Services National Quality Standards. 2. Education and Care Services National Regulations and Law	50% of policies reviewed	Manager Community Services	YTD 100% Policies reviewed to align with the commencement of 2022.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
			Develop and Maintain current Service Self-Assessment	Manager Community Services	Both FDC and LDC have current Self-Assessment tools in place for January 2022. YTD two (2) reviews have commenced/occurred.	
6.3 6.4 6.7	The provision of Council's Children Services, setting a benchmark for education and care in the Bathurst LGA	Undertake actions identified in the Children's Services Strategic Plan 2021-2023	Undertake one (1) peer review of Educational programs in long day care services	Manager Community Services	No peer review completed during February 2022 YTD zero (0) peer reviews undertaken	
			Facilitate one (1) survey for Family Day Care (FDC) and Long Day Care (LDC) families for review of service delivery.	Manager Community Services	Zero (0) surveys completed during February 2022. YTD zero (0) surveys undertaken for Long Day Care; 1 (one) survey undertaken for Family Day Care.	
			Provide one (1) Children's Services update report to Council	Manager Community Services	No reports submitted to Council in February 2022. YTD one (1) report submitted to Council.	
		Increase occupancy rates within Children's Services	85% occupancy rate for long day care	Manager Community Services	Occupancy rate for February 2022 is 98%. Occupancy remained stable for first quarter of year. YTD current occupancy rate at 98%	
			30% increase of Family Day Care Educators	Manager Community Services	Zero (0) Educators recruited during February 2022. Enquires from two (2) prospective educators have been received in February. YTD a 17.5% increase in Educator numbers has occurred.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
			20% increase in daily usage of family day care	Manager Community Services	In February 2022, the average daily attendance remained at 65 children per day. YTD 5.8% increase in average daily attendances has occurred.	
	Promotion of Children's Services.	Build community awareness of services offered by Children's Services section	Deliver two (2) family information evenings for Children's Services	Manager Community Services	No information evenings delivered in February 2022. YTD zero (0) information evenings held.	
			Facilitate two (2) marketing mechanisms	Manager Community Services	Zero (0) marketing mechanisms were undertaken during February 2022. The Promotion of service activities such as Chinese New Year was successful in February to promote the service. YTD three (3) marketing mechanisms implemented.	
			Facilitate one (1) marketing mechanism relating to the Preschool Program	Manager Community Services	Zero (0) marketing in February 2022. YTD one (1) marketing measure undertaken.	
			Facilitate one (1) industry forum	Manager Community Services	No facilitation of an industry forum occurred during February 2022. YTD zero (0) industry forums undertaken.	
	Connect and collaborate with Children's Services networks locally and regionally to ensure services provision reflects strengths and needs of the sector.	Complete one (1) education and care needs analysis	Facilitate one (1) local survey	Manager Community Services	No surveys completed in February 2022. YTD zero (0) survey undertaken.	





Bathurst Library

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
4.3	Develop a strategic approach to planning the next-practice library	Review the Mobile Library Service	Report to Council by June 2022	Manager Library Services	Mobile and Home Library review in draft.	
5.3	Maintain and improve community participation in the Library Services	Maintain and improve membership base	Membership is 28% or more of total population	Manager Library Services	To date, the total active membership of Bathurst Library is 10,855 = 25% of Bathurst population. Excluding non-2795 members, membership is 10,148= 24% of Bathurst population. Reciprocal/Temporary (non-2795 postcode) membership is 707.	
		Maintain and improve visitations	Yearly visitations are 84,000 or more (monthly average: 7,000)	Manager Library Services	Library closed Sunday 15 August and reopened on Monday 18 October to people with Australian Government proof of full vaccination. On 15 December, the library reopened to all. YTD: 37,445 people visited the library. February: 6,515 people visited the library.	
		Maintain and improve program and event delivery	Deliver 200 or more programs / events per year (monthly average: 16.6)	Manager Library Services	YTD: 92 Programs delivered. February: 25 Programs delivered.	
		Maintain and improve attendance at programs and events	4,800 attendees or more to programs / events per year (monthly average: 400)	Manager Library Services	YTD: 1,266 attendees February: 332 attendees	
5.3	Maintain and improve access to information and life-long learning	Maintain and increase circulation of all library material	Loans exceed 240,000 per year (monthly average: 20,000)	Manager Library Services	YTD: 102,612 items borrowed February: 17,941 items borrowed (5,491 electronically)	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.1	Communicate and engage with the community	Improve online information		Manager Library Services	Recording of Bathurst newspapers digitised on Trove and Bathurst Library physical microform ongoing.	
			Provide at least 20 technology sessions/workshops for adults yearly	Manager Library Services	COMPLETED YTD: 20 digital literacy programs delivered February: 6 Adult digital literacy program delivered Tech assistance is also provided over the phone.	
			Curate and promote the new Book Club kit collection (minimum 50 titles) by June 2022	Manager Library	55 kits processed and catalogued to date.	
			Launch and promote four (4) online reading challenges by June 2022	Manager Library Services	COMPLETED YTD: 7 challenges launched and promoted February: Virtual Field Trips challenge launched	
		Promote Wiradjuri and Aboriginal Collection content: 1 promotion per month	Promote Wiradjuri and Aboriginal Collection content: one (1) promotion per month	Manager Library Services	February: Discover More Wiradjuri culture Facebook post posted 7 February 2022. 374 people reached.	
		Growth in followers on the library social media platforms	More than 2,900 Facebook likes and more than 930 Twitter followers	Manager Library Services	Facebook: 3,497 Twitter platform currently archived. Note: Facebook changed from Likes to Followers in October.	
		Monitor community satisfaction with Library Services, Programs and Collections	Analyse and report on Library Community Survey by December 2021	Manager Library Services	COMPLETED. Report to Council and Survey Summary submitted to and noted at Ordinary Council Meeting Wednesday 17 November 2021	


Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.2	Maintain and create partnerships with local organisations and neighbouring councils	Foster relationships with local schools and day care centres	Deliver at least two (2) new activities to local schools and two (2) new activities to day care centres by June 2022	Manager Library Services	High Schools emailed to discuss library staff to speak to schools in early 2022. Little Bang Discover Club sessions booked with Scallywags.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Bathurst Regional Art Gallery

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
1.3	Provide a focus on the visual arts for the community by providing education and public programs that challenge thinking and stimulate creativity, and promote cultural vitality in the region through the development and care of the permanent collection, temporary exhibitions and research facilities.	<p>Increase community participation and engagement through public programs and events</p> <p>Increase student and teacher engagement through education programs and outreach</p>	<p>Minimum eight (8) public / education programs delivered per exhibition slot.</p> <p>5% increase in school engagement on 2020/2021.</p>	<p>Art Gallery Director</p> <p>Art Gallery Director</p>	<p>YTD: 44 Programs; 770 participants February Public/Ed Programs: 4 Total participation: 130</p> <p>February: 2 programs, St Stanislaus College visit, Home Teachers Community session. 18 participants</p>	 
			<p>Staging of four (4) regional artist projects with at least 3,250 attendees Commission four (4) new works by regional artists.</p>	<p>Art Gallery Director</p>	<p>YTD: Six (6) regional artist projects; Attendance: 17,489 1. Chester Neale: Etched in Fire.; 2. Euan Macleod & Andrew Merry: Stirring the Ash. 3. Angela Malone: Winter Paintings. Attendance: 1077 4. Karin Smith & Colin Fenn (31 July – 7 Nov) Attendance: 7,759 5. BRAGS Art Fair Online 1 – 30 Nov 7. HOME 2021 (Jan). Attendance: 2609 8. CEL: Locust Jones, Gen Carroll, Harrie Fasher and Tom Buckland (Feb): 704</p> <p>YTD: Four (4) Commissioned Artworks: February: Harrie Fasher, Genevieve Carroll, Tom Buckland, Locust Jones</p>	
		<p>Develop community access to and understanding of contemporary indigenous art.</p>	<p>Stage two (2) exhibitions of contemporary Aboriginal art.</p>	<p>Art Gallery Director</p>	<p>YTD: Three (3) exhibitions of contemporary Aboriginal art. Attendance: 1196 1. Myall Creek and Beyond (31 July – 7 Nov) 2. Karla Dickens: Mother's Little Helpers (31 July – 7 Nov) 3. Paddy Fordham Wainburranga: Recent Acquisitions (31 July – 7 Nov)</p>	



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Develop First Nations led program for 2024.	Contract First Nations Curator.	Art Gallery Director	EOI closed 9 December 2021	
		Develop community access to the permanent collection.	Gallery Store conversion project 'grant ready'.	Art Gallery Director	August: RTAF application submitted Sept: BRAG Art Store Collection Project # 2: hanging racks removed for relocation to CWCF Dec: Create NSW Creative Capital Grant submitted (unsuccessful) January: \$350,000 grant for new public toilets February: Meeting with Engineers re: amenities	
		Develop community access to the permanent collection through exhibition, research, loans, and touring exhibitions	Staging two (2) permanent collection exhibitions with at least 3,000 attendees combined	Art Gallery Director	YTD: Two (2) permanent collection exhibitions with 1196 attendees 1. Karla Dickens: Mother's Little Helpers (31 July – 7 Nov) 2. Paddy Fordham Wainburanga: Recent Acquisitions (31 July – 7 Nov)	
			Develop Masterplan for Gallery refurbishment including permanent collection Foyer Gallery	Art Gallery Director	YTD: 100% complete	
		Increase community engagement on social media platforms.	Increase followers across social media platforms by 5% on 2020/2021 figures.	Art Gallery Director	YTD: 9,647. Target: 7,660. July: 7,371 August: 7,420 September: 7,457 October: 7,530	
6.1 2.6	Communicate and engage with the community					

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
5.2	Promote cultural activity in the Bathurst CBD, neighbourhoods and the region's villages through the development of inclusive and accessible satellite programs and events, and the promotion of Hill End as a significant site of contemporary and historic Australian art and culture.				November: 7,635 December: 8,624 (NB jump due to Facebook change from 'likes' to 'followers') January: 9,647 February: 10,066	
		Develop community understanding of the achievements of the Hill End Artists in Residency (AIR) Program.	EOI for Hill End AIR leases complete.	Art Gallery Director	December: lease hold-over declined January: Lease end: cottage contents pack up. Status of leases made public and BRAG's commitment to support community. February: AGD attended NPWS stakeholders meeting. Key handover.	
		Develop Community understanding of the Hill End Artists in Residence (AIR) Program	Staging of at least three (3) Hill End Artists in Residence exhibitions with at least 4,000 attendees combined	Art Gallery Director	YTD: One (1) residency exhibition staged Dec – Feb: Partnered with HEAC on 9x5 exhibition at CWA Hall in Hill End. Attendance: 257	
		Ensure ongoing sustainability of the Hill End AIR cottage leases	Expression of Interest for NPWS leases (Haeffliger and Murrays) submitted.	Art Gallery Director	December: lease hold-over declined January: Lease end: cottage contents pack up and key handover February: Keys to the cottages returned to NPWS. EOI to be launched by NPWS	
		Develop activities within the Public Art Policy as resources permit.	Develop and deliver three (3) programs for Out There Bathurst platforms.	Art Gallery Director	YTD: Four (4) public art programs delivered 1. July: Banha Belong 2. Adaptation inflatable – Winter Festival installation 3. September: 2021/22 Out There Bathurst Schedule developed 4. October-January: Step into Spring, Youth Programs	



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					<p>Jan: SASS Birrungga mural painted prior to installation</p> <p>February: SASS Birrungga mural installed at Post Office. BRAG Out There projections outside gallery. Screens installed TAFE precinct</p>	
1.3 6.6	Increase in revenue generated from gallery retail outlet and programs	An increase on 2020/2021 total revenue generated from gallery retail and sales	5% increase in revenue	Art Gallery Director	<p>YTD 2021-2022: \$41,510.99, -11% on 2020/2021 YTD.</p> <p>Closed due to COVID from 15 August – 19 October</p> <p>February (to 22/2): \$4,141.09</p>	


Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre


Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
4.1 1.1 1.2 5.3 6.2	Implement a strategic approach to planning the next-practice Performing Arts Centre	Consultant to develop framework, provide timeline, and produce interim solution	Timeline and interim solution provided by April Framework provided by April	Manager BMEC	Interim solution and Framework both finalised and provided on 12 July. The NSW government has announced a \$60 million Creative Capital Fund. For applications over \$250k and up to \$5 million. There is an EOI stage with successful applicants progressing to a full application. BMEC was successful in passing the EOI stage for the Chifley Dam BARN which formed part of NPPAF recommendations. The full application is due by 28 March.	
5.2 5.3	Maintain and improve community participation in BMEC services and activities	Maintain and improve average number of tickets purchased per Member	Average of at least five (5) tickets per Member	Manager BMEC	YTD 9.7 average Tickets Purchased per Member. Actual purchases for the financial year will decrease as refunds have been required due to COVID-19 cancellations or postponements. Member numbers for the 2022 Season are currently sitting at 75. Membership numbers have decreased significantly since membership for couple only required one person to become a Member.	
		Maintain and improve venue attendance	Attendances exceed 55,000		Venue attendance year to date totals 16,171	
			Deliver approximately 14 Season and other events, seven (7) associated workshops and a Local Stages Program including LEAP program, local writers' and readers' festival and other performing arts development	Manager BMEC	17 Events were programmed in the 2021 Annual Season which is a calendar year program. Eleven of these were delivered with six cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19. 18 events were programmed in the 2020 Annual Season. Two (2) were delivered and 16 cancelled due to COVID-19. The first Season event for 2022, Dale Burridge – At the Crossroads was successfully presented on Friday 28 January and attended by 84 people. Venues around the state have reported a significant decline in expected attendances so far this year.	


Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
			5,200 attendees or more to Season shows and 4,000 at associated and Local Stages projects per year	Manager BMEC	YTD 84 attendees at Season events. Drama workshops x 2 per week attended by 18 young people	
1.1 1.2 5.3	Communicate and engage with the community	Growth in community engagement	At least one (1) intrinsic impact study per year. 2% growth in social media followers over 2020/2021	Manager BMEC	YTD 12.71% growth in facebook followers from February 2021 BMEC currently has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3909 facebook followers • 1,097 instagram followers 	

Museums






Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
2.6 1.1 1.2 1.3 6.6	An increase in total visitor numbers to the Bathurst Regional Council managed museums of 8% over 4 years	An increase of 8% total visitors from 2017/2018 numbers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum • National Motor Racing Museum • Chifley Home and Education Centre • Bathurst Rail Museum 	Total increase of 8% in visitor numbers	Manager Museums	Total number of visitors to museums in February 2022 was 4725 which is a 80% increase from February 2018 numbers of 2,615. Note: Museums closed to public on Sunday 15 August in compliance with NSW Public Health Order. In February 2022 the following visitor numbers occurred: Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum (reopened 21/10/21) 1,162 which is a 66% increase from February 2018 visitor numbers of 698. National Motor Racing Museum (reopened 20/10/21) 1,957 which is a 6% increase from February 2018 visitor numbers of 1,847. Bathurst Rail Museum (reopened 22/10/21) 1606 visitors for February 2022 Chifley Home & Education Centre (remains closed due to COVID-19) Zero (0) which is a 100% decrease from February 2018 visitor numbers of 55. Year to date (YTD) total visitors to Council Museums is 36895, which is an 8% decrease from 40,473 YTD 2018.	
2.6 1.1 1.2 1.3 6.6	An increase in the total educational/schools engagement with the Bathurst Regional Council managed museums of 8% over 4 years	An increase of 8% in total education/ school engagement from 2017/2018 numbers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum • National Motor Racing Museum • Chifley Home and Education Centre • Bathurst Rail Museum 	Total increase of 8% in education/ school engagement	Manager Museums	The number of education/school engagement across the Museums in February 2022 was 91 which is an increase from February 2021 numbers of 0. Note: Museums closed to public on Sunday 15 August in compliance with NSW Public Health Order. In February 2022 the following education/school engagement occurred:	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					<p>Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum (reopened 21/10/21) 31 education visitors in February 2022 which was a 19% increase of February 2018 visitor number of 26.</p> <p>National Motor Racing Museum (reopened 20/10/21) 60 education visitors in February 2022 which was an increase of February 2018 visitor numbers of 0</p> <p>Bathurst Rail Museum (reopened 22/10/21) Zero (0) educational visitors in February 2022.</p> <p>Chifley Home & Education Centre (remains closed due to COVID-19) Zero (0) which is the same as February 2018 visitor numbers of 0.</p> <p>Year to date (YTD) total education/school visitors to Council Museums is 6,954 which is a 150% increase from 2,787 YTD 2018. (This increase was due to online education program at AFMM and BRM)</p>	
2.6 1.1 1.2 1.3 6.6	The provision of a range of public programs, exhibitions and community events at the Bathurst Regional Council managed museums	Undertake exhibitions, public programs and community events across the Bathurst Regional Council managed museums	Minimum six (6) exhibitions, five (5) public programs and two (2) community events	Manager Museums	<p>YTD Ten (10) exhibitions YTD three (3) Community Events YTD three (3) Public Programs Note: Museums closed to public on Sunday 15 August in compliance with NSW Public Health Order.</p> <p>In February 2022 the following has occurred: Exhibitions Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum (reopened 21/10/21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chapman Collection – ongoing• Local Schools, Local Stories – the Earth is changing – exhibition of dioramas by MacKillop College, Bathurst - ongoing <p>National Motor Racing Museum (reopened 20/10/21)</p>	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larry Perkins Special Exhibition opened – ongoing 1975 Ford XB Falcon GT Hardtop driven by John Goss and Kevin Barlett arrived on loan. <p>Bathurst Rail Museum (reopened 22/10/21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of Local Stories cabinet – Stuart Family display <p>Chifley Home and Education Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online exhibition - CSU Art Education students – 'Isolated Connections' – ongoing <p><u>Community Events</u> - Nil <u>Public programs</u> - Nil</p>	
2.6 1.1 1.2 1.3 6.6	An overall increase in revenue generated from museum retail outlets and venue hire across the Bathurst Regional Council managed museums	<p>An increase of 8% gross total revenue from 2017/2018 numbers for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum National Motor Racing Museum Chifley Home and Education Centre Bathurst Rail Museum 	Total increase of 8% in revenue	Manager Museums	<p>Total retail and venue hire gross income across the Museums in February 2022 was \$31,289 which is a 118% increase on February 2018 income of \$14,367.</p> <p>Note: Museums closed to public on Sunday 15 August in compliance with NSW Public Health Order.</p> <p>In February 2022 the following retail and venue hire gross revenue was achieved:</p> <p>Australian Fossil & Mineral Museum (reopened 21/10/21) \$10,829.10 which is a 172% increase on February 2018 income of \$3,975.</p> <p>National Motor Racing Museum (reopened 20/10/21) \$16,189 which is a 56% increase on February 2018 income of \$10,343.</p> <p>Bathurst Rail Museum (reopened 22/10/21) \$4,271 for February 2022.</p> <p>Chifley Home and Education Centre: Remains closed due to COVID-19.</p>	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					Year to date (YTD) total gross revenue for Council Museums is \$243,475 which is a 7% decrease from \$263,273 YTD 2018.	
1.1 1.2 1.3 6.6	Central Tablelands Collection Facility	Complete construction of Central Tablelands Collection Facility and commence operations.	Complete construction and commence operations.	Manager Museums	<p>In February 2022 CTCF Construction is progressing well with over 63% completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting installed in rear areas • Interior wall and ceiling lining continuing • Stud walls nearing completion • Interior electrical, data, fire and security cabling at 90% complete • Aircon units rough in complete • Plumbing rough in complete • Fire exits installed • Booster hydrants installed 	

Tourism

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
2.1 6.1	Grow the number and engagement of businesses associated with the Visitor Economy	Work with local operators in the provision of visitor services and destination experiences	Ten (10) new packages, products or experiences developed	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD six (6) new products developed. Bathurst 'Lockdown Love' packages – local products sold online through September/October 2021 Autumn Colours/Heritage Week 2022 program – three new tour experiences added – Miss Trill's House, TAFE Building Tours and 'Charles Darwin in Bathurst' Rockley – interpretive signage for village discovery walk in development New Bathurst Wine Explorer tours on hold due to Omicron outbreak concerns New Hill End Event - "Hill End 150" to commemorate 150 years since discovery of Holtermann nugget in 2022. Planning meeting held February 2022.	
		Grow Regional Tourism Partnership program	Number of tourism partners increased by 10%		124 tourism partners as of 28 February 2021. Full year target of 206. Campaign targeting new businesses ongoing.	
			Advertising revenue increased 10%	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	Advertising prospectus completed and sent to all partners. 20 Ads booked to 28 February	
2.6	Provide visitors and prospective visitors to the area with quality information and services.		One (1) new tour product added and promoted	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	1. Hill End Tour, new tour live as of December 2021 2. St Joseph's Perthville, funding received, and draft script prepared 3. Walking tour of Rockley – initial meeting held January 2022 4. Wiradjuri Tour (Mount Panorama/Wahluu Boardwalk), meeting held with Elders 28 July 2021.	
		Increase volume of online tour, event and accommodation bookings	Increase of 10% total bookings through online portal	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD -0.1% decrease against 2020/2021 figures to total \$44,958 February 2022 - \$8,361 in sales.	

Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer		Status
2.6	Effectively promote and market the Bathurst Region as a key destination	Develop annual Destination Planner	2022 Destination Planner published		Design work completed – first draft proof completed, cover designed, text written and new image content complete.	
			Six (6) new itineraries created and published on website/available at BVIC.	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD four (4) new itineraries with Geo tourism/outdoors themes published on website and two (2) new promotional itineraries developed for Media PR kits distributed October 2021 and media visits February/March 2022.	
			Retail sales at BVIC increase by 10% over previous year	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD 35% decrease to \$40,226 February 2022 \$5,104 gross retail revenue being 15.3% increase against February 2021. YTD result significantly affected by COVID19 lockdown with BVIC closed to 14 October and no travel from Sydney.	
		Implement new 2021-2023 marketing plan	30% of actions completed or underway	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	New plan adopted by Council at February meeting. 24 of 39 action items (61%) completed or underway as of 28 February 2022	
		Implement online content strategy	Destination website page views increase 15% Total social media following (includes Facebook, Instagram and Twitter) increase 20%	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	Pageviews: YTD 13.6% decrease on 2020/2021 (No travel from Greater Sydney July-November 2021 due to COVID 19 lock down). To 28 February 2022, 222,705 total pageviews. Total Users increases 40.1% to 92,532 over same period driven by single page searches for COVID19 information. Social Media: YTD of 7.13% total social media increase to total 20,613 followers	
		Work with industry and specialist agencies as required to generate brand building earned media coverage through public relations activity	120 media articles generated (across all platforms).	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	Specialist PR Agency and BVIC collaborated to create media articles in Australian Traveller, Holidays with Kids and Downtown Magazine. One media family in February from influencer 'The Hills Mama'. Media kits - 'Open Summer' Bathurst gift boxes designed at BVIC and distributed to 28	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
					Journalists, outlets and influencers with articles and media visits ongoing in response Four (22) media articles (including influencer posts) generated in February, 74 total YTD	
2.6	Increase total number of visitors and overnight stays in the Bathurst region	Promote Bathurst region to niche and specialist markets as identified in Destination Management Plan and 2021 Marketing Plan	Overnight visitors increase by 5% Average length of stay increases by 5% Measurement based on Tourism Research Australia annual data	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	Annual Tourism Research Australia figures released October 2020 (most recent) Overnight visitor nights increased by 6.1% Average length of stay steady at average three nights 'Localls' analytics platform at 28 February shows forward accommodation bookings from 1 March to 20 August 2022 are 46.6% higher than at same period in 2021	
			Annual visitation to BVIC increases 3%	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD visitation decrease of 53% on 2020/2021, February 2022 - visitation of 2,407, -7.3% against February 2021 COVID-19 lock down, Greater Sydney YTD and all NSW from 15 August - 11 October.	



Destination Management






Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
2.6	Utilise the Destination Management Plan as a basis for marketing, promotion and tourism development	Implement the Strategic priorities of the 2019 DMP	35% of actions completed or underway	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD 36.5% or 38 of the 104 priority actions completed or underway as of 28 February 2021.	
2.6	Support the Tourism Reference Group, which consists of a cross section of the industry	Implement the Industry Engagement Strategy	Hold at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> four (4) targeted meetings with industry four (4) industry capacity building workshops 	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	YTD two (3) industry meetings held Meeting held with Bathurst Region Vignerons Association (BRVA) 19 July Meeting held with National Trust/Bathurst Heritage Network 31 January Meeting with Bathurst cycling network 14 February Workshops as basis for developing new Tourism Wayfinding and Signage Strategy planned – deferred to July/August 2022 due to budget reallocations. One meeting in February	
2.6	Connect with industry	Continue monthly industry EDM Host industry gatherings Increase engagement with industry website	Minimum of 12 EDMs issued. Hold at least four (4) industry networking events. Pageviews increase 20%	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	eDMs issued: YTD 14 January – two (2) Industry Events: YTD No industry events held Pageviews: 82 pageviews in February 2022, 690 YTD	
2.6	Set and measure benchmarks	Publish annual market intelligence report to strengthen knowledge and guide investment. Establish accommodation benchmarking in the Bathurst LGA	Market intelligence report produced. More than ten (10) accommodation operators contribute data to accommodation monitoring	Manager Tourism & Visitor Services	Working with Location analytics company 'Localis' on providing data sets and on building industry friendly dashboard. Initial discussions held with key stakeholders. Report to be completed 3 rd QTR of 21/22 FY. Partnership with UWS – research mentoring to tourism students and collaborative survey completed. Use of Localis platform COMPLETES this objective with data drawn from 36 properties available to Council.	


Environmental, Planning & Building Services



Council will manage growth and development in alignment with Council's and the NSW Government's planning instruments and controls, and continue forward planning through reviews of the Housing Strategy, Open Space Strategy and Transport and Parking Strategy. Adoption of a new Economic Development Strategy will identify opportunities for continued growth, mindful of Council's obligations to environmental stewardship, heritage conservation and good urban design.



Environmental


Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.4 5.2 5.4	Meet Council's responsibilities under the Companion Animals Act 1998 by continuing to provide community programs relating to responsible pet ownership	Complete Responsible Pet Ownership community programs Maintain and enhance areas for off-leash recreation for dogs	Two Community desexing programs conducted Pet Education event held Educational radio interviews conducted weekly Educational social media posts conducted monthly Maintain Kefford Street Off Leash areas fortnightly	Team Leader Regulatory Services	The first community desexing program was held between 1 and 12 November 2021 with 110 dogs and cats desexed. Pet Day was held on 9 July 2021 in conjunction with Bathurst Winter Festival activities. The online event was popular with the local community. Weekly radio interviews were undertaken in February 2022. One Facebook post was made in January 2022 on use of the off leash areas. Off leash areas maintained by contractors when necessary.	
6.4 5.4	Meet Council's responsibilities under the Companion Animals Act 1998 and Impounding Act 1993 by promptly responding to customer requests and implementing enforcement action for breaches	Investigate animal related complaints, including matters reported after hours Undertake regulatory action consistent with Council's Enforcement Policy for identified breaches	95% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards 100% response to customer requests reported out of hours	Team Leader Regulatory Services	94.42% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022. 82 customer requests were investigated during the month of February 2022, with 585 registered with Council for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022. 100% of customer requests responded to out of hours	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
6.4	Meet Council's responsibilities under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and the Impounding Act 1993 in the operation of the Small and Large Animal Impounding Facilities	Operate Small Animal Pound at Vale Road site	Implement social media program to promote rehoming of impounded dogs and cats Increase the % of impounded dogs returned to owner or sold or released to welfare organisation Increase the % of impounded cats returned to owner or sold or released to welfare organisation	Team Leader Regulatory Services	One adoption post was made during January 2022. Three "help we are lost" posts were made during January 2022, trying to reunite impounded pets with their owners. 87.0% of dogs were returned to owner, sold or released to welfare organisations in the period between 1 July and 31 October 2021. 72.23% of cats were returned to owner, sold or released to welfare organisations in the period between 1 July and 31 October 2021.	
		New Small Animal Impounding Facility construction completed	Construction 50% complete by 31 December 2021	Manager Environment	Subsurface works such as water and sewer lines, and external concrete panels for the dog kennel building were installed in February 2022. Rain has caused several weeks in delays to the construction program.	
6.4 4.4 5.2 5.4	Meet Council's responsibilities under the Road Rules 2014 and Fines Act 1996	Monitor and enforce parking regulations on public roads Implement a community education program regarding the Australian Road Rules	Daily monitoring undertaken Educational social media posts conducted monthly	Team Leader Regulatory Services	Infrequent monitoring undertaken (other than priority areas) due to Covid. One educational post made in February 2022.	
6.4 5.2	Meet Council's contractual obligations under the Local Government Act 1993 in monitoring and enforcing parking regulations in off street car parks	Monitor and enforce parking regulations in off street car parks in accordance with contractual obligations	100% compliance with contractual obligations	Team Leader Regulatory Services	Increased monitoring of car parks (relative to previous months) was undertaken during February 2022.	
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 6.4 1.4	Meet Council's responsibilities under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act	Investigate customer requests and pollution incidents Undertake regulatory action consistent with Council's Enforcement Policy for identified breaches	95% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards	Manager Environment	99.47% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022. 13 customer requests were registered with Council in the month of February 2022, with 186 registered for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022.	



Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Undertake educational programs to enhance community knowledge	Monthly posts on the @sustainablebathurst Facebook page	Manager Environment	Posts in February focused on waste wise behaviour in the home and the opportunity to contribute to strategic plans currently on exhibition.	
3.3 3.5 6.1	Continue to improve the community's awareness and capacity regarding environmental sustainability	Communicate sustainability messages via a range of on-line and traditional media sources. Conduct sustainability education programs	Weekly posts on the @sustainablebathurst Facebook page Conduct Sustainable Living Expo in March 2022 Implement the River Connections program targeting primary school aged students by December 2021	Manager Environment	Posts in February focused on community tree planting days and renewable energy initiatives at Council facilities. Applications for Council's Sustainable Schools Grant program were awarded in September 2021. Follow-up visits with schools commenced in February 2022. A review of the 2021 SLE event commenced in July 2021. The 2022 event has been cancelled as there is no longer funding available. The cultural emersion sessions and teacher training sessions for term 1 were completed in January 2022. "Big River day" and other field activities have been scheduled for March 2022.	
3.1 3.2 6.4	Implement Council's Onsite Sewage Management Strategy and meet Council's obligations under the Local Government Act 1993	Conduct inspections and issue approvals for existing onsite sewage management systems without approvals or requiring renewal	Increase the number of onsite sewage management systems with a current approval to operate	Manager Environment	Inspection program is ongoing with a focus on high risk systems and systems where the ownership is changing due to sale of the property. 151 approvals to operate have been issued for the period 1 July 2021 to 31 January 2022.	
3.1 3.4 3.5 1.4	Meet Council's obligations under the Local Government Act 1993 and community expectations to manage, restore, enhance and conserve the natural environment	Implement the Urban Waterways Management Plan Implement the Biodiversity Management Plan Implement the Pest Bird Management Plan	Implement a priority project identified in the Urban Waterways Management Plan. Implement a priority project identified in the Biodiversity Management Plan. Implement a priority project identified in the Pest Bird Management Plan	Manager Environment	Some maintenance of previous UWMP projects was undertaken in Spring 2021. The Backyard Bird Count in association with Birdlife Australia was completed in October 2021. The count contributes to Council's understanding of bird populations and is relevant to both biodiversity and pest bird management. The 2021 program was the most successful to date, with 20,000 birds sighted across the week.	




Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
		Implement the Roadside Vegetation Management Plan	Implement a priority project in the Roadside Vegetation Management Plan		<p>Consultation with the community continues in the development of the Wattle Flat Racecourse Plan of Management with a final draft circulated to stakeholders for consideration.</p> <p>Pigeon removal works were conducted at three sites in December 2021. 115 pigeons were removed from the CBD and Council's works depot. 114 pigeons and 82 starlings were removed from the Waste Management Centre, and 58 pest birds of various species were removed from the Mount Panorama racetrack precinct.</p> <p>Installation of signage ordered for high conservation value sections of roadway identified in the RVMP commenced in January 2022, focussing on priority areas in Napoleon Reef.</p>	
3.5 3.3 6.6		Implement the Renewable Energy Action Plan	Implement a priority project identified in the Renewable Energy Action Plan	Energy Strategy Officer	<p>The installation of a 46kW solar array at the Waste Management Centre was completed in December 2021.</p> <p>Contract was awarded in October 2020 for the installation of a 40kW solar array and 25kW battery storage system at the Bathurst Rail Museum. Installation of a 24kW array and the batteries was completed in June 2021. The balance of the system required a s69 permit from the NSW Heritage Office, which was refused on aesthetic grounds, and an appeal was unsuccessful. Installation of the remaining 16kW of the array (on a building not requiring the s60 permit) was completed in mid-December 2021.</p>	
3.1 3.4 6.4 1.4 4.6	Meet Council's obligations under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Fisheries Management Act 1994 and Water Management Act 2000	Ensure the assessment of development applications meets all of the requirements of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Fisheries Management Act 1994, Vegetation SEPP and Koala SEPP	<p>Number of development applications assessed and professional advice provided.</p> <p>Council policies and plans are reviewed and updated where required to ensure</p>	Manager Environment	<p>36 development applications were assigned for environmental assessment in February 2022.</p> <p>Advice provided during February 2022 for various Council activities and their implications under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.</p>	




Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	4 years	Operational Plan - 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
	Meet Council's obligations under SEPP55 and related planning policies	Ensure that Council activities are compliant with the requirements of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 Ensure the assessment of development applications meets all of the requirements of SEPP55 and Council's Contaminated Land Policy	consistency with current legislation Assess vegetation removal applications in urban zones in accordance with the vegetation SEPP in Council's DCP. Professional advice provided including pre-DA advice on contaminated land matters		A new web-based enquiry process was developed in August 2020 which will streamline the enquiry and application process for vegetation removal. Assistance to customers continues. Advice provided on a regular basis. Staff have participated in technical training in contaminated land management during April and May 2021. A new project officer was engaged in December 2021 to assist in implementing further capacity building programs for staff.	
2.3 3.3 5.2	Contribute to the development of Bathurst as a Smart City	Implement the Electric Vehicle Transition Plan	Implement a priority project identified in the Electric Vehicle Transition plan	Manager Environment	Procurement of the first hybrid vehicles for the passenger fleet commenced in July 2021, however the quotes received did not include any hybrid vehicles. The first full electric vehicle for the fleet was ordered by Council in October 2021 and arrived in late January 2022. Data will be collected to measure range in real world driving. Investigation of options to procure an electric vehicle for garbage collection is ongoing. Options for possible hydrogen powered vehicles are also being investigated.	
3.3 3.5 6.4 3.1	Meet Council's statutory reporting obligations under the Local Government Act 1993	Measure and collate the trends in environmental condition across the Local Government Area	Collate data and prepare reports on Environmental data on an annual basis	Manager Environment	Trends in Council's operational footprint included in the monthly report prepared for internal review, with annual data included in the State of Environment (SOE) reporting. The Regional and BRC SOE reports were presented to Council at its ordinary meeting in November 2021 and are now available on Council's website.	
6.4 5.4	Meet Council's obligations in the Food Regulation Partnership and the Food Act 2003	Conduct a program of inspections of food premises including home-based food premises to ensure compliance with regulations	Conduct an inspection of all high and medium risk food premises by June 2022 Implement a risk based inspection program for home-based food premises	Manager Environment	Food inspection program ongoing during February 2022. Advice to businesses on ensuring that they are compliant with the requirements of the Public Health Orders has continued.	

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years		Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
			<p>Prepare and distribute educational material on food safety three times annually</p> <p>95% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards</p>		<p>The Annual Food Regulation Report was submitted to the NSW Food Authority in mid-July 2021.</p> <p>100% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022.</p> <p>No customer requests were registered with Council during February 2022, with 12 registered for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022.</p>	
6.4 5.4	Meet Council's obligations under the Public Health Act 2010 and associated regulations	Conduct a program of inspections of skin penetration premises, public swimming and spa pools and cooling towers	<p>Conduct an inspection of all skin penetration premises</p> <p>Conduct an inspection of all public swimming pools and spa pools</p> <p>Implement the activities identified as Council's role in Legionella management and the inspection of cooling towers</p> <p>95% of customer requests responded to within adopted corporate standards</p>	Manager Environment	<p>Skin penetration premises were not inspected during February 2022 as resources were focused on other areas such as food regulation.</p> <p>Public swimming pool inspections will recommence in Summer 2021/22.</p> <p>Legionella Management Plan was finalised in September 2021 and adopted by Council in February 2022 after a period on public exhibition.</p> <p>100% responded to within adopted corporate standards between 1 July 2021 and 28 February 2022.</p> <p>6 customer requests were registered with Council during February 2022, with 60 registered for the period 1 July 2021 to 28 February 2022.</p>	

Planning

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
1.5 2.1 3.3 4.6 5.5 6.4	Prepare relevant planning proposals to ensure Council's planning controls remain relevant and up to date.	Prepare draft LEP and DCP amendments	Planning proposals referred to NSW Department of Planning & Environment for gazettal	Manager Strategic Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LEP Amendment: Moveable and Monumental Heritage. Gazetted 2. LEP and DCP Amendment: Laffing Waters Master Plan. Gateway Determination received. Finalising documentation for public exhibition. 3. LEP and DCP Amendment: Heritage Conservation Area Review. Gazetted. 4. Schedule 5 update Heritage Planning Proposal – 50 items being researched for listing. Planning Proposal being prepared. 5. Community Participation Plan Amendment – to update notification procedures for new development adjacent to rural heritage items – adopted by Council. 6. DCP amendment – Update Section 9.6 Flooding – adopted by Council. 7. DCP Amendment – Gorman's Hill – include lands at Gorman's Hill in Residential density precinct 1 adopted by Council. 8. Mount Haven map amendment under section 3.22. Gazetted. 9. Bathurst Integrated Medical Centre Planning Proposal – resubmitted documentation reviewed and adequacy assessment completed. 10. North St Perthville – reinstate R1 zone – planning proposal documentation being prepared. 	
1.5 2.1 3.3 4.6 5.5 6.4	Investigate relevant land use and planning issues of the Bathurst Region.	Prepare studies and plans.	Draft studies/plans are well underway by 30 June 2022	Manager Strategic Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hereford Street Corridor investigations – Presented to Council at October meeting. 2. CBD Car parking surveys – data from two surveys received and being analysed. 3. Bathurst Region Community Strategic Plan – Infrastructure survey completed. Draft Plan being prepared. 	




					<p>4. Bathurst Region Active Transport Strategy – Community consultation completed. Final report received from consultants.</p> <p>5. Bathurst Streets as Shared Spaces – works underway. Consultation with stakeholders continuing. Some delays due to COVID-19. Council's EOI for SaaS stage 2 funding successful with Council lodging a full funding application in February.</p> <p>6. Village Plans – visioning consultation for Sofala, Rockley and Peel completed and draft plans being prepared.</p> <p>7. Bathurst Town Centre Master Plan – "What Bathurst Said Report" presented to Council and placed on Yoursay Web page.</p> <p>8. EOI for former TAFE site – EOI documentation released on 28 September. Public tours held on 6 December. Industry day held on 16 December. EOI closes 31 March 2022.</p>		
				Manager Strategic Planning	<p>1. Investigations underway to determine if stormwater plan should be moved to section 64 of LGA 1993.</p>		
				Manager Strategic Planning	<p>1. 2021/22 site visits to date: 48 (Due to COVID -19 some site visits are occurring on-line/virtually or only with staff attending).</p> <p>2. Review of guidelines for preparation of Statement of Heritage Impact completed and being placed on Council's website.</p> <p>3. Preparation of guidelines for the preparation of heritage interpretation strategies completed and being placed on Council's website.</p> <p>4. Heritage Assessment advice provided for 132 development applications to date.</p>		
				Value of works generated from Council's incentive funds.	<p>1. Bathurst Region Local heritage fund – Applications for funding under the 2021/22 program assessed. Funding offers distributed to 46 projects. Projects underway.</p>		
				Provide heritage incentive funding programs to protect, maintain, enhance and promote the regions heritage assets.			
4.1 4.6 6.4	Review and update Council's section 7.11 plans.	Review existing or prepare new s7.11 Plans					
1.1 1.2 1.5 4.6 5.5	Implement the Bathurst Regional Heritage Plan.	Provide a Heritage Advisory Service.					

					<p>2. Bathurst Region Conservation and Interpretation Fund – Applications for funding under the 2021/22 program assessed. Funding offers distributed to 11 projects. Projects underway.</p> <p>3. Bathurst CBD Main Street Improvement Fund – Applications for funding under the 2021/22 program assessed. Funding offers distributed to 19 projects. Projects underway.</p>		
			New interpretative/promotional information made available.	Manager Strategic Planning	<p>1. Mount Panorama Wahluu Boardwalk – Contractors Stage 1 signage delivered and awaiting installation.</p> <p>2. Pillars of Bathurst project: Nominations for new Pillars in 2022 closed 25 October 2021. 26 nominations received and being assessed.</p>		
			Studies/plans considered and adopted by Council. Number of local heritage items included in the Local Environmental Plan.	Manager Strategic Planning	<p>1. Bathurst Region Heritage Plan 2021-25: adopted by Council</p> <p>2. Former Ambulance Station Conservation Management Plan – completed and presented to Council.</p> <p>3. Condition Assessment and Maintenance Plan for the Street and Park Lamp Standards – NSW Heritage grant accepted. Quotations being assessed.</p>		

Development Assessment

Bathurst 2040 Objective reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date				Status
1.5 4.1 4.6 6.4	Ensure the assessment of development and other applications, in accordance with planning instruments, development instrument control plans and policies, occurs within appropriate timeframes.	To be at or below the state average for determination times of development applications	Comparative data provided as part of annual Local Development Performance Management (LDPM) to DPIE	Manager Development Assessment		NSW State Average 2018-19	Bathurst Regional Council Feb 2022	Bathurst Regional Council year to date average	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
							120.7	72.28	
					Average gross days taken to determine a DA	91			
					Average nett days taken to determine a DA	49	70.08	56.16	
		To be at or below the state average of determination times for complying development	Comparative data provided as part of annual Local Development Performance Management (LDPM) to DPIE	Manager Development Assessment		NSW State Average 2018-19	Bathurst Regional Council Jan 2022	Bathurst Regional Council year to date average	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
						16	5.54	6.32	
					Average days taken to determine a CDC				

Economic Development

CSP 2040 Objective Reference	Deliverable Actions over the next 4 years	Operational Plan – 2021/2022 Projects / Tasks	Tracking our Progress	Responsible Officer	Action Year to Date	Status
2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.6 4.1 4.5 5.5 6.3	Implementation of the Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022 and associated actions.	Nurture economic infrastructure development by supporting the development of the aerodrome, industrial precincts and telecommunications.	Seek funding for economic infrastructure projects.	Manager Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aerodrome promotional prospectus completed. New website copy complete for airport. Early scoping for Airport Masterplan. - DA approved for Stage 1 of Kelso Industrial Estate expansion (\$4.8M Drought Stimulus Fund) - Aerodrome scope finalised with grant authority (Growing Local Economies Fund \$2.9M). - Lease signed for Leading Edge data centre - Early stages of Funding proposal for better NBN connection for Raglan and parts of Kelso underway, as well as a proposal for business NBN at the Airport. - Working with Telstra on funding proposal for better connectivity at Hill End. Grant not available at this time. 	
		Market-leading promotional campaigns to increase residential relocations and a sense of place.	<p>Continued support for joint regional relocation campaigns.</p> <p>All 4 entrance billboards and welcome signs updated/maintained as required.</p> <p>Lifestyle promotional content created/updated, including the Bathurst Region website / Bathurst Business Hub.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to Move to More Campaign. - Listed Bathurst and villages on Pointer Remote. - New Resident Guide underway. - Reinstated process for responding to Evo City enquiries. - Funding to change over billboards not available this financial year. - New Live section on Bathurst Business Hub live. Website to change to liveinvestbathurst.com.au. - Four new resident interviews and photography sessions undertaken. 	
		Support local businesses and start-ups through engagement, support and economic programs.	<p>12 eNewsletters issued.</p> <p>Cluster Strategy developed and cluster groups activated.</p>	Manager Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All eNewsletters sent to date. - Cluster Strategy complete. - Events/engagements around cluster groups planned. - BizMonth postponed to February. Details organised. 	

		<p>Run BizMonth, Buy Local Gift Cards and Business engagement programs.</p> <p>Bathurst Business Hub website updated/maintained.</p> <p>Attendance at 75% of Business Chamber After-Hours events.</p> <p>Representation at all "Upstairs Start-up Hub" board meetings.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Secured regular spot in Business Chamber Board meeting.- Representation at all Business Chamber events to date.- All Upstairs Startup hub board meetings attended to date.- Redesignated Bathurst Business Hub website. New content being developed. Site to be rebranded to liveinvestbathurst.com.au- Update to Forecast id population projections.- Spendmapp used to track impact of COVID on economy.	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
	<p>Grow local employment, investment and attract new businesses</p>	<p>Organise the Bathurst Careers Expo with minimum 40 stalls and 1,500 attendees.</p> <p>Minimum of 60 new local jobs promoted each month via EVO Cities.</p> <p>Develop relocation proposals, relocation materials and support the relocation of new businesses.</p>	Manager Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 830 jobs posted on Evojobs in first month of financial year.- Bathurst Careers Expo postponed to 15th February 2022. Currently in doubt due to Omicron outbreak.- Ongoing support for the relocation of numerous businesses, particular interest from manufacturing and IT businesses.- Invest Bathurst campaign being developed including social media/TVC ad, new brochure and updated website.- Assistance IBM deal recently announced.	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
	<p>Develop Bathurst into a Smart Community of national significance.</p> <p>Support innovative practices from industry.</p>	<p>Monthly Project Group meetings held.</p> <p>Seek funding and roll out Smart Community priority projects.</p> <p>Promote Bathurst as a Smart Community.</p>	Manager Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monthly meetings held to date.- Discussions ongoing with various IT software development firms to be based in Bathurst.- Smart benches installed.- Investigations into various new Smart projects- Discussions with Spatial Services on creating digital twin for the Bathurst TC.	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Attachment 9.3.3.1

2021-2022 Section 356 Donations
Report as at 28 February 2022

Details	Reference	Date	Standard Annual Donations	Specific Donations	Mt Pan Fee Waived	BMEC Donations	Sundry Donations	TOTAL
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Annual Budget			85,067.00	20,800.00	35,000.00	60,000.00	20,000.00	220,867.00
Spent to date:								
Country Women's Association of NSW - Central Western Group (CWA)	Operation Plan	27/07/2021		-300.00				-300.00
Perthville Development Group Inc	Operation Plan	27/07/2021		-1,000.00				-1,000.00
Bathurst Edgell Jog	Operation Plan	27/07/2021		-5,000.00				-5,000.00
Bathurst Edgell Jog	Refund - event cancelled	29/09/2021		5,000.00				5,000.00
Bathurst Remembers / AVAMS / Communications and Resources Project	Operation Plan	27/07/2021		-4,000.00				-4,000.00
WRAS Annual Subscription/donation	Operation Plan	27/07/2021	-2,595.00					-2,595.00
Bathurst AH&P Association	Operation Plan	28/07/2021	-8,244.00					-8,244.00
Monkey Hill UHF Repeater	Operation Plan	30/07/2021	-1,000.00					-1,000.00
Lions Club of Bathurst Inc	Operation Plan	30/07/2021	-2,000.00					-2,000.00
Lifeline Central West	Operation Plan	30/07/2021		-2,500.00				-2,500.00
Bathurst Gardener's Club Inc	Operation Plan	30/07/2021		-500.00				-500.00
BMEC - CPSA Monthly Meetings - 1st July	Operation Plan	30/07/2021				-898.64		-898.64
Bathurst District Historical Society (BDHS) - VJ Day	Operation Plan	31/07/2021		-3,000.00				-3,000.00
Sofala & District AH&P Association	Operation Plan	31/07/2021	-350.00					-350.00
Bathurst Junior Sports Awards	Operation Plan	31/07/2021	-5,000.00					-5,000.00
The Neighbourhood Centre (formerly BINC)	Operation Plan	1/08/2021	-900.00					-900.00
Sofala Progress Association	Operation Plan	13/08/2021	-720.00					-720.00
Central Tablelands Rowing Club Inc	18/08/21 Item 8.2.7	31/08/2021					-5,000.00	-5,000.00
Central Tablelands Woodcraft Inc	Operation Plan	16/09/2021		-500.00				-500.00
Evans Art Council	Operation Plan	27/09/2021	-3,000.00					-3,000.00
Bathurst City Colts Water Account	Operation Plan	6/10/2021	-3,205.38					-3,205.38
Bathurst City & RSL Band Association Inc	Operation Plan	14/10/2021	-5,000.00					-5,000.00
Bathurst City Bowling Club	Operation Plan	14/10/2021		-1,000.00				-1,000.00
Bathurst Gardener's Club Inc	Operation Plan	19/10/2021		-500.00				-500.00
Meadow Flat Public School - presentation day	S356 Policy	15/12/2021					-60.00	-60.00
BMEC - CPSA Monthly Meetings - 4/11/21	Operation Plan	17/12/2021				-638.18		-638.18
BMEC - CPSA Monthly Meetings - 4/11/21 - New Councillor Forum	Operation Plan	31/12/2021				-794.54		-794.54
BMEC - CPSA Monthly Meetings - 5/8/21	Operation Plan	31/12/2021				-1,063.40		-1,063.40
Small Schools Creative Arts Festival 27/10/21	S356 Policy	31/12/2021				-496.00		-496.00
O'Connell School presentation day 15/12/21	S356 Policy	31/12/2021				-248.00		-248.00
CSU Foundation Trust (Gordon Bullock Scholarship)	Operation Plan	8/02/2022	-3,000.00					-3,000.00
CSU Foundation Trust	Operation Plan	8/02/2022	-5,000.00					-5,000.00
Amount Spent			-40,014.38	-13,300.00	0.00	-4,138.76	-5,060.00	-62,513.14
Available Balance before commitments			45,052.62	7,500.00	35,000.00	55,861.24	14,940.00	158,353.86
Committed:								
Macquarie Philharmonia - Platinum Donation	Operation Plan		-2,000.00					-2,000.00
Bathurst City Colts Water Account	Operation Plan		-3,828.62					-3,828.62
Bathurst District Sport & Rec (BDRSC) grants	Operation Plan		-20,000.00					-20,000.00
Mitchell Conservatorium - BMEC Concerts	Operation Plan					-7,000.00		-7,000.00
BMEC - Bathurst Eisteddfod Sep 2021	Operation Plan					-30,000.00		-30,000.00
BMEC - Bathurst Youth Council	Operation Plan					-2,000.00		-2,000.00
BMEC - CPSA Monthly Meetings	Operation Plan					-7,605.24		-7,605.24
Russell St Road Closures	Operation Plan		-10,000.00					-10,000.00
Western Sydney University Medical Scholarship	Operation Plan		-7,500.00					-7,500.00
Bathurst Seymour Centre Inc	Operation Plan			-2,500.00				-2,500.00
Bathurst Street & Custom Motorcycle Show	19/05/21 Item 08.02.6						0.00	0.00
Amount Committed			-43,328.62	-2,500.00	0.00	-46,605.24	0.00	-92,433.86
Adjustment between Funds								
Available Balance			1,724.00	5,000.00	35,000.00	9,256.00	14,940.00	65,920.00

Summary Remaining Budget	\$
Standard Annual Donations	1,724.00
Specified Donations	5,000.00
Mt Pan Fee Waived	35,000.00
BMEC Donations	9,256.00
Sundry Donations	14,940.00
Total Remaining	65,920.00

Summary	\$
Total Budget	220,867.00
Less: Amount Spent	-62,513.14
Less: Amount Committed	-92,433.86
Total Remaining	65,920.00

Market Rental Subsidies for 2021/22

NAME OF TENANT	LOCATION	Current Rent PA	Estimated Market Rent	BRC Rental Subsidy
Mitchell Conservatorium	Machattie Park Cottage	561.00	17,140.00	16,579.00
Central Tablelands Woodcraft Inc	Learmonth Park	588.00	15,950.00	15,362.00
Community Opportunity Shop Inc	8 Lions Club Drive	1,122.00	21,266.00	20,144.00
Community Opportunity Shop Inc	Veggie Patch Church Lane	1.00	15,950.00	15,949.00
Air Services Australia	Aerodrome - Communication	1.00	19,139.00	19,138.00
Taxi Cabs of Bathurst Co-operative Society Ltd	Communication tower	1,308.00	19,139.00	17,831.00
Master Communications & Electronics Pty Ltd	Communication tower	4,547.00	19,139.00	14,592.00
Bathurst City & RSL Band Association	Walmer Park	233.00	21,266.00	21,033.00
Bathurst Lions Club Inc	Short St	1.10	15,950.00	15,948.90
Evans Arts Council Inc	Lee Street	500.00	5,317.00	4,817.00
Bathurst District Historical Society Inc	Mitre Street	1.00	10,634.00	10,633.00
Bathurst District Historical Society Inc	16 Stanley Street	1.00	10,634.00	10,633.00
Bathurst Meals on Wheels Inc	4 Watt Drive	1.00	53,163.00	53,162.00
Department of Defence (Air Cadets)	Aerodrome - Lot 25	90.91	13,648.00	13,557.09
Department of Defence (Air Cadets)	Aerodrome - Lot 36	90.91	39,425.00	39,334.09
			288,713.08	

From: [Lions Club of Mount Panorama Inc](#)
To: [Council](#)
Cc: [Mereki Hilton](#)
Subject: Temporary food application- Lions Club of Mt Panorama
Date: Monday, 29 November 2021 4:01:07 PM
Attachments: [Judy%20Club%20Sec%20Sig%2030.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside BRC. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Mr Sherley

The Lions Club of Mount Panorama Inc (previously the Lions Club of Bathurst Macquarie Inc) has an application lodged with Council for their annual Temporary Food Permit which carries an annual administration fee of \$35.00.

As Lions is a not-for-profit organisation, in past years this fee has been waived and, I would like to request that consideration is given to waiving it now and for future applications for an annual Temporary Food Permit.

I hope that you consider this request favourably.

Many thanks.

Judy Ryan



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Attachment 9.3.7.1

Created on 28/02/2022 4:30 PM



PARCEL

Parcel Number 93023
Assessment 277409
Number(S)

PROPERTY INFO

Title Description PLT: 1 DP: 1247053
Property Name Caloola Road CALOOLA
Property Address NSW 2795
Area 3.11 H
Parish Lowry
County Bathurst
Land Status
Zone RU1 Primary Production
Survey Plan [Click Here](#)

OWNER POSTAL

Addressee Mr RH Allen & Mrs VE
Allen & Mr GR Allen
Postal 1 70 Dairy Road
Postal 2 THE OAKS NSW 2570
Postal 3
Postal 4

OWNER DETAIL

ADDITIONAL ADDRESS	YES (3)
LEASE	NO
PROPERTY MEMO	NO
APPLICATIONS	NO
OCCUPATION	NO
CERTIFICATE	NO
SEWERAGE	NO
MANAGEMENT	NO
RECORDS FILE NO	NO
GOOGLE	YES (1)
HOUSE DRAINAGE	NO
INDEMNITY	NO
CROWN PLAN	NO
SUBDIVISION	NO
CERTIFICATE	NO



Bathurst Regional Council
PMB 17
158 Russell Street
BATHURST NSW 2795
Telephone: 02 6333 6111
Fax: 02 6331 7211
Email:
council@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Important Notice!

This map is not a precise survey document. Accurate locations can only be determined by a survey on the ground. This information has been prepared for Council's internal purposes and for no other purpose. No statement is made about the accuracy or suitability of the information for use for any purpose (whether the purpose has been notified to Council or not). While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, neither the Bathurst Regional Council nor the LPI makes any representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.
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Drawn By: Donna Scott

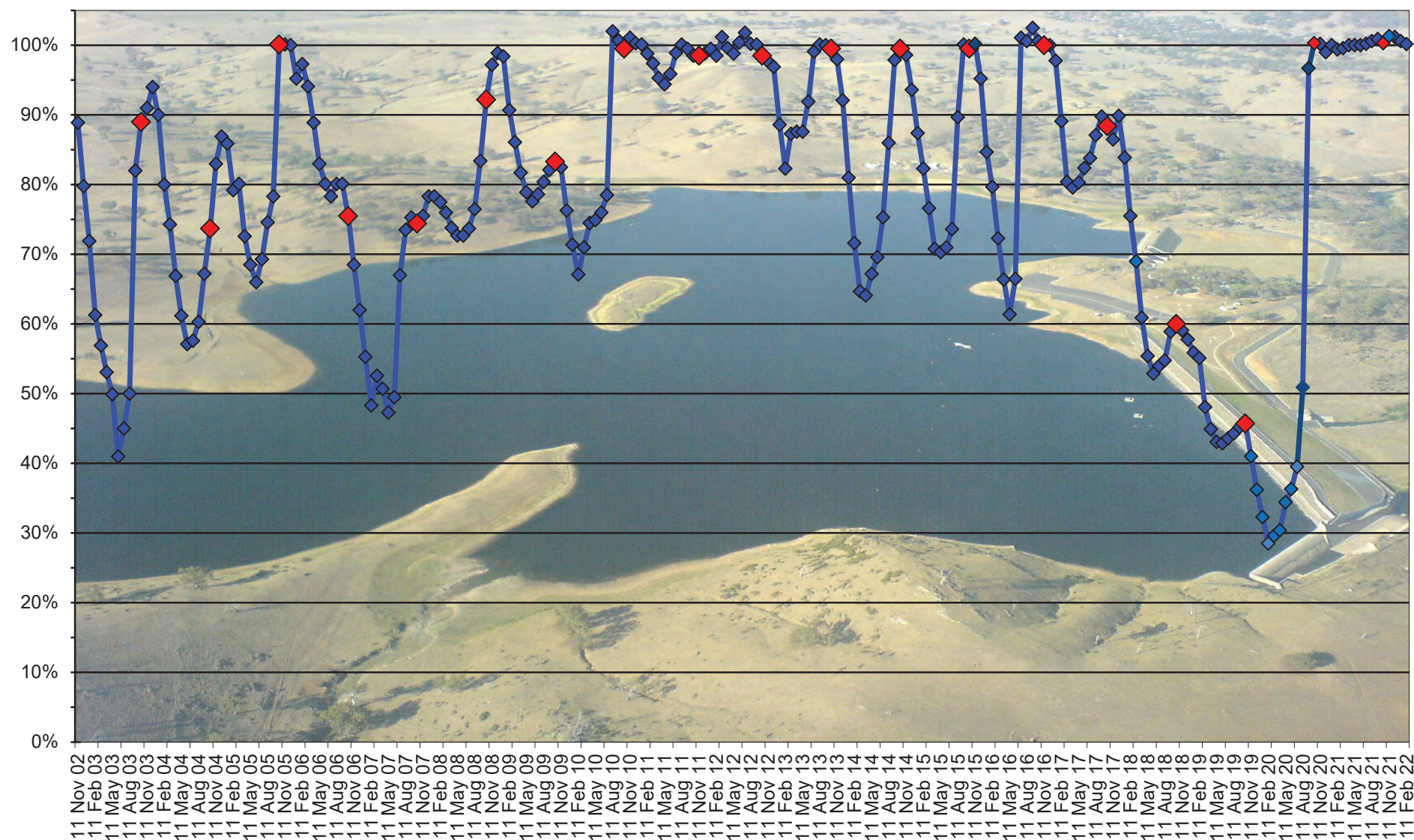
Date: 28/02/2022

Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Map Scale: 1:10316 @ A4

Feature Report

Bathurst Regional Council: Monthly Chifley Dam Volume (%)



Red markers = October. Last reading 11 Feb 22.



Bathurst Water Savings Action Plan

Encouraged Actions: WATER WISE		Drought Management Plan: In Effect (Chifley Dam Level):	Level 2A >75%
<i>Water Wise actions form the foundation of the Bathurst Water Savings Action Plan, and are an important strategy in reducing the likelihood of introducing enforceable water restrictions. Residential, commercial, industrial, and public users are all encouraged to adopt water wise actions as a minimum at all times. The opportunity to save water is great, with only minor impacts and inconvenience if these actions become the new normal.</i>			
Watering - Lawns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water before 10am and after 4pm • Water for a maximum of 3 hours daily total including lawns and gardens • Ensure water from sprinklers or watering systems does not land on hard surfaces • Check the weather forecast and soil moisture before you water 		
Watering - Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water before 10am and after 4pm • Water for a maximum of 3 hours daily total including lawns and gardens • Ensure water from sprinklers or irrigation systems does not land on hard surfaces • Use mulch to reduce moisture loss (7-10 cm deep) • Choose plants with low water requirements (e.g. natives, drought tolerant species) • Group plantings with similar water needs to avoid overwatering • Install and use a rainwater tank • Check the weather forecast and soil moisture before you water • Water trees less frequently but deeply; when planting, create a water well around the base or vertically install a pipe to ensure water goes directly to the roots 		
Car Washing – At Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash on lawn using a bucket and trigger nozzle on hose • Wash before 10am and after 4pm 		
Swimming Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top up and first fill before 10am and after 4pm • Use a pool cover 		
Garden Features & Child Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top up and filling permitted for garden features and temporary child pools • Reuse water from child pools on garden beds 		
Washing Hard Surfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing of outdoor hard surfaces such as driveways and footpaths not permitted except for health and safety purposes (wash only in immediately affected area and with use of a high pressure/low volume water device) or prior to painting. 		
Indoor Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep showers to a minimum • Use a bucket in the sink or shower to collect water while waiting for hot water – use this water for watering your garden or for other indoor use • Check taps, fittings, and toilets for leaks – repair any leaks immediately • Use water efficient fittings and appliances • Only do full loads of laundry • Run dishwasher only when full • Turn the tap off while you brush your teeth or shave • Check your water meter – if the numbers or triangle are turning and you aren't using water, you have a leak • Check your rates notice and see how much water you use – try and reduce it 		
Non-Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake above actions within business operations • Improve water efficiency and running costs by preparing a Water Efficiency Plan 		

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Chain of Responsibility (CoR) Drivers and operators have traditionally been the focus of road laws. However, breaches are often caused by the actions of others. Under chain of responsibility, complying with transport law is a shared responsibility and all parties in the road transport supply chain are responsible for preventing breaches.

- 1.1 Drivers and operators have traditionally been the focus of road laws. However, breaches are often caused by the actions of others. Under chain of responsibility, complying with transport law is a shared responsibility and all parties in the road transport supply chain are responsible for preventing breaches.
- 1.2 The Chain of Responsibility extends legal liability for certain road law offences to all parties who by their actions, inactions or demands exercise control or influence over the entire transport chain. All persons involved in consigning, packing, loading, driving, operating and receiving are covered by this legislation.
- 1.3 The Council will not knowingly ask or expect any employee or contractor to do anything that is unlawful or that will create a dangerous or potentially dangerous situation.

2. HEAVY VEHICLE NATIONAL LAW (HVNL)

- 2.1. The HVNL came into effect 10 February 2014 and was established to provide nationally consistent laws. Legislative changes to the HVNL will commence as from 1 May 2018.
- 2.2. The CoR laws apply across all areas in the supply chain where investigations and enforcement into CoR breaches occur. The aim is to positively influence the actions of those involved in the heavy vehicle transport industry and ensure all parties who influence on-road behaviour are held accountable for breaches of road transport laws

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1. Currently, under the HVNL, all parties who have control or influence over the transport task are deemed responsible for complying with CoR obligations.
- 3.2. All parties must take all reasonable steps to prevent breaches of mass, dimension, loading, speed and fatigue laws. It is a requirement of the HVNL that an individual's actions, inactions or demands do not contribute to, or encourage, breaches of the HVNL.
- 3.3. A party in the chain of responsibility includes any person who undertakes defined roles outlined in the HVNL, who can influence or control transport-related activities. This section sets out responsibilities for several parties in the supply chain, but it is not an exhaustive list.
- 3.4. The CoR applies to, but is not limited to:

Operator/manager/scheduler responsibilities

- Ensure rosters and schedules do not require drivers to breach driving hours or speed limits
- Assess whether a driver is fit for duty

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Record driver activities, work and rest times
- Ensure drivers do not work while impaired by fatigue or while in breach of their work or rest hours
- Maintain vehicles and ensure properly functioning speed limiters are fitted
- Ensure vehicles are not loaded to exceed mass or dimension limits and are appropriately restrained
- Ensure drivers moving freight containers have a valid container weight declaration
- Consult regularly with other parties in the supply chain to identify risks and issues that may contribute to breaches of the HVNL.

Consignor/consignee responsibilities

- Ensure loads do not exceed mass or dimension limits and are appropriately restrained
- Check that operators carrying freight containers have a valid container weight declaration
- Your delivery requirements must not require or encourage drivers to:
 - exceed the speed limits
 - drive while impaired by fatigue
 - exceed regulated driving hours
 - fail the minimum rest requirements.
- Consult with other parties in the chain to identify risks and issues that may contribute to breaches of the HVNL.

Loading manager/loader/packer responsibilities

- Ensure that loading a heavy vehicle will not cause or contribute to the driver driving while impaired by fatigue
- Work with other off-road parties to make reasonable arrangements to manage loading/unloading times
- Ensure vehicle loading/unloading does not cause delays and advise drivers of any delays of more than 30 minutes
- Ensure loads:
 - do not exceed vehicle mass or dimension limits
 - do not cause the vehicle to exceed mass limits
 - comply with the load restraint standard
 - are placed and secured in a way so they do not become unstable, move or fall off the vehicle
- Provide reliable weight information to drivers prior to the journey
- Ensure load documentation is accurate
- Ensure goods packed in a freight container do not cause the container's gross weight or safety approval rating to be exceeded.

Driver/owner-driver responsibilities

- Are to comply with your relevant fatigue management work and rest requirements
- Keep an accurate work diary and records required by law
- Respond to changes in circumstances (such as delays) and report these to your base
- Are to ensure that their vehicle does not exceed mass or dimension limits
- Are to ensure that their load is properly restrained
- Check and report on all maintenance issues
- Obey all speed limits and road rules

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Subcontractors should also follow the lawful requirements of their prime contractors and be able to demonstrate compliance
- Identify and report hazards and risks associated with the transport task.

4. VEHICLES

- **Heavy Vehicle definition** – a vehicle is a heavy vehicle if it has a Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) of more than 4.5 tonnes. This includes trailers with an ATM of > 4.5 tonnes.
- **Regulated Heavy Vehicle Definition** – a vehicle is a regulated heavy vehicle if it has a Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) of more than 12 tonnes.

4.1. It is a requirement of Council that any heavy vehicle consigned to do work for Council has the following information verified prior to commencement and is maintained for the duration of that work:

- Vehicle registration
- Appropriate insurances
- Maintenance is up to date
- Fit for purpose
- Appropriate load restraint for task
- Speed limiter function (Regulated Heavy Vehicle).

5. DRIVERS

5.1. It is a requirement of Council that any driver engaged to do work for Council must ensure that they;

- Hold a appropriate heavy vehicle drivers licence
- Are Medically fit to drive (not impaired by drugs/alcohol or fatigue as described in the HVNL)
- Hold the required insurances for the type of activity they will be conducting
- Are fully inducted
- Are trained in CoR requirements or must be inducted to CoR prior to commencing
- Are legally

5.2. Drivers must indicate each day at the start of work that they are fit (not impaired by drugs, alcohol or fatigue) and legally be able to drive (driving hours to complete shift).

Other requirements include but are not limited to;

5.3. If at any time a driver does not meet the above requirements that are to inform Council immediately. Failure to comply with this component of the Policy may result in termination of employment or contract.

6. SCHEDULING

Schedulers must take all reasonable steps to ensure the schedule will not cause the vehicle to breach mass limits or cause the driver to exceed the legal speed limit.

Reasonable steps include but are not limited to:

- Consulting the driver or operators prior to finalising the schedule

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Taking account of the average speed that can be travelled lawfully on scheduled routes
- Allowing for traffic conditions or other delays in schedules
- Contingency planning concerning schedules.

7. MASS LIMITS

- 7.1. Council must ensure that any vehicle that is loaded with a Council product or asset is loaded in line with the Mass Limits of the vehicle.
- 7.2. Council will provide the driver or nominated representative with all relevant mass information related to the load prior to loading, and in case of pre-loaded vehicles prior to departure.
- 7.3. The driver or nominated representative has the authority to request adjustments to the load if the driver is concerned with the weight of the load.
- 7.4. The gross mass of the load is required to be placed on the vehicle in line with legal axle/mass load limits.
- 7.5. As all vehicles are different and drivers know their vehicles best, the driver is responsible to direct the loader to position the load according to the vehicle axle/mass load limits.
- 7.6. It is also important that mass and dimension limits are adhered to throughout the delivery cycle, i.e. as freight is removed or added to the vehicle in the field.

8. LOAD RESTRAINT

The safe loading of heavy vehicles is vitally important in preventing injury to people and damage to property.

- 8.1. Every load that leaves a Council site must be restrained in line with the National Transport Commission's Load Restraint Guide 2004.
- 8.2. The load must be restrained to withstand forces of at least:
 - 80% of its weight in the forward direction
 - 50% of its weight sideways and rearwards
 - 20% of its weight vertically.
- 8.3. For more information about load restraint see Appendix E

9. FATIGUE MANAGEMENT

Fatigue can affect a person's health, reduce performance and productivity, and increase the chance of a work place accident or road crash.

- 9.1. Council and all parties in the supply chain must take reasonable steps to ensure that any risks associated with fatigue are identified, minimised, controlled or eliminated.
- 9.2. Examples include but are not limited to:

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Drivers properly managing their work and rest, and not driving if fatigued
- Ensuring trip schedules have sufficient flexibility and are reasonable
- Maintaining effective loading and queuing practices
- Ensuring that commercial arrangements do not incentivise the driver to break the law (e.g. driving excessive hours or speeding to meet deadlines).
- Supervisors and team leaders must prevent drivers from operating a heavy vehicle as described in the HVNL if they have a reasonable belief that the driver is not fit to do so.

10. DRIVING HOURS

The majority of heavy vehicle tasking within local government is within the LGA boundaries, and rarely are work diaries required to be used. It is to be noted however that drivers still must abide by the driving hour requirements and must not exceed the 5 ¼ driving hour limit. This is an important consideration with garbage truck drivers.

11. SPEED MANAGEMENT

Council will not pressure, direct or encourage at any time any driver to speed for any reason. Council insists on safe work behaviour and speeding will not be tolerated.

Council and its transport providers will ensure a robust approach to speed management that can incorporate but is not limited to the following controls:

- Regular consultation with drivers
- Reviewing of driving, work and trip records
- A program to report and monitor incidents of speeding and related risks and hazards
- Training and information for drivers, staff and parties in the chain of responsibility
- Regular maintenance of vehicle components that relate to complying with speed limits
- Remuneration model that does not incentivise or penalise drivers for early or late deliveries.

12. MAINTENANCE

Council requires all vehicles to be roadworthy and undergo regular scheduled maintenance. Vehicles must be free of defects, mechanically safe and in proper working order.

13. INDUCTION AND TRAINING

Site specific induction shall include the relevant details of the project specific CoR controls. Toolbox meetings are used to update the work team (including contractors) on CoR controls and any related hazards and occurrences. Site Meetings are to include CoR performance including any non-compliance.

- **Drivers** – of heavy vehicles fitted with load cells shall receive an induction to the operation of this device.
- **Plant Operators** – of plant items fitted with load cells shall receive an induction to the operation of this device.
- **Drivers and Loaders** – required to restrain loads shall have an awareness of the Load Restraint Guide.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

The site specific induction process includes checking drivers hold a current licence.

14. CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

- 14.1. Contractors and suppliers utilising heavy vehicles working for, or supplying product and materials to Council shall be assessed to have adequate CoR management systems in place prior to engagement. At post engagement, an appropriate level of monitoring shall be undertaken to confirm system implementation.
- 14.2. Where possible CoR requirements should be included in the tender documents and assessed as part of the tender assessment process

15. HAZARD AND OCCURRENCE REPORTING

- 15.1. Where hazards or occurrences are identified such as a fatigued driver, overloaded vehicle, over dimension vehicle without appropriate warning devices, speeding vehicle and unrestrained or poorly restrained loads an incident report must be submitted after the hazard has been controlled.
- 15.2. The incident report must include what the issue was as well as what corrective actions were taken. Where possible, licence and registration details are also to be recorded..
- 15.3. Where the regulator issues a driver with a Heavy Vehicle Breach Report, Vehicle Defect Notice, Direction to Secure and Adjust or Reduce Load for transport activities associated with the project, the driver shall notify the supervisor who shall report to their manager.

16. AUDITS / INSPECTIONS

- 16.1. The relevant manager and <<insert appropriate job title i.e. Risk Management Officer >> shall undertake an inspection of vehicles and CoR practices at least once quarter.
- 16.2. The inspections and verifications shall address:
 - Heavy vehicle condition
 - Safety work practices
 - Correct loading/unloading practices
 - Load restraint/tarpaulins
 - Work Diary and Running Sheet completion
 - Completion of pre-start checks by vehicle operators.
- 16.3. Copy of inspections shall be entered in to Councils electronic document management system.

17. COMMUNICATION AND RESOURCES

The <<insert appropriate job title i.e. Risk Management Officer >> or delegate will be responsible for ensuring maintenance of current information and legislation relating to CoR and disseminating this to all relevant stakeholders

18. BREACHING THE POLICY

- 18.1. The Policy sets standards of behaviour expected from everyone who performs work for Council including employees and contractors.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- 18.2. Breaches of this Policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
- 18.3. For contractors it may lead to the immediate termination of a contract. It is expected that suppliers will enforce a similar set of standards with their employees.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

I. RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS

This policy complements other legislation and where it is silent on matters referred to in the following legislation such matters must be followed in accordance with the legislation.

- Chain of Responsibility Procedure
- Work Health and Safety Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Policy
- Code of Conduct Policy
- RMS Heavy Vehicle Drivers Handbook
- Heavy Vehicle National Law

2. APPROVAL AND REVIEW DETAILS

Approval Details	
Date Adopted	01 November 2010 2009
Responsible Officer	Risk & WHS Officer
Review Due	Every 3 years or as required
Last Amended	29 August 2018
File Number	11.00032
Version	2.1

Table of Amendments			
Date	Responsible Officer	Version	Amendments

3. APPENDIX

- A. Definitions
- B. Service provider self-assessment and declaration
- C. Internal Audit Checklist
- D. Contact inclusion

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Appendix A

Definitions

The following definitions are according to the Heavy Vehicle National Law. All definitions under the HVNL can be found at <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/~view/act/2013/42a/>

Consign and consignor

A person *consigns* goods, and is a *consignor* of goods, for road transport using a heavy vehicle, if:

- (a) the person has consented to being, and is, named or otherwise identified as a consignor of the goods in the transport documentation relating to the road transport of the goods; or
- (b) there is no person as described in paragraph (a) and:
 - i) the person engages an operator of the vehicle, either directly or indirectly or through an agent or other intermediary, to transport the goods by road; or
 - ii) there is no person as described in subparagraph (i) and the person has possession of, or control over, the goods immediately before the goods are transported by road; or
 - iii) there is no person as described in subparagraph (i) or (ii) and the person loads a vehicle with the goods, for road transport, at a place:
 - 1) where goods in bulk are stored, temporarily held or otherwise held waiting collection; and
 - 2) that is usually unattended, other than by the vehicle's driver or someone else necessary for the normal use of the vehicle, during loading; or
 - 3) there is no person as described in paragraph (a) or (b) and the goods are imported into Australia and the person is the importer of the goods.

Consignee, of goods

- (a) means a person who:
 - i) has consented to being, and is, named or otherwise identified as the intended consignee of the goods in the transport documentation relating to the road transport of the goods; or
 - ii) actually receives the goods after completion of their road transport; but
- (b) does not include a person who merely unloads the goods.

Driver, of a vehicle or combination

means the person driving the vehicle or combination; and includes:

- (a) a person accompanying the person driving the vehicle or combination on a journey or part of a journey, who has been, is or will be sharing the task of driving the vehicle or combination during the journey or part; and
- (b) a person who is driving the vehicle or combination as a driver under instruction or under an appropriate learner licence or learner permit; and
- (c) where the driver is a driver under instruction, the holder of a driver licence occupying the seat in the vehicle or combination next to the driver.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Goods

- (a) includes:
 - i) animals (whether alive or dead); and
 - ii) a container (whether empty or not); but
- (b) does not include:
 - i) people; or
 - ii) fuel, water, lubricants and readily removable equipment required for the normal use of the vehicle or combination in which they are carried; or
 - iii) personal items used by the driver of the vehicle or combination, or someone else necessary for the normal use of the vehicle, in which they are carried.

Load, of a heavy vehicle or in a heavy vehicle

Means

- (a) all the goods, passengers, drivers and other persons in the vehicle; and
- (b) all fuel, water, lubricants and readily removable equipment carried in the vehicle and required for its normal use; and
- (c) personal items used by the vehicle's driver or someone else necessary for the normal use of the vehicle; and
- (d) anything that is normally removed from the vehicle when not in use.

Load, when used as a verb, and loader

A person loads goods in a heavy vehicle, and is a loader of goods in a heavy vehicle, if the person is a person who:

- (a) loads the vehicle, or any container that is in or part of the vehicle, with the goods for road transport; or
- (b) loads the vehicle with a freight container, whether or not it contains goods, for road transport.

Loading manager

- (a) A person is a *loading manager* for goods in heavy vehicles, other than for the purposes of Chapter 4 (Vehicle Operations – mass, dimension and loading), if:
 - i) goods are:
 - 1) loaded onto a heavy vehicle at regular loading or unloading premises for heavy vehicles; or
 - 2) unloaded from a heavy vehicle at regular loading or unloading premises for heavy vehicles; and
 - ii) the person:
 - 1) is the person who manages, or is responsible for the operation of, the premises; or
 - 2) has been assigned by a person mentioned in subparagraph (i) as responsible for supervising, managing or controlling, directly or indirectly, activities carried out by a loader or unloader of goods at the premises.
- (b) For the purposes of Chapter 4 (Vehicle Operations – mass, dimension and loading), a person is a *loading manager* for goods in a heavy vehicle if:

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- i) the goods are loaded onto the heavy vehicle at regular loading or unloading premises for heavy vehicles; and
- ii) the person:
 - 1) is the person who manages, or is responsible for the operation of, the premises; or
 - 2) has been assigned by a person mentioned in subparagraph (i) as responsible for supervising, managing or controlling, directly or indirectly, activities carried out by a loader of the goods.

Operate and operator

A person *operates* a vehicle or combination, and is an *operator* of the vehicle or combination, if the person is responsible for controlling or directing the use of

- (a) for a vehicle (including a vehicle in a combination)—the vehicle; or
- (b) for a combination—the towing vehicle in the combination.

Owner

- (a) of a vehicle means:
 - i) each person who is an owner, joint owner or part owner of the vehicle; or
 - ii) a person who has the use or control of the vehicle under a credit agreement, hiring agreement, hire-purchase agreement or leasing arrangement; or
- (b) of a combination means:
 - i) each person who is an owner, joint owner or part owner of the towing vehicle in the combination; or
 - ii) a person who has the use or control of the towing vehicle in the combination under a credit agreement, hiring agreement, hire-purchase agreement or leasing arrangement; or
- (c) of a sample means an owner of the sample or the thing from which it was taken.

Pack and packer

A person *packs* goods, and is a *packer* of goods, if the person:

- (a) puts the goods in packaging, even if that packaging is already on a vehicle; or
Example for the purposes of paragraph (a)— A person who uses a hose to fill the tank of a tank vehicle with petrol packs the petrol for transport.
- (b) assembles the goods as packaged goods in an outer packaging, even if that packaging is already on a vehicle; or
- (c) supervises an activity mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (d) manages or controls an activity mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

Reasonable steps defence

If, in relation to a provision of this Law, a person has the benefit of the reasonable steps defence, it is a defence to a charge for an offence against the provision for the person charged to prove that:

- (a) the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, of the contravention concerned; and
- (b) either:
 - i) the person took all reasonable steps to prevent the contravention; or

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- ii) there were no steps the person could reasonably be expected to have taken to prevent the contravention.

Scheduler, for a heavy vehicle, means a person who

- (a) schedules the transport of any goods or passengers by the vehicle; or
- (b) schedules the work times and rest times of the vehicle's driver.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Appendix B

Service provider self-assessment and declaration

1. For heavy vehicles over 12 tonnes GVM or GCM

Project name	1	Contract No	2
Business name	3		
Business contact		Contact ph number	

2. Self assessment of risk profile

3. CoR risk identification		(potential to breach CoR laws)	Answer	Comments
Load pick up location.				
Description of the load				
Estimated weight of the order				
Estimated number of deliveries required to complete order				
Proposed number of deliveries per day (if more than one req'd)				
Estimated journey distance per delivery (See Note 1)				
Journey for delivery is more than 100 km radius from base				
Are delivery trucks owned by you or a subcontractor? (see Note 2)				
Estimated working hours for delivery (eg 0600–1600)				
Loading of truck by business or subcontract?				
Will unloading be required?				
Will you be arranging the unloading of this product?				

Tools you use to manage CoR requirements	Yes / No	Example or comments
Does your business have a Drivers Fatigue Management Policy?		Provide copy
Does your business have a Drivers Fatigue Management System?		
Work diary for fatigue management (journeys over 100 km)		

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Tools you use to manage CoR requirements	Yes / No	Example or comments
Work scheduling and record keeping system for fatigue management (all journeys)		
Weighbridge or other weight device		
Axle weighing tools		
Speed limited vehicles		
How will the load be secured? (eg tarp, chains, tie downs)		

Other controls for managing CoR requirements:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Declaration

As a representative of the entity listed on this form, I confirm that the details stated in this self-assessment are accurate for compliance with the Chain of Responsibility laws:

..... Name of company representative Signature Date
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CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Appendix C

Internal Audit Checklist

Standard Checklist for Chain of Responsibility

Auditee business unit _____

System or project _____

Auditor (lead) _____ Date of audit _____

Reference (standard, specification, plan or other)		Complies? (Y / N / NA)		Finding Ref no
↓	Query	↓	Checks made and findings	
Conduct risk assessment at project start up	1. Has a risk assessment been undertaken?			
Conduct risk assessment at project start up	2. Where the risk assessment has identified a CoR foreseeable risk, what controls have been developed?			
Evaluate & select suppliers and contractors	3. Where required, has a CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration form been sent to suppliers?			
Evaluate & select suppliers and contractors	4. Has the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form been received and the supplier's ability to manage CoR been evaluated?			

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Reference (standard, specification, plan or other)		Complies? (Y / N / NA)		Finding Ref no
↓	Query	↓	Checks made and findings	
Monitor & verify compliance in receiving inspection	<p>5. Delivery drivers checked for holding a copy of the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form?</p> <p>6. Delivery dockets supplied with a copy of the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form?</p> <p>7. Plant daily running sheets supplied with a copy of the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form?</p> <p>8. Invoices submitted for payment with a copy of the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form?</p>			
Monitor & verify compliance in receiving inspection	<p>9. Site check – are the delivery drivers holding a copy of the CoR Self-Assessment and Declaration Form?</p>			
Manage CoR requirements at site.(RM Direct and Contractor)	<p>10. Has the maximum weight parameters (GVM) been identified for the truck's maximum potential load inclusive of people, equipment, materials and fuel?</p> <p>11. Is the truck driver aware of tare and GVM?</p>			

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Reference (standard, specification, plan or other)		Complies? (Y / N / NA)		Finding Ref no
↓	Query	↓	Checks made and findings	
Manage CoR requirements at site. (RM Direct and Contractor)	12. Where materials are being loaded on site, are there adequate controls/systems in place to prevent the person loading from exceeding vehicle and axle weights (e.g. weighbridge, on-board scales, watermarks)?			
Manage CoR requirements at site. (RM Direct and Contractor)	13. Where materials are transported on site or offsite, is there an adequate system in place to ensure the heavy vehicle is not exceeding vehicle and axle weights (e.g. weighbridge dockets, loading documentation, loading diagrams, on-board scales)?			
Manage CoR requirements at site. (RM Direct and Contractor)	14. Has a pre-shift safety start-up inspection of the heavy vehicle been completed? 15. Does the inspection include checking restraining equipment for wear and tear?			

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Reference (standard, specification, plan or other)		Complies? (Y / N / NA)		Finding Ref no
↓	Query	↓	Checks made and findings	
Manage CoR requirements at site. (RM Direct and Contractor)	16. Is the load properly restrained? 17. *Load positioned correctly 18. *Restraints located correctly 19. *Restraints in good condition and in proportion to load 20. *No loose objects 21. *No flying debris 22. (Refer to the Load Restraint Guide).			
Manage CoR requirements at site.	23. Are heavy vehicle drivers completing a work diary when travelling over 100km from base?			
Manage CoR requirements at site.	24. Is the >>insert job role<< checking that heavy vehicle drivers are completing a work diary? 25. At what frequency?			

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Reference (standard, specification, plan or other)		Complies? (Y / N / NA)		Finding Ref no
↓	Query	↓	Checks made and findings	
Manage CoR non compliance. Escalate & Report	<p>26. Where a CoR non-conformance is identified (e.g. risk assessment, supplier evaluation, site management, driver infringement), is an >>insert name of form<< completed?</p> <p>27. Are all CoR non-conformances reported to the >>insert job role<<?</p>			

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Appendix D

Contract inclusion CoR (Draft)

It is the responsibility of anybody either employed directly, employed as a contractor or subcontractor, or by employment being implied by law or circumstance by Bathurst Regional Council to abide by the rules and regulations of the Heavy Vehicle National Law (NSW) No 42a.

All those with responsibility for activities that affect compliance with road transport laws may be held legally accountable if they do not meet their obligations under the Chain of Responsibility (CoR).

A responsible person may be anybody in the chain of responsibility. Examples of roles and responsibilities of responsible people may include but is not limited to;

- Heavy vehicle drivers must drive safely and within speed and work/rest hour limits
- Loaders must load a vehicle safely and within mass and load restraint requirements to ensure the load is safe for transport
- Consignors must ensure the delivery of goods does not require the driver to exceed the permitted number of driving hours, fail to have minimum rest periods or exceed the speed limits.

Every business in the chain must assess their responsibilities under CoR and undertake the appropriate steps to ensure compliance. This may include:

- Maintaining equipment and operational systems
- Including compliance and assurance conditions in relevant commercial arrangements with other responsible persons
- Training staff, suppliers and customers on CoR
- Developing, implementing and reviewing appropriate policies, procedures and workplace practices
- Seeking legal advice on CoR obligations.

Bathurst Regional Council requires any person or organization that has been assessed as having responsibilities under the CoR to have in place a mechanism to control the risks associated with this issue.

Bathurst Regional Council reserves the right to carry out inspections of log books or vehicles, interview workers, or conduct drug and/or alcohol testing to ensure Councils compliance with its responsibilities under the CoR.

If a person or organization whom is employed by Council does not abide by the laws set out in Heavy Vehicle National Law (NSW) No 42a contracts may be cancelled and Council may recover cost via legal avenues

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

Appendix E

Load Restraint Guidelines

It is the Bathurst Regional Council policy that no vehicle will leave any of its sites knowingly in breach of load restraint guidelines and will take all reasonable steps to ensure that this occurs.

Bathurst Regional Council does not condone or encourage any load restraint breach on inbound vehicles and upon detection of a load restraint breach vehicle, will immediately commence corrective action to prevent a further occurrence. Transport companies, driver and /or suppliers may be banned for Council sites if instances of load restraint failure continue.

Purpose

To ensure all vehicles entering or leaving a Council site meet all legal load restraint guidelines. Either through BRC Load Restraint guide or the NTC Load Restraint Guide

Scope

To ensure all staff members understand what is required when checking loads and completing check documentation

Outline

Below is a guide of the Load Restraint checking process and specific guidelines can be found in supporting documentation in the appendices of the CoR policy and procedure.

MIXED LOAD (Taut Liner, Flat Top, Skelatal's)

The following are examples of mixed loads Council expect the following minimum standard:

Gates:

- Must extend past the top upmost pallet or Bin.
- Must be restrained against load with straps between pallets.
Straps/binders:
 - Must be in good condition and have adequate SWL to restrain gates.
 - Must be adequately tensioned to restrain load effectively.
 - Downward pressure on the pallets is required for all interstate transportation, double stacks and part loads.

Boards:

- Must be in good condition.
- Are not suitable on their own as a load restraint system.
- Need to be used to assist in restraining pallets to avoid forward, backward and sideways movement.

Curtain Siders:

- Side Curtains may only be used to restrain loads if each curtain is certified and carries a certification stamp or plaque on them also an engineer's certificate carried in the cab of the vehicle, showing the maximum weight that the curtain or binder will restrain.

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Pallets must be no greater than 1.5m high with no protrusions
- Pallets must not be double stacked
- Less than full loads should still be restrained.

Container Skel's:

- Twist Locks pins to be locked closed
- Stacked/Loaded with doors to rear

Rigid Bodies (Pantech):

- Ply Boards and Pogo Sticks
- Load Shoring Bars

SINGLE LAYERED (Taut Liner / Flat top)

The following are examples of single layer loads. Either method of restraint can be used for these types of product. Council expect the following minimum standard:

Taut Liner with gates:

- Gates must be restrained against load with ropes/straps. Inter-mill trucks will use straps.
- Straps must be in good condition and of adequate SWL to restrain load.
- Downward pressure on the pallets is required for all interstate transportation, double stacks and part loads.

Flat top / taut liner without gates:

- Direct downward pressure on product is required.
- Angles may be required to ensure downward pressure is spread evenly across pallet.
- Straps (not ropes) must be used
- Straps must be in good condition and of adequate SWL to restrain load.
- Boards to be used as required to restrain pallets to avoid forward, backward and sideways movement.
- Shrink wrap must be in good condition i.e. not torn when loaded and attached to pallet.

Container Skel's:

- Twist Locks pins to be locked closed
- Stacked/Loaded with doors to rear.

Rigid Body:

- Ply Boards and Shoring bars to block loads

BINS/CRATES

The following are examples of loads of Pallets, bins, crates etc. Council expect the following minimum standard:

With Gates:

- Gates must be restrained against load with straps.
- Straps must be in good condition and of adequate SWL to restrain gates.
- Direct downward pressure on Pallet/Bin/Crate is required.

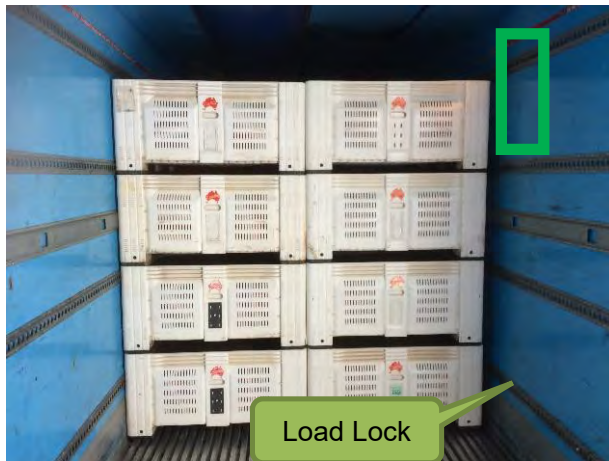
Without Gates:

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

- Direct downward pressure on Bin/Crate is required.
- Straps must be used.
- Straps must be in good condition.



CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE

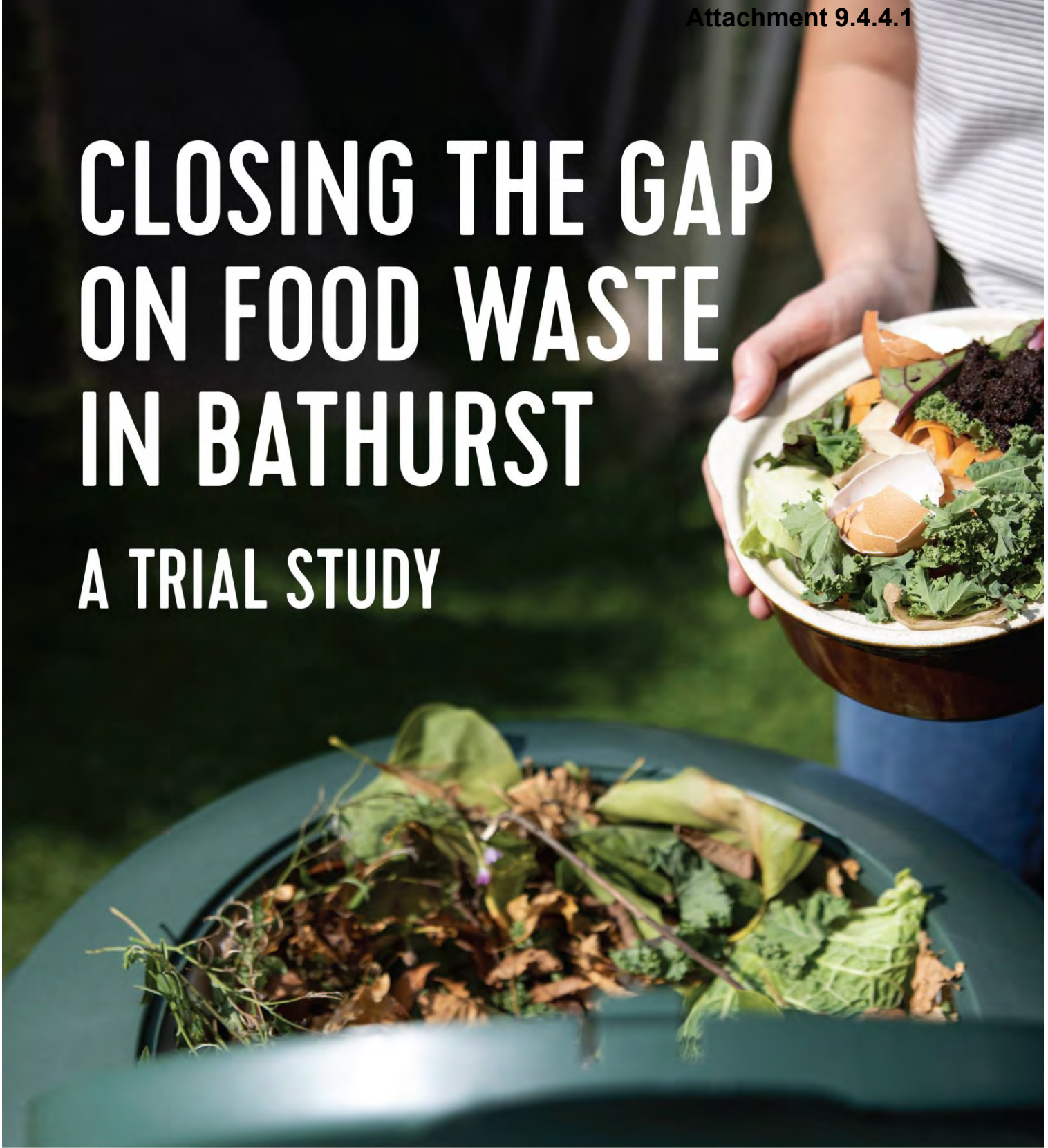


CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY PROCEDURE



CLOSING THE GAP ON FOOD WASTE IN BATHURST

A TRIAL STUDY



FUNDING

This project was supported by Local Government NSW (LGNSW) with funding from the NSW Government, through the Local Government NSW Research and Innovation Fund, 2020/2021.

DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared for LGNSW by Bathurst Regional Council (BRC) in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed under the LGNSW RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FUND GRANT AGREEMENT for "CLOSING THE GAP ON FOOD WASTE". The information presented in this report was undertaken with the best possible knowledge based on project scope within the project timeframe. The advice of project partners has been undertaken while preparing the report.

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- Karyn Taylor, Indigo Events & Marketing, report editor

KEY ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bathurst Regional Council (BRC) commissioned the University of Sydney to assist in conducting a Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) separation trial, for domestic and commercial areas in Bathurst, NSW.

This project was supported by Local Government NSW (LGNSW) with funding from the NSW Government, through the Local Government NSW Research and Innovation Fund, 2020/2021.

DOMESTIC AREAS STUDY

The purpose of this project is to determine the most effective configuration option for households in Bathurst, based on the following trial variables:

- Reduction in general (red lidded) bin size (240L to 140L)
- Change to the general waste kerbside collection frequency (weekly to fortnightly)
- Provision of kitchen caddy and compostable liners for FOGO separation (noting that caddies were provided at the commencement of the FOGO service in 2016).

The trial spanned 4 months across 7 trial areas, totalling 206 households. Compositional audits and visual analysis were performed on each trial area: pre, mid, and post-trial. The performance of each trial variable was determined through the change in specific waste categories between audits. The specific waste categories monitored are as follows:

- Kg/bin/week
- Total Recyclable Fraction
- Total FOGO Fraction
- Total General Waste Fraction
- Combined Recoverable Fraction (Recyclable + FOGO)
- Combined Cardboard Fraction
- Combined Food Fraction (Food + Food in packaging)
- Presentation rate of the bin at the kerbside on its collection day
- Fullness of bin at the kerbside on its collection day

Surveys were also sent to each trial area and participating business at the same intervals as the audits. The purpose of these surveys was to monitor participant enthusiasm and attitude towards the trial, as well as to obtain variable specific feedback, such as issues using the kitchen caddy, or difficulties managing having a smaller red bin.

FOOD WASTE PERFORMANCE

Across the 7 trial areas, decreases in the presence of FOGO waste in red bins was observed for all experimental variables. This averaged a 35% reduction for households with a kitchen caddy, a 42% reduction for households with a 140L bin, and a 46% reduction for households moved to fortnightly collection. Upon conducting a statistical regression analysis to isolate the effects of each variable, it was found that fortnightly collection was the most significant single variable in reducing FOGO in the red lidded waste bin, compared to BAU. Both the kitchen caddy and 140L bin were found to be less significant. This is attributed to behavioural factors, where the smaller bin collected weekly is easier to work around, if the bin reaches capacity before being collected, and where the caddy necessitates the most significant behavioural change, requiring users to separate their waste in the kitchen, compared to changes in collection modes.

The same trends were observed for each waste category, with an observed decrease in every waste category for all 3 variables. However statistical analysis revealed that fortnightly collection was strongly associated with reductions in red bin waste, while the 140L bin and caddy had minimal impact in isolation from other variables.

Presentation and fullness of the kerbside bin was affected by COVID-19 lockdown, owing to which data on the fullness of the kerbside bin was not collected at the end of the project. Although, by the end of the project, in all trial areas, the lime green lidded bin presentation rate on the kerbside had risen by 20%.

SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the 3 surveys sent to each trial area revealed several key findings:

- 93% of participants indicated that FOGO separation was either very important (56%) or important (38%).
- Only 2% of participants indicated that their motivation to separate FOGO waste decreased over the course of the trial, whereas 41% indicated that their motivation increased.
- 78% were satisfied with the clarity of the communication and information provided by BRC.
- 76% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they had become more conscious of their waste habits due to the trial.

Feedback from those who had received a kitchen caddy included the following:

- 95% of participants responding between neutral to strongly agree that the caddy was easy to use
- 91% believed that the caddy was a good size
- 16-29% had issues with odours from the caddy
- Other comments included:
 - “[compostable] bags break easily”
 - “bin bags are not big enough”
 - “[issues include] the mess, the hassle and the smell”

General comments from the trial included:

- Requesting more information from the Council
 - “[I would like] pictures and information about the FOGO composting plant and process”
 - “Provide a collection calendar each year”
 - “Information on what can go in each bin...”
- Concerns about rates
 - “I’m not receiving what I pay for in my rates”
 - “Free green bin liners”
 - “Discounts/reductions in rates”
- Concerns about how specific demographics will be affected

- “Concerned about health issues of fortnightly collection for young and old families with nappies and ‘medical’ waste”
- “Household numbers vary greatly, and individuals should be afforded the option of having a 240L bin collected weekly”

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODELLING

A model was created to compare how a change in service configuration from Business as Usual (BAU) would affect council expenditure and how the associated increase in waste diversion would reduce emissions of CO₂-e.

It was calculated that the initial cost of providing kitchen caddies and liners to households was \$138,000. It is noted that this would be the total cost if BRC were to provide a caddy to every household; however, this cost does not take into account that many households may still have their original caddies, provided to them in the 2016 rollout, and may not need a replacement caddy, which would see a reduction in the total cost.

In the instance that previously supplied caddies have been lost or damaged, it may be a consideration for BRC to purchase a small number of caddies and provide these only to those households that have not retained their original caddy. It is recommended that BRC consider providing compostable liners as an addition to the previous standard.

The cost of changing household bins from 240L to 140L was estimated to be \$792,000.

It was found that for the recommended trial configuration of 240L bins, fortnightly collection with provided caddies and liners, there was a yearly cost saving of between \$756,000 - \$896,000, much of which can be attributed to halving collection frequency. This reduced frequency would not result in less staff time but would enable BRC to redeploy staff to other waste management services, improving service in other areas. These savings from halving collection frequency more than offset the associated cost of providing liners to households, which equated to \$57,000 a year. Based on the diversion efficiency of this recommended set-up, emissions reductions of between 4,800-6,200 tonnes- CO₂-e per year was calculated.

ANALYSIS OF OTHER NSW COUNCILS

43 of the 128 councils in NSW have implemented FOGO collection services, and an analysis of 38 of these councils was conducted by Rawtec (2020). Conclusions from this report support the results obtained from the trial and include:

- Performance of each service configuration can vary significantly by council, indicating that service configuration is not the only contributing factor to food waste diversion.
- On average, longer established FOGO services performed better (46% for >1 year) than less established services (34% for those <1 year and 28% for those in the trial period). Performance was found to vary across councils with the same length of service or with the same service configuration.
- Other factors, such as waste education are expected to be important for influencing food waste diversion outcomes.

Similar conclusions were reached by comparing case studies from specific councils. Specifically, there was a strong correlation between the quality of education and promotional campaigning and the success and performance of FOGO separation.

COMMERCIAL AREAS STUDY

With the commercial areas, 45 businesses received a 140L FOGO service with the option for multiple collections week provided in line with BRC's provision of standard Council services.

FOOD WASTE AND ITS REDUCTION RATE

During the regular FOGO service for 20 weeks from July to November, 28.16 tonnes of food and garden material from the participating food businesses in Bathurst was diverted. Although having a COVID closure affecting the trial period between weeks 7 to week 14 during the trial, a 1.78 tonnes of FOGO waste was collected per week and an average of 40.7 kg/businesses per week. It is estimated that at the same rate if all the food and garden waste generated go to a FOGO service, a total of 634 tonnes/year of waste will be saved from going into landfill. This waste could be utilised to prepare compost for the agriculture industry.

SURVEY RESULT AND BUSINESS INTEREST

Surveys were sent to businesses at the beginning and end of the trial. The key findings from the survey were that businesses were happy with Council's FOGO trial and six were interested to continue the green bin service after the trial at the cost of \$116/year. "Provide a compostable 60L bin liner" were the major comments from businesses to handle the mess around the food premise. Moreover, few comments were around using non-compostable plastic bags as a bin liner but separating the food and plastic bin liners when emptying into the kerbside bin. Further work needs to be undertaken on these issues.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODELLING

Similarly, to household modelling, a model was created on economic and emissions savings for 300 businesses. Through the model, it was predicted that Council will save up to \$66,600/year from composting the waste from high food and organic waste generators. This figure considers the cost of composting only, therefore, after taking into consideration the operational costs to Council, this will still result in a saving of \$32,800/year from composting the material. (See Table 15.) There is also a potential saving of \$110 for businesses per year from introducing a commercial food and organics waste collection. With the approximate 300 food premises in Bathurst, it has been estimated from using Australian National Greenhouse Accounts, that 1,396 tonnes of CO₂-e would be avoided.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ANL	Australian Native Landscapes
BAU	Business as Usual
BRC	Bathurst Regional Council
CBSM	Community-based Social Marketing
FOGO	Food Organics, Garden Organics
LGA	Local Government Area
LGNSW	Local Government New South Wales
MGBs	Mobile Garbage Bins
MUDs	Multi-Unit Dwellings
WMC	Waste Management Centre
TA	Trial Area
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
GHG	Green House Gas
FO	Food Organics
GO	Garden Organics
Non-R	Non – Recyclable
CRS	Container Recycling Scheme
C&D	Construction & Demolition

1	INTRODUCTION	12
1.1	General Overview	12
1.2	Bathurst	12
1.3	Bathurst Waste Collection System	12
1.4	Rationale for the Research	13
1.5	Behaviour and Barriers	14
1.6	COVID-19 Affecting the Project Trial	15
1.7	Limitations	16
2	BACKGROUND	17
2.1	Alternative FOGO Operational Services	17
2.2	FOGO Kerbside Collection – NSW Case Studies	19
2.2.1	Bega Valley Shire	19
2.2.2	Kempsey Shire	21
2.2.3	Leichhardt Council	22
2.3	Analysis of NSW Food and Garden Bin Audit Data	25
2.4	Encouraging Waste Separation Behaviour Through Effective Education	26
3	METHODOLOGY	30
3.1	Research Area Selection	30
3.1.1	Households	30
3.1.2	Businesses	30
3.2	Household Compositional Analysis/Audit	31
3.3	Household Presentation and Fullness of the Bin	33
3.4	Businesses Data Analysis	34
3.5	User Guide Pamphlet Design	34
3.6	Survey Design	35
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	36
4.1	Households	36
4.1.1	Compositional Analysis and Discussion	36
4.1.2	Food Waste	41
4.1.3	Visual Analysis - Presentation and Fullness	42
4.1.4	Survey Results and Discussion	43
4.1.5	Pre-trial Surveys	44
4.1.6	Mid-trial Survey	46
4.1.7	Post-trial Survey	49
4.2	Businesses	51
4.2.1	Business Waste Audit	52
4.2.2	Food Waste	52
4.2.3	Businesses Survey	53
4.3	Economics and Emissions Model	54

4.3.1	Household FOGO Economics	54
4.3.2	Household Operational Expenditure change	54
4.3.3	Household Capital Costs	56
4.3.4	Household Emission Impacts	56
4.3.5	Commercial FOGO Economics	58
4.3.6	Commercial Emission impacts	58
5	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	59
6	REFERENCES	62
7	APPENDICES	64
7.1	Appendix B: Final audit photographs	64
7.1.1	Trial Area 1	64
7.1.2	Trial Area 2	64
7.1.3	Trial Area 3	65
7.1.4	Trial Area 4	65
7.1.5	Trial Area 5	66
7.1.6	Trial Area 6	66
7.1.7	Trial Area 7	67
7.2	Appendix C: Flyer	68
7.3	Appendix D: Letters	69
7.3.1	Pre-trial Letter for Businesses	69
7.3.2	Pre-trial Letters for Households (Trial Areas 1-7)	70
7.3.3	Letter Sent to Businesses at End of Trial.....	71
7.3.4	Letter Sent to Households at End of Trial	72
7.4	Appendix E: FOGO User Guide For Businesses.....	73
7.5	Appendix F: FOGO User Guide for Households.....	74
7.6	Appendix G: FAQ'S for Households pre-trial	75
7.7	Appendix H: FAQ'S for Businesses pre-trial.....	77
7.8	Appendix I: Calculation assumptions and corrections for compositional analysis	79
7.9	Appendix J: Surveys	80
7.9.1	Households Pre-trial (Generic One for All Trial Areas)	80
7.9.2	Households Mid-trial Survey (7 Different for Each Trial Area)	82
7.9.3	Households End of Trial Survey (Generic One for All Trial Areas)	86
7.9.4	Businesses Pre-trial Survey	88
7.9.5	Businesses End of Trial Survey	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Average garden organics in FOGO bins, residual waste bins and total (kg/hh/wk), diversion efficiency (%) by configuration. Range of values (min - max) provided in brackets. Obtained from Rawtec (2020)	25
Table 2 - Trial areas with major changes for this project	30
Table 3 - A list of items sorted during each compositional analysis	32
Table 4 - Waste to CO ₂ -e Conversion Factor (DISER 2020).....	34
Table 5 - Survey response rate	44
Table 6 - Survey response rate: "How would you describe your household"	44
Table 7 - Survey response rate: "What motivates you to avoid waste"	45
Table 8 - Survey response rate: "How important would you say separating your food and garden waste from your garbage waste is?"	45
Table 9 - Survey response rate: "What deters you from putting food waste into the green bin?"	46
Table 10 - Survey responses for selected mid-trial questions.....	47
Table 11 - Survey responses for trial areas given caddy	48
Table 12 - Selected survey responses for post-trial surveys	50
Table 13 - Cost estimation of change of service	56
Table 14 - Summary of OPEX savings and emission reductions for selected configurations.....	57
Table 15 - Commercial FOGO Trial and Predicted Emissions and Costings.....	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Kerbside waste collection vehicles used during waste trial, Bathurst.	13
Figure 2 – Organic waste green lid bins.....	15
Figure 3 - General waste red bin used during trial and bagged food waste as a contaminant in red bin during visual audit	16
Figure 4 - Council waste collection and at-home caddy use	17
Figure 5 - Meta analysis of NSW EPA and Victorian Waste data on councils with FOGO services (2018/2019 data)	18
Figure 6 - NSW Organics Collection Services map. Obtained from EPA 2021.	19
Figure 7 - Changes to Bega Valley Shire's kerbside bin collection service	20
Figure 8 - Changes to Kempsey Shire's kerbside bin collection service	22
Figure 9 - Changes to Leichhardt Council's kerbside bin collection service in multi-unit dwellings of 10 or more units	23
Figure 10 - Example of updated education material sent to households in Leichhardt	24
Figure 11 - The front page of the information leaflet (translated from Swedish) used in the study by Linder et al. (2018)(Linder, Lindahl, and Borgström 2018)	29
Figure 12 -Waste sorting in progress.....	31
Figure 13 - Bin presentation and fullness	33
Figure 14 - Breakdown of waste composition for the 7 trial areas over 3 audits	39
Figure 15 - Regression coefficients of multivariable regression	39
Figure 16 - p-values for the multivariable regression. Horizontal line indicating $p = 0.05$	40
Figure 17 - Caddy, waste in bins with and without liners	42
Figure 18 – Fullness of red bins	43
Figure 19 - Business food waste bin	51
Figure 20 - Pre-trial business waste audit	52
Figure 21 - Weekly waste tonnage for participating businesses.....	53
Figure 22 - OPEX of the range of service configurations	55
Figure 23 - Summary of emission reductions for selected service configurations	57

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Organic waste management is a major problem within the domestic and commercial waste sector. It is known that food waste produces eight per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), as when food decomposes, it produces methane; a GHG 25 times more potent than CO₂. If food waste was a country, it would be the third largest greenhouse gas emitter, behind the USA and China (DAWE 2020). Due to the huge burden represented by organics in Australia, a national bipartisan agreement of the National Waste Action Plan 2019 agreed that Australia would progress to halving the amount of organic materials ending up in landfill. This target has been subsequently expanded upon by the NSW Net Zero Strategy 2020-2030 and NSW which has targeted Net Zero Emissions from organic waste. This goal aligns with global actions taken against the issue of food waste, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 12 – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns- of the United Nations Transforming our world: *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations 2015). Furthermore, the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 has mandated the introduction of household Food Organics and Garden Organic (FOGO) waste services for all households by 2030 and major food waste producing businesses by 2025.

Unfortunately, despite these goals, significant gaps still exist between what is achieved currently and what is targeted. With this strong federal and state support of improving organic waste capture, Bathurst Regional Council acknowledged the significant impact that food waste is playing in the contributing to BRC's emissions and committed to improving its organic waste diversion. As such BRC has committed to closing the gap between what is currently achieved, and Australia's targeted organic waste management.

1.2 BATHURST

Bathurst is located approximately 200km west of Sydney in the Central Tablelands and covers 3,820 km². The average household size in Bathurst is 2.48 persons/dwelling (.id. 2021). It is known that 80% of the dwellings in Bathurst are standalone dwellings with a majority of remaining as Multi-Unit Dwellings (MUDs) as apartments or units. Bathurst has a largely English-speaking community with over 85% of residents identifying English spoken at home.

In 2020 Bathurst Region LGA was estimated to be home to 43,996 residents, over 85% of whom live in the greater township of Bathurst (.id. 2021). Council's kerbside waste collection service is provided to over 38,000 residents. BRC undertakes the collection of Bathurst's red lidded general waste bins and JR Richards undertakes the collection of the yellow lidded recycling bins and lime green lidded food and garden waste bins. BRC's waste services smart device app supports waste communication.

1.3 BATHURST WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Bathurst residents have a three 240L bin system which includes a weekly collection of the lime green lidded FOGO bin; a weekly collection of the red lidded (previously dark green lidded) general waste bin; and a fortnightly collection of the yellow lidded recycling bin. According to BRC's annual report 2020/2021, a total of 6503 tonnes of waste was redirected from landfill which includes 4,638 tonnes of food and garden organics and 1,864 tonnes of recycling (Bathurst Regional Council, 2021).

The 240L FOGO lime green lidded bin service, along with an 8L kitchen caddy was introduced to the township (excluding strata units) in April 2016 (Bathurst Regional Council, 2017). BRC delivered

approximately 30,000 new FOGO waste bins which helped in diverting 635 tonnes of food waste in the first two and half months of the three-bin system introduction (Bathurst Regional Council, 2017). However, the recent audit demonstrated that only 7-8.5% of food and garden waste was being recovered through this system (Just Waste Consulting, 2017).

To enhance the rate of FOGO waste diversion from the red lidded general waste bin, Bathurst Regional Council trialled a new model of domestic and commercial food waste collection within its local government area. The project entitled “Closing the Gap on Food Waste” had an objective to minimize the food waste going to landfill and turning FOGO material into organic compost, which significantly reduces greenhouse gas emission from landfill. For which, Council randomly selected 206 residential households to represent the maximum waste produced from domestic areas to obtain a conclusive result. Forty-five food premise businesses voluntarily participated in the trial to get an average weight of food and organic waste from these high wastage areas.



Figure 1 - Kerbside waste collection vehicles used during waste trial, Bathurst.

1.4 RATIONALE FOR THE RESEARCH

A driver for the system changes to the waste management services of Local Governments across Australia, are the targets and mandates set out by the State and Federal Governments. These are listed below:

NATIONAL TARGETS

- Ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass, and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020
- Reduce the total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030
- Reach 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030
- Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry
- Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025
- Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030
- Make comprehensive, economy-wide, and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment, and policy decisions

RELEVANT STATE EMISSION TARGETS

- Net Zero Emissions from organic waste by 2030

STATE RECYCLING MANDATES (NSW WASTE AND SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS STRATEGY 2041)

- Set a goal to triple the plastics recycling rate by 2030, as set out in the NSW Plastics Action Plan
- Reaffirm our commitment to the goal of net zero emissions from organic waste by 2030, as laid out in the NSW Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030
- Phase out problematic single-use plastic items
- Financial incentives for manufacturers and producers to design out problematic plastics
- Government agencies preference recycled content and invested in research and pilots for recycling innovation
- Introducing tighter environmental controls for energy from waste in NSW, with further consideration of planning and infrastructure needs underway
- Mandating the source separation of food and garden organics for households and selected businesses
- Incentivising biogas generation from waste materials

1.5 BEHAVIOUR AND BARRIERS

The attitude to people not using the correct bins before the trial was widely acknowledged as “this is how it’s always been, so why should I change what I have always been doing?” This sentiment along with others, were barriers faced throughout the project. One of the main interesting observations from the trial being the fact that many people did not realise that food waste could be placed into the lime green lidded bin. Many people do not have knowledge of the array of items that can be placed into the lime green lidded bin such as newspaper, paper towel and compostable packaging. These materials are often found in the yellow lidded recycling bin and show that people are not using their lime green bin to its full extent, not on purpose but due to lack of knowledge. This is an indication that Council needs to invest in more waste education to ensure the entire community is aware of this going forward, to be able to reach the 2030 landfill diversion targets.

The pre-trial survey also indicated that the respondents find separating their waste “too time consuming” and the odour of food waste decomposing in the red bin as unpleasant.

A barrier that was encountered throughout the trial was in relation to recording the participants answers to the pre, mid, and post-trial surveys as there were many that were returned past the deadline therefore their responses could not be included in the overall data.

Along with the challenge of aiming to alter the participant’s behaviour for the better, there were also some barriers with a positive sentiment. Some people in the community heard about the trial and called Council volunteering themselves to participate. It had to be explained that the trial areas were randomly selected and due to the trial design and data collection, Council could not add more participants to the trial.

Another barrier in regard to a positive response was participants who were given a caddy and liners phoning Council wishing to collect more liners as they had run out. As this was great to hear those participants were diverting so much waste they needed more liners, Council was not able to provide these due to the limited stock.

It is important to note that it is often easier to implement one change such as changing bins to a fortnightly collection, however enforcing a complementary action such as using a caddy and liners as well can be challenging as people often think that one change in behaviour is adequate.

It is clear that the trial challenged the participants and forced them out of their comfort zone at times. Adapting to change in behaviours that have always been the same will only be achieved with extensive community education along with an overall change to the townships waste collection system.

The pre-trial and post-trial data signifies that there is a need for more FOGO education in Bathurst, but also that there is a want from the community in which the trial sparked many questions in relation to “what exactly can go into each bin?” With the lack of widely available FOGO information, people tend to guess which coloured bin they place their items into and feel that is enough.

Re-introducing a caddy and liners to each household is a mechanism to encourage people to do the right thing. It is inherent human nature to “want to do good”, leading people to feel good when they know they are doing the right thing, playing their part in helping their town and the environment. Whilst there are many people in the Bathurst community who are already doing the right thing, a collective change has the power to make a magnitude of difference and achieve the 2030 goals.



Figure 2 – Organic waste green lid bins.

1.6 COVID-19 AFFECTING THE PROJECT TRIAL

The trial was on track until COVID Stay-At-Home orders were introduced for Regional NSW on the 14th of August 2021. The closure of dine in food businesses reduced the food waste generation by approximately 25% whereas kerbside waste from households increased dramatically.

Similarly, with the compositional analysis, approximately 20% of total waste was analysed from each trial area at AUDIT 3 due to COVID whereas during AUDIT 1 and AUDIT 2 about 40-50% of total waste was classified. Moreover, visual analysis for calculation of fullness and contamination for AUDIT 3 trial area bins were not undertaken. However, a drive-by of the trial areas was completed to count the presentation rate of the bins.

In conjunction with the many issues encountered with COVID, the Bathurst Waste Management Centre had to close to the public on the 12th of September as a close contact was identified within the staff members. This caused major implications to the operations of the centre and thus, impacted the progress of the trial with trial area waste collections paused for a week.

After a week of taking all COVID safety measures and a shift in NSW Health advice, the trial waste collection started again, and the trial resumed to its normal pace as was before the outbreak.

1.7 LIMITATIONS

The limitations which had to be considered throughout the project and affected aspects of the trial to achieve the end goal included:

SAMPLE SIZE IN AUDITS AND HOUSE SELECTION

The sample of households randomly selected for this study was specifically in the Bathurst township with 206 residential houses chosen. Due to the project timeframe and budget, the randomised selection focused on streets instead of individually nominating houses around the town. The research in the small demographic yielded statistically significant results obtained through the surveys and compositional analysis. The amount of people dwelling in each household also provided practical limitations as not every household was the same.

TIME FRAME FOR SURVEY DATA COLLECTION

All selected households received 3 surveys during pre-trial, during and post-trial period. Similarly, businesses received 2 surveys at the beginning and end of the trial. The surveys were requested to be returned to Council either through email or posted back to Council in a pre-paid envelope provided. Most of the surveys were returned within 2-3 weeks which were counted for data analysis, but some were returned after 6 months of the surveys delivery which had to be discarded. To maintain the survey result status, a deadline was set after which responses were not counted for analysis, but the major comments were considered.

VISUAL ANALYSIS FOR BIN CONTAMINATION



Figure 3 - General waste red bin used during trial and bagged food waste as a contaminant in red bin during visual audit

The contaminants during the kerbside spot bin analysis were estimated by looking under the lid of the bin to view its contents, however there was the possibility of having more contaminants inside the bin. In some cases, a long metal rod was used as a “bin picker” to view the certain contaminants underneath the surface rubbish but in terms of bagged waste, it was categorised as “Bagged Rubbish”, “Bagged Recycling” and “Bagged Food Waste” based on incorrect use of the bin and bags. The project included many visual analyses recording the fullness, presentation, and contamination of the red, yellow, and lime green bins. This was undertaken as a tool to help recognise the main contents of the residential bins and help guide sustainable waste management in the Bathurst region.

When food waste contaminants were found in the red bin a red tag was applied to the bin stating ‘this bin is contaminated’, and a green tag was applied to advise where the food waste should be placed.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 ALTERNATIVE FOGO OPERATIONAL SERVICES

No standard waste management service exists for councils across NSW and Australia relative to population density and dwelling type. Financial limitations and community perspectives have resulted in a mixture of waste services being provided by Councils across Australia.

With introduction of organic services predominantly garden waste only, there has been a concurrent rise across Australia with approximately 10% of the local government areas offering a FOGO service to households. However, it is known that waste behaviours need to be changed to drive residents to use these new services. This has been demonstrated with low uptake of many FOGO soft launches from existing GO services.

Currently, 43 out of 128 councils in NSW have implemented FOGO collection services, supported in part by the EPA's *Organics Collection Grant*, which offers up to \$1.3 million for councils implementing garden only (GO), food only (FO) or combined food and garden organics kerbside collection services. From the over 50 FOGO services that are in operation across Australia, there exists a wide range of how these services are provided/launched. The most common variations are in bin sizes, collection frequency and provisions of caddies and liners.

It is known that all these factors appear to have an impact on resource recovery rates, but little data exists on the combination effects and impacts on other services as a majority of the data exists only in the form of resource recovery rates¹. Meta analysis of available data from New South Wales and Victorian LGAs 2018-19 financial years indicates that transitioning from weekly to fortnightly general waste shows an increase in average resource recovery from kerbside collections. While changes to a 120/140L does appear to show a slight increase in diversion the data at the present is not significantly different from that of the 240L services.



Figure 4 - Council waste collection and at-home caddy use

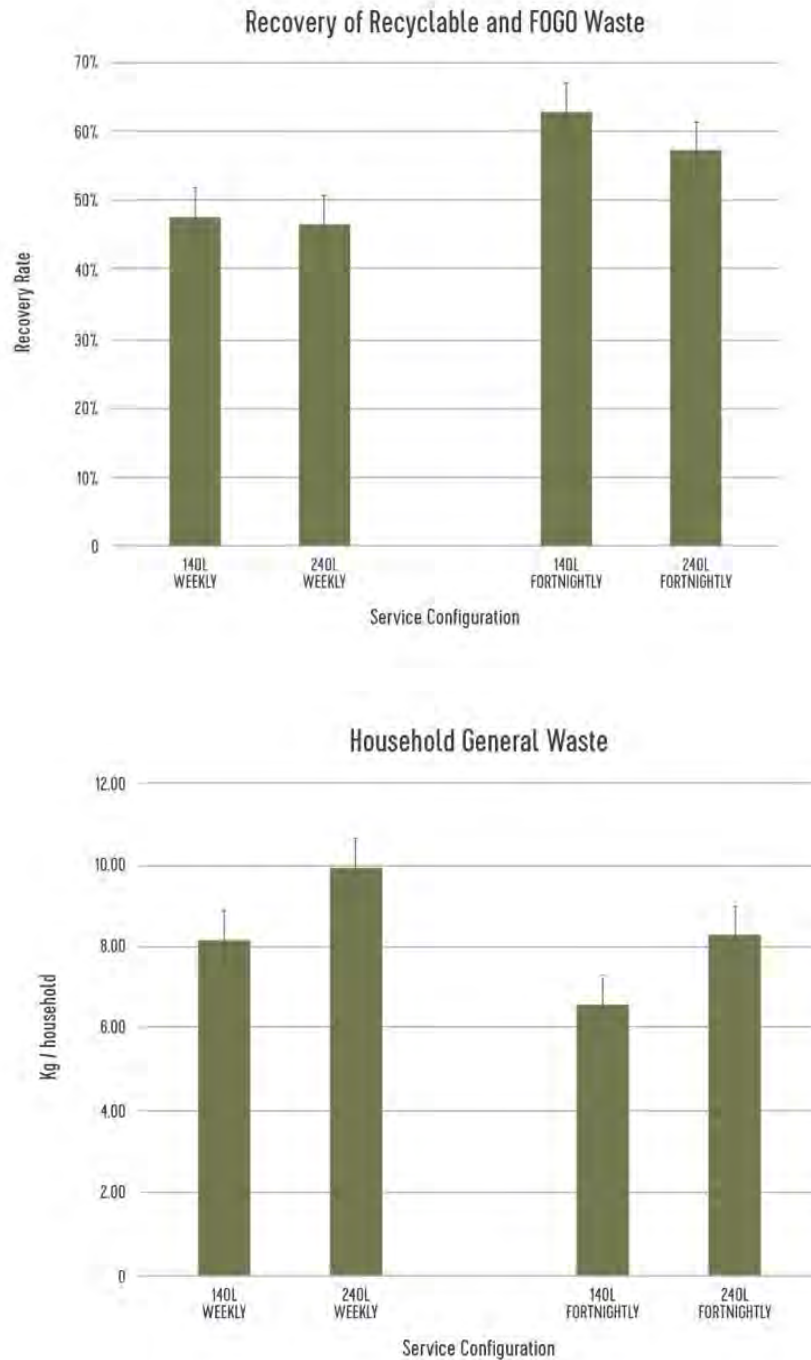


Figure 5 - Meta analysis of NSW EPA and Victorian Waste data on councils with FOGO services (2018/2019 data)

$$\text{Resource recovery rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Weight (Tonnes of material recycled-composted within LGA)}}{\text{Weight (Tonnes of material collected within LGA)}}$$

Several councils have adopted to undertake the provision of caddies and liners with the launch of their FOGO services. BRC provided caddies upon the launch of the FOGO service to properties in 2016 but opted against provision of compostable liners.

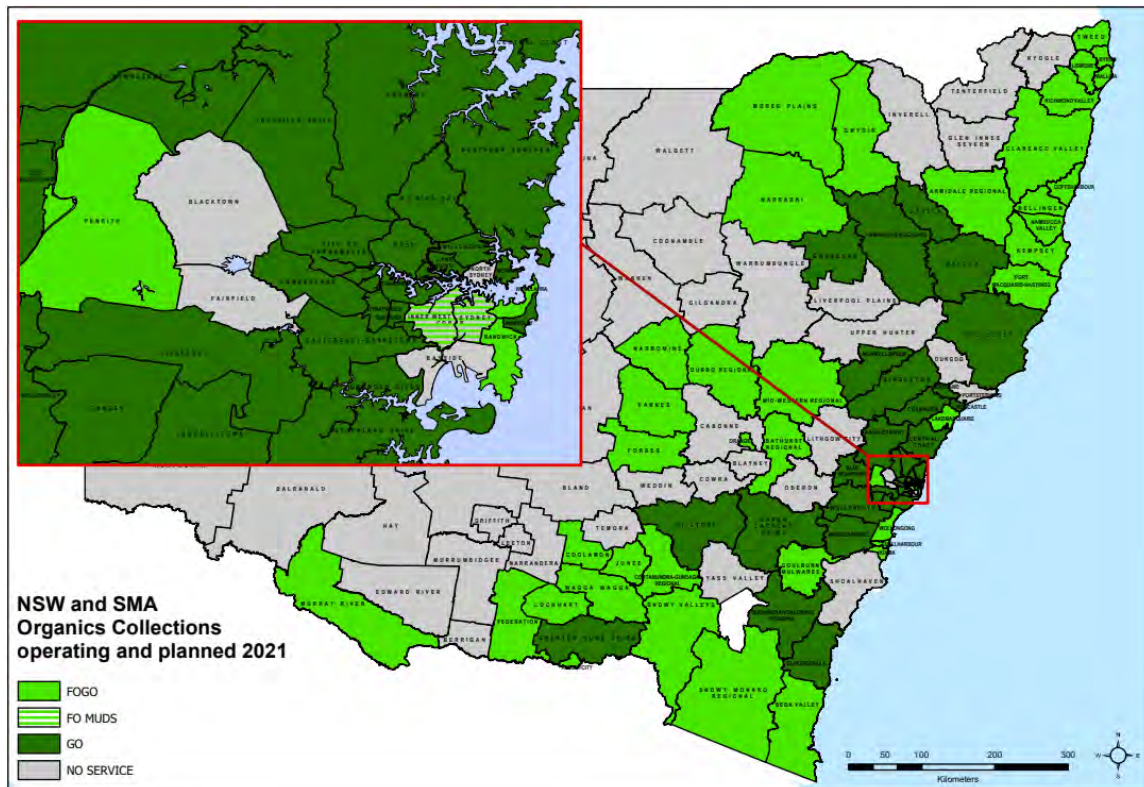


Figure 6 - NSW Organics Collection Services map. Obtained from EPA 2021.

As little data is publicly available on the impact of the provision of caddies and liners, only assumptions can be made as to their impacts thus far. Although available information does appear to indicate some positive increases to diversion with the provision of caddies and liners.

2.2 FOGO KERBSIDE COLLECTION – NSW CASE STUDIES

2.2.1 BEGA VALLEY SHIRE

Bega Valley Shire Council implemented a FOGO kerbside collection service in October 2018. The implementation was supported by an education campaign tagged 'WTF – Waste ... The Facts' with the dual impact of attracting attention and informing the local community on how to properly separate their food waste.

The changes to the kerbside collection service involved adding food to lime green (organic) bins provided to 13,000 urban households and changing their collection frequency from monthly to weekly. In addition, the 140L red (general waste) bin had its frequency changed from weekly to fortnightly. For residents living in multi-unit dwellings, specialty FOGO collections were provided.



Figure 7 - Changes to Bega Valley Shire's kerbside bin collection service

The education campaign included the production of *'The FOGOmentary'*, a 30-minute filmed documentary featuring local school children explaining what could go in the new bins. The documentary featured *Gardening Australia* host Costa Georgiadis, and the documentary premiered at a red-carpet event attended by 500 people. The *FOGOmentary* provided the basis for accompanying TV and social media campaigns, which primarily featured the region's children.

The social media campaign included the creation of the *WTF: Waste the Facts* Facebook page, providing information about the changes to collection services, maintaining an upbeat tone. Reception of the social media campaign was positive by the residents, who were able to have their questions be asked by the page and fostered community engagement.

Information was also distributed via a dedicated FOGO webpage and an existing Bega Valley Waste app. The app provided personalised bin collection calendars with optional bin day reminders, notifications from the council regarding waste information, forms to request additional bins, and both a quick guide to kitchen bins and an A-Z list of materials and how to dispose of them.

Prior to the launch of the FOGO service, the Council delivered kitchen caddies, compostable liners, and an information pamphlet to 13,000 participating households. The launch was also paired with a dedicated *Green Team* hotline number, set up to respond to enquiries, receiving 600 calls, far fewer than anticipated, attributed to the comprehensive media campaign leading up to the launch.

After the rollout, the council continued to engage with the community through social media, hosting Facebook live events with Bega Valley Mayor Kristy McBain, organics processing staff and members of Rotary and schools.

Bin audits conducted before the implementation of the service showed that food and garden waste constituted 40% by weight of the contents of red bins going to landfill. In the first six weeks post-launch, there was a 27% reduction in household waste going to landfill, and a 0.6% contamination rate of the FOGO bins by week 3. Compost created by collected FOGO is available for purchase by the residents, with demand high enough that supplies regularly sell out.

2.2.2 KEMPSEY SHIRE

Following a FOGO collection trial in 2014, Kempsey Shire introduced a new FOGO collection system in 2017, noting a marked improvement over the trial. The changes to the collection service included an increase in red bin size from 140L to 240L, with an accompanying change in frequency from weekly to fortnightly. The lime green lidded bin was changed in collection frequency from fortnightly to weekly to accommodate the increased amount of waste being diverted to these bins. All households were provided with the option to downsize their red and green bins to 140L at a reduced cost to the resident, while the yellow bin (recycling) had the option to be upsized to 360L at an increased cost to the resident.

This collection service was paired with a community education program branded *Sort & Save* supporting the roll-out. Educational activities included local newspaper and radio advertising, distribution of printed material, social media campaigns and detailed information on the council's website. In addition to published materials, the council also ran community outreach activities at events, shopping centres and rural locations

It was noted that immediately post-launch the council received some negative feedback from residents, however, the overall community response was largely positive, which was attributed to the council's effective education campaign. The campaign began months before the service change and considered experiences from neighbouring councils.

The changes to the red bin collection from weekly to fortnightly meant residents needed to conserve bin space. The bin change paired with extensive information campaigns encouraged households to re-evaluate their daily practices and change their waste management behaviour.

Following the roll-out of the new FOGO service, there was an observed increase in Kempsey Shire's diversion rates by 15%. An audit performed in October 2017 in areas covered by the new collection service found that:

- The average household put 15.4 kilograms of FOGO into their kerbside bins each week
- 59% of food waste was being recovered in the organics bin
- 78% of loose food waste was recovered in the organics bin
- Contamination in organics bins was low at 1.5% by weight

It was found that Kempsey Shire Council's new service has:

- Reduced the cost of the waste levy on the local community
- Extended the life of the local landfill
- Reduced landfill air and water pollution as a result of less food and organic matter going to waste, including a reduction in methane production



Figure 8 - Changes to Kempsey Shire's kerbside bin collection service

2.2.3 LEICHHARDT COUNCIL

Leichhardt Council (in 2016 Leichhardt Council merged with Ashfield and Marrickville Councils to form the Inner West Council) introduced a FO recycling collection service in 2008, following a three-month trial in 2007. In addition to having implemented the service for over a decade, the changes to Leichhardt's kerbside collection primarily affected multi-unit complexes and represents the differing challenges of changing kerbside collection depending on the type of residence and resident demographic.

Following the three-month trial in 2007, the then Leichhardt Council introduced a FO recycling collection service to multi-unit dwellings of 10 or more units who shared their bins. The following items were given to each household in the unit complex:

- A benchtop bin with side vents
- A pack of 150 biodegradable corn starch bags (sufficient for one year's use)
- An educational brochure and information sheet

For every 10 households in a complex, the council supplied one 240 litre maroon-lidded bin solely for collecting food organics which was collected weekly.

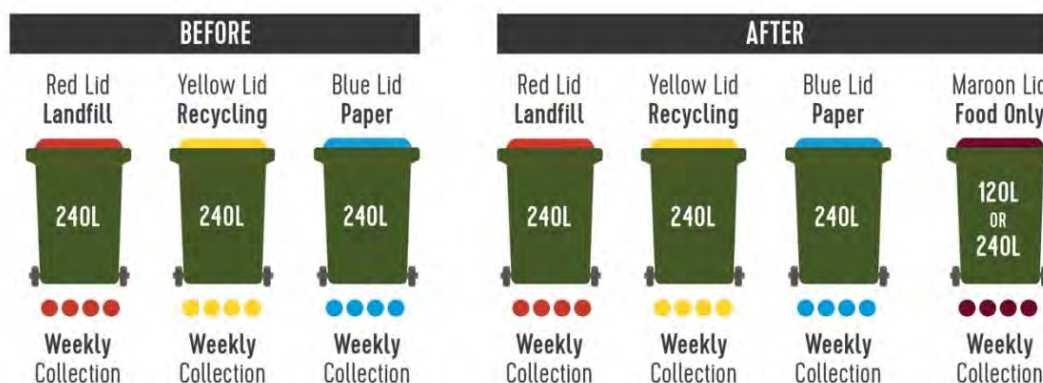


Figure 9 - Changes to Leichhardt Council's kerbside bin collection service in multi-unit dwellings of 10 or more units

The council commissioned a review to their food recycling service to identify barriers residents faced in utilising the new system. There were 43 recommendations provided by the report, including:

- Reviewing the kitchen caddy design because the vented bins leaked
- Increasing the frequency of compostable bag delivery
- Creating clearer communication material and more effective messaging
- Compiling briefing sheets for cleaners in multi-unit dwellings who might not be familiar with the FO separation service

Following these recommendations, in 2014 the council implemented newly designed kitchen caddies and arranged quarterly delivery of slim-line compostable bags in a pack that could be posted into letterboxes. Branded signage was also developed showing what could go into food bins and designed to be placed on noticeboards, stairwells, lifts, and bin rooms.

Residents were door-knocked in the early evening and offered a household kit that included the new caddy, a pack of compostable liners and a flash card showing what could be put into the bins. Residents were also invited to give feedback to the council.

The changes made to the service were met with positive reception from residents, describing the changes as 'fantastic initiatives' and that they were 'excited to have a new style kitchen bin'. Another household who described the older-style caddies as 'not effective' stated that 'the new bin looks much sturdier' and would try the system again. Building and strata managers of several blocks who had requested the removal of the maroon-lid bins were provided with the option to select smaller, non-vented 120L maroon-lidded bins if they had low user participation.

The door-knocking campaign resulted in the delivery of 3,500 bin and education kits delivered to units and more than 500 residents participated in conversations about the scheme. Audits following the campaign showed the average weight of food organic waste separated doubled, from 6 kilograms in 2014 to 12 kilograms in 2016. Four of the 21 blocks are recovering more than 80% of their food waste (EPA NSW 2021).

Resident feedback about the service included comments such as 'very positive – whole building excited about the food waste service' during the door-knocking campaign. This highlights the social potential of the scheme to bring neighbours together around the daily act of food recycling. Future

directions of the scheme include utilising information gathered from strata and building managers to further optimise the service, including information on bin bay rooms to assist with future mailout communication, and developing a more comprehensive understanding of the issues and relationships contributing to the food organics program success.



Figure 10 - Example of updated education material sent to households in Leichhardt

2.3 ANALYSIS OF NSW FOOD AND GARDEN BIN AUDIT DATA

In a report conducted by Rawtec, an analysis was conducted on data from 38 NSW councils who had implemented a household FOGO collection scheme (Rawtec 2020). The purpose of the report was to measure the efficacy of a range of service configurations including bin size and bin collection frequency. Table 1 shows the 6 configuration details measured and their performance with regards to their diversion efficiency and garden organics in residual waste bins.

Table 1 - Average garden organics in FOGO bins, residual waste bins and total (kg/hh/wk), diversion efficiency (%) by configuration. Range of values (min - max) provided in brackets. Obtained from Rawtec (2020)

Configuration	Garden organics in FOGO bin (kg/bin/wk)	Garden organics in residual waste bin (kg/bin/wk)	Total garden organics (kg/bin/wk)	Average Diversion Efficiency (%)
Configuration 1: FOGO fortnightly and small residual waste bin (120/140L) weekly	NA	0.01	NA	NA
Configuration 2: FOGO weekly and small residual waste bin (120/140L) weekly	12.50 (3.21 – 19.32)	0.25 (0.15-0.43)	12.75 (3.38 – 19.75)	98% (95% - 99%)
Configuration 3: FOGO weekly and large residual waste bin (240L) weekly	15.04 (10.66 – 19.42)	0.97 (0.59 – 1.35)	16.01 (12.01 – 20.01)	94% (89% - 97%)
Configuration 4: FOGO weekly and small residual waste bin (120/140L) fortnightly	11.05 (0.94 – 23.5)	0.14 (0.01 – 0.47)	11.20 (1.06 – 23.67)	99% (89% 99.9%)
Configuration 5: FOGO weekly and large residual waste bin (240L) fortnightly	11.40 (8.66 – 13.21)	0.20 (0.1 – 0.64)	11.60 (8.82 – 13.59)	98% (95% - 99%)
Configuration 6: FOGO weekly and residual waste Other (user select bin size and/or frequency)	7.15 (3.31 – 11.25)	0.14 (0.02 – 0.3)	7.29 (3.15 – 11.32)	98% (97% - 99%)
All Configurations	10.86 (0.94 – 23.5)	0.21 (0.01 – 1.35)	11.08 (1.06 – 23.67)	98% (89% - 99.9%)

Key findings from the report were as follows:

- 44% of available food waste (1.45 kg/bin/wk) was diverted from landfill across the audited councils. This performance ranged significantly from 5% to 78%
- The average food efficiency across configurations ranged from 14% to 57%
- In general, councils providing fortnightly residual waste collection achieved higher food waste diversion efficiencies compared to those on a weekly service
- In general, councils providing smaller residual waste bins (120/140L) achieved higher food waste diversion efficiencies compared to councils with larger residual waste bins (240L)
- Performance can vary significantly by council within a service configuration. Therefore, service configuration is not the only contributing factor to food waste diversion performance.
- On average, longer established FOGO services performed better (46% for >1 year) than less established services (34% for those <1 year and 28% for those in the trial period). Performance was found to vary across councils with the same length of service or with the same service configuration
- Other factors, such as waste education are expected to be important for influencing food waste diversion outcomes.
- Anywhere from one third to three quarters of residents are not diverting any food waste and less than one third of residents are contaminating FOGO bins. Tailoring education campaigns to focus on these individuals may be more effective than continuing broader interventions targeting all residents.

2.4 ENCOURAGING WASTE SEPARATION BEHAVIOUR THROUGH EFFECTIVE EDUCATION

A key feature of many FOGO schemes implemented by NSW councils is that of education interventions. It is important to highlight that an effective food waste recycling service is the combination of a simple, non-disruptive service configuration in addition to effective messaging and education. In Leichhardt council, for example, limited success was achieved by their FO collection scheme during the initial 2008-2014 period (EPA NSW 2021). Following a commissioned review into methods of improving their scheme, it was highlighted that residents who stopped separating their food waste were unsure of what could be put into the bins, and that clearer messaging and more educational materials were required. Following a concerted door-knocking campaign, and the production of high-quality printed material, a marked increase in participation and food separation was observed.

The dangers of poorly implemented educational materials can be observed in literature surrounding the encouragement of individual waste separation behaviour. A case study in Swedish households, conducted by Bernstad (2014) investigated the effects on food waste separation by providing kitchen caddies for FO waste, in combination with the provision of informational pamphlets. The associated education campaign, called 'Around again', focused on the environmental benefits of FO separation, noting that the amount of biogas which could be produced by the yearly FO waste separated by a single household was sufficient to drive a car one and a half laps around the earth. In addition to 'how-to' information outlining what could be put into the kitchen caddy, the brochure focused on environmental gains, describing the process of nutrient-recycling through anaerobic digestion and how the process could transform food waste into biogas as a substitute to fossil energy.

It was found that the distribution of this written information amongst households did not result in increased source-separation or long-term increases in the amount of separately collected household food waste. It was noted that this result contradicted previous studies which highlighted the importance and effectiveness of education and awareness raising on enhancing the performance of recycling services. The conclusions reached by the authors was that the campaign failed to engage the participants of the study. It was hypothesised that the focus on environmental messaging which related food waste to equivalent driving distances overestimated the background knowledge of the receiver. It was also suggested that the scientific language used in the pamphlets may have resulted in language difficulties for ethnically diverse households, and that the messaging used was ambiguous. Finally, the authors suggest that a single written pamphlet delivered at the start of the trial could have been insufficient in fully engaging and educating the trial participants, noting that the use of mass media could have improved the efficacy of their campaign.

The challenge of developing effective educational materials which promote pro-environmental behaviour has been investigated in the fields of environmental psychology and behavioural economics. There have been numerous studies within psychology research evaluating how and why informational interventions, such as those used in environmental campaign, succeed, or fail in changing behaviours. In a study conducted by Linder et al. (2018)(Linder, Lindahl, and Borgström 2018), informational pamphlets were designed based on the established framework and principles of community-based social marketing. In explaining their theoretical framework several key points were identified:

- The use of descriptive norms (the perceptions of which behaviours are typically performed) are more effective than injunctive norms (the perceptions of which behaviours are typically approved or disapproved of). For example, one study found that the slogan “Join your neighbours in conserving energy” was more effective than the more commonly used “Protect the environment by conserving energy” or even the self-interested “Save money by conserving energy”(Nolan et al. 2008)
- The more ‘local’ and specific the descriptive norm, the more effective. For example, a campaign used in a hotel to promote reusing towels is more effective with a message such as “The guests in this room tend to reuse the towel” rather than “The guests in this hotel tend to reuse their towel”(Goldstein, Cialdini, and Griskevicius 2008)
- The misuse of norms, and the dogmatic application of one type of norm over another, can generate unwanted backlash effects if perceived of as condescending or patronising, even increasing the behaviour the intervention was designed to prevent. (Cialdini 2003)

In applying these principles, the prominent theory in the promotion of pro-environmental behaviour is community-based social marketing (CBSM). CBSM has its roots in social marketing and seeks to influence behaviours that benefit individuals and communities for the greater social good.

There is a significant body of literature supporting CSBM as an effective framework for designing environmental interventions, such as promoting back-yard composting, reducing travel by car and increasing curb-side recycling rates (McKenzie-Mohr 2002). CSBM presents five steps to promoting behavioural changes:

1. Selecting behaviour
2. Identifying barriers and benefits
3. Developing strategies
4. Piloting
5. Broad-scale implementation

Linder et al. implemented informational pamphlets designed following CSBM principles to investigate the promotion of food waste recycling in urban households, in a longitudinal field study. The pamphlet was three-pages long, and the design of the front-page pamphlet can be seen in Figure 11. The pamphlet included the following key features:

- The descriptive local norm of “Join your neighbours in Hovmästargatan, recycle your food waste.”
- Prominently featuring an image of the provided kitchen caddy, addressing the identified barrier of the residents’ failure to identify the new sorting station.
- Vivid, tangible examples of the benefits of food waste recycling:
 - *“If all households in Hökarängen would sort their food waste it would be enough biofuel to support 15 garbage trucks for a year”*
 - *“A bus can drive 2.5 km on only one bag of food waste”,*
 - *“Every Swede produces on average 100 kilos of food waste per year”*
- Addressing the identified communal attitudes towards the issue of food waste, to align the participants with the community injunctive norms
 - *“In a survey recently sent out to households in Hökarängen around 8 out of 10 residents stated that they considered recycling food waste to be “very important”*
- In addressing the barrier of inconvenience, the pamphlet highlighted the included recyclable garbage bags provided to trial participants.

The results of the study indicated a statistically significant increase in food waste collected of 12.32kg collected per station every two weeks (an increase of 26%), compared to the control group. The study also found that the average amount of all household waste decreased in the intervention group by 212.9 kg per station compared to the control group (a decrease of about 48%). The longitudinal study revealed that while the benefits of the trial attenuated over the two years of the study, there was still a statistically significant difference between the control and trial groups and evidenced the success of the informational intervention.

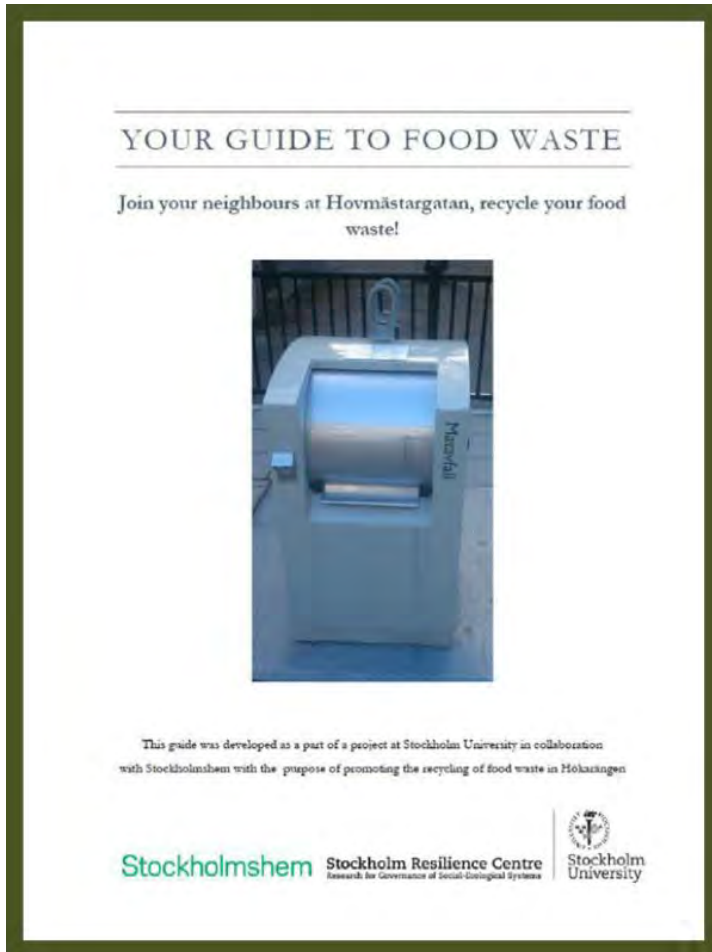


Figure 11 - The front page of the information leaflet (translated from Swedish) used in the study by Linder et al. (2018) (Linder, Lindahl, and Borgström 2018)

The conclusions of both Linder et al. (2018) and Bernstad (2014) is that there should be significant emphasis placed on the careful design and execution of any informational campaign used to promote the separation of food waste. There should be a focus on utilising existing community relationships and the principles of community-based social marketing in developing an accompanying educational campaign. A poorly designed educational intervention may result in minimal or even negative effects on the adoption of a new food waste collection service, while a well-designed campaign can significantly enhance the promotion of pro-environmental behaviours. As evidenced by the door-knocking campaign utilised by Leichhardt Council, an effective CBSM intervention can even reinvigorate a community's participation in a food waste separation service, years after initially being implemented (EPA NSW 2021).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH AREA SELECTION

Over the period of the four-month trial, households were randomly selected with the option to not participate for medical reasons or have alternative options provided for large families. With the businesses, information was provided to the owner or manager to willingly participate in the research project. The detailed selection procedure of the households and businesses are explained below:

3.1.1 HOUSEHOLDS

To represent the variation across Bathurst residences, seven different trial areas were randomly selected. IntraMaps was used to select sites, with three different potential sites selected for each trial area. After a site inspection of the 15 potential sites, 7 trial areas were chosen with 206 houses based on street accessibility, suburb, waste collection days and number of houses/units in the location.

With an aim to forecast a suitable and sustainable waste management system for Bathurst, seven different research measures with seven different trial areas were planned. The changes were made to waste collection weeks, size of bin and providing caddies with liners to research suitable waste management for Bathurst residents.

Table 2 - Trial areas with major changes for this project

Trial Areas	No. of households	Waste Collection Day	Caddy and liners provided	General waste bin size	General waste collection frequency
1	58	Monday	Yes	240L	Fortnightly
2	22	Tuesday	Yes	140L	Fortnightly
3	27	Wednesday	No	140L	Fortnightly
4	31	Thursday	No	240L	Weekly
5	25	Friday	No	240L	Fortnightly
6	20	Friday	No	140L	Weekly
7	23	Tuesday	Yes	240L	Weekly

3.1.2 BUSINESSES

Businesses participation for the project was voluntary. To get the retailers attention, Council officers hand delivered a flyer and provided detailed information on the FOGO service. Additionally, expression of interest for the participation in the project was advertised on Bathurst Business Chambers newsletter and others. The targeted commercial areas were food businesses but businesses including a florist and a childcare centre were highly interested to be a part of the research project.

For businesses, a 60L kitchen insert bin and 140L lime green lidded kerbside bin were provided to collect the food and organic waste produced from the food premise kitchen and customer's plate. Bin liners were not provided for the 60L kitchen bins, as hospitality food waste can be quite dense, which would have caused the liners to break. Businesses were given the option on the number of bins they required and pickup days which would work the best for their business. Kerbside bin collection was

based on size of the businesses, some businesses opted for a single day service in a week, whereas some businesses chose an everyday service.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS/AUDIT

The compositional analysis took place three times during May, July-August, and October 2021. NSW EPA Guidelines were used to collect data from the selected sites general waste bins. All samples were collected and dropped in one pile at Bathurst Regional Council's Waste Management Centre. The samples were loosened using litter collection tools. Waste was sorted into 60L and 45L buckets and weighed on a commercial weighing scale. Waste material from 7 different sites were segregated and classified according to Table 3. To gather accurate data within the time limit, the sample pile was divided in half to undertake the audit to capture the maximum representation of recyclable, FOGO and general waste items.

Additionally, the sample waste data collected from the residences did not include any of the household's personal information, which was highlighted to the participants.

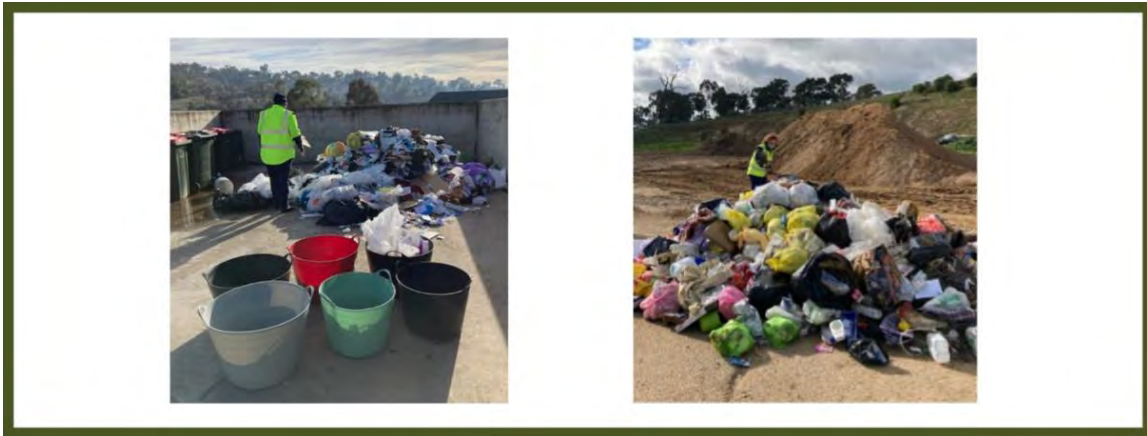


Figure 12 -Waste sorting in progress

Table 3 - A list of items sorted during each compositional analysis

	Items	Waste Type
1	Cardboard & Paper	RECYCLABLE 
2	Plastic	
3	CRS Plastic	
4	Glass	
5	CRS Glass	
6	Aluminium Can	
7	CRS Aluminium	
8	Metal	
9	Soiled Cardboard & Paper	FOGO 
10	Food	
11	Food in Packaging	
12	Garden	
13	Compostable	
14	Ash	
15	Animal Waste	
16	Tetrapak	General Waste 
17	Nappies	
18	Textiles	
19	Soft Plastics	
20	Polystyrene	
21	E-waste	
22	Treated Timber	
23	Non-R Glass	
24	Non-R Plastic	
25	Chemical	
26	C & D Waste	
27	Residual	

3.3 HOUSEHOLD PRESENTATION AND FULLNESS OF THE BIN

The kerbside bins of seven selected areas were inspected approximately five times during the period of the project to record the presentation and fullness in the yellow, green, and red lidded bins. The bins were inspected and analysed before kerbside collection was undertaken by Bathurst Regional Council and JR Richards. In each spot bin analysis, a visual top view inside the bin was analysed and recorded. Presentation data includes the number of bins presented in the kerbside on its waste collection day. Fullness of the bin was also recorded by visually estimating the percentage of the bin filled with waste material in both 140L and 240L bins. While having presentation and fullness of the bin observed, the major contaminates in each bin were recorded as well.



Figure 13 - Bin presentation and fullness

3.4 BUSINESSES DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected from the domestic trial was largely based on compositional analysis, presentation rate and fullness of the kerbside general waste bin. Whereas the data collected from the commercial trial was based on the tonnages collected from the participating businesses green bins per day. With collection of this data, the diversion rate of food waste from landfill was calculated. The data analysis was used to predict the total amount of food waste that could be diverted from landfill per annum if all of the food businesses in Bathurst were provided with a FOGO service. The predicted greenhouse gas (CO₂-e) emission savings have also been calculated. Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (NGA): 2020 was used for the conversion of tonnages into CO₂-e (as seen in Table 4 below).

$$\text{GHG emissions (t CO}_2\text{-e)} = Q_j \times EF_j$$

Q_j is the quantity of waste by type j

EF_j is the emission factor of waste type j

Table 4 - Waste to CO₂-e Conversion Factor (DISER 2020)

Waste types	Default DOC proportion	Conversion factor CO ₂ -e (t=tonnes)
	A	B
Food	0.15	t × 2.1
Paper and cardboard	0.4	t × 3.3
Garden and green	0.2	t × 1.6
Wood	0.43	t × 0.7
Textiles	0.24	t × 2.0
Sludge	0.05	t × 0.4
Nappies	0.24	t × 2.0
Rubber and leather	0.39	t × 3.3
Inert waste (including concrete/metal/plastics/glass)	0	t × 0
Alternative waste treatment residues	0.08	t × 0.7

3.5 USER GUIDE PAMPHLET DESIGN

An A4 double sided FOGO User Guide was given to those areas selected to receive a caddy and compostable liners for the trial, see Appendix F: FOGO User Guide. The guide was designed to be bright, engaging, and informative, highlighting facts specific to Bathurst, and waste tips to ensure utilising the caddy was an easy stress-free process with "How to use FOGO in 3 easy steps!" Positive feedback was received regarding the User Guide as many residents voiced that they did not previously know what items could and could not go into the FOGO bin. Council's contact information was placed on the bottom of the second page to allow trial participants to call if they had any further questions about how to use the FOGO caddy or lime green lidded kerbside bin.

3.6 SURVEY DESIGN

Surveys were provided to each participating household three times throughout the trial: pre-trial, mid-trial and post-trial. The surveys were undertaken in a “mixed response” format of ticking a box or providing a written response to capture qualitative and quantitative data. The surveys were administered by a mailbox drop to the 7 trial areas (total of 206 households). The method of hand delivery was chosen for the purpose of interacting with the participants if they were present at the time of delivery and give the option of speaking through the survey questions with them, which some opted to verbally supply the answers while a Council staff member filled out the survey. All surveys were delivered with a pre-paid envelope with a handwritten return address to the Waste Management Centre.

The purpose of the pre-trial survey was to establish demographic details such as household size, personal estimations of food waste production and perceptions of the importance of food waste separation, as well as identify the participants behaviours before the trial began. See Appendix 7.9.1 for a copy of the survey.

The objectives of mid- and post- trial surveys were to quantify sentiment regarding enthusiasm of participation in the trial and confidence in knowledge of how to properly separate waste. The mid- and post- trial surveys also allowed the monitoring of potential issues about the experimental set-up, such as the ease-of-use, cleanliness, and utility of the kitchen caddy. See Appendix 7.9.2 and 7.9.3 for a copy of the survey.

Whenever applicable, survey responses were presented in the form of a statement, allowing the participants to select from the following responses: strongly disagree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree. This allowed for the quantification of specific responses. Responders were also given the opportunity to write longer responses to certain questions, such as identifying and explaining any barriers to use for the kitchen caddy, and what changes they would like to see to the informational pamphlets.

Changes to the survey depending on the specific service configuration of the trial area needed to be made. For example, trial areas 3-6 were not provided with a caddy and therefore questions involving the caddy were removed, while trial areas which had their collection frequency of bin size altered had added questions about capacity issues with their bins.

Surveys were printed and delivered via mail, and responses were submitted via mail or email. Any further questions or feedback at any point in the trial were also received via email and phone.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 HOUSEHOLDS

4.1.1 COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

For each audit, the following waste categories were tracked explicitly:

- Kg/bin/week
- Total Recyclable Fraction
- Total FOGO Fraction
- Total General Waste Fraction
- Combined Recoverable Fraction (Recyclable + FOGO)
- Combined Cardboard Fraction
- Combined Food Fraction (Food + Food in packaging)

These categories were chosen specifically to determine the efficacy of experimental variables not only on the reduction of food waste in red bins, but to also measure potential secondary effects of source-separation of recyclable fractions, and reductions in waste generation. Despite the explicit purpose of the trial being the increased source-separation of food waste, it was hypothesised that awareness and participation in the trial might overcome psychological barriers resulting in the known disparity between the general support for recycling versus actual recycling behaviour (Hopper and Nielsen 1991).

Due to sampling errors, there were several outlier data points which needed to be corrected. A full list of outliers, assumptions and methods of amelioration is provided in Appendix I: Calculation assumptions and corrections for compositional analysis.

The percentage change in scaled weekly waste fractions between the pre-trial and post-trial audits (1 & 3) were calculated and a multiple regression was performed in Microsoft Excel to determine the influence of experimental factors on the change in red bin composition. Percentage changes were chosen over total weight reductions to avoid privileging waste categories with greater total masses, and to control for trial areas with differing baseline weights.

Please note, in the graphs shown Figure 14, 'TA' refers to Trial Area.

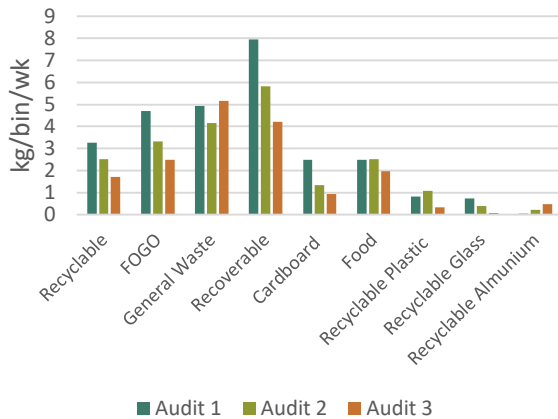
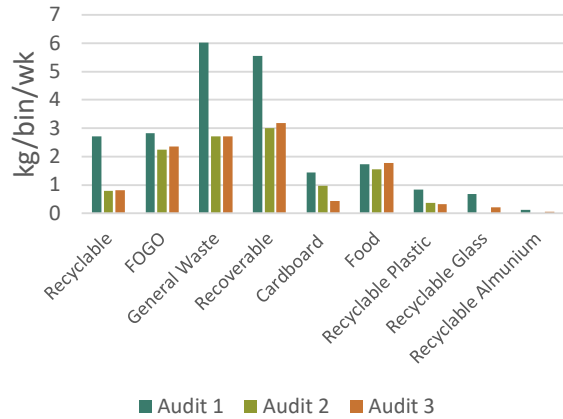
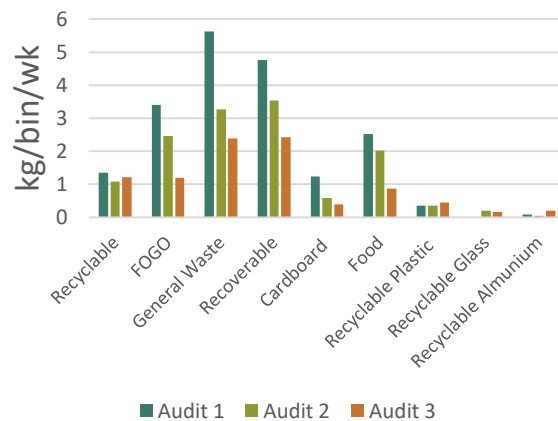
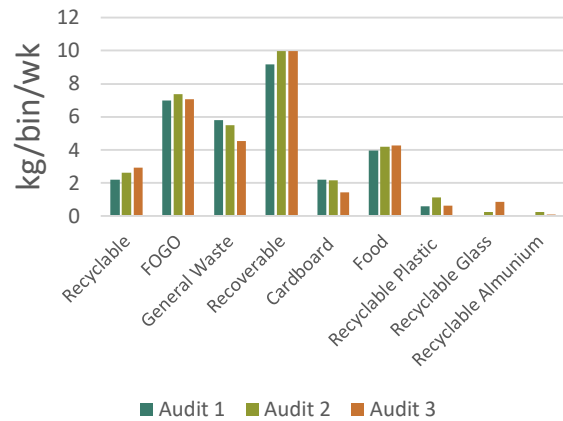
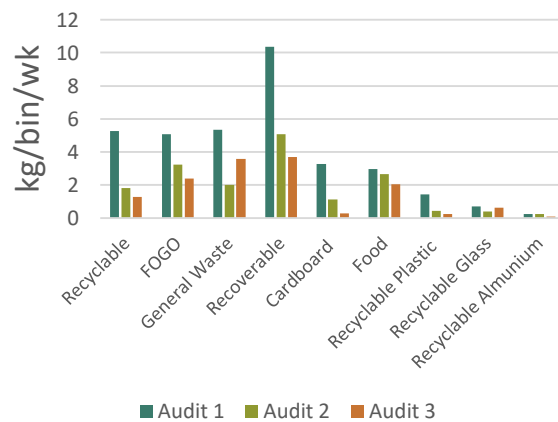
Figure 14 shows the change in kg/bin/week for each of the measured waste categories (excluding total waste generation). Figure 15 shows the regression coefficients of each waste category for each experimental variable, and Figure 16 shows the associated p-values for each regression.

WASTE REDUCTION PERFORMANCE

Based on the results of the trial, the trial variable with the most significant impact on waste composition was moving to fortnightly collection. A multiple regression revealed that fortnightly collection had negative regression coefficients for every measured waste category, indicating that trial areas moved to fortnightly collection saw the most successful diversion of waste of all types.

While reductions in waste were observed across all participating trial areas, statistical analysis revealed that the change to a 140L bin and the inclusion of a kitchen caddy and liners had minimal impact on the production of household waste. However, it was noted that the inclusion of the kitchen caddy specifically, provided households with a convenient method of separating their food waste and it was noted that households given a kitchen caddy were more conscious of their waste habits. Review of available literature concludes that the efficacy of systems requiring large behavioural changes such as the utilisation of the caddy are strongly correlated with both time and quality of education and promotion. It is therefore recommended that the provision of a kitchen caddy with free compostable liners is an effective way of increasing the accessibility and convenience of household separation and should be considered as part of a broader educational and promotional campaign to increase household participation in FOGO separation.

Based on these trial results and literature review, the recommended service configuration for the implementation of a FOGO separation scheme is 240L red bins, collected fortnightly, alongside the provision of kitchen caddies and compostable liners. Alternatives will be required in various circumstances, and options will be generated and reviewed.

TA 1: Caddy, 240L bin, Fortnightly Collection**TA 2: Caddy, 140L bin, Fortnightly Collection****TA 3: No Caddy, 140L bin, Fortnightly Collection****TA 4: No Caddy, 240L bin, Weekly Collection****TA 5: No Caddy, 240L bin, Fortnightly Collection****TA 6: No Caddy, 140L Bin, Weekly Collection**

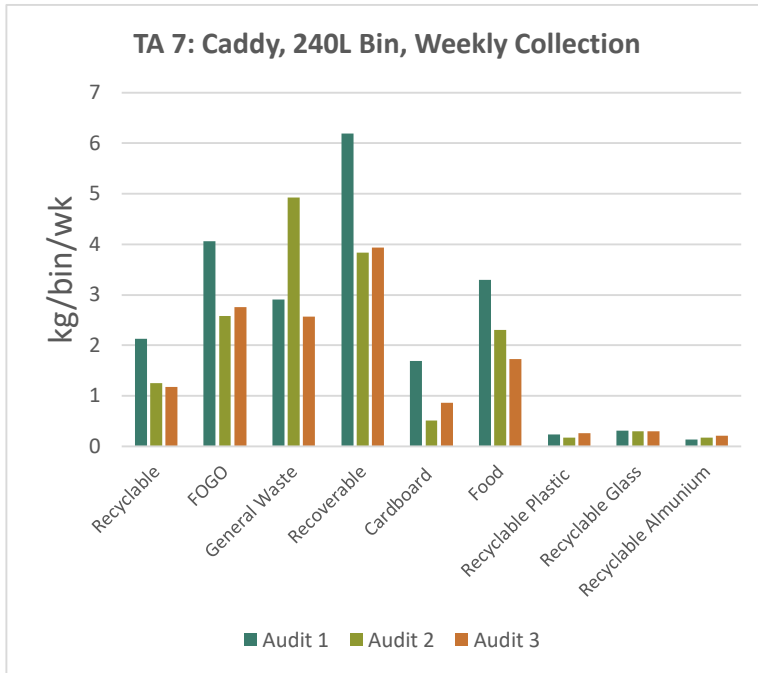


Figure 14 - Breakdown of waste composition for the 7 trial areas over 3 audits

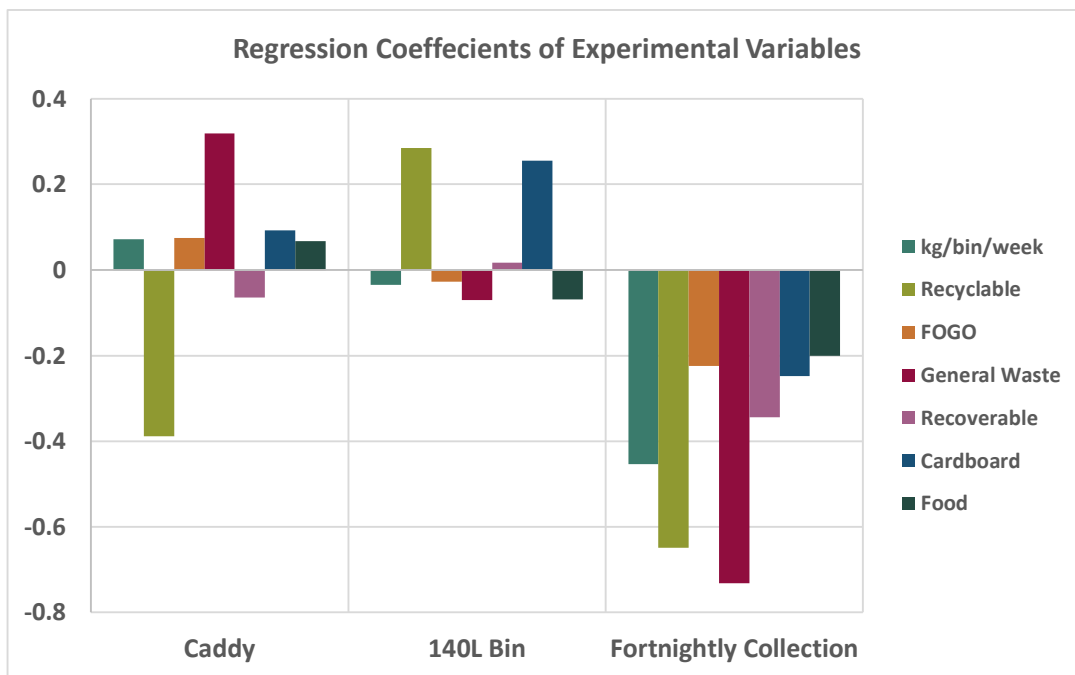


Figure 15 - Regression coefficients of multivariable regression

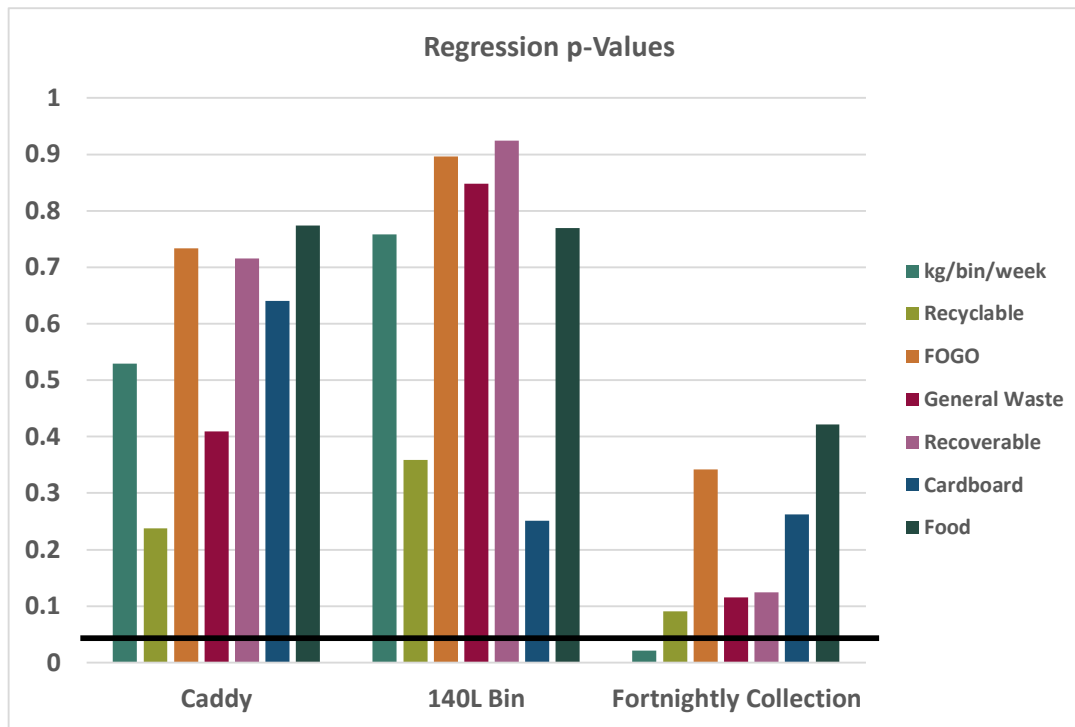


Figure 16 - p-values for the multivariable regression. Horizontal line indicating $p = 0.05$

Shown in Figure 15, there is no clear influence on the waste categories due to the caddy or the 140L bin. For the caddy, regression coefficients were almost consistently less than 0.1, with general waste and recyclable fractions as outliers, with coefficients of 0.31 and -0.39 respectively. These fractions represent the largest deviations of the control group, TA 4, and recalculating these values while ignoring the control eliminates their correlation with the caddy. A similar trend is observed for the change in bin size to 140L, with most coefficients falling well below 0.1.

As can be seen in the trial area breakdown shown in Figure 14, the control group, TA 4, experienced minimal deviation between all three audits, outside of a 34% increase to the presence of recyclable fractions, and a 34% decrease to general waste. The stability of the control group over the duration of the trial implies a minimal impact of seasonal variation and COVID-19 restrictions on household waste production.

There is an observed negative correlation on every waste category due to the change to fortnightly collection. The most pronounced changes were to general waste and recyclable fractions, with regression coefficients of -0.73 and -0.65 respectively. Despite both bin size reduction and fortnightly collection ostensibly achieving the same reduction in weekly household waste capacity, fortnightly collection was more strongly correlated with decreases in all waste categories, compared to the 140L bin. Without an audit of the yellow and green bins, it is unknown whether the decreased amount of waste associated with fortnightly collection resulted in an increase to an equivalent increase in waste in other bins. Since fortnightly collection had a strong correlation with a reduction in the general waste fraction, this may imply that participants are contaminating their green and yellow bins with general waste, instead of producing less general waste.

An alternative hypothesis between the two service configuration changes can be considered through the behavioural change required to adapt to the change in service. A smaller bin collected weekly can be considered easier to work around, if the bin reaches capacity before it is collected. Residents might overfill their bin (not observed in fullness measurements, however) or put overflowed waste into neighbour's bins on the night of collection. Under a fortnightly collection scheme, these options become less viable for residents, potentially exerting a greater pressure to be considerate of waste generation and space economy.

The marked difference in performance between bin size reduction and fortnightly collection highlights a key finding from the Rawtec report, specifically that performance of individual service configurations vary between councils (Rawtec 2020). While it is noted that a reduction in bin size is correlated with increased waste diversion, this does not appear to be the case based on trial results. The choice between reducing bin size and reducing collection frequency is one that councils often differ on, and whose efficacy can differ greatly depending on numerous factors, including residence type and demographics. Moreland City Council in Victoria is currently investigating a range of different scenarios for FOGO collection, including a change to fortnightly red bin collection, or weekly collection with a reduced bin size (Moreland City Council 2021). In a survey conducted amongst 1049 Moreland residents, 57% expressed a preference to weekly FOGO and fortnightly garbage collection, versus 32% who preferred fortnightly FOGO and weekly garbage collection, with just 11% preferring weekly FOGO and weekly garbage collection. This survey was also accompanied with a larger education campaign, where Moreland Council published the results of an independent review indicating that fortnightly garbage collection would also be the cheapest option for residents (Nyunt 2021).

4.1.2 FOOD WASTE

Comparing the reduction of food waste based on each individual trial area reveals a significant reduction of food waste from each non-control trial area. Across all trial areas which were given a caddy, there was an average decrease in FOGO waste in red bins of 35%. Across all trial areas who were given the 140L red bin, a 42% decrease was seen. The most significant decrease in FOGO waste came from areas who were moved to fortnightly red bin collections, seeing a 46% decrease in FOGO waste in the red bin across all audits.

The minimal effect of the caddy on any waste category can be analysed through several considerations. Primarily, the caddy necessitates the most significant behavioural change, requiring the user to separate their waste in the kitchen, compared to changes in collection modes, where change in waste behaviour is more easily accommodated. This is reflected in the Rawtec (2020), which strongly concludes that participation in FOGO separation increases over time, as people become more educated and accustomed to the new system. Bernstad (2014) reached a similar conclusion on the long-term benefits of the caddy, noting that convenience of separation was a primary factor in the effectiveness of FOGO separation, with participants noting that once they were accustomed to using the caddy, it was a much more convenient way of separating their waste. It is therefore suggested that despite the minimal statistical significance of the caddy, it should be invested in for its long-term potential in increasing convenience of separation.



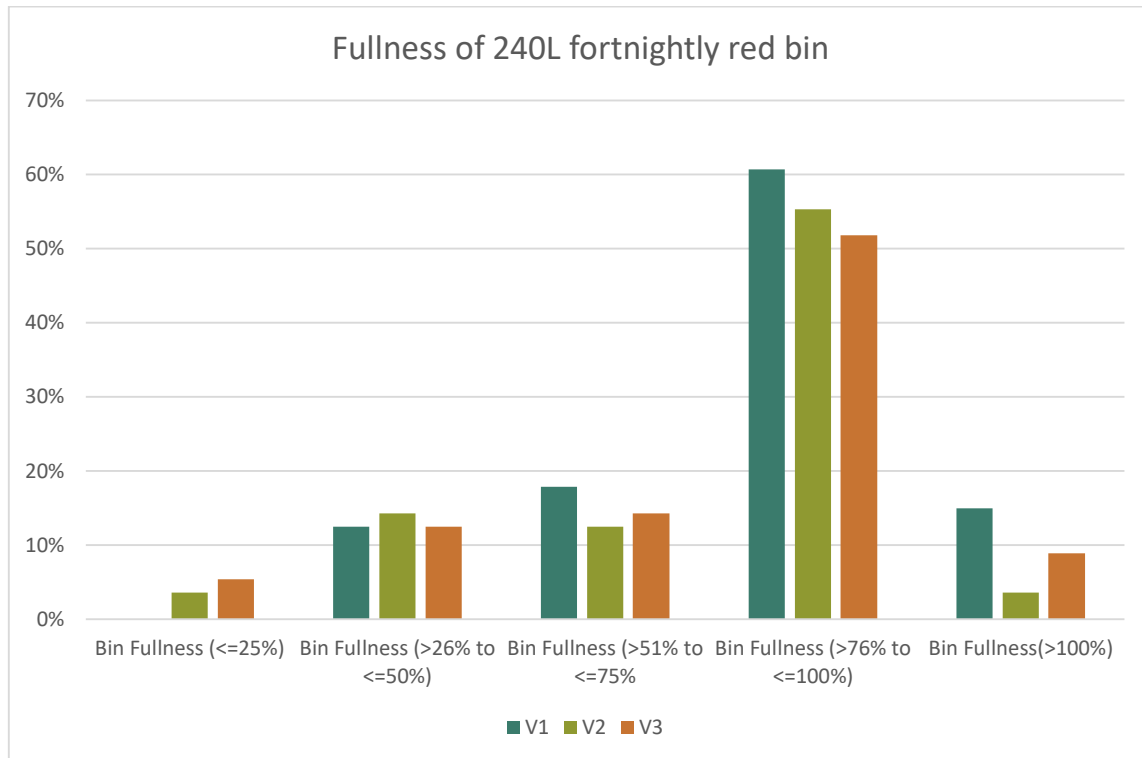
Figure 17 - Caddy, waste in bins with and without liners

4.1.3 VISUAL ANALYSIS - PRESENTATION AND FULLNESS

Visual analysis was highly affected by the COVID-19 government closure owing to which fullness and contamination of the kerbside bin at the end of the project wasn't assessed. However, the presentation rate was recorded by driving through the trial areas.

At the beginning of the project, the red lidded bin was found highly presented on the kerbside whereas green bins were least presented. However, by the end of the trial, it was found that green lidded bins presentation was increased in the trial areas up to 20%. The fullness of 240L fortnightly red bin collection significantly dropped from pre-trial to mid-trial and post-trial then fortnightly 140L, weekly 140L and caddies and liners with weekly collection.

As explained with compositional analysis, without a compositional audit of yellow and lime green bin, it is hard to determine if the waste associated with decrease in 240L fortnightly general waste had an equivalent rise in yellow and lime green bin. But, generally in all seven-trial area audits, it was noted that the food waste amount had significantly dropped while having compositional audits during the mid and post-trial. Additionally, it was observed during the visual analysis of general waste red bins.



V1: Visual analysis pre trial

V2: Visual analysis mid trial

V3: Visual analysis post trial

Figure 18 – Fullness of red bins

The educational material provided by Council has helped residents to understand kerbside waste separation and the right use of bin. With more knowledge sharing, Bathurst Regional Council can realistically achieve national targets on minimisation of resourceful waste going to landfill.

4.1.4 SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Over all the surveys sent, there was a response rate of 34%, 33% and 20% for the pre-, mid- and post-trial surveys respectively. Table 5 shows a breakdown of survey responses per trial area for each survey. Pre-trial surveys were not separated by trial area, due to their non-specificity, however mid- and post- trial surveys were recorded by trial area. Response rates across trial areas ranged from 22% to 73% for mid-trial surveys and 7% to 45% for post-trial surveys. While the response rate was similar between pre- and mid- trial surveys, there was a noted decrease in the response rate between the mid- and post- trial surveys, potentially owing to a decreased response time window. While surveys were able to be returned via both email and mail, the response rate could be improved through door-knocking campaigns, or the inclusion of an online surveys option. It is important to recognise that because of the participation rate of the trial, the results of the survey may be influenced by participation bias.

Table 5 - Survey response rate

Pre-Trial				Mid-Trial				Post-trial			
Trial Area	Returned	Sent	Response Rate	Trial Area	Returned	Sent	Response Rate	Trial Area	Returned	Sent	Response Rate
1	-	-	-	1	15	58	26%	1	8	58	14%
2	-	-	-	2	16	22	73%	2	10	22	45%
3	-	-	-	3	12	27	44%	3	2	27	7%
4	-	-	-	4	9	31	29%	4	8	31	26%
5	-	-	-	5	6	25	24%	5	2	25	8%
6	-	-	-	6	5	20	25%	6	5	20	25%
7	-	-	-	7	5	23	22%	7	7	23	30%
Total	71	206	34%	Total	68	206	33%	Total	42	206	20%

4.1.5 PRE-TRIAL SURVEYS

Questions included in the pre-trial surveys primarily consisted of establishing household demographics, attitudes towards food waste recycling and perceived barriers to food waste separation.

Out of the 71 returned surveys, the most common demographics were couples with no children (37%) and singles (32%). Households with children represented 23% of responses, while share houses represented only 4% of surveyed residences. The high proportion of smaller households (no children + single) represents an advantage in decreasing weekly waste capacity through smaller bins/fortnightly collection, however areas in Bathurst with a higher proportion of share houses/families may present a challenge facing adoption of a new service configuration.

Table 6 - Survey response rate: "How would you describe your household"

How would you describe your household?	Response Rate
Single	32%
Couple with no children	37%
Couple with young children	10%
Couple with adult children	6%
Single parent with children	7%
Group/share house	4%
Other	3%

Of the returned surveys, 93% indicated that separating food and garden waste from general waste was either very important (56%) or important (38%). 0% indicated that it was not very important or not at all important, while 7% were unsure. The general positive attitude towards food waste separation is frequently noted in literature (Hopper and Nielsen 1991) (Graham-Rowe, Jessop, and Sparks 2014), and the leveraging of community attitudes towards food waste separation represents an opportunity in education and promotion. This attitude was also reflected in the question of motivation towards waste reduction, with only 2% of respondents indicating that they were not motivated to avoid waste. 26% of participants indicated that their motivation to reduce waste was due to environmental concerns, while 36% indicated that it was to save money. While an individual's stated motivations are important to ascertain for policy development, for example, clear messaging on the financial benefits of a change in service configuration may motivate a larger proportion of the population, it is important to integrate these motivations with broader environmental psychology principles in the promotion of this service (Linder, Lindahl, and Borgström 2018).

Table 7 - Survey response rate: "What motivates you to avoid waste"

What motivates you to avoid waste?	Response Rate
Save money	36%
Save time	9%
Environmental concerns	26%
It's the right thing to do	27%
I'm not motivated	2%

Table 8 - Survey response rate: "How important would you say separating your food and garden waste from your garbage waste is?"

How important would you say separating your food and garden waste from your garbage waste is?	Response Rate
Very important	56%
Important	38%
Not very important	0%
Not at all important	0%
Unsure	7%

In identifying what participants perceived as barriers to food waste recycling, there was a range of answers between 10-20%. These included making the green bin smell (19%), unsure which items can go into green bin (14%) and the green bin being full of garden waste (14%). It is important to understand potential concerns residents may have with a FOGO recycling program, to better design programs which address any misconceptions or can alleviate issues such as odours. The most common response was "other" (31%) and included a written section for residents to expand on their response. Several responses included convenience issues, "It's a hassle to clean the bin when some items are rotten and stuck to the bottom", or pests "[the] biggest problem I've found is in the warmer months re: maggots etc.". A well designed-caddy can alleviate both issues with the inclusion of compostable

bin-liners, however this highlights the importance to both communicate proper usage and design an intuitive caddy to increase the effectiveness of the food and garden waste composting scheme.

Table 9 - Survey response rate: "What deters you from putting food waste into the green bin?"

What deters you from putting food waste into the green bin?	Response Rate
Too much hassle/time	5%
Makes the green bin smell	19%
I don't have an easy way to separate my waste	7%
Unsure which items can go into green bin	14%
My green bin is always too full of garden waste	14%
I am not deterred	12%
Other	31%

4.1.6 MID-TRIAL SURVEY

The purpose of the mid-trial survey was to monitor enthusiasm towards the trial, as well as to identify any self-reported behavioural changes regarding waste habits and any issues surrounding the caddy or bin fullness. The results to selected general questions can be found in Table 10.

Between trial areas there is no clear consensus regarding motivation to separate food waste. Participants selecting either "agree" or "strongly agree" range between 13% to 63% for TA 3 and TA 7 respectively, totalling 49% across all areas. TA 3 appeared to have the lowest motivation, with 63% of participants selecting either disagree to strongly disagree. TA 3 had both a decreased bin size and fortnightly collection, however this trend of low motivation was not observed for other trial areas featuring either the 140L bin or fortnightly collection, including TA 2 which contained the 140L bin, fortnightly collection and kitchen caddy.

Overall, participants reported confidence in knowing what waste belonged in the FOGO bin, with only 5 - 17% of participants stating that they disagreed. This conflicts with the compositional analysis, indicating that the presence of food waste in red bins was not significantly impacted over the course of the trial. While this could be attributable to social desirability bias, i.e. participants ascribing themselves traits which are socially desirable, the over-estimation of an individual's participation in pro-environmental efforts is a well-observed phenomenon in environmental psychology (Hopper and Nielsen 1991) (Perrin and Barton 2001). Most participants believe that FOGO recycling initiatives are useful, which is a perception that has remained high between the pre- (93%) and mid- (83% overall) trial survey. Most participants also believe the communications received from the council have been clear (83%).

Comments from those who stated that instructions were unclear included wanting more information: "[I would like] pictures and information about the FOGO composting plant and process", "provide a collection calendar each year"; wanting clearer guidelines: "information on what can go in each bin...", "The wording of the trial could have been explained clearer", "information on every bin"; and requests for more resources: "[from a trial area not provided with a caddy] provision of a kitchen caddy", "I'm not receiving what I pay for in my rates". These comments highlight the need for consideration of community requests in designing educational materials.

Table 10 - Survey responses for selected mid-trial questions

Since the trial began, I am more motivated to separate my food waste							
	TA 1 (28)	TA 2 (32)	TA 3 (9)	TA 4 (15)	TA 5 (8)	TA 6 (13)	TA 7 (14)
Strongly agree	22%	30%	0%	17%	25%	50%	50%
Agree	28%	25%	13%	33%	25%	0%	13%
Neither	22%	25%	25%	33%	13%	17%	13%
Disagree	0%	15%	25%	17%	0%	0%	13%
Strongly disagree	28%	5%	38%	0%	38%	33%	13%
I feel confident I know what goes into the green bin (FOGO)							
	TA 1 (19)	TA 2 (18)	TA 3 (7)	TA 4 (11)	TA 5(6)	TA 6 (5)	TA 7 (8)
Strongly agree	53%	50%	57%	45%	33%	100%	63%
Agree	42%	50%	43%	55%	50%	0%	38%
Neither	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Strongly disagree	5%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Do you believe the Food and Garden (FOGO) program is a useful initiative?							
	TA 1 (18)	TA 2 (16)	TA 3 (8)	TA 4 (9)	TA 5 (8)	TA 6 (5)	TA 7 (5)
Yes	61%	94%	75%	100%	75%	100%	100%
No	39%	6%	25%	0%	25%	0%	0%
How have you found the communications from Council regarding the trial?							
	TA 1 (15)	TA 2 (16)	TA 3 (7)	TA 4(9)	TA 5 (8)	TA 6 (5)	TA 7 (5)
Clear	67%	100%	86%	100%	50%	80%	100%
Unclear	33%	0%	14%	0%	50%	20%	0%

Trial areas which were provided with a kitchen caddy (TA 1, TA 2, TA 7) were asked additional questions about the usage of the caddy as well as any issues they may have experienced. 95% of participants responded between neutral to strongly agree that the caddy was easy to use, however, a slightly lower percentage of 91% believe that the caddy was a good size. While most were satisfied with the caddy size, there was a slight decrease in satisfaction with caddy size for TA 1 (83%) and TA 2 (94%), who both had reduced waste capacity (fortnightly collection for TA 1 and TA 2, 140L bin for TA 2).

While pests were not considered a major issue with the kitchen caddy, there was a significant percentage of participants who had issues with odours. Responses ranged between 16 – 29% of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed that there were no odour issues.

Odour issues and bin bag integrity were also identified as issues by participants who indicated that there were barriers to using the caddy (19%). Comments included: “bags break easily”, “[issues include] the mess, the hassle and the smell”, and “bin bags are not big enough”. A full-scale implementation of kitchen caddies in the FOGO program should seek to remedy these issues through stronger bags and a more isolated/odour-proof caddy design. Leichhardt Council identified that the caddy design used in their preliminary FOGO scheme resulted in leakages and odour issues through side-vents, a re-design of a sturdier bin resulted in a greater level of community satisfaction with the caddy.

Table 11 - Survey responses for trial areas given caddy

I feel the caddy is easy to use			
	TA 1 (18)	TA 2 (18)	TA 7 (7)
Strongly agree	44%	78%	71%
Agree	39%	17%	14%
Neither	11%	0%	14%
Disagree	0%	6%	0%
Strongly disagree	6%	0%	0%
I have no issues with odour coming from the caddy			
	TA 1 (19)	TA 2 (19)	TA 7 (7)
Strongly agree	21%	63%	71%
Agree	37%	11%	0%
Neither	26%	0%	0%
Disagree	11%	21%	29%
Strongly disagree	5%	5%	0%
I have no issues with pests around the caddy			
	TA 1 (20)	TA 2 (19)	TA 7 (7)
Strongly agree	35%	63%	71%
Agree	45%	26%	14%
Neither	0%	11%	14%
Disagree	10%	0%	0%
Strongly disagree	10%	0%	0%

The caddy is a good size			
	TA 1 (18)	TA 2 (17)	TA 7 (8)
Strongly agree	33%	82%	63%
Agree	50%	12%	38%
Neither	0%	0%	0%
Disagree	11%	6%	0%
Strongly disagree	6%	0%	0%
Have there been any barriers to using your kitchen caddy?			
	TA 1 (18)	TA 2 (19)	TA 7 (6)
Yes	22%	16%	17%
No	78%	84%	83%

4.1.7 POST-TRIAL SURVEY

The post-trial survey provided an opportunity for participants to reflect on their waste management behaviours and to give feedback on where the trial succeeded and failed. 76% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they had become more conscious of their waste habits as a result of this trial, compared to 49% in the mid-trial survey. This increase in self-reported behaviour is supported by a further question about change in motivation, where 41% indicated that their motivation increased over the course of the trial. This has optimistic implications with regards to long-term implementation of a FOGO collection service, with the Rawtec report finding that FOGO separation rates were strongly correlated with the length of time the service had been in operation (Rawtec 2020). The report found that FOGO programs still in their trial saw a 28% diversion efficiency of FOGO waste, which increased to 46% for programs which had been established for longer than a year.

Out of three service configurations presented to participants (fortnightly collection/240L bin, weekly collection/140L bin, fortnightly collection/140L bin) the majority (58%) indicated a preference for weekly collection/140L bin. The next most preferred configuration was fortnightly collection/240L bin (26%).

78% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the information provided by the council was clear in enabling them to easily participate in the trial. This was a similar response to that of the mid-trial survey (83%), indicating the relative success of communication efforts by the council. Comments from participants who were dissatisfied with the information material from the council were consistent with those from the mid-trial survey. These included requesting “more information about what can go into the bin – especially non-food items e.g. Papers etc”, “more clarification on yellow recyclable materials e.g. Explanation of the recycling plastic symbols” and “recognition on radio and/or letterbox drop to provide results and make people aware of the benefits”. Based on these comments and those provided in the mid-trial survey, the general community consensus is that a FOGO recycling scheme does not just provide an opportunity to educate residents on food waste, but to promote better household waste management practices holistically.

Other general comments expressed concern about how specific demographics may be impacted by a change in service: “Concerned about health issues of fortnightly collection for young and old families with nappies and medical waste”, “household numbers vary greatly, and individuals should be afforded the option of having a 240L bin collected weekly”. A transparent and open avenue of discourse between councils and communities can help draw out these concerns and address any issues residents may have, which is vital in ensuring participation.

Table 12 - Selected survey responses for post-trial surveys

I have become more conscious of my food waste habits as a result of the trial							
	TA 1 (8)	TA 2 (10)	TA 3 (2)	TA 4 (8)	TA 5 (2)	TA 6 (5)	TA 7 (6)
Strongly agree	38%	10%	0%	13%	0%	20%	67%
Agree	63%	60%	50%	75%	0%	40%	17%
Neither	0%	20%	50%	13%	0%	20%	17%
Disagree	0%	10%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Strongly disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	20%	0%
Being more involved in the waste collection process was rewarding for me							
	TA 1 (8)	TA 2 (10)	TA 3 (2)	TA 4 (8)	TA 5 (2)	TA 6 (4)	TA 7 (6)
Strongly agree	38%	20%	0%	13%	0%	25%	67%
Agree	13%	40%	50%	63%	50%	25%	0%
Neither	38%	20%	50%	25%	0%	25%	33%
Disagree	13%	10%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%
Strongly disagree	0%	10%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Did you find your motivation changed throughout the trial?							
	TA 1 (8)	TA 2 (10)	TA 3 (2)	TA 4 (8)	TA 5 (2)	TA 6 (5)	TA 7 (6)
Motivation increased	38%	30%	50%	50%	0%	40%	67%
Motivation stayed the same	50%	70%	50%	50%	100%	60%	33%
Motivation decreased	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The information provided to me by Council was clear and enabled me to easily participate in the trial							
	TA 1 (8)	TA 2 (10)	TA 3 (2)	TA 4 (8)	TA 5 (2)	TA 6 (4)	TA 7 (6)
Strongly agree	38%	10%	50%	57%	0%	33%	60%
Agree	38%	80%	0%	29%	0%	33%	40%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%	10%	0%	14%	100%	33%	0%
Disagree	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Strongly disagree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

If Council were required to change its general waste service, what option would work best?							
	TA 1 (7)	TA 2 (6)	TA 3 (2)	TA 4 (6)	TA 5 (2)	TA 6 (3)	TA 7 (5)
Fortnightly collection of 240L general waste bin	29%	33%	50%	17%	0%	33%	20%
A smaller general waste bin (140L) collected weekly	43%	50%	0%	67%	100%	67%	80%
A smaller general waste bin (140L) collected fortnightly at a reduced cost	29%	17%	50%	17%	0%	0%	0%

4.2 BUSINESSES

As with the household analysis, businesses food waste was collected in terms of tonnes and number of bins. Despite having different waste collection days for the businesses, food waste collected during the weekends was higher than the weekdays. It can be explained with the higher number of people gathering in food premises during weekends. Additionally, the businesses waste generation rate was highly affected by the state-wide COVID closures.

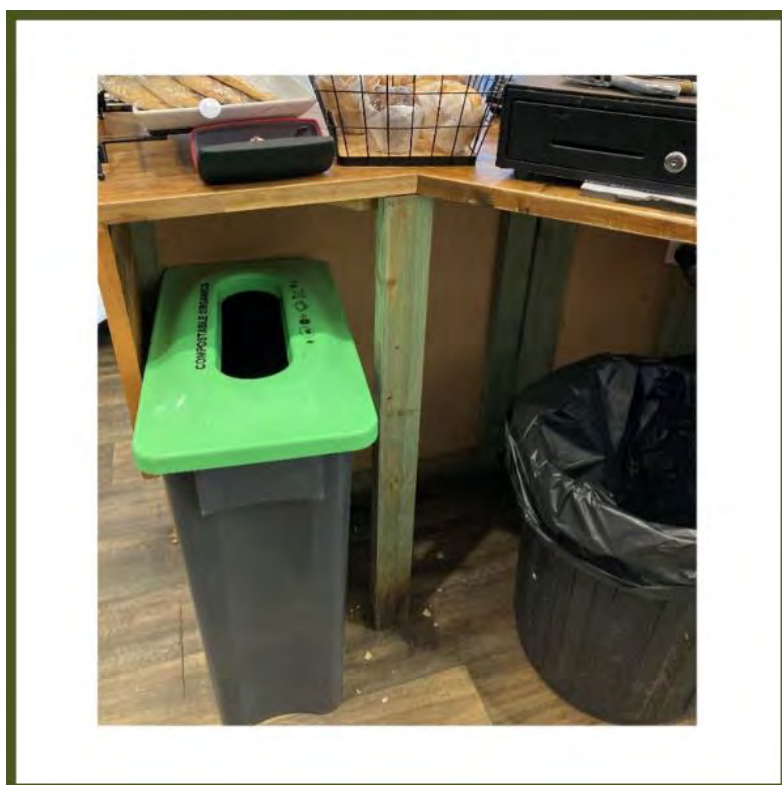


Figure 19 - Business food waste bin

4.2.1 BUSINESS WASTE AUDIT

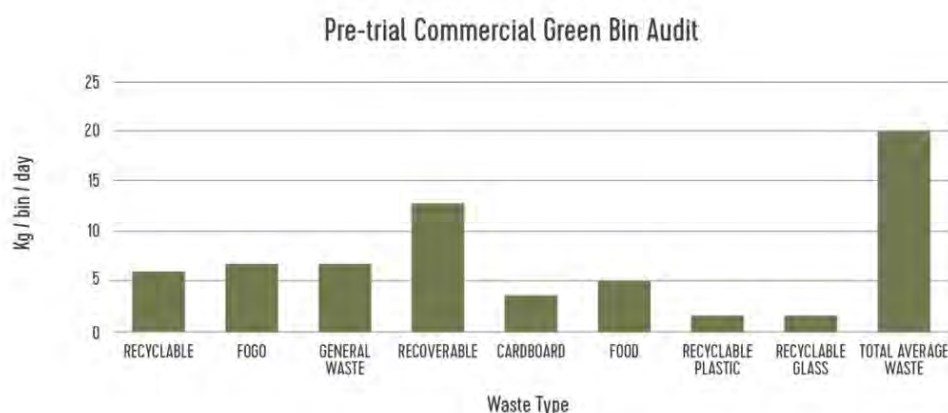


Figure 20 - Pre-trial business waste audit

A pre-trial audit was conducted on participating businesses to determine a baseline level of waste generation. The commercial enterprises involved in the study were all part of the food industry and included restaurants and cafes. It is important to consider FOGO separation schemes for such businesses, due to the high volume of food waste they produce. This is reflected in the high proportion of food waste present in red bins (25%). This is compounded by the large overall volume of waste generated by businesses, upwards of 20kg per bin per collection day.

Due to covid restrictions, which included lockdowns that disproportionately affected businesses, mid- and post- trial audits were deemed to be non-reflective of the trial conducted by businesses. It is recommended that further study be conducted on the influence of FOGO separation methods on businesses, as reductions in food waste in this sector represents a significant area of change.

4.2.2 FOOD WASTE

From the trial, 28.16 tonnes of food and garden materials were diverted from landfill, through the provision of this collection service. Over the entire period an average of 1.48 tonnes/week was collected, but there was a notable dip during the COVID period from weeks 7 until week 14. Weeks outside of COVID lockdown displayed an average 1.78 tonnes/week for the participating business.

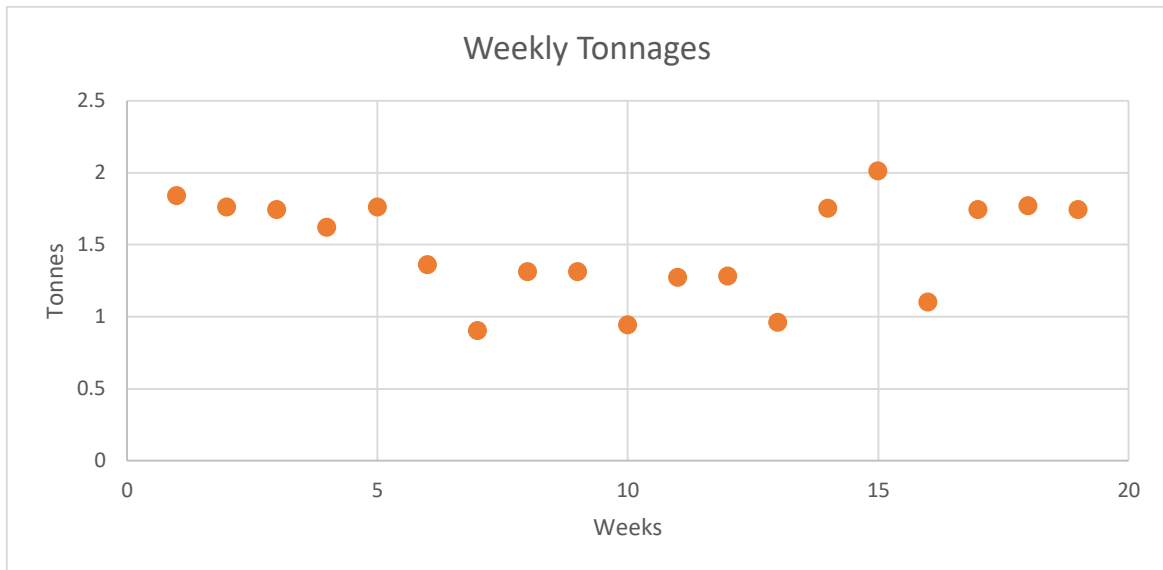


Figure 21 - Weekly waste tonnage for participating businesses

From the 1.78 tonnes of waste produced per week by all participating businesses combined; an average of 40.7kg per business per week was generated. There exists an estimated 300 suitable businesses within Bathurst Regional Council that could be partaking in a FOGO service. Within the trial each business utilised 1.65 lifts/week on average.

4.2.3 BUSINESSES SURVEY

Similarly, to the household surveys, the surveys to businesses were provided to the participating venues with their information pack. Positive responses from the survey highlighted the desire of these businesses to have their food waste utilised as a precious resource as opposed to ending up in landfill. Other positive responses indicated that many businesses would be inclined to continue with a FOGO service at a cost after the trial had ended.

The overall consensus from the business surveys were that the staff were highly motivated and strongly agreed with the provision of kitchen insert bins and 140L green lidded kerbside bins as an option of food separation in their commercial kitchens. Businesses were pleased with the informational material provided by Council and appreciated the option to choose their bin collection days and frequency.

The major comments which are concerning is the use of non-compostable liners in the kitchen insert bin. A business mentioned that to follow the guidelines of the project and minimise the mess in their kitchen bin, they “used plastic bags to collect the kitchen food waste, but then tipped the food waste into the 140L green lidded kerbside bin and put the plastic bag into the red bin”. This idea of using plastic bags to capture their waste was thought of as a good idea to reduce mess, however it is recommended to provide further information to businesses in order for them to understand the importance of ONLY using compostable bin liners in an organics bin. The comments and views of the participating businesses assisted Council during the trial to understand the need for this service.

A letter was sent to the businesses at the conclusion of the trial with a section asking business owners if they would be interested in continuing the FOGO service with a 240L green lidded food and garden waste bin at the cost of \$116 per year to be collected once per week (Appendix 7.3.3). In doing so,

Council received many responses on continuing the FOGO service for a period until the findings of the trial were determined. Unfortunately, large businesses were unable to continue the service as it would have needed to result in multiple collections per week. It was a useful exercise to gauge the desire for a green bin service for businesses.

4.3 ECONOMICS AND EMISSIONS MODEL

4.3.1 HOUSEHOLD FOGO ECONOMICS

The economic impacts of the major options were assessed and compared with BAU utilising 2021/22 values. It was found that several options would result in cost savings through the diversion of compostable materials from landfill and reduction of service demands. It is important to understand that these cost savings would likely increase over time with increasing landfill costs and would mediate any significant jump if BRC were subject to regional levies.

4.3.2 HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE

Options that were modelled for their operational expenditure differ from BAU. Scenarios were modelled to include the operational costing of collection, hauling and processing/disposal costings of the materials.

General waste collection costings were calculated from Council's annual collection expenditure. A figure of \$1.529 (ex GST) per lift was used based on the available data. The OPEX analysis showed that all options except the scenario trialled in Area 7 (Provision of only caddies and liners) would result in cost savings to the ratepayers. These savings occurred with concurrent increases in resource recovery rates. Estimated cost savings of between \$756,000-\$896,000 are predicted with a change from weekly to fortnightly general waste collection services while retaining the 240L bin size. These services were also modelled to show the greatest increase in diversion of FOGO and recycling.

Changing to 140L bins for a weekly service would see an increase in resource recovery but cost savings would be \$107,000/year. Fortnightly 140L bins showed increased diversion and reduction in costs (\$661,000-\$968,000) but recovery rates were not significantly different from that achieved from 240L fortnightly services.

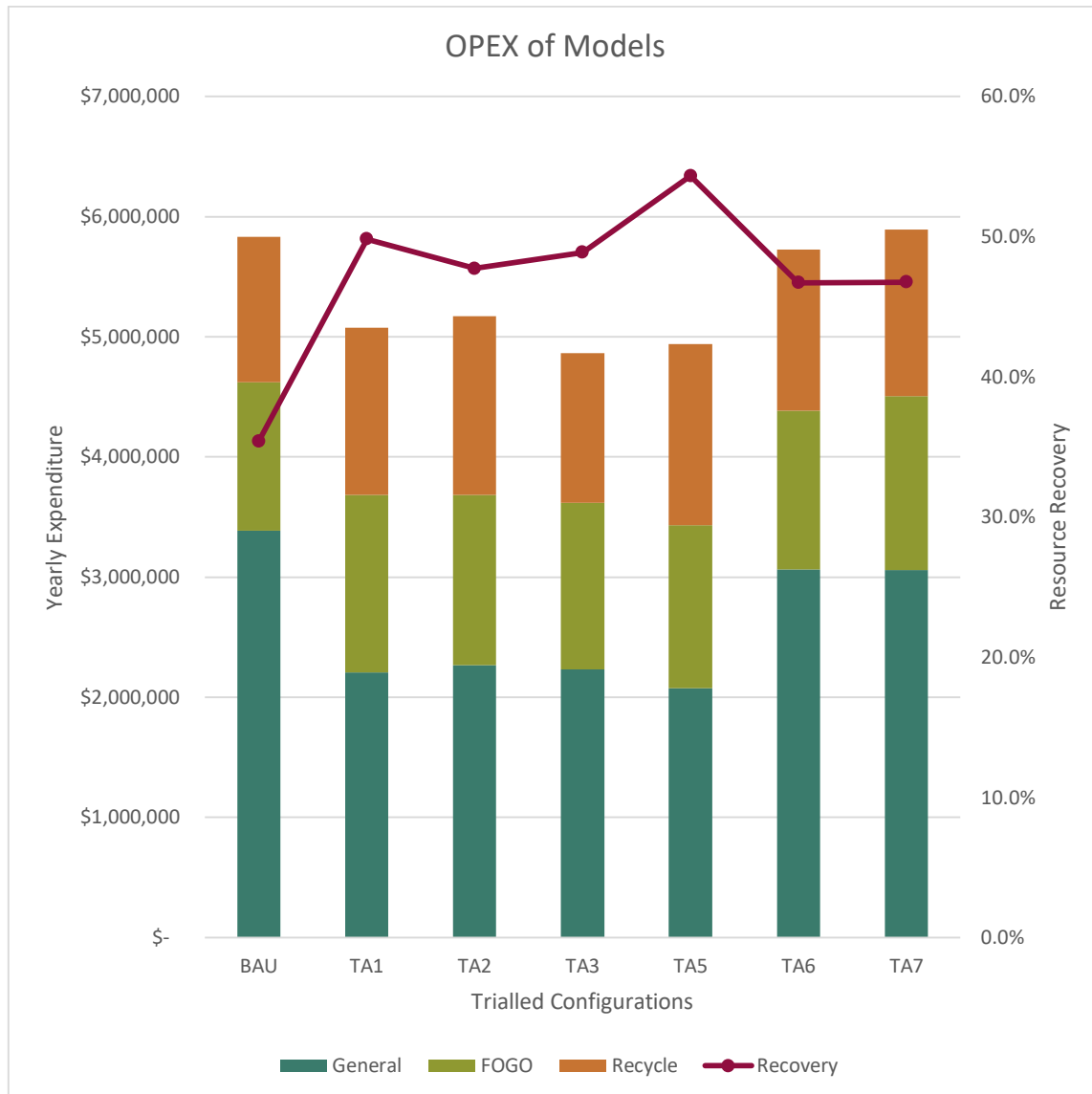


Figure 22 - OPEX of the range of service configurations

Trialled Configurations:

BAU: Business as usual (weekly collection of 240L general waste bin)

TA1: Caddy and Liners, Fortnightly Collection of 240L bin

TA2: Caddy and Liners, Fortnightly Collection of 140L bin

TA3: 140L bin, Fortnightly Collection

TA5: 240L bin, Fortnightly Collection

TA6: 140L bin, Weekly Collection

TA7: Caddy and Liners, Weekly Collection of 240L bin

4.3.3 HOUSEHOLD CAPITAL COSTS

The transition from a 240L bin to a 140L bin for the general waste service would require purchase and distribution of an estimated 18,000 new Mobile Garbage Bins for the service changes.

Costings were also modelled for providing new caddies alongside liners to all households receiving FOGO services. Costings are based on prices quoted in 2020 with delivery to houses included.

Table 13 - Cost estimation of change of service

	New Caddies	Replacing bins	140L Bin and Caddies
Capital Expenditure	\$138,000	\$792,000	\$930,000

As predicted, the transition to a 140L service would incur the highest capital costs for the project, while the caddies incur a smaller capital expenditure.

4.3.4 HOUSEHOLD EMISSION IMPACTS

All options trialled demonstrated a projected emissions reduction due to diversion of compostable materials (food waste, garden waste, paper, and cardboard) from the Bathurst landfill site. Secondary emissions reductions would likely be greater than the savings directly caused by the diversion of these compostable items, to calculate these a thorough life cycle assessment should be undertaken.

Primary emissions diverted through a change of service would be between 4,800-6,200 tonnes of CO₂-e per year. This diversion would be the result of the better utilisation of the FOGO and Recycling bins by residents.

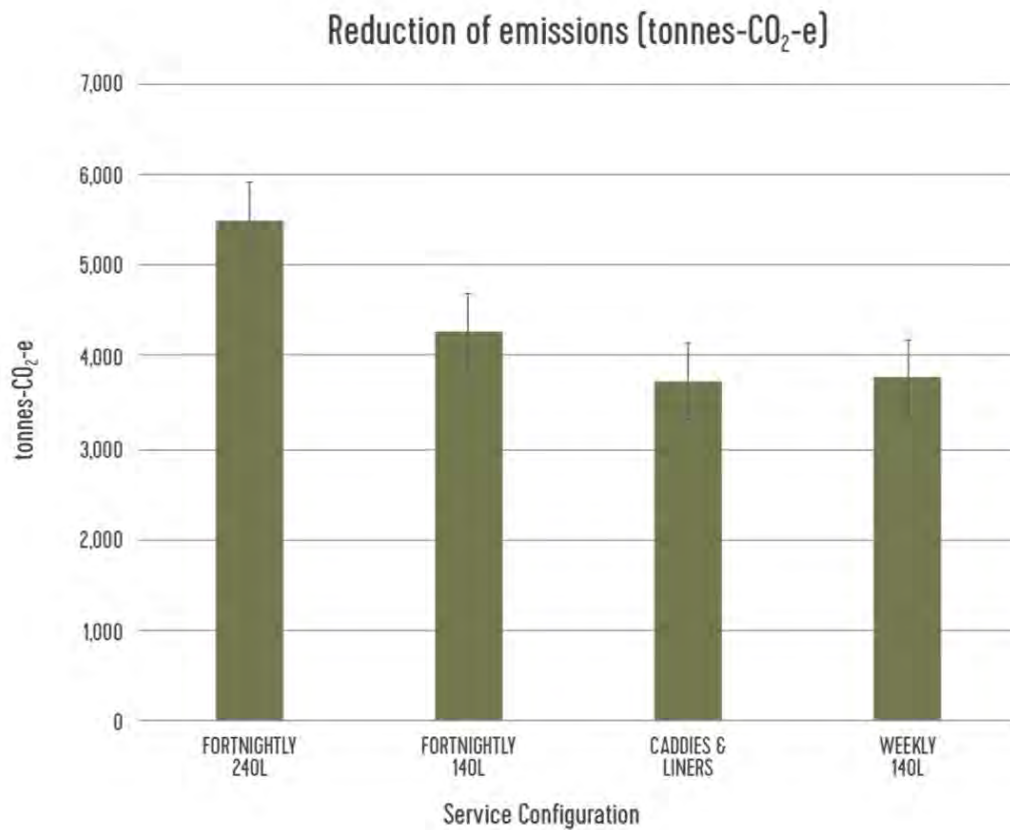


Figure 23 - Summary of emission reductions for selected service configurations

The following table demonstrates the predicted cost and emission savings for the trialled configurations in the project. With the consideration of the in-depth research, it is understood that 240L fortnightly general waste collection with caddies and liners for the FOGO bin will be a cost effective and emissions saving option in the long run.

Table 14 - Summary of OPEX savings and emission reductions for selected configurations

	240L Fortnightly Collection with Caddies and Liners	140L Fortnightly Collection	Caddies and Liners with Weekly Collection	140L Weekly Collection
Estimated cost savings per year	\$756,000 - \$896,000	\$ 661, 000 – \$ 968,000	-\$57,000 (Loss)	\$107,000
Estimated GHGs emission savings per year (tonnes-CO₂-e)	4,800 - 6,200	3,900-4,600	3,700	3,700

4.3.5 COMMERCIAL FOGO ECONOMICS

During the trial, 45 businesses received a 140L FOGO service with option of multiple collections per week provided in line with BRC's provision of standard Council services. Following engagement from the businesses, collections were set for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Fridays, and Sundays. This trial ran over 20 weeks from 5th July until 21st November 2021.

The current landfill of this FOGO material from business is incurring \$115,300 in costs to Council per year, while composting of this material would only cost Council \$48,700 per year. Due to this, a transition to a FOGO provision to businesses in line with the NSW targets, a total estimated savings in provision of these services to business would be \$32,800/year for Council. Although collections on weekends should be considered, if possible, as several larger venues had their main waste generation days on Friday and Saturdays. Based on these waste generation results a potential saving of \$110/year per business could be achieved by the provision of these services. (See Table 15 below)



The estimated total cost for the roll out of mobile garbage bins and kitchen insert bins to businesses would be \$31,200 to Council based on the expenditures in the trial.

4.3.6 COMMERCIAL EMISSION IMPACTS

If a council wide FOGO service were implemented for high wastage businesses, an estimated 634 tonnes/ year of food and garden waste would be saved based on the diversion achieved with the trialled service. If this material was composted an estimated 1,396 tonnes of CO₂-e could be achieved via the diversion (modelled according to Table 4).

The following table represents the FOGO businesses prediction result based on the trial project for the cost saving and emission saving with the addition of kitchen insert bin and FOGO kerbside bin to the food premises.

Table 15 - Commercial FOGO Trial and Predicted Emissions and Costings

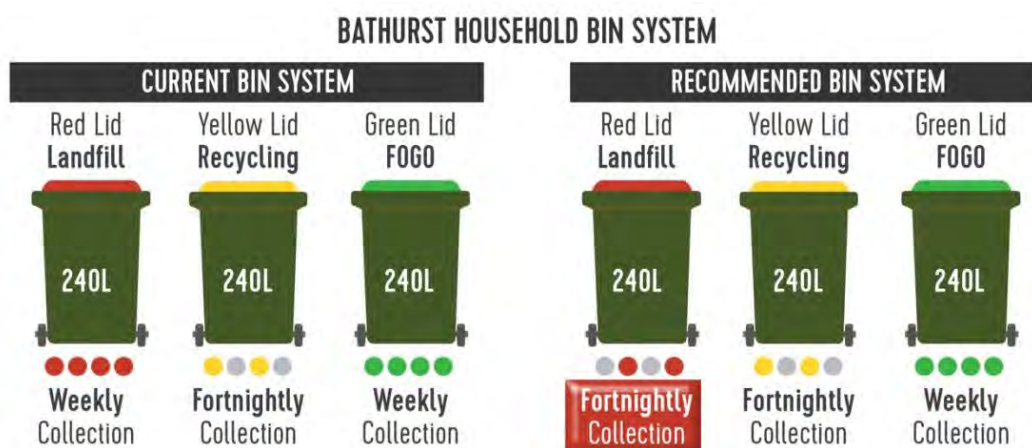
Businesses with FOGO	Trial	Predicted
Number of businesses	45	Approximately 300
Bins		
Food and Garden Waste diverted from landfill	1.78 tonnes/week	634 tonnes/annum
Towards zero carbon targets - Greenhouse gas emissions saved	3.91 tonnes of CO ₂ -e per week	1396 tonnes of CO ₂ -e per annum
Cost of FOGO going to landfill	\$ 40,000/trial	\$ 115,300/annum
Cost of FOGO composting	\$ 16,233/trial	\$ 48,700/annum
Estimated savings from FOGO composting ONLY	\$ 22,200/trial	\$ 66,600/annum

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Good food waste management practices can have a range of positive social, economic, and environmental impacts. Globally and locally, different steps have been taken to improve the management of food in its food chain, especially during consumption by households and food businesses. BRC has been tackling food waste but to accelerate the diversion rate, the current research presents promising measures to minimise the food waste and general waste going to landfill.

The major conclusions and recommendations reached by this report:

- 1) It is vital that Council engages with a non-technical, communications consultant in the development of a promotional and educational campaign. The importance of community outreach and education is highlighted in the case studies of successful FOGO separation schemes implemented by councils in NSW. This could be provided in addition to building on the existing capacity in Council, where waste education is currently being undertaken. There should be consideration of additional investment in internal capabilities to undertake further waste education. Education and promotion of FOGO separation is a long-term project, and the benefits of investment in it extend beyond FOGO separation and into more efficient source separation. In addition, a well-coordinated and executed media campaign is strongly correlated with improvements to the performance of a FOGO collection scheme.
- 2) Based on the results of the trial, the recommended change in service configuration are as follows: 240L red bin (no change) collected fortnightly as ideal, with alternative options available to suit customer needs. The trial showed significant reductions in all waste categories from a change to fortnightly collection, however minimal changes resulting from a reduced bin size. There are concerns from the community regarding provisions for groups such as the elderly, residents with disabilities, and families with young children. This should be addressed by offering supplementary services at reduced/no cost such as upsized bins, and Council should work on developing these for further consideration.



- 3) Transitioning from the current service from the current set up will save Council money and improve resource recovery in all scenarios trialled with exception of providing caddies and liners, which showed a slight increase in operational costs. The transition of these services could result in an estimated reduction of 5,500 tonnes-CO₂-e per year along with financial savings of \$756,000 – \$896,000 per year.

- 4) While the kitchen caddy had minimal effects on waste separation behaviour in the trial, it should be invested in as an element of improving convenience. Research shows that utilisation and community perception of the caddy improves over longer periods of time which in combination with an effective promotional campaign, can result in drastic improvements to household FOGO separation rates.

In addition to these primary conclusions, several other recommendations are presented here as well:

- 1) The commercial trial also demonstrated strong results with each business generating on average 40.9kg/week of food and garden waste. The lifting arm of a waste collection truck can display a “DANGEROUS” alert message if the kerbside bin has more than 85kg of waste, owing to which it is recommended to have 140L food bins as the food waste is heavier being wet/denser. Ultimately it was modelled that the provision of FOGO to businesses as outlined in the NSW Waste and Sustainable Material Strategy 2041 would lead to a cost saving of \$32,800/year for Council.
- 2) Businesses, especially large businesses were given the option of continuing the FOGO services after the trial ended but unfortunately, they were unable to continue due to single day collections in a week. It is highly recommended to Council to provide the option of multiple day waste collections in a week when introducing commercial FOGO.
- 3) Survey results show that the community views food waste separation as very important. Positive community perception of the value of FOGO separation can be utilised in the promotion of any changes to waste collection configurations.
- 4) Trial participants expressed concern over the caddy design and compostable liners. Some found that the caddy resulted in unpleasant odours, and that the compostable liners were easily teared. The caddy should be designed in a way to alleviate these issues and to address other community concerns. Caddy design was identified as an issue in Leichhardt Council’s implementation of their FOGO collection scheme.
- 5) The survey revealed a range of common community concerns that should be addressed by any education and media campaigns. These include:
 - a. Providing residents with more accessible information about what waste can go into the red/green/yellow bins.
 - b. How a change in service configuration will affect their rates. Moreland City Council provided transparent costing information for a range of different service configurations published by Blue Environment (Nyunt 2021), and can be used as a basis for conversations within the community.
 - c. The possibility of offering residents discounted compost produced from FOGO recycling as an incentive for participation. A similar scheme was implemented in Bega Valley Shire to great success.

The works undertaken in the project have indicated that the best course of action for BRC to meet the targets set out by the state and federal governments would be the transition from a weekly to fortnightly general waste service. This could be considered at the end of the current contract period in 2026 to allow for time to develop a range of service options to cater for customer needs.

Transition to a fortnightly general waste without the change in bin size is the most favourable option as it demonstrated high diversion rates, reduction in operational cost and did not incur the large capital expenditure required with change in bin sizing. Due to these advantages, it is advised that

Council begins planning on a transition to change to fortnightly general waste for those customers who can manage this option, to help BRC progress towards meeting the targets highlighted in the National Waste Plan and the NSW Waste and Sustainable Material strategy.

A program, such as the Love Your Leftovers recipe book that was developed by BRC in the past, is ideal as a vehicle to educate and raise awareness on how to use food leftovers safely to minimise food waste. Such an education program is expected to result in a significant reduction in food waste going to landfill, therefore is highly recommended for introduction, along with other related waste communication activities.

It is further recommended that Council provide compostable liners to households and businesses on an ongoing basis as these were a consistent request and were shown to drive positive mentality regarding the transition of service provisions. Council will continue to work with the contracted food and garden waste processor to identify any issues regarding compostable liners, and endeavour to resolve them. The provision of the liners and transition should be undertaken in conjunction with a thorough education campaign to help engage the community and overcome the perceived barriers highlighted in the main report.



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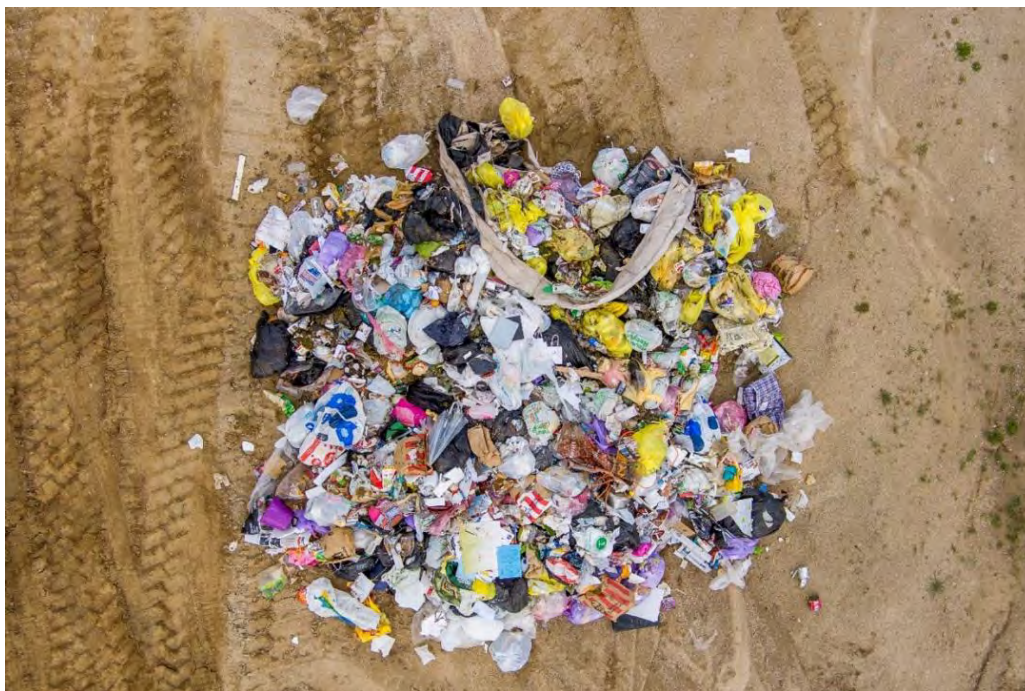


7 APPENDICES

7.1 APPENDIX B: FINAL AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS

Final audit photographs to gauge the different waste in trial areas at end of trial.

7.1.1 TRIAL AREA 1



7.1.2 TRIAL AREA 2



7.1.3 TRIAL AREA 3



7.1.4 TRIAL AREA 4



7.1.5 TRIAL AREA 5



7.1.6 TRIAL AREA 6



7.1.7 TRIAL AREA 7



7.2 APPENDIX C: FLYER



Closing the Gap on Food Waste

Would your business like to be a part of an exciting FREE trial with Bathurst Regional Council?

Council's *Closing the Gap on Food Waste* project will trial innovative ways of diverting commercial food waste from landfill having many positive impacts on the environment and the economy. In 2019/2020 2.5 million kilograms of food and garden waste ended up in Bathurst landfill generating 4,800 tonnes of CO₂, so diverting food waste and turning into an organic composting product will lower Bathurst LGA'S emissions. Having your business involved will assist Council in developing strategies to better manage the regions food waste.

- Utilising the new FOGO service will be free of charge during the four- month trial and participating businesses will receive; a 60L kitchen insert bin and a 140L food waste bin which will reduce the load on your general waste bin.

If your business is interested in taking part in the trial, please contact Council on (02) 6338 2824 for further information.

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

7.3 APPENDIX D: LETTERS

7.3.1 PRE-TRIAL LETTER FOR BUSINESSES



7.3.2 PRE-TRIAL LETTERS FOR HOUSEHOLDS (TRIAL AREAS 1-7)

A letter was sent to each of the 206 households, with slight alterations tailoring it to their specific trial area. This appendix shows the letter for TA1. The letters for the other trial areas contained similar information but stated the specific change to their service.



7.3.3 LETTER SENT TO BUSINESSES AT END OF TRIAL



Civic Centre
158 Russell Street
Private Mail Bag 17
Bathurst NSW 2795

Telephone 02 6333 6111
Facsimile 02 6331 7211
council@bathurst.nsw.gov.au
www.bathurst.nsw.gov.au

28 October 2021

To the Business Owner

Dear Sir/Madam

Closing the Gap on Food Waste

Council wishes to thank you for participating in the *Closing the Gap on Food Waste* project. We hope you enjoyed taking part in this trial and that you found it beneficial for your business. Your contribution has provided valuable data that Council will use to make future decisions on waste services. The trial data will guide Council to further reduce the amount of valuable nutrients from food waste and organics going to landfill and lessen our greenhouse gas emissions.

Please note that the trial will conclude on Monday, 22 November 2021. Your 140L green lidded bins will be removed by Council staff on this day, therefore we ask that you please ensure your bin/s are left on the kerbside on Sunday, 21 November 2021 for an early morning collection the next day.

The 60L kitchen insert bins will not be collected, you are able to continue utilising these.

If you have found this service useful during the trial, Council is offering a standard 240L green lidded food and garden waste bin for your business at a cost of \$118 per year to be collected once per week while we review the findings of the trial. If this is something you are interested in, please call (02) 6333 6111 or email waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au before Friday, 15 November 2021 to arrange this.

Thank you again for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully

Darren Sturgiss
**DIRECTOR
ENGINEERING SERVICES**

Reference: RT/MQ/14.00007-BusFinal
Enquiries: Ray Trevorah 02 6336 2624 or email waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

BATHURST REGION... FULL OF LIFE

7.3.4 LETTER SENT TO HOUSEHOLDS AT END OF TRIAL

A letter was sent to each of the 206 households, with slight alterations tailoring it to their specific trial area. This appendix shows the letter for TA3. The letters for the other trial areas contained similar information but stated the specific change to their service.



7.4 APPENDIX E: FOGO USER GUIDE FOR BUSINESSES

Welcome to FOGO!

What is FOGO?

FOGO stands for Food Organics Garden Organics. It's a convenient and environmentally friendly way to dispose of the organic waste your business may generate.

Why FOGO?

In 2019/2020 a staggering 2.5 million kilograms of food waste ended up in Bathurst landfill.

By collecting nutrient-rich food waste from hospitality businesses, we can produce high quality compost to be used on local farms. Therefore, avoiding valuable compostable material ending up in landfill and producing methane- a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide that contributes to climate change.

Already managing your businesses food waste?

That's great! The FOGO system does not replace your personal composting efforts but can work alongside it. The FOGO bin can take some of the hard to compost items in small scale composting, and things that worms don't like to eat such as meat, bones, dairy, seafood, and citrus. As well as compostable plates and cutlery.

FOGO tips

- Allow hot food to cool before putting into your FOGO bin.
- **Remember:** If it used to live or grow then its **FOGO!**
- Remove stickers from fruit peels and skins.
- All food can go into the FOGO bin; raw or cooked.
- Wrap food in newspaper or paper towel to reduce odour and soak up any liquid.

If you would like any further information or would like to tell us how FOGO is going for you, please call Council on (02) 6338 2824.



FOGO FOR HOSPITALITY USER GUIDE



How to use your FOGO service in 4 easy steps!



Step one

Use the kitchen insert bin to collect all food scraps and plate waste.



Step two

Regularly empty the contents of the kitchen bin into the lime green lidded FOGO bin.



Step three

Put your FOGO bin out onto the kerb nightly to be collected the following morning.



Step four

Rinse out your kitchen insert bin if needed.

What CAN go into your FOGO bin



What CANNOT go into your FOGO bin



If you would like any further information or would like to tell us how FOGO is going for you, please call Council on (02) 6338 2824.

7.5 APPENDIX F: FOGO USER GUIDE FOR HOUSEHOLDS

Welcome to the FOGO trial!

Commencing on the 24th of May, Bathurst Regional Council is conducting a fourth month trial in your area.

In 2019/2020, 2.5 million kilograms of food and garden waste ended up in Bathurst landfill.

Food and garden waste in landfill decomposes more quickly than other waste, generating methane which is a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.

Why FOGO?

By diverting food waste from the general waste bin and into the lime green lidded FOGO bin, together we can reduce the number of organics going to landfill, therefore reducing the amount of greenhouse gasses produced.

FOGO – Food Organics Garden Organics User Guide



FOGO TIPS!

- ALL food waste can go into your caddy and green lidded FOGO bin, raw or cooked.
- Foods that you are worried about smelling in the caddy/bin can be frozen until collection day.
- You can wrap food scraps in newspaper or paper towel to reduce odour and soak up any liquid.
- Empty your caddy into your green lidded bin regularly.

Remember to always use compostable bags that have one of the following logos in your caddy. Plastic bags are prohibited in the FOGO bin.





How to use FOGO in 3 easy steps!

1 Collect your food and organic waste

Line your caddy with the compostable liners provided and place all your food scraps into it. Sprinkling bi-carb soda on top can help reduce odour.



2 Empty your caddy into your FOGO bin

Empty your caddy into the green lidded FOGO bin along with your other organic waste, garden clippings, leaves, grass etc.



3 Place your FOGO bin out for collection day

Place your lime green lidded FOGO bin out for collection as usual. Remember: It does not need to be full to be collected.



The FOGO waste collected is composted through ANL and is used on local farms!

What CAN go into your FOGO bin

- ✓ Fruit and vegetable scraps
- ✓ Meat and bones (raw and cooked)
- ✓ Coffee grounds and tea bags
- ✓ Eggshells
- ✓ Seafood
- ✓ Pasta, cereals, rice, bread, cakes
- ✓ Cardboard and pizza boxes
- ✓ Paper towel, tissues, and paper
- ✓ Compostable liners

What CANNOT go into your FOGO bin

X Plastic bags X Plastic straws

X Glass bottles/jars X Metal

X Tins

X Disposable coffee cups

X Foil

X Plastic packaging e.g., cling wrap, bags, and containers



If you require more information or would like to tell us how FOGO is going for you, call Council on (02) 6338 2824.

7.6 APPENDIX G: FAQ'S FOR HOUSEHOLDS PRE-TRIAL

Closing the Gap on Food Waste trial – May 2021**Frequently Asked Questions****How long will the trial go for?**

The trial will run for four months beginning in May 2021. Council will be in regular contact throughout the project period.

Why has the trial been introduced?

Food waste is a significant issue. In 2019/2020 around 2.5 million kilograms of food and garden waste ended up in Bathurst landfill, generating 4,800 tonnes of CO₂.

Food waste is an economic and social problem, food and organic waste in the landfill creates methane which contributes to climate change and landfilling waste comes with a cost to Council and residents. As such, there are many reasons that we should attempt to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible.

Many councils around Australia have had success implementing a service such as this, so together we can make a positive difference by diverting our food waste to compost and using the kerbside bins correctly.

What will I receive by participating in the trial?

Households have been randomly selected to participate in various aspects of this trial. You may receive a caddy and caddy liners (Australian Standard compostable bags made completely from corn starch) which will be delivered together on the same day, or there will be an alteration to your bin collection frequency. The bins used for the trial will be marked differently.

Why has my household not been chosen to be a part of the trial?

All households that are a part of the trial have been randomly selected to participate. Best practise was applied in the selection process to ensure there was no bias.

Will there be a cost?

No, you will not incur a cost by participating in the trial. The cost of the trial is being funded by Council with support from a Research and Innovation grant provided by Local Government NSW (LGNSW) and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

Can I opt out of the trial?

No. To ensure we capture an accurate representation of the Bathurst population, we need the households selected to be actively involved, otherwise this will have an adverse impact on the data. By participating, you will be helping Council develop strategies to better manage the regions food waste which will provide long term solutions and benefit the whole community.

There will only be exemptions made for those with medical requirements who may not be able to utilise this service. Please contact Council on (02) 6338 2824 if this is the case.

What can I put in the FOGO bin?

Food waste: bread, vegetable and fruit scraps, meat, fish, bones, teabags, coffee grinds, eggshells, Garden waste: flowers, leaves, garden clippings etc, soiled pizza boxes, tissues and paper towel, compostable packaging, and pet waste.

The contents of this bin are composted so it is extremely important to keep glass and plastic out to ensure there is no contamination. Liners must be labelled as compostable not biodegradable. Plastic bags are prohibited in the green (FOGO) bin.

Will my bins be audited whilst I am participating in the trial?

Yes, you may occasionally see Bathurst Council staff checking bins during the trial. This is to collect data and ensure accurate results are achieved over the trial. Your waste data will be kept securely, and no personal information will be captured or included in the audit.

Council staff will have COVID safe measures in place when auditing bins.

What happens if I run out of liners?

We have provided you with enough compostable liners to last you the duration of the four-month trial. However, if you happen to run out of liners before the completion of the trial, Council will provide you with more, free of charge. Newspaper is also able to be utilized to line your caddy or wrap up food scraps.

Please note: If you run out of liners or do not wish to use them to contain food, your food scraps can be thrown into the caddy or straight into the green bin without the use of a liner or newspaper.

Council would prefer you use the liners supplied, however if you have your own bags you wish to use, they MUST comply with correct certification to ensure they are 100% compostable. Liners with these symbols are suitable:



What happens to the FOGO waste?

Your food and green waste will continue to be collected and sent to the organic composting facility at ANL Blayney. This compost will be used on local farms and in agriculture and horticulture around the region.

What do I do if my caddy and green bin begin to smell?

Tips to reduce odours:

- Use the liners provided
- Wash caddy: they are dishwasher safe
- Always keep the lid on
- Store your bins in a ventilated area
- Sprinkle bi- carb soda on top of waste to neutralize odours

What happens to my existing bins?

If your existing bin size or collection frequency was altered, it will be returned to standard operation upon completion of the four-month trial.

What happens to my bins after the trial?

If you received caddies and liners, you will be able to keep them to continue using after completion of the trial. Your bins will be returned to standard frequency.

7.7 APPENDIX H: FAQ'S FOR BUSINESSES PRE-TRIAL

Closing the Gap on Food Waste trial**Frequently Asked Questions – Businesses****How long will the trial go for?**

The trial will run for four months beginning in June 2021. Council will be in regular contact throughout the project period.

Why has the trial been introduced?

Food waste is a significant issue. In 2019/2020 around 2.5 million kilograms of food and garden waste ended up in Bathurst landfill, generating 4,800 tonnes of CO₂.

Food waste is an economic and social problem, food and organic waste in the landfill creates methane which contributes to climate change and landfilling waste comes with a cost to Council, residents, and businesses. As such, there are many reasons that we should attempt to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible.

Many councils around Australia have had success implementing a service such as this, so together we can make a positive difference by diverting our food waste to compost and using the kerbside bins correctly.

What will my business receive by participating in the trial?

You will receive 1x 60-litre kitchen insert bin and 1x 140-litre green lidded kerbside FOGO bin for your food and organic waste.

Will there be a cost?

No, you will not incur a cost by participating in the trial. The cost of the trial is being funded by Council with support from a Research and Innovation grant provided by Local Government NSW (LGNSW) and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

My business has limited space in its kitchen, how can I find room to store my kitchen insert bin?

The kitchen insert bin has been designed to slide under a bench top or to be stored next to your other waste bins. By having a separate food waste bin, you should be able to reduce your number of landfill (red) and recycling (yellow) bins or consolidate two rubbish or recycling bins into one.

What can I put in the FOGO bin?

Food waste: bread, vegetable and fruit scraps, meat, seafood, bones, teabags, coffee grinds, eggshells.

Soiled pizza boxes, tissues, serviettes, paper towel, baking paper and compostable packaging such as BioPak. As well as garden waste: flowers, leaves, garden clippings etc.

The contents of this bin are composted so it is extremely important to keep glass and plastic out to ensure there is no contamination. Plastic bags are prohibited in the green (FOGO) bin.

I am worried the FOGO bins will attract pestsTips to avoid this:

- Always keep lid closed
- Try not to overfill bins
- Once the kitchen insert bin is full, transfer the contents to the green lidded kerbside bin as soon as possible
- Wash out bins daily
- Utilise fly deterrents

As the FOGO bin will be collected daily, pests should not become too much of an issue.

Will my bins be audited whilst I am participating in the trial?

Yes, you may occasionally see Bathurst Council staff checking bins during the trial. This is to collect data and ensure accurate results are achieved over the trial. Your waste data will be kept securely, and no personal information will be captured or included in the audit.

Council staff will have COVID safe measures in place when auditing bins.

What happens to the FOGO waste?

Your food and green waste will be sent to the organic composting facility at ANL Blayney. This compost will be used on local farms and in agriculture and horticulture around the region.

What do I do if my kitchen bin and green bin begin to smell?Tips to reduce odours:

- Wash out kitchen bin daily
- Always keep the lid on
- Store your bins in a ventilated area
- Sprinkle bi- carb soda on top of waste to neutralize odours

What happens to my existing bins?

There will be no alteration to your current Council general waste bins and the collection frequency will remain the same. You will just be receiving an additional green FOGO bin.

What happens to my bins after the trial?

After completion of the four-month trial, the kitchen bin and the green lidded bin will be collected and returned to Council. There may be a potential ongoing service, this will be reviewed throughout the trial.

7.8 APPENDIX I: CALCULATION ASSUMPTIONS AND CORRECTIONS FOR COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS**Trial Area 1**

- Nil

Trial Area 2

- Audit 1 had an exceptionally large proportion of textiles in the general waste bin (31.3 wt% vs 12.85, 14.32 wt% for audits 2/3 respectively). It is assumed that the influence of the trial conditions should have minimal effect on textile presence, so the textile wt% was adjusted to be 13.59 (average of audits 2/3).
- Audit 3 had a Trial Area total of 15.45 kg/bin, which deviated significantly from the average weight value of 11.59 kg/bin. This was adjusted to 11.78 kg/bin which represents the average for the final four weeks of the trial.
- Final statistical comparison was performed between Audits 1 and 2, due to significant discrepancies between audits 2 and 3.

Trial Area 3

- Nil

Trial Area 4

- Audit 1 had a Trial Area total of 8.82 kg/bin, much lower than the average of 14.97. Since this was the control area, it was deemed reasonable to adjust this value to the average.

Trial Area 5

- Audit 1 had a Trial Area total of 23.8 kg/bin, significantly higher than the average of 15.7. This was adjusted to the average.

Trial Area 6

- Audit 1 had a Trial Area total of 7.2 kg/bin, significantly lower than the average of 9.64. This was adjusted to the average.

Trial Area 7

- Final statistical comparison was performed between Audits 1 and 2, due to improper collection during Audit 3, which included houses outside of the trial area.

7.9 APPENDIX J: SURVEYS

7.9.1 HOUSEHOLDS PRE-TRIAL (GENERIC ONE FOR ALL TRIAL AREAS)

Survey for households to complete before commencement of *Closing the Gap on Food Waste* trial- May 2021

Please tick the boxes that apply. Individual's answers will be kept confidential.



Q1. How would you describe your household?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single | <input type="checkbox"/> Single parent with children living at home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Couple with no children | <input type="checkbox"/> Group/share house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Couple with young children living at home | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Couple with adult children living at home | |

Q2. How much food would you say your household throws away a week?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low volume (up to 3L per week) | <input type="checkbox"/> High volume (7L or more per week) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medium volume (3-7L per week) | <input type="checkbox"/> None |

Q3. What do you think is the main reason behind food being wasted in your household?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cook too much | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure of how to store food properly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some members do not finish their meals | <input type="checkbox"/> Food is forgotten about in fridge/freezer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We do not plan meals in advance | <input type="checkbox"/> We do not waste any food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We don't use left-over ingredients in meals | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Q4. Do you currently do anything to manage your food waste?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I give leftovers to my pets | <input type="checkbox"/> I compost for my garden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have chickens/ worms | <input type="checkbox"/> I put my food waste into my green recycling bin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I give to a community compost | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't do anything |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |

Q5. What motivates you to avoid food waste?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Save money | <input type="checkbox"/> It's the right thing to do |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Save time | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm not motivated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental concerns | |

Q6. How important would you say separating your food and garden waste from your garbage waste is?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very important | <input type="checkbox"/> Not very important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Important | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | |

1

Q7. Which of the following food items (if any) do you currently put in your green waste recycling bin?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plate waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit and vegetable scraps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Egg shells | <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee grounds/ coffee pods/ tea bags |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat/bones | <input type="checkbox"/> Bread/pasta/ bakery items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy products | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish/ seafood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | |

Q8. What deters you from putting food waste into the green waste recycling bin?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Too much hassle/ takes too much time | <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure which food items can go into green bin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Makes the green bin smell | <input type="checkbox"/> My green bin is always too full of garden waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have an easy way to separate my waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| (e.g., no caddy or space to put it) | |

Q9. Who usually separates the waste in your household?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult female (18 years and over) | <input type="checkbox"/> Children (5-13 years) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult male (18 years and over) | <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone in the household |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-18 years) | |

Please mail this survey back to Council in the pre-paid envelope provided. Or take a picture/scan and send to waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au.

Participants will be able to access the survey responses and data in the final report on the Council website.

7.9.2 HOUSEHOLDS MID-TRIAL SURVEY (7 DIFFERENT FOR EACH TRIAL AREA)

Each trial area was provided with survey questions specific to their changes. This is an example of such, provided to TA2 which had all the changes to their waste service.



Reference: TA2

Survey for households to complete mid-way in *Closing the Gap on Food Waste* trial

This survey is estimated to take less than 5 minutes to complete. Your valuable feedback from this survey will help guide Council in making future decisions regarding the way we reduce waste to landfill and greenhouse gas emissions. If you have any further comments please use the back of the page if there is not enough room on the front.

Please put a tick/cross in the box that applies. All answers will be kept confidential.

Q1. Have you noticed a change in your waste habits/doing anything differently since the beginning of the trial?

- ☐ I am now putting my food waste into the green bin instead of the red ☐ I have always separated my waste
- ☐ I am now using a kitchen caddy and liners ☐ I am not doing anything differently

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q2. Since the trial began, I am using my recycling bin more					
Q3. Since the trial began, I am more motivated to separate my food waste					

Q4. How have you found the communications from Council regarding the trial?

- ☐ The material I received (including the caddy user guide) clearly explained the trial, its purpose and what I was expected to do
- ☐ The material I received was unclear and confusing. Please explain why: _____

Q5. What else would you like to see in informational material in the future? _____

Q6. Do you believe the Food and Garden (FOGO) program is a useful initiative?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No. Please explain why: _____

Please place a tick/cross in the appropriate box below

Reference: TA2

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q7. I feel confident I know what goes into the red bin (general waste)					
Q8. I feel confident I know what goes into the yellow bin (recycling)					
Q9. I feel confident I know what goes into the food and garden green bin (FOGO)					

Please place a tick/cross in the appropriate box below

	Weekly	Fortnightly	More than fortnightly
Q10. How often does your red bin fill and you feel it needs to be collected?			
Q11. How often does your yellow bin fill and you feel it needs to be collected?			
Q12. How often does your food and garden green bin fill and you feel it needs to be collected?			

Please place a tick/cross in the appropriate box below

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Q13. I feel the caddy is easy to use					

Q14. The caddy is easy to clean					
Q15. The liners help with mess from food scraps (eg. liquid)					
Q16. The caddy fits easily on my kitchen bench/ under my sink					
Q17. I have no issues with odours coming from the caddy					
Q18. I have no issues with pests around the caddy					
Q19. The caddy is a good size					

Q20. Have there been any barriers with using your kitchen caddy?

☐ Yes. If so, what are they? _____ ☐ No

Q21. Has anything prevented you from putting food waste into your food and garden green bin?

☐ Yes. If so, what? _____ ☐ No

Q22. How full has your red lidded bin been at the end of the fortnight during the trial?

☐ Less than half full (10-30%) ☐ Half full (50%)
☐ More than half full (70-80%) ☐ Full (100%)

Q23. How many people are in your household? _____

Please put a tally mark in each box that indicates the age of every person in your household.

Age:					
<u>0-5</u>	<u>6-11</u>	<u>12-17</u>	<u>18-23</u>	<u>24-29</u>	<u>30-35</u>
<u>36-41</u>	<u>42-47</u>	<u>48-53</u>	<u>54-59</u>	<u>60-65</u>	<u>66-71</u>
<u>72-77</u>	<u>78-83</u>	<u>84-89</u>	<u>90-95</u>	<u>95+</u>	

Reference: TA2

Please place a tick/cross in the appropriate box below

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q24. Changing the size of the general waste bin has made me more conscious of sorting my waste					
Q25. Having a smaller general waste bin encourages me to put food waste into my food and garden green bin					
Q26. Being a part of the trial has encouraged me to purchase less when grocery shopping					
Q27. I have become more conscious if the packaging my items come in					
Q28. I make better use of leftover food					

Q29. If Council were to offer residents the option of a smaller sized bin at a reduced cost, would this be something your household may be interested in?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unsure

Thank you for completing this survey. Please mail this survey back to Council in the pre-paid envelope provided. Or take a picture/scan and send to www@bathurst.nsw.gov.au Should you have any further enquiries regarding the trial please contact Council on (02) 6338 2824 or email www@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Reference: TAZ

7.9.3 HOUSEHOLDS END OF TRIAL SURVEY (GENERIC ONE FOR ALL TRIAL AREAS)



Survey for households to complete at the conclusion of the *Closing the Gap on Food Waste* trial

Thank you for participating in the Closing the Gap on Food Waste trial.

This survey is estimated to take less than 3 minutes to complete. Your feedback from this survey will help Council with its decision making on how we can reach State and Federal targets of 50% diversion of organics from Bathurst's landfill by the year 2030.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q1. I have become more conscious of my food waste habits as a result of the trial					
Q2. After the trial I will continue to separate my waste in my day-to-day life					
Q3. I will aim to keep putting food waste into the green bin so that it is kept out of landfill					
Q4. The trial has provided me with information about organics/waste/composting that I did not know previously					
Q5. Being more involved in the waste collection process was rewarding for me					

Q6. Did you find your motivation changed throughout the trial?

☐ My motivation increased
 ☐ My motivation stayed the same
 ☐ My motivation decreased

Q7. On a scale of 1-10, how would you rate your enthusiasm towards separating your households waste during the trial? (1 being poor, 10 being good)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Reference: TA1

Q8. How would you rate your own personal success with the trial, in regard to being more conscious of separating or reducing your food waste? (1 being poor, 10 being good)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q9. The information provided to me by Council was clear and enabled me to easily participate in the trial					

Q10. If you disagree with Q9, what changes would you like to see in informational material from Council in the future?

Q11. Where would you like to find this information?

- ☐ Section on Council's website
 ☐ Letterbox drop (pamphlet, flyer etc)
- ☐ Email from Council
 ☐ "Wastewise" Phone App
 ☐ Other:

Q12. What incentives (if any) should Council have to ensure proper sorting of waste?

Q13. If Council were required to change its general waste service (red lidded bin) what option do you think would work the best?

- ☐ Fortnightly collection of the 240L general waste bin
- ☐ A smaller general waste bin (140L) collected weekly
- ☐ A smaller general waste bin (140L) collected fortnightly at a reduced cost

Any other comments;

Thank you for completing this survey. Please mail this survey back to Council in the pre-paid envelope provided. Or take a picture/scan and send to waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Reference: TA1

7.9.4 BUSINESSES PRE-TRIAL SURVEY

Survey for Businesses to complete before commencement of Closing the Gap on Food Waste Trial – June 2021Please tick **ALL** the answers that apply. Answers will be kept confidential.**Q1. How much food would you say your business throws away a week?**☐ Low volume☐ High volume☐ Medium volume☐ None☐ Unsure**Q2. Is your business currently taking any action to separate food waste from general waste?**☐ YES (if so, what?) _____☐ NO**Q3. What might prevent your business from separating its food waste from general waste?**☐ Currently don't have a way to separate/no bins☐ Inconvenient separating food from other waste☐ Busy during service and forget☐ Other: _____☐ Mindset of staff**Q4. Do you feel you receive enough information about waste services from Council?**☐ YES☐ NO (Why?) _____**Q5. How do you like to receive information about Council's waste facilities/services?**☐ Letterbox drop☐ Email☐ Online (Council website/Facebook)☐ Other: _____☐ Newsletter**Q6. What are your feelings towards the trial?**☐ Hopeful/ think it will work well for my business☐ Unsure how it will benefit my business☐ Don't think an extra bin will make much of a difference☐ Concerned about future costs☐ Other: _____**Q7. Are you aware that introducing FOGO bins can reduce the cost of the waste disposal method you are currently using?**☐ YES☐ NO**Q8. Are you worried about any parts of the project negatively affecting your business?**☐ YES (If so, what are they?) _____☐ NO

1

Q9. How likely are you to want to continue to utilise this FOGO service after the trial ends?

☐ Very likely

☐ Somewhat likely/ unsure

☐ Unlikely/ don't think it will work for your
business long term

Q10. Would you be willing to continue using this service at a cost after the trial ends?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ MAYBE (Why?) _____

Thank you for your feedback. Could you please mail this survey back to Council in the pre-paid envelope provided, or take a picture/scan and send to waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au.

Businesses will be able to access the survey responses from the trial in the final report published on the Council website.

Council will be in touch to discuss at the conclusion of the trial with the filling out of a final survey.

Should you have any further enquiries regarding the trial please contact Council on (02) 6338 2824 or email waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au.

7.9.5 BUSINESSES END OF TRIAL SURVEY



Survey for businesses to complete at the conclusion of the *Closing the Gap on Food Waste Trial*

Thank you for participating in the Closing the Gap on Food Waste trial. The trial will conclude for your business on **Monday the 22nd of November**.

This survey is estimated to take less than 3 minutes to complete. Your feedback from this survey will help Council with its decision making on how we can reach State and Federal targets of 50% diversion of organics from Bathurst's landfill by the year 2030.

Business name: _____

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q1. The insert bin was useful to transport food waste from the kitchen to the green lidded bin					
Q2. The response to the trial from staff members was positive					
Q3. Our business had no trouble motivating staff to separate plate waste and utilise the food waste bins correctly					
Q4. The resources provided for organics separation were beneficial in decreasing waste accumulation					
Q5. There was little to no contamination of the food waste bins during the trial					
Q6. The informational material I received from					

Council was helpful and easy to understand					
Q7. The collection frequency of the green lidded bin/s was sufficient to meet my businesses demands					

Q8. Did you find much mess eg. Liquid, odours etc coming from your kitchen insert bin?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q9. If you answered yes to Q8, what measures did you take (if any) to combat this?

Q10. What barriers (if any) existed in the kitchen to hinder using the service correctly and efficiently? _____

Q11. How did you overcome these barriers? _____

Q12. Did your green lidded bin/s ever overflow throughout the trial?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q13. Would you like to continue using this service at a cost?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q14. If you answered yes to Q13, what price are you willing to pay for this service? _____

Q15. Alternatively, if your business has multiple red lidded general waste bins, would you be interested in swapping one of these for a food waste bin at a reduced cost?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q16. Any further comments about the trial: _____

Thank you for completing this survey. Please email this survey back to Council at waste@bathurst.nsw.gov.au

Destination and Visitor Economy Conference

Tuesday 17 May – Thursday 19 May 2022, Orange, Blayney and Cabonne

Theme - Dare to Dream: Orange 360

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM as at 15 December 2021

Tuesday 17 MAY 2022:			
The Greenhouse at Orange Ex-Services' Club			
1.30pm	ARRIVAL TEA AND COFFEE – registrations desk open		
2.00pm	DAY 1 OF CONFERENCE BEGINS		
Delegates choose from concurrent sessions	Breakout Streams		
	STREAM 1A: Marketing Digital Design Todd Wright Threesides Marketing	STREAM 1B: The future of the electric vehicle network	STREAM 1C: Arts, culture and heritage: Council case studies – using heritage to attract visitors
	AFTERNOON TEA – The Greenhouse Lawn		
	Breakout Streams		
	STREAM 2A: Marketing Digital Design Todd Wright Threesides Marketing	STREAM 2B: Encouraging electric vehicle drive tourism	STREAM 2C: Arts, culture and heritage How do councils embrace arts, culture and heritage as part of the tourism puzzle?
5.00pm – 7.00pm	Welcome Reception at The Greenhouse Lawn Official proceedings: MC, Scott Phillips, CEO LGNSW <ul style="list-style-type: none">Welcome to CountryWelcome from Mayor of Orange City CouncilAddress by Caravan & Camping Industry Association, Premier Sponsor Followed by delicious canapes and drinks as guests network, relax and settle in.		
7pm onwards	<i>Delegates are encouraged to pre-book at local restaurants for dinner.</i>		
Wednesday 18 MAY 2022			
Civic Theatre Orange			
	ARRIVAL TEA AND COFFEE - Trade exhibition and registration desk open		
9.00am	DAY 2 OF CONFERENCE BEGINS		
Morning plenary session in auditorium of the Civic Theatre	MC	Scene Setting	
	Cr Darriea Turley AM, President, LGNSW	LGNSW President’s welcome	
	Mayor of Blayney	Host Council welcome	

Preliminary Program is correct at this time, please note speakers and topics may change. - 15 December 2021

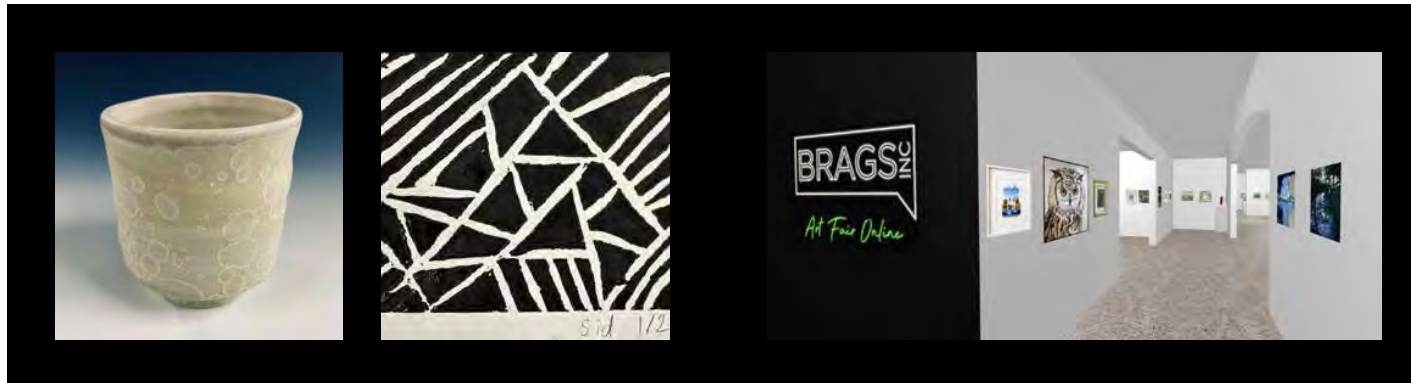
Attachment 9.5.2.1

	The Hon. Stuart Ayres MP, Minister for Jobs, Investment, Tourism and Western Sydney {Invited}	Ministerial address
	Greg Binskin, Executive Manager, Tourism, Business NSW	Award ceremony with Minister Ayres MP NSW Tourism Industry Council announced Top Tourism Town Awards
	Sponsor Spotlight	Elevator pitches
	MC	Interactive activity
10.30am	MORNING TEA	
Mid-morning plenary session in auditorium of Civic Theatre	Presentation	"Demand but where is the supply? Creative Solutions to tackling shortages" <i>Including discussion of skills/worker/housing/hotel shortages</i>
	Sponsor Spotlight	Elevator pitches
	Panel	Regulations, Red Tape: Reframing the role of local government
12.30pm	LUNCH	
All site visits 3 hours	Depart on Site Visits (x 4 Options). Refreshments included on all site visits	
Site Visit 1	Revisioning the CBD - "Orange City FutureCity"	
1.30pm – 4.30pm	Hosted by Orange City Council.	Join a CBD walking tour that will highlight the Orange City FutureCity project. Discover hidden gems including art, pop-up shops, co-working spaces, small bars, smart technology, festoon lighting, pedestrian spaces, way-finding and green spaces. Tour the newly renovated, state of the art, Orange Regional Gallery. See Orange's former hospital site and heritage building, and learn about the process of transforming this into a DPIE office space and medium density housing. Munch on local produce and try some local drink. Hear how the Parrot Distillery became famous in town from one of their more unusual products.
Site Visit 2	Millthorpe – "Heritage with style"	
1.30pm – 4.30pm	Hosted by Blayney Shire Council <i>(This experience includes a 20-minute bus transfer, so please settle back and relax.)</i>	Visit a picturesque heritage-listed village with a contemporary edge. Learn how the village committee worked with Council to transform the village from a sleepy place to a must-see, including re-starting train services at the dis-used station. Tour the Golden Memories Museum, see local artisan crafts and walk the Millthorpe Wine Stroll Tour. Hear from the Millthorpe Wine Collective about how three-award winning Cellar Doors have joined together. Visit Tonic, which regularly garners a chef's hat from The Good Food Guide.

Attachment 9.5.2.1

Site Visit 3	Manildra: Canola Milling and Brewery – “Paddock to glass”	
1.30pm – 4.30pm	Hosted by Cabonne Shire Council <i>(This experience includes a 40-minute bus transfer, so please settle back and relax.)</i>	Australia’s largest flour mill is located in Manildra in the heart of the central west. The four mills by the Manildra Group produce enough flour to make over 100 loaves of bread every second! Visit the Manildra Group which includes the Mill and MSM Milling, demonstrating the creation of a high functioning business in a smaller village. Stop in a Pioneer Brewery Co, the largest independently-owned farm based brewery on Australia’s eastern seaboard which owns, grows and harvests malting barley, rye and wheat.
Site Visit 4	Molong: Small town activation – Thriving through the pandemic and welcoming new residents	
1.30pm – 4.30pm	Hosted by Orange 360 <i>(This experience includes a 30-minute bus transfer, so please settle back and relax.)</i>	Discover the riches of Cabonne. Visit Molong to discuss main street activation and small business creation with Eden Décor and Lime and Stone. They will explain how they set up thriving businesses during the pandemic! Listen to the Molong Advancement Group as they speak about the importance of the relationship with Council and Progress Association, and the sustainability of small villages. Plus tour Nashdale Lane Wines luxury glamping cabins, with views to Mount Canobolas and across neighboring vineyards and cattle farms.
5.00pm	Site visits return to accommodation	
7.00pm – 10.00pm	Conference dinner and entertainment - Australian National Field Day Site, Cabonne. Address from Mayor of Cabonne	
Thursday 19 MAY 2022		
Civic Theatre Orange		
	ARRIVAL TEA AND COFFEE - Trade exhibition open	
9.00am	DAY 3 OF CONFERENCE BEGINS	
Morning plenary session in auditorium of Civic Theatre	MC	Start of the final day + overview of the site visits
	Tourism Australia	National Update
	Host councils and Orange 360 Panel	Success stories in partnerships and packaging
	Sponsor Spotlight	Elevator pitches
	MC	Interactive activity
10.30am	MORNING TEA	
Mid-morning session in auditorium of Civic Theatre	Steve Cox, CEO, {invited}	Destination NSW Address
	Destination NSW	Strategic Partner
	Closing keynote	Dare to Dream: Taking control of the future!
	MC	Closing remarks
12.30pm	LUNCH and Close	
1.30pm	CLOSE OF CONFERENCE	

Preliminary Program is correct at this time, please note speakers and topics may change. - 15 December 2021



FOYER SPACE

PETER WILSON: LUMINOSITY

20 November 2021 - 9 January 2022

Luminosity is Bathurst-based artist Peter Wilson's response to 19th century British craftsman William Morris's call to consider the design, the nuance of form, and the timeless sense of tradition and history within ceramics. Wilson draws inspiration from the natural landscape, and his studies in geology and palaeontology, to create sublime glazed artworks made from locally sourced materials, including calcium from Cow Flat, rhyolite from Mudgee, kaolin from Mount Panorama / Wahluu, wood ash from yellow box trees, and blue metal (basalt) dust from Stewarts Mount.

A BRAG FOYER SPACE EXHIBITION

HOME 2021

11 January - 6 February 2022

Home 2021 features artwork created by local primary school students who participated in the Home Program. The artworks were created from an artist-led workshop by Wiradjuri artist Ronda Sharpe.

The Home Program has been developed in Wiradjuri Country by Wiradjuri community at Bathurst and Bathurst Regional Art Gallery, and connects schools to local Aboriginal artists, community, language and culture.

Home 2021 is realised as part of the program Home: Aboriginal art from New South Wales, a partnership since 2015 between Wiradjuri community at Wagga Wagga, Wagga Wagga Art Gallery, NSW Department of Education's Arts Unit and the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

A BRAG FOYER SPACE EXHIBITION

BRAG EVENTS

EXHIBITION TOURS

Every Saturday @ 11am

Weekly tours of the current exhibitions, led by BRAG staff. FREE, limited capacity, book via Eventbrite.

WHITELEY'S WAY SELF-GUIDED TOUR

Every day

Follow Brett Whiteley's footsteps around the Central West, visiting places the artist drew inspiration. Pick up a guide from BRAG or download from the website www.bathurststart.com/drawingiseverything

ART FAIR ONLINE

BRAGS ART FAIR SELLING EXHIBITION

1 - 30 November 2021

Showcasing artists from around the region, the BRAGS Art Fair Online is a fundraising event for Bathurst Regional Art Gallery Society (BRAGS). Featuring artworks to suit every budget, the Art Fair Online is open for the month of November for purchases.

www.bathurststart.com/artfair



RSVP to all events is essential. Scan the QR code to book via Eventbrite.

Limited capacity. Events are subject to change in relation to NSW Health advice.



More events to be announced. For more information, please scan the QR Code or follow BRAG on Facebook and Instagram

Images left to right: PETER WILSON *Teabowl* 90 x 95 cm, matt glaze on porcelain, image courtesy of the artist. HOME: Artwork inspired by Brook Andrew, by O'Connell Public School student Sid. ART FAIR: Virtual gallery view.

NOVEMBER 2021 - FEBRUARY 2022
**EXHIBITIONS
& EVENTS**

www.bathurststart.com.au | [@bathurststart](https://www.facebook.com/bathurststart) | [@bathurstregionalartgallery](https://www.instagram.com/bathurstregionalartgallery)



Brett Whiteley Drawing is Everything

20 November 2021 - 6 February 2022

At the heart of Brett Whiteley's extraordinary career was an exceptional talent for drawing.

Drawing underpinned everything he did - from painting to sculpture to prints - and was fundamental to his imaginative and creative process. Whiteley's drawing is richly expressive and his bold mastery of line is instantly recognisable.

Don't miss this rare opportunity to discover the very foundations of Whiteley's creativity and process, as showcased in a collection of drawings, paintings, and sculptures suffused with the unmistakable personality of the great Australian master.

AN ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND
BRETT WHITELEY STUDIO TOURING EXHIBITION

Top: BRETT
WHITELEY Self
portrait in the
studio, 1976, oil,
collage, hair on
canvas.

Right: GREG
WEIGHT Portrait
of Brett Whiteley
1976 © Greg
Weight



Anastasia Parmson I Drew a Line & Called It Home

20 November 2021 - 6 February 2022

Anastasia Parmson creates site-specific immersive installations playfully extending drawing beyond the conventional 2D format.

Drawing upon childhood memories and responding to the *Brett Whiteley: Drawing is Everything* exhibition, Parmson has transformed BRAG's ceramic gallery into a fictional living room containing everyday items that people can engage with. Parmson has exhibited nationally and internationally across Europe, America and Australasia.

A BRAG EXHIBITION

IMAGE: supplied,
credit: Anastasia
Parmson



Art gallery exhibitions draw thousands over summer holidays

THE final weeks of the current crop of exhibitions at Bathurst Regional Art Gallery [BRAG] are expected to cap off a successful summer period for the cultural facility, with thousands of visitors walking through the doors.

Over 8000 visitors have enjoyed BRAG's summer suite of exhibitions including Anastasia Parmson's *I Drew a Line and Called It Home*, Peter Wilson's *Luminosity*, and Brett Whiteley's *Drawing is Everything*.

The Brett Whiteley exhibition in particular has drawn significant interest, with 60 per cent of visitors coming specifically to see the exhibition, while Anastasia Parmson's exhibition has generated significant interest on social media, with plenty of visitors posting pictures of themselves in the immersive, sketched display.

Other statistics show 44 per cent of respondents were first time visitors to BRAG, and 63 per cent travelled from outside of the 2795 postcode.

Bathurst mayor Robert Taylor said the drawcard of Brett Whiteley's exhibition,



DRAWCARD: Mayor Robert Taylor with Brett Whiteley's 'Portrait in the Studio' work at the Bathurst Regional Art Gallery.

featuring 116 works dissecting his drawing practice, highlights the intrinsic value of the region's cultural facilities.

"Bathurst is the only venue for this tour in NSW, and one of only two venues in Australia, an indication of the high regard in which

Bathurst's cultural facilities are held," Cr Taylor said.

BRAG will also host a special Summer Sketch Club in the gallery, and an Art

of Wine evening with local winemaker Sam Renzaglia taking participants on a journey through the wines of many of the regions

Whiteley visited in his travels. The exhibitions close on February 6. For more information, visit www.bathurst-art.com.au.

**MINUTES OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD ON Tuesday 1 March 2022**

1. MEETING COMMENCES

MINUTE

Meeting commenced at 2.04 pm.

Member: A/Sergeant Steve Chaplin (NSW Police), Mr Wayde Hazelton- Microsoft Teams (Transport for NSW), Mr David Veness (MP Representative)

Present: Mr Bernard Drum (Acting Chair - Manager Technical Services), Mr Callum Cauduro (Acting Civil Investigation Team Leader), Mr Paul Kendrick (Traffic and Design Engineer)

2. APOLOGIES

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the apology of Cllr Warren Aubin (BRC) and Mr Myles Lawrence (BRC - Civil Investigation Team Leader), be accepted and leave of absence granted.

3. REPORT OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1. Report of Previous Meeting - 1 February 2022

File No: 07.00006

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Traffic Committee held on 1 February 2022 be adopted.

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Declaration of Interest

Nil

5. RECEIVE AND DEAL WITH DIRECTOR'S REPORTS

5.1.1. MINUTES OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 1 FEBRUARY 2022

File No: 07.00006

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted and necessary actions be taken.

5.1.2. ANZAC DAY BATHURST REGION COMMEMORATIONS - 2022

File No: 23.00076-03

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the Bathurst Region Anzac Day Commemorations to be held on Monday 25 April 2022 be classified as a Class 2 event, and the traffic management endorsed, subject to conditions as detailed in the Director Engineering Services' Report.

5.1.3. LOADING ZONE TIME EXTENSION DAFFODIL COTTAGE HOWICK STREET

File No: 25.00006-05/074

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the split zone "Loading Zone 8am-1pm / 2P Other Times" signs on Howick Street next to the disabled parking zones at the Hospital's Howick Street entrance be extended to operate as a loading zone until 3pm, subject to conditions as detailed in the Director Engineering Services' report.

5.1.4. BATHURST CYCLING CLUB - MAY 2022 AMENDMENTS

File No: 18.00022-05/149

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the amendment to the Bathurst Cycling Club's 2022 calendar be classified as a Class 2 event, and the Traffic Management Plan for this event be approved, subject to conditions as detailed in the Director Engineering Services' report.

6. TRAFFIC REGISTER

6.1. TRAFFIC REGISTER

File No: 07.00006

MINUTE

RESOLVED:

That the information be noted.

8. MEETING CLOSE

MINUTE

The Meeting closed at 2.17 pm.



The Hon. Don Harwin MLC

Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council

Special Minister of State

Minister for the Public Service and Employee Relations, Aboriginal Affairs, and the Arts

Vice-President of the Executive Council

Ref: A5103339

Mr David Blunt
Clerk of the Parliaments
Legislative Council
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr Blunt

Please find enclosed the Government's response to the Standing Committee on Social Issues Report 59 – Review of the *Heritage Act 1977* for tabling in the Legislative Council.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Don Harwin', with a horizontal line underneath.

Don Harwin MLC

Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council

Special Minister of State

Minister for the Public Service and Employee Relations, Aboriginal Affairs, and the Arts

Vice-President of the Executive Council

8 December 2021

Received 4.18pm
Wednesday 8 December 2021
A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to David Blunt.

Attachment B

NSW Government's response to the Report of the Social Issues Standing Committee Inquiry into the *Heritage Act 1977*

	Standing Committee Report Recommendation	Response	Comment
1	<i>That any legislative reform of the Heritage Act 1977 have as its guiding principles the need to protect, conserve and celebrate the State's heritage, and that the guiding policy themes in the government's discussion paper of making heritage easy, putting heritage to work and making heritage relevant, must be secondary to these principles.</i>	Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government will amend the objects of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to provide a stronger basis for the conservation, protection and celebration of State Significant heritage.
2	<i>That the NSW Government amend the Heritage Act 1977 to explicitly reflect and accommodate a more varied, inclusive and nuanced concept of what constitutes the State's heritage, especially beyond conventional understandings of heritage as buildings and structures. This should reflect contemporary concepts, thinking and approaches to heritage conservation including (but not limited to) intangible cultural heritage and cultural landscapes.</i>	Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government will prepare amendments to the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to reflect more varied understandings of State Significant Heritage including landscapes and intangible heritage.
3	<i>That the NSW Government undertake a review and/or comparative analysis of approaches to the identification, management and protection of intangible cultural heritage in other jurisdictions in Australia and internationally.</i>	Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government will undertake a review of interjurisdictional approaches to matters relating to intangible heritage.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| <p>4 <i>That, in concert with legislative reform, the NSW Government prioritise improvements to the administration and implementation of the Heritage Act 1977, including targeted recruitment of staff with relevant qualifications and skills, improved customer service, and initiatives to promote a cultural and attitudinal change in the regulatory approach.</i></p> | Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the shift to a risk-based regulatory framework, Heritage NSW will review its operational focus to deliver improved customer outcomes. |
| <p>5 <i>That the Heritage Act 1977 provide increased opportunity for community participation and co-design in the identification, protection and management of heritage and that this participation and co-design include Indigenous members of the community.</i></p> | Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Government will provide greater opportunity for community involvement in heritage identification, protection and management through the introduction of a two-step nomination process for listing on the State Heritage Register. Engagement with all areas of the community in heritage celebration will also be driven through the \$5 million investment into the Blue Plaques program. |
| <p>6 <i>That State Significant Developments are only able to override heritage concerns after the Minister has consulted with the Heritage Council of NSW and is satisfied that there is a clear net benefit to the community for proceeding with a State Significant Development which results in a diminution of an item's heritage value.</i></p> | Noted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary's Environmental Approval Requirements for State Significant Developments, State Significant Infrastructure, and Critical Infrastructure, already ensure consultation with Heritage NSW and/or the Heritage Council where heritage impacts occur. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will continue to consider the advice of the Heritage Council in determining consent conditions for State Significant Development. |
| <p>7 <i>That the NSW Government amend the Heritage Act 1977 to mandate that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[A] at any given time, there is always a majority of members on the Heritage Council of NSW with qualifications, experience and expertise in relevant heritage disciplines</i> | [A] – Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [A] The <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> currently specifies that the majority of members must have expertise in a relevant set of heritage-related disciplines. Any amendments to the Act will support the continuation of these provisions. [B] The NSW Government supports the recommendation for two members of the Heritage Council to be an Aboriginal man and |

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [B] <i>two members of the Heritage Council of NSW must be an Aboriginal man and an Aboriginal woman, with expertise in Aboriginal cultural heritage</i> • [C] <i>the Heritage Council of NSW is to include a representative from local government who possesses skills and experience in heritage</i> 	<p>[B] – Support</p> <p>[C] – Support</p>	<p>Aboriginal woman. However, at this stage no changes will be made to the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> until the governance arrangements for an Aboriginal Heritage Council are determined as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [C] Qualifications, knowledge, and skills in the area of local government are currently outlined in the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> as available criteria for appointment to the Heritage Council. The NSW Government will support amendments to the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to create a dedicated position on the Heritage Council for a member with qualifications, knowledge, and skills in the area of local government.
<p>8 <i>That the NSW Government further investigate the use of categories as a way of promoting greater consistency in the heritage approvals process, to give heritage owners a much better understanding of the changes or alterations that might be possible to their State-listed properties. Locally listed items of heritage should be mandatorily listed and consolidated on to the State Heritage Inventory so that applications can be more readily made for State significance if necessary.</i></p>	<p>Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following substantial community feedback as part of the inquiry, the NSW Government has undertaken further investigation into the use of categories. • The NSW Government notes that s21(1e) of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> already requires the Heritage Council to maintain a database of local and state heritage items on the State Heritage Inventory. Any amendments to the Act will support the continuation of these provisions.
<p>9 <i>That the NSW Government introduce, on a trial basis, a community-driven, early round nomination process calling for potential State Heritage Register nominations for preliminary consideration by the Heritage Council of NSW.</i></p>	<p>Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government will provide greater opportunity for community involvement in heritage identification, protection and management through the introduction of a two-step nomination process for listing on the State Heritage Register.
<p>10 <i>That, in order to address gaps in the State Heritage Register, the NSW Government review its thematic listing programs and</i></p>	<p>Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Heritage Council is responsible for the making of recommendations list items on the State Heritage Register.

give consideration to initiatives that may facilitate a more representative State Heritage Register.

- 11** *That the NSW Government amend the Heritage Act 1977 to provide for an abridged delisting process for removing items from the State Heritage Register, to cater for situations where an item's significance has been significantly diminished, for example, as a result of fire or some natural calamity.*

Support

- The Minister responsible for heritage will write to the Chair of the Heritage Council of NSW and request the Council undertake a review of their thematic listing program.
- The NSW Government will introduce a two-step nomination process for listing on the State Heritage Register which will assist in facilitating a more diverse range of nominations from communities.

- 12** *That the NSW Government design and implement a streamlined process for updating existing listings on the State Heritage Register either through legislative change, a tailored policy solution or both.*

Support

- The NSW Government will prepare amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977* to provide for an abridged process for removing items from the State Heritage Register where they have suffered a critical loss of heritage significance due to impacts from natural disaster or a declared state of emergency.
- The abridged delisting process will include appropriate safeguards.
- The NSW Government will design and implement a streamlined process for updating existing listings on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

- 13** *That the NSW Government, as part of the heritage permit approval process:*

Support

- *reinstate pre-lodgement meetings with proponents as part of a broader commitment to improved customer service,*
- *carry out site visits where this would assist in understanding an application for works, taking into*

- As part of system improvements, Heritage NSW will improve its pre-lodgement, site visit and application status services, along with ways to improve the quality of evidence prepared by consultants.
- An expanded range of exemptions will be developed as part of the heritage category system trial to reduce the number of permits being issued for low-risk changes and ease congestion of the heritage approval system.

account whether a site visit is practical and whether it would add value to an application,

- *update the current standard exemptions and fast-track approval pathways to ensure non-impactful activities can be undertaken to assist with the conservation of items and reduce unnecessary assessment,*
- *increase the resources available to Heritage NSW and to the Heritage Council of NSW to improve the timeliness of the process, and*
- *work with stakeholders to publish expected time frames within which heritage permits will be determined.*

14 *That the NSW Government amend the Heritage Act 1977 to provide for intermediate enforcement powers.*

Support

- The NSW Government will review resourcing for Heritage NSW as part of the strategy to support the implementation of system changes.

- To improve heritage outcomes the NSW Government will amend the *Heritage Act 1977* to:
 - clearly confer and define powers of entry and inspection;
 - introduce the ability to issue penalty infringement notices and restoration orders;
 - enable the delegation of compliance and enforcement functions to other suitably qualified Government bodies and agencies, such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service;
 - allow an order restricting harm to be notified verbally in the first instance and confirmed in writing; and
 - increase the statute of limitations for offences under the Act from twelve months to three years.

15 *That the NSW Government remove the requirement for a Section 60 approval for works to State-listed items where an Integrated Development Application has already been made,*

Support

- The NSW Government will make amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977* to remove the requirement for a Section 60 approval following an Integrated Development Application process where certain conditions have already been met.

in situations where the requirements of Section 60 have already been satisfied.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| <p>16 <i>That, as a matter of priority, the NSW Government progress the reform of Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation in tandem with the review of the Heritage Act 1977.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage legislation is already progressing as a priority for the NSW Government and will continue to do so alongside reforms to the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to ensure both systems align appropriately. |
| <p>17 <i>That the NSW Government allocate specific funding for an Aboriginal War Memorial Museum and work with Aboriginal people across New South Wales, including traditional owners and the NSW Aboriginal Land Council, to progress this proposal.</i></p> | <p>Support in principle</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government supports the establishment of an Aboriginal War Memorial Museum subject to the preparation and outcome of a Final Business Case and consultation with Aboriginal communities. |
| <p>18 <i>That the NSW Government renews its commitment to the NSW Heritage Grants Program, including by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>increasing its funding, improving promotion and community awareness of the program, and making it easier and more attractive for owners to apply for grants – support in principle</i> • <i>targeting promotion of the program to owners in regional and remote New South Wales, alongside the establishment of a dedicated grants stream for these owners.</i> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government remains committed to the NSW Heritage Grants program. • A new Heritage Fund will be proposed for establishment under legislation that will leverage opportunities for broader funding sources, including philanthropy, to support future grant programs. • Subject to securing an appropriate revenue stream, the NSW Government will make amendments to the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> to establish a new Heritage Fund and will target support for regional and remote NSW. |
| <p>19 <i>That the NSW Government improve the support it provides to owners of State-listed heritage items, in order to incentivise ownership and make activation and adaptive re-use of heritage items easier and more viable, without compromising the protection of the item's heritage value.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government will pursue activation and adaptive reuse opportunities to better support owners of items on the State Heritage Register. |

20 *That the NSW Government, with the benefit of experience and learnings from the City of Sydney, investigate the feasibility of:*

- *extending the heritage floor space scheme to Local Government Areas beyond the current Sydney CBD boundary such as Parramatta, North Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and other parts of the City of Sydney Local Government Area*
- *establishing a heritage floor space trading scheme or equivalent at the State level for items listed on the State Heritage Register.*

Support

- The NSW Government supports the expansion of the successful City of Sydney Transferrable Heritage Floor Space scheme.
- The NSW Government will consult with relevant local government authorities to investigate opportunities to extend the Heritage Floor Space scheme beyond the current CBD boundary.

21 *That the Minister for the Public Service and Employee Relations, Aboriginal Affairs, and the Arts make representations to the Commonwealth Government regarding the potential introduction of tax-based incentives for owners of State-listed items.*

Support

- The NSW Government has made representations to the Commonwealth about introducing tax-based incentives for owners of items listed on the State Heritage Register.
- The NSW Government will continue to advocate to the Commonwealth to introduce tax-based incentives.

22 *That the NSW Government:*

- *ensure agency collaboration on cultural tourism, to stimulate economic growth, promote heritage understanding and awareness in the community, and contribute to the long-term conservation and enhancement of heritage places, sites and landscapes*
- *develop a state led strategy for the activation of heritage assets with specific actions for the promotion of local and state heritage, including consideration of listing relevant local items on the State Heritage Register.*

Support

- Through the *NSW Visitor Economy Strategy 2030*, the NSW Government has committed to developing tourism opportunities associated with adaptive reuse of heritage assets, through a cross-agency collaborative approach.
- Heritage NSW is working closely with Destination NSW on leveraging the Blue Plaques Program to drive tourism opportunities across NSW.
- The NSW Government will examine the development of a strategy that sets the direction for activation and recognition of heritage items across NSW.

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| <p>23 <i>That the NSW Government further investigate the United Kingdom's Heritage Enterprise Grants Scheme and consider the feasibility of creating a fund to assist with the adaptive reuse of public and private heritage properties – consistent with the Burra Charter – and which meets the contemporary needs of local and, in particular, disadvantaged communities.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government will investigate the feasibility of creating a fund similar to the United Kingdom's Heritage Enterprise Grants Scheme as part of the development of future incentive programs. |
| <p>24 <i>That the NSW Government further develop the NSW Blue Plaques Program to engage communities with heritage and provide for cultural tourism opportunities, including the development of a mobile phone app in order to maximise and facilitate use, as the scheme in the United Kingdom provides.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government will develop the Blue Plaques program to provide for cultural tourism opportunities including the development of a digital engagement platform. |
| <p>25 <i>That the NSW Government take immediate steps to improve compliance with section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977, including ensuring that State government agencies update their section 170 register within 12 months, wherever reasonably practical.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> requires government agencies to review and, if necessary, amend their heritage and conservation registers at least once a year. • The NSW Government has implemented a program to support agency compliance with Section 170 requirements. This work will continue to improve the identification of heritage assets under Section 170. |
| <p>26 <i>That the NSW Government allocate specific funding for digitisation and video recording preservation of archives, records and artefacts in Libraries, Galleries and Museums.</i></p> | <p>Support</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSW Government already allocates significant funding for the digitisation and video recording preservation of archives, records and artefacts in libraries, galleries, and museums. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NSW State Cultural Institutions manage internal digitisation programs for the archives, records, artefacts and artworks in their collections. ○ The State Archives and Records Authority of NSW offers digitisation services to the NSW Public Sector through its commercial arm. |

- The State Library of NSW is in the final year of its 10-year, \$72.48 million digitisation program aimed at digitising, preserving, and improving access to our best known, most vulnerable and in demand collections.
- The digitisation aspect of the Powerhouse Collection Relocation and Digitisation Project is a multi-million dollar program, and will be complete in December 2022.
- \$5 million to supporting digitisation of regional cultural collections through the Regional Cultural Fund managed by Create Infrastructure, so far supporting 21 projects, 4 of which are First Nations led.
- Digitisation is also a key theme of the NSW Museum Strategy led by Create NSW, which will provide further recommendations for digitisation programs in 2022.

**MINUTES OF BATHURST REGIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL MEETING HELD
ON TUESDAY 8 FEBRUARY 2022**

PRESENT: Ashley Maalouf, Caitlin McLean, Chelsea Muller, Chloe Tayler, Ella Kay, Esther Wong, Harvey Lew, Jeffrey Knox, Justin Laver, Loukia Robson, Stella Hall, Tom Rodenhuis, Caitlin Morris, George Eliades.

IN ATTENDANCE: Councillor Ben Fry, Councillor Margaret Hogan, Councillor Kiralee Burke, Megan Bargwanna (Manager Community Services), Emma Smith (Youth Development & Community Events Officer), Aimee Cook (Community Development Officer), Erika Vass (Verto).

1. APOLOGIES: Councillor Warren Aubin

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY: Ashley Maalouf provided an Acknowledgement of Country.

3. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES:

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held 7 December 2021 be accepted.

MOVED: Stella Hall

SECONDED: Harvey Lew

CARRIED.

COUNCILLOR DELEGATE INTRODUCTIONS

Councillor delegates, Councillor Ben Fry, Councillor Margaret Hogan and Councillor Kiralee Burke were introduced to the Youth Council.

GUEST SPEAKER – ERIKA VASS (VERTO)

Verto's Community Engagement Officer, Erika Vass, provided information on apprenticeships and traineeships. Youth Councillors are encouraged to speak with their school Career Advisor for further information.

4. FEEDBACK FROM PROJECTS COMPLETED SO FAR

Scavenger Hunt

- 8 entry forms received in total.
- COVID-19 likely had an impact on the number of participants.
- Youth Councillors discussed other barriers to participation including the location of clues and the time required to complete all clues.
- Utilising school newsletters prior to school holidays commencing would have increased awareness of the Scavenger Hunt.
- The Youth Council acknowledged the success of the Scavenger Hunt as the first activity and during a challenging time of COVID-19 restrictions.

**MINUTES OF BATHURST REGIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL MEETING HELD
ON TUESDAY 8 FEBRUARY 2022**

5. YOUTH COUNCIL PROJECT PLANNING – YOUTH WEEK PLAN 2022

Colour Run

- Chase the Rainbow Colour Run will be held on Sunday 10 April 2022 at Morse Park.
- The event will target families and young people.
- Council has approved the use of Morse Park for the event. There are a number of conditions on the use of the grounds which have been discussed by Council staff. These include avoiding the cricket pitch and long jump areas and not allowing anything to be stuck into the ground (marquee pegs etc).
- Harvest Café will be contacted due to their close location to the event.
- Esther will ask Bathurst Academy of Music to provide live entertainment for the event.
- COVID safe procedures will be followed.
- The registration process will be completed online, including signing of a waiver, prior to the event.
- The event will be promoted in schools through newsletters, posters, assemblies and leadership teams.
- Photos will be taken during a working party meeting to assist in the promotion of the event.
- A map of the course will be created, including positioning of food, water and music.
- The Youth Council will contact headspace to see if they are interested in attending the event. Other service providers may be interested in attending.
- The Mayor and Councillors will be invited.
- There will be one start time, with participants to complete one to two laps.

6. SOCIAL MEDIA PLAN

Social media posts will be prepared for the following;

- Random Act of Kindness Day
- National Day of Action Against Bullying
- St Patricks Day
- International Women's Day
- Harmony Week

7. GENERAL BUSINESS

Neighbourhood Day

Neighbourhood Day is on 27 May 2022. Youth Councillors will be attending Scallywags to create an artwork with the pre-school children similar to 2021.

Community Corroboree

Youth Councillors are invited to attend a Community Corroboree at Kelso Community Hub on Friday 11 February 2022.

**MINUTES OF BATHURST REGIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL MEETING HELD
ON TUESDAY 8 FEBRUARY 2022**

Bathurst Community Climate Action Network (BCCAN)

BCCAN have expressed an interest in being a guest speaker at the Youth Council Main Meeting on 22 March 2022.

9. NEXT MEETING – TUESDAY 22 MARCH 2022

10. MEETING CLOSE

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 1:05pm.



**MINUTES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 10 FEBRUARY 2022
AT 11:30AM**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Christopher Morgan (Bathurst Business Chamber), Senior Constable Sue Rose (Chifley Police District), David Bull (Community Member), Jo Stapleton (Community Corrections), Tim Fagan (Liquor Accord), Jean Fell (The Neighbourhood Centre)

IN ATTENDANCE: Megan Bargwanna (Manager Community Services, Bathurst Regional Council), Aimee Cook (Community Development Officer, Bathurst Regional Council)

1. **APOLOGIES:** Lisa Coates (CSU), Councillor Robert Taylor, Councillor Ben Fry, Inspector David Abercrombie (Chifley Police District), Martin Clements (NSW Health)

2. **MINUTES FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 18 NOVEMBER 2021**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held 18 November 2021 be accepted.

MOVED: Sue Rose

SECONDED: Jean Fell

CARRIED

3. **ELECTION OF COMMITTEE CHAIR**

Megan Bargwanna declared the position of Chair vacant and called for nominations. Christopher Morgan was elected unanimously.

4. **COMMITTEE MEMBER INTRODUCTIONS**

Christopher Morgan – Business owner of Abercrombie House and recently elected to the Bathurst Business Chamber executive.

Jean Fell – Executive Officer at The Neighbourhood Centre

Senior Constable Sue Rose – Crime Prevention Officer, Chifley Police District

Aimee Cook – Community Development Officer, Bathurst Regional Council

David Bull – retired sociologist. David is also a member of the Cycle Safe Bathurst Committee.

Jo Stapleton – Manager, Community Corrections

Terisa Ashworth – Bathurst Seymour Centre

This is page 1 of the Minutes of the Community Safety Committee Meeting held on Thursday 10 February 2022

CHAIRPERSON

SECRETARY



**MINUTES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 10 FEBRUARY 2022
AT 11:30AM**

Tim Fagan – Liquor Accord

Megan Bargwanna – Manager, Community Services, Bathurst Regional Council

5. COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the Bathurst Regional Community Safety Committee were distributed to members.

The Committee is encouraged to contact Aimee Cook with any questions or concerns.

6. 2022 PROJECT PLANNING

Aimee Cook provided an update on the actions within the Community Safety Plan 2019 – 2023.

There are a number of actions in the Plan to be progressed including;

- Non domestic violence related assault
- Drug related offences
- Fraud
 - Paywave
 - Fraudulent activity targeted at local businesses

A free fraud workshop is being hosted by Chifley Police District and Bathurst Regional Council on 21 March 2022 at Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre. The workshop will address a range of fraud and everyday scams.

The workshop targets older people, but younger people also need to be considered. The Committee discussed targeting schools to promote the safe use of websites and social media.

A flyer will be developed to promote the workshop. Once complete the flyer will be provided to the Committee to distribute.

The Committee discussed the need for campaigns to be measurable. Data can be sourced from BOCSAR and Chifley Police District.

This is page 2 of the Minutes of the Community Safety Committee Meeting held on Thursday 10 February 2022

CHAIRPERSON

SECRETARY



**MINUTES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 10 FEBRUARY 2022
AT 11:30AM**

Committee members are encouraged to prepare a list of possible projects for next meeting.

7. ROUND TABLE UPDATES

Chifley Police District

- High number of stolen motor vehicles in the region – not local offenders.
- Chifley Police District have identified youths involved in local crimes and they are now working with the Youth Liaison Officer and PCYC.
- CCTV Register – limited uptake to date.
- The District is reporting average rates for AVO compliance.
- Safe firearm storage checks continuing.

Liquor Accord

- No meetings to date in 2022 .
- The region has an increased number of visitors over the past couple of weeks with accommodation booked out.

The Neighbourhood Centre

- Free legal advice and family law clinics are fully booked.
- The Centre is aware of one case of harassment due to homophobia.

David Bull

- Cycle Safe Bathurst is working to improve shared walkway signage around the region.
- Cycle lanes on roads are also a priority of the group.

Community Corrections

- Offender programs have re-launched.
- An MOU has been signed by Community Corrections and Police regarding child protection.

Bathurst Seymour Centre

- Older, Safer, Wiser Sessions will be held in Bathurst and Wattle Flat in March 2022.

Bathurst Business Chamber

- An International Women's Day 2022 event will be held at Rydges on 8 March 2022. A large event is being planned for 2024.

This is page 3 of the Minutes of the Community Safety Committee Meeting held on Thursday 10 February 2022

CHAIRPERSON

SECRETARY



**MINUTES OF COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 10 FEBRUARY 2022
AT 11:30AM**

- The Business Chamber has a new Board and are focusing on positive outcomes for the local business community.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS

No general business was raised.

9. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held Thursday 24 March 2022 at 11:30am at Council Chambers, Civic Centre.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 12:30pm

This is page 4 of the Minutes of the Community Safety Committee Meeting held on Thursday 10 February 2022

CHAIRPERSON

SECRETARY