



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

NOTICE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING – 18 JULY 2023 COMMENCING AT 4:30PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS

OUR VISION

“Juneë will be a great place to live, with a healthy civic pride. That will come about because the amenity of the Shire – social, recreational, cultural, environmental and visual – is the best quality possible given our circumstances. There will be an increase in population because of this, with the increase made up of people who are net contributors to the community.

“Juneë will be prosperous and existing services and businesses will have been preserved and grown. The Shire will have economic development strategies recognising the different circumstances of urban and rural areas.

“Juneë will be a place where innovative, responsive leadership and management occurs in all facets of community life.

“It will be an independent Local Government area with a strong sense of identity.”

OUR MISSION

The community and Juneë Shire Council are to **Make Tracks** systematically and with determination towards the Shire **Vision.**”

OUR COMMUNITY VALUES

Proud and welcoming – we are proud of our Shire and as a friendly community we encourage and support new residents and business owners.

Innovative and progressive – we welcome new ideas and we seek to make changes that will improve the lifestyle of our community.

Inclusive – we have a perspective broader than the Shire boundary; our regional focus means we are tuned to the opportunities available through co-operation and partnerships.

Leadership and wisdom – we listen and act; we are prepared to take tough decisions in the best interests of the future of our people, our place and our economy.

HOW CAN A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SPEAK AT A COUNCIL MEETING?

Members of the public are welcome to attend meetings and address the Council. Registration to speak must be made by making application by 10:00am on the day of the meeting by filling out the Public Address Application Form found on the following link: [Public-Address-Application-Form-Council-Meetings](#)

AGENDA – 18 JULY 2023

COUNCIL MEETING OPENS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

APOLOGIES

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 27 JUNE 2023

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

MAYORAL MINUTE - Nil

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

1. AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE (ARIC) FUTURE COMPOSITION
2. COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES
3. DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/27 – 5910 GUNDAGAI ROAD, JUNEE – (HOME BUSINESS)
4. DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/31 – 188 KAMERUKA LANE, WANTABADGERY – (FARM STAY ACCOMODATION)
5. REROC REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2022-2027
6. DRAFT WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
7. 2023 NSW LOCAL ROADS CONGRESS – SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

CORRESPONDENCE – Nil

COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Junee Shire Advisory Committee – 23 February 2023
- Junee Shire Council Audit Risk and Improvement Committee – 3 July 2023

DELEGATES REPORTS

- Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee – 29 March 2023
- Riverina Joint Organisation – 23 June 2023
- Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils – 23 June 2023

NOTICES OF MOTIONS – Nil

LATE BUSINESS (MATTERS OF URGENCY) - Nil

QUESTIONS/STATEMENTS WITH NOTICE

INFORMATION BOOKLET

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT – RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF A WHOLE MEETING

8. SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID RATES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY *(Mayor)*

I would like to acknowledge the Wiradjuri people who are the Traditional Custodians of this land. I would also like to pay respect to Elders both past and present and extend that respect to other community members present.

COUNCIL MEETING AUDIO RECORDINGS *(Mayor)*

In accordance with Council's Code of Meeting Practice, this Council meeting is being recorded and will be placed on Council's webpage for public information.

All present at the meeting are reminded that by speaking you are agreeing to your view and comments being recorded and published.

I would also like to remind Councillors and staff that during all our discussions and deliberations, we should be respectful and mindful of others present. We should at all times listen without interrupting and use words that do not personalise an individual, nor should they be offensive in any way. Whilst discussion, debate and an open mind is encouraged, please let us all keep our discussions productive, civil and inclusive.

Junee Shire Council accepts no liability for any defamatory or offensive remarks or gestures during this Council Meeting.

OATH

I swear that I will undertake the duties of the office of Councillor in the best interests of the people of Junee and the Junee Shire Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Pecuniary – An interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person or another person with whom the person is associated.

(Local Government Act, 1993 section 442 and 443)

A Councillor or other member of a Council Committee who is present at a meeting and has a pecuniary interest in any matter which is being considered must disclose the nature of that interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.

The Councillor or other member must not take part in the consideration or discussion on the matter and must not vote on any question relating to that matter. *(Section 451)*.

Non-pecuniary – A private or personal interest the council official has that does not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in the Act. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.

A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter

If you have declared a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, you have a broad range of options for managing the conflict. The option you choose will depend on an assessment of the circumstances of the matter, the nature of your interest and the significance of the issue being dealt with. You must deal with a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in at least one of these ways.

- It may be appropriate that no action is taken where the potential for conflict is minimal. However, council officials should consider providing an explanation of why they consider a conflict does not exist.
- Limit involvement if practical (for example, participate in discussion but not in decision making or visa-versa). Care needs to be taken when exercising this option.
- Remove the source of the conflict (for example, relinquishing or divesting the personal interest that creates the conflict or reallocating the conflicting duties to another officer).
- Have no involvement by absenting yourself from and not taking part in any debate or voting on the issue as if the provisions in section 451(2) of the Act apply (particularly if you have a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest).



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST AT MEETINGS

Name of Meeting: _____

Meeting Date: _____

Item/Report Number: _____

Item/Report Title: _____

I, _____ declare the following interest:
(name)

Pecuniary – Must leave Chamber, take no part in discussion and voting.

Non Pecuniary – Significant Conflict – Recommended that Councillor/Member leaves Chamber, takes no part in discussion or voting.

Non Pecuniary – Less than Significant Conflict – Councillor/Member may choose to remain in Chamber and participate in discussion and voting.

For the reason that:

Signed: _____ Date: _____



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING



MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

PRESENT

Councillors N Smith, R Asmus, M Austin, R Callow, D Carter, A Clinton, M Cook, P Halliburton and M Knight.

STAFF

General Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Acting Director Planning and Community Development and Executive Assistant.

The meeting opened at 4.30pm.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – ORDINARY MEETING HELD 16 MAY 2023

01.06.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr R Callow that the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 16 May 2023, copies of which had been supplied to each Councillor, be confirmed.*

BUSINESS ARISING

Nil

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillors were invited to disclose any Declarations of Interest related to the items of business in the report.

None were received.

PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

MAYORAL MINUTE

Nil

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

The General Manager presented a report which dealt with Items 1 to 13.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

1[CFO] INTEGRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING ADOPTION

02.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr D Carter seconded Cr R Callow that the Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-27, as presented, be adopted.

1. That the Revenue Policy 2023-2024, as advertised, and after taking into consideration all submissions made to the Plan and any amendments listed in the report to Council, be adopted.
2. That pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 1993 expenditure required to finance works, service and activities of the Council for the financial year 2023-2024 and as detailed in the Financial Estimates (Part 2) section of the Combined Delivery Program and Operational Plan be approved and voted accordingly:
3. That whereas public notice has been given by advertisement published on Council's website of the preparation of the Draft Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-2027 in relation to the Council's activities for the 2023-2027 period and the Council's Revenue Policy for the 2023-2024 financial year and whereas such Draft Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-2027 and Revenue Policy have been publicly exhibited for not less than 28 days and whereas Council has considered any matters concerning the Draft Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-2027 and Revenue Policy and whereas such Draft Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-2027 and Revenue Policy were amended as necessary, and adopted at a meeting held on 27 June 2023 and whereas the ordinary rates do not exceed in the aggregate the permitted increase the ordinary rates and the special rates and the charges detailed hereafter be and hereby are made for the financial year commencing 1 July 2023:
 - i) Make a FARMLAND rate of zero point zero nine seven zero zero three (0.097003) cents in the dollar on the land value of all rateable land in the area which has been categorised by the Council as Farmland pursuant to Section 515 of the Local Government Act subject to a base amount of three hundred and ninety nine dollars (\$399.00) in respect of each separate parcel, and
 - ii) Make a RESIDENTIAL - TOWN rate of zero point six five three five three six (0.653536) cents in the dollar on the land value of all rateable land in the area which has been sub-categorised by the Council as Residential - Town pursuant to Section 516 and 529 of the Local Government Act 1993 subject to a base amount of three hundred and ninety nine dollars (\$399.00) in respect of each separate parcel, and
 - iii) Make a RESIDENTIAL – RURAL & VILLAGE rate of zero point two nine zero five eight five (0.290585) cents in the dollar on the land value of all rateable land which has been sub-categorised by the Council as Residential – Rural &

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

Village pursuant to Sections 516 and 529 of the Local Government Act, 1993 subject to a base amount three hundred and ninety nine dollars (\$399.00) in respect of each separate parcel, and

- iv) Make a BUSINESS – TOWN rate of two point five six eight seven eight four (2.568784) cents in dollar on the land value of all rateable land in the area which has been sub-categorised by the Council as Business – Town pursuant to Sections 518 and 529 of the Local Government Act 1993 subject to a base amount of three hundred and ninety nine dollars (\$399.00) in respect of each separate parcel, and*
- v) Make a BUSINESS rate of one point zero eight one nine four nine (1.081949) cents in dollar on the land value of all rateable land in the area which has been categorised by the Council as Business pursuant to Sections 518 and 529 of the Local Government Act 1993 subject to a base amount of three hundred and ninety nine dollars (\$399.00) in respect of each separate parcel, and*
- vi) Make ANNUAL SEWER CHARGES, pursuant to Section 501 of the Local Government Act 1993, as per the table below:*

SEWERAGE - ANNUAL CHARGE	
<i>Residential Properties</i>	
Annual Charge - House -Connected	\$524.00
Annual Charge - House - Unconnected	\$257.00
Annual Charge - Flat/Unit - Connected	\$267.00
<i>Non-residential Properties</i>	
Access charge - 20mm water connection	\$454.00
Access charge - 25mm water connection	\$589.00
Access charge - 32mm water connection	\$1,058.00
Access charge - 40mm water connection	\$1,607.00
Access charge - 50mm water connection	\$2,545.00
Access charge - 80mm water connection	\$6,629.00
Access charge - 100mm water connection	\$10,353.00
Access charge - 150mm water connection	\$14,494.00
Non-residential sewer usage charge rate per kL	\$1.47
SEPTIC TANKS - ANNUAL CHARGE	
Annual Charge - Operate on-site sewage management system	\$16.00

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

- vii) *Make ANNUAL WASTE MANAGEMENT CHARGES, pursuant to Section 501 of the Local Government Act 1993, as per the table below:*

WASTE MANAGEMENT - Annual Charges	
<i>Domestic Waste Management Services - Section 496 LGA</i>	
Annual charge - Residential Junee	\$380.00
Annual charge - Residential Junee Organics Collection	\$72.00
Annual charge - Residential Vacant Land - Junee	\$120.00
Annual charge - Residential Old Junee, Illabo & Bethungra	\$380.00
Annual charge - Residential Vacant Land - Old Junee, Illabo & Bethungra	\$59.00
<i>Business Waste Management Services - Section 501 LGA</i>	
Annual charge for 120 litre bin + 240litre recycling bin - Business per 1st service collection	\$380.00
Annual charge 120 litre Bin - Business or Residential for each additional bin per collection	\$222.00
Annual charge 240 litre Recycling Bin - Business or Residential each service and additional bin per collection	\$258.00
<i>Waste Management Services - Section 501 LGA</i>	
Annual charge - Waste Management collection "By Agreement"	\$428.00
<i>Rural Waste Management Services - Section 501 LGA</i>	
Annual charge - Rural Waste Management	\$154.00
<i>Organics Waste</i>	
Annual charge	\$72.00

- viii) *Make an ANNUAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CHARGE of \$25.00 per residential assessment and \$25.00 plus \$12.00 for each 350mtrs squared of land or part thereof for each commercial assessment, pursuant to Section 501 of the Local Government Act 1993.*

4. *That pursuant to Section 558 of the Local Government Act, 1993 such lands belonging to a public hospital, public benevolent institution or public charity and public reserves are non-rateable to an ordinary rate pursuant to Section 556/557 of the said Act.*
5. *That the schedule of fees and charges for 2023-2024 as outlined in the Combined Delivery Program Operational Plan 2023-2027 with the alterations as described in the report be adopted.*
6. *That the General Manager cause preparation and service of rate notices for the financial year 2023-2024.*
7. *That Council adopt the Workforce Management Plan with alterations as described in the report.*

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

2[MFBS] COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES

03.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Asmus seconded Cr M Cook that Council notes the Investment Report as of 30 May 2023, including the certification by the Responsible Accounting Officer.

3[GM] DRAFT JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEFERRED PAYMENT POLICY

It was MOVED by Cr M Austin seconded Cr R Asmus that Council adopt the Junee Shire Council Infrastructure Deferred Payment Policy.

An AMENDMENT was MOVED by Cr D Carter seconded Cr A Clinton that the matter be deferred until Council seeks legal advice regarding this policy.

The AMENDMENT was PUT and CARRIED.

The AMENDMENT then became the MOTION. The MOTION was then PUT and CARRIED.

04.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr D Carter seconded Cr A Clinton that the matter be deferred until Council seeks legal advice regarding this policy.

Cr A Clinton voted against the Motion and asked that this be recorded.

4[CFO] LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW CONFERENCE 2023

05.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Knight that the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and General Manager attend the Local Government NSW Conference 2023 with associated costs being paid by Council.

5[TP] RIVERINA MURRAY REGIONAL PLAN 2041

06.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Callow seconded Cr M Cook that based on the findings and analysis presented in this report, it is recommended Council:

1. Acknowledges the adoption of the Riverina Murray Regional Plan 2041.
2. Endorse and support the Riverina Murray Regional Plan 2041.

Cr P Halliburton voted against the Motion and asked that this be recorded.

6[ADPCD] PUBLIC SPACES (UNATTENDED PROPERTY) ACT 2021

07.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr R Asmus that Council acknowledges the enactment of the Public Spaces (Unattended Property) Act 2021, commencing 1 May 2023.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

7[TP] PLANNING PROPOSAL – MINIMUM LOT SIZE

08.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Callow seconded Cr P Halliburton that Council proceed with the preparation and lodgement of a Planning Proposal for Gateway Determination to increase the minimum lot size of RU5 Village Land within the Junee Local Government Area from 500sqm to 700sqm, with selected areas decreased from 500sqm to 400sqm.

As required under Section 375A of the Local Government Act, the following is the record of voting for this planning matter.

FOR: Councillors M Austin, R Callow, D Carter, M Cook, P Halliburton, M Knight and N Smith.

AGAINST: Councillors R Asmus and A Clinton

8[CFO] COUNCILLOR REMUNERATION

09.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Asmus seconded Cr M Austin that the Councillor annual remuneration for 2023/24 period be set at \$9,850 and the Mayoral Allowance increase to \$22,237 with \$4,447 of this amount being paid to the Deputy Mayor.

9[DES] INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF COMMONWEALTH DISASTER FUNDING

10.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Knight that:

1. Council receive this report on the Australian Governments Independent Review of Commonwealth Disaster Funding.
2. Authorise the General Manager to make a submission to the review and actively engage in the review process.

10[GM] MEMORIAL DEDICATION

11.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Austin that Council write to the Junee RSL Sub-Branch endorsing the additional memorials adjacent to the Junee Cenotaph intended to commemorate the alliance between New Zealand and Australian forces at Gallipoli and Australian Military Women.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

12.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Callow seconded Cr R Asmus that the minutes of the Junee Shire Advisory Committee meeting, held 27 April 2023, be received.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

DELEGATES REPORTS

Nil

NOTICE OF MOTION

Nil

LATE BUSINESS

Nil

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

INFORMATION BOOKLET

The information booklet was received and noted.

CONFIDENTIAL ITEM

13.06.23 At 4.51pm Council **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr D Carter seconded Cr R Asmus to go into Closed Committee of the Whole under Section 10A (2):

(d) (i) *prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.*

11[GM] REGIONAL TOURISM ACTIVATION FUND

14.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Callow seconded Cr R Asmus that Council note the report on the successful Canola Trail Activation Program application to the Regional Tourism Activation Fund.

12[DES] RENEWAL OF THE ROAD MAINTENANCE COUNCIL CONTRACT WITH TRANSPORT FOR NSW

15.06.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr R Asmus seconded Cr M Cook that:

1. Council receive this report on the renewal of the Road Maintenance Council Contract with Transport for NSW and the amended contract commencing 1 July 2023.
2. Resolve to accept the amended Road Maintenance Council Contract and associated documents.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 27 JUNE 2023.

3. *Authorise the General Manager to execute the amended Road Maintenance Council Contract with Transport for NSW.*

13[MAYOR]ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW – GENERAL MANAGER

16.06.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr M Cook seconded Cr R Asmus that:*

1. *Council note the report tabled by the sub-committee relating to the 2023 Performance Review of the General Manager.*
2. *Council approve a 6% increase in the General Manager's Total Remuneration Package as outlined in the report and General Manager's request.*

REVERSION TO OPEN COUNCIL

17.06.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr R Callow that Council move out of committee and revert to an open meeting of the Council, the time being 5.57pm.*

18.06.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr M Cook seconded Cr R Asmus that Council adopt the resolutions made in Closed Committee.*

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 6.00pm.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT



Item I AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE (ARIC) FUTURE COMPOSITION

Author Acting General Manager

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Junee Shire Council (“the Council”) resolve the following in relation to the ARIC Committee:

- 1. That the Council continue to support and be a member of the Internal Audit Alliance.*
 - 2. That Council retain its own separate ARIC and use same independent chairperson that is appointed to all ARIC’s who form part of the Internal Audit alliance.*
 - 3. That the Council share the cost of an Internal Audit Co-ordinator, employed through REROG as required by the ARIC guidelines.*
-

SUMMARY

The Office of Local Government has released guidelines relating to the requirements for Council ARIC’s.

BACKGROUND

Late last year the NSW Office of Local Government issued Circular No 22-41 which advised that the Guidelines for risk management and internal audit for local government in NSW had been approved.

It was explained that the Guidelines are in draft form at the moment pending the supporting Regulation amendments being made so that they can be implemented. It is expected that amendments to the Regulation will be made early in 2023.

Council is a member of the Internal Audit Alliance (Alliance). The Alliance is made up of six small neighbouring councils being, Lockhart, Coolamon, Temora, Bland, Cootamundra-Gundagai and Junee. Its primary function is to jointly co-ordinate internal audits and provide independent expertise to each Council’s ARIC.

It currently fills its positions of Chairman and one independent member with the GM and Director Corporate Services from another member Council. In Junee’s case the appointed chairman and independent member are from Cootamundra- Gundagai.

CONSIDERATIONS

The primary consideration for Council is to comply with the new ARIC Guidelines. A secondary consideration is to comply at as cheap as cost as reasonably possible and in a manner that Council receives the maximum amount of benefit from its ARIC.

According to the guidelines ARIC’s must comprise at a minimum:

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 July 2023

- Independent Chairman: who meets the independence criteria specified on page 20 of the Guidelines and eligibility criteria on page 21.
- Independent Members (two): who meet the independence and eligibility criteria of the Guidelines (refer pages 20 and 21).
- Councils may appoint one non-voting Councillor member provided that Councillor meets the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines (refer page 23).

There are several important provisions which limit who council can appoint to its ARIC they are:

1. General Managers of adjoining Councils may not hold the position of Chairperson of another Council's ARIC although could fill one of the positions of independent members as could the Director Corporate of that adjoining Council, provided they both meet the independence and eligibility criteria and their employer is not participating in a shared arrangement with other councils in relation to the ARIC or the internal audit function.
2. It is no longer permissible for another member of the adjoining Council's staff to serve as an "Independent" if either the General Manager or Director Corporate is absent.
3. Councillors may no longer attend ARIC meetings as voting members.
4. No more than one non-voting Councillor member may be appointed to the ARIC.
5. The Mayor cannot be appointed as a Councillor member of the ARIC.
6. Proxies are not permitted to attend on behalf of members who are unable to attend.
7. There is nothing to prevent other councillors being permitted to attend ARIC meetings as observers (as opposed to members/participants) with the agreement of the ARIC chair and ARIC. Councillors attending as observers are not entitled to participate in meetings.

Currently the composition of the ARIC does not comply with the above provisions. All councils in NSW must comply with these Guidelines from 1 July 2024.

While needing to comply, Council wishes to continue to support and use the Alliance when appointing members to its ARIC for the following reasons:

- Cost – Appointing a Chairman jointly through the Alliance will mean that costs are lower.
- Benchmarking – Doing joint audits through the alliance allows for the chairman to compare councils in a like for like fashion. It also enables Council's to compare with each other.
- Attracting Expertise – It is easier to attract expertise in regard to both the Chairman and the commissioning of Audits if these are jointly tendered for.

Consequently it was agreed at the Alliance meeting that:

- All member council's continue to support the Alliance.
- That each Council retain its own separate ARIC and use same independent chairperson that is appointed to all ARIC's who form part of the Internal Audit alliance.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 July 2023

- That the member Council's share the cost of an Internal Audit Co-ordinator, who will be employed through REROC, and meet the requirements of the ARIC guidelines.

CONCLUSION

This is a clever and cost effective way of Council complying with the ARIC guidelines while deriving as much benefit as it can from its ARIC.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 July 2023

Item 2 **COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES**

Author Manager Finance & Business Services

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council notes the Investment Report as of 30 June 2023, including the certification by the Responsible Accounting Officer.

PURPOSE

To provide a report setting out all money that the Council has invested under Section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with Clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, a report stating the details of money invested must be presented to the Council monthly.

The report must include certification as to whether the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations, and Council's Investment Policy.

The Investment Report shows that Council has total cash and investments of \$12,757,981 comprising:

Trading Accounts -	\$1,712,000
At Call Accounts -	\$1,795,981
Investments -	\$9,250,000

Certification – Responsible Accounting Officer

I, Lloyd Hart, hereby certify that the investments listed in the attached reports have been made in accordance with Section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, and existing Investment Policies.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with Clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, a report stating the details of money invested must be presented to the Council monthly.

The report must also include certification as to whether the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the Regulations, and Council's Investment Policy.

LINK TO STRATEGY

The report relates to the Community Strategic Plan Outcome of:

- Sustainable – Strategy 6.1 – Council is accountable and financially sustainable.
-

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 July 2023

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Investment income for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 was \$214,753.

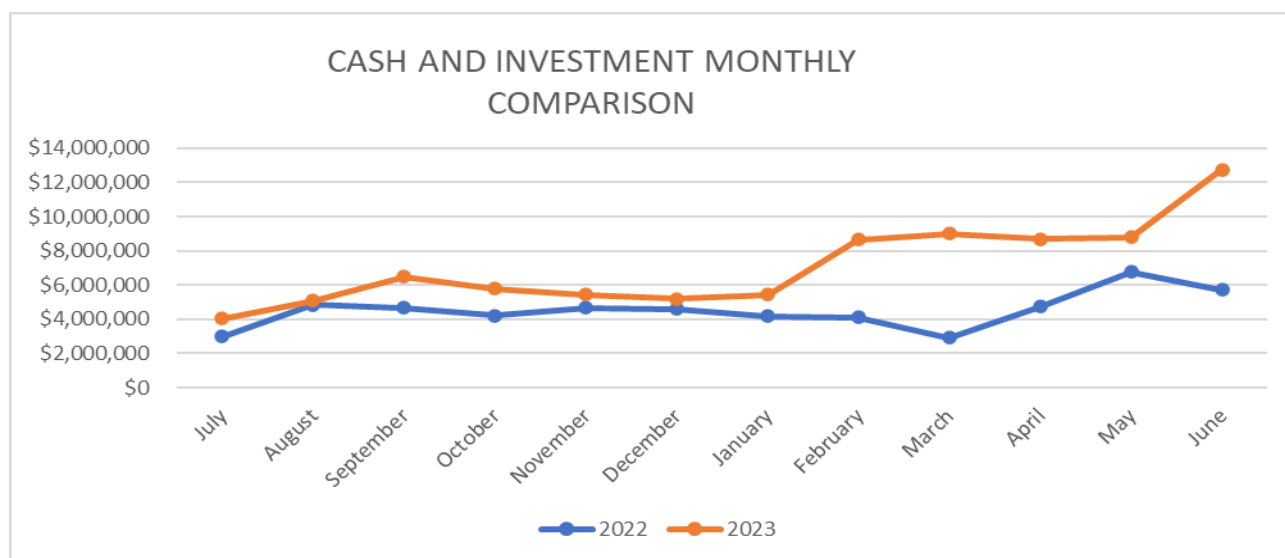
SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Council's investments are managed in accordance with Council's Investment Policy. It requires consideration of social responsibility when making investment decisions.

INVESTMENT BALANCES

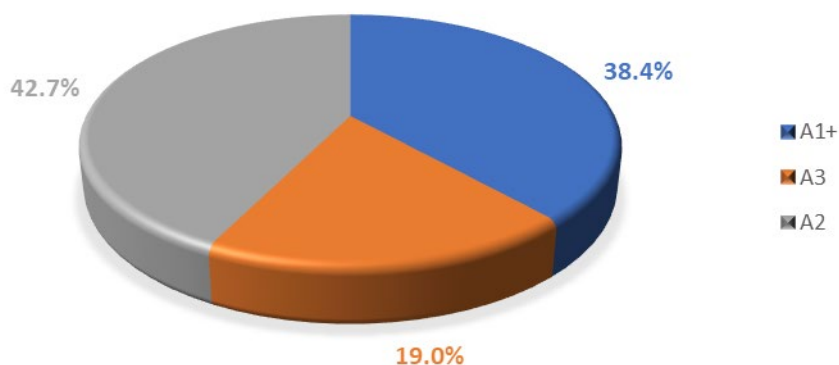
INVESTMENT BALANCES						
As of 30 June 2023						
INSTITUTION	RATING	AMOUNT (\$)	MATURITY DATE	INTEREST RATE	INTEREST AT MATURITY (\$)	BENCHMARK - AusBond
Trading Accounts						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	A1+	1,712,000	-	-	-	-
		1,712,000				
At Call Accounts						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	A1+	1,795,981	At Call	4.15%	30,193.23	4.10%
		1,795,981			30,193.23	
Term Deposits						
Judo Bank	A3	-	Matured	-	872.60	-
Macquarie Bank	A1	-	Matured	-	1,495.89	-
MyState Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	2,864.38	-
AMP Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	4,506.16	-
National Australia	A1+	-	Matured	-	4,776.17	-
Judo Bank	A3	-	Matured	-	8,068.49	-
MyState Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	5,598.63	-
Australian Unity Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	10,504.10	-
Bank of Queensland	A2	-	Matured	-	13,836.99	-
AMP Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	10,068.49	-
AMP Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	11,818.49	-
MyState Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	6,657.53	-
Members Equity Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	16,205.48	-
AMP Bank	A2	-	Matured	-	15,332.88	-
The Mutual Bank	A3	-	Matured	-	5,424.66	-
National Australia Bank	A1+	1,000,000	28-Jul-23	4.38%	18,000.00	4.22%
National Australia Bank	A1+	750,000	8-Aug-23	4.30%	15,904.11	3.85%
National Australia Bank	A1+	500,000	14-Aug-23	4.40%	10,969.86	3.85%
AMP Bank	A2	1,000,000	11-Sep-23	4.65%	23,058.90	3.85%
Judo Bank	A3	500,000	28-Sep-23	5.35%	6,669.18	3.85%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	04-Oct-23	4.75%	11,842.47	3.68%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	31-Oct-23	5.00%	12,397.26	3.68%
MyState Bank	A2	500,000	08-Nov-23	5.00%	12,328.77	3.68%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	27-Nov-23	5.50%	11,376.71	3.68%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	29-Nov-23	5.20%	12,821.92	3.68%
Judo Bank	A3	500,000	11-Dec-23	5.30%	13,068.49	3.68%
Judo Bank	A3	1,000,000	22-Dec-23	5.70%	27,484.93	3.68%
Bank of Queensland	A2	500,000	23-Feb-24	5.50%	18,006.85	3.19%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	24-May-24	5.70%	25,767.12	3.19%
Australian Unity Bank	A2	500,000	19-Jun-24	5.55%	27,750.00	3.19%
		9,250,000			365,477.51	
Total Cash and Investment		12,757,981				

Cash Comparative Analysis



Portfolio Analysis

COUNCIL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO BY INSTITUTION RATING

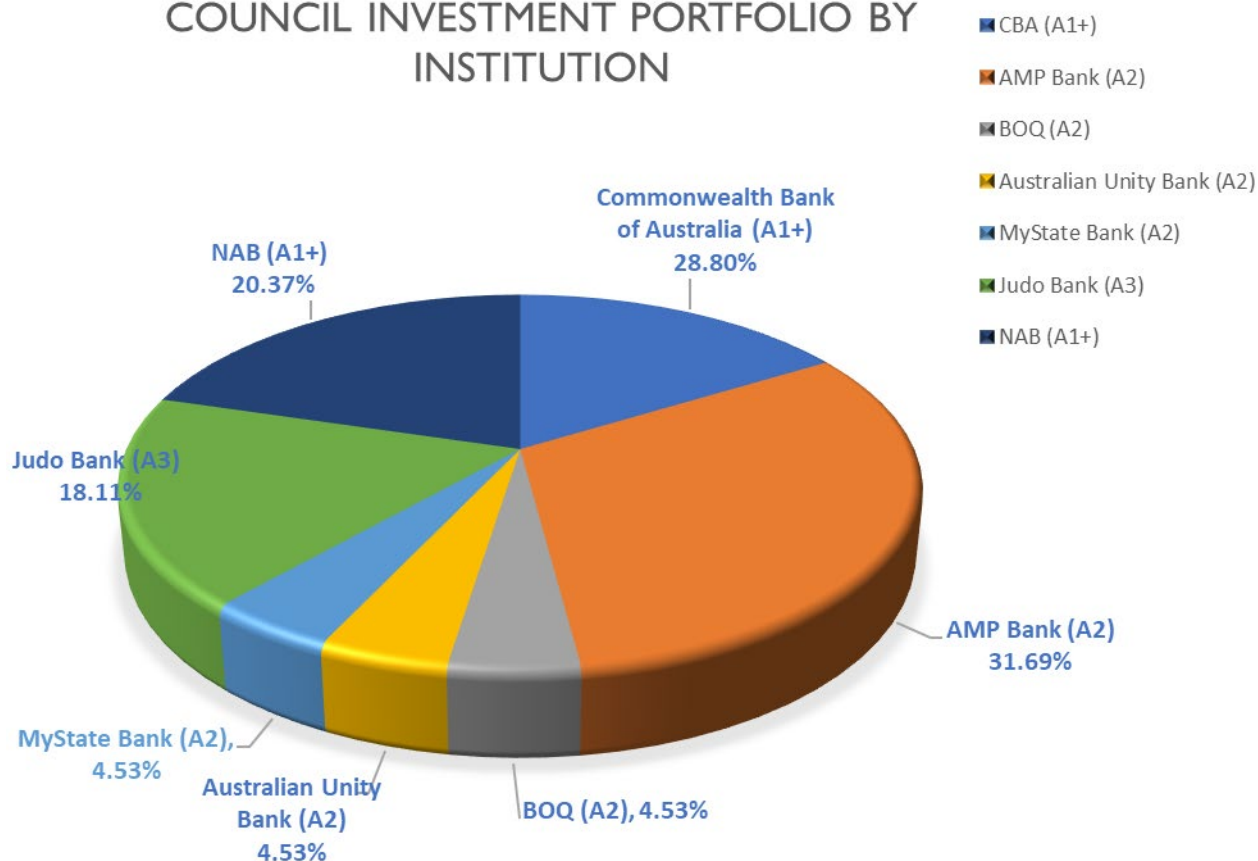


Portfolio Credit Framework – Compliance with Investment Policy Requirements

Clause 9a of the Council’s Investment Policy requires that the total percentage exposure within the market to any particular credit rating category be limited, as detailed in the table below:

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Maximum %	Portfolio Complies with Policy?
AAA	A1+	100%	Yes
AA+	A1	100%	Yes
AA			
AA-			
A+	A2	75%	Yes
A			
A-			
BBB+	A3	40%	Yes
BBB			
BBB-			
Unrated	Unrated	25%	Yes (\$Nil)

COUNCIL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO BY INSTITUTION



Overall Portfolio Credit Framework – Compliance with Investment Policy Requirements

Clause 9b of the Council’s Investment Policy requires that exposure to an individual institution be restricted by their credit rating so that single entity exposure is limited, as detailed in the table below:

S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Maximum %	Portfolio Complies with Policy?
AAA	A1+	50%	Yes
AA+	A1	50%	Yes
AA			
AA-			
A+	A2	35%	Yes
A			
A-			
BBB+	A3	20%	Yes
BBB			
BBB-			
Unrated	Unrated	20%	Yes (\$Nil)

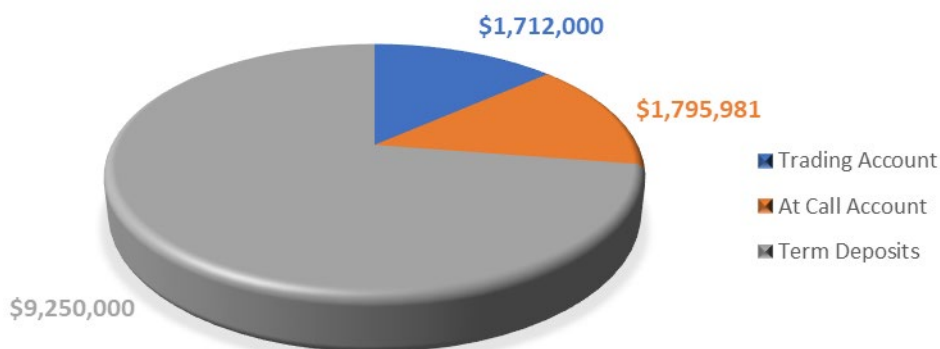
GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

Term to Maturity Framework – Compliance with Investment Policy Requirements

Clause 9c of the Council’s Investment Policy requires Council’s investment portfolio is to be invested within the following maturity constraints:

Overall Portfolio Term to Maturity Limited			Portfolio Complies with Policy?
Portfolio % < 1 year	Min 65%	Max 100%	Yes
Portfolio % > 1 year < 3 years	Min 0%	Max 20%	Yes
Portfolio % > 3 years < 5 years	Min 0%	Max 15%	Yes
Portfolio % > 5 years	Min 0%	Max 0%	Yes

COUNCIL CASH AND INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT



Statement of Investment Policy Compliance

Legislative Requirements		Compliant
Institutional Exposure Limits	Yes	Fully compliant
Portfolio Credit Rating Limits	Yes	Fully compliant
Term to Maturity Limits	Yes	Fully compliant

Item 3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/27 – 5910 GUNDAGAI ROAD, JUNEE – HOME BUSINESS

Author Town Planner; Directorship: Planning and Community Development

Attachments s4.15 Assessment Report, Submitted Plan Set, Variation Application, Letter - Public Health ACT 2012 and the Poisons and Therapeutics Goods Regulation 2008, Statement of Environmental Effects

RECOMMENDATION:

That Development Application No. 2023/27 from Mr Troy Lee for the construction of an outbuilding for the purpose of a home business, located on Lot: 3, DP 1069681, known as 5910 Gundagai Road, Junee be APPROVED subject to conditions of consent.

SUMMARY

The proposed development involves the construction of a transportable structure on the site and the use of that structure for the purpose of a home business. The activity that is proposed to be carried out as the home business involves cosmetic medical procedures, such as Botox administration.

A variation to the development standards contained in the Junee Development Control Plan (DCP) 2021 has been requested, specifically the requirements for outbuildings in the R5 Large Lot Residential zone to be located to the rear of the dwelling. The proposed structure has a proposed minimum front setback of 2.5m.

BACKGROUND

The proposed development involves the placement of a transportable structure on the site, with a floor area of 18sqm. From this structure, a home business is proposed to be operated, involving cosmetic medical procedures, including the administration of “cosmetic injectables” such as Botox and the like.

The business will be operated by a resident of the existing dwelling, who holds appropriate qualifications under the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) to perform these procedures. The business will operate from the site on Fridays (10am to 6pm) and Saturdays (10am to 12pm).

The proposal also includes the placement of an A Frame sign within the road reserve to aid customers in identifying the business. This is only intended to be placed in the road reserve during operational hours.

Advice received from NSW Health indicates that this type of business is not considered to be a “skin penetration procedure” as defined in the Public Health Act 2010.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

State Environmental Planning Policies:

The site has frontage to a classified road, requiring consideration of SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, specifically Section 2.119. It is considered that the only practical access to the site is via a classified road. It is also considered that the proposed development will not have any significant impact on the safety, efficiency, and ongoing operation of the classified road, given the design of the existing access, the emission of smoke or dust, or the volume and nature of vehicles anticipated to access the site. The development is not considered to be a type that is overly sensitive to traffic noise or vehicle emissions.

Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012

The proposed development is considered to be a Home Business as defined by the Junee LEP 2012:

home business means a business, whether or not involving the sale of items online, carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling and not involving the following -

- (a) the employment of more than two persons other than the residents,
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood because of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise,
- (c) the exposure to view, from adjacent premises or from a public place, of unsightly matter,
- (d) the exhibition of signage, other than a business identification sign,
- (e) the retail sale of, or the exposure or offer for retail sale of, items, whether goods or materials, not produced at the dwelling or building, other than by online retailing, but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

Note—See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used for a home business.

Home businesses located in the R5 Large Lot Residential zone are uses that are permissible with consent under the land use table contained in the Junee LEP 2012. The objectives of the R5 Large Lot Residential 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.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To facilitate and promote an increased range of living opportunities by providing for low intensity residential development compatible with the rural characteristics of the locality.

It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the zone.

Section 5.4 of the Junee LEP 2012 include additional controls relating to the maximum floor area permissible for home businesses, being a maximum of 60sqm of floor area. The proposed transportable structure will not be in excess of 60sqm.

All required essential services are present on the subject site and will continue to be utilised for the proposed home business.

Junee Development Control Plan 2021

A number of sections of the Junee DCP 2021 are applicable to this development, including Part C5 Ancillary Development: Sheds, Garages, Carports, Outbuildings and Pools/Spas. The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the controls and objectives outlined in the relevant parts of the DCP.

One variation to the dwelling setback requirements outlined in Section C5.3 Garages, Carports, Outbuilding and Sheds in R5 Large Lot Residential Zones is required to facilitate the development. Per this section, outbuildings in the R5 zone are required to be located to the rear of the dwelling, if the dwelling is located within 50m of a public road. A variation is requested for the outbuilding to be located in front of the existing dwelling and a minimum of 2.5m from the front boundary.

A variation in this instance could be supported due to the nature of the development for a home business, the minimal footprint and moveable nature of the proposed structure and the additional screening of the structure proposed as part of this application. Although a variation could be supported on the site, it may lead to a precedent being set where more outbuildings may be located in front of dwellings in R5 Large Lot Residential zones.

Risk Assessment

The approval or refusal of this application has minimal risk to Council.

There is the possibility of the applicant requesting a review of any determination made, as permitted under Section 8.2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979.

In addition, the applicant may appeal any determination to the Land and Environment Court, as permitted under Section 8.7 of the EP&A Act 1979.

Financial

The refusal or approval of this development application has minimal financial risk to Council. It should be noted however, any review or appeal of the determination may require additional staff resourcing and legal costs.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended Development Application No. 2023/27 from Mr Troy Lee for the construction of an outbuilding for the purpose of a home business, located on Lot: 3, DP 1069681, known as 5910 Gundagai Road, Junee be **APPROVED** subject to conditions of consent, for the following reasons:

1. The proposed variation to the development control is of a generally minor nature and impact.
2. The variation does not restrict the ability of the development to meet the other applicable objectives and controls of the specific section of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021
3. The development is consistent with all other controls and development standards applicable to this development.

Proposed Non-Standard Conditions:

Signage: Signage on the site will be limited to one A Frame sign within the public road reserve. An Application for Outdoor Dining - Footpath Trading shall be lodged, with the required supporting documentation, with Council prior to placement of any signage on the public road. This signage to be a maximum of 900mm x 600mm and shall only be placed on the road reserve during operating hours. The A frame sign shall not be located on the immediately on the road shoulder or within the existing swale drain in this location.

Reason: *To preserve public safety in this location.*

Onsite Sewage Management: Any plumbing fixtures located within the transportable building shall be permanently plumbed into the existing onsite sewage management system.

Reason: *To ensure that sewage is appropriately disposed of on the site.*

Safe Storage: Any medications or sharps kept on site shall be stored securely at all times.

Reason: *To reduce opportunity for crime and increase community safety.*

Section J Report: Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a Section J Energy Efficiency report is to be submitted to Council.

Reason: *To satisfy the requirements of the National Construction Code in relation to commercial buildings or structures.*



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 3

18 JULY 2023



Application Summary	
Development Application No:	DA2023/27
Proposed Land Use:	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Property Description:	Lot: 3 Section: - DP: 1069681 Address: 5910 Gundagai Road, Junee
Applicant:	T Lee
Owner/s:	T Lee
Proposed Development Classification:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Designated
Assessing Officer:	Rohan Johnston - Town Planner
Development Application & Site History	
Details of Previous Consents (Last 5 years)	Nil.
Previous Use	Residential
Previous Subdivision(s) Affecting the Site	Nil.
Easements/Restrictions on title	Nil.
Public Consultation	
Notifications – Adjoining Landowners:	Notification Not Required
Newspaper Advertisements:	Advertising Not Required
Exhibition Dates:	Start: - End: -
No. of Submissions Received:	-
All Submissions Acknowledged?	No - notification not undertaken.
Referrals	
Date Government Agencies Referred to:	N/A
Agency Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Fire Service NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Environment and Heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Primary Industries <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Planning, Industry & Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other – NSW Health
Agency Response/Conditions:	The premises and proposed business does not fall under the definition of a skin penetration activity. The relevant legislation for cosmetic medicines is the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008. As long as the procedures are carried out by a certified health practitioner, or person supervised by a certified health practitioner, including AHPRA registered persons, the premises is not considered to be a skin penetration premises.
Internal Referrals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> GIS <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Comments or Recommendations:	-
Additional Planning Commentary:	-

Development Specifics

The proposal includes a transportable structure to house a Home-Based Business (Cosmetic Consultations).

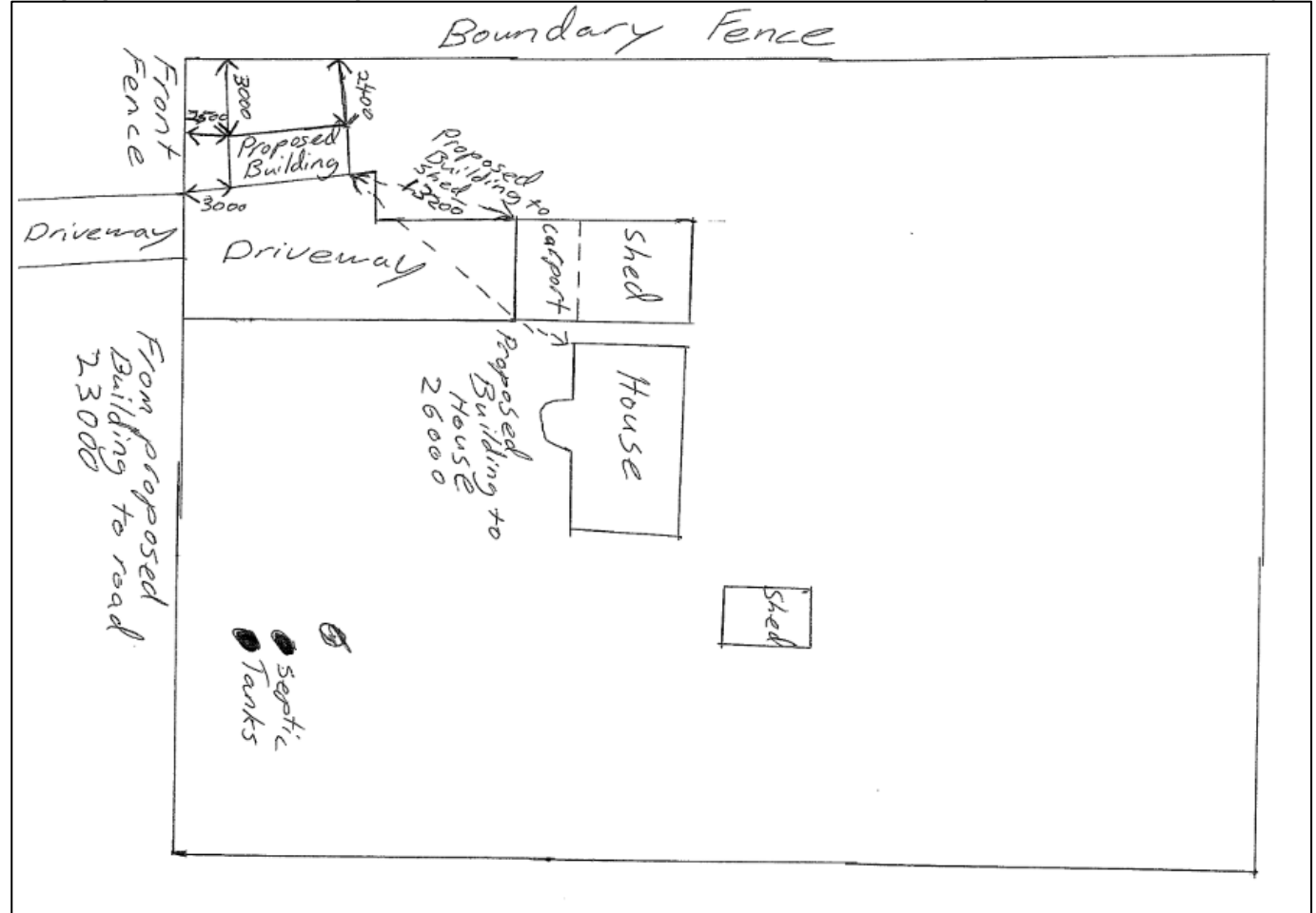


Figure 1: Proposed Development

Home Based Business (Cosmetic Consultations & Procedures) within a transportable structure The business is intended for beauty, health and wellness. The proposed hours of operation are: Friday 10am to 6pm & Saturday 10am to 12pm. One staff member (owner operator) will be employed on the site. The proposal does not include any permanent business identification signage, however a portable A frame sign will be placed outside the front of the property during opening hours to assist identification of the site.

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)	The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument		
		Applicable?	
	State Environmental Planning Policies	Y	N
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Central River City) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Eastern Harbour City) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Regional) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ministerial Directions		
	Section 117(2) – Ministerial Directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SEPP Commentary:

The site has frontage to a classified road, requiring consideration of SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, specifically Section 2.119:

- (2) *The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land that has a frontage to a classified road unless it is satisfied that—*
- (a) *where practicable and safe, vehicular access to the land is provided by a road other than the classified road, and*
 - (b) *the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road will not be adversely affected by the development as a result of—*
 - (i) *the design of the vehicular access to the land, or*
 - (ii) *the emission of smoke or dust from the development, or*
 - (iii) *the nature, volume or frequency of vehicles using the classified road to gain access to the land, and*
 - (c) *the development is of a type that is not sensitive to traffic noise or vehicle emissions, or is appropriately located and designed, or includes measures, to ameliorate potential traffic noise or vehicle emissions within the site of the development arising from the adjacent classified road.*

It is considered that the only practical access to the site is via a classified road. It is also considered that the proposed development will not have any significant impact on the safety, efficiency, and ongoing operation of the classified road, given the design of the existing access, the emission of smoke or dust, or the volume and nature of vehicles anticipated to access the site.

The development is not considered to be a type that is overly sensitive to traffic noise or vehicle emissions.

There are no other SEPPs or s177's considered to be applicable or relevant to the proposed development.

The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.			
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 No.63	Section 7.3 - Test for determining whether proposed development or activity likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats	Applicable?	
		Y	N
	<i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity—</i> (i) <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</i> (ii) <i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>In relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community—</i> (i) <i>the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and</i> (ii) <i>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</i> (iii) <i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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),</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments	There are no known or anticipated impacts caused by the development on threatened species or communities that would require further assessment under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.		
	In Force LEPs	Applicable?	
		Y	N

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)	June Local Environmental Plan 2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Land Zoning	Relevant?	
		Y	N
	R5 Large Lot Residential- Permissible with Consent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1 – Minimum subdivision lot size	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.1A – Minimum subdivision lot size for strata plan schemes in certain rural and residential zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2 – Rural subdivision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2A – Erection of dual occupancies (attached) and dwelling houses on land in Zone RUI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2B – Erection of rural workers’ dwellings in Zone RUI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2C – Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for certain rural subdivisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.6 – Exceptions to development standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.3 - Development near zone boundaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.4 - Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.5 – Controls relating to secondary dwellings on land in a rural zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.10 – Heritage conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.11 – Bush fire hazard reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.13 – Eco-tourist facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.16 - Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.18 - Intensive livestock agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.19 - Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.20 - Standards that cannot be used to refuse consent—playing and performing music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.1 - Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.2 - Flood Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.3 - Stormwater management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.4 - Terrestrial biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	6.5 - Groundwater vulnerability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.6 - Riparian land and watercourses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.7 - Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.8 - Salinity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.9 - Essential Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

LEPs Commentary: The proposed development is considered to be a *Home Business* as defined by the June Local Environmental Plan 2012:

home business means a business, whether or not involving the sale of items online, carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by 1 or more permanent residents of the dwelling and not involving the following—

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than the residents,
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood because of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise,
- (c) the exposure to view, from adjacent premises or from a public place, of unsightly matter,
- (d) the exhibition of signage, other than a business identification sign,
- (e) the retail sale of, or the exposure or offer for retail sale of, items, whether goods or materials, not produced at the dwelling or building, other than by online retailing.

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

Note—See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used for a home business.

Home businesses located in the R5 Large Lot Residential zone are uses that are permissible with consent under the land use table contained in the June Local Environmental Plan 2012. The objectives of the R5 Large Lot Residential 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.
- To facilitate and promote an increased range of living opportunities by providing for low intensity residential development compatible with the rural characteristics of the locality.

It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the zone.

Section 5.4 of the Junee LEP 2012 include additional controls relating to the maximum floor area permissible for home businesses, being a maximum of 60sqm of floor area. The proposed transportable structure will not be in excess of 60sqm.

All required essential services are present on the subject site and will continue to be utilised for the proposed home business.

The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.			
Development Control Plans (DCPs)	DCPs	Applicable	
		Y	N
	Junee Shire Council Development Control Plan 2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Policies/S.94A Plans		
		Y	N
	Council Policies & Procedures – checked?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Relevant plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part	Section	Comment
Part C: Residential and Rural Residential Development		
C2 Site Planning, Earthworks and Utilities	C2.1 Site Planning	The location of the proposed transportable building is considered to be acceptable given the proposed use of the site for a home occupation and the existing constraints of the site.
	C2.2 Water and Energy Efficiency	N/A
	C2.3 Earthworks	Minimal earthworks required.
	C2.4 Utilities	All utilities are available to the site and can be connected to the new building as required.
	C2.5 Waste Management	The proposed building and home occupation will not increase the demand for solid waste management services.
	C2.6 Letterboxes and Street Numbering	Letterbox and street numbering as existing.
C5 Ancillary Development: Sheds, Garages, Carports, Outbuildings and Pools/Spas	C5.1 Use	The proposed transportable building will be utilised for the purpose of a home business, being for cosmetic medical procedures.
	C5.2 Visual Impact and Amenity	The anticipated visual and amenity impacts resulting from the proposed building are considered to be minimal in the context of the existing area. The shed will be constructed from a pre-coloured metal cladding that will not be reflective. Additional screening via a precoloured steel fence is also proposed.
	C5.3 Garages, Carports, Outbuilding and Sheds in R5 Large Lot Residential Zones	The proposed building is located in front of the existing dwelling requiring a variation to the DCP controls. The building does not exceed the floor area of the existing dwelling, and is 2.71m in overall height, meeting the DCP requirement of 4.8m. The proposed shed has a proposed front setback of 2.5m.
Part D: Commercial, Community and Industrial Development		
D2 Site Planning, Earthworks and Services Provision	D2.1 Site Planning	The location of the proposed transportable building is considered to be acceptable given the proposed use of the site for a home occupation and the existing constraints of the site.
	D2.2 Earthworks	No major earthworks are required to facilitate the proposed development.
	D2.3 Building near Utilities	No major building works are proposed to be undertaken on the site that would or could limit access to utilities.
	D2.4 Connection to Utilities	All utilities are currently available to the site.
	D2.5 Siting & Visibility of Utilities	N/A
	D2.6 Liquid Trade Waste	Any liquid waste that is generated from the business will be disposed of in the existing OSSM system on the site. The main liquid waste generated is indicated to be water from handwashing and general cleaning.
	D2.7 On-Site Sewage Management	It is considered that the existing OSSM system can accommodate the proposed amount of additional effluent generated by the operation.

	D2.8 Water & Energy Efficiency	Section J may be required, require as condition of consent.
D5 Access and Parking	D5.1 General Controls	Generally consistent, adequate parking space is available on the site.
	D5.2 Vehicle Access	Generally consistent, use of existing driveway in this location. Proposed home occupation will not significantly increase the amount or type of traffic accessing the site. Sight lines from the site are considered to be adequate given the speed limit on this portion of road and the types of vehicles accessing the site.
	D5.9 Table of Car Parking Requirements	The most suitable use for the proposed development is considered to be health consulting rooms, requiring 1 space per 65sqm + 1 space per staff member. The total requirement of spaces is considered to be 2 spaces. There is adequate room on the site to accommodate 2 car spaces to service this development.

Part E: Other Land Uses

E2 Advertising and Signage	E2.1 Application of this Section	The proposed A Frame sign is not considered to be exempt development.
	E2.5 General Controls for Advertising and Signage	There is no permanent signage proposed. One A Frame sign is proposed to be placed at the front of the property as business identification, as permitted for a home business use. The sign is not to be larger than 600mm x 900mm in size.
	E2.6.3 Temporary Content Sign or A Frame Sign	Only 1 sign is proposed and is to be only placed in front of the property during opening hours. A section 68 application is to be submitted to Council that includes the items listed in the DCP.

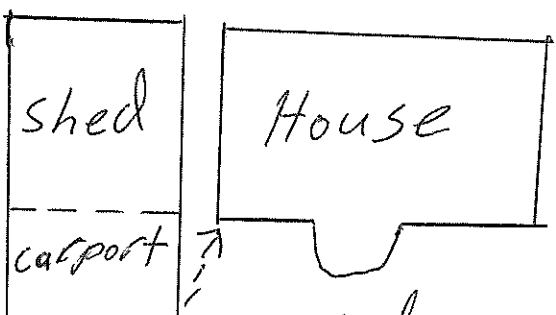
The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.		
Planning Agreements (VPAs)	VPAs	Applicable
		Y N
	Any 93F VPAs or Draft VPAs?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VPAs Commentary: N/A		
Any Matters Prescribed by the Regulations		
Regulations	Regulations	Applicable?
		Y N
	Does Section 4 of the Regulations have any relevance? Any specific items prescribed by the Regulations of relevance?*(Clause 92, 93, 94 or 94A of the Regs)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Regulations Commentary: No requirement to upgrade Fire safety		
4.15(b) Matters for Consideration Likely Impacts of the Development		
Primary Matters	Comments	
Context & Setting	Locating the proposed outbuilding in front of the dwelling in this location is considered to be inconsistent with the established context and setting of large residential lots in this area. The overall impact as a result of the inconsistency is considered to be minimal but may lead to more outbuildings being located in the front setback in this location and other R5 zones.	
Site Design & Internal Design	Adequate site and internal design, anticipated impacts to be minimal.	
Ecologically Sustainable Building Design	N/A	
Access, Transport & Traffic	Minimal impact anticipated. The estimated volume of traffic increase is considered to be minimal. The existing access will be utilised, with vehicles entering and leaving the site in a forward direction.	
Public Domain	Minimal impact anticipated, some minor impact to public domain as a result of temporary signage anticipated. Acceptable in this location.	
Utilities	All utilities are available to the site, no significant impact to utilities anticipated.	
Heritage	Overall heritage impact considered to be minimal.	
Other Land Resources	Nil.	

Water	Nil.
Soils	Nil, no earthworks required to facilitate development.
Air & Microclimate	Minimal.
Flora & Fauna	Nil.
Waste	Minimal. Some additional waste generation anticipated, but not considered to be significantly more than residential waste levels.
Energy	Minimal.
Noise & Vibration	Minimal additional noise anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Natural Hazards	Nil.
Technological Hazards	Nil.
Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	Any sharps or medications kept onsite are to be locked and secure at all times.
Economic Impact on the Locality	Positive, additional business located in Junee.
Social Impacts	Positive, additional cosmetic health services to local community.
Construction	Minimal, some minor internal fit out required.
Cumulative Impacts	Minimal.
Other?	Nil.
Additional Planning Commentary: Minimal additional impact is anticipated as a result of the proposed development. The main impact anticipated is from the locating of the proposed building in front of the existing dwelling. This variation may be supported, but consideration should be given to the precedent being established.	
Suitability of the Site for the Development.	
Primary Matters	Comments
Does the proposed development fit within the locality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are the site attributes conducive to the development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional Planning Commentary: Site is considered to be generally suitable for the proposed development.	
Any Submission Made in Accordance with the Act or the Regulations	
Primary Matters	Comments
Are the issues raised of relevance to the DA?	N/A
Are relevant issues raised in the submissions being considered?	N/A
Additional Planning Commentary: Letters of support from neighbours were provided by the applicant.	
The Public Interest	
Federal, State, Local Government Interests & Community Interests	Comments
Do any policy statements from Federal or State Governments have relevance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there any relevant planning studies and strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is there any management plan, planning guideline, or advisory document that is relevant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Are there any credible research findings applicable?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____

Have there been relevant issues raised in public meetings and inquiries?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Were there consultations and submissions made in addition to (d) above?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Will the health and safety of the public be affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.
Additional Planning Commentary: The proposal will not have any significant negative impact on matters pertaining to the public interest. The main impact to the public interest will be in the placing of an A Frame sign within the public road reserve.	

RECOMMENDATION	Approve Development Consent
It is recommended that Development Application 2023.27 be granted approval, pursuant to Section 4.16 of the EP&A Act 1979, subject to the following conditions:	
<p>Standard Conditions: D1, D2, D167, D13, D169, D29, D46, D47, D50, D137, D214</p> <p>Additional Conditions: <u>Signage:</u> Signage on the site will be limited to one (1) A Frame sign within the public road reserve. An Application for Outdoor Dining - Footpath Trading shall be lodged, with the required supporting documentation, with Council prior to placement of any signage on the public road. This signage to be a maximum of 900mm x 600mm and shall only be placed on the road reserve during operating hours. The A frame sign shall not be located on the immediately on the road shoulder or within the existing swale drain in this location.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To preserve public safety in this location.</i></p> <p><u>Onsite Sewage Management:</u> Any plumbing fixtures located within the transportable building shall be permanently plumbed into the existing onsite sewage management system.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To ensure that sewage is appropriately disposed of on the site.</i></p> <p><u>Safe Storage:</u> Any medications or sharps kept on site shall be stored securely at all times.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To reduce opportunity for crime and increase community safety.</i></p> <p><u>Section J Report:</u> Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a Section J Energy Efficiency report is to be submitted to Council.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To satisfy the requirements of the National Construction Code in relation to commercial buildings or structures.</i></p>	
<p>Name of Assessing Officer: Rohan Johnston – Town Planner Signature of Assessing Officer:</p>	
<p>Date: 13/07/2023</p>	

Boundary Fence

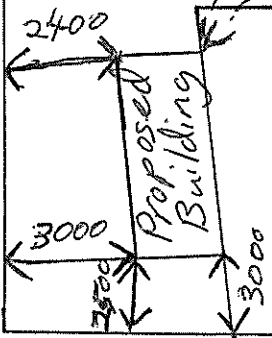


Proposed Building to shed 13200

Proposed Building to House 26000

Driveway

- septic
- Tanks



Front Fence

Driveway

From proposed Building to road 23000

Variation Application.

The positioning of the building being in the front set back area of the property does not meet the controls of Section C5.4. We would like to apply for variation to controls for the following purpose.

- The proposed site provides ease of access for clientele. Tar driveway access, easy and large parking areas, nil environmental concerns.
- The proposed site allows us to keep the business and clientele separate from the house yard and home where our young children live and play safely away from the public.
- The proposed site does not interfere with our current lifestyle acreage where we hold and graze a small number of sheep and a pony.
- The proposed site has been agreed upon with and does not affect our neighbours.

The building will be screened from the road, using colour bond fencing and trees/shrubs and therefore will not be noticeable for passing traffic.

Sewerage.

The existing capacity of sewerage is designed for a home of up to 10 people living permanently in the dwelling. It is a Bio Septic from Everhard Industries and comprises of 2 tanks with each having a 3000-litre capacity.

The following will outline how I, Kirsty Lee intend on meeting the requirements of the Public Health ACT 2012 and the Poisons and Therapeutics Goods Regulation 2008 for the purpose of the premises where skin penetration procedures will be conducted.

Storage of medications for the purpose of cosmetic injectables will be stored in accordance to the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008, Part 3a, Division 3.

- a) They will be stored in a lockable cabinet and/or lockable fridge away from the public.
- b) The cabinet and/or lockable fridge with the medications will be located in the treatment room, free from food storage and eating areas completely.
- c) They will meet the label storage directions of the medications (e.g. between 2 and 8 degrees Celsius).

The record of all medications received, used and disposed of, will be documented and all records kept.

Administration:

As per the Poison and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008 Part 3 Division 2, I am a Registered Nurse and I will be working under the direction of a medical practitioner using the Ju'Vae scripting service. Emergency supplies will be available on site in case of any adverse reactions. As an emergency trained Registered Nurse, I also hold a current advanced life -saving certificate level II as well as current basic life-saving certificate.

All documentation of procedures will include the script and all information listed in section 68C-3d and Section 68D, of Part 3 of the Poison and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008 using an aesthetic computer program designed for the above purposes.

As per the Public Health ACT, 2012 for premises where skin penetrating procedures are carried out, the premises will be clean and hygienic using disinfectant and sanitising single use wipes, sprays and procedures. A waste disposal bin will be in the treatment room for disposal of all single use products as well as sharps disposal containers for disposal of medications and sharps.

A hand basin for hand washing only with liquid soap will be located in the treatment room, and will be clean and free from clutter at all times. Alcohol based handrub will also be available for use (the sink will only be used for handwashing, nil chemicals or products will be disposed into the sink drain).

All equipment used will be single use disposable and therefore no washing or sterilising of equipment will be conducted in the building. Single use towels and disposable personal protective equipment will be used and disposed of accordingly, such as, gloves, aprons etc. Disposable equipment covers will be used and discarded between clients. In addition, all surfaces and furniture used, will be wiped down using appropriate single use disinfectant wipes or spray and single use towels between clients.



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

29 Belmore Street JUNEE
Postal Address: PO Box 93, JUNEE NSW 2663
Phone: (02) 6924 8100
Fax: (02) 6924 2497
Email: jsc@june.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.june.nsw.gov.au
ABN: 62 621 799 578

What is a Statement of Environmental Effects?

A Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) is a detailed report that describes the proposed development and identifies any likely or potential impacts. The report will also outline proposed measures to mitigate these impacts. The statement includes written information about the proposed development that cannot be readily shown on the submitted plans and drawings.

A well prepared SEE allows opportunity to demonstrate the merits of the proposal. In contrast, a poorly prepared SEE often leads to requests for more information, delaying the assessment until matters have been resolved. The submission of a SEE is a chance to provide Council with logical, rational and reasonable arguments for the proposed development. It is also a chance to demonstrate that the environment has been considered in the design stage by highlighting concerns and the means proposed to avoid, minimise, mitigate or manage them.

When is a Statement of Environmental Effects required?

Under the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, **all development applications** must be accompanied with a SEE. The complexity of an application will determine the extent of information to be provided.

What to include in a Statement of Environmental Effects

The SEE should address all the issues that are applicable to your proposal. As a minimum, the SEE is to address the following matters:

- a) A detailed description of the proposal
- b) the environmental impacts of the development,
- c) how the environmental impacts of the development have been identified,
- d) the steps to be taken to protect the environment or to lessen the expected harm to the environment,
- e) in some cases, the SEE will also have to consider any matters indicated by any guidelines issued by the Director-General.

An accurately prepared SEE will enable Council Officers to assess applications efficiently and avoid any delays in the assessment process. Council has the authority to reject an application that it regards as being insufficient or incomplete. For proposals that are likely to have minimum impact, a brief SEE will be sufficient.

The following **Statement of Environmental Effects Standard Form** can be used as a general guide for small scale development, such as:

- dwellings;
- carports;
- swimming pools;
- shed;
- boundary adjustments;
- dual occupancy; or
- change of use.



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

29 Belmore Street JUNEE
 Postal Address: PO Box 93, JUNEE NSW 2663
 Phone: (02) 6924 8100
 Fax: (02) 6924 2497
 Email: jsc@junees.nsw.gov.au
 Web: www.junees.nsw.gov.au
 ABN: 62 621 799 578

This Statement of Environmental Effects is not exhaustive and where insufficient information has been provided Council reserves the right to stop the assessment of the application pending the submissions of more detailed information.
 Development applications which are of a larger scale will require a more detailed Statement of Environmental Effects

Proposal

Provide a detailed description of the proposed development	18m ² or 6m x 3m Transportable building to be used for a Cosmetic business. - Cosmetic consultations/procedures.
--	--

Site Analysis

Describe the existing use of the site:	Not used at present.
Describe the proposed use of the site:	Cosmetic consultations / procedures
Are there any known site constraints: <i>Consider factors such as flooding, slope, bushfire, land contamination etc.</i>	No.

Permissibility

Is the proposed use permissible in the zone under the Junees Local Environmental Plan 2012 (JLEP)? Does it meet the objectives of the zone:	Yes, Home business. < 60m ² .
Are there matters or provisions specified for consideration under the JLEP?	Yes, waste water. Handwashing. Approx 25L/week. 200L wastewater tank, portable to be installed + emptied weekly into existing drains.
What are the relevant DCPs applicable to the development? Is the development consistent with the DCPs?	C4 - Building setbacks. 22m from street. 2-3m from side boundary. Neighbours approval attached.
If the development does not strictly comply with standards of the JLEP and/or DCPs, does it have merit for the proposed variation?	Safety of clientele - bitumen, ease of access. Safety of young family - separate from residence + yard.

Context and setting

<p>Does the development fit with character of the area? <i>Consider the compatibility of the development with adjoining/nearby land uses.</i></p>	<p>Yes. Childcare close by.</p>
<p>Is the development consistent with the visual streetscape of the locality? <i>Consider external alterations, signage etc.</i></p>	<p>No alterations to face of property</p>
<p>Is the development affecting/ located near an item with heritage significance? If so, are there any likely impacts on this item due to the development?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Will the proposed development affect privacy, views and/or overshadowing of adjoining properties? <i>Shadow diagrams are required if there is potential for overshadowing or if the development is two storeys or more</i></p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Will the proposed development generate offensive noise or vibration? If so, what measures will be used to mitigate the noise sources?</p>	<p>No.</p>

Operational Uses (for commercial uses only)

<p>Hours and days of operation:</p>	<p>Please tick</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sunday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tuesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wednesday</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thursday</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Friday</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturday</p>	<p>From</p> <p>1000</p> <p>1000</p>	<p>To</p> <p>1800.</p> <p>1200.</p>
<p>Number of staff:</p>	<p>1.</p>		
<p>Onsite activities:</p>	<p>Cosmetic consultations + procedures.</p>		

Type and quantity of raw materials, finished products and waste products to be stored onsite:	
Identify any proposed hazardous materials or processes:	Shaps (needles) stored + disposed according to AHPRA standards.
Does the development include skin penetration practices? Please describe accordingly: <i>Consider the provisions of the NSW Health Authority</i>	Yes. As per AHPRA.
Does the development include food preparation practices? Please describe accordingly: <i>Consider the provisions of the NSW Food Act 2003 and FSANZ Food Standards</i>	NO.
Does the development include the placement of signs? Please indicate the number of signs and describe accordingly: <i>Consider the size, colours, wording, location, etc. Refer to SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage</i>	Yes. 1x A-frame - 600cm x 800cm.

Traffic and Access

Provide details of accessibility for vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles and disabled persons:	Bitumen driveway - parking space.
Will local traffic movements or volume be affected? Provide details of traffic movements:	NO. only 1x client at a time. maximum 6 on any 24 hour period.
Will additional requirements for access, onsite car parking, loading and unloading be required?	NO.
How many onsite car parking spaces are provided for the development? <i>Refer to Council's DCP No. 20 – Off Street Parking Policy</i>	4 but only require 1.

Utilities

Does the development require access to reticulated water, sewer and storm water drainage systems? How will these be provided?	Portable waste water - emptied into existing drain.
---	---

Will the development result in an extension of the reticulated water, sewer or storm water drainage system?	No.
Does the development include the installation of an onsite sewerage management system?	No.
Describe other utilities that are/or required to be connected: <small>Consider provisions of electricity, gas, telecommunications, etc.</small>	Electricity + Plumbing.

Waste

Does the development involve the disposal of liquid trade waste? If so, please indicate methods of disposal:	No.
--	-----


Additional Supportive Information

Registered Nurse with current AHPRA registration.

Waste water installed by plumber. 200L tank.
Emptied weekly into existing drainage.
Estimated waste water 25L/week. Only used for handwashing. in conjunction with Alcohol based handrub as per AHPRA recommendations.

NOTE: Statements that claim to have no adverse impacts are not considered to be credible documents

Signatures

Signature(s)  Date 4/4/2023

Name Troy Lee

Item 4 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/31 – 188 KAMERUKA LANE, WANTABADGERY – FARM STAY ACCOMODATION

Author Town Planner; Directorship: Planning and Community Development

Attachments s4.15 Assessment Report, Submitted Plan Set, Statement of Environmental Effects

RECOMMENDATION:

Development Application No. 2022/31 from Sarah Lebner - Cooe Architecture for the construction and operation of farm stay accommodation, located on Lot: 171, DP751406, known as 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery be APPROVED subject to conditions of consent.

SUMMARY

The proposed development involves the conversion of an existing silo and the construction of an ancillary service building for the purpose of farm stay accommodation.

A variation to the development standards contained in the Junee Development Control Plan (DCP) 2021 has been requested, specifically the requirement for farm stay accommodation to be located within 50m of a principal dwelling. This variation is supported due to the adaptive reuse of an existing rural structure, the quality of the development, and the consistency of the development with the majority of the objectives and controls of the Junee DCP 2021

BACKGROUND

The proposed dwelling will be a one-bedroom dwelling with a carport/laundrette and will be used as Farm Stay Accommodation. It is proposed that the accommodation will be a conversion of an existing silo onsite. The overall area of the dwelling and carport/laundrette is proposed to be approximately 74.8sqm. The overall height is proposed to be approximately 6.3m, as per the existing silo structure.

A variation of more than 15% of a numerical control in the Junee DCP 2021 is required to facilitate the development. A variation is requested for the requirement for farm stay accommodation to be located within 50m of a principal dwelling. No other variation is required or requested.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

State Environmental Planning Policies

The site has been utilised for primary production purposes and requires consideration of SEPP (Resilience and Hazards). It is considered that no potentially contaminating activities have occurred on or near the proposed dwelling site and the site is suitable for the proposed use without remediation.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

There are no other SEPPs or s177's considered to be applicable or relevant to the proposed development.

Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012

The proposed development is considered to be a *farm stay accommodation* as defined by the Junee LEP 2012:

farm stay accommodation means a building or place—

(a) on a commercial farm, and

(b) ancillary to the farm, and

(c) used to provide temporary accommodation to paying guests of the farm, including in buildings or moveable dwellings.

Note—Farm stay accommodation is a type of tourist and visitor accommodation—see the definition of that term in the Dictionary.

Farm stay accommodation located in the RUI Primary Production zone is a use that is permissible with consent under the land use table contained in the Junee LEP 2012. The objectives of the RUI Primary Production zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To allow the development of processing, service and value adding industries related to primary production.
- To encourage tourist and visitor accommodation that does not have an adverse impact on agricultural activities.
- To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone.

It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the zone.

Some earthworks will be required to facilitate a level building site. These earthworks are not anticipated to have any significant impact to the locality.

Stormwater will be required to be directed away from the building or to a rainwater storage tank. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

No essential services are available to the site, as per the requirements of Clause 6.9. Off grid power and water supplies are proposed. Onsite sewage management is also proposed.

Junee Development Control Plan 2021

Part E5: *Tourist and Visitor Accommodation in Rural Zones* is considered to be applicable to the proposed development.

A variation to the controls of this section, specifically the requirement for accommodation to be located within 50m of a principal dwelling, has been sought by the applicant.

A variation in this instance could be supported due to the overall consistency of the development with the objectives of this section of the DCP. A variation in this instance will not significantly undermine established planning principles for development in this area. The development presents

as a high-quality development offering boutique farm stay accommodation in the Junee area. The development also makes adaptive reuse of existing farm structures, where the overall impact of the development is considered to be minimal.

Risk Assessment

The approval of this application has minimal risk to Council, given the minimal anticipated impact of the variation.

There is the possibility of the applicant requesting a review of any determination made, as permitted under Section 8.2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act) 1979. In addition, the applicant may appeal any determination to the Land and Environment Court, as permitted under Section 8.7 of the EP&A Act 1979.

Financial

The refusal or approval of this development application has minimal financial risk to Council. It should be noted however, any review or appeal of the determination may require additional staff resourcing and legal costs.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended Development Application No. 2022/31 from Sarah Lebner - Cooe Architecture for the construction and operation of farm stay accommodation, located on Lot: 171, DP751406, known as 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery be **APPROVED** subject to conditions of consent.

1. The proposed variation to the development control is of a minor nature and impact
2. The variation does not restrict the ability of the development to meet the other applicable objectives and controls of the specific section of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021
3. The development is consistent with all other controls and development standards applicable to this development

Proposed Non-Standard Conditions:

Approved Use: The accommodation may only be utilised for the approved use and purpose of tourist and visitor short stay accommodation. The structure may not be occupied by the same persons for more than one month out of any 12 months. No permanent residents shall be permitted to stay onsite, except through the consent of the Council.

Reason: *To ensure that the structure remains ancillary to the primary production use of the land.*

Provision of water: A rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 10,000L or the requirement of the BASIX Certificate, whichever is greater, shall be installed for water supply to the development. Alternatively, extension of the water main to the accommodation will also satisfy this condition. A Storz valve shall also be fitted to this rainwater tank to aid in firefighting.

Reason: *To ensure the accommodation has sufficient water supply available.*

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

Rural Access: Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate, the applicant must upgrade the existing access point to the site, if required, in accordance with the standards set out in Section C8.3 New Access, Entrances and Driveways in Rural Areas of the Junee DCP 2021. This includes the installation of bitumen or asphalt seal, or similar, from the existing road surface in this location a minimum of 25m towards the existing gate in the direction of travel.

Reason: *To meet the requirements of the Junee DCP 2021, prevent gravel washout, and provide a safe entrance to the proposed accommodation from the public road.*

Culvert Crossing: Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a detailed design for the upgrade to the existing culvert crossing of the driveway shall be submitted to Council, as per the Rural Access Standard.

Reason: *To ensure that the driveway upgrade is consistent with the Engineering Standards for culvert crossings in the Junee LGA.*

Onsite Sewage Management System: Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a geotechnical report shall be submitted to Council detailing the suitability of the proposed site of any OSSM for that purpose. Full capacity and other details shall also be provided to Council of the proposed system. A separate s68 application is required to be submitted to Council prior to the installation of any system.

Reason: *To meet the requirements of the Junee DCP 2021 and ensure the accommodation has a sufficient sewage disposal system available.*



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 4

18 JULY 2023



Application Summary	
Development Application No:	DA2023/31
Proposed Land Use:	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Property Description:	Lot: 171 Section: - DP: 751406 Address: Gundagai Road, Wantabadgery
Applicant:	S Lebner
Owner/s:	N Heffernan
Proposed Development Classification:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Designated
Assessing Officer:	Rohan Johnston - Town Planner
Development Application & Site History	
Details of Previous Consents (Last 5 years)	Nil
Previous Use	Primary Production – Agriculture & Residential Use
Previous Subdivision(s) Affecting the Site	Nil.
Easements/Restrictions on title	Nil.
Public Consultation	
Notifications – Adjoining Landowners:	Notification Not Required
Newspaper Advertisements:	Advertising Not Required
Exhibition Dates:	Start: - End: -
No. of Submissions Received:	-
All Submissions Acknowledged?	No - notification not undertaken.
Referrals	
Date Government Agencies Referred to:	N/A
Agency Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Fire Service NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Environment and Heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Primary Industries <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Planning, Industry & Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Other – N/A
Agency Response/Conditions:	-
Internal Referrals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> GIS <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Comments or Recommendations:	-
Additional Planning Commentary:	N/A

Development Specifics

The development involves the extensive conversion of an existing silo to a dwelling for farm stay accommodation, as well as the construction of an ancillary structure for carport and services.

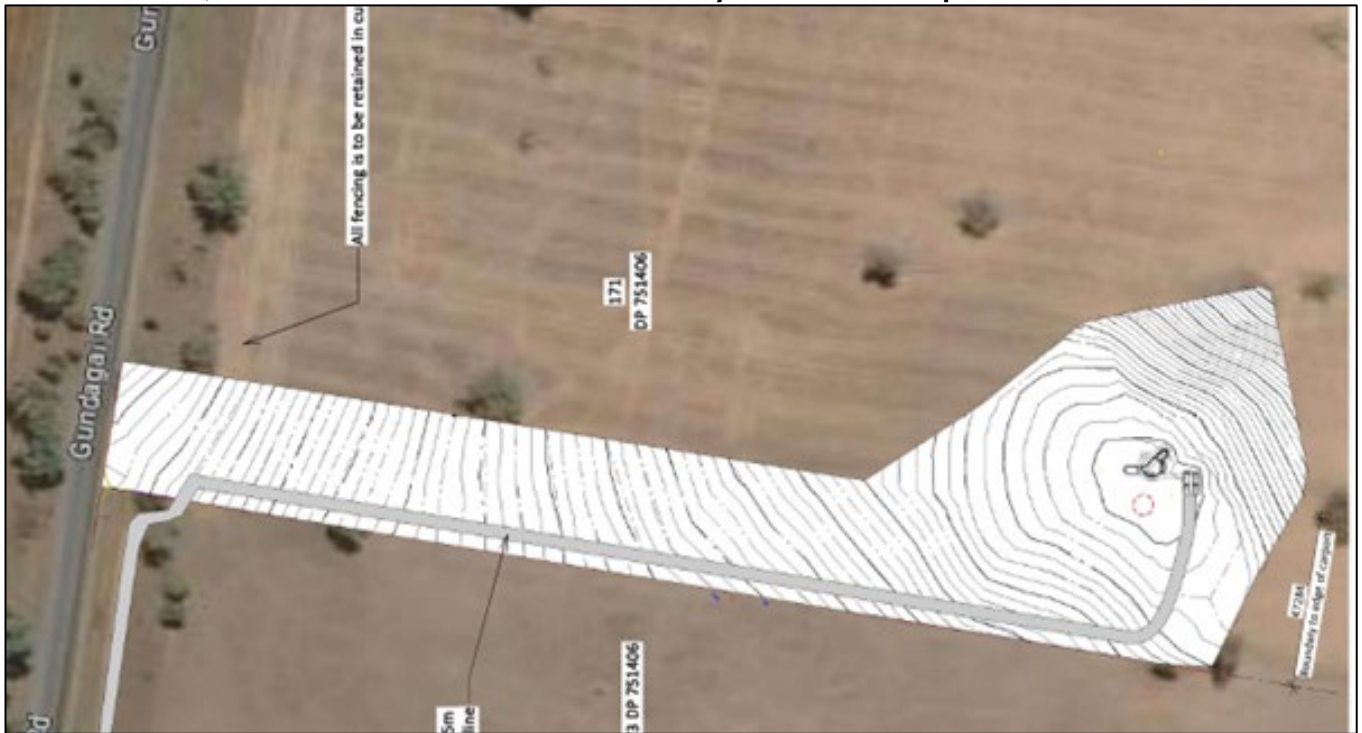


Figure 1: Proposed Development

The proposed dwelling will be a one-bedroom dwelling with a carport/laundrette and will be used as Farm Stay Accommodation. It is proposed that the dwelling will be a conversion of an existing silo onsite. The overall area of the dwelling and carport/laundrette is proposed to be approximately 74.8sqm. The overall height is proposed to be approximately 6.3m, as per the existing silo structure.

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)	The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument		Applicable?	
			Y	N
	State Environmental Planning Policies			
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Central River City) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Eastern Harbour City) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Regional) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ministerial Directions			

Section 117(2) – Ministerial Directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>SEPP Commentary: The site has been utilised for primary production purposes and requires consideration of SEPP (Resilience and Hazards). It is considered that no potentially contaminating activities have occurred on or near the proposed dwelling site and the site is suitable for the proposed use without remediation.</p> <p>There are no other SEPPs or s177's considered to be applicable or relevant to the proposed development.</p>		

The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.			
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 No.63	Section 7.3 - Test for determining whether proposed development or activity likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats	Applicable?	
		Y	N
	<i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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,</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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),</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>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.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments	There are no known or anticipated impacts caused by the development on threatened species or communities that would require further assessment under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.		
Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)	In Force LEPs	Applicable?	
		Y	N
	June Local Environmental Plan 2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Land Zoning	Relevant?	
		Y	N
	RUI Primary Production- Permissible with Consent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1 – Minimum subdivision lot size	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.1A – Minimum subdivision lot size for strata plan schemes in certain rural and residential zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2 – Rural subdivision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2A – Erection of dual occupancies (attached) and dwelling houses on land in Zone RUI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2B – Erection of rural workers’ dwellings in Zone RUI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.2C – Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for certain rural subdivisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4.6 – Exceptions to development standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.3 - Development near zone boundaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.4 - Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.5 – Controls relating to secondary dwellings on land in a rural zone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.10 – Heritage conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.11 – Bush fire hazard reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5.13 – Eco-tourist facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.16 - Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.18 - Intensive livestock agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.19 - Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

5.20 - Standards that cannot be used to refuse consent—playing and performing music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.1 - Earthworks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2 - Flood Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.3 - Stormwater management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.4 - Terrestrial biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.5 - Groundwater vulnerability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.6 - Riparian land and watercourses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.7 - Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.8 - Salinity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.9 - Essential Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LEPs Commentary: The proposed development is considered to be a *farm stay accommodation* as defined by the Junee LEP 2012:

farm stay accommodation means a building or place—

(a) on a commercial farm, and

(b) ancillary to the farm, and

(c) used to provide temporary accommodation to paying guests of the farm, including in buildings or moveable dwellings.

Note—

Farm stay accommodation is a type of tourist and visitor accommodation—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Farm stay accommodation located in the RUI Primary Production zone is a use that is permissible with consent under the land use table contained in the Junee LEP 2012. The objectives of the RUI Primary Production zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To allow the development of processing, service and value adding industries related to primary production.
- To encourage tourist and visitor accommodation that does not have an adverse impact on agricultural activities.
- To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone.

It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the zone.

Some earthworks will be required to facilitate a level building site. These earthworks are not anticipated to have any significant impact to the locality.

Stormwater will be required to be directed away from the building or to a rainwater storage tank. No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

No essential services are available to the site, as per the requirements of Clause 6.9. Off grid power and water supplies are proposed. Onsite sewage management is also proposed.

The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.		
Development Control Plans (DCPs)	DCPs	Applicable
		Y N
	Junee Shire Council Development Control Plan 2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Policies/S.94A Plans	
		Y N
	Council Policies & Procedures – checked?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Relevant plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Delete sections of the DCP below that do not apply

Part	Section	Comment
Part E: Other Land Uses		
E5 Tourist & Visitor	E5.1 Objectives	It is considered that the proposed farm stay accommodation is consistent with the objectives of this section of the DCP.

Accommodation in Rural Zones	E5.2 All Tourist & Visitor Accommodation in Rural Zones	The proposed farm stay accommodation is considered to be adequately integrated with the agricultural use of the land. The proposed accommodation is located in excess of 50m from the principal dwelling on the land. A variation has been requested to this control and is supported given the quality of the development and the minimal impact anticipated as a result of the development. The proposed accommodation is not considered to have any significant impact on the level of privacy and views enjoyed by neighbouring properties.
------------------------------	---	---

The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument – Cont.		
Planning Agreements (VPAs)	VPAs	Applicable
		Y N
	Any 93F VPAs or Draft VPAs?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VPAs Commentary: N/A		
Any Matters Prescribed by the Regulations		
Regulations	Regulations	Applicable?
		Y N
	Does Section 4 of the Regulations have any relevance?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Any specific items prescribed by the Regulations of relevance?*	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*(Clause 92, 93, 94 or 94A of the Regs)		
Regulations Commentary: No requirement to upgrade Fire safety		

4.15(b) Matters for Consideration Likely Impacts of the Development	
Primary Matters	Comments
Context & Setting	Minimal, the proposal is consistent with the existing context and setting of rural properties.
Site Design & Internal Design	The development is considered to have a satisfactory site design.
Ecologically Sustainable Building Design	BASIX and NatHERS provided - certificate provided.
Access, Transport & Traffic	No significant impact to access anticipated, existing access to Gundagai Road to be utilised.
Public Domain	No impacts to the public domain anticipated as a result of this development.
Utilities	Dwelling power will be from photovoltaic system. Tank water to be relied on for water. Onsite wastewater disposal. No reticulated sewer to connect to. No significant impact anticipated.
Heritage	No heritage impact anticipated.
Other Land Resources	Minimal impact to agricultural land, given site location and replacement of existing dwelling.
Water	Proposed development will not have any significant impact on water resources.
Soils	Proposed development will not have any significant impact on soils. Some cut and fill required to facilitate development. Installation of OSSM.
Air & Microclimate	Minimal impact on air quality and microclimate anticipated. Any potential impacts deemed to be within acceptable limitations in locality.
Flora & Fauna	No impacts anticipated.
Waste	Some construction waste generated by proposed development; minimal impact anticipated.
Energy	Minimal, no excessive energy provision proposed or required.
Noise & Vibration	Some construction noise anticipated, minimal impact to neighbouring properties.
Natural Hazards	The site is not mapped as being bushfire or flood prone.
Technological Hazards	N/A
Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	N/A
Economic Impact on the Locality	No negative impact anticipated.

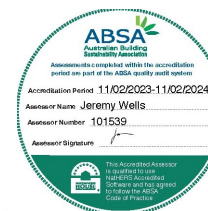
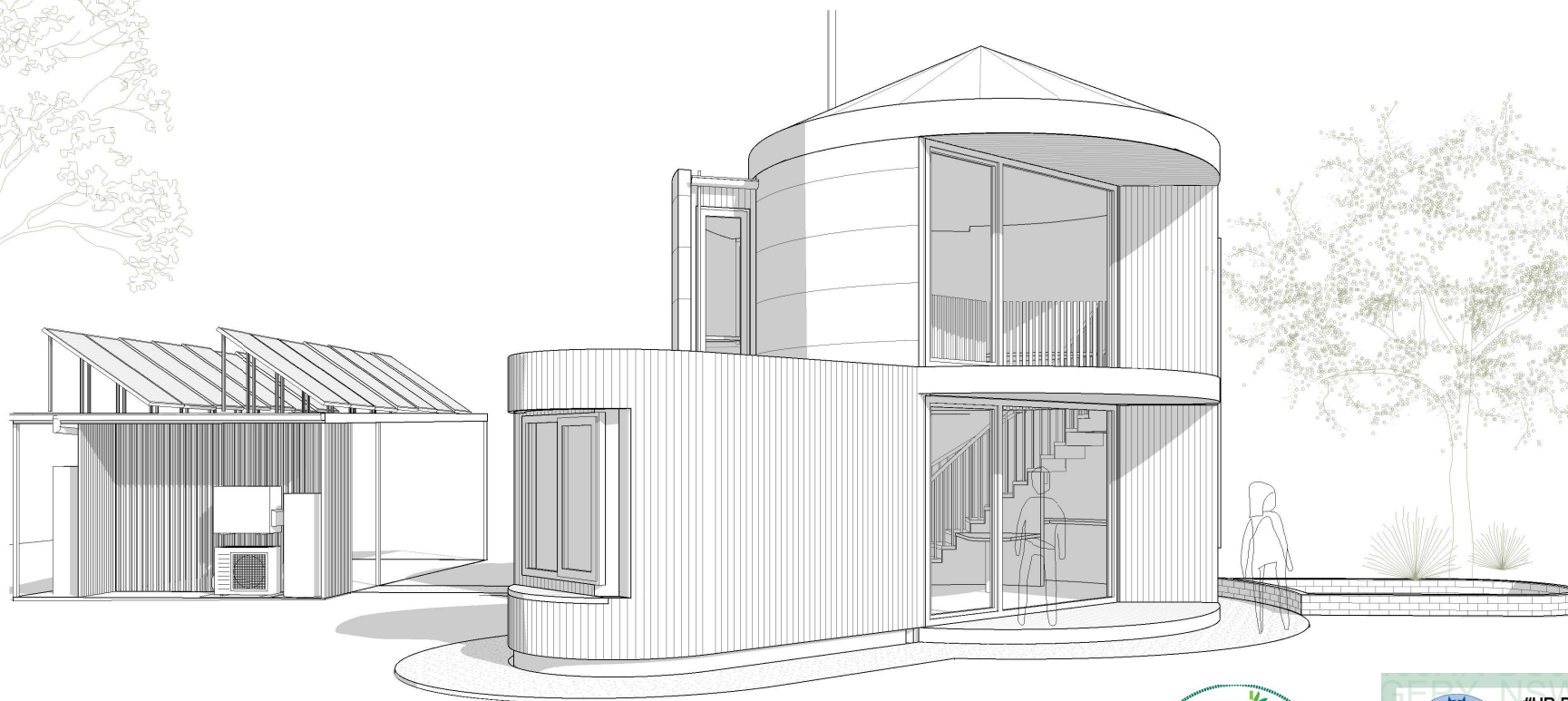
Social Impacts	No negative social impacts anticipated due to development.
Construction	Minimal construction impact anticipated.
Cumulative Impacts	Minimal cumulative impact.
Other?	N/A
Additional Planning Commentary:	The proposal is considered to be satisfactory, with minimal anticipated impacts.
	Suitability of the Site for the Development.
Primary Matters	Comments
Does the proposed development fit within the locality?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are the site attributes conducive to the development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional Planning Commentary:	The site is considered to be suitable for the proposed development.
	Any Submission Made in Accordance with the Act or the Regulations
Primary Matters	Comments
Are the issues raised of relevance to the DA?	N/A
Are relevant issues raised in the submissions being considered?	N/A
Additional Planning Commentary:	Nil.
	The Public Interest
Federal, State, Local Government Interests & Community Interests	Comments
Do any policy statements from Federal or State Governments have relevance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there any relevant planning studies and strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is there any management plan, planning guideline, or advisory document that is relevant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Are there any credible research findings applicable?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Have there been relevant issues raised in public meetings and inquiries?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Were there consultations and submissions made in addition to (d) above?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Will the health and safety of the public be affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.
Additional Planning Commentary:	The development is considered to have minimal impact on matters pertaining to the public interest.

RECOMMENDATION	Approve Development Consent
<p><i>It is recommended that Development Application 2023/31 be granted approval, pursuant to Section 4.16 of the EP&A Act 1979, subject to the following conditions:</i></p>	
<p>Standard Conditions: D1, D2, D5, D8, D153, D154, D167, D13, D169, D14, D23, D29, D46, D47, D50, D57, D66, D67, D68, D209, D210, D214</p> <p>Additional Conditions:</p> <p><u>Provision of water:</u> A rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 60,000L or the requirement of the BASIX Certificate, whichever is greater, shall be installed for water supply to the development. Alternatively, extension of the water main to the accommodation will also satisfy this condition. A Storz valve shall also be fitted to this rainwater tank to aid in firefighting.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To meet the requirements of the Junee DCP 2021 and ensure the accommodation has sufficient water supply available.</i></p> <p><u>Rural Access:</u> Prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate, the applicant must upgrade the existing access point to the site, if required, in accordance with the standards set out in Section C8.3 New Access, Entrances and Driveways in Rural Areas of the Junee DCP 2021. This includes the installation of bitumen or asphalt seal, or similar, from the existing road surface in this location a minimum of 25m towards the gate in the direction of travel.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To meet the requirements of the Junee DCP 2021, prevent gravel washout, and provide a safe entrance to the proposed accommodation from the public road.</i></p> <p><u>Culvert Crossing:</u> Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a detailed design for the upgrade to the existing culvert crossing of the driveway shall be submitted to Council, as per the Rural Access Standard.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To ensure that the driveway upgrade is consistent with the Engineering Standards for culvert crossings in the Junee LGA.</i></p> <p><u>Onsite Sewage Management System:</u> Prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate, a geotechnical report shall be submitted to Council detailing the suitability of the proposed site of any OSSM for that purpose. Full capacity and other details shall also be provided to Council of the proposed system. A separate s68 application is required to be submitted to Council prior to the installation of any system.</p> <p>Reason: <i>To meet the requirements of the Junee DCP 2021 and ensure the accommodation has a sufficient sewage disposal system available.</i></p>	
<p>Name of Assessing Officer: Rohan Johnston – Town Planner Signature of Assessing Officer:</p> <p>Date: 13/07/2023</p>	

Drawing List

A00.1	Cover Page	2
A00.2	Perspective Views	2
A00.3	Solar Studies	2
A01.1	Site Location Plan	2
A01.2	Site Management	2
A01.3	Proposed Site Plan	2
A01.5	Existing Floor Plan	2
A02.1	Floor Plan	2
A02.2	Roof Plan	2
A03.1	Elevations 01	2
A03.2	Elevations 02	2
A04.1	Sections 01	2
A04.2	Sections 02	2
A07.1	Carport	2

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



#HR-DU9MK8-01 12/05/2023

Assessor: **Jeremy Wells**
 Accreditation No. **ABSA 101539**

Address:
**188 Kameruka Lane,
 Wantabadgery, NSW, 2650**

<http://www.hero-software.com.au/pdf/HR-DU9MK8-01>

Date	Rev	Amendment	Dm
14.04.23	1	DD Presentation	SL
18.05.23	2	Development Application	SL

Copyright: © Cooee Architecture 2022
www.cooeearchitecture.com.au
 0428 601 411
sarah@cooeearchitecture.com.au
 ABN: 38 679 232 932

C O O E E

ARCHITECTURE

CLIENT: Amber & Nick
 SITE: 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery
 LOT 171 DP 751406
 STAGE: Development Application

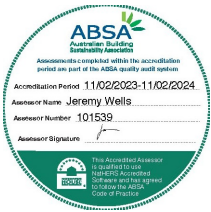
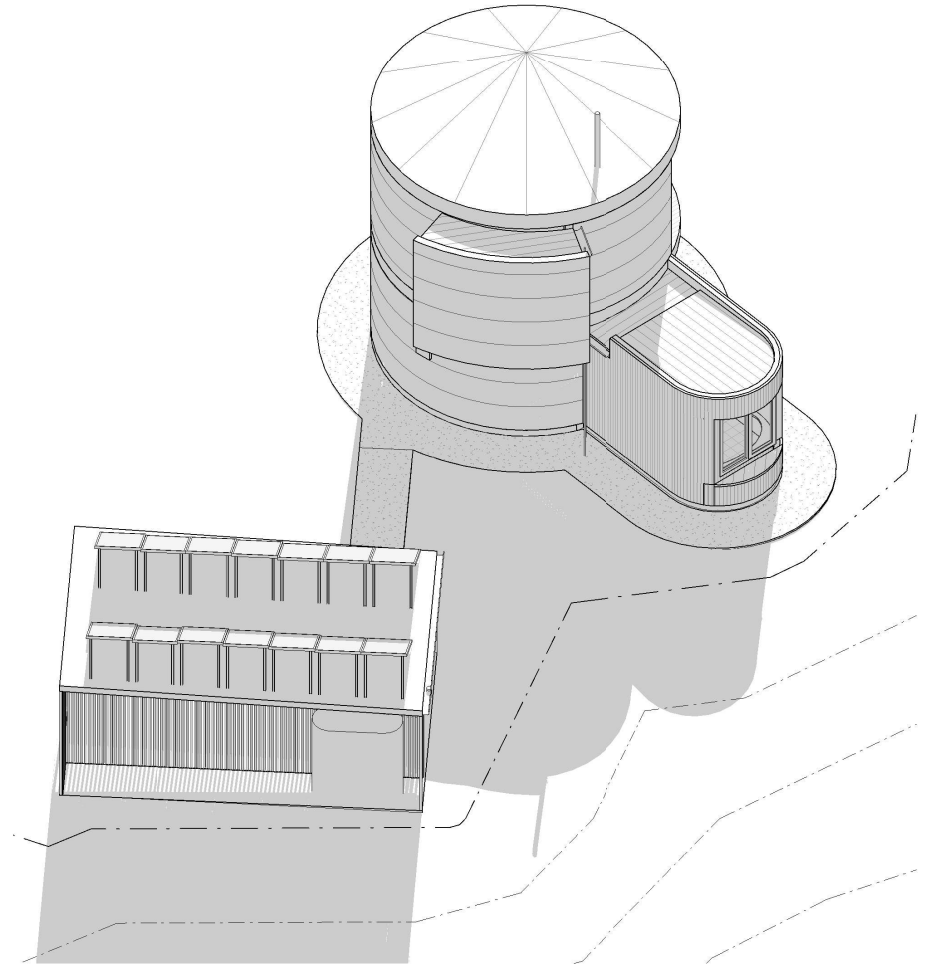
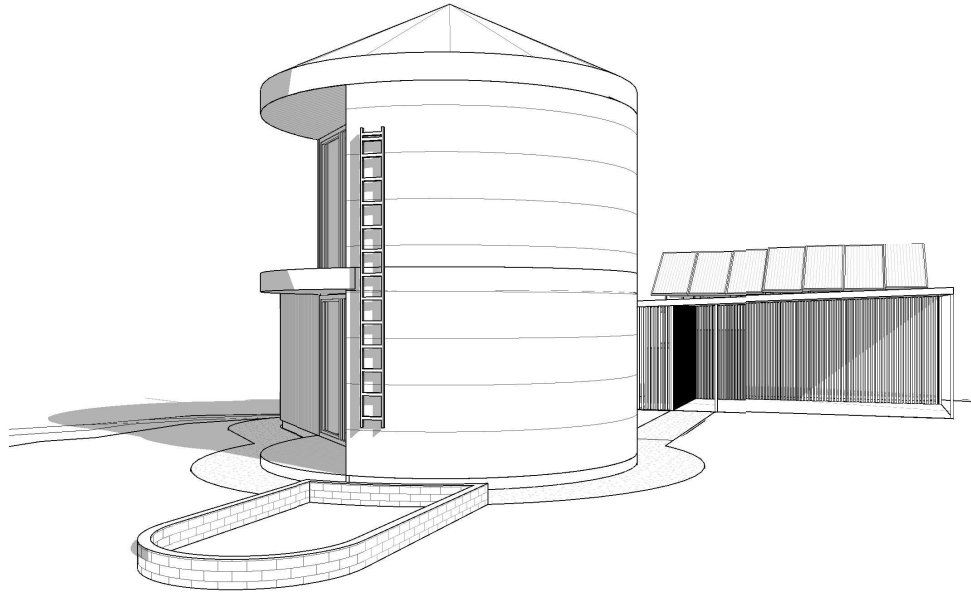
DRAWING:
 SCALE:
 REVISION:

A00.1

Cover Page

1 : 50
2

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



#HR-DU9MK8-01 12/05/2023

Assessor: Jeremy Wells
 Accreditation No. ABSA 101539
 Address: 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery, NSW, 2650

7.0
 NATIONWIDE HOUSE ENERGY RATING SCHEME
 98.9 MJ/m²
 www.nathers.gov.au

<http://www.hero-software.com.au/pdf/HR-DU9MK8-01>

Date	Rev	Amendment	Dm
14.04.23	1	DD Presentation	SL
18.05.23	2	Development Application	SL

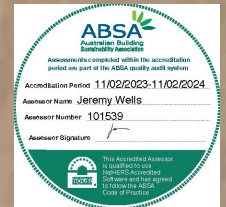
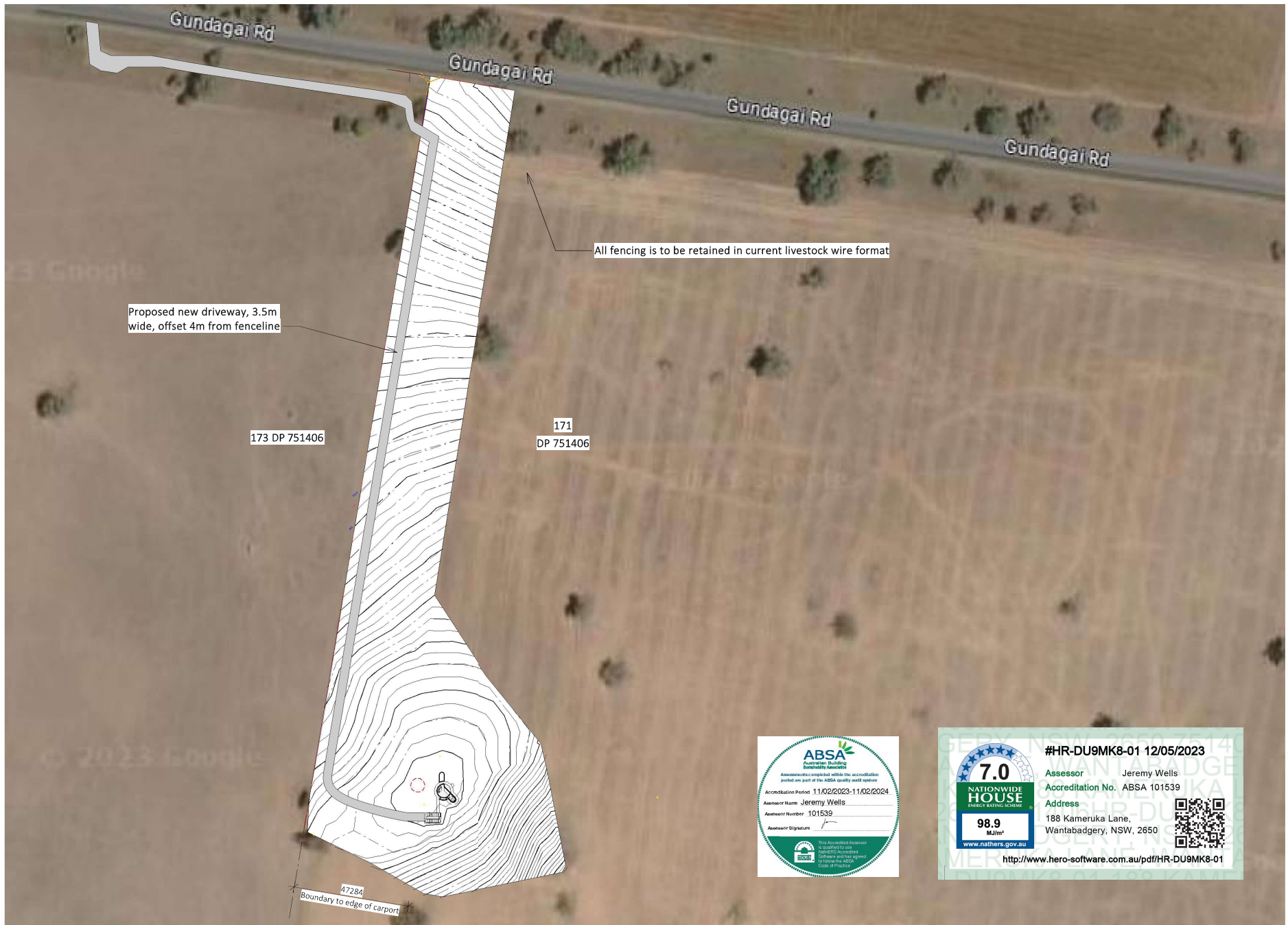
Copyright: © Cooee Architecture 2022
 www.cooeearchitecture.com.au
 0428 601 411
 sarah@cooeearchitecture.com.au
 ABN: 38 679 232 932

COOEE
 ARCHITECTURE

CLIENT: Amber & Nick
 SITE: 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery
 LOT 171 DP 751406
 STAGE: Development Application

DRAWING: **A00.2**
 Perspective Views
 SCALE:
 REVISION: 2

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



#HR-DU9MK8-01 12/05/2023

Assessor: Jeremy Wells
 Accreditation No. ABSA 101539
 Address: 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery, NSW, 2650

7.0
 NATIONWIDE HOUSE ENERGY RATING SCHEME
98.9 MJ/m²
 www.nathers.gov.au

<http://www.hero-software.com.au/pdf/HR-DU9MK8-01>

Date	Rev	Amendment	Dm
18.05.23	2	Development Application	SL

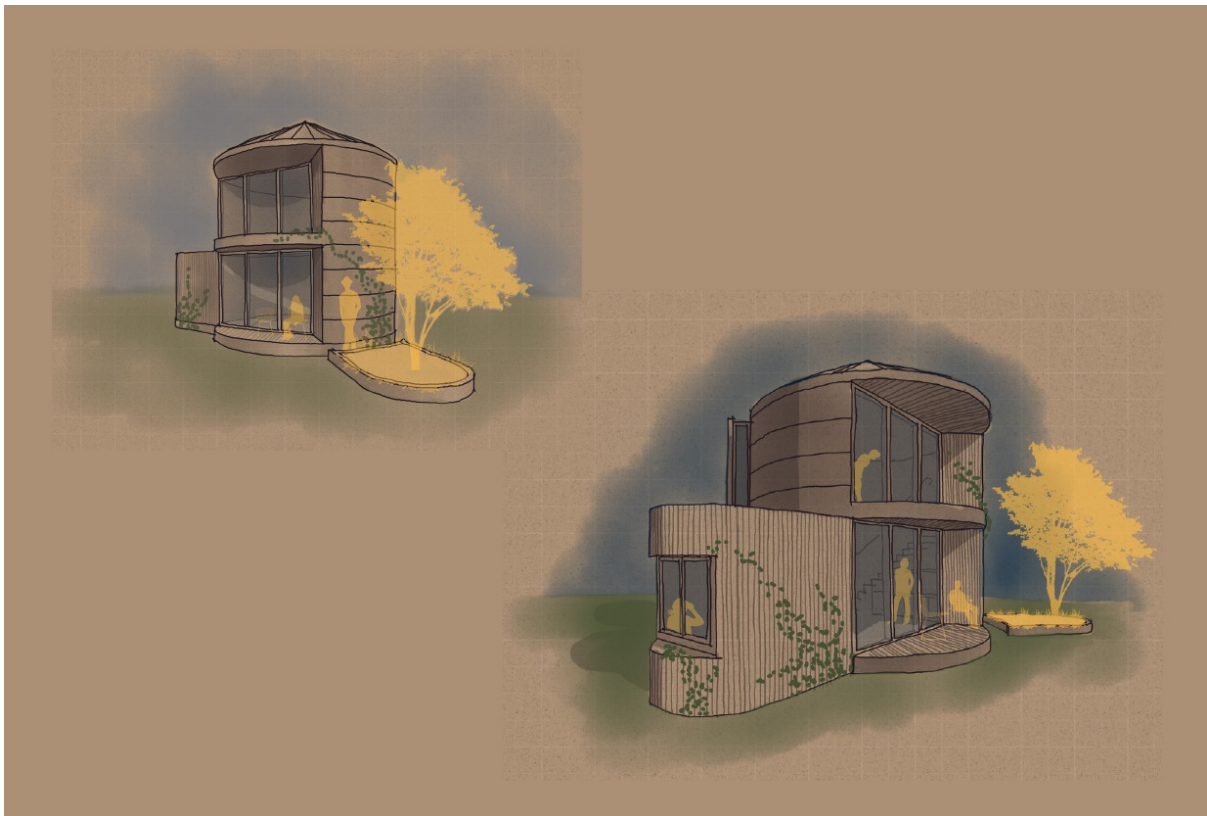
Copyright: © Cooee Architecture 2022
 www.cooeearchitecture.com.au
 0428 601 411
 sarah@cooeearchitecture.com.au
 ABN: 38 679 232 932



CLIENT: Amber & Nick
 SITE: 188 Kameruka Lane, Wantabadgery
 LOT 171 DP 751406
 STAGE: Development Application

DRAWING:
 SCALE:
 REVISION:

A01.1
 Site Location Plan
 1 : 1500
 2



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

188 KAMERUKA LANE, WANTABADGERY

LOT 171 DP 751406

OWNER: MR N HEFFERNAN



ARCHITECTURE

CONTENTS

PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
Vision	3
Description	3
Sustainability	3
Materiality	3
SITE ANALYSIS	4
Site selection and use	4
PERMISSIBILITY	5
Site selection and use	5
Biodiversity	5
OPERATIONAL USES	6
Hours and days of operation	6
TRAFFIC AND ACCESS	7
Driveway Entrance and Driveway	7
UTILITIES AND WASTE	7
Utilities	7
Waste	7



ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Vision

The vision for this project is to repurpose an iconic local industrial structure into a high-quality farm stay accommodation that will promote agritourism in the Junee region.

Description

An existing silo on the site is to be carefully salvaged and rebuilt in the existing location allowing for a unique accommodation setting. The silo hosts a sitting space and kitchenette, with a loft sleeping space above. A pop-out to the loft allows for the bed space and a view out to the stars at night. A complimentary extension hosts the bathroom, with sweeping private views. A nearby carport is the only other new structure, also serving as the services storage.

The existing driveway will be upgraded for access.

A small portion of surrounding land will be landscaped with locally sensitive and biodiversity-encouraging plantings to enhance both the experience of the site as well as the habitat for animals.

Sustainability

An energy-efficiency consultant and experienced sustainable design architect have collaborated on the design to achieve an EER of 7 stars, which is excellent given the small footprint (high external wall area) and cool Junee winters. Power will mostly come from solar production and all wastewater and sewerage is treated on-site by means of a warm farm system. Material selection prioritises recycled, local, low-toxicity and durable materials. The project intends to achieve carbon neutrality status.

Materiality

Materials have been chosen to fit with both rural industrial materiality and natural materials. The silo cladding will be retained in its current state. The additional cladding areas and decking are intended as greyed off locally farm-sourced timber which will silver to match the appearance of a timber shearing shed or old cottage. Windows will be European style (locally manufactured) uPVC for performance purposes but will be in a warm oiled-timber look finish. The carport structure will be galvanised steel to suite and landscape detail elements will use Coreten (sacrificial rusting) steel.

SITE ANALYSIS



Site selection and use

The project reuses the existing silo footprint. Industrial traffic and sheep camping near the site mean the immediate site area is degraded and bare. This project plans to rehabilitate ground cover and appropriate vegetation around the site.

As the diagram above suggests, the use of the silo is designed around solar passive design and complimentary views of the surrounding region.

The surrounding paddock will continue to be used as agricultural land, with a focus on the farm stay offering an intimate and authentic connection to local agriculture.

Consideration has been made for using landscape cues to manage safe use and delineation between tourism activities and agricultural activities.

Even though the site attracts no BAL rating, consideration has been made for ember-proofing and maintaining a low-flammability high-access landscape surrounding the building.

The project sits well back from boundary setback requirements and does not impact the view of any neighbouring properties.

PERMISSIBILITY

Site selection and use

Farm Stay accommodation is permitted with consent "to encourage tourist and visitor accommodation that does not have an adverse impact on agricultural activities."

Farm stay accommodation is defined as "a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production."

This project perfectly aligns with this description and purpose.

There is not currently another dwelling on this lot and the minimum lot size for this lot is 100Ha. This lot is bigger than 100Ha.

The objectives of RU1 zone are:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base. *Complies - there will be no change to the primary industry uses of the property.*
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area. *Complies - this project diversifies the primary industry enterprise.*
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands. *Complies - the farming owners are also the ones investing in and managing this farmstay accommodation. Refer to letter from owners.*
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones. *Complies - no change to land use.*
- To allow the development of processing, service and value adding industries related to primary production. *Complies - this is a value adding industry to the existing primary production.*
- To encourage tourist and visitor accommodation that does not have an adverse impact on agricultural activities. *Complies - this is the primary objective of this project.*
- To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone. *Complies - this is the primary objective of this project*



ARCHITECTURE

Biodiversity

The ePlanning Maps system includes no relevant notification of Biodiversity however the 10.7 certificate flags the existence of Biodiversity Certified Land relating to this block.

The 10.7 certificate lists that "Junee Shire Council has been advised by the Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage of the existing of a Biodiveristy Certified Land relating to this land."

The 10.7 certificate lists that "There is no environmentally sensitive area, no critical habitat."

The 10.7 certificate lists that "Junee Shire Council has not been advised by the Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage of the existence of a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement relating to this land."

We believe the proposed works do not cause any harmful effect on biodiversity, in fact, we believe they improve the biodiversity of the site:

- The only new built footprint is located directly surrounding the silo, where the ground is already barren from agricultural use.
- The second neighbouring silo will be salvaged and the footprint rehabilitated.
- The driveway is an existing footprint.
- There are no trees or shrubs being removed, but there is a landscape plan to introduce appropriate planting to encourage biodiversity on the site.
- Wastewater is serviced through a worm farm system.
- Rainwater is either collected or directed through a 'dry river bed' landscape element to promote increased biodiversity.



ARCHITECTURE

OPERATIONAL USES

Hours and days of operation

The Farm Stay Accommodation will be available for booking 7 days a week. Visitors will generally arrive before dark, stay during the evening, and leave late morning (meaning there is an unlikely increase in night-time headlight use).

The owners of the farming property will usually be the ones servicing the facility after someone has stayed, with the exception of a contract cleaner.

There will be no dedicated staff.

The unit will be serviced when visitors are not attending so there will never be more than one car attending the unit.

Please see the attached letter from the owners for further insight into the business intention behind this endeavour.

TRAFFIC AND ACCESS

Driveway Entrance and Driveway

The intent is to use the existing driveway access from the road, and to upgrade the track to 3.5m wide 2-wheel-drive access, unless the Council provides alternative conditional consent.

UTILITIES AND WASTE

Utilities

Power will be primarily off-grid solar generation with a back-up generator.

Sewerage and wastewater will be treated on site through a worm farm sewerage system.

Rainwater will be partly collected for use in taps and toilet, and partly redirected through the landscape.

Water will be supplied on site from the farm water supply and filtered through a UV filter for safe consumption and use.

No gas will be used.

Waste

Rubbish and recycling collection will be facilitated by bins stored within the hidden services area behind the carport.

Waste generated will be very minimal, and taken off-site by the owners for processing as part of their household waste. The high sustainability intentions of the project are intended to generate a very minimal amount of waste.

Compostable waste can be processed on-site through the worm farm sewerage system.

Item 5 REROC REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2022 - 2027

Author Director Engineering Services

Attachments REROC Regional Waste Management Strategy 2022 - 2027

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive and note the REROC Regional Waste Management Strategy 2022 – 2027 as attached to this report.

SUMMARY

The REROC Regional Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-27 was prepared in consultation with the REROC member Councils and aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.

The REROC Board has adopted the Regional Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy to ensure there is a high level of commitment to its implementation.

The strategy provides a snapshot on the status of waste management across the Eastern Riverina Region along with themes, objectives and actions designed to achieve more sustainable waste management and resource recovery.

The REROC Waste Forum has been very successful in delivering regional projects to improve waste management and resource recovery to date with this new strategy providing directions to further develop and implement new and innovative waste management initiatives.

This regional strategy will also help to inform waste management initiatives specific to Junee Shire Council.

BACKGROUND

The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-2027 was developed in consultation with the Member Councils and builds on the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan.

The strategy is also aligned with the following:

- I. Stage I of the NSW Governments Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 which focuses on the following areas:
 - I. Meet future infrastructure and service needs
 - II. Reduce carbon emissions through better waste and materials management
 - III. Protect the environment and human health from waste pollution.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

2. NSW Governments Plastics Action Plan which provides actions, policies and targets the NSW Government will take to address waste reduction and plastic pollution across the State.

CONSIDERATIONS

The new strategy takes into account some of the barriers to the implementation of sustainable waste management and resource recovery solutions in small rural population centres such as distance and the resulting high transport costs requiring well planned and innovative solutions.

These solutions incorporated into the strategy are grouped into four key themes which mirror the themes contained in Stage 1 of the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 and the NSW Plastics Action Plan.

The themes, objectives and actions as described in the strategy are summarised in the following table.

Theme	Objectives	Actions	
1. Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation	1.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030	1.1.1 Implement community education campaigns that promote waste minimisation and avoidance	
		1.1.2 Form alliances and partnerships that assist in the promotion of best practice waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.	
		1.1.3 Encourage the commercial and industrial sector to more effectively manage waste and resource recovery.	
		1.1.4 Investigate and implement regional solutions for problem wastes including solar farm waste.	
	1.2 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%	1.2.1 Work with and support the Member Councils to introduce or enhance financial and environmentally sustainable organics collections	
		1.2.2 Raise the awareness of the benefits of organics recycling and home composting.	
		1.2.3 Reduce the levels of contamination in organics collections.	
	1.3 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management	1.3.1 Identify businesses in the Region that are engaged in the delivery of circular solutions.	
		1.3.2 Investigate opportunities to partner with providers of circular solutions to identify and implement regional solutions.	
	1.4 Encourage sustainable procurement practices	1.4.1 Work with Member Councils to embed sustainable procurement practices in policy documents	
	2. Resource Recovery	2.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030	2.1.1 Implement community education campaigns that promote waste minimisation and avoidance.
			2.1.2 Form alliances and partnerships that assist in the promotion of best practice waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.
			2.1.3 Encourage the commercial and industrial sector to more effectively manage waste and resource recovery.
			2.1.4 Investigate and implement regional solutions for problem wastes including solar farm waste.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

	2.2 Contribute to the average recovery rate of 80% for all streams by 2030	2.2.1 Raise the awareness of households about the importance of separating, recovering and reusing waste.
		2.2.2 Promote the use of Return and Earn and ensure every Member Council local government area has an operating Return and Earn collection point.
		2.2.3 Investigate the viability of extending organics collections of food waste to large commercial and non-commercial entities in the region (with a focus on hospitals and aged care facilities should these entities be responsive to approaches).
		2.2.4 Encourage and support councils and community organisations to run EnviroSmart Events.
		2.2.5 Investigate the viability of introducing public place collections for items including recyclables and organics.
		2.2.6 Ensure every Member Council has access to an e-waste collection to accept materials delivered to Member Council waste facilities.
	2.3 Contribute to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%	2.3.1 Work with and support the Member Councils to introduce or enhance financial and environmentally sustainable organics collections.
		2.3.2 Raise the awareness of the benefits of organics recycling and home composting.
		2.3.3 Reduce the levels of contamination in organics' collections.
		2.3.4 Investigate the viability of introducing public place collections for items including recyclables and organics.
	2.4 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management	2.4.1 Identify businesses in the Region that are engaged in the delivery of circular solutions.
		2.4.2 Investigate opportunities to partner with providers of circular solutions to identify and implement regional solutions.
		2.4.3 Facilitate and assist with implementation of joint procurement for regional collections for waste recovery and to support circular economy.
	2.5 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan	2.5.1 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
	2.6 Encourage sustainable procurement outcomes	2.6.1 Work with Member Councils to embed sustainable procurement practices in policy documents.
		2.6.2 Advocate and promote waste as resource outcomes.
	2.7 Support future waste and resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs	2.7.1 Investigate the viability of establishing micro-factories and micro-processing opportunities.
3. Protect the Environment	3.1 Support the NSW Government to meet their target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management	3.1.1 Identify initiatives that could be implemented regionally to assist in meeting the target.
	3.2 Encourage the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste	3.2.1 Investigate the viability of re-launching and promoting the Safe Sharps website and app.
		3.2.2 Implement community education campaigns for Community Recycling Centres.
		3.2.3 Raise awareness with households on

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

		the importance of disposing of asbestos waste safely.
		3.2.4 Raise the awareness with households on the importance of disposing of problem and hazardous waste correctly.
	3.3 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan	3.3.1 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
	3.4 Reduce the impact of litter and/or illegal dumping on the environment	3.4.1 Implement education campaigns to address the problems of rural dumping and on-farm tips.
		3.4.2 Collaborate with other owners of public lands to implement illegal dumping initiatives.
		3.4.3 Promote the Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn).
		3.4.4 Education campaign on litter and facilitate the expansion of infrastructure to support litter collection.
	3.5 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning	3.5.1: Develop local and regional waste management plans that can be implemented in the event of a natural disaster.
4. Strategic Collaboration	4.1 Actively encourage equity in waste and resource recovery programs within Member Councils communities	4.1.1 Monitor service provision across the Region to ensure all residents have reasonable access to waste and resource recovery programs.
		4.1.2 Monitor and respond to policy decisions made at State and Federal level that are likely to result in inequitable results for communities within the REROC region.
	4.2 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs	4.2.1 Investigate the viability of establishing micro-factories and micro-processing opportunities.
		4.2.2 Work with council staff, and other key stakeholders, in planning and economic development to further developments in circular economy infrastructure.
		4.2.3 Increase trials with private enterprise to explore innovative ways to deal with waste.
	4.3 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning	4.3.1 Develop a waste management plan that can be implemented in the event of a natural disaster.
	4.4 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs	4.4.1 Increase councillor and council staff awareness and participation in sustainability initiatives.
		4.4.2 Disseminate information about Waste Forum activities, initiatives and outcomes to the REROC Board, Member Councils, councillors and staff.
		4.4.3 Facilitate and encourage participation in professional development on waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.
	4.5 Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of Member Councils	4.5.1 Monitor policy initiatives, changes and decisions at State and Federal level and provide robust responses and comment.

CONCLUSION

That Council receive and note this report on the REROC Regional Waste Management Strategy 2022 – 2027 and actively engage in its implementation.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 5

18 JULY 2023



Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils

Regional Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy 2022 - 2027



REROC
RIVERINA EASTERN REGIONAL
ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS

reroc
waste forum
supported by your local council

REROC

RIVERINA EASTERN REGIONAL
ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS

reroc
waste forum

WASTE STRATEGY 2022 - 2027

Published 2023

Acknowledgments

REROC acknowledges and extends appreciation to all contributors.

Availability



The Waste Strategy is available on the REROC website
<https://reroc.com.au/>

Copyright

All information, graphics and photographs are copyright of REROC unless otherwise noted. The content is protected by Australian and International Copyright and Trademark laws.

For further information contact



REROC
81-83 Johnston Street
Wagga Wagga NSW 2650



(02) 6931 9050



mail@reroc.com.au



Photo by Thomas Parker

CONTENTS

Acknowledgement of Country.....	4
Executive Summary	5
Introduction.....	7
Background.....	8
About the Region: Overview	9
Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles and Strategic Themes	12
Theme 1: Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation.....	15
Theme 2: Resource Recovery.....	17
Theme 3: Protect the Environment	19
Theme 4: Strategic Collaboration	22
How are we going to get there?.....	24
Appendix 1: REROC Waste Forum Member LGA Profiles	26
Bland Shire Council	26
Coolamon Shire Council	27
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Shire	28
Greater Hume Shire Council	29
Junee Shire Council.....	30
Lockhart Shire Council	31
Temora Shire Council.....	32
Wagga Wagga City Council.....	33
Appendix 2: Waste and Resource Recovery: Overview.....	35
Appendix 3: Regional Services and Processors	43



Acknowledgement of Country

The Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils acknowledges the Wiradjuri Aboriginal Nation as the traditional custodians of the land, seas, skies and waterways on which we reside, work, travel and meet.

We recognise and acknowledge the connection Wiradjuri people have to their land, their waters and surrounding communities and their history on the lands.

We pay respect to Elders past and present as well as to the young Indigenous leaders of tomorrow.

Acknowledgement of the NSW Environment Protection Authority

This program is funded and supported by the NSW EPA through the Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.

Executive Summary

The Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC) is a voluntary association of seven local government bodies located in the eastern Riverina region of NSW. Originally formed in 1992 the aim of the organisation is to assist councils to operate more efficiently and effectively through working together to achieve economies of scale and scope and to provide members with a single representative voice.

REROC established the REROC Waste Forum in 1997 to undertake regional projects to address waste management and resource recovery issues. Since then the Waste Forum has developed a series of four and five-year strategies to direct its activities. The NSW Government's continuing investment in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy is driving positive outcomes across our Region. It is providing new opportunities for councils and regional groupings of councils to implement new and innovative responses to waste management, resource recovery problems and challenges and allowing us to explore ways we can deliver circular economy outcomes. The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-2027 responds to those opportunities.

The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-2027 was developed in consultation with the Member Councils. The Strategy revisits and builds

on the Waste Forum's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1 2021-2027 focus areas:

1. meet future infrastructure and service needs
2. reduce carbon emissions through better waste and materials management
3. protect the environment and human health from waste pollution.

With this in mind, our Vision and Mission are outlined below:



Vision

Building a resilient and sustainable region through developing and encouraging initiatives in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy.



Mission

Achieve efficiencies in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy by working collaboratively with all levels of government, our communities and business for sustainable outcomes.

Distance, high transport costs and small population centres continue to present barriers and challenges to the implementation of sustainable waste management and resource recovery solutions. Consequently, this requires the Waste Forum to identify innovative solutions and this approach is evidenced in many of the projects already implemented by the Forum and those that will be implemented in the future.

The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy focuses on four Key Themes, all of which mirror the themes contained in the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1 2021-2027 and the NSW Plastics Action Plan which provide the actions, policies and targets the NSW Government will take to address waste reduction and plastic pollution across the state.



Theme 1: Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation



Theme 2: Recover Resources



Theme 3: Protect the Environment



Theme 4: Strategic Collaboration

I Executive Summary

The REROC Waste Forum's Strategic Objectives for each theme are as follows*:



1. Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation

- 1.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030.
- 1.2 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%.
- 1.3 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management.
- 1.4 Encourage sustainable procurement practices.



2. Recover Resources

- 2.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030.
- 2.2 Contribute to the average recovery rate of 80% for all by 2030.
- 2.3 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%.
- 2.4 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management.
- 2.5 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
- 2.6 Encourage sustainable procurement outcomes.
- 2.7 Support future waste and resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs.



3. Protect the Environment

- 3.1 Support the NSW Government to meet their target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management.
- 3.2 Encourage the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste.
- 3.3 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
- 3.4 Reduce the impact of litter and/or illegal dumping on the environment.
- 3.5 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning.



4. Strategic Collaboration

- 4.1 Actively encourage equity in waste and resource recovery programs within Member Council communities
- 4.2 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs.
- 4.3 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning.
- 3.4 Continue to foster effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders.
- 3.5 Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of Member Councils.

Introduction

The Strategy will inform the direction of the REROC Waste Forum and its individual Member Council activities with regard to waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy within the eastern Riverina region from 2022-2027. The REROC Waste Forum's Region, which covers over 42,000 sq kms (making it slightly larger than Switzerland), has a low population density, resulting in very real challenges for managing waste and providing viable and sustainable resource recovery and circular economy solutions.

The NSW Government's development and investment in the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1 2021-2027, the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy – A guide to future infrastructure needs (WASM) and the NSW Plastics Action Plan will drive increased activity in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy. This will provide opportunities for councils and regional groupings of councils to implement new and innovative responses to waste management, resource recovery problems and challenges and the circular economy. This Strategy responds to those opportunities, encouraging Member Councils to find new ways to rise to the challenge of managing waste, providing resource recovery solutions and developing circular economy opportunities for the communities they represent.

The REROC Waste Forum was created in 1997 to undertake regional projects that address waste management and resource recovery issues. The Forum has been very successful in designing and implementing a range of projects that have addressed infrastructure issues, waste avoidance measures and improved opportunities for resource recovery in the eastern Riverina.

The importance of working collaboratively has been evidenced in the number of regional projects delivered by REROC, from the implementation of a regional e-waste collection, the establishment of Community Recycling Centres (CRC) and the delivery of numerous environmental education programs.

REROC supports the guiding principles of the NSW EPA and the Strategy has been developed with reference to these. The guiding principles aim to protect the environment and human health from waste pollution. The target areas are the circular economy, sustainable development goals, net zero emissions and the waste hierarchy.

The availability of hard data on waste management and resource recovery remains a challenge for the Region and this impacts on decision-making, however this situation is improving. Consequently REROC engaged Talis Consultants to assist in compiling statistics and benchmarks to support us to meet our goals and targets. The results of their work can be found in Appendix 2.

Population projections for the region have been included in Appendix 3.

In order to facilitate the planning process, the Strategy was discussed at Waste Forum meetings with Councils providing input to the planning process. The REROC Board has adopted the Regional Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy to ensure there is a high level of commitment to its implementation.



| Background

The Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils is a voluntary association of local government bodies located in the eastern Riverina region of NSW. **Originally formed in 1994** the aim of the organisation is to assist councils to operate more efficiently and effectively through working together to achieve economies of scale and scope and to provide members with a single representative voice.

REROC Waste Forum commenced in 1997, its membership is comprised of eight General Purpose councils and one Water County Council. Our members are the councils of: **Bland, Coolamon, Cootamundra-Gundagai, Greater Hume, Junee, Lockhart, Temora and Wagga Wagga as well as Goldenfields Water County Council.** The Waste Forum serves a population base of approximately **114,275 and encompasses an area in excess of 42,000 square kilometres.**

REROC's Waste Forum comprises of membership from Bland, Coolamon, Cootamundra-Gundagai, Greater Hume, Junee, Lockhart, Temora and Wagga Wagga local government areas.

The Region encompasses Wagga Wagga, the largest inland city in NSW, and some of the smallest communities in the state in the Coolamon, Lockhart and Junee Local Government Areas. Land use across the Region is greatly varied and includes residential, agricultural, mining, industrial, health, educational and defence. This means Members must identify solutions which can be adapted for these communities and businesses. Waste management and resource recovery solutions developed for the Region must, therefore, be adaptable to work across a very diverse membership.

The vast distances the region covers means transport is a significant consideration in many of the activities REROC undertakes. There is virtually no public transport in most of the local government areas which means services generally need to be close to population centres. Consequently, aggregating services is often not a viable solution for the Region as it results in the services being inaccessible for many residents. REROC is committed to ensuring access and equity for all the services offered in the region. This is evidenced by the implementation of the regional e-waste project in every local government area, commitment to ensuring all councils have accessible Community Recycling Centres and community education activities being delivered into all local government areas. Not all residents have appropriate access to a Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn) facility and we will work with the EPA and Tomra to improve access for our residents.



About the Region: Overview

The **Median age for most of the LGAs** in the Region is **over 40 years** of age while the median for **NSW is 37.9 years**. This indicates the aging nature of the population. Only Wagga Wagga has a median age that is significantly lower, and this can be attributed to the City being home to Charles Sturt University, as well as having Kapooka Army Base to the south of the City and a RAAF Base at Forest Hill in the east of the City providing training to young recruits.

The median wage for every LGA in the Region is below the NSW median wage of \$53,291, with Wagga Wagga again being closest to the State average. This City is home to a large number of public sector jobs, including a large health and education sector along with defence employment which would contribute to this result. The balance of the Region is heavily dependent on agriculture with health and retail providing the majority of the rest of the employment opportunities.

At a Glance*



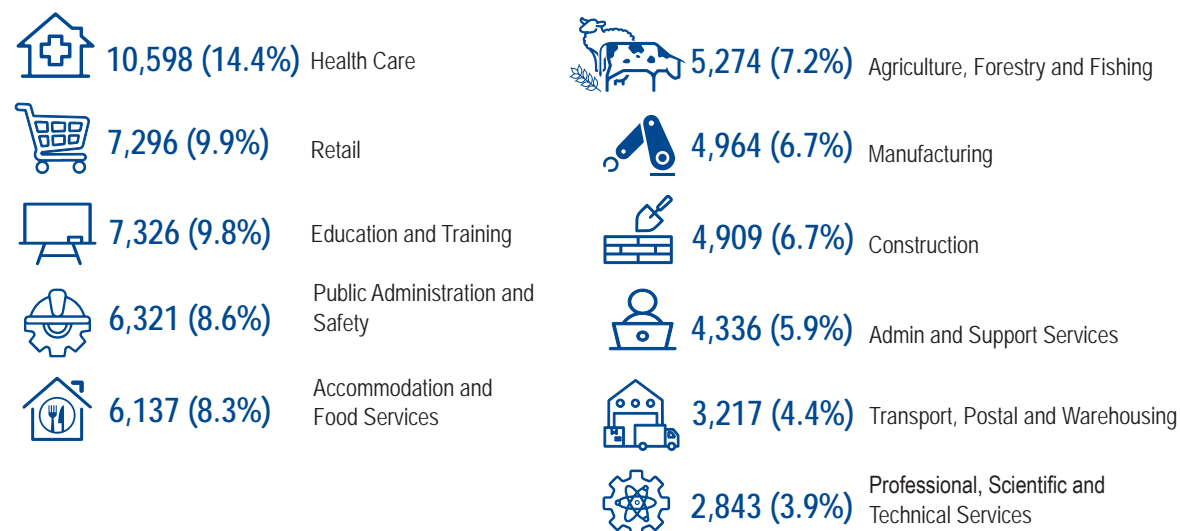
REROC Councils	Area (km)	Population	Pop. Density Person/km ²	Number of Households	Median Age	Median Wage (\$**)
Bland	855,765	5,547	0.60	2,151	43.3	43,716
Coolamon	243,090	4,385	1.80	1,649	45.2	47,630
Cootamundra - Gundagai	398,142	11,403	2.90	4,490	48.4	44,178
Greater Hume	574,939	11,157	1.90	3,936	43.9	45,329
Junee	203,002	6,754	3.20	2,103	40.8	48,547
Lockhart	289,580	3,319	1.10	1,202	47.6	43,519
Temora	280,202	6,034	2.10	2,393	47.1	42,186
Wagga Wagga	482,449	67,609	14.10	24,776	35.0	52,408

* All data based on 2021 ABS Data except **

** Median Wage is Employee Income as reported in the 2019 ABS Data

Employment

The biggest industries from an employment perspective:



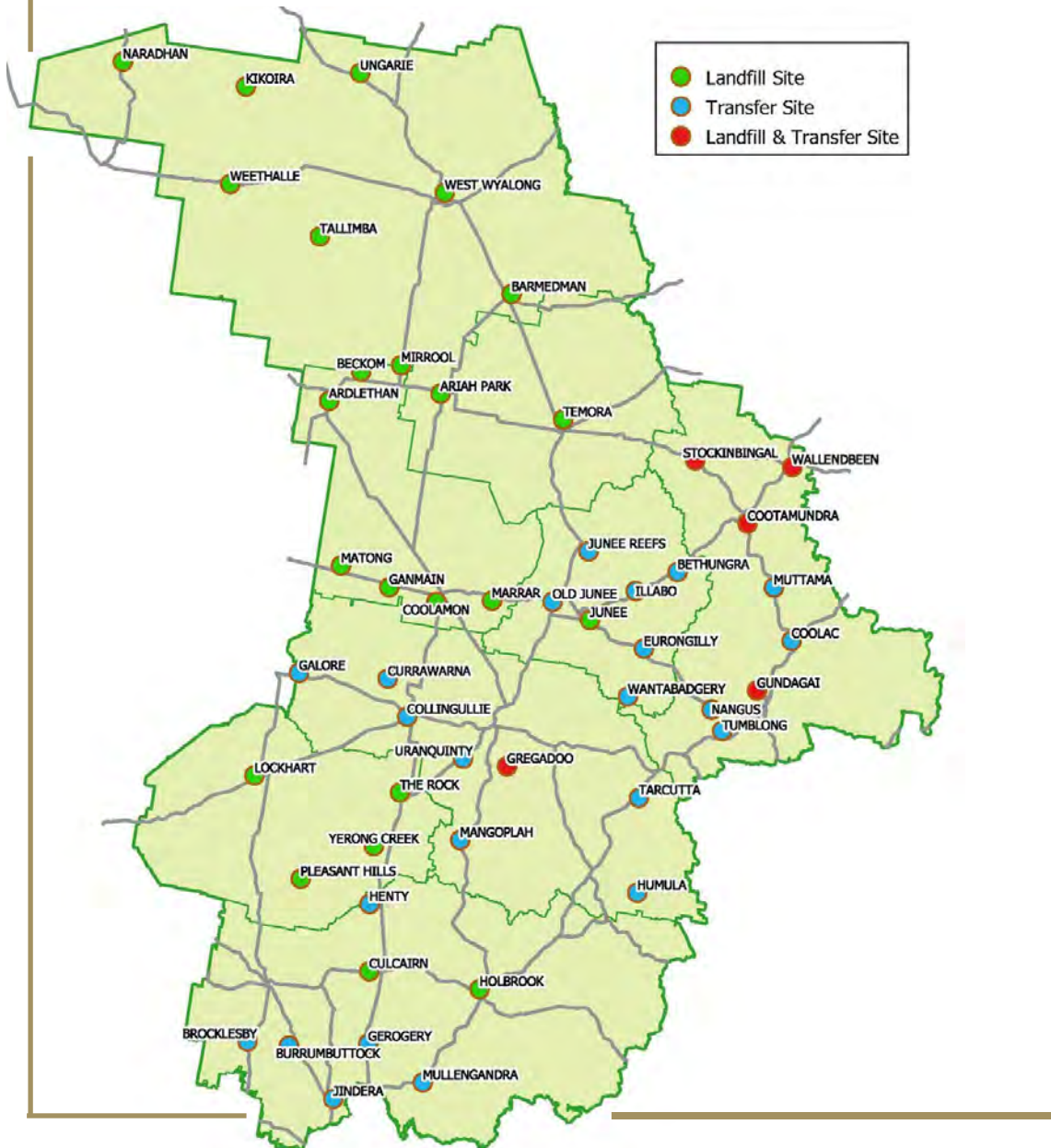
The largest occupational groups in the Region are **Professionals with 9,636** describing themselves as working in this area in the 2021 Census, the next largest occupation is **Managers with 8,408** persons, followed by **Technicians and Trades Workers 7,796** and then **Community and Personal Service Workers with 7,217** people working in this occupation.

When Wagga Wagga is removed from the analysis.

The largest occupational groups in the Region are **Managers 4,342 (21%)** persons employed, **Technicians and Trades Workers 2,800 (14%)** employed, **Professionals with 2,735 (13%)** employed, **Labourers with 2,721 (13%)** and **Community and Personal Service Workers with 2,394 (12%)** people working in this occupation.

Landfills and Transfer Stations

The landfills and transfer stations in the REROC Waste Forum Region are mapped below:



Regional Arrangements

Landfills

Two landfills in the region receive waste from outside their Local Government Area: the landfill operated by Wagga Wagga City Council takes waste from Junee Shire Council while the Bald Hill facility, located in the Hilltops Local Government Area, is used by Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council in an arrangement with two other non-REROC councils, Yass Valley Council and Hilltops Council. The Bald Hill facility is privately operated; however, the licence is held by the Hilltops Council.

Waste Management and Resource Recovery in each Local Government Area

The individual arrangements for each local government area are contained in Appendices 1 and 2.



Regional Arrangements

Regional Contracts

REROC manages regional contracts for the collection of the following waste:

Metal Waste



REROC has been letting regional contracts for the collection of metal waste for 20 years. During that time over 25,000 tonnes of metal has been collected. The real value in the regional approach lies in the capacity of the arrangement to ensure even the smallest council in the Region has its metal collected and receives an income stream from.

Ten percent of the income raised through each contract is directed to the REROC Waste Forum where it is ring-fenced to assist with the delivery of regional waste management projects.

E-Waste



REROC has been providing a free e-waste collection for the Member Councils since 2012. While the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme (NCRS) is supposed to fund these collections, the reality is services have not effectively extended to rural areas and this has meant Local Government has had to meet the service delivery gap. REROC has an ongoing relationship with Kurrajong Recyclers

who process the e-waste delivered directly from councils to their site in Wagga Wagga. Over the last 3 years REROC has collected 588,000 kilograms of e-waste for processing by Kurrajong Recyclers.

Waste Oil



REROC applied for and received funding from the Federal Government to establish waste oil collection facilities at 29 landfills which were part of the REROC Region at that time. Initially, REROC also contracted regionally for the collection of the waste oil however over time this arrangement has not continued with Member Councils making individual arrangements.



Used Lead Acid Batteries

REROC tenders for collection of used lead acid batteries. As with metal waste there is significant value in applying a regional approach where collectively the number of batteries offered is of interest to recycling businesses ensuring smaller councils can participate and offer this service to residents and businesses. Without this collaboration, it is unlikely recyclers would be interested in travelling to some of the councils therefore leaving used lead acid batteries as a hazardous waste problem.



Community Recycling Centres

Our residents have access to 23 community recycling centres located in the REROC region, including 15 small drop off stations. In 2021-2022 REROC secured an additional 6 small drop off community recycling centres for placement around the REROC area. The REROC Waste Forum has been very proactive with education across the Member Councils resulting in a decrease in the level of by-catch (toxic waste normally not captured by CRCs such as arsenic, pesticides) collected at Community Recycling Centres which is very encouraging. Ongoing education regarding what can and cannot be left at Community Recycling Centres has been committed to by the Waste Forum. An education plan for 2022-23 has been developed and approved by the NSW EPA.

Vision, Mission, Guiding Principles and Strategic Themes

The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-2027 was developed in consultation with the Waste Forum's Member Councils. The Strategy revisits and builds on the Waste Forum's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and aligns with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 Stage 1 2021-2027 focus areas: 1. to meet future infrastructure and service needs; 2. reduce carbon emissions through better waste and materials management; and 3. protect the environment and human health from waste pollution. The Plan reflects the EPA's seven Guiding Principles.

Guiding Principles

The REROC Regional Waste and Management Resource Recovery Strategy 2022-2027 has been developed with reference to the seven guiding principles established and communicated by the EPA.

These guiding principles, which have been used as the foundation for the Strategy, are summarised as:

1. Creation of a relatable strategic plan to be used across councils, communities and stakeholders;
2. Provision of evidence-base data;
3. A strategic plan which is responsive to council and community requirements;
4. Alignment of strategic objectives with the WASM priority areas;
5. Ability for the strategic plan to be adapted to policy and external changes as well as consideration of strategies to strengthen resilience in the face of natural disasters;
6. Identification of efficiencies such as procurement, training and marketing to optimise opportunities, resources and funding; and
7. Consideration of developing and improving opportunities for circular economies across the region.

The REROC Waste Forum meets on a regular basis and works together to identify opportunities for sharing human resources, infrastructure, training, procurement and the implementation of solutions that address common problems across the Member LGAs.



Vision

Building a resilient and sustainable region through developing and encouraging initiatives in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy.



Mission

Achieve efficiencies in waste management, resource recovery and the circular economy by working collaboratively with all levels of government, our communities and business for sustainable outcomes.



Strategic Themes

We have developed Strategic Objectives for each theme:



1. Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation

- 1.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030.
- 1.2 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%.
- 1.3 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management.
- 1.4 Encourage sustainable procurement practices.



2. Recover Resources

- 2.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030.
- 2.2 Contribute to the average recovery rate of 80% for all by 2030.
- 2.3 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%.
- 2.4 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management.
- 2.5 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
- 2.6 Encourage sustainable procurement outcomes.
- 2.7 Support future waste and resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs.



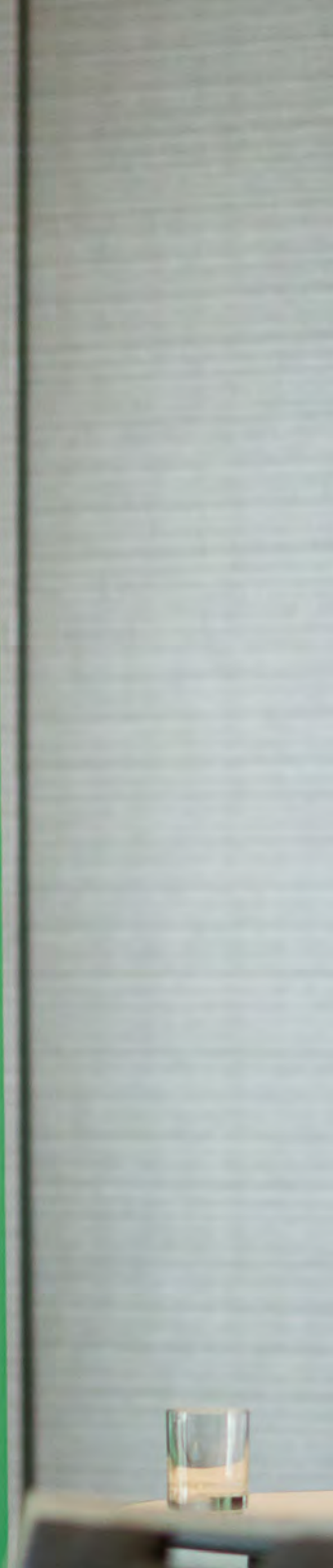
3. Protect the Environment

- 3.1 Support the NSW Government to meet their target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management.
- 3.2 Encourage the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste wastes.
- 3.3 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.
- 3.4 Reduce the impact of litter and/or illegal dumping on the environment.
- 3.5 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning.



4. Strategic Collaboration

- 4.1 Actively encourage equity in waste and resource recovery programs within Member Council communities
- 4.2 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs.
- 4.3 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning.
- 3.4 Continue to foster effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders.
- 3.5 Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of Member Councils.





Theme 1: Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation

- 1.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030
- 1.2 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%
- 1.3 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management
- 1.4 Encourage sustainable procurement practices

REROC Waste Forum wants to build on our success in reducing waste to landfill. The Talis Study (Appendix 3) identified that “when examining the change of the material streams during the four year period. Over two thirds of the materials are disposed of in 2017/18 while just over half of the materials are disposed in 2020/21. This shows a significant improvement in landfill diversion” which unfortunately is partly nullified by increased waste generation. We recognise the importance of constantly educating the community about waste avoidance and minimisation, constant reinforcement of the message creates behavioural change.

We will continue to identify ways to conduct localised education campaigns building on the State initiatives of promoting waste avoidance and minimisation. In addition, we will identify specific behaviours that can be effectively addressed on a regional level. We will also be looking for opportunities to partner with other organisations to get the “reduce waste” message out.

The NSW Plastics Plan should assist with reducing waste and we will support this using State/EPA advertising and education collateral to ensure consistent messaging. To educate our community about organic waste we have previously engaged with schools, primarily using the King and Queen of Green shows. In addition, we will increase the promotion of our Food and Green Keep it Clean messaging by updating the dedicated website and introducing media advertising. The campaign aims to reduce contamination in the FOGO kerbside collections. Changes in the items that can be placed in organic waste has created some confusion and this will require, website updates and additional targeted education across the communities where FOGO kerbside collections are occurring.

Three of the Waste Forum councils do not offer a kerbside FOGO collection. Over the period of the Strategy we will work with those councils to implement organic waste options to reduce landfill. We will also work with those councils where separate organic waste collection is already in place, to both improve the volume and the quality of the waste collected.

To encourage circular economy solutions in our Region we will ask our Member Councils to provide information regarding business and council activities being undertaken to develop circular economies. The *No Time To Waste* which is delivered annually by REROC will include opportunities to showcase circular economy solutions. In 2023 this will include visits to business in the Region that have embraced the circular approach and are producing products from waste materials.

The continuing growth and acceptance of industrial ecology provides opportunities for businesses to become more waste aware and in doing so improve their bottom line. Online tools such as the CSIRO’s ASPIRE provide opportunities for businesses to explore ways in which their waste could be re-used by other businesses as well as access other business’ waste products for reuse. The Forum will explore ways in which these types of initiative can be implemented in the Region.

The Forum has previously implemented Bin Trim in the region, and we will continue to consider ways we can build on the gains already made and seek opportunities to implement further initiatives in this area.



Theme 1: Avoid and Reduce Waste Generation

It is important to have quality resource materials available for businesses both in hard copy and online to assist them to make informed choices about how they manage waste. The Regional Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy includes provision for the development of these resources which will be made available to businesses through our Member Councils and downloadable from the REROC Waste Forum website: www.reroc.waste.com.au.

We will continue to work on the implementation of best practices in the operation of the Region's waste facilities. Members have committed to improving the operation of their

landfills, particularly their small rural landfills. The Members have developed a strategy for that purpose with the goal of reaching best practice outcomes for their operation. The implementation of the strategy will be a priority for this Planning period.

Critical to the delivery of projects in this area is improved data collection and we will explore ways REROC can work with its Member Councils and the EPA to improve data collection.

The strategies and actions to be implemented for Theme One are as follows:

Strategic Objective 1.1	Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030
Action 1.1.1	Implement community education campaigns that promote waste minimisation and avoidance.
Action 1.1.2	Form alliances and partnerships that assist in the promotion of best practice waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.
Action 1.1.3	Encourage the commercial and industrial sector to more effectively manage waste and resource recovery.
Action 1.1.3	Investigate and implement regional solutions for problem wastes including solar farm waste.

Strategic Objective 1.2	Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%
Action 1.2.1:	Work with and support the Member Councils to introduce or enhance financial and environmentally sustainable organics collections.
Action 1.2.2:	Raise the awareness of the benefits of organics recycling and home composting.
Action 1.2.3:	Reduce the levels of contamination in organics collections.

Strategic Objective 1.3	Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management
Action 1.3.1:	Identify businesses in the Region that are engaged in the delivery of circular solutions.
Action 1.3.2:	Investigate opportunities to partner with providers of circular solutions to identify and implement regional solutions.

Strategic Objective 1.4	Encourage sustainable procurement practices
Action 1.4.1:	Work with Member Councils to embed sustainable procurement practices in policy documents.



| Theme 2: Resource Recovery

- 2.1 Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030
- 2.2 Contribute to the average recovery rate of 80% for all streams by 2030
- 2.3 Continue to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%
- 2.4 Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management
- 2.5 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan
- 2.6 Encourage sustainable procurement outcomes
- 2.7 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs



Waste Forum Member Councils are committed to reducing the amount of waste both generated and recovered in our Region. To do this we aim to develop methods to reduce waste going to landfill, increase recovery rates for certain waste types (such as solar farm waste) and increase the level of organic waste being processed and as a consequence decrease the amount of waste going to landfill.

As a result of the Region's proximity to the Transgrid lines, the development of solar farms is significant. The construction of the farms generates significant waste, including pallets, cardboard and plastics. We will work with Member Councils, solar farm developers and recyclers to develop strategies to reduce and reuse waste. We will advocate for State planning consents to include stringent waste management requirements.

We will continue to run the Recycle Night? Recycle Right campaign which is aimed at reducing contamination entering the recycling stream. The campaign reminds residents that in our Region their recyclables are sorted by hand. The campaign, which runs on radio, television, print and cinemas, has been very successful with both material recovery facilities advising that when the ads run, they witness a downturn in the levels of contamination. We will continue to update the website that supports the promotion to ensure that the latest information is readily available for residents.

Most of our Member Councils have significant businesses situated within their LGAs, include mining, farming, manufacturing, retail, education, health and defence.

It is imperative we engage with these businesses and organisations to enable discussion and develop viable and sustainable approaches to recover resources and meet the targets set by the NSW Government.

The Waste Forum Members recognise the importance of sound and viable Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) waste collections and processing to achieving significant reductions in waste to landfill. The Waste Forum has a high level of commitment to FOGO and this is demonstrated in the statistics that show a quadrupling of collections between 2017/18 and 2022/21 (see Appendix 3). We will be seeking to build on this success by finding ways that we can partner with agencies like Murrumbidgee Local Health District, clubs and aged care to collect food waste from their operations for processing at council composting facilities.

The NSW Plastics Plan aims to reduce the total amount of non-recyclable waste generated. The NSW Government ban on single use plastics was introduced on 1st November 2022 and REROC will work with the NSW EPA to continue to educate our communities and support businesses.

Regional collection and processing facilities are important to reducing the cost of transporting waste for recycling and increasing opportunities to recycle. The Region currently has several recycling and reprocessing facilities in operation including Renewed Metal Technologies, Southern Oil, Australian Native Landscapes and Kurrajong Recyclers.

Theme 2: Resource Recovery

The strategies and actions to be implemented for Theme Two are as follows:

Strategic Objective 2.1	Contribute to the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030
Action 2.1.1:	Implement community education campaigns that promote waste minimisation and avoidance.
Action 2.1.2:	Form alliances and partnerships that assist in the promotion of best practice waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.
Action 2.1.3:	Encourage the commercial and industrial sector to more effectively manage waste and resource recovery.
Action 2.1.4:	Investigate and implement regional solutions for problem wastes including solar farm waste.

Strategic Objective 2.2	Contribute to the average recovery rate of 80% for all streams by 2030
Action 2.2.1:	Raise the awareness of households about the importance of separating, recovering and reusing waste.
Action 2.2.2:	Promote the use of Return and Earn and ensure every Member Council local government area has an operating Return and Earn collection point.
Action 2.2.3:	Investigate the viability of extending organics collections of food waste to large commercial and non-commercial entities in the region (with a focus on hospitals and aged care facilities should these entities be responsive to approaches).
Action 2.2.4:	Encourage and support councils and community organisations to run EnviroSmart Events.
Action 2.2.5:	Investigate the viability of introducing public place collections for items including recyclables and organics.
Action 2.2.6:	Ensure every Member Council has access to an e-waste collection to accept materials delivered to Member Council waste facilities.

Strategic Objective 2.3	Contribute to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 50%
Action 2.3.1:	Work with and support the Member Councils to introduce or enhance financial and environmentally sustainable organics collections.
Action 2.3.2:	Raise the awareness of the benefits of organics recycling and home composting.
Action 2.3.3:	Reduce the levels of contamination in organics' collections.
Action 2.3.4:	Investigate the viability of introducing public place collections for items including recyclables and organics.

Strategic Objective 2.4	Investigate and support innovative circular solutions to regional waste management
Action 2.4.1:	Identify businesses in the Region that are engaged in the delivery of circular solutions.
Action 2.4.2:	Investigate opportunities to partner with providers of circular solutions to identify and implement regional solutions.
Action 2.4.3:	Facilitate and assist with implementation of joint procurement for regional collections for waste recovery and to support circular economy.

Strategic Objective 2.5	Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan
Action 2.5.1:	Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.

Strategic Objective 2.6	Encourage sustainable procurement outcomes
Action 2.6.1:	Work with Member Councils to embed sustainable procurement practices in policy documents.
Action 2.6.2:	Advocate and promote waste as resource outcomes.

Strategic Objective 2.7	Support future waste and resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs
Action 2.7.1:	Investigate the viability of establishing micro-factories and micro-processing opportunities.



| Theme 3: Protect the Environment

- 3.1 Support the NSW Government to meet their target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management
- 3.2 Encourage the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste
- 3.3 Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan
- 3.4 Reduce the impact of litter and/or illegal dumping on the environment
- 3.5 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning

Our Member Councils are committed to improving waste and materials management to provide a better, healthier environment for the residents of our communities, visitors and our flora and fauna. The Members support the NSW Government's target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 and will support initiatives that REROC develops through its Energy Management Technical Group to reduce emissions.

The remoteness of many of the landfills in the REROC region make them prime targets for the illegal dumping of problem wastes like asbestos. Consequently our Members believe it is important we are pro-active in identifying solutions for these wastes to ensure they are disposed of properly.

REROC facilitates regional collections of problem wastes including used lead acid batteries, ewaste and metals. It is anticipated these collections will continue with television and cinema advertising to support the activity and work towards increasing the collection levels and maintaining the low levels of overall contamination.

Over the last few years REROC has championed the construction of Community Recycling Centres. There are Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) operating in every Member Councils LGA that are well utilised, however this can always be improved and we will continue to support and promote the operation of the CRCs and seek ways to increase their patronage.

The CRCs are limited to collecting low toxic waste, making it important to continue to offer a disposal solution to residents for highly toxic wastes. We will work with the EPA on solutions to capture this waste safely.

Since 2012 REROC has operated a regional collection service for e-waste for the Member Councils. E-waste is collected from landfills and then transported to Kurrajong Recyclers in Wagga Wagga for processing. The cost of the service is met by the REROC Waste Forum. REROC receives no support for the service from the NTCRS however will continue to investigate support during this funding period.

REROC will also continue to lobby for e-waste collection targets for rural and regional communities. We remain concerned that without targets there is no requirement for liable parties to actually collect waste from regional areas, instead for small communities the legislation requires that a collection point be provided within 150kms of their community.

The Forum members have specifically identified sharps and asbestos as problem wastes. We will be working on approaches to address these and other problem wastes. These methods will include monitoring statewide/EPA developments, advertising and education, working with others to determine whether there are opportunities to develop regional contracts, regional storage solutions or regional processing solutions for these types of waste.



Theme 3: Protect the Environment

Sharps are a waste item which falls through a gap between State government agencies. Launched in July 2011, Safe Sharps, which provided details of disposal locations via a website and app, was a great success. It was actively promoted by the NSW Ministry of Health, the NSW Diabetes Council, local government, diabetes health educators and community health organisations. The website is no longer available so we will work to have this re-established. Ideally, Safe Sharps should be a national resource and to that end we will continue to seek opportunities to partner with State-based organisations and businesses to find viable and sustainable solutions to fund its on-going operation.

We will work to support the implementation of the *NSW Plastics Plan* and will work to support the implementation of the plan and promote the initiative to our community. We intend to work with the NSW EPA and other agencies to ensure the plastic ban message is consistent.

The Forum recognises it has a role in reducing illegal dumping in the region. Identifying hotspots for illegal dumping is an important way of assisting councils to address the problem in their own LGAs. We will also continue to promote the RID site and encourage Member Councils and the community to report illegal dumping.

The REROC Litter Prevention Strategy, developed in 2019 will be reviewed during 2023 with a new strategy to be developed that aims to reduce the impact of litter on our environment. The successful implementation of the Return and Earn Scheme in the Region is important in addressing litter issues. There is concern that a reliance on small businesses in rural communities to provide Container Deposit refunds is not sustainable in the long-term as the costs of providing the service outweigh the financial returns.

Our Members recognise the importance of forming partnerships to deal with illegal dumping and we will be looking to collaborate with other owners of public lands such as Local Land Services and Crown Lands along with community groups such as Landcare to implement regional initiatives to address illegal dumping. The Waste Forum will also be seeking opportunities through Stage 1 of the WaSM funding to implement those initiatives.

After the natural disasters of fires and floods across NSW, improving disaster resilience and waste management planning is a priority. We will work with Recovery NSW and the REROC Disaster Risk Recovery Project to develop appropriate and workable plans to improve the management of waste when future natural disaster occurs.



Theme 3: Protect the Environment

The strategies and actions to be implemented for Theme Three are as follows:

Strategic Objective 3.1	Support the NSW Government to meet their target of Net Zero Emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management
Action 3.1.1	Identify initiatives that could be implemented regionally to assist in meeting the target.
Strategic Objective 3.2	Encourage the community to correctly dispose of problem and hazardous waste
Action 3.2.1	Investigate the viability of re-launching and promoting the Safe Sharps website and app.
Action 3.2.2	Implement community education campaigns for Community Recycling Centres.
Action 3.2.3	Raise awareness with households on the importance of disposing of asbestos waste safely.
Action 3.2.4	Raise the awareness with households on the importance of disposing of problem and hazardous waste correctly.
Strategic Objective 3.3	Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan
Action 3.3.1	Support the implementation of the NSW Plastics Plan.

Strategic Objective 3.4	Reduce the impact of litter and/or illegal dumping on the environment
Action 3.4.1	Implement education campaigns to address the problems of rural dumping and on-farm tips.
Action 3.4.2	Collaborate with other owners of public lands to implement illegal dumping initiatives.
Action 3.4.3	Promote the Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn).
Action 3.4.4	Education campaign on litter and facilitate the expansion of infrastructure to support litter collection.
Strategic Objective 3.5	Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning
Action 3.5.1:	Develop local and regional waste management plans that can be implemented in the event of a natural disaster.



| Theme 4: Strategic Collaboration

- 4.1 Actively encourage equity in waste and resource recovery programs within Member Council communities
- 4.2 Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs
- 4.3 Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning
- 4.4 Continue to foster effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders
- 4.5 Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of Member Councils

Strategic collaboration is the key to achieving the aims of the Waste Strategy. REROC is a small enterprise, therefore finding ways to work co-operatively with our Member Councils and collaboratively with others who share the same aims is vitally important to our success.

We are acutely aware of the need to ensure that our local communities no matter how small, have equitable access to waste and resource recovery initiatives. REROC's commitment to this goal is clearly demonstrated through the operation of our regional e-waste collection and our determination to provide every LGA in the Region with a local CRC service.

Viable and sustainable service delivery is likely to rely on the Waste Forum and its Member Councils collaborating with local organisations and businesses to provide resource recovery and circular economy solutions. Where these solutions require infrastructure to succeed we will look to provide support for those needs. The Waste Forum previously provided strong support for the glass crushing infrastructure that was constructed at Kurrajong Recycling.

We will continue to identify ways to conduct localised education campaigns building on the State initiatives of promoting waste avoidance and minimisation. In addition, we will identify specific behaviours that can be effectively addressed on a regional level. We will also be looking for opportunities to partner with other organisations to provide regional solutions for local problems.

An important role for the Waste Forum is to encourage the professional development of council staff and councillors to ensure they improve and build on their waste management, resource recovery and circular economy knowledge.

Opportunities for professional development can be provided through field days, visits to waste and resource recovery facilities, workshops and Conferences. REROC's No Time To Waste Conference, held annually, is an important vehicle in delivering professional development opportunities for councillors and council staff. The combination of speakers and trade stands plus the networking the event provides allows people from across regional NSW to advance their knowledge and understanding in all areas of waste management.

A key activity for REROC is advocacy and lobbying to ensure that the needs and wants of our Member Councils and the communities they represent are voiced. We are committed to providing responses to legislative and policy changes at both State and Federal levels ensuring that our responses are robust and representative.

The Waste Forum will participate in regional platforms where information is shared and opportunities for collaboration are found. We will continue to support the RENEW NSW group and promote the work of other Voluntary Regional Waste Groups.



Theme 4: Strategic Collaboration

The strategies and actions to be implemented for Theme Four are as follows:

Strategic Objective 4.1	Actively encourage equity in waste and resource recovery programs within Member Councils communities
Action 4.1.1:	Monitor service provision across the Region to ensure all residents have reasonable access to waste and resource recovery programs.
Action 4.1.2:	Monitor and respond to policy decisions made at State and Federal level that are likely to result in inequitable results for communities within the REROC region.

Strategic Objective 4.2	Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs
Action 4.2.1:	Investigate the viability of establishing micro-factories and micro-processing opportunities.
Action 4.2.2:	Work with council staff, and other key stakeholders, in planning and economic development to further developments in circular economy infrastructure.
Action 4.2.3:	Increase trials with private enterprise to explore innovative ways to deal with waste.

Strategic Objective 4.3	Facilitate regional collaboration to improve disaster resilience and waste management planning
Action 4.3.1:	Develop a waste management plan that can be implemented in the event of a natural disaster.

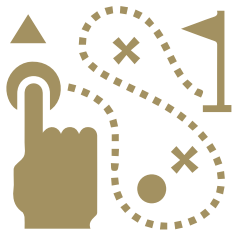
Strategic Objective 4.4	Support future waste, resource recovery and circular economy infrastructure needs
Action 4.4.1:	Increase councillor and council staff awareness and participation in sustainability initiatives.
Action 4.4.2:	Disseminate information about Waste Forum activities, initiatives and outcomes to the REROC Board, Member Councils, councillors and staff.
Action 4.4.3:	Facilitate and encourage participation in professional development on waste management, resource recovery and circular economy.

Strategic Objective 4.5	Continue to advocate and contribute to policy decisions on behalf of Member Councils
Action 4.5.1:	Monitor policy initiatives, changes and decisions at State and Federal level and provide robust responses and comment.

| How are we going to get there?



We will deliver this strategy by working co-operatively with our Member Councils and collaboratively with RENEW NSW and our other stakeholders to develop an action plan.



We have identified the overarching actions that will be targeted to deliver our strategies. The identification of the overarching actions will inform the Waste Forum's investment decisions until such time as a detailed action plan is created.





no time to waste
Rural & Regional
Waste Management Conference

Showcasing innovative responses
to the challenges of rural and
regional waste management
and resource recovery



REROC
REGIONAL
COUNCILS

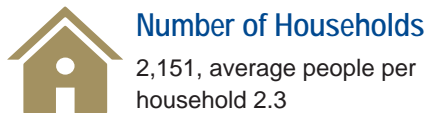


APPENDIX 1: REROC Waste Forum Member LGA Profiles (Source: ABS 2021 Quick Stats)

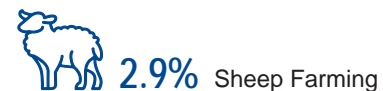
Bland Shire Council

Major Town: West Wyalong

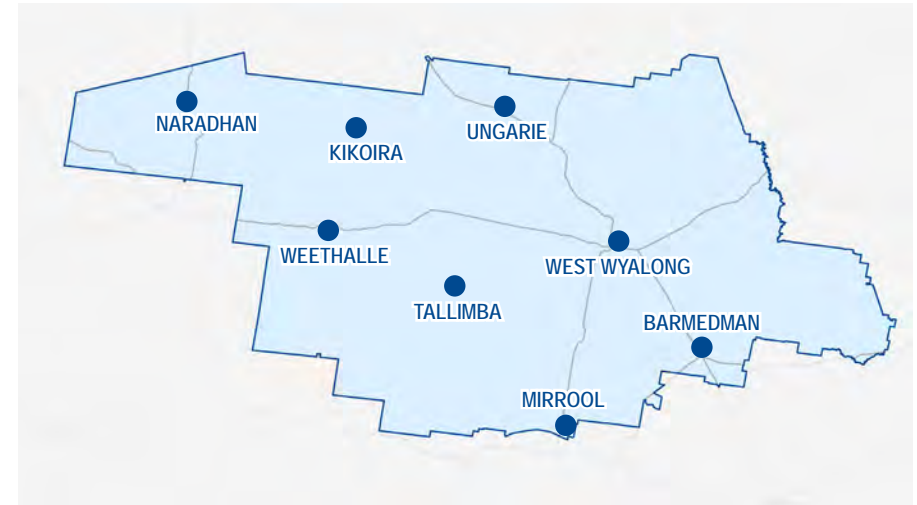
Other Towns and Villages: Barmedman, Tallimba, Weethalle, Kikoria, Ungarie, Naradhan



Employment



● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual
West Wyalong Landfill

Green and Food Waste
No Collection

Residual
No kerbside collection. Source separated drop-off at the landfill. Recyclables are processed at the MRF in Orange

Waste Processors and Services

None Operating

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See map opposite

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 5,302 tonnes (as at 30 June 2021)

E-waste – free drop off at CRC at Bland Landfill

Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Bland Landfill CRC at Bland Landfill

Coolamon Shire Council

Major Town: Coolamon

Other Towns and Villages: Ardlethan, Beckom, Ganmain, Marrar, Matong



Area
2,494 sq kms



Median Age
45.2 years



Population
4,385 people



Number of Households
1,649 average people per household 2.5

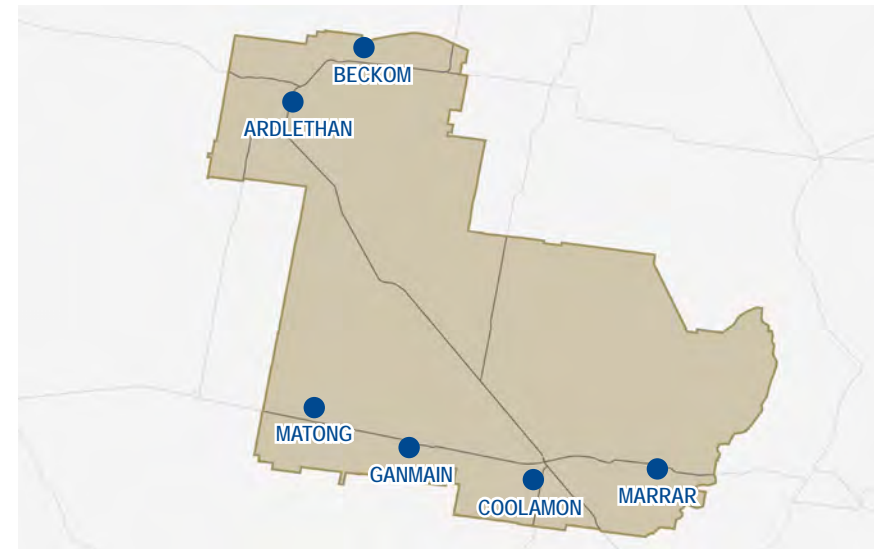


Median Household Income
\$1,310 per week



Major Industries
Agriculture and farming

● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Employment



6.5% Other Grain Growing



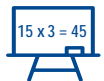
5.7% Cattle Farming



3.6% Local Government Admin



3.5% Hospitals



2.5% Primary Education

Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual

Marrar Landfill, Ardlethan Landfill, Ganmain Landfill

Green and Food Waste

Coolamon Landfill

Recyclables

Processed at Elouera MRF in Cootamundra

Waste Processors and Services

Composting Facility – operated by Coolamon Shire Council at the Coolamon Landfill

Coolamon Lions Club – cardboard, paper recycling and CDS

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See Map above

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 700 tonnes

E-waste – free drop off at Coolamon Landfill

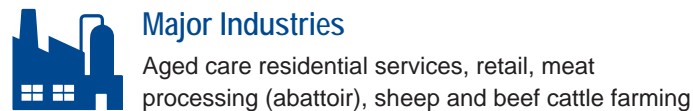
Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Coolamon landfill

CRC at Coolamon landfill

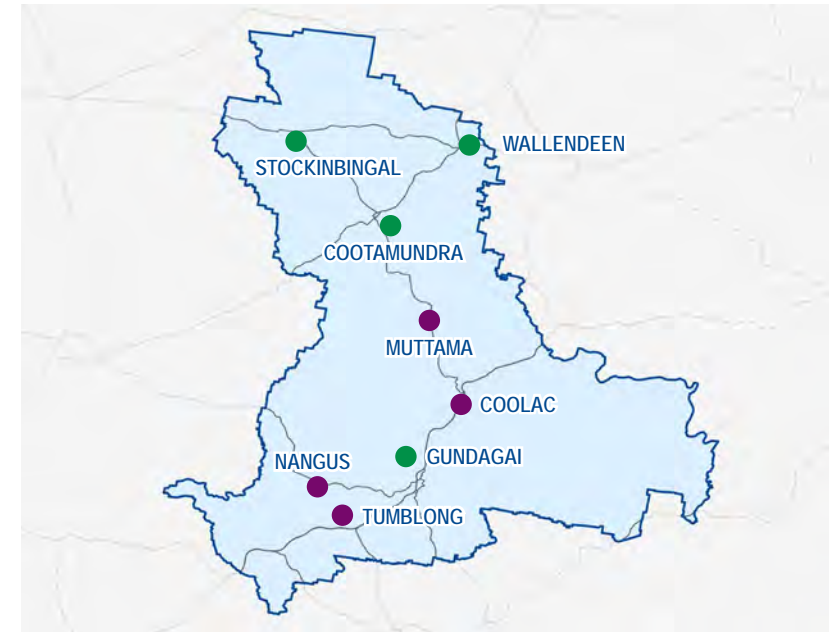
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council

Major Towns: Cootamundra and Gundagai

Other Towns and Villages: Stockinbingal, Wallendbeen, Coolac, Muttama, Nangus, Tumblong



● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Employment



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual
(Cootamundra & Gundagai)
Bald Hill Landfill

Green and Food Waste
Cootamundra: No Collection
Gundagai: processed at Gundagai Waste Facility

Recyclables
(Cootamundra & Gundagai)
Processed at the Elouera MRF at Cootamundra

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See map above
Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 5,302 tonnes (as at 30 June 2021)
E-waste – free drop off at CRC at Bland Landfill
Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Bland Landfill CRC at Bland Landfill

Waste Processors and Services

None Operating

Greater Hume Shire Council

Major Towns: Culcairn, Holbrook, Henty, Jindera

Other Towns and Villages: Morven, Gerogery, Walla Walla, Brocklesby, Walbundrie



Area
5,939 sq kms



Median Age
43.9 years



Population
11,157 people



Number of Households
3,936 average people per household 2.5



Median Household Income
\$1,420 per week



Major Industries
Agriculture and farming, health care and transport

Employment



4.8% Beef Cattle Farming



3.7% Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle



3.6% Hospitals (Excluding Psychiatric)

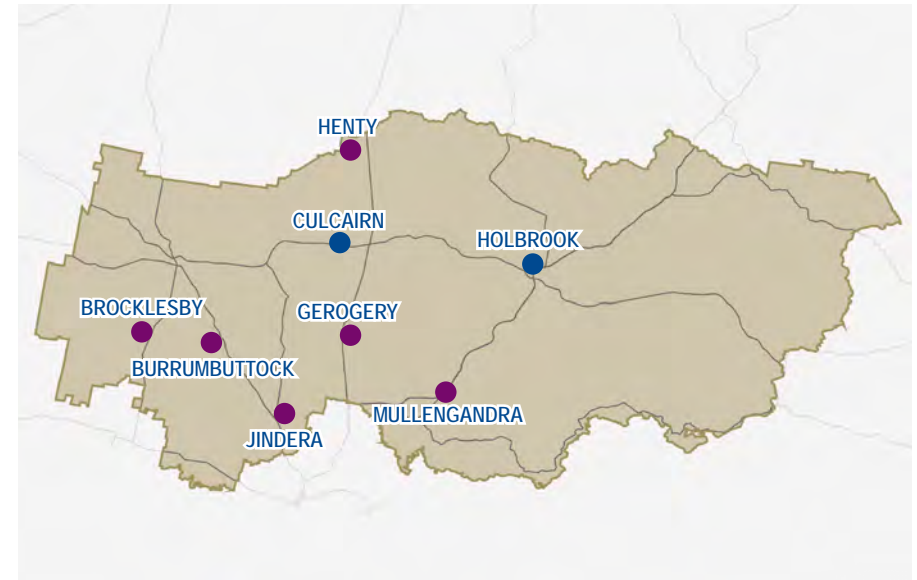


2.9% Sheep Farming



2.8% Transport

● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual

Culcairn Landfill and Holbrook Landfill

Green and Food Waste

No Collection

Recyclables

Cleanaway MRF in Albury

Waste Processors and Services

None operating

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See Map above

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: <5,000 tonnes

E-waste – free drop off at all waste facilities

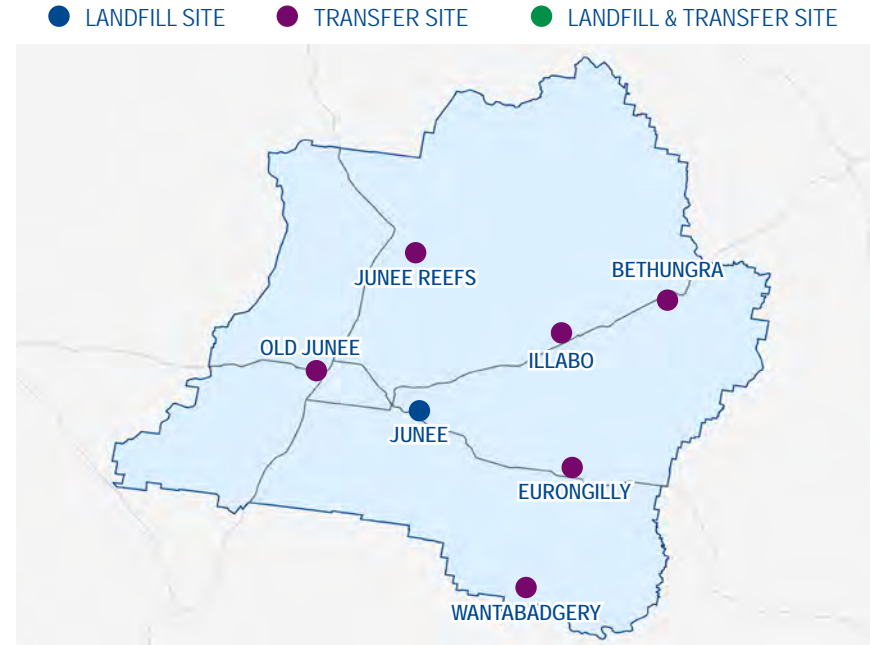
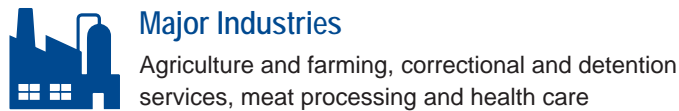
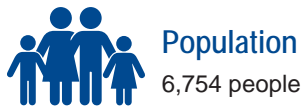
Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Culcairn Landfill, Holbrook Landfill, Burrumbuttock Transfer Station, Gerogery Transfer Station, Jindera Transfer Station,

CRC at Culcairn Landfill

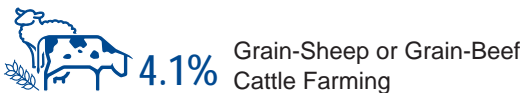
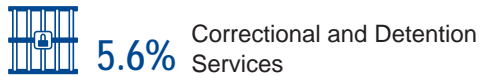
Junee Shire Council

Major Town: Junee

Other Towns and Villages: Old Junee, Illabo, Bethungra, Wantabadgery



Employment



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual

Gregadoo Landfill, Wagga Wagga

Recyclables

processed at the Elouera MRF at Cootamundra

Waste Processors and Services

Composting Facility – composting of kerbside collected FOGO only

Green and Food Waste

collected from Junee and processed at the Junee Landfill (to be in place by end of 2023)

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See Map above

E-waste – free drop off at Junee Landfill

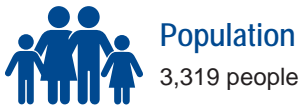
Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Junee Landfill

CRC at Junee Landfill

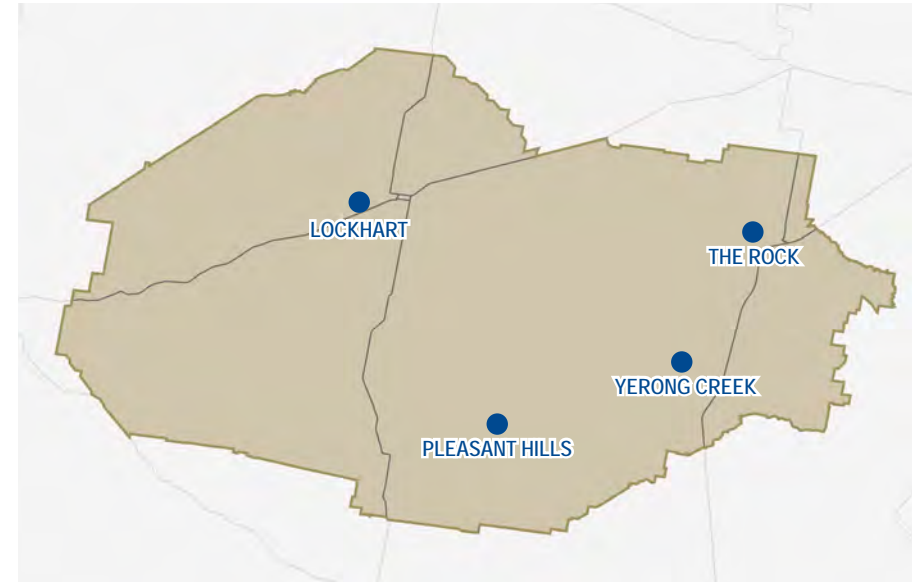
Lockhart Shire Council

Major Town: Lockhart

Other Towns and Villages: The Rock, Yerong Creek



● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Employment



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual
Lockhart Landfill and The Rock Landfill

Green and Food Waste
Processed at Lockhart Landfill and The Rock Landfill

Recyclables
Processed at Kurrajong Recyclers' MRF at Wagga Wagga

Waste Processors and Services

None operating

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See Map above

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 600 tonnes

E-waste – free drop off at Lockhart Landfill

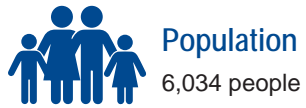
Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Lockhart Landfill

CRC at the Lockhart Landfill

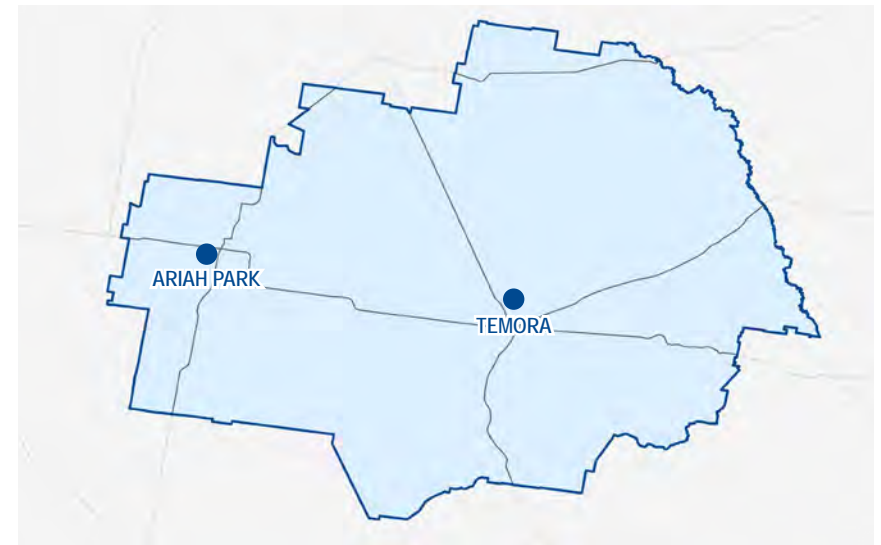
Temora Shire Council

Major Town: Temora

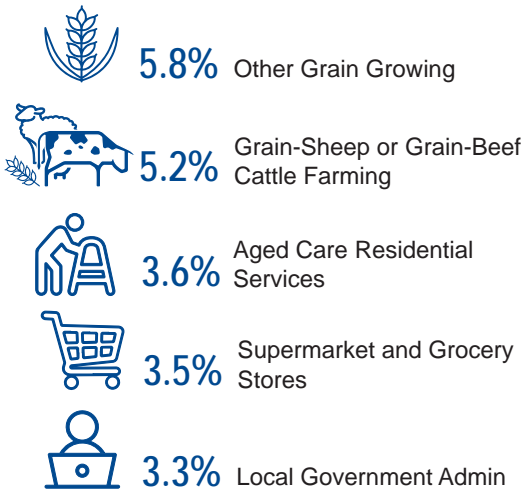
Other Towns and Villages: Aria Park, Springdale



● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Employment



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual

Temora Landfill

Green and Food Waste

No Collection

Residual

No collection, cardboard pick up once per month which goes to Visy at Tumut. 24 hour Drop off service operated by Temora Lions Club (glass, cardboard, paper, plastics, aluminium cans)

Waste Processors and Services

- **W.J. and M.A McShane** - collection and processing of scrap metal

Landfills and Transfer Stations

See Map above

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 3,600 tonnes

E-waste – free drop off at Temora Landfill

Waste oil – waste oil collection facility at Temora Landfill

CRC at Temora Landfill

Wagga Wagga City Council

Major Town: Wagga Wagga

Other Towns and Villages: Uranquinty, Ladysmith, Collingullie, Tarcutta, Mangoplah, Currawarna, Humula, Galore



Area
4,824 sq kms



Median Age
35.0 years



Number of Households
24,776, Average people per household 2.5



Population
67,609 people



Major Industries
Health services, education, defence, social services, retail, food manufacturing, meat processing



Median Household Income
\$1,638 per week

Employment



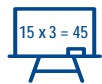
5.7% Hospitals



4.3% Defence



3.4% Other Social Assistance Services

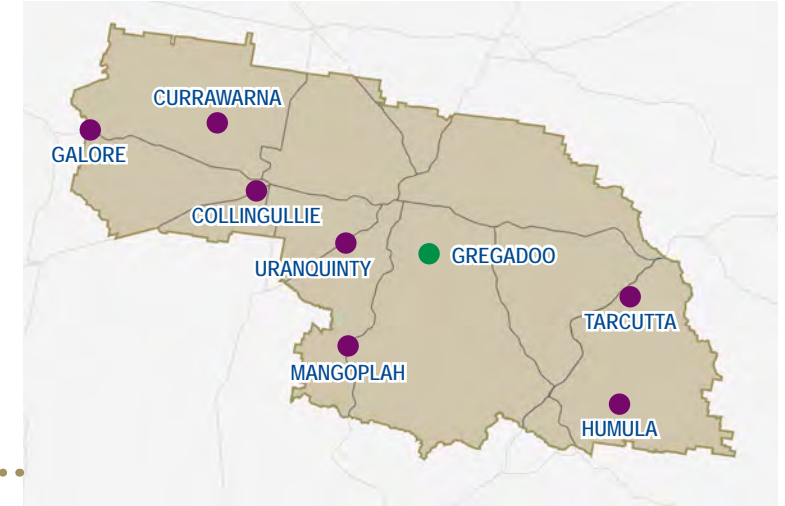


2.5% Primary Education



2.4% Retail (Supermarket and Grocery Stores)

● LANDFILL SITE ● TRANSFER SITE ● LANDFILL & TRANSFER SITE



Waste and Resource Recovery

Kerbside Collections

Residual

Gregadoo Waste Management Centre

Recyclables

Processed at the Kurrajong Recyclers MRF, Wagga

Green and Food Waste

Delivered to Gregadoo Waste Management Centre and then transferred to Wormtech at Carathool for processing

Waste Processors and Services

- **Carbon Mate** – green waste processing, located at Gregadoo Waste Management Centre
- **Immix Integrated Metal Management** – collection and processing of scrap metal
- **Kurrajong Recyclers** – operates an MRF, e-waste recycling and glass crushing in Wagga Wagga.
- **M & S Metals** – collection and processing of scrap metal

Landfills and Transfer Stations

Total Waste to Landfill p.a: 70,000 tonnes

The following occur at Gregadoo Waste Management Centre:

- **Free drop off** - Cardboard and paper, E-waste, Waste Oil, Styrene foam, Automotive battery collection, Paint collection
- **Fee charged** - Refrigerated goods degassing, Mattress drop off, Scrap metal separation

- **Orbitas Resource Recovery** – specialised transport of waste, particularly ULABs based at Bomen
- **RMT** – processes Used Lead Acid Batteries (ULABs) at Bomen
- **Southern Oil Refining** – processes used oil at Bomen
- **Wagga Scrap Metals** – collection and processing of scrap metal

APPENDIX 2: Waste and Resource Recovery: Overview

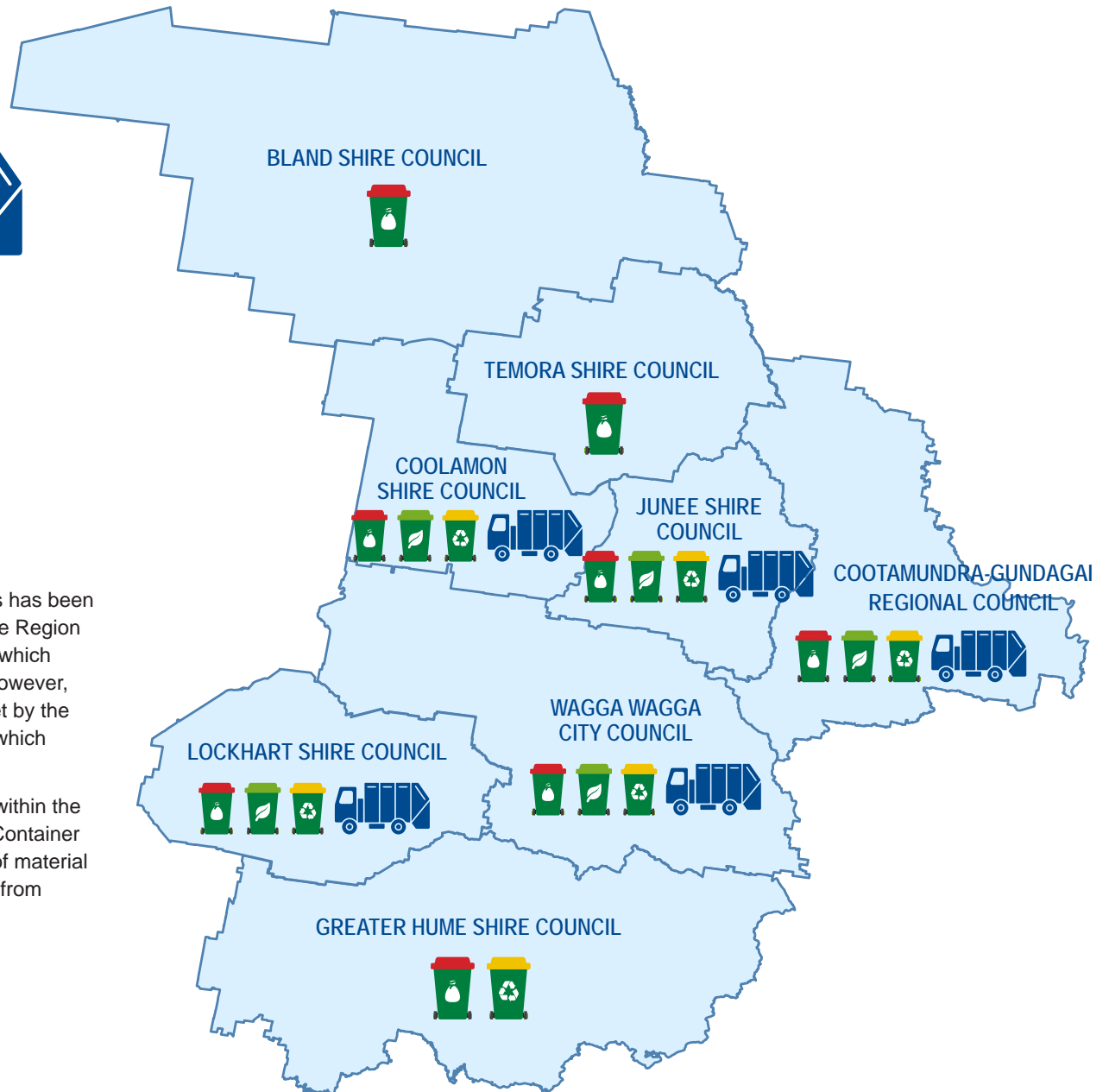
Kerbside Waste Collection



Waste and Recycling Data

Material generated within the REROC Waste Forum Member Councils has been categorised into three streams: recyclables, organics and residual. The Region has begun to recover nearly as much material as that being landfilled which is evidence of improving practices by all councils within the Region. However, diversion still remains short of the 80% recovery and diversion goal set by the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy Stage 1 2021-2042*, which suggests further room for improvement is possible.

The following section provides an outline of the total waste managed within the Region, a breakdown of the three waste streams including tonnes of Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn) recycling, the anticipated growth of material across the next 20 years and a comparison of similarly sized councils from adjacent regional groups.

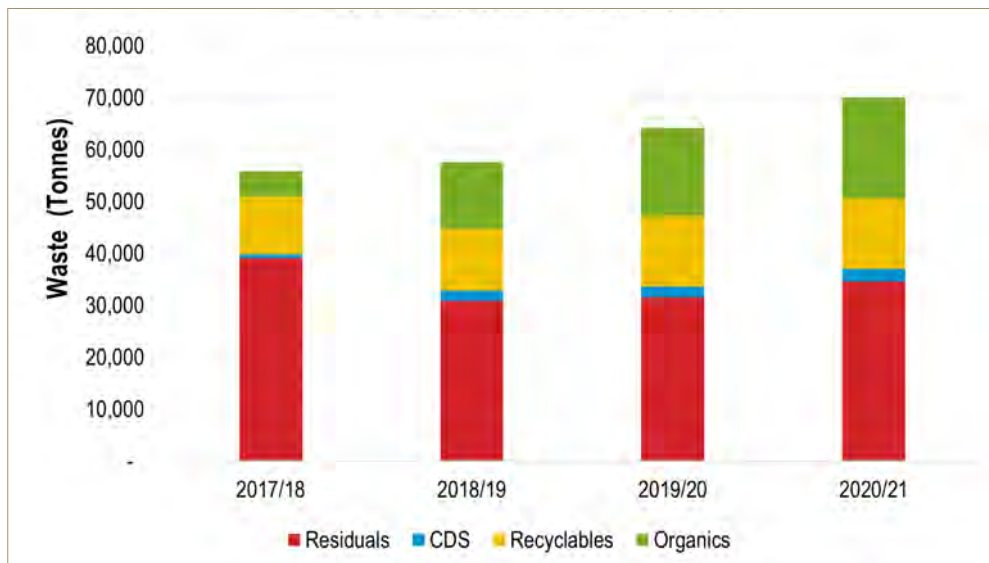


Material Trends

The graph below displays the combined recyclables organics, Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn) and landfill residual managed within the REROC area over the past four years of NSW EPA Waste and Resource Recovery (WARR) data.

In the analysis, all material streams consider kerbside collection, drop off and clean up materials. Kerbside organics is inclusive of both GO and FOGO bins and additionally, disposal is inclusive of contamination from the recyclables and organics streams.

REROC HISTORICAL WASTE TRENDS



Across the period shown in the graph, all material streams have had various degrees of change.



Organics

Organics have had a continued and notable increase across the examined period by more than quadrupling the 2017-2018 values in 2020-2021.



Recycling

Recycling has remained relatively consistent however, there was a notable increase in 2019-2020. The Container Deposit Scheme collection more than doubled in 2018-2019 however, has since remained relatively steady experiencing only a minor increase.



Residual Waste

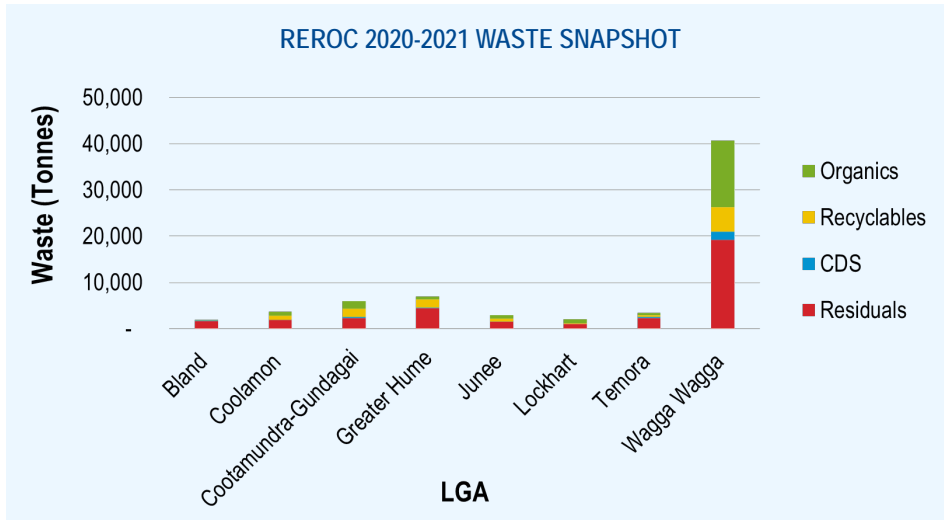
Following a substantial decline in 2018-2019, the residual disposal stream, which comprises approximately 50% of the total material generated, has steadily increased and continues to be landfilled within the Region.

When examining the change of the material streams during the four-year period, over two thirds of materials are disposed of in 2017-2018 while just over half of materials are disposed in 2020-2021. This shows a significant improvement in landfill diversion and/or resource recovery during this time however, these improvements are partly nullified by the overall generation of material continuing to increase.



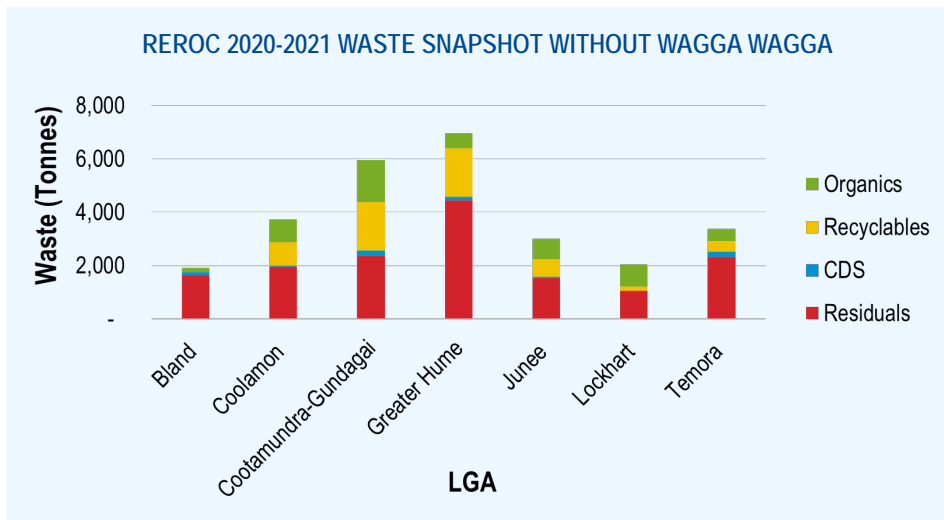
2020-2021 Waste Snapshot

The graph below displays the combined recyclables organics, Container Deposit Scheme (Return and Earn) and landfill residual managed within the REROC area over the past four years of NSW EPA Waste and Resource Recovery (WARR) data.



Due to the significant influence Wagga Wagga has on waste data in the region, a second graph excluding Wagga Wagga is included.

The breakdown of material streams for each REROC Waste Fourm council in the graphs left are seen to differ considerably. Wagga Wagga manages 40,000 tonnes of waste (more than 5 times the next largest council) and along with Cootamundra-Gundagai, the material managed consists more of recyclables and organics while Bland and Temora have much smaller amounts of recovered materials.



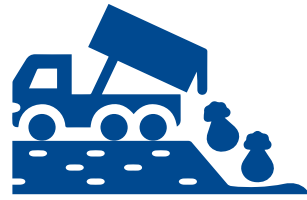
Recovery Rate and Landfilling

Of the waste occurring within the Region during the 2020-2021 period, the split between waste landfilled and diverted was marginal with just under half (49%) being recovered while just over half (51%) is sent to landfill.



49%

of Waste Recovered

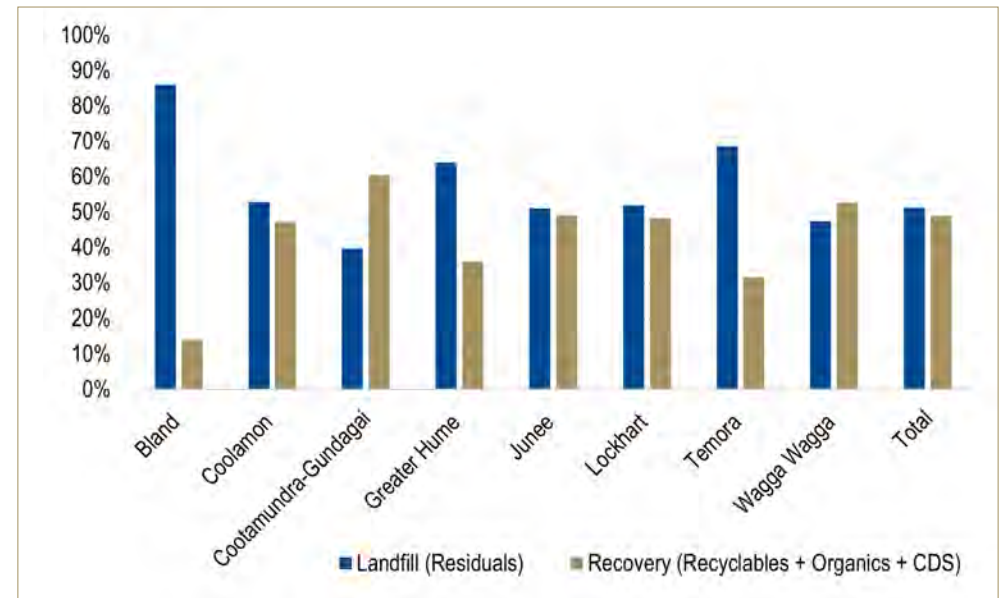


51%

of Waste sent to Landfill

At a more localised level, it can be seen in the table below that while the Region is largely balanced in terms of waste recovered versus disposed, some individual councils differ substantially.

WASTE LANDFILL AND DIVERSION RATE IN REROC

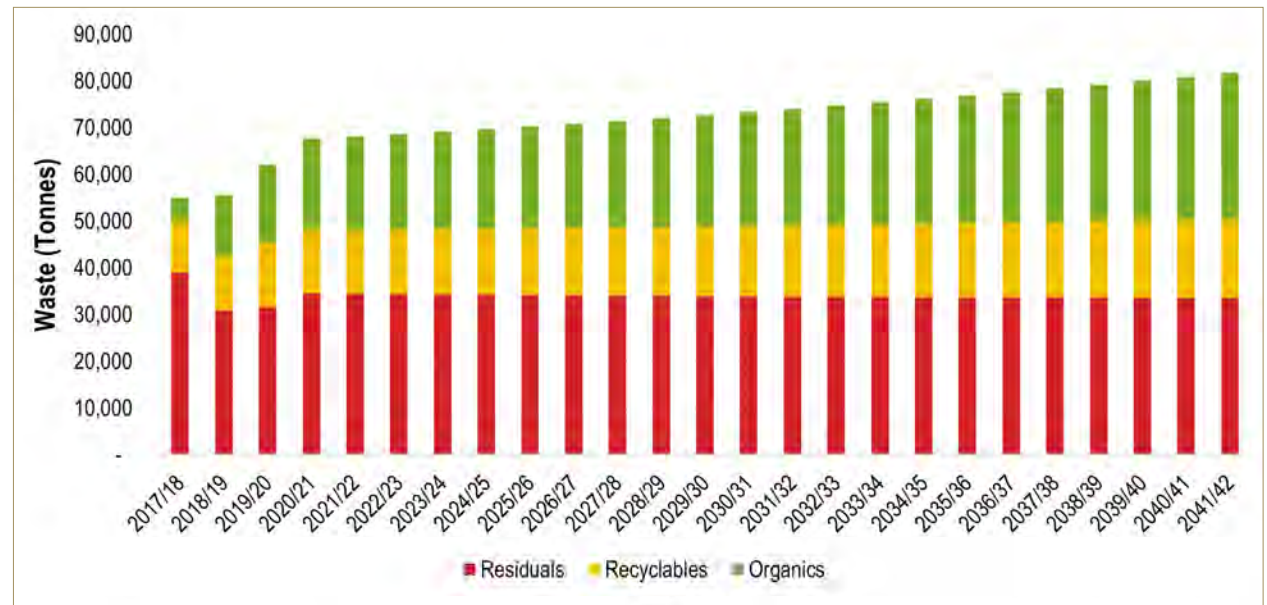


Projections

From the material trends based on the four most recent years of WARR data, material growth and/or declining trends were investigated to understand and forecast material data for the next 20 years. Rates of change between each of the four years of WARR data were averaged and applied to the 2020-2021 data set and projected to 2041-2042 as show in the graph.

The projection demonstrates an increase in total material generation within REROC for the next 20 years. However, it must be noted this appears to be a result of increasing recoverable materials as landfilling appears to decrease over the projected period. This regional decrease in disposal is largely influenced by Wagga Wagga experiencing a decreasing trend. While Temora and Junee also have a projected decrease in landfilling, the decline is likely to be balanced out by the projected increase of the other five councils.

REROC WASTE PROJECTIONS



Benchmarking

In order to compare the generation per household within the Region for recyclables, organics, container deposit schemes and residual waste, a series of benchmarking analyses utilising tonnes per household (T/HH) were undertaken with councils from Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO) and Riverina and Murray Joint Organisation (RAMJO). Due to the notable difference in size between some councils (such as Wagga Wagga and the other REROC councils), rather than conduct a comparison between all councils, larger and smaller councils from each of the selected regional Joint Organisations were grouped and examined against each other.

The household values for the residual, recyclables and organics streams utilise the number of households with that service while container deposit schemes and total waste utilise the total number of households within that council area. Furthermore, differing from previous analyses where clean up and drop off data were included, each analysis only utilises waste captured in the kerbside collection system, or in the case of container deposit schemes, return points.

The benchmarking analyses included all waste and recycling generated within each LGA including kerbside collections, drop-off, clean-up materials or in the case of container deposit schemes, return points. Therefore, it was assumed that all households within each LGA had access to the waste management services.



Smaller Councils

For councils categorised as smaller within the Region, the tonnes per household for each material stream is outlined the table below:

Tonnes per household per annum							
Region	Council	Households	Residual	Recycling	Organics	CDS	Total
REROC	Bland	4,515	0.36	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.42
	Coolamon	3,046	0.64	0.29	0.28	0.01	1.22
	Cootamundra-Gundagai	6,213	0.38	0.29	0.25	0.03	0.96
	Greater Hume	6,690	0.67	0.27	0.08	0.02	1.04
	Juneec	3,087	0.50	0.21	0.25	0.02	0.97
	Lockhart	2,642	0.40	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.77
	Temora	3,827	0.61	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.89
RAMJO	Balranald	1,624	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.40
	Berrigan	5,029	0.41	0.16	0.08	0.03	0.68
	Carrathool	1,343	0.58	0.16	0.29	0.01	1.04
	Edward River	5,003	0.94	0.08	0.00	0.09	1.11
	Federation	9,078	0.26	0.16	0.46	0.12	1.01
	Griffith	13,653	0.71	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.88
	Hay	1,799	2.01	1.31	1.98	0.03	5.32
	Leeton	4,170	0.72	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.90
	Murray River	8,982	0.20	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.50
	Murrumbidgee	2,613	0.46	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.52
	Narrandera	2,575	1.13	0.33	0.00	0.05	1.51
	Wentworth	2,913	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.10
CRJO	Bega	17,575	0.67	0.45	0.88	0.05	2.05
	Hilltops	11,454	0.60	0.22	0.42	0.04	1.28
	Snowy Monaro	10,506	0.54	0.26	0.10	0.05	0.95
	Snowy Valleys	6,530	1.18	0.73	0.02	0.07	2.01
	Upper Lachlan	6,397	0.71	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.88
	Yass	7,781	0.75	0.53	0.10	0.04	1.43
Average REROC		4,289	0.51	0.17	0.19	0.02	0.90
Average RAMJO		4,899	0.72	0.21	0.24	0.07	1.25
Average CRJO		10,041	0.74	0.38	0.26	0.05	1.43

Relative to averages of the smaller CRJO and RAMJO councils, smaller REROC councils are found to generate notably less residual waste with only 0.51 T/HH in comparison to 0.72T/HH from RAMJO and 0.74T/HH for CRJO. Similarly, less recyclables, organics and container deposit scheme materials are found to occur on average in REROC households with the rates being uniformly less than those in RAMJO and CRJO.

Larger Councils

Six councils were categorised as larger within the respective regional groups; one from REROC, one from RAMJO and four from CRJO. The tonnes per household for each waste stream and council area is outlined below:

Tonnes per household per annum							
Region	Council	Households	Residual	Recycling	Organics	CDS	Total
REROC	Wagga Wagga	25,631	0.75	0.21	0.56	0.07	1.59
RAMJO	Albury	25,318	0.46	0.29	0.76	0.09	1.60
CRJO	Eurobodalla	24,402	0.50	0.27	0.32	0.05	1.14
	Goulburn Mulwaree	16,761	1.04	0.16	0.17	0.04	1.42
	Queanbeyan Palerang	22,370	0.72	0.24	0.31	0.07	1.33
	Wingecarribee	20,791	0.55	0.39	0.52	0.03	1.49
Average REROC		25,631	0.75	0.21	0.56	0.07	1.59
Average RAMJO		25,318	0.46	0.29	0.76	0.09	1.60
Average CRJO		21,081	0.70	0.26	0.33	0.05	1.34

It can be seen that Wagga Wagga (REROC Waste Forum) is found to generate the most residual waste with 0.75 T/HH in comparison to the lower value of 0.46 T/HH in Albury (RAMJO) and 0.70 T/HH across the larger CRJO councils (average of four larger CRJO councils). Notably, this is inverted for the remaining waste streams with the T/HH for recyclables, organics and the container deposit scheme for Wagga Wagga being uniformly less than Albury while compared to the four CRJO councils only the T/HH of recycling is less.

Comparing the Small and Large Councils (REROC, CRJO and RAMJO)

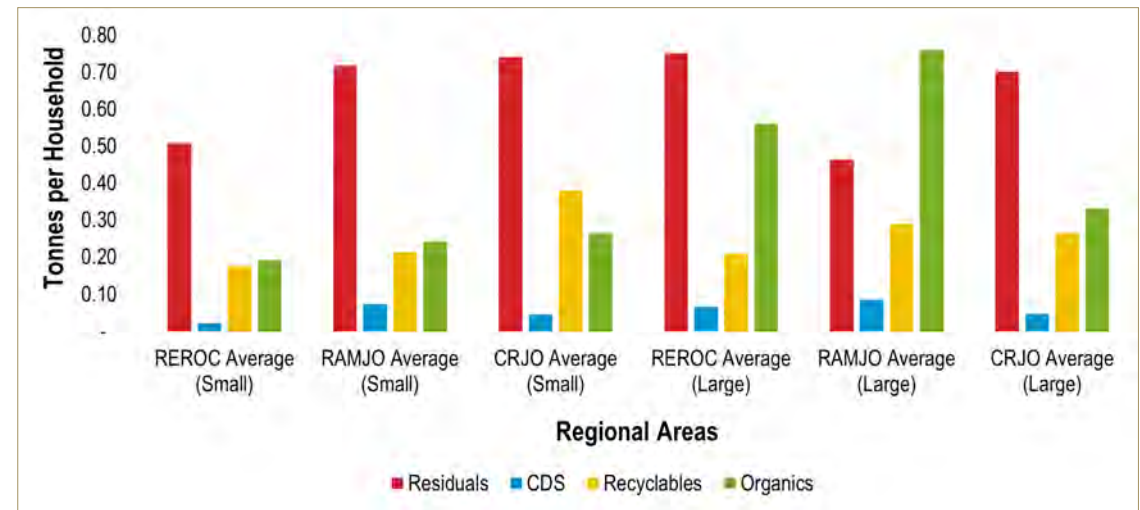
When comparing the average generation rates of the small and large councils from each regional group it can be seen the average of the residual waste is consistent between the majority of the groupings with 0.05 T/HH separating the large and small CRJO councils, the small RAMJO Councils and the large REROC Council (Wagga Wagga). The small REROC Councils and the large RAMJO Council (Albury) are outliers from this grouping being 0.19 T/HH and 0.24T /HH less respectively.

Interestingly, the smaller REROC councils generate the least amount of organics, recyclables and container deposit scheme materials per household compared with the other smaller councils (or larger councils for that matter). This may suggest recovery rates could improve. However, the smaller REROC Councils also generate the least amount of residual waste in general with the closest being small RAMJO councils. Therefore, while small REROC councils are outperformed in recovery, they are outperforming the other regional groups in avoiding the generation of waste all together.

Wagga Wagga residents generate the largest quantity of residuals per household out of any group yet are comparative with recycling and container deposit scheme materials from the other larger councils differing by no more than 0.08T/HH. Wagga Wagga's Organics recovery amounts to the second highest quantity of the larger councils and while this suggests it is a widely adopted and well utilised service, room for improvement exists.

Therefore, although performing well, improvements can be made for both the smaller and larger REROC councils by diverting more waste from landfill and continuing to promote and implement the avoidance of waste generation within the region.

COMPARISON OF REROC, RAMJO AND CRJO





1250
BUILT BY
WAGGA WELDING SHOP

1500
BUILT BY
WAGGA WELDING SHOP

128

128
BUILT BY
WAGGA WELDING SHOP

128

APPENDIX 3: Regional Services and Processors



Access Recycling

- 1 Mandamah Road, Barmedman
- Collection of metal waste over 10 tonnes

Carbon Mate

- Gregadoo Waste Management Centre, Ashfords Rd, Wagga Wagga
- Composting green waste

Elouera Recycling

- Turners Lane, Cootamundra
- Municipal Recycling Facility

Enirgi Power Storage

- Unit 2, 142-144 Hammond Avenue, Wagga Wagga
- Collection and transport of ULABs

Immix Integrated Metal Management

- 236 Copland Street, Wagga Wagga
- Metal waste collection and processing

Kurrajong Recycling

- Chaston St, Wagga Wagga
- Municipal Recycling Facility
- Secure document destruction
- E-waste recycling and drop-off
- Selected plastics
- Glass crushing
- Container deposit scheme materials processing

Renewed Metal Technologies

- Bomen Rd, Wagga Wagga
- Used lead acid battery recycler

Sims Metals

- 8 Lawson Street, Wagga Wagga
- Metal waste including motor vehicles and non-ferrous scrap

Southern Oil Refineries

- Lewington St, Wagga Wagga
- Used oil reprocessing and refining

Wagga Scrap Metals

- 165 Fernleigh Road Glenfield Park, Wagga Wagga
- Recovery and recycling of metal waste

W.J. and M.A McShane

- 173 Twynam St, Temora
- Collection and processing of scrap metal

WKJ Metal Recycling

- Unit 14, 20 Hereford Street Bomen, Wagga Wagga
- Metal waste products, and all non-ferrous products, such as copper, aluminium, stainless steel, batteries, cars etc

REROC

RIVERINA EASTERN REGIONAL
ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS

reroc
waste forum



REROC
81-83 Johnston Street
Wagga Wagga NSW 2650



(02) 6931 9050



mail@reroc.com.au

Item 6 DRAFT WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Author Director Engineering Services

Attachments Draft Weed Control and Management Plan

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Council:

- 1. Receive the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan as attached to this report.***
 - 2. Endorse placing the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days for comment and feedback.***
 - 3. Receive a further report to finalise the Weed Control and Management Plan following the public exhibition period.***
-

SUMMARY

This report seeks the approval of Council to place the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan on public exhibition for feedback and comment.

The plan was developed following a service review undertaken on the management of weeds across the Junee Local Government Area.

The outcomes of the service review were considered by Council at its meeting held on the 21 February 2023. The review included the development of a Weed Management Improvement Plan which identified the need to develop a Weed Control and Management Plan.

The Draft Weed Control and Management Plan recognises the impacts that the invasion of weeds can have on the Local Government Area and provides advice on the management of weeds. This includes preventing the introduction of new weeds into the area, eradication of new incursions quickly and efficiently and to minimise the impact of widespread established weeds.

BACKGROUND

In line with Councils Community Strategic Plan and Combined Delivery Program a review of the Management of weeds across the Local Government Area was undertaken.

Sustainable

A sustainable community is characterised by an appreciation of its natural surroundings and biodiversity - this is supported by responsible planning and management practices which reduce the community's impact on the natural environment - a sustainable community also recognises the limited resources it has in terms of human, financial and built assets and puts practices in place to get the best from what it has.

Objective 5 – For our community to be in harmony with its built and natural environment

Strategy 5.3 - Protect, conserve and maintain our natural assets

Operational Plan Action - Support the management and control of weeds in line with the agreed program and budget.

The outcomes of the service review were considered by Council at its meeting held on the 21 February 2023.

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 2023.

10[DES] WEED MANAGEMENT – SERVICE REVIEW

14.02.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr M Cook seconded Cr M Knight that Council receive this report and service review on the management of weeds across the Local Government Area.

The outcomes of the service review included the development of a Weed Management Improvement Plan which identified the need to develop a Weed Control and Management Plan for the Shire.

CONSIDERATIONS

The Draft Weed Control and Management Plan recognises Junee as an idyllic location, with a diverse agricultural industry, rich history, and tourism. In particular, Junee's golden Canola fields are of a socioeconomic importance and make it a tourist hotspot in the spring months when this industry is in full swing.

The invasion of weeds in the Shire has the potential to negatively affect the Shire environmentally, socially, and economically, creating competition for cropping, being potentially dangerous to livestock and the environment and affecting the community.

The plan provides advice on the Biosecurity Act 2015 and how it applies to the management of weeds, along with the Riverina Regional Strategic Management Plan and priority weeds within the Junee Shire Council.

It is intended that once implemented the Weed Control and Management Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated in accordance with changes to priority weeds, treatment initiatives and regulatory changes.

CONCLUSION

That Council receive this report on the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan and endorse placing the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days for comment and feedback.

Upon completion of the public exhibition period, it is intended that Council receive a further report that considers the feedback and comments received during the public exhibition period and finalise the Weed Control and Management Plan.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 6

18 JULY 2023





Junee Shire Council

WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN



Acknowledgement of Country

Junee Shire Council acknowledges the Wiradjuri people who are the traditional custodians of this land, The council pays respects to the Elders, both past and present of the Wiradjuri Nation and extends that respect to other communities and members.

Document Details

Name: Weed Control and Management Plan

Council: Junee Shire Council

Adoption Date:

Version Control

Version	Description	Developed By	Date
1.0	Initial Draft (for Council Comment)	Mason Schembri – Environmental Officer	March 2023

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement of Country	2
Document Details.....	2
Version Control.....	2
1. Introduction	5
2. Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015.....	5
2.1 Prohibited Matter	5
2.2 Mandatory Measures.....	5
3. General Biosecurity Duty	6
3.1 Dealing with	6
3.2 Knowledge	6
3.3 Reasonably practicable.....	6
3.4 Preventing, eliminating, or minimising the biosecurity risk	7
4. Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022.....	7
5. Priority weeds within the Junee Shire Council.....	7
5.1 Prevention.....	8
5.2 Eradication	8
5.3 Containment and Asset Protection	9
6. Weed Categories – Riverina Local Land Services Region.....	9
Appendix – Weeds Recorded in the Junee Shire Council	11
A. African Boxthorn.....	13
B. Bathurst Burr.....	15
C. Black Willow	17
D. Blackberry.....	19
E. Blue Heliotrope.....	21
F. Boneseed	23
G. Bridal Creeper	25
H. Buffalo Burr	27
I. Caltrop	29
J. Cape Tulip.....	31
K. Chilean Needle Grass	33
L. Common Thornapple.....	35
M. Coolatai Grass.....	37
N. Devil’s Claw (Yellow Flowered).....	39
O. Galvanised Burr	41

P.	Horehound.....	43
Q.	Johnson Grass	45
R.	Khaki Weed.....	47
S.	Pampas lily of the valley.....	49
T.	Patterson’s Curse.....	51
U.	Prairie Ground Cherry.....	53
V.	Prickly Pear (Cylindropuntia Sp.)	55
W.	Prickly Pear (Opuntia Sp.).....	57
X.	Ragwort.....	59
Y.	Scotch Broom.....	61
Z.	Scotch Thistle.....	63
AA.	Serrated Tussock	65
BB.	Silverleaf Nightshade.....	67
CC.	St Barnaby’s Thistle.....	69
DD.	St John’s Wort	71
EE.	Sweet Briar.....	73
FF.	Tree of Heaven	75
GG.	Wild Radish.....	77

1. Introduction

Junee Shire is located in the Riverina region of NSW. Junee is known for its idyllic location, diverse agricultural industry, rich history, and tourism. Cropping, especially Junee's golden Canola fields are of a socioeconomic importance and make it a tourist hotspot in the spring months when this industry is in full swing.

The invasion of weeds in the shire has the potential to negatively affect the shire environmentally, socially, and economically, creating competition for our cropping, being potentially dangerous to livestock and the environment and affecting the community. For these reasons, this weed management plan will identify the management of weeds in the Junee Shire Council.

2. Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015

On 1 July 2017, the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (the Act) became the primary legislation dealing with weed management in NSW. The Act supersedes the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 and operates on a risk management framework, providing flexibility in the development and implementation of weed management programs at a local level based on the level of risk that a weed poses to the local economy, environment and/or community.

The primary objective of the Act is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination, and minimisation of a wide range of biosecurity risks, including pest animals, diseases, contaminants, and weeds. In relation to the management of weeds, the Act aims to prevent the introduction of new weeds into or within the State, to eradicate new incursions quickly and efficiently and to minimise the impact of widespread established weeds.

This plan identifies the priority weeds with which Junee Shire Council maintains an active management and compliance program. It also specifies the extent to which land managers within the Junee Local Government Area (LGA) must manage these priority weeds in the absence of State legislated requirements.

2.1 Prohibited Matter

Schedule 2 of the Act identifies weeds which are legislated as Prohibited Matter throughout NSW. These weeds are subject to specific restrictions relating to the possession, purchase, sale, movement, and other dealings as identified in the Act. A person who becomes aware of the presence of a prohibited weed, or suspects that a prohibited event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur must immediately notify Council.

2.2 Mandatory Measures

Schedule 3 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2017 (the Regulations) identifies a number of weeds with which mandatory measures apply. The mandatory measures applying to these weeds are detailed in Clause 33 of the Regulations as 'a person must not import into the State or sell' any listed plant.

3. General Biosecurity Duty

Many priority weeds within the Junee Shire are not subject to Prohibited Matter Restrictions or mandatory measures. To ensure that the risk posed by all weeds is prevented, eliminated, or minimised, the Act requires land managers to manage all weeds in accordance with their 'General Biosecurity Duty'.

General Biosecurity Duty is referred to in Section 22 of the Act as "Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised".

Although the general biosecurity duty applies broadly, there are a number of elements that must be satisfied. These are well defined by the NSW department of Primary Industries at (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/managing-biosecurity/the-general-biosecurity-duty>).

3.1 Dealing with

The general biosecurity duty only applies to a person who 'deals with' biosecurity matter or a carrier of biosecurity matter. 'Deal with' includes a wide range of activities, which are listed in section 12 of the Act. Some examples of dealing with biosecurity matter are; to keep, possess, grow, breed, move, supply or manufacture biosecurity matter.

3.2 Knowledge

A person must know, or ought reasonably to know, that there is or is likely to be a biosecurity risk arising from the biosecurity matter, carrier or 'dealing'. This will be a question of fact and will depend on the circumstances of each situation.

People who know or ought reasonably to know will generally include people who deal with biosecurity matter or carriers on a regular basis as part of a commercial or recreational activity, and people who work professionally (i.e., 'deal') with a particular type of biosecurity matter or carrier. For these people their general knowledge and expertise would in most cases be sufficient to indicate they know the risks.

3.3 Reasonably practicable

What is reasonably practicable for the prevention, elimination or minimisation of a biosecurity risk will depend on what was reasonably able to be done at a particular time, considering, and weighing up all relevant matters. Relevant matters include, the nature and potential impact of the biosecurity risk, the person's level of knowledge of the risk and related actions that could be taken to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk, and the cost, availability, and suitability of these actions. It is not likely to be reasonably practicable if the cost is greatly disproportionate to the risk.

3.4 Preventing, eliminating, or minimising the biosecurity risk

The risk must be prevented or eliminated if reasonably practicable, otherwise it must be minimised as far as is reasonably practicable. The general biosecurity duty can apply to more than one person in relation to the same biosecurity risk, for example an owner and a manager may both be responsible for managing a particular biosecurity risk on a property.

4. Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (Plan) was developed by the Riverina Regional Weeds Committee on behalf of the Riverina Local Land Services Board. The Riverina Regional Weeds Committee includes representatives from local government, NSW Department of Primary Industries, state government agencies managing crown lands (including the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Corporation of NSW, Roads and Maritime Services and Department of Industry - Lands), NSW Farmers, Landcare, rural landholders, and Riverina Local Land Services.

The Plan sets the priorities for weed management in the Riverina region for five years from 2017. Its intent is to outline strategic actions to guide collaborative weed management, resource allocation and investment in the Riverina region. The Regional plan identifies a number of weed priorities within the Riverina and recommends strategic responses to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk associated with each weed. The Junee Shire Council Local Weed Management Plan adopts the principles and priorities identified within the Regional Plan and further prioritises actions based on local risk, impact, and feasibility of control.

5. Priority weeds within the Junee Shire Council

Junee Shire Council utilises its land for a large variety of agricultural practices, both cropping and livestock, and to maintain this diverse agricultural industry, the management of weeds in the shire cannot be broad and in most cases needs to be targeted to get the most effective control of weeds of significance in the LGA.

For this reason, this management plan applies risk-based methodology to impose weed control requirements on land managers based on the level of risk posed by a weed and the prevalence of the weed at paddock, property and/or landscape scale. The plan recognises that while a multitude of introduced weeds are present within the region; finite resources restrict works programs to a limited number of particularly high priority weeds. These weeds are ones that have an identified impact on the local economy, environment and/or community.

The generalised weed invasion curve is the foundation of state, regional and local plans and strategies. It informs resource allocation and ensures that weed control programs are achievable and cost effective to the community. The invasion curve promotes the preferential allocation of resources at the early stages of invasion where the likelihood of prevention or eradication is greatest. It does not take away from investment into managing established weeds, as these weeds often have significant and long-term impacts on community values. The invasion curve prioritises resource allocation into managing established weeds in a strategic manner to protect those community values.

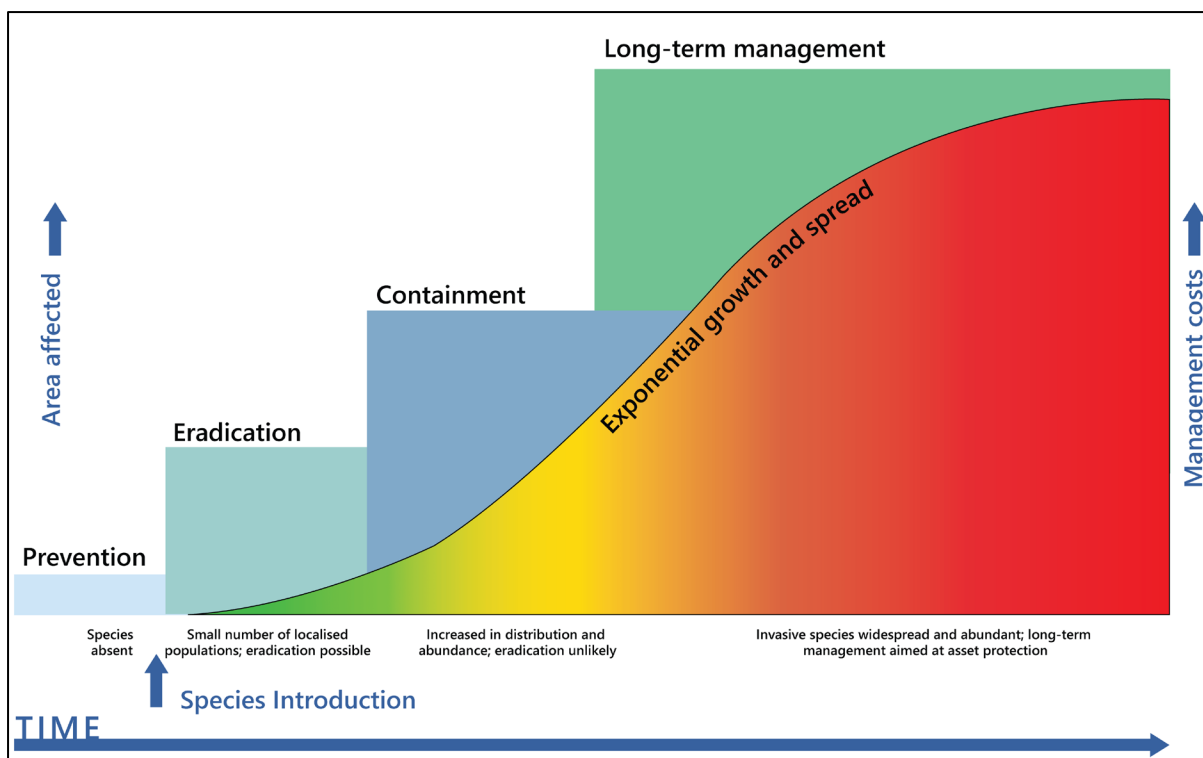


Figure 1: Generalised weed invasion curve.

Many weed species that are identified to be widespread throughout NSW have a varying distribution within areas of the Junee Shire Council. The objective of this weed control management plan is to prioritise resource allocation towards eradicating isolated infestations where possible, and to mitigate the impacts of weeds of significance where they are not.

5.1 Prevention

The Biosecurity Act 2015 promotes a principle of shared responsibility. It imposes an obligation on land managers to prevent the introduction of weeds onto land under their management. Land managers, defined by the Act as ‘dealers’ must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction of weeds into the region and onto their land through the introduction of fodder, livestock, vehicles, and other weed carriers.

5.2 Eradication

This plan imposes strict conditions on all land managers to eliminate isolated infestations of priority weeds at paddock, property, and landscape scale. In discharging their duty, land managers or ‘dealers’ must fully and continuously suppress and destroy isolated infestations where it is reasonably practicable to do so in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015.

5.3 Containment and Asset Protection

Many weeds have become naturalised in areas of the Junee Shire, though have not reached their maximum potential. These weeds continue to impact on the LGA’s social, economic and environmental health and must be managed with a strong and effective program. This plan aims to contain the spread of priority weeds and to reduce their incidence in affected areas where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Where infestations are well established and widespread, the growth of plants must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plants to spread. Plants may spread by sexual (e.g., seeding events) or asexual means (e.g., lateral spread by underground rhizomes) or by a combination of both. Control measures must be implemented which address the specific mechanism(s) of spread for the target plant.

This management plan recognises the high cost of control of some established weeds and enables land managers to submit a staged control plan to Council for approval. A staged control plan must provide detailed objectives and suitable timeframes to be approved by Council. Some localised areas of the LGA contain infestations of priority weeds whereby the weed is the dominant species and to which a reduction in incidence is unlikely in a localised situation with current technologies. In such areas buffers and containment strategies may be imposed by Council to protect priority assets.

6. Weed Categories – Riverina Local Land Services Region

Weed Categories in the Riverina Local Land Services (LLS) Region are:

Category	Objective	Weeds in Category
Prevention	To prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the region.	These species are not known to be present in the region. They have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and have a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution and/or an existing high-risk pathway.
Eradication	To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region OR to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region or a part of it with the aim of local eradication.	These species are present in the region to a limited extent and only the risk of re-invasion is either minimal or can be easily managed. They have a high to very high weed risk and high feasibility of coordinated control.
Containment	To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the region.	These species have a limited distribution in the region. Regional containment strategies aim to prevent spread of the weed from any invaded part of the region.

Category	Objective	Weeds in Category
Asset Protection	To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/assets of high economic, environmental, and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred.	These weed species are widespread and unlikely to be eradicated or contained within the regional context. Effort is focused on reducing the weed threats to protect high value assets.
Species of Concern	To minimise the biosecurity risk of these weeds as reasonably practicable using the General Biosecurity Duty.	These are weeds of concern that have been identified for local management plans and coordinated campaigns by the community and other stakeholders in the region.

Table source: Priority Weeds of the Murray and Riverina Identification Guide

Appendix – Weeds Recorded in the Junee Shire Council

Table 1: Recorded weeds in the Junee Shire Council LGA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	Page
African Boxthorn*	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Species of Concern	13
Bathurst Burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Species of Concern	15
Black Willow*	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Eradication	17
Blackberry*	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	Species of Concern	19
Blue Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Species of Concern	21
Boneseed*	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>Monilifera</i>	Eradication	23
Bridal Creeper*	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Species of Concern	25
Buffalo Burr	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Species of Concern	27
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Species of Concern	29
Cape Tulip	<i>Moraea flaccida</i> and <i>M. miniata</i>	Species of Concern	31
Chilean Needle Grass*	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Eradication	33
Common Thornapple	<i>Datura atramonium</i>	-	35
Coolatai Grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Eradication	37
Devils Claw (Yellow Flowered)	<i>Ibicella lutea</i>	Species of Concern	39
Galvanised Burr	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Species of Concern	41
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Species of Concern	43
Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Species of Concern	45
Khaki Weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Species of Concern	47
Pampas Lily of the Valley	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	-	49
Patterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Prevention	51
Prairie Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i>	Eradication	53
Prickly Pear (Cylindropuntia Sp.)*	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp.	Species of Concern	55
Prickly Pear (Opuntia Sp.)*	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Species of Concern	57
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Eradication	59
Scotch Broom*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Eradication	61
Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Species of Concern	63
Serrated Tussock*	<i>Nassella tichotoma</i>	Eradication	65
Silverleaf Nightshade*	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Species of Concern	67
St Barnaby's thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Species of Concern	69
St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Species of Concern	71
Sweet Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Species of Concern	73
Tree of Heaven	<i>Alianthus altissima</i>	Species of Concern	75
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	-	77

*(WoNs) = Weed of National Significance.

For more information on specific information and identification of the above weeds of concern, please view:

Priority Weeds of the Murray and Riverina Identification Guide:

<https://www.ils.nsw.gov.au/regions/murray/articles,-plans-and-publications/priority-weeds-of-the-murray-and-riverina-regions-identification-guide>

NSW WeedWise:

<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

A. African Boxthorn

Local Management Plan for African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

African boxthorn is a woody, thorny shrub that can grow up to 5 m high and 3 m wide. Young plants grow quickly. Plants sometimes drop their leaves and appear dead during drought or in winter.

African boxthorn grows across NSW. It is most common on well drained soils of the western slopes and plains. It was brought to Australia from South Africa in the mid-1800s as a hedge plant. It has spread from around old homesteads and urban areas.

African boxthorn is drought tolerant and grows in temperate, subtropical, and semi-arid regions. It can grow on all soil types, though it grows best on well-drained, sandier soils along dry creek beds.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to African Boxthorn.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of land) with African Boxthorn must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of African Boxthorn on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council Requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of African Boxthorn where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

African Boxthorn is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that African Boxthorn is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

B. Bathurst Burr

Local Management Plan for Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Bathurst burr is amongst the most common and economically serious weeds in Australian agriculture. The burrs readily adhere to the wool of sheep. Wool contaminated by Bathurst burrs represents a substantial cost as additionally processing is required to separate the burrs. Bathurst burrs are also a significant weed of summer crops and horticultural crops.



Bathurst burr is an annual weed which grows through the summer months in warm and temperate regions of the world. It has naturalised in New South Wales and currently ranges from the coast to the western plains. Bathurst burr was one of the first plants declared noxious in NSW in 1907.

Bathurst burr is a compact annual, summer growing herb. Stems produce many groups of 3-pronged, stiff, yellowish spines at the base of each leaf or branch. Leaves are dark green with prominent white veins, lighter underneath due to a covering of fine hairs. Leaves are divided into three irregular lobes. Burrs are 1 to 1.5 cm long, covered in numerous hooked spines.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Bathurst Burr.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of land) with Bathurst Burr must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Bathurst Burr on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Bathurst Burr where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Bathurst Burr is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bathurst Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

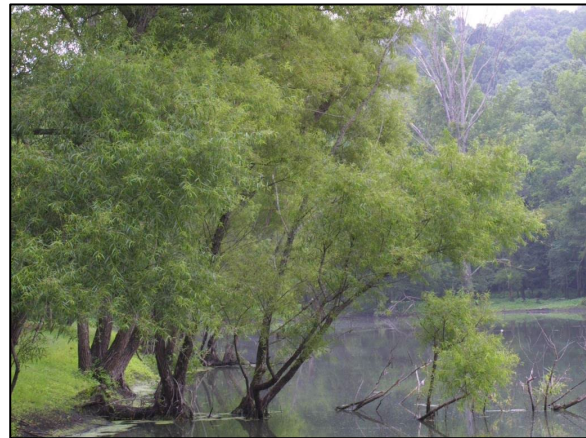
Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

C. Black Willow

Local Management Plan for Black Willow (Salix nigra) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Black willow is an invasive tree of rivers, streams, and wetlands. It is considered one of the most serious weeds of riparian and wetland ecosystems in Australia. It is an upright deciduous tree that grows up to 20m high. It usually has one trunk but can have up to 4 main stems. Young trees have a conical shape which broadens with age.



Black willows were planted during the 1960s to stabilise soil along streams and riverbanks in Victoria and southern NSW. However, they only provided short term erosion control in areas with no vegetation. In the long term they caused more erosion and have often changed the course of rivers.

Black willows prefer open sunny positions in temperate areas. They are tolerant of frosts, waterlogging and moderate salinity. Black willows grow along the banks of streams, rivers, lagoons, and swamps, spreading their roots out into the water. They can also grow in shallow waterways and sand bars in rivers.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Black Willow.

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Black Willow must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Black Willow on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Black Willow where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Black Willow is identified as a Weed of National Significance. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements in relation to the General Biosecurity Duty:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

D. Blackberry

Local Management Plan for Blackberry (Rubus fruticosus agg) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Blackberry grows vigorously and can infest large areas quickly. First introduced into Australia in the 1930's, it has become naturalised in Australia and infests over 8.8 million hectares from south-eastern Queensland to southern Tasmania and across to southwestern Australia.



As most animals find Blackberry unpalatable it reduces available grazing land and can restrict livestock access to water if growing around waterholes. It can also reduce productivity of land by shading pastures and crops and competing for soil moisture and nutrients.

In 2006 Blackberry was estimated to result in a loss of production and cost of control in excess of \$70 million in Australia. Blackberry is defined in this plan as *Rubus fruticosus agg.* (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thorn free and Chehalem).

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Blackberry.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Blackberry must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Blackberry on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Blackberry where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Blackberry is identified in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Blackberry must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

E. Blue Heliotrope

Local Management Plan for Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Blue Heliotrope is extremely drought-hardy, which increases its ability to persist and spread, and has made it a major agricultural weed in NSW. Blue heliotrope competes with desirable pasture plants and causes toxicity to stock. It is widespread and adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate types. It occupies more than 110,000 hectares in NSW.

Blue heliotrope contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs). These PAs are also found in common heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum*). The amount of PAs in blue heliotrope is much higher than in common heliotrope.



Heliotrope is not very palatable to livestock, and consequently tends to be avoided; however, some individuals continue to eat it indiscriminately. Heliotrope will be eaten if no other feed is available. Continual ingestion by livestock of large amounts of heliotrope plants (either fresh or dried), or of their seeds as contaminants in stock feed, can cause liver damage and reduced productivity. In order of susceptibility, horses, pigs, cattle, sheep, and goats can all be affected, with horses being the most susceptible. All affected livestock species may become jaundiced and experience varying degrees of photosensitisation.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Blue Heliotrope.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Blue Heliotrope must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Blue Heliotrope on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Blue Heliotrope where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Blue Heliotrope is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Blue Heliotrope is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

F. Boneseed

Local Management Plan for Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *Monilifera*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Boneseed is an erect, woody, perennial shrub which grows up to 3 m high. It is an environmental weed that forms dense stands in bushland, outcompetes native plants, reduces food and habitat for native birds and other animals, is a threat to endangered ecological communities and threatened species of plants.



Boneseed grows throughout southern Australia. Boneseed has been found in most local government areas in the Greater Sydney region. There are also many infested sites in the Southeast region.

There are scattered or isolated infestations in the Hunter, Murray, Riverina and Western regions. It is native to South Africa. It was first recorded in Australian gardens in the mid-1800s and later planted to stabilise dunes, subsequently becoming a serious coastal weed.

Boneseed prefers regions with winter rainfall and grows best on sandy or medium-textured soils. It tolerates salty conditions and can thrive on the coast but does not tolerate water-logged soils. Although it causes negative impacts, it is not usually a problem on agricultural land because it is easily suppressed by grazing and cultivation.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Boneseed.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Boneseed must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Boneseed on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Boneseed where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Boneseed is identified as a Weed of National Significance. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements in relation to the General Biosecurity Duty:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

G. Bridal Creeper

Local Management Plan for Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Bridal Creeper entered the country as a garden plant and is now a major weed of bushland in southern Australia, where its climbing stems and foliage smother native plants.

It forms a thick mat of underground tubers which impedes the root growth of other plants and often prevents seedling establishment.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Bridal Creeper.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Bridal Creeper must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Bridal Creeper on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Council requirements

Junee Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Bridal Creeper where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Bridal Creeper is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bridal Creeper is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

H. Buffalo Burr

Local Management Plan for Bathurst Burr (*Solanum rostratum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Buffalo burr is a native from Canada to central Mexico and was first recorded as a weed in Australia in 1904. It invades disturbed areas and overgrazed land and may injure stock, causes fault in wool and can be a problem in cereal crops. The plant is poisonous, however is seldom eaten because of its prickly nature.



Buffalo burr is a hairy, prickly annual herb up to 1 m tall. The greyish leaves are deeply divided, up to 10cm long and 8 cm wide. Flowers are bright yellow, up to 4 cm in diameter and mostly present in summer. The fruit is 1 cm in diameter and very prickly.

Seed is mostly spread as a contaminant of grain crops. The prickly calyx which grasps the fruit can stick to wool and bags and can float on water. The old plants can snap off and blow around as tumbleweeds.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Buffalo burr.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Buffalo burr must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Buffalo burr on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Buffalo Burr where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Buffalo Burr is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Buffalo Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

I. Caltrop

Local Management Plan for Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Caltrop is a prostrate annual herb with stems spreading out for up to 2m from a woody taproot. Its leaves consist of 4-8 pairs of opposite oblong leaflets and grows small yellow flowers.. The upper surface is dark green, while the lower surface is covered with hairs, giving the surface a silvery appearance.



Caltrops grow small burrs, green to brown in colour and are covered in sharp and rigid spines. When ripe, the burrs will spit into segments, with 4 spines on each segment, with the spines reaching a size of 4-5.5mm long. This plant is toxic to livestock.

Caltrop is now found worldwide, particularly in areas with a Mediterranean climate. It is listed as a weed in 37 countries. Caltrop is thought to have been accidentally introduced before 1896 as a contaminant of seed from the Mediterranean area, South Africa, or California. The introduction of rubber-tyred vehicles in the late 1920s and early 1930s caused the rapid spread of this weed.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Caltrop.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Caltrop must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Caltrop on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Caltrop where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Caltrop is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Caltrop is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

J. Cape Tulip

Local Management Plan for Cape Tulip (Moraea sp.) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Cape tulips are invasive weeds of pastures and cereal crops. They quickly infest pastures, crops, roadsides, native grasslands, bushlands, and disturbed areas.

All parts of the plant, fresh and dry, are toxic to grazing livestock. Symptoms of poisoning include loss of appetite, scouring, weakness, blindness, stiffness or paralysis of hind legs and in severe cases death. Animals most at risk of poisoning are stock put into heavily infested pastures, with no previous exposure to the weed. Animals can learn to avoid the plant by selectively grazing more palatable grasses and herbage.

Although this only allows Cape tulip to flourish and eventually dominate the pasture. Cape tulips are also highly toxic to humans, capable of causing serious illness or death. All parts of the plant are poisonous when ingested, causing acute vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly leading to paralysis.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Cape Tulip.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Cape Tulip must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Cape Tulip on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Cape Tulip where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Cape Tulip is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Cape Tulip is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

K. Chilean Needle Grass

Local Management Plan for Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Chilean Needle Grass grows in a tussock that can reach a height of about 1m high. It has flat leaf with a course or ribbed surface, with a small tuft of hairs at the base of the leaf blade and leaf sheath.

It produces very sharp pale brown seeds with backward pointing hairs.

These seeds can cause problems in livestock where the seeds implant in their eyes and hides/hair.



The main infestations are in the:

- Northern Tablelands and north-west slopes
- Southern Tablelands and southwest slopes.

It was first identified in NSW during the early 1940s in the Glen Innes region. In 1996, there was a major infestation near Tamworth in the Reedy Creek catchment. Chilean needle grass is native to South America. It is also found in New Zealand, South Africa, and Europe.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Chilean Needle Grass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Chilean Needle Grass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Chilean Needle Grass on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Chilean Needle Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Chilean Needle Grass is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Chilean Needle Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

L. Common Thornapple

Local Management Plan for Common Thornapple (*Datura atramonium*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Common Thornapple is a vigorously growing leafy annual herb that can grow up to 1.5m tall, but usually 30-60cm tall.

The entire plant, particularly the seeds, is poisonous. It contains topane alkaloids, toxins that can cause serious illness or death. Children are overly sensitive to common thornapple poisoning. They have been poisoned by sucking nectar from flowers and eating seeds.

Common thornapple has spread widely across most of NSW except the most Western arid areas. It was first recorded in Sydney in 1802. It is most likely native to tropical and subtropical parts of South and Central America.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Common Thornapple.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Common Thornapple must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Common Thornapple on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Common Thornapple where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Common Thornapple is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Common Thornapple is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

M. Coolatai Grass

Local Management Plan for Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Coolatai grass is a long-lived summer active perennial that produces short rhizomes that forms a dense grass tussocks and grows to 1.5 m. It has greyish-green leaves that turn orangey-red in winter. Leaf sheaths are usually hairless and keeled. The leaf blade is flat and 2-3 mm wide with the ligule 2-3 mm long and minutely toothed.

The seedhead is a 'false panicle' consisting of paired racemes with 5-8 awns per raceme. The paired racemes are up to 35 mm long and arise from 3-8 cm long flower bracts. Half the flowers are male and therefore sterile.

Coolatai grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*) is an invasive drought, fire and herbicide tolerant tussock forming perennial grass. It has become a major invasive species in northern New South Wales (NSW) and southern Queensland, dominating pastures over a range of soil types and conditions. It is also one of the few perennial grasses capable of invading undisturbed natural ecosystems and is a major threat to natural biodiversity in stock routes, nature reserves and National Parks. Pasture dominated by Coolatai grass can be productive, although the management requirements are higher than that commonly employed.



The plant was thought to have been first introduced from southern Africa to Queensland and northern NSW in the late 1800's. The CSIRO and some State Government departments also introduced a range a material in the 1950's and 1960's in an effort to find a hardy perennial grass that would survive heavy grazing and grow in a winter dominant rainfall zone.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Coolatai Grass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Coolatai Grass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Coolatai Grass on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Coolatai Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Coolatai Grass is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Coolatai Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

N. Devil's Claw (Yellow Flowered)

Local Management Plan for Devil's Claw (*Ibicella lutea*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Yellow-flowered devil's claw is a low-growing annual plant to 50 centimetres high and spreading to 1.5 metres wide. It has large round or kidney-shaped leaves. The yellow trumpet-shaped flowers have purple spots inside the throat. Flowering is in late summer and autumn. The woody seed capsules open into pairs of curved horns (10 centimetres long).



Infestations of yellow flowered devil's claw occur in isolated patches, often on roadsides and around stock camps. The leaves have an unpleasant odour and are not eaten by stock. Plants compete with summer crops. The seed pods can injure livestock.

Yellow-flowered devil's claw is native to America.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered).

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered) must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered) on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered) where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered) is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Devil's Claw (Yellow flowered) is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

O. Galvanised Burr

Local Management Plan for Galvanised Burr (Sclerolaena birchii) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Galvanised burr is a native plant of the Chenopodiaceae family, which includes other roly-poly plants, saltbushes, and crumb weeds. It is regarded as a weed because it is generally not eaten by livestock, it contaminates wool, and it competes with plants that do provide feed.



Galvanised burr is not usually eaten by stock because of its spiny burrs. Dense infestations occur periodically, causing concern to graziers. The most serious impact caused by galvanised burr is that it reduces wool values by causing vegetable fault.

Spines that become detached from the burrs are problematic for wool-processing as they can become aligned with the wool fibres in spun yarn. Galvanised burr is only one of many species that can cause this type of fault in wool.

The spines and burrs are a considerable nuisance to shearers, stock and working dogs. At times when shearers are in high demand, they may choose to avoid shearing where sheep are carrying large numbers of burrs. Dense infestations also impede stock movement and block cultivation machinery.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Galvanised Burr.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Galvanised Burr must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Galvanised Burr on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Galvanised Burr where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Galvanised Burr is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Galvanised Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

P. Horehound

Local Management Plan for Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Horehound commonly occurs throughout Australia along fence lines, roadsides, channel banks, around buildings, sheep camps and neglected areas.

Horehound infestations are extremely hardy once established, preventing desirable species from growing. The seed capsules cling to wool and clothing and may cause considerable matting of sheep fleeces.

Horehound is a bushy perennial plant, 30 to 80cm high, with deeply crinkled leaves.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Horehound.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Horehound must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Horehound on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Horehound where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Horehound is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Horehound is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

Q. Johnson Grass

Local Management Plan for Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Johnson grass is a plant in the grass family, Poaceae, native to Asia and northern Africa. The plant has been introduced to all continents except Antarctica, and most larger islands and archipelagos. It reproduces by rhizomes and seeds.

This species occurs in crop fields, pastures, abandoned fields, rights-of-way, forest edges, and along streambanks. It thrives in open, disturbed, rich, bottom ground, particularly in cultivated fields.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Johnson Grass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Johnson Grass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Johnson Grass on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.



Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Johnson Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Johnson Grass is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Johnson Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

R. Khaki Weed

Local Management Plan for Khaki Weed (Alternanthera pungens) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Khaki weed is green in colour with round oval shape leaves with a tapered tip. The leaves are also covered in short, soft hairs that are sometimes present on leaf stems and blades.

Khaki weed has barbed hairs at the base of petals that harden and form spiny burrs that are yellowish orange in colour and very spiny.

Native of Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela khaki weed is a prostrate herb with perennial root system with annual above ground growth.

Khaki weed spreads by seed within spiny bracts that adhere to tyres, clothing, and animals. Local spread may also occur through spreading stems that root at nodes. Widespread in wasteland, caravan parks, orchards, and recreation areas.

Spines are a problem with dogs and stock but are particularly troublesome to humans and readily penetrate skin.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Khaki weed.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Khaki weed must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Khaki weed on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Khaki weed where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Khaki weed is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Khaki weed is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

S. Pampas lily of the valley

Local Management Plan for Pampas lily of the valley (*Salpichroa organifolia*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Pampas lily of the valley is a low sprawling or prostrate herb or vine with stems up to 3 m long. The small leaves are oval to diamond shaped, 1.5 cm long and 1.0 cm wide. The bell-shaped flowers are white or cream and pendulous. The berries are white to pale yellow and up to 1.8 cm long and 0.8 cm wide.

It is a vigorous plant that will smother shrubs and other small plants. It is difficult to eradicate due to extensive network of shallow roots.



In NSW most infestations of Pampas lily of the valley are in the Greater Sydney, Central West and Central Tablelands regions. Though it has been found scattered in other regions.

It grows in warm temperate climates, often in semi-arid regions. It is usually found on sandy, alkaline soils.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Pampas lily of the valley.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Pampas lily of the valley must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Pampas lily of the valley on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Pampas lily of the valley where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

The plan specifies that Pampas lily of the valley is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

T. Patterson's Curse

Local Management Plan for Patterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Paterson's curse is an annual, occasionally biennial, herb that grows as a rosette in autumn and winter and produces flowering stalks in spring and early summer. The rosette usually grows parallel to the ground, however the leaves may be erect in dense vegetation.

The stems of Paterson's curse are stout, erect and commonly 30 to 60cm tall, but often taller (rarely to 2m). They are light-green in colour and densely covered with coarse bristles. Stems branch mainly towards the top — often several stems emerge per plant.



Paterson's curse leaves are green to light-green, alternate, thick and densely covered with soft or bristly hairs. Basal (rosette) leaves are up to 30cm long, are shortly stalked, elliptical-to-oval or paddle-shaped and conspicuously veined. These leaves die off as stem growth increases. Stem leaves are smaller, strongly haired, stalkless, oblong-to-lance-shaped and heart-shaped at the base, almost clasping the stem.

The flowers of Paterson's curse are located in curved terminal clusters and are funnel-shaped. They are usually purple but may be blue, pink or, rarely, white. The flowers have a calyx of 5 bristly, linear-to-lance-shaped sepals, are 8 to 11mm long, elongating to 15mm in the fruit.

Native to regions around the western Mediterranean, naturalised in Australia between 1850 and 1900.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Patterson's Curse.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Patterson's Curse must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Patterson's Curse on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Patterson's Curse where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

The plan specifies that Patterson's Curse is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

U. Prairie Ground Cherry

Local Management Plan for Prairie Ground Cherry (*Physalis hederifolia*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Prairie ground cherry is a summer-growing perennial 25 to 60 cm high with an extensive root system. The leaves are light green and have wavy margins. The leaves near the base of the plant are up to 5 cm long and 3 cm wide. The leaves higher up are 3 cm long and 1 cm wide. The flowers are pale yellow and bell-shaped. The fruit are orange-coloured berries inside a 10-sided bladder-like case.



Prairie ground cherry forms dense infestations in pastures, crops, and roadsides, reducing available fodder and displacing desirable species. When well established, competes with other vegetation, particularly summer crops, for moisture, nutrients, and space.

Most infestations in NSW are in the Murray region. There are also infestations in the Central West, Riverian and Western Regions. It is native plant to North America.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Prairie Ground Cherry.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Prairie Ground Cherry must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Prairie Ground Cherry on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Prairie Ground Cherry where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

The plan specifies that Prairie Ground Cherry is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

V. Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.)

Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (Cylindropuntia Sp.) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Cylindropuntia species are native to southwestern USA, Mexico, and the West Indies. They are large succulent perennials with the potential to encroach on rangelands and native vegetation in the drier parts of the state. Many of the species have easily detachable segments which aids their ability to spread.

Cylindropuntia species are part of the group of opuntoid cacti that are Weeds of National Significance in Australia, and a number of individual species are problematic in NSW.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.).

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

W. Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.)

Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

The most commonly known members of the opuntoid cacti group referred to generally as prickly pears, *Opuntia* species were first introduced into Australia with the first fleet, via Brazil, to establish a cochineal dye industry. By 1920 *Opuntia stricta* had infested 23,000,000 hectares in NSW and Queensland. Half of the infested area was so densely covered it was useless for production and was abandoned by its owners.



Opuntia species have been declared Weeds of National Significance in Australia.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.).

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.) must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.) on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Sp.*) where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Sp.*) is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Sp.*) is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

X. Ragwort

Local Management Plan for Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Ragwort is a perennial or biennial herb. It usually grows to 30–80 cm high but can be up to 1.5 m tall. It has yellow daisy like flowers. The leaves are dark green above and paler below. Sometimes the underside of the leaves has cobweb-like hairs.

Ragwort invades regions of high rainfall, especially in poor pasture and neglected farmland. The whole plant is considered poisonous to humans and livestock especially cattle, sheep, and horses.

Ragwort grows in isolated patches in south-eastern New South Wales.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Ragwort.



Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Ragwort must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Ragwort on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Ragwort where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Ragwort is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Ragwort is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

Y. Scotch Broom

Local Management Plan for Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Scotch Broom is an Erect, woody perennial shrub to 3 m, with ridged, much-branched stems, common in disturbed areas. Sparse, tiny grey-green leaves with three leaflets; older plants may be almost leafless. Large numbers of bright yellow pea flowers, either single or in pairs, along the stems in spring. Flat, green seed pods turn black, producing huge numbers of hard brown shiny seeds, believed to survive seventy years or more in the soil.



Scotch broom will smother desirable vegetation which reduces pasture stocking rates. They form dense thickets which can block access by humans and stock but harbour feral animals such as rabbits, foxes, and pigs.

Scotch broom is toxic to humans and will cause discomfort and irritation but is not life-threatening. The seeds and leaves are poisonous and can cause high blood pressure and nausea if ingested. If ingested in large amounts the toxins contained in scotch broom can weaken the heart.

Gorse and brooms are mostly confined to cool temperate areas of NSW, particularly the tablelands.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Scotch Broom.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Scotch Broom must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Scotch Broom on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Scotch Broom where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Scotch Broom is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Scotch Broom is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

Z. Scotch Thistle

Local Management Plan for Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Scotch thistle is similar in appearance to other *Onopordum* species, in particular Illyrian thistle (*Onopordum Illyricum*). Scotch thistle is an erect annual or biennial herb to 2 m high, commonly 1 to 1.2 m. Generally, one main stem with numerous branches, covered with dense, appressed, woolly hairs giving it a whitish-grey appearance. It has broad spiny wings along the stems.



The flower heads are purple and round with spiny bracts. These bracts, surrounding the flowers, are the main distinguishing feature. They are sharp, needle-like and less than 3 mm broad at the base, yellow in colour, and only the outer bracts are reflexed (bent sharply backwards).

Thistles compete with pastures and reduce their carrying capacity. Rosette leaves smother desirable pasture species in spring reducing their early growth. Dense stands of mature thistles create barriers that hinder livestock movement. Parts of the plant can break off causing vegetable fault and thus a loss in value for the wool. Thistles can cause injury to livestock and people handling the livestock or fleece. Thistles are prolific seeders and can spread quickly if not controlled. Once established thistles are difficult and expensive to control. Dense thistle populations can reduce property values.

Scotch thistle is a native of Europe, western and central Asia. In NSW, Scotch thistle is a major weed of pastures on the Central and Southern Tablelands and the Central and South-West Slopes.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Scotch Thistle.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Scotch Thistle must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Scotch Thistle on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Scotch Thistle where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Scotch Thistle is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Scotch Thistle is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

AA. Serrated Tussock

Local Management Plan for Serrated Tussock (*Nassella tichotoma*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Serrated tussock grows in upright tussocks up to 45 cm tall and 25 cm wide. The colour of the plant changes over seasons. In:

- spring, the clumps are light green with brown tips on the leaves
- late spring and early summer, the clumps have a purple tinge when the seed heads are fully emerged
- summer, plants are green when other grasses turn brown
- winter when frosted, the plants turn a golden yellow.



Serrated tussock is not palatable to livestock and has little feed value. Animals forced to graze serrated tussock can become malnourished and may die with a stomach full of partly digested serrated tussock.

Serrated tussock can:

- takeover pastures and native vegetation
- reduce pasture quality
- contaminate hay and grain.

Serrated tussock can completely take over new areas within 4 years. It is similar in appearance to many native species making it difficult to identify when not in flower. Subsequently, it can go unnoticed for many years. A single plant can produce up to 140,000 seeds each season.

It was first introduced to Australia in the early 1900s and first identified in 1935. In 1976, 680 000 ha of NSW had serrated tussock. By 2003 this area had increased to 820 000 ha. The area with serrated tussock within NSW continues to increase. Serrated tussock is native to South America. It is a weed in New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, and North America.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Serrated Tussock.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Serrated Tussock must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Serrated Tussock on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Serrated Tussock where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Serrated Tussock is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Serrated Tussock is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

BB. Silverleaf Nightshade

Local Management Plan for Silverleaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Silverleaf nightshade is upright and branched. It grows up to 60 cm tall. Stems of silverleaf nightshade are erect with many branches and densely covered with fine star-shaped (stellate) hairs that give them a silver-white appearance.

Silvery white due to a dense covering of stellate hairs and denser on the under surface. Alternate, lanceolate to oblong, growing to 15cm long (usually about 6 to 10cm) and 1 to 2cm wide.

Silverleaf nightshade flowers are purple to violet or occasionally white and grow to 3.5cm in diameter.

The fruit of silverleaf nightshade is a smooth globular berry. They are green with dark striations when immature, yellow and orange mottled and becoming wrinkled and dry when ripe.



Silverleaf nightshade is one of the costliest weeds for grain crop producers. It can:

- invade pasture and reduce sub-clover growth
- reduce annual pasture growth in autumn winter
- poison stock if they eat ripe berries
- be expensive to control.

Silverleaf nightshade grows in most parts of NSW. It is native to North America. It was first found in Australia in 1901 at Bingara on the north-west slopes of NSW.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Silverleaf Nightshade.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Silverleaf Nightshade must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Silverleaf Nightshade on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Silverleaf Nightshade where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Silverleaf Nightshade is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Silverleaf Nightshade is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

CC. St Barnaby's Thistle

Local Management Plan for St Barnaby's Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

St Barnaby's thistle is an annual or short-lived plant, to 75 cm high. Flower heads are bright yellow surrounded by rows of yellow spines.

It is well established through many parts of NSW.

It will outcompete crops and pastures and dense patches can restrict stock movement.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to St Barnaby's Thistle.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with St Barnaby's Thistle must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of St Barnaby's Thistle on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of St Barnaby's Thistle where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

St Barnaby's Thistle is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that St Barnaby's Thistle is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

DD. St John's Wort

Local Management Plan for St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

St John's Wort is a hardy, perennial plant which can rapidly invade and dominate native and introduced pastures, roadsides, open woodlands, and conservation areas. Its aggressive nature and ability to reproduce by seeding and by lateral growth from underground rhizomes enables it to spread rapidly.

St John's Wort plants contain a poisonous substance, hypericin, which is toxic to livestock. Hypericin causes photosensitisation, with bare skin or white-haired areas becoming reddened, itchy and blistered. Irritation can be intense and accompanied by restlessness, loss of condition, convulsions, blindness and eventually death.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to St John's Wort.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with St John's Wort must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of St John's Wort on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of St John's Wort where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

St John's Wort is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that St John's Wort is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

EE. Sweet Briar

Local Management Plan for Sweet Briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Sweet briar is an erect perennial shrub, commonly growing 1.5 to 2 m high but can be up to 3 m. Many stems arise from a shallow, perennial rootstock. They are smooth when young and become rough and woody as the plant ages. They arch towards the top and have numerous backward curving flat thorns up to 1.5 cm long.



The leaves are pinnate and have an apple-like fragrance. They consist of 2 to 4 pairs of oval leaflets plus one terminal leaflet. The leaflets have serrated margins and short prickles on the leaf stems.

Flowers usually appear in late spring and are pink or white with 5 petals and long green sepals or leaflike structures at the flower base. They form in loose clusters at the ends of the branches and are also fragrant. The fruits are orange red in colour, oval shaped with short spines and contain numerous, yellow, irregularly shaped seeds. The sepals remain attached to the fruit. The extensive roots are at least 1 m long and are usually confined to the top 30 cm of soil.

Sweet briar is a native of Europe that now grows throughout the world. Sweet briar can reduce the carrying capacity of land, harbour rabbits, restrict vehicle access and restrict stock movements, especially where it occurs in clumps or patches.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Sweet Briar.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Sweet Briar must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Sweet Briar on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Sweet Briar where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Sweet Briar is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Sweet Briar is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

FF. Tree of Heaven

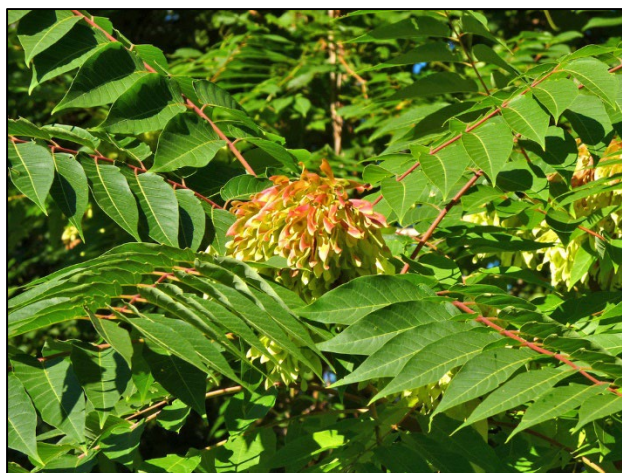
Local Management Plan for Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Tree-of-heaven is a deciduous tree or shrub that can grow up to 20m high. It has greyish bark, small white or yellow-green flowers in clusters, and dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn.

Tree-of-heaven is a deciduous tree with a tendency to sucker extensively from its roots, forming dense thickets and outcompeting other desirable plants.

Tree-of-heaven is mildly toxic to humans with mild symptoms of headache and nausea if ingested in large quantities. The sap is a skin and eye irritant causing rashes, dermatitis and conjunctivitis, and the pollen can cause allergic reactions such as hay fever.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Tree of Heaven.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Tree of Heaven must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Tree of Heaven on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Tree of Heaven where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Tree of Heaven is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Tree of Heaven is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

GG. Wild Radish

Local Management Plan for Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) in Junee Shire Council

Introduction

Wild radish is an annual or biennial upright herb 15 - 100 cm tall. It has white or pale-yellow flowers up to 4 cm in diameter and with 4 petals. Leaves are green to blue green, 15-20 cm long and rough to touch. The dry fruit are 1–5 cm long and 3–5 mm wide and are constricted between seeds. Wild radish has a slender taproot up to 1.6 m long.



Wild radish can cause substantial crop yield reduction, seed contamination and tainting, and make combine harvesting difficult. Wild radish is relatively unpalatable to stock and can be toxic if ingested. Wild radish is also an alternative host or reservoir for a number of pathogen and insect pests of grain crops.

Wild radish is widespread across NSW from coastal regions to the far west. It is native to Europe. Most seed is spread by contaminated hay and grain. It can also spread by wind, water and sticking to hooves, machinery, vehicles, footwear, and clothing.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Wild Radish.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination, and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g., the owner or occupier of land) with Wild Radish must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Wild Radish on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Council provides an inspection report to the landowner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Wild Radish where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Landowner/occupier requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimisation and containment.

Wild Radish is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Wild Radish is subject to a local management program. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

Item 7 2023 NSW LOCAL ROADS CONGRESS – SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

Author Cadet Engineer / Director Engineering Services

Attachments 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Council:

- 1. Receive this report on the 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique.***
 - 2. Support the Communique.***
 - 3. Write to the State and Federal members formalising its support of the 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique.***
-

SUMMARY

The Roads and Transport Directorate, in collaboration with Local Government NSW, holds an annual Local Roads Congress, to discuss road-related policy issues.

This year's congress was held on 5th June 2023 at NSW Parliament House and was represented by the Minister for Regional Transport and Roads the Hon. Jenny Aitchison, Minister for Roads the Hon. John Graham, the Shadow Minister for Transport and Roads the Hon. Natalie Ward, and the Shadow Minister for Regional Transport and Roads the Hon. Sam Farraway.

The congress resolved to announce the *2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique* attached to this report.

“The communique recognises the critical role of Local Government as a provider of local and regional transport infrastructure in partnership with the State and Federal Governments and calls for continued action from all levels of government to leverage the current challenges as an opportunity to deliver safe, efficient and resilient road and transport infrastructure to local communities across NSW, now and into the future.”

This report seeks for Council to formally support the communique and write to the State and Federal members supporting the recommendations in the communique.

BACKGROUND

The Roads and Transport Directorate, in collaboration with Local Government NSW, holds an annual Local Roads Congress, to discuss road-related policy issues.

The purpose of the Congress is to address policy issues rather than technical issues and to optimise roads and transport outcomes. The first NSW Local Roads Congress was held in December 2005 and has been held annually since then.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

This year's congress was held on 5th June 2023 and resolved to announce the 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique attached to this report.

CONSIDERATIONS

The communique recognises the critical role of Local Government as a provider of local and regional transport infrastructure in partnership with the State and Federal Governments and calls for continued action from all levels of government to leverage the current challenges as an opportunity to deliver safe, efficient and resilient road and transport infrastructure to local communities across NSW, now and into the future.

The communique also recognises that the last four years have seen massive disruption to NSW communities, the local road network and associated services, due to extensive damage from natural disasters. These issues have been exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19, skills and supply shortages and cost inflation rates significantly outstripping rate pegging and Government funding support.

Whilst the Congress celebrates the efforts of NSW Councils to recover damaged local road infrastructure in challenging times of unprecedented workloads it also recognises that more needs to be done by all levels of Government to enable the progression of the local road network toward a sustainable future with the specific goals of improving the safety, social equity, prosperity, liveability, and resilience of NSW communities.

The communique includes recommendations for all levels of Government to work collaboratively towards achieving a sustainable future for the local road network.

Some of recommendations in the communique that are high Importance for Junee include:

Call for NSW Government to:

- Continue the *Fixing Country Bridges Program* and expand the program to allow for flexibility to improve the resilience of the local road network by including other structures, such as the replacement of major culverts, as well as aging concrete and steel structures.
- Continue the *Fixing Local Roads Program* with an annual allocation aligned to the *Roads to Recovery* distribution formula to provide greater certainty and allow improved short-medium term infrastructure planning by NSW Local Government.
- Collaborate with Local Government to formulate a program dedicated to the improvement and upgrading of causeways, with the primary objective of enhancing natural disaster resilience through betterment.

Calls for Australian Government to:

- Increase the *Roads to Recovery Program* to \$1B per annum from 2024-25 onwards, as this funding program is regarded by Local Government as the most efficient mechanism and source of funding for local roads
- Increase the annual *Roads to Recovery Program* allocations to align with the construction cost index and the growth in the road asset base, ensuring maintenance of funding levels in real terms.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 JULY 2023.

- As a minimum, double the Australian Government's *Bridge Renewal Program* from \$85m per annum to \$170m per annum to target improving the resilience of local road routes. Prioritise funding for the replacement of timber and hybrid bridges and other vulnerable structures
- Provide a financial incentive program to assist Local Government to employ, train and develop new Cadet Engineers.
- Continue to support apprenticeship programs to develop new and existing workers in the operational skills required to build and maintain roads.

Call for Australian and NSW Government to work together for:

- A more sustainable model for *Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements* in New South Wales for all NSW councils focusing on equity and building back better.
- Develop new guidelines for the *Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements* to allow increased flexibility to build back better with fast, efficient approval mechanisms that enable timely recovery work post-disaster.
- A more sustainable long-term funding model for Local Government with a higher level of base funding support and reduced reliance on individual competitive grants.

These considerations are critical to moving forward towards delivering a safe and sustainable local road network and would assist in achieving the following outcomes for Junee Shire:

- Better outcomes from flood restoration funding, potentially resulting in a reduced amount of rework after future natural disasters
- Equitable funding structures that assist in the renewal of council's road assets.
- Upskilling of operational staff and engineering professionals
- Ensuring that existing funding structures, that are critical to delivering road infrastructure renewal programs for Junee Shire Council, continue

CONCLUSION

This report recommends that Council formally supports the 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress Communique and write to the State and Federal members supporting the recommendations in the communique.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 7

18 JULY 2023

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

The NSW Roads and Transport Directorate, a partnership between Local Government NSW (LGNSW) and the NSW Division of the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia (IPWEA NSW and ACT), is proud to present the 2023 Local Roads Congress Communiqué.

Local and regional transport infrastructure is critical to the safety, resilience, prosperity, and social well-being of NSW communities. The Local Roads Congress (Congress) emphasises the pivotal role of Local Government in shaping local and regional transport infrastructure in partnership with State and Federal Governments.

The last four years have seen massive disruption to NSW communities, the local road network and associated services, due to extensive damage from natural disasters. These issues have been exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19, skills and supply shortages, and cost inflation rates significantly outstripping rate pegging and Government funding support. The Congress celebrates the efforts of NSW councils to recover damaged local road infrastructure in challenging times of unprecedented workloads.

The Australian Government reported that without action, the economic cost of natural disasters will increase from \$38B to \$73B per annum by 2060 (National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021-25). Local Government must play a major role in improving the resilience of the local road network, recognising that this requires immediate action to facilitate network-wide changes over the medium-long term. Improving the resilience of local roads on a network basis will mitigate the traumatic impacts of natural disasters on affected communities and reduce future costs to all levels of Government. The current overall Government funding models are reactive, insufficient for the scale of the task, inherently inefficient, and poorly aligned to the function of Local Government. The base funding levels do not support the development and retention of a sustainable workforce within Local Government due to an over-reliance on competitive grants. These arrangements do not support proactive infrastructure planning or efficient delivery of projects and services due to funding uncertainty.

The Congress unanimously agreed that a new watershed partnership between Local Government and the NSW and Australian Governments is warranted. This will enable the progression of the local road network toward a sustainable future with the specific goals of improving the safety, social equity, prosperity, liveability, and resilience of NSW communities. The Congress acknowledges this is a shared responsibility and that Local Government must act as a proactive partner to deliver positive outcomes.

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

NSW Local Government

The Congress acknowledges the need to develop improved network-wide plans to address road safety, resilience, productivity, freight movement, and liveability inclusive of all modes of road-related transport.

The Congress identifies that the current funding model is insufficient to meet the needs of NSW local communities and places unprecedented pressure on the current resources within NSW Local Government. The current inequitable and uncertain Government funding arrangements also creates significant challenges in infrastructure planning over the medium term.

The Congress supports a commitment from Local Government to:

- i) Continue to partner with the NSW and Australian Governments to address current and future challenges to deliver fit-for-purpose local transport infrastructure.
- ii) Develop and implement road network safety plans based on a safe systems approach with specific actions to lower road-related trauma.
- iii) Develop and implement critical infrastructure and resilience plans, including reducing the adverse impacts of natural disasters on local roads and associated infrastructure.
- iv) Integrate the outcomes of road network safety and critical infrastructure resilience plans into local transport network plans, asset and risk management plans, community strategic plans, delivery programs, and operational plans, by reporting to the community via annual reports.
- v) Develop and implement improved workforce plans to address the current and future skills shortages in the professional engineering and skilled infrastructure worker disciplines.
- vi) Work with IPWEA NSW & ACT, LGNSW, the NSW Roads and Transport Directorate, tertiary education, and other providers to ensure the development of suitable training programs focussed on managing overall local road networks as well as efficient delivery of maintenance, renewal, and construction activities to local communities.
- vii) Local government continue to report annually on the State of their Assets as per the ALGA agreed performance measures and verify the accuracy of the data included in the reporting.
- viii) Collaborate with NSW Government to formulate a program dedicated to the replacement of causeways, with the primary objective of enhancing natural disaster resilience through betterment.

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

NSW Government

The Congress calls on the NSW Government to:

- i) Continue the Fixing Country Bridges Program with a priority on replacing timber bridges. Expand the program to allow for flexibility to improve the resilience of the local road network by including other structures, such as the replacement of major culverts, as well as aging concrete and steel structures.
- ii) Collaborate with Local Government to formulate a program dedicated to the improvement and upgrading of causeways, with the primary objective of enhancing natural disaster resilience through betterment.
- iii) Continue the Fixing Local Roads Program with an annual allocation aligned to the Roads to Recovery distribution formula to provide greater certainty and allow improved short-medium term infrastructure planning by NSW Local Government.
- iv) Continue to provide competitive grants for the improvement of freight outcomes by addressing first and last-mile challenges on the local and regional road network.
- v) Work with LGNSW to negotiate the removal of emergency services levy charges from NSW Councils for the NSW Rural Fire Service, State Emergency Service, and NSW Fire and Rescue to assist councils to maintain and improve the resilience of Councils roads infrastructure.
- vi) As a matter of urgency, finalise the Regional Roads Transfer and Reclassification Review to provide certainty to Local Government.
- vii) Facilitate an audit of the long-term financial plan of each local government to ensure alignment with the asset management plan lifecycle forecasts that communicate the trade-offs on performance, cost, and risk.
- viii) Work with Local Government to develop a program to strengthen the maintenance, safety, and resilience of the State highway network, giving particular attention to sections that are prone to flooding or experience access limitations during fire incidents.
- ix) Commit to ongoing support for Road Safety initiatives across the entire road network. In particular, to support the development and implementation of Road Safety Strategic Plans at all NSW councils.

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

Australian and NSW Government

The Congress calls on the Australian and NSW Governments to work together with NSW Local Governments to address the following:

- i) A more sustainable long-term funding model for Local Government with a higher level of base funding support and reduced reliance on individual competitive grants.
- ii) A proactive strategy to address the skills shortage in skilled professional Engineers and infrastructure workers.
- iii) A more sustainable model for Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements in New South Wales for all NSW councils focusing on equity and building back better.
- iv) Develop new guidelines for the Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements to allow increased flexibility to build back better with fast, efficient approval mechanisms that enable timely recovery work post-disaster.
- v) Work with Local Government to ensure improved arrangements are put in place for the provision and ongoing care of roads servicing large-scale green power projects such as wind and solar farms, as well as forestry and mining projects, to reduce the cost shift to Local Government.
- vi) Reduce red tape and provide additional Government resources to enable faster approvals for road infrastructure construction, maintenance, and management, including during disaster recovery works.
- vii) Continue to collaborate with Local Governments, businesses, and the international community to address longer-term climate change.

Australian Government

The Congress calls on the Australian Government to:

- i) Increase the Roads to Recovery Program to \$1B per annum from 2024-25 onwards, as this funding program is regarded by Local Government as the most efficient mechanism and source of funding for local roads.
- ii) Increase the annual Roads to Recovery Program allocations to align with the construction cost index and the growth in the road asset base, ensuring maintenance of funding levels in real terms.
- iii) Revise the Roads to Recovery Statement of Intent to include the development of local road safety and resilience plans, as well as the integration of natural disaster

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

- adaptation strategies into council transport, asset management, long-term financial plans, delivery programs, and annual budgets.
- iv) Allow councils to utilise Roads to Recovery funding to assist in the development of Road Resilience, Road Safety Strategic, and Road Network Management Plans. Funds would be allocated as a one-off 50/50 funding model with a maximum limit of \$50,000 per Council (subject to increasing the overall Roads to Recovery funding).
 - v) As a minimum, double the Australian Government's Bridge Renewal Program from \$85m per annum to \$170m per annum to target improving the resilience of local road routes. Prioritise funding for the replacement of timber and hybrid bridges, and other vulnerable structures.
 - vi) Provide a financial incentive program to assist Local Government to employ, train and develop new Cadet Engineers.
 - vii) Work with professional bodies such as IPWEA Australasia to increase the capacity and skills of public works personnel, with a specific focus on road network planning, road drainage, road pavements, road surfacing, and asset management.
 - viii) Work with universities to increase the focus on the whole of road network planning, road drainage, road pavements, road surfacing, and asset management in future Engineering degree course curriculum.
 - ix) Continue to support apprenticeship programs to develop new and existing workers in the operational skills required to build and maintain roads.
 - x) Support ongoing research into cost-effective, resilient road materials and independent product reviews by specialist organisations such as the National Transport Research Organisation (NTRO). Provide appropriate guidelines and training programs to put this research into practice.
 - xi) Promote circular economy principles in road infrastructure by incorporating sustainable and innovative technologies that prioritise environmental sustainability. This includes using renewable resources, adopting advanced construction methods, and promoting the use of recycled materials while setting specific targets for reducing carbon emissions and other environmental impacts.
 - xii) Provide direct financial assistance to local governments to enable them to adapt their asset management systems to the requirements of HVRR. Specific targets should be established for integrating HVRR into Local Government operations to ensure the efficient use of these resources.

2023 NSW Local Roads Congress

Sustainable Investment

- xiii) Develop robust capacity-building programs and training sessions for Local Government staff engaged in asset management. These programs should focus on improving the understanding of HVRR and its implications for asset management. Measurable outcomes, such as the number of staff trained or improvements in asset management efficiency, can help gauge the success of these programs.
- xiv) Proactively engage with NSW Local Government and the Roads and Transport Directorate in developing the NSLS and HVRR. By setting clear channels for communication and consultation, the needs and experiences of local communities can be better represented in these standards and reforms.

The 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress, under the banner of 'Sustainable Investment', underscores the necessity of strategic investment in local road infrastructure that ensures safety, efficiency, and resilience both now and into the future. We call on all levels of government to take decisive action towards these goals for the ultimate benefit of all NSW residents.

In addition to the key strategies and objectives outlined in this communiqué, the 2023 NSW Local Roads Congress emphasises the importance of continued dialogue and consistent follow-up actions. Sustainable investment is not a one-time decision but a continuous commitment, and the successful implementation of these proposals relies on consistent collaboration and evaluation.

The NSW Local Roads Congress concludes with a strong call to action, urging all stakeholders to unite in their efforts to enhance the local road network, improve safety, foster economic prosperity, and ensure the resilience and well-being of NSW communities. Through this collective commitment and shared responsibility, we can create lasting positive change for the benefit of all.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

**COMMITTEE
REPORTS/MINUTES**



MINUTES OF THE JUNEE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2023.

The meeting opened at 1:00pm.

PRESENT

Gaylene Crabtree, Roger Dietrich, Keith Griffin, Maryanne Khan, Anna Lashbrook, Monique Lerchner and Susan Wood

STAFF

James Davis, Sharryn Sweeney, Jessica Wood and Sam Perry.

APOLOGIES

The Committee noted the absences of Kate Brabin, Linda Calis, Maggie Salisbury and Annette Black.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The Junee Shire Advisory Committee resolved to note and receive the Minutes of the meeting held 27 October 2022.

AGENDA ITEMS

1. UPDATE ON 355 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The General Manager advised that two new nominations for the Junee Shire Advisory Committee had been received and were ratified at the Ordinary Council meeting held 21 February 2023. The two new members, Keith Griffin and Monique Lerchner, were introduced to the Committee with each giving a brief introduction of themselves and their interests.

The Junee Shire Advisory Committee noted the two new memberships and welcomed the new members to the Committee.

2. GEO GROUP, JUNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE PRESENTATION

Gerome Brodin, the Cultural Strategy Coordinator from the GEO Group, addressed the Committee regarding ways the Centre would like to get involved by way of providing artwork and projects for the community. Some ideas included mural artwork on buildings and fences, tables, chairs, garden beds etc. Gerome explained that the Centre covered building costs of most

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____

MINUTES OF THE JUNEE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2023.

projects which were made within the Correctional Centre and then transported to the project site. Gerome was happy for his email address to be shared with the Committee for any further enquiries: GBrodin@geogroup.com.au

Council approval would be required for any projects unless they were located on private land. It was mentioned that signs in the villages and town could be one such project.

It was MOVED by Roger Dietrich SECONDED Maryanne Khan that Council undertake an audit for the purpose of nominating specific sites.

3. PRESENTATION ON LOCAL PROJECTS

Street beautification is included in the budget for the 2022/2023 financial year. The Committee was shown some different designs and styles of community noticeboards and advised that estimates for construction can range from \$6,000 to \$25,000. Council currently has \$100,000 set aside for village improvements in the 2022/2023 budget which could go towards the costs of any noticeboards or other projects that the Committee think may benefit the villages.

It was MOVED by Anna Lashbrook SECONDED Maryanne Khan that the Council commission designs and costings for public noticeboards for erection at each of the villages.

4. SILO ART

Roger Dietrich informed the Committee that he had been invited to attend a meeting to discuss the possibility of forming a Committee regarding silo art at Illabo. Roger advised that he would report findings back to the 355 Committee.

The Junee Shire Advisory Committee note the verbal report.

5. EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

The Committee received an update on recent events and activities around the Shire. The Athenium Theatre is generating a lot of use with regular movies and events such as the upcoming Ladies Night, Comedy Festival and private functions. The upcoming State Elections in March will also be held at the Theatre. It was noted that the Athenium will be closed for a few months later in the year due to renovations commencing.

Seniors Week was a huge success once again with various activities held at the beginning of February 2023.

The Junee Junction Recreation & Aquatic Centre recorded their highest number of memberships with 830 members in January 2023.

The Junee Shire Advisory Committee noted the verbal report from the Recreation Centre Coordinator.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____

MINUTES OF THE JUNEE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2023.

6. GENERAL BUSINESS

- Gaylene Crabtree advised that Bethungra have difficulty getting notified regarding community events etc. as they don't receive the newspaper in Bethungra, have no community noticeboard and not everyone has access to good WiFi.

The General Manager explained that the villages need to spread the word of communication between themselves and that it is a difficult thing to keep everyone informed of all community events. Council's Communication Strategy will be circulated to Committee members.

- Bethungra Dam Reserve has received grant funding with a Master Plan completed for the Dam which will include trails, signage etc. Work is not likely to commence until 2024/2025.
- Council has adopted it's Delivery Program and Operational Plan Half Yearly Report which details Council's achievements over the last six months. The Executive Summary from the report will be circulated to Committee members.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Junee Shire Advisory Committee is scheduled for 27 April 2023 commencing at 9.30am.

The meeting closed at 2:04pm.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____

MINUTES OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 2.00pm MONDAY, 3 JULY 2023 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The meeting opened at 10.00am.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mr Steve McGrath (Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council), Ms Linda Wiles (Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council), Cr Andrew Clinton and Cr Marie Knight

STAFF:

Mr Luke Taberner, Mr Lloyd Hart, Mr Jonty Bruce and Mrs Sharryn Sweeney (Junee Shire Council)

APOLOGIES:

Mr James Davis

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr A Clinton seconded Cr M Knight that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee note and receive the Minutes of the meeting held 7 March 2023.

MATTERS ARISING

Nil

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None were received.

AGENDA ITEMS:

I. EVIDENCE OF THE PRIORITY ACTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STATECOVER'S SELF-AUDIT AND LISTED IN 2022 WHS SELF-AUDIT ACTION PLAN FOR JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

The Risk Manager presented the Committee his report which outlined how Junee Shire Council successfully met its three priority actions as identified in the 2022 Self-Audit Action Plan. These actions were Pre-Employment Medicals, Hazardous Manual Tasks Training, and Health and Wellbeing Training. By addressing these actions, the Council aimed to improve its overall WHS performance, as highlighted in the StateCover WHS Self-Audit report.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr M Knight seconded Cr A Clinton that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) note the report of the Risk Manager on evidence of the priority actions identified by StateCover Mutual's Self-Audit.

MINUTES OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 2.00pm TUESDAY, 3 JULY 2023 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

2. AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE GUIDELINES

The Committee was provided with a copy of the NSW Office of Local Government's *Guidelines for Risk Management and Internal Audit for Local Government in NSW – Briefing Paper for Alliance Councils*. The purpose of this paper was to provide a brief overview of what are considered to be the main or significant components of the new arrangements and as appropriate, particularly in relation to the membership of ARICs, compare them to the current arrangements.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr M Knight seconded L Wiles that:

1. Alliance Councils secure the services of the same independent Chair and at least two independent members for each of the Alliance Council's ARICs.
2. Councils discuss with REROC the possibility of the ROC providing the services of a Chief Audit Executive to be shared by all Alliance Councils.

3. INTERIM AUDIT 2022/2023

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr A Clinton seconded L Wiles that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee note the report on the Interim Audit acknowledging that no Interim Management Letter is required this year as there are no new High rated findings.

4. SCOPE FOR IP&R AUDIT

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr M Knight seconded Cr A Clinton that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) approve the Scope for the IP&R Internal Audit as detailed in this report.

5. AUDIT PLAN FOR 2023/24

The Committee was presented with a schedule of dates for internal audits for 2023/2024 which were adopted by the Internal Audit Alliance Committee on 8 June 2023.

RESOLVED on the motion of L Wiles seconded Cr M Knight that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) approve the Audit Plan for 2023/24.

6. JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL INTERNAL AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr M Knight seconded Cr A Clinton that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee note and endorse the status of the updated Internal Audit Recommendations List.

7. REPORT ON FOOTPATH INCIDENT

A report was provided by the Risk Manager to the Committee regarding a liability claim against Junee Shire Council with regard to a footpath trip and fall incident which occurred in August 2021.

MINUTES OF JUNE SHIRE COUNCIL AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 2.00pm TUESDAY, 3 JULY 2023 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

In May 2023, the Risk Manager conducted a review of the compliance with Councils 'Footpath's Policy', finding that Council exceed the requirements of the policy practically, however could improve in the maintenance of the data that supports their work. The legal case highlights the potential for significant risks and consequences for the Council, should Council not maintain its footpath network. The outcome of the proceedings will highlight further the importance of footpaths management and provide some insight to the effectiveness of our policy.

RESOLVED *on the motion of Cr M Knight seconded L Wiles that the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee note the report on the current liability claim against Junee Shire Council re: footpath trip and fall incident.*

8. REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

The Audit Risk and Improvement Committee noted that there were no reportable incidents for Junee Shire Council.

9. NEXT MEETING

Next meeting of the Internal Audit Committee is scheduled for 9 November 2023.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 10.41am.

Steve McGrath
Chairperson



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

DELEGATES REPORTS





RIVERINA REGIONAL LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, 29 March 2023

The meeting of the Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee commenced at 9:33am.

PRESENT

Cr Monica Clark	Bland Shire Council
Cr Trevor Glover	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
Cr Pam Halliburton	Junee Shire Council
Cr Julia Ham	Snowy Valleys Council
Cr Michael Kidd	Leeton Shire Council
Cr Kathy Maslin	Coolamon Shire Council
Cr Aaron Nicholls	Federation Council
Ms Courtney Armstrong	Coolamon Shire Council
Ms Alison Balind	Bland Shire Council
Mr Adrian Butler	Federation Council
Mr Tony Donoghue	Coolamon Shire Council
Ms Penny Howse	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
Ms Tracey Pearce-Brambley	Leeton Shire Council
Ms Elizabeth Smith	Temora Shire Council
Mr Peter Veneris	Lockhart Shire Council

IN ATTENDANCE

Mr Zac Armistead	Riverina Regional Library
Ms Karen Wendt	Riverina Regional Library

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Riverina Regional Library acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land, the Wiradjuri people, and pays respect to Elders past, present and future and extends our respect to all First Nations Peoples.

APOLOGIES

Cr Leigh Bowden	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
Cr Frances Day	Lockhart Shire Council
Cr Claire McLaren	Temora Shire Council
Cr Annette Schilg	Greater Hume Council
Mr David Smith	Greater Hume Council

Resolved

On the motion of Mr Peter Veneris and Cr Kathy Maslin

That the Apologies of the Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee meeting held on 29 March 2023 be received and accepted.

CARRIED

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Mr Zac Armistead and Ms Karen Wendt submitted a Declaration of Interest in CONF-2 RRL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE. The reason being that they assisted in the development of budgets and associated information relevant to the proposed organisational structure contained in the report. They elected to remain in the meeting during its consideration but would vacate the meeting upon request if confidential discussion regarding their respective positions is required.

REPORTS

RP-1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE RIVERINA REGIONAL LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Elizabeth Smith and Mr Peter Veneris

That the Committee endorse the minutes of the RRL Advisory Committee meetings held on 19 October 2022 as a true and accurate record.

CARRIED

RP-2 ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FINANCIAL REPORT

Resolved

On the motion of Cr Trevor Glover and Cr Michael Kidd

That the Committee:

- a note the budget review for the quarter ended December 2022**
- b adopt the recommended variations to income and expenditure**
- c endorse the draft RRL budget for 2023/24.**

CARRIED

RP-3 DRAFT RRL FEES & CHARGES 2023-2024

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Elizabeth Smith and Cr Kathy Maslin

That the Committee endorse the draft RRL Fees and Charges Schedule 2023-2024 as an interim document for presentation to the June 2023 meeting of the Administration Council, subject to there being no significant variations prior to that time.

CARRIED

RP-4 DRAFT RRL MEMBER COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS 2023-2024

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Penny Howse and Mr Peter Veneris

That the Committee endorse the draft RRL Member Council Contributions 2023-2024 table as an interim document for presentation to the June 2023 meeting of the Administration Council, subject to there being no significant variations prior to that time.

CARRIED

RP-5 DRAFT RRL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023-2024

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Elizabeth Smith and Cr Michael Kidd

That the Committee endorse the draft RRL Management Plan 2023-2024 for presentation to the June 2023 meeting of the Administration Council, subject to there being no significant variations prior to that time.

CARRIED

RP-6 RRL MANAGER REPORT

Resolved

On the motion of Mr Tony Donoghue and Cr Aaron Nicholls

That the Committee note the RRL Manager report.

CARRIED

RP-7 LIBRARY ACTIVITY STATISTICS REPORT

Resolved

On the motion of Cr Michael Kidd and Ms Elizabeth Smith

That the Committee note the Library Activity Statistics report.

CARRIED

RP-8 SHAPING THE FUTURE

Resolved

On the motion of Cr Trevor Glover and Ms Penny Howse

That the Committee note the Shaping the Future report.

CARRIED

RP-9 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR TROVE

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Alison Balind and Cr Kathy Maslin

That the Committee:

- a endorse the actions of the NSW Public Libraries Association in lobbying for additional sustainable funds for the continuation of free access to the Trove national database and upgrade of the digital archive systems of Trove**
- b endorse RRL member Councils to write to the Hon. Tony Burke, Federal Minister for the Arts, the Hon. Paul Fletcher, Shadow Minister for Science and the Arts, and their local MP, calling for sustainable funding to ensure the continuation of free access to the Trove national database and upgrade of the digital archive systems of Trove.**

CARRIED

RP-10 MEMBER COUNCIL REPORT

Resolved

On the motion of Ms Elizabeth Smith and Ms Alison Balind

That the Committee note the Member Council report.

CARRIED

GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

CLOSED COMMITTEE

Resolved

On the motion of Mr Tony Donoghue and Ms Alison Balind

That the Committee resolve itself into a closed meeting, the time being 10:19am.

CARRIED

CONF-1 UPDATE ON DISPUTE REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF RRL ASSETS

Resolved

On the motion of Mr Peter Veneris and Ms Alison Balind

That the Committee note the progress update on the dispute between RRL and Wagga Wagga City Council regarding the distribution of RRL assets associated with WWCC's withdrawal of membership from the Riverina Regional Library on 30 June 2022.

CARRIED

CONF-2 RRL ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Resolved

On the motion of Cr Aaron Nicholls and Cr Julia Ham

That the Committee endorse the RRL organisational structure as outlined in the report.

CARRIED

REVERSION TO OPEN COMMITTEE

Resolved

On the motion of Mr Elizabeth Smith and Ms Alison Balind

That the closed meeting revert to an open meeting of the Committee, the time being 10.42am.

CARRIED

The Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee rose at 10:43am.



Riverina Joint Organisation

Minutes

Board Meeting held

23 June, 2023

Minutes of the Riverina Joint Organisation Board Meeting held at Wagga Wagga Country Club, Plumpton Rd, Wagga Wagga on Friday 23 June 2023

The meeting opened at 9:10am

Present

Grant Baker	Bland Shire Council
Cr Brian Monaghan	Bland Shire Council
Cr David McCann OAM	Coolamon Shire Council
Tony Donoghue PSM	Coolamon Shire Council
Cr Charlie Sheahan	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
Stephen McGrath	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
Cr Tony Quinn	Greater Hume Shire Council
Evelyn Arnold	Greater Hume Shire Council
Cr Neil Smith	Junee Shire Council
Cr Greg Verdon	Lockhart Shire Council
Peter Veneris	Lockhart Shire Council
Cr Rick Firman OAM	Independent Chairman
Gary Lavelle PSM	Temora Shire Council
Cr Graham Sinclair	Temora Shire Councils
Giles Butler	Dept of Regional NSW
Julie Briggs	Riverina JO
Jenny Pideski	REROC

1. Apologies

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith seconded Cr D. McCann that the apologies of Cr D. Tout, Cr T. Koschel, Cr M. Stadtmiller, A. Drenovski, J. Davis, P. Thompson, C. Templeton and P. Worsfold be accepted.

2. Move to Committee of the Whole

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr G. Verdon that the Board conduct its business as a Committee of the Whole.

3. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest by the Board or staff.

4. Confirmation of Minutes of the Previous Meeting

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr C. Sheahan seconded Cr B. Monaghan that the minutes of the 28 April 2023 Board meeting be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

5. Business Arising from Previous Board Meetings

60-Day Dispensing – Members agreed that the NSW Pharmacy Guild should be contacted re this issue to determine their stance.

6. Correspondence

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith seconded Cr B. Monaghan that the Board receive and note the correspondence.

Chairman

CEO

7. Chief Executive Officer Report

7.1 JO Funding Arrangements and Implementation Plan

JO Implementation Plan – noted.

7.2 JO Core Activities - Regional Planning

JO Capacity Building Funding Stage Two

- **Skills Shortages Project** – noted.
- **Leveraging Economic Development** – noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr B. Monaghan, seconded Cr C. Sheahan that the JO continue to retain the services of our Student Ambassador, Ms Samantha Tout until the end of 2023.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. T Quinn, seconded Cr G. Sinclair that JO continue to deliver the Capacity Building Project while the JO is in hiatus.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Verdon, seconded Cr. T Quinn that the Board note the Report on the Capacity Building Funding.

Regional Water Strategy – noted.

7.3 JO Working Party Meetings

Noted.

7.4 JO Core Activities – Advocacy and Lobbying

Meeting with the New Minister for Local Government, Hon Ron Hoenig MP – noted.

Constitutional Recognitions for Sydney Water and Hunter Water – Cr. Firman advised that councils should have received an invitation from the Country Mayors' Association to virtual meetings with the Hon Rose Jackson MP, Minister for Water on 3 July and Steph Cooke the Shadow Minister for Water. The meetings will discuss Local Water Utilities.

Rate Peg Methodology Review

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Sinclair, seconded Cr. D. McCann that the Board refer the matter to REROC for a response by 4 July 2023.

Emergency Services Levy – referred to REROC for action.

Senate Inquiry into the Closure of Regional Banks – noted.

By-pass of Council Planning for Large Residential Developments – noted.

7.5 JO Core Activities – Intergovernmental Co-operation

The following activities have occurred in this Core Activity:

- **Regional Leadership Executive (RLE) Group** – noted.
- **JO Executive Officer Meetings** – noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Verdon, seconded Cr B. Monaghan that the Board receive the CEO's Report.

Chairman

CEO

8. JO Chairman's Report

Chief Executive Officer Position

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr B. Monaghan, seconded Cr N. Smith that Mr. Tony Donoghue fill the role of Interim CEO of the Riverina Joint Organisation.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr D. McCann, seconded Cr N. Smith that the Board request that REROC make representations to the new Local Government Minister about the role and status of Joint Organisations.

Joint JO Chairs' Forum Meeting – noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr B. Monaghan that the Board receive and note the Chairman's Report.

9. Finance Report

Year to Date Financials – tabled.

Audit 2022-23 – Noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr C. Sheahan, seconded Cr B. Monaghan that the Year-to-Date Financials be received noting that there is a discrepancy, and the CEO will send the updated Financials to the Board following the meeting.

10. Governance

The Way Forward: One Organisation – noted.

Related Party Transactions – noted.

2023-24 Revenue Policy

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr G. Verdon that the JO adopt the 2023-24 Revenue Policy.

11. Urgent Business without Notice

No matters of Urgent Business were considered.

12. Resolution to Move out of Committee of the Whole

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr G. Verdon that the Board move out of Committee of the Whole.

13. Next Board Meeting

The Board of the Riverina JO will next meet on Friday, 29 September 2023 via Zoom.

Meeting closed at 10.10 a.m.

Chairman

CEO

RIVERINA EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS
MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING
held at Wagga Wagga Country Club, Plumpton Rd, Wagga Wagga
Friday 23 June 2023

Meeting opened at 10.45 a.m.

PRESENT

Grant Baker	Bland Shire Council	
Cr Brian Monaghan	Bland Shire Council	
Cr David McCann OAM	Coolamon Shire Council	
Tony Donoghue PSM	Coolamon Shire Council	
Cr Charlie Sheahan	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council	
Stephen McGrath	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council	
Cr Tony Quinn	Greater Hume Shire Council	
Evelyn Arnold	Greater Hume Shire Council	
Cr Neil Smith	Junee Shire Council	
Cr Greg Verdon	Lockhart Shire Council	
Peter Veneris	Lockhart Shire Council	
Cr Rick Firman OAM	Independent Chairman	
Gary Lavelle PSM	Temora Shire Council	Observer
Cr Graham Sinclair	Temora Shire Councils	
Julie Briggs	REROC	
Jenny Pideski	REROC	
William Adlong	REROC	
Helen Mundy	REROC	
Matthew Dudley	RAMJO/REROC	

APOLOGIES

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr C. Sheahan that apologies be received from Cr M. Stadtmiller, A, Drenovski J. Davis, R. Whiting and G. Butler.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr. C. Sheahan that the minutes of the meeting held on 28 April 2023 be confirmed.

BUSINESS ARISING

Letter to the EPA about FOGO Grant – the letter has been sent to the EPA.

60 Day Dispensing– a letter has been sent to the Federal Minister for Health.

Investment NSW Workshop on Developing a Value Proposition for the Region – this remains outstanding.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. C. Sheahan, seconded Cr. B. Monaghan that the correspondence be received.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

J. Briggs, H. Munday, J. Pideski and H. Munday left the room at 10.50a.m.

Chief Executive Officer Contract

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded Cr. D. McCann that the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Treasurer be appointed to work with the CEO regarding proposed contract/negotiations for a succession plan and provide a report to the Board within 6 weeks.

J. Briggs, H. Munday, J. Pideski and H. Munday returned to the meeting at 11.15 a.m.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

The report was tabled. J Briggs raised the following issues with Members:

Meeting with the Minister for Emergency Services, Hon Jihad Dib MP - noted.

Meeting with the Minister for Local Government – noted.

Meeting at Parliament House – noted.

Moving Forward: One Organisation – noted.

Review of the REROC Constitution – noted.

Health and Knowledge Precinct – Members agreed that there should be Local Government representation on the Precinct Board and that it should be drawn from REROC and RAMJO with Wagga Wagga City and Griffith City also represented because they are the regional headquarters for health activities.

Associate Membership of the Country Mayors' Association

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. N. Smith, seconded Cr. D. McCann by a vote of 7 to 6 that REROC apply to become an Associate Member of the Country Mayor's Association.

Members noted that membership of the CMA was on an annual basis.

Associate Membership of LGNSW

RESOLVED on the motion of G. Lavelle, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC not join the LGNSW at this time.

Rates Methodology Review.

RESOLVED on the motion of S. McGrath, seconded Cr. G. Verdon that REROC prepare and lodge a response to the IPART Draft Report on the Rate Pegging Methodology.

Guidelines for funding on FOGO Collection Grants – noted.

Disaster Risk Recovery Funding

J. Briggs advised that the DRRF Group of JOs and ROCs wanted to collaborate on advocacy relating to betterment (mitigation) funding in relation to infrastructure repairs on roads. She noted that the meeting with the Minister for Emergency Services would be an opportunity to raise the problem.

In addition, the Group wants to enter into a partnership on its advocacy with IPWEA NSW.

RESOLVED on the motion of P. Veneris, seconded G. Baker that REROC support joint advocacy in relation to the betterment issue.

RESOLVED on the motion of P. Veneris, seconded T. Donoghue that REROC adopt the Terms of Reference for the DRRF Project Steering Committee.

EOI for ARENA Funding for Community Batteries

RESOLVED on the motion of P. Veneris, seconded Cr. B. Monaghan that REROC support the EOI for ARENA funding for the deployment of community batteries which is being driven by the JONZA program.

NSW Planning Portal – lack of recognition of County Councils as Approval Authorities

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Verdon, seconded S. McGrath that REROC continue to liaise with Goldenfields Water on the issue and determine what support REROC can provide that will result in the resolution of the problem.

Bin Trim Grant– noted.

Southern Lights

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded T. Donoghue that the REROC Board adopt the Southern Lights submission to the AER on Essential Energy's street lighting pricing proposal.

EPA Emergency Waste Plan – noted.

Recognition of Local Water Utilities in the NSW Constitution

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Verdon, seconded Cr. B. Monaghan that REROC maintain a watching brief on the proposed review and respond to any opportunities to contribute to the Terms of Reference.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr D. McCann, seconded Cr. N. Smith that CEO's Report be received.

RESOURCE SHARING REPORT

The report was tabled. J Briggs raised the following issues with Members:

Planning Technical Group

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr G. Verdon, seconded Cr. N Smith that REROC:

1. Write to the new Minister for the Environment to again raise the issue of the inadequacy of council PINs for unauthorised land clearing.
2. Write to the Minister for Local Government and the Minister for Planning to ask when the Manufactured Homes' Policy Review will be placed on exhibition.

Workforce Development Group

RESOLVED on the motion of P. Veneris, seconded S. McGrath that:

1. *The CEO open discussions with Compact about a partnership arrangement to deliver the Skills Shortage project.*
2. *The REROC Executive consider funding options for allows the Skills Shortage project to continue with project officer support.*

Water and Wastewater Technical Group – noted.

Infrastructure/Engineers Group – noted.

Build a Bridge - noted.

Riverina Spatial Information Group (RIVSIG) – noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of G. Lavelle, seconded Cr. B. Monaghan that the Resource Sharing report be received.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The report was tabled by T. Donoghue

RESOLVED on the motion of T. Donoghue, seconded Cr. B. Monaghan that the Resource Sharing report be received.

WASTE FORUM REPORT

The report was tabled. J. Briggs raised the following issues with Members:

Regional Waste Strategy – noted.

Staffing – noted.

Bin Trim Grant – noted.

Container Deposit Scheme: *Return and Earn* - noted.

E-Waste – noted.

Recycle Night? Recycle Right! – noted.

Regional Contracts – noted.

School Projects – noted.

Community Recycling Centres – noted.

Solar Farm Construction Waste – noted.

Safe Sharps Lite – noted.

Landfill Gas Capture Project – noted.

***No Time to Waste* Conference** – noted.

RENEW Meeting February 2023 – noted.

Coffs Harbour Waste Conference – noted.

***RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr. T. Quinn, seconded P. Veneris that the Waste Forum report be received.*

YOUTH & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NETWORK REPORT

The report was tabled. J Briggs raised the following issues with Members:

Youth and Community Development Network - noted.

Take Charge Youth Leadership Forum Evaluation – noted.

Take Charge Case Study - noted.

***RESOLVED** on the motion of T. Donoghue, seconded P. Veneris that the Youth and Community Development Network report be received.*

ENERGY AND NET ZERO PROJECT REPORT

The Report was tabled. William Adlong spoke to the report.

Eol for Community Battery Funding – noted.

REROC Regional Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Plan – reviewing the outline of the Plan was delayed for time constraints. Members were asked to provide feedback to W. Adlong.

Energy and Innovation Conference – noted.

Federal Government's new \$100 million community Energy Upgrades Fund – noted.

***RESOLVED** on the motion of T. Donoghue, seconded Cr. N. Smith that the Energy and Net Zero Project report be received.*

REGIONAL CONTAMINATED LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT REPORT

The Report was tabled. Matthew Dudley raised the following issues with Members:

Daft Contaminated Land Policy – noted.

Training Workshops – noted.

End of the Project – M. Dudley advised that this was likely to be his last meeting as the project was ending.

Cr Firman extended his warmest thanks to Mr Dudley for his commitment and enthusiasm for the project and for his professionalism. Mr Dudley extended his thanks to REROC and the Member Councils' staff for their support of the project.

RESOLVED on the motion of G. Baker, seconded Cr. N. Smith that the Contaminated Land Management Report be received.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Regional ARIC – T. Donoghue advised that the Member Councils currently sharing Internal Audit functions have asked that REROC look at establishing a regional ARIC. J. Briggs advised that work had commenced on this project in the JO and that REROC would be able to utilise the work undertaken to inform the project.

RESOLVED on the motion of T. Donoghue, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC work with the Member Councils to develop a shared regional ARIC model.

NEXT MEETING

Friday 25 August 2023 at The Rules Club, Wagga Wagga.

CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 12:45pm



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

INFORMATION BOOKLET





JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

INFORMATION BOOKLET

ORDINARY MEETING TUESDAY, 18 JULY 2023

- 1[GM] COUNCILLOR DELEGATE MEETINGS**
- 2[HR] WORKERS' COMPENSATION/REHABILITATION**
- 3[DPCD] LIBRARY**
- 4[DES] WORKS PROGRAM**
- 5[RSO] ROAD SAFETY OFFICER**
- 6[DES] SEWERAGE SYSTEM**
- 7[DPCD] RANGER REPORT**
- 8[DES] SOLID WASTE REPORT**
- 9[EO] WEEDS**
- 10[DPCD] 10.7 CERTIFICATES**
- 11[DPCD] DEVELOPMENT/COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT DETERMINATIONS**
- 12[DPCD] HEALTH, BUILDING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS**
- 13[DPCD] COMMUNITY AND RECREATION**
- 14[GM] CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS SUMMARY**

1[GM] COUNCILLOR DELEGATE MEETINGS

Notification of Council committee meetings or community meetings for which Councillors may be attending.

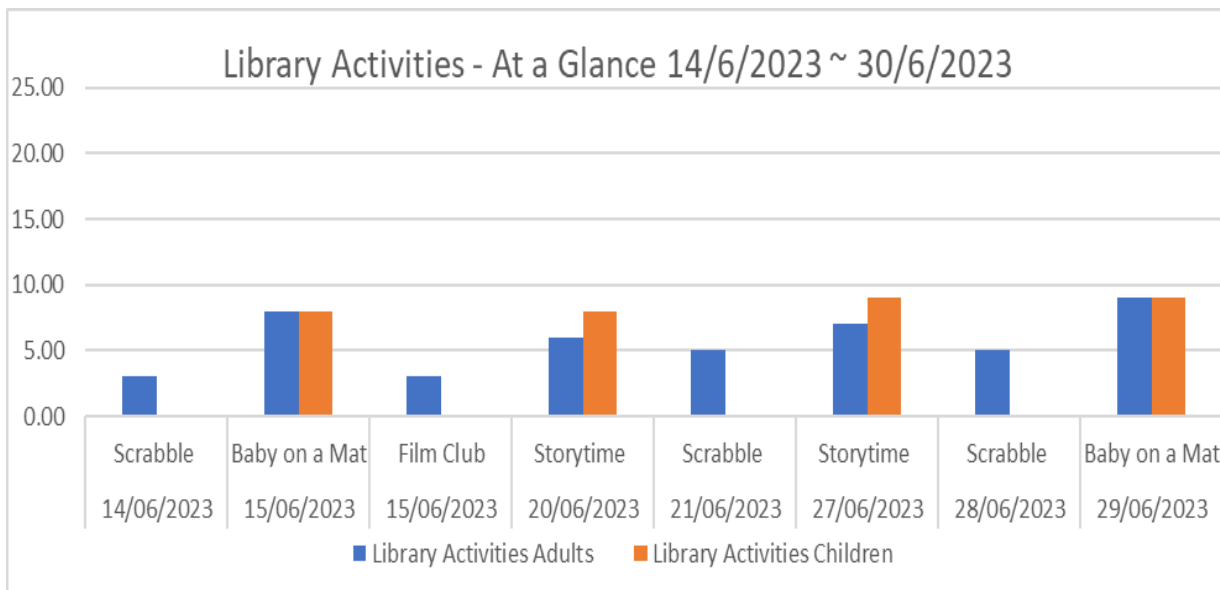
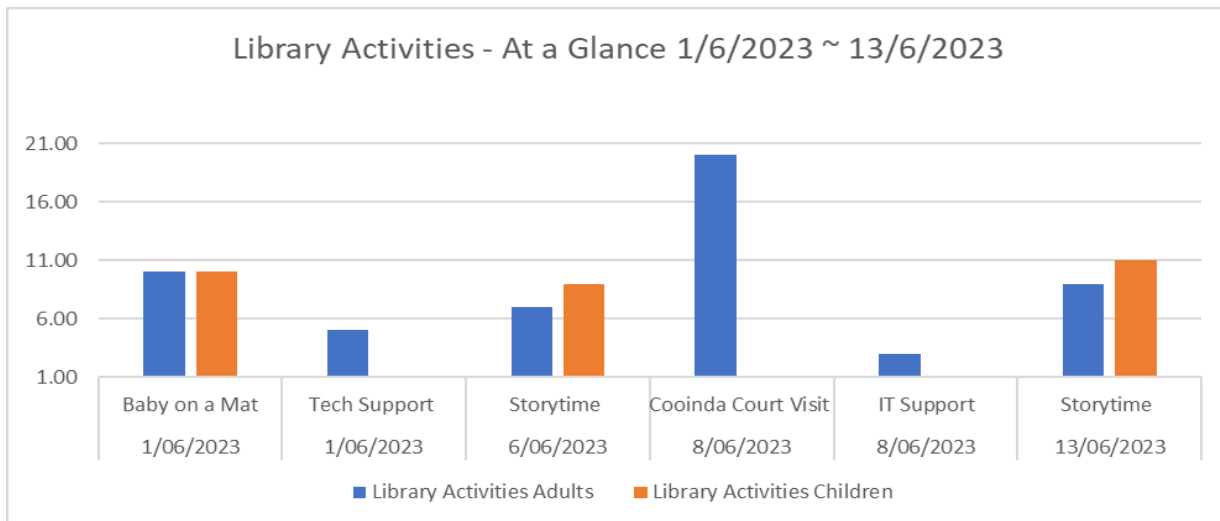
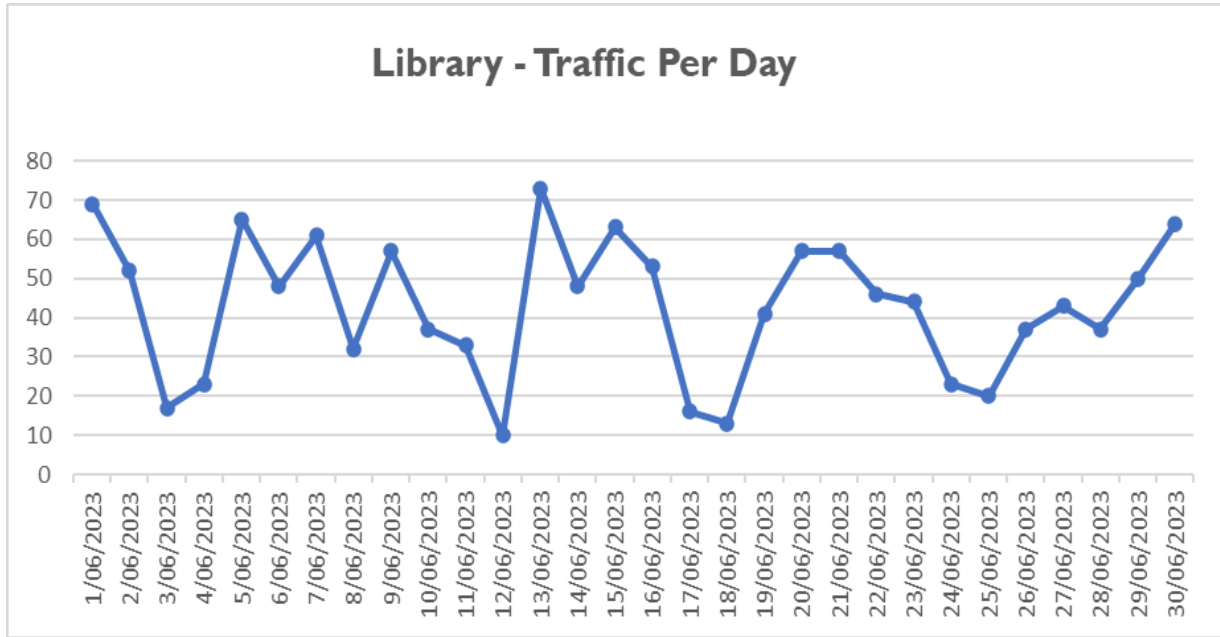
Council Committee and Delegate Meetings

Attendee	Delegate Meeting	Date
Mayor/General Manager	REROC Board Meeting	25 August 2023
Mayor/General Manager	RIVJO Board Meeting	25 August 2023
Councillor Carter	Weeds Committee	TBA
Mayor/General Manager	Police Community Liaison Meeting	22 August 2023
Councillor Clinton and Councillor Knight	Audit Risk & Improvement Committee	9 November 2023
Director Engineering Services	Coolamon Junee Local Emergency Management Committee	2 August 2023
Councillor Halliburton	Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee	18 October 2023
Councillor Halliburton	Inland Rail Community Consultative Committees: A2I	TBA
Councillor Halliburton	I2S	TBA
Mayor	REROC Executive Meeting	TBA
Councillor Knight	Junee Sports Committee	12 July 2023
General Manager	Riverina Murray Regional Emergency Management Committee	As required
Councillor Carter	Riverina Zone, Rural Fire Service Bushfire Management Committee	TBA
Councillor Carter	Riverina Zone Service Level Agreement Committee	TBA
Councillor Clinton and Councillor Halliburton	Senior Citizens Festival Committee	TBA
Councillor Cook	Junee Traffic Committee	As required

2[HR] WORKERS' COMPENSATION/REHABILITATION

There were no recordable incidents for the month of June 2023.

3[DPCD] LIBRARY



4[DES] WORKS PROGRAM

MR78 (Olympic Highway)

- Potholes patched
- Rest areas and toilets have been maintained
- Weekly safety inspections have been undertaken
- Signs and guideposts have been maintained and replaced
- Bethungra Hill Stage 5 - On Hold

MR 57 (Goldfields Way)

- Potholes patched, repaired wearing surfaces
- Signs and guideposts maintained and replaced
- Fortnightly safety inspections have been conducted

MR243 (Regional Roads - Canola Way, Old Junee Road and Gundagai Road, Byrnes Road)

- Signs and guideposts maintained
- Potholes patched, repaired wearing surfaces
- Fortnightly safety inspections completed
- Byrnes Road culvert works - ongoing
- Byrnes Heavy patching

Rural Sealed Roads

- Signs and guideposts maintained.
- Jet patched and cold mix patched various roads
- Tar patching.
- River Road Stage 1 and 2 - ongoing

Rural Unsealed Roads

- Signs and guideposts maintained
- Gravel patch - Trevethin Road

Urban Sealed Roads

- Jet patched various town streets
- Stormwater issues rectified and managed
- Fallen trees removed
- Tar patching
- Drainage works
- Stewart Street kerb and gutter - completed
- Lisgar Street kerb and gutter - completed
- School Zone signage - completed
- Tree trimming- River Road

Junee

- General maintenance
- Gutters/drains cleaned
- Various Merits completed
- Footpath inspections

Villages

- Rest area maintenance

Private Works - N/A

Parks And Gardens

- Mowed and whipper snipped the parks, ovals and cemeteries
- Weeded the gardens
- Carried out other routine gardening works

5[RSO] ROAD SAFETY OFFICER

Due to the resignation of the Road Safety Officer, there is no report this month.

6[DES] SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- Over the month of May, there were zero chokes in the mains and one choke in the services.
- Inspect new sewer at Kemp Street bridge.
- Total inflow to the treatment plant for the month was 65ML.
- There was 8ML of effluent reused.
- Final Effluent discharge totalled 54ML.
- The IDEA tank aerator No 1. Gearbox top has been repaired and is now operating
- Replaced the drive belts on number 2 Blower.
- Samples from the effluent reuse were sent to CSU for analysis.
- Site tests indicate the process is still producing good effluent.
- Power generation for March 16.8MWh.

7[DPCD] RANGER REPORT

Abandoned/Impounded Vehicle

	Notices attached – impoundment process commenced	Vehicles impounded
July 2022	4	0
August 2022	2	0
September 2022	1	0
October 2022	2	0
November 2022	2	0
December 2022	1	0
January 2023	3	0
February 2023	4	0
March 2023	3	0
April	5	1
May	4	1
June	5	2

Impounded Dog Activity

During June 2023, there were five dogs impounded with two dogs being rehomed.

8[DES] SOLID WASTE REPORT

Junee Landfill Waste Facility (JLWF)

The Junee Transfer Station is functioning well with no issues or incidents at the site.

Rural Transfer Stations

All rural transfer stations were inspected on the 22 June 2023 and were in good condition.

9[EO] WEEDS

- Finalisation of the Weeds Action Program is complete with reporting to be done this month.
- Private property inspections carried out in the town and village areas.
- African Boxthorn continue to be monitored and controlled.
- Coolatai control undertaken at Old Junee by RENWA staff.
- High risk roadways inspected across the Shire.
- Staff have completed inspections of high-risk pathways and sites.
- Staff attended Prohibited matter workshop in Wagga.
- Monitoring of Biocontrol sites undertaken.
- RENWA staff in regular contact with neighbouring Councils and LLS staff.

10[DPCD] S.10.7 CERTIFICATES

Average Processing time (Working Days) for last 10 Certificates	Two days
---	----------

11[DPCD] DEVELOPMENT/COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT DETERMINATIONS

DA/CDC No.	Development Type	Address	Determination Date
CDC 2023/5	Swimming Pool	100 Sherwood Lane, Junee Reefs	16/06/2023
DA 2022/91	New Dwelling	Lot 139, Danswans Road, Junee	20/06/2023
DA 2023/32	New Shed	5 John Potts Drive, Junee	21/06/2023
DA 2023/33	New Dwelling	13 Marquis Street, Junee	27/06/2023
DA 2023/18	Subdivision	80 Lorne Street, Junee	28/06/2023
DA 2022/89	New Dwelling	Wantiool Road, Wantiool	4/07/2023
DA 2023/14	New Dwelling	26 Percy Street, Old Junee	4/07/2023
DA 2023/34	New Dwelling & Shed	17a Cassia Way, Junee	12/07/2023

12(DPCD) HEALTH, BUILDING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS

There were 43 health, building and planning inspections carried out during the month of June 2023.

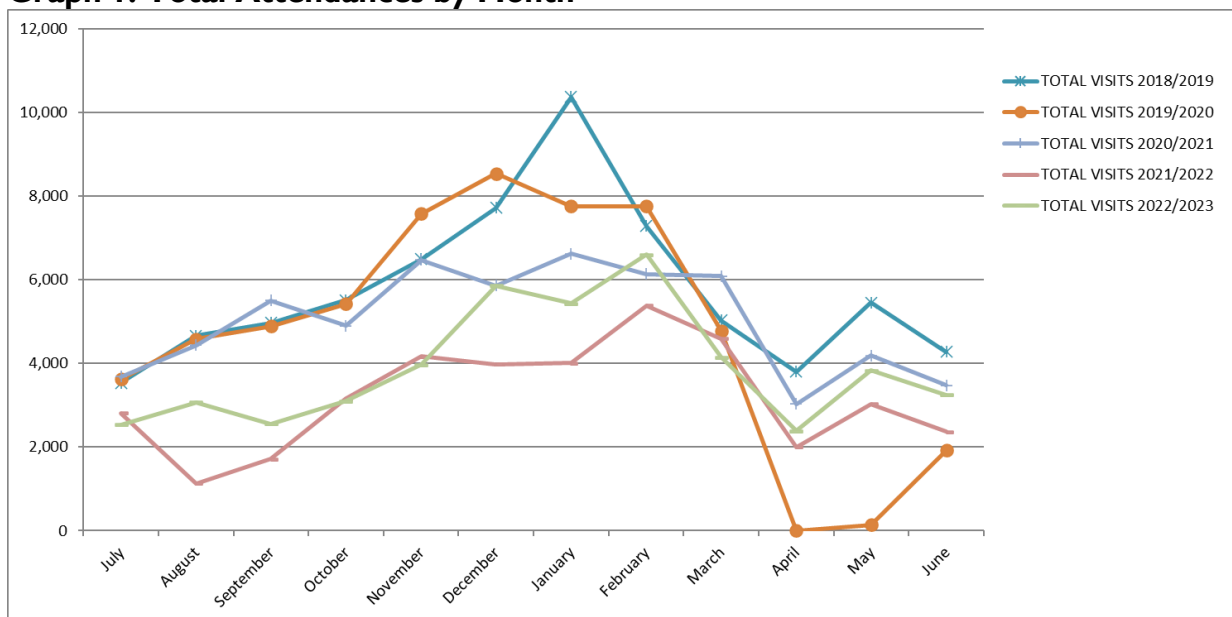
13[DPCD] COMMUNITY AND RECREATION

Junee Junction Recreation and Aquatic Centre - Statistics for June 2023

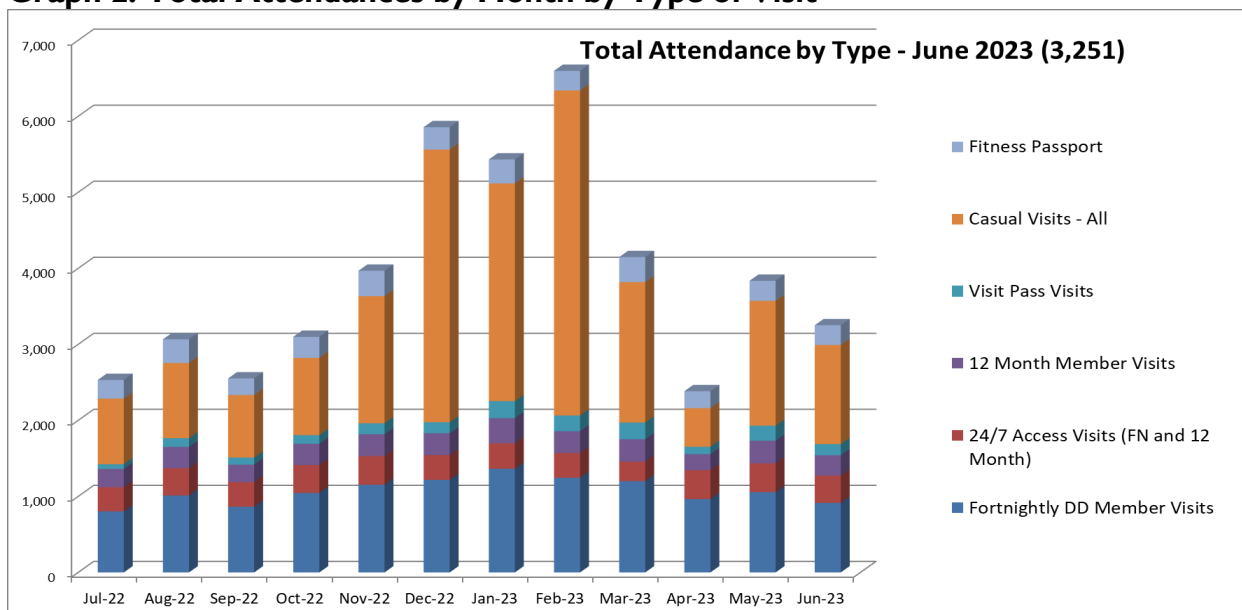
The following tables summarise the attendance and membership statistics at JJRAC for June 2023.

- Membership numbers have stayed steady throughout June (→ 2)
- Stadium usage remains strong with netball continuing to hold weekly training.

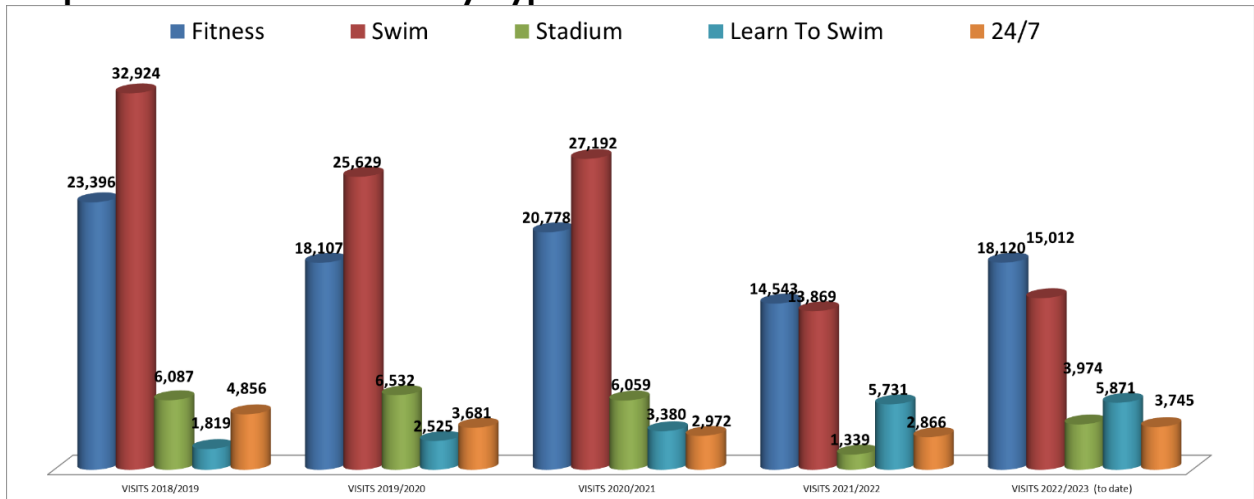
Graph 1: Total Attendances by Month



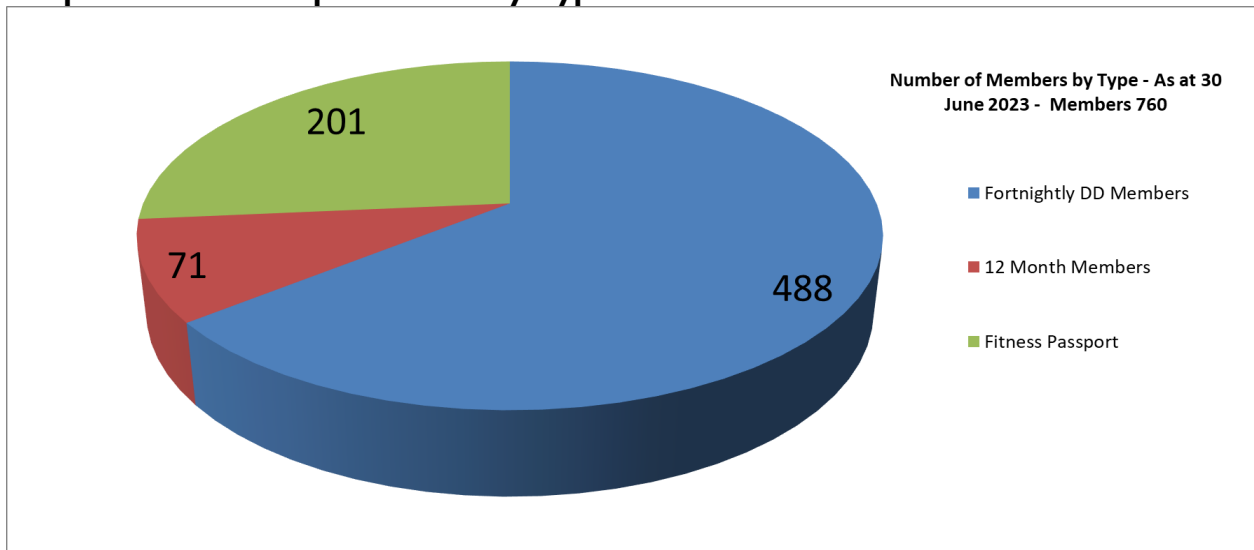
Graph 2: Total Attendances by Month by Type of Visit



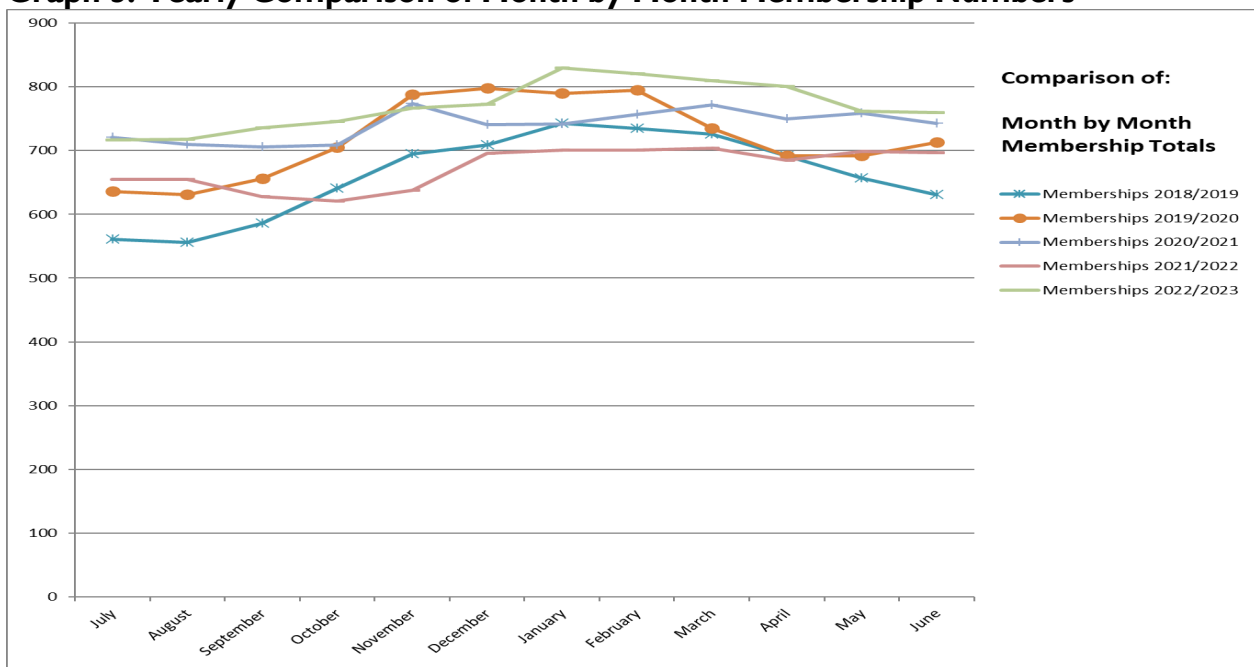
Graph 3: Centre Attendance by Type



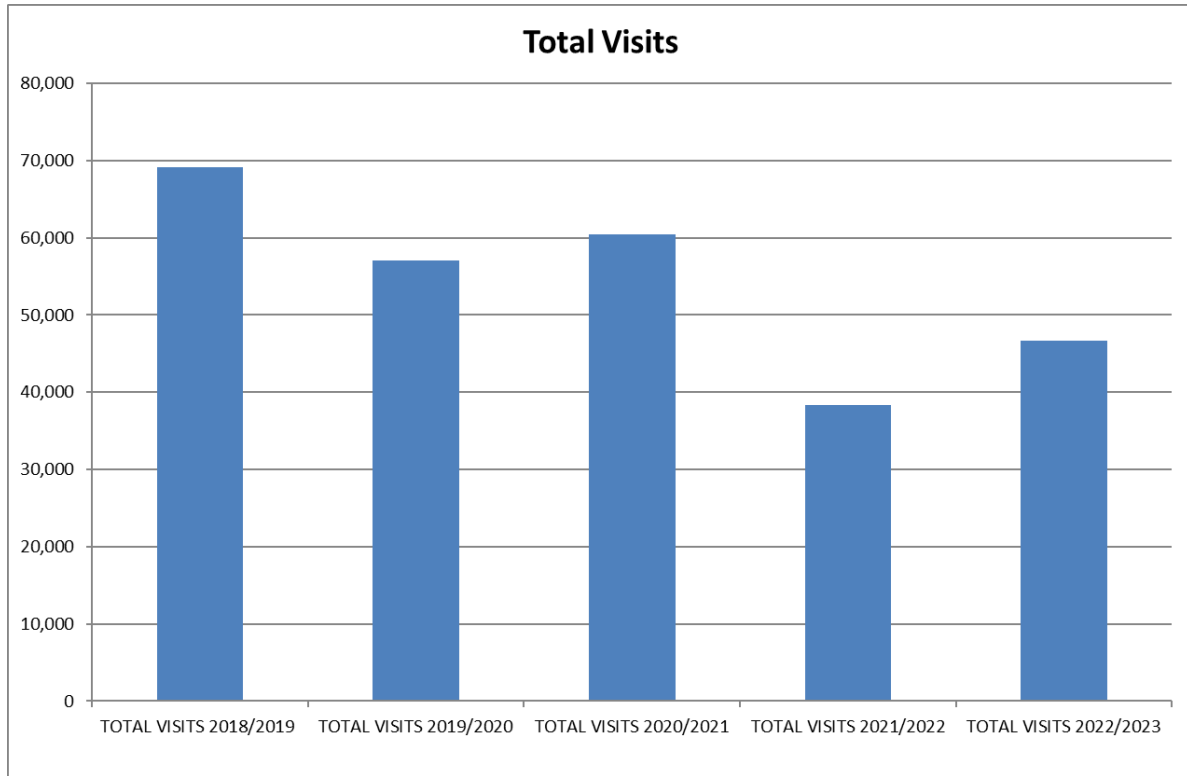
Graph 4: Membership Numbers by Type



Graph 5: Yearly Comparison of Month by Month Membership Numbers



Graph 6: Comparison of Visits by Year



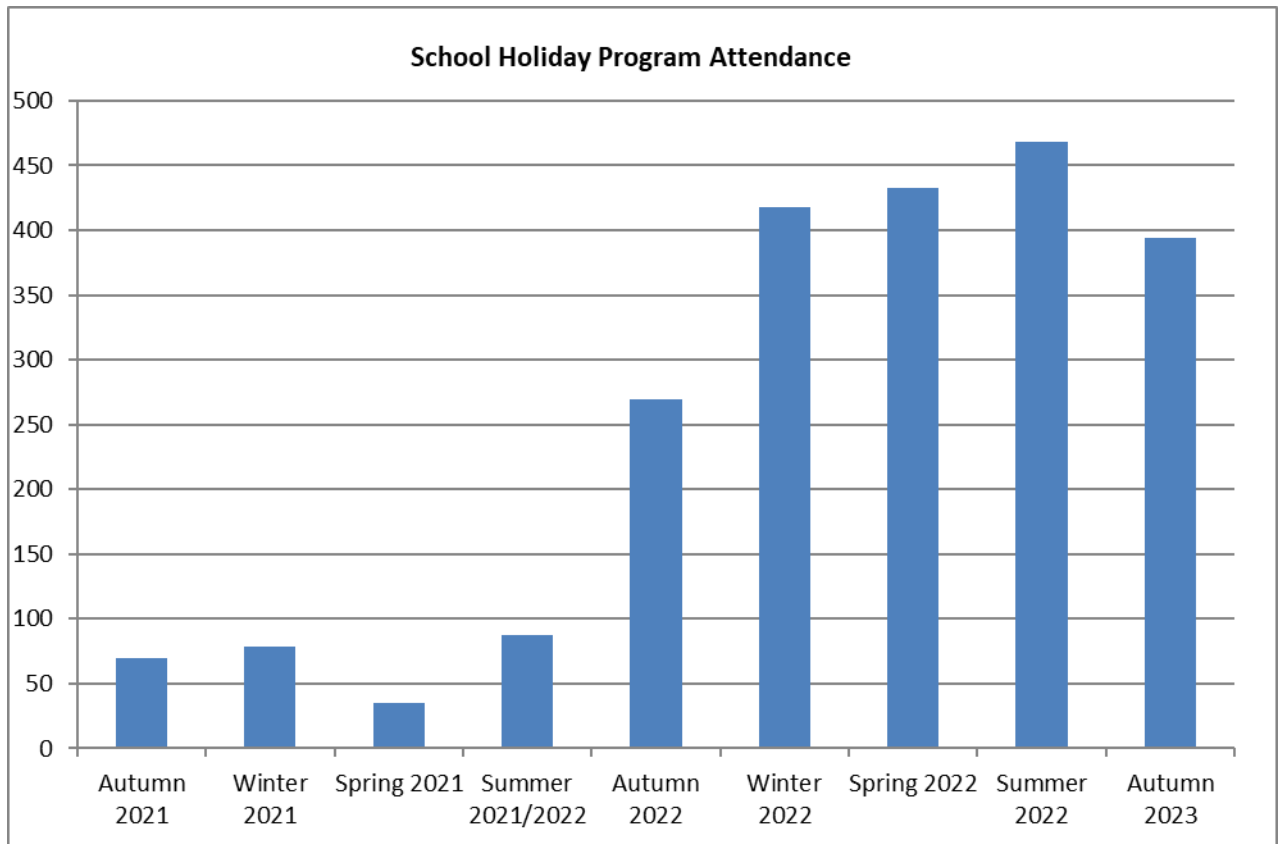
Social Media Statistics

JJRAc social media data. The following statistics were recorded:

MONTH	Facebook Page Likes	Facebook Page Reach	Instagram Page Followers
July 2022	1,678	2,678	757
August 2022	1,779	1,597	762
September 2022	1,788	1,953	763
October 2022	1,789	4,569	768
November 2022	1,805	5,530	770
December 2022	1,820	4,880	-
January 2023	1,840	8,370	775
February 2023	1,850	3,976	776
March 2023	1,853	1,905	777
April 2023	1,861	1,476	780
May 2023	1,883	2,976	784
June 2023	1,890	8,989	785

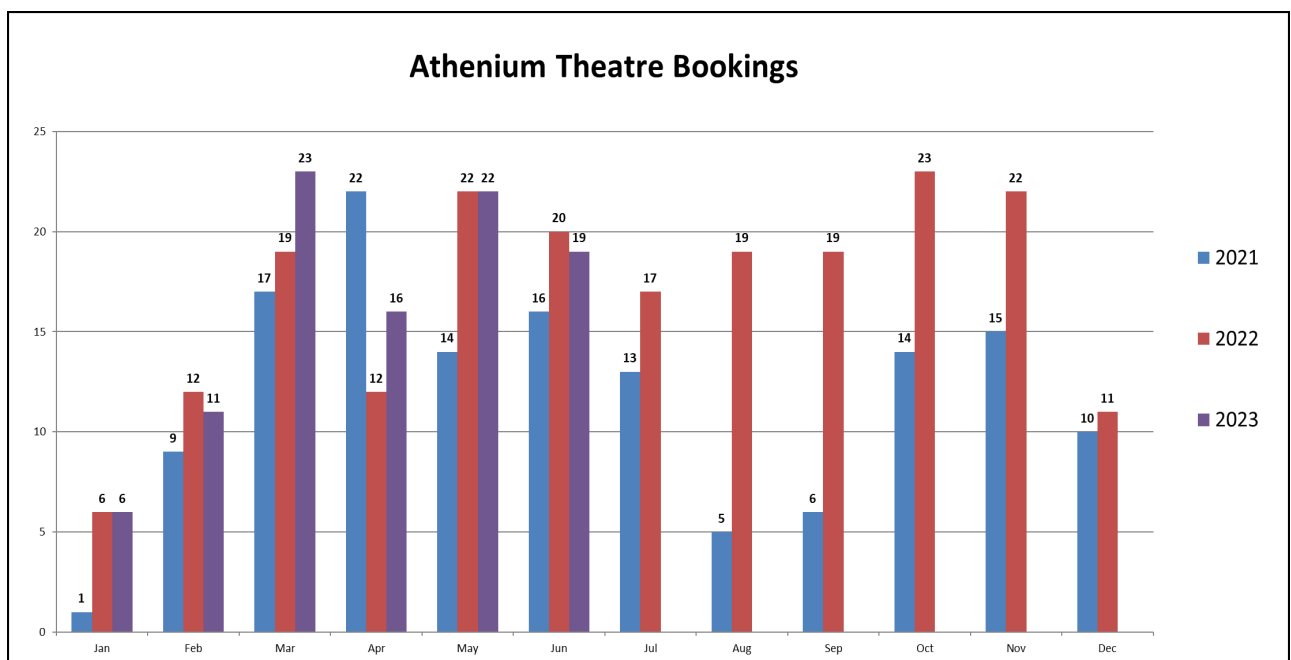
Youth Program/Youth Council

N/A – No holidays this month.



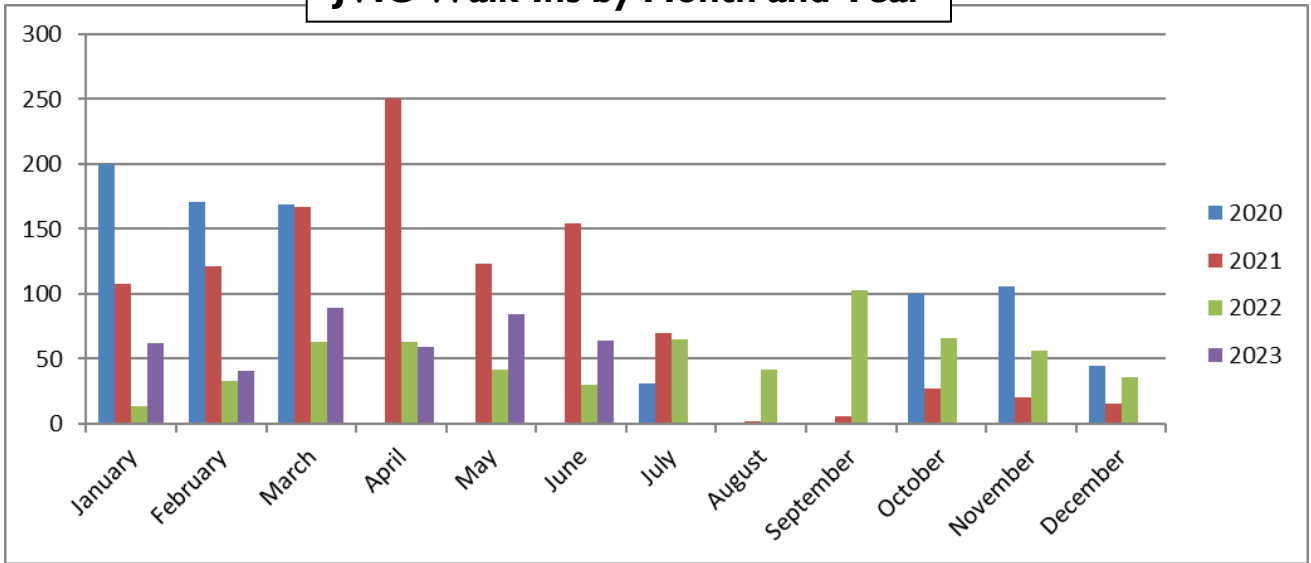
June Athenium Theatre

The Athenium Theatre bookings remained constant throughout June with funding still in place from the NSW Government.

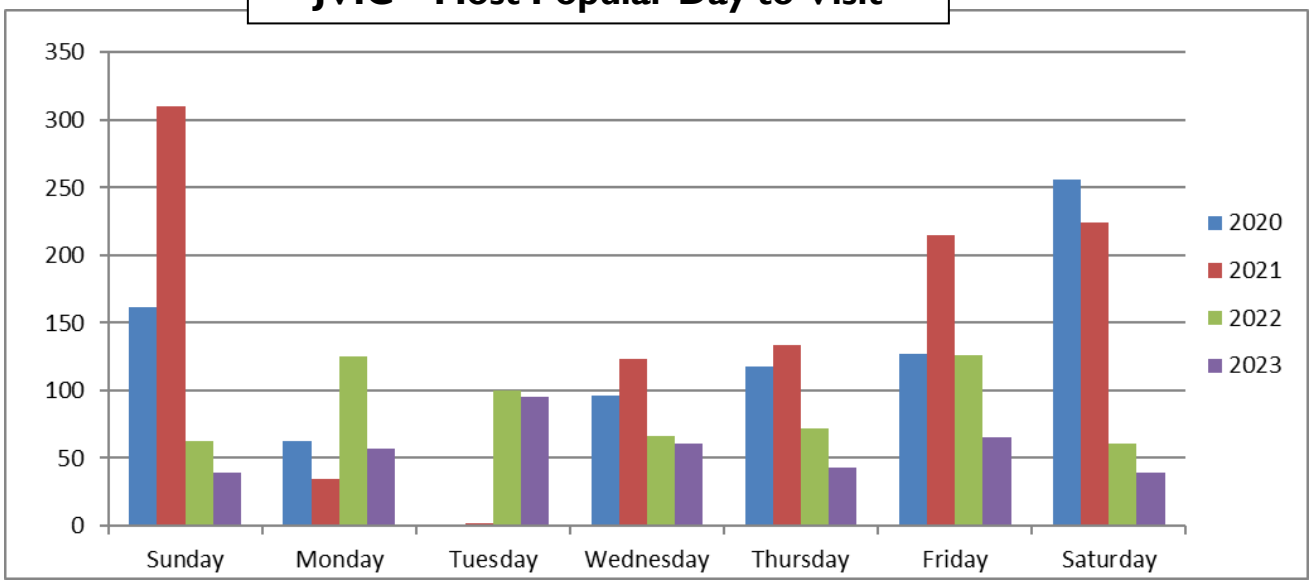


Visitor Information Centre

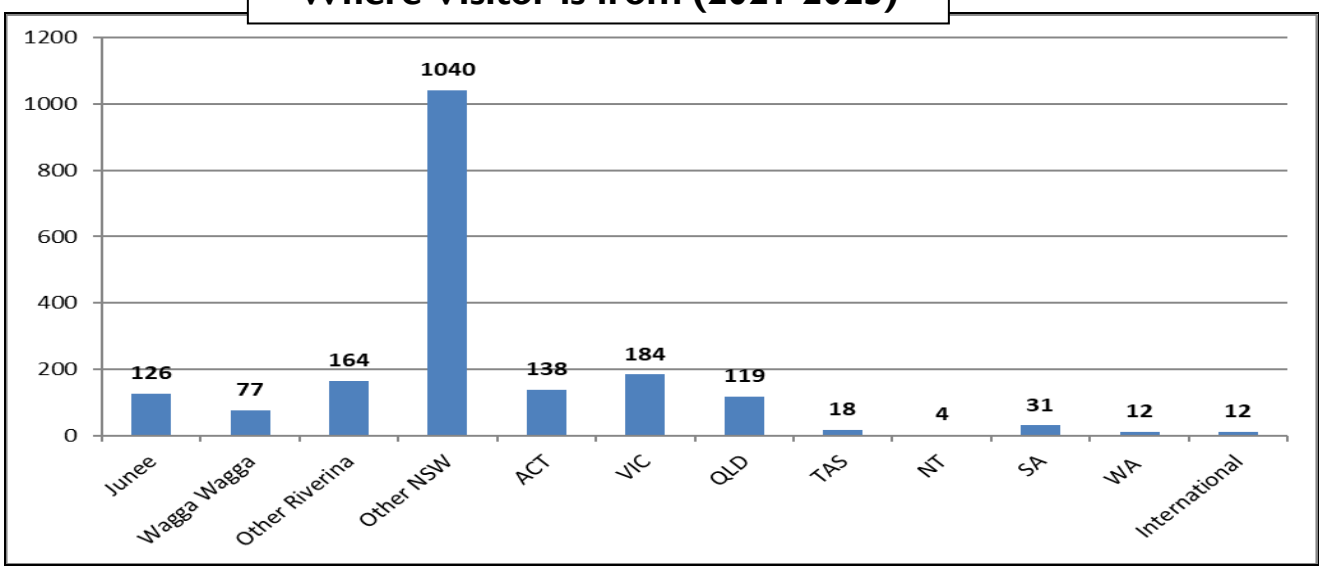
JVIC Walk-Ins by Month and Year



JVIC – Most Popular Day to Visit



Where Visitor is from (2021-2023)



I4[GM] CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS SUMMARY

June Merit 2023	Count of Function Name
Engineering Services Administration	35
Damaged Bin	7
Footpath Obstruction	1
General Enquiry	8
General/ Maintenance	2
Maintenance	7
Maintenance Request	2
New Tree Request	1
Service Enquiry	1
Service Request	6
Executive Services	14
Abandoned Vehicle	1
Animal Registration Enquiry	1
Dog Attack	1
Excess Vegetation Unsightly	2
Facility Hire	1
General Enquiry	2
Illegally Dumped Rubbish	2
Nuisance Animal	3
Service Request	1
Grand Total	49