



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

NOTICE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING – 19 SEPTEMBER 2023 COMMENCING AT 4:30PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS

OUR VISION

“Junee 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.

“Junee 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.

“Junee 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 Junee 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 – 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

COUNCIL MEETING OPENS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

APOLOGIES

PRESENTATION

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 15 AUGUST 2023

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

MAYORAL MINUTE - Nil

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

1. METHOD OF VOTING - MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR ELECTION
2. ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR
3. ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR
4. SEATING PLAN
5. ADOPTION OF MEETING DATES AND TIMES
6. NOTICES OF MOTION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW ANNUAL CONFERENCE
7. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST RETURNS
8. REVOTES
9. DRAFT 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
10. PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO REGIONAL BANK CLOSURES
11. RATES AND CHARGES DEBT RECOVERY POLICY
12. COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES
13. WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY (WHS) POLICY
14. WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
15. DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/51 – 29 TATHRA DRIVE, JUNEE (DUAL OCCUPANCY AND HOME OCCUPATION)
16. DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2022/15 – 98 MURRUBLEBALE ROAD, OLD JUNEE – ANIMAL BOARDING OR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

CORRESPONDENCE – Nil

COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Junee Shire Advisory Committee – 24 August 2023

DELEGATES REPORTS

- Inland Rail – 23 August 2023
- REROC Board Minutes – 25 August

NOTICES OF MOTIONS – Nil

LATE BUSINESS (MATTERS OF URGENCY) - Nil

QUESTIONS/STATEMENTS WITH NOTICE - Nil

INFORMATION BOOKLET

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

17. RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT
18. STAFF HOUSING INITIATIVE

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: _____

Council's Email Address – jsc@junees.nsw.gov.au



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, 15 AUGUST 2023.

PRESENT

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

STAFF

Acting General Manager, Acting Director Engineering Services, Acting Director Planning and Community Development and Executive Assistant.

The meeting opened at 4.30pm.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

01.08.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Austin that Councillor R Callow and Councillor D Carter be granted a leave of absence from the 15 August 2023 Ordinary Council meeting.*

ADDRESS BY ANDREW PRENTICE, GOODS SPORTS PROGRAM

Mr Andrew Prentice from the Goods Sports Program addressed the Council and gave an overview of the program and the benefits to the community and sporting bodies.

02.08.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Knight that the Council note the presentation by Mr Andrew Prentice from Goods Sports Program.*

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – ORDINARY MEETING HELD 18 JULY 2023

03.08.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr R Asmus seconded Cr M Cook that the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 18 July 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.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST 2023.

PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

MAYORAL MINUTE

1[MAYOR] NATIONAL GOOD SPORTS PROGRAM

04.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr N Smith seconded Cr M Knight that Council consider its potential role and participation in the National Good Sports Program in conjunction with discussions with representatives from the Junee Sports Council and any other relevant stakeholders.

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

The Acting General Manager presented a report which dealt with Items 2 to 7.

2[CFO] DELIVERY PROGRAM AND OPERATIONAL PLAN ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

05.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Austin that Council receive the Delivery Program and Operational Plan Annual Progress Report and endorse its publication to the community.

3[MFBS] COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES

06.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr M Austin seconded Cr M Cook that Council notes the Investment Report as of 31 July 2023, including the certification by the Responsible Accounting Officer.

4[CFO] DRAFT EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO) POLICY

07.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr R Asmus that Council adopt the amended Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Policy as attached to this report.

5[CFO] DRAFT COMPLAINT AND COMPLIMENT HANDLING POLICY

08.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr M Austin seconded Cr M Cook that Council adopt the amended Complaint and Compliment Handling Policy as attached to this report.

6[CFO] DRAFT SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY

09.08.23 **RESOLVED** on the motion of Cr P Halliburton seconded Cr M Cook that Council adopt the amended Social Media Policy as attached to this report.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST 2023.

7[TP] AMENDMENT TO JUNEE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2021

10.08.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr M Austin seconded Cr M Knight that Council proceed with the adoption of the proposed amendments to the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 unless a submission is received during the exhibition period in which case, a further report will be presented to the next Council meeting.*

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

FOR: Councillors R Asmus, M Austin, A Clinton, M Cook, P Halliburton, M Knight and N Smith.

AGAINST: Nil

COMMITTEE REPORTS

11.08.23 **RESOLVED** *on the motion of Cr R Asmus seconded Cr M Austin that the minutes of the Junee Shire Advisory Committee meeting, held 22 June 2023, be received.*

DELEGATES REPORTS

- Sports Committee – verbal – Cr M Knight

NOTICE OF MOTION

Nil

LATE BUSINESS

Nil

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

INFORMATION BOOKLET

The information booklet was received and noted.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 5.13pm.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

GENERAL MANAGER: _____



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

GENERAL MANAGER'S

REPORT



**Item I METHOD OF VOTING - MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR
ELECTION**

Author General Manager

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council use the ordinary ballot method of voting for the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform the Council of the provisions of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 for any election required to elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, the Council has three options for the method of election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. They are: ordinary ballot (secret ballot), open voting (a show of hands) or preferential ballot.

Council, in the past, has elected its Mayor and Deputy Mayor by ordinary ballot in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of Schedule 7, of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

BACKGROUND

The procedures for the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are as follows:

Returning Officer:

The General Manager (or a person appointed by the General Manager) is the Returning Officer.

Nomination:

1. A Councillor may be nominated without notice for election as Mayor or Deputy Mayor.
2. The nomination is to be made in writing by two or more Councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.
3. The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the Returning Officer.
4. The Returning Officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the Council Meeting at which the election is to be held.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Election:

1. If only one Councillor is nominated, that Councillor is elected.
2. If more than one Councillor is nominated, Council is to resolve whether the election is to proceed by preferential ballot, by ordinary ballot or by open voting.
3. The election is to be held at the Council Meeting at which Council resolves on the method of voting.
4. "ballot" has its normal meaning of secret ballot. "open voting" means voting by a show of hands or similar means.

Result:

The result of the election (including the name of the candidate elected as Mayor or Deputy Mayor) is to be declared to the Councillors at the Council Meeting at which the election is held by the Returning Officer and to be delivered or sent to the Secretary and the Chief Executive Officer of Local Government NSW.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy - Nil

Risk Assessment

The process of the holding the Mayor and Deputy Mayor election being consistent with the Local Government Act.

Financial - Nil

CONCLUSION

Council needs to decide on the method of voting in order for the election to proceed.

Item 2 ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachment Yes – Nomination Forms

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Returning Officer proceed to conduct the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is for the Returning Officer to call for and announce nominations received for the position of Mayor and conduct an election if necessary.

BACKGROUND

Nomination Forms for the position of Mayor have been distributed and will also be available at the Ordinary Meeting. The Returning Officer will call for final lodgement of nominations at the meeting. After the final call for nominations, the Returning Officer will announce the names of the nominee(s). If necessary, an election will then be conducted.

CONSIDERATIONS

Governance

Mayors elected by Councillors normally hold their office for two years (unless a casual vacancy occurs). The timing of mayoral terms has been thrown out of kilter during this term of Council due to the postponement of the previous Local Government elections.

The Mayor elected at the mid-term mayoral election will hold their office until the day of the next ordinary NSW Local Government elections which is scheduled for 14 September 2024, when their civic office as a Councillor and Mayor expires.

Risk assessment

The process of the holding the Mayoral election being consistent with the Local Government Act.

Connection with IPR

8.3 Provide representative, responsive and accountable community governance and leadership.

CONCLUSION

That the Council proceed to elect a Councillor to hold the position of Mayor.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 2

19 SEPTEMBER 2023





JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

NOMINEE:

NOMINATED BY:

SECONDED BY:

NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY NOMINEE:

(Signature of Nominee)

DATE:



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

NOMINATION FOR DEPUTY MAYOR

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

NOMINEE:

NOMINATED BY:

SECONDED BY:

NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY NOMINEE:

(Signature of Nominee)

DATE:

Item 3 ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachment Nil

SUMMARY

The Returning Officer will proceed to conduct the election of Deputy Mayor.

The purpose of this report is for the Returning Officer to call for and announce nominations received for the position of Deputy Mayor and conduct an election if necessary.

BACKGROUND

Nomination Forms for the position of Deputy Mayor have been distributed and will also be available at the Ordinary Meeting. The Returning Officer will call for final lodgement of nominations at the meeting. After the final call for nominations, the Returning Officer will announce the names of the nominee(s). If necessary, an election will then be conducted.

CONSIDERATIONS

Governance

The Deputy Mayor elected at the mid-term mayoral election will hold office until the day of the Council's next ordinary election scheduled for 14 September 2024.

Section 231 of the Local Government Act 1993, in relation to the Deputy Mayor provides for the following:

1. The Councillors may elect a person from among their number to be the Deputy Mayor.
2. The person may be elected for the mayoral term or a shorter term.
3. The Deputy Mayor may exercise any function of the Mayor at the request of the Mayor or if the Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising the function or if there is a casual vacancy in the Office of Mayor.
4. The Councillors may elect a person from among their number to act as Deputy Mayor if the Deputy Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising a function under this section, or if no Deputy Mayor has been elected.

Risk assessment

The process of the holding the Deputy Mayor election being consistent with the Local Government Act.

Connection with IPR

8.3 Provide representative, responsive and accountable community governance and leadership.

CONCLUSION

In the interests of good governance Council should proceed to elect a Councillor from within its ranks to hold the position of Deputy Mayor.

Item 4 SEATING PLAN

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachment Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That a ballot be conducted to determine Councillor seating arrangements while attending Council meetings.

SUMMARY

The Council may wish to conduct a ballot for seating arrangements at Council Meetings.

It has been a long standing practice that a ballot for seating arrangement take place annually.

It allows for a random process to be undertaken regarding who is seated where. Given the annual nature of this exercise, it provides a mechanism for Councillors to be seated amongst other colleagues across the term of Council.

CONCLUSION

None required.

Item 5 ADOPTION OF MEETING DATES AND TIMES

Author General Manager

Attachment Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the proposed meeting dates for the period October 2023 to August 2024 with meetings commencing at 4:30pm.

- ***17 October 2023***
 - ***21 November 2023***
 - ***19 December 2023***
 - ***20 February 2024***
 - ***19 March 2024***
 - ***16 April 2024***
 - ***21 May 2024***
 - ***25 June 2024***
 - ***16 July 2024***
 - ***20 August 2024***
-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Councillors can adopt meeting dates and times for the period October 2023 to September 2024.

It is normal practice for the meeting in June to be held on the fourth Tuesday to allow for a 28 day public exhibition period for the Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework documentation.

The September 2024 Council meeting date will be advised at a later date due to the Local Government elections being held on Saturday, 14 September 2024 as the results of this election may not be known before the normal meeting date.

The following list of proposed meeting dates is supported with meetings commencing at 4:30pm.

- 17 October 2023
 - 21 November 2023
 - 19 December 2023
 - 20 February 2024
 - 19 March 2024
 - 16 April 2024
 - 21 May 2024
 - 25 June 2024
 - 16 July 2024
 - 20 August 2024
-

CONSIDERATIONS

POLICY - Nil

RISK ASSESSMENT – Nil

FINANCIAL - Nil

CONCLUSION

That Council consider endorsement of the proposed meeting dates for the period October 2023 to August 2024.

**Item 6 NOTICES OF MOTION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT NSW
ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Councillors consider nominating proposed motion/s for the Local Government NSW Annual Conference.

SUMMARY

The Local Government NSW (LGNSW) Annual Conference is taking place from 12 – 14 November 2023. Motions to be considered at the conference are due by Sunday, 15 October 2023. If Council wishes to put a motion, it should do so at this meeting.

BACKGROUND

Council is a member of LGNSW which is the peak member body representing local government. The LGNSW is holding its annual conference from 12 – 14 November 2023 at Rosehill Gardens Racecourse, Rosehill.

Council will be represented at this conference by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and General Manager.

CONSIDERATIONS

All LGNSW member councils are invited to submit motions to the Annual Conference. Members are encouraged to submit motions as early as possible to allow assessment of the motions and distribution the business paper before the conference.

Under LGNSW rules the latest date that motions can be accepted for inclusion in the business paper is Sunday, 15 October 2023.

CONCLUSION

If Council wishes to put forward a motion to be considered at this upcoming conference it should resolve to do so.

Item 7 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST RETURNS

Author Executive Assistant

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receives and notes the tabling of the annual Disclosures of Interests Returns in written form at the Ordinary Council meeting held on 19 September 2023.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report details the Disclosures by Councillors and Designated Persons return as required by Section 449 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act).

BACKGROUND

Under Section 449 (1) of the Act a councillor or designated person must complete and lodge with the General Manager, within three months after becoming a councillor or designated person, a return in the form prescribed by the regulations.

Under Section 449 (3) a councillor or designated person holding that position at 30 June in any year must complete and lodge with the General Manager within three months after that date a return in the form prescribed by the regulations.

Under Section 450A of the Act, the General Manager must keep a register of returns required to be lodged. Those returns are required to be tabled at the first meeting held after the last day for lodgement.

CONSIDERATIONS

Below is a list of returns received by the prescribed date. Returns will be available for individuals to view at the Council meeting.

- Cr Neil Smith
- Cr Pam Halliburton
- Cr Matt Austin
- Cr Bob Callow
- Cr Marie Knight
- Cr Rob Asmus
- Cr David Carter

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

- Cr Mark Cook
- Cr Andrew Clinton
- General Manager
- Chief Financial Officer
- Director Engineering Services
- Manager Finance and Business Services

Policy - Report required under legislation.

Risk Assessment - Appropriate reporting.

Financial - Nil

CONCLUSION

That Council endorse the recommendation.

Item 8 REVOTES

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Council approve the Revote items to the 2023/2024 Financial Year as presented in this report.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to revote money from last financial year to the new financial year. At the end of each financial year, Council typically revotes the funds from uncompleted works to the new financial year for projects to be completed. This report requires Council to revote \$4,831,381 of Capital Works and \$2,215,446 of Operating Budget from the 2023 financial year budget to 2024.

BACKGROUND

At the end of each financial year the Council typically has some uncompleted works. If Council wants to undertake or finish these works in the new financial year, the funds for those projects need to be revoted or carried forward.

Many of these projects are grant funded, where Council has agreed to accept the money for a project and has not completed it in the current financial year, so it is obliged to complete the project in the new financial year.

CONSIDERATIONS

Revotes are items which have not been spent in the year in which they were budgeted and Council has decided that the money should be spent on that project in the next financial year. Therefore, this is not new money being voted by Council. Effectively Council is retrospectively decreasing its 2022/2023 budget and increasing its 2023/2024 budget by these amounts.

Revotes from 2022/2023 to the current financial year are outlined below.

These will be included in the Quarterly Budget Review Statement for 30 September 2023 (QBR1) which will be presented to Council in October.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Work Order	Item	Revotes \$	Source of Funds		
			Grant	Reserve	General Revenue
Operating					
2311	Regional Local Roads. Money paid up front therefore expenditure must be carried forward. Included in QBR 3 report May 2023.	1,600,000	1,600,000		
2187-2274	September 22 Flood Mitigation. Remaining expenditure as at 30 June.	344,790	344,790		
2178-2184 + 2152 + others	Reconnecting Regional NSW COVID grant for community social events. Remaining expenditure as at 30 June.	131,763	131,763		
2284	Fixing Local Roads - Pot Hole Repair. Remaining expenditure as at 30 June.	138,893	138,893		
	Total Operating	2,215,446	2,215,446	0	0
Capital					
2063	Broadway Street Smart Poles (LRCI 2) Remaining expenditure as at 30 June.	59,270	59,270		
2162	DIAP Improved Access to Public buildings and Footpaths	45,000			45,000
2167	Residential Land Structure Plan	150,000			150,000
2171	Renewable Energy Action Plan	20,000			20000
2250	Junees Athenium Capacity Enhancement (Creative Capital Funding Program)	579,455	579,455		
2022	JJRAC All Ability Access toilet refurbishment and pool hoist. (SCCF Rd 4)	169,382	169,382		
2131	Junees Library Refurbishment (public Library Infrastructure Grants)	296,690	296,690		
2160	Improved Causeway Park Dam (Stormwater Pipes)	30,000			30,000
2166	Village Improvements (LRCI Rd3)	100,000	100,000		
2020	Lord Street Bridge (LRCI Rd3)	749,700	749,700		
2084	River Road Drainage and Erosion Repairs (FLR Rd3). Multi year project.	379,409	379,409		
2133 2134	River Road Rehabilitation (FLR Rd3). Remaining expenditure as at 30 June. Multi year project.	880,079	880,079		
2154	Roads Capital Renewal Unsealed. Bal WO's 2154,2140,2170,2319,2324,2328.	157,511			157,511
2157	Junees Streets (LRCI Rd3)	166,235	126,235		40000
2156	Lisgar Street K&G (LRCI Rd3) Remaining expenditure as at 30 June	95000	95000		
2158	Urban Stormwater Improvements	80,000		80,000	
2315	Old Cootamundra Rd Rehabilitation (FLR 400091 Grant). Multi year project.	123,290	123,290		
2040	Stormwater Drainage Upgrades	42,290			42,290
1642	Plant Purchase	396,385		396,385	

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Work Order	Item	Revotes \$	Source of Funds		
1900	Bin Replacement	10,119			10,119
2071	Waste Recovery Centre Recycling Shop	26,000			26,000
1453	Sewer Re-lining	150,566			150,566
2033	Sewer Plant Equipment Purchase	95,000			95,000
2165	Septic Retrieval Area	30,000			30,000
	Total Capital Works	4,831,381	3,598,510	476,385	756,486
	Total Operating & Capital Works	7,046,827	5,813,956	476,385	756,486

Grant Projects Legend

FCR - Fixing Country Roads

SCCF - Stronger Country Communities

LRCI - Local Roads & Community Infrastructure

FLR - Fixing Local Roads

The revote and carry forward figure is larger than it might otherwise be for two reasons:

- Council received grant funding for projects during the year and has not had time to complete these projects.
- Council has focussed on funded projects and therefore has not had the resources to finish other self-funded projects. This has particularly been the case with the focus on flood repair programs.

When these revotes and carry forward items are added to the adopted 2024 budget, it means there is a large amount of work for the engineering staff to complete during the new budget year.

Financial

The revotes will be reflected in the Quarterly Budget Review that will be completed for the quarter ending 30 September 2023. Hence the 2024 financial year budget will be increased and the 2023 financial year will be reduced by the same amount.

Connection with IPR

6.1.6.1 Provide financial management and reporting to the organisation.

CONCLUSION

The revotes from 2022/2023 are shown in the table above. They reflect projects that had been allowed for in the Operational Plan however were not completed by the end of the 2022/2023 financial year. In order to be completed, they are added to the 2023/2024 Operational Plan.

Item 9 DRAFT 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Author Chief Financial Officer

- Attachments 1. Draft General Purpose Primary Financial Statements
2. Draft Special Purpose Primary Financial Statements
-

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. That the Draft Financial Statements for the end of year 2023 be referred to the Audit Office of NSW contract auditor, Crowe Horwath for audit.***
 - 2. Council make the two Statements, as attached to this report, in relation to its Annual Financial Reports for the year ended 30 June 2023.***
 - 3. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor sign the statements on behalf of Council.***
 - 4. Council delegate authority to the General Manager to authorise the accounts for issue upon receipt of the audit report.***
-

SUMMARY

The Annual Financial Reports to 30 June 2023 will be audited by the Auditor General's contractor (Crowe Horwath) during the week beginning 18 September, although they will have access to Council's documents from 14 September 2023.

The audited financial statements are required to be submitted to the Office of Local Government by Monday, 31 October 2023.

There are several highlights for Council. Some of the more notable are a surplus of \$4.2 million, an increased cash balance and a reduction in debt.

A summary of results will be provided by the Auditor at the ordinary meeting scheduled for 14 November 2023.

BACKGROUND

The financial statements for 2022/23 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards and Local Government Financial Regulations. Staff have been preparing the accounts since late July and we are now in a position to refer the statements to the Auditor.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

A copy of the General Purpose Draft Financial Statements to be submitted for audit are attached for reference. The statements attached are as follows:

- Income Statement
- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Statement of Cash Flows

A copy of the Special Purpose Draft Financial Statements to be submitted for audit are attached for reference. The statements attached are as follows:

- Income Statement – Sewage Business Activity
- Statement of Financial Position – Sewage Business Activity

CONSIDERATIONS

The statements are subject to audit. There may be some changes to the statements that are submitted to the Office of Local Government compared to the draft set provided.

Not all informational notes have been completed but completion of these notes is not expected to materially affect the figures in the primary statements.

Details of any substantial changes will be advised to Council should they occur.

A detailed analysis and interpretation of the key results will be presented to Council at the ordinary meeting scheduled for 21 November 2023, once the audit has been completed, the Auditors have issued their management report and the statements have been advertised to the public.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are required to sign two statements at this meeting. They are:

Statement 1

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2023

STATEMENT BY COUNCILLORS AND MANAGEMENT MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 413 (2)(c) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 (as amended)

The attached General Purpose Financial Report has been drawn up in accordance with:

- The Local Government Act 1993 (as amended) and the Regulations made thereunder
- The Australian Accounting Standards and professional pronouncements, and
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these Financial Statements:

- Present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year, and
- Accords with Council's accounting and other records

Staff are not aware of any matter that would render the reports false or misleading in any way.

**SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2023**

STATEMENT BY COUNCILLORS AND MANAGEMENT MADE PURSUANT TO THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT CODE OF ACCOUNTING PRACTICE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

The attached Special Purpose Financial Reports have been drawn up in accordance with:

- The NSW Government Policy Statement “*Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*”
- The Division of Local Government Guidelines “*Pricing & Costing for Council Businesses: A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*”.
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.
- The NSW Office of Water (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water) Guidelines – “*Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage*”.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these Reports:

- Present fairly the Operating Result and Financial Position for each of Council’s declared Business Activities for the year, and
- Accord with Council’s accounting and other records

Staff are not aware of any matter that would render the reports false or misleading in any way.

If there are significant changes to the audited statements they will be brought back to Council for re-signing.

Comments relating to the Financial Statements

Council made a consolidated surplus of \$4.203 million; of this \$4.090 million was in general fund and \$113,000 was made in sewer fund. When capital grants are excluded, the consolidated surplus is \$1.737 million; \$1.624 million being in general and \$113,000 in the sewer fund.

Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments increased from \$5.75 million to \$12.74 million during the 2023 financial year. This was primarily due to grants being paid in advance. If grants paid in advance were excluded, the cash and investments balance would be approximately \$5.7 million. This is a good result as the previous year’s figure included about \$1.9 million in residential subdivision sales.

Rates and Annual Charges

Rates and Annual Charges increased by \$250,000 to \$6.342 million during the year. This amounted to a 4.1% increase in the amount being levied. About 3% of this was due to the rate cap and annual charge increases with the remainder being due to supplementary valuations and additional service connections.

Supplementary properties are those newly created lots created by a subdivision and a revaluation is undertaken on the new assessments.

User Charges and fees

User charges and fees decreased by \$535,000 compared to last year and were \$435,000 below budget. The reduction in this area is primarily due to lower income from works completed for Transport for NSW (\$537,000) and the discontinuation of the Family Day Care service (\$113,000). Offsetting these was an increase in JJRAC income of \$55,000, which is pleasing and an increase in cemetery fees of \$32,000.

Borrowings

Outstanding borrowings decreased by \$360,000 during the year to \$7.763 million. Of this total \$2.285 million relates to the loan for the Sewer Treatment Plant and the remainder relates to general fund. Council paid \$414,000 in interest during the year, taking the total amount spent on servicing borrowings to \$774,000.

Lease liabilities also decreased from \$700,000 to \$631,000 as Council gradually moves from leasing and towards funding plant purchases from cash reserves.

Salaries

Salaries have increased, largely due to some positions being filled and a greater amount of labour used on road maintenance due to the floods in August and September. The total amount spent on Employee Benefits and on-costs was \$6.260 million. \$5.756 million was expensed and \$0.504 million was charged to capital works. Although the amount of employee benefits increased from last year the amount expensed was slightly below budget.

Materials and Services

Materials and Services increased by \$759,000 to \$7.818 million primarily due to higher expenditure on Contractors and Raw Materials associated with increased Road Maintenance as a result of the August and September floods. This additional expenditure was offset by higher operating grants received by Council.

Depreciation

Depreciation has decreased slightly to \$3.676 million due to reductions in depreciation for the sewer network due to the condition assessment through the revaluation process of the reticulation network.

Capital Works

Council spent \$3.58 million on capital works during the year. \$1.4 million was on renewing existing assets and \$2.18 million on purchasing and constructing new assets. Much of the focus was on maintenance of Council's road assets, rather than capital works, due to floods during the year.

Council is expected to focus more on capital works in the coming year as repair works are finalised.

IPPE Values

The value of Councils fixed assets increased by \$14.7 million mainly due to a revaluation of land by \$4.2 million, bulk earthworks \$3.5 million, the sewerage network \$3 million, roads \$1.4 million and buildings \$1.1 million.

Sewer Fund

The sewer fund made a surplus of \$113,000 for the year. It included a one-off \$202,000 write off of a pad mounted transformer at the STP which is now an Essential Energy Asset. It also allowed for \$226,000 in depreciation and \$115,000 in interest.

This is a big turnaround from the loss of \$209,000 last year. With growing cash flows and a relatively low capital works program, the sewer fund should produce strong results in future years.

The sewer fund was holding \$1.38 million in cash at 30 June 2023 which is adequate.

Ratios

The ratios have improved from last year and look satisfactory. An explanation follows:

Operating Performance Ratio

The Operating Performance Ratio measures Council's operating result without including the income from Capital Grants. The figure of 9.3% is similar to last year and above the benchmark of zero. It is primarily attributable to the pre-payment of the 2024 Financial Assistance Grants in 2023.

Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio

The Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio measures Council's reliance on Government Grants when generating its revenue. At 48% it is below the benchmark of 60%. It has decreased due to government grants making up a larger portion of Council's revenue due to the payment of flood grants and the pre-payment of Financial Assistance Grants.

It is very difficult for small Councils such as Junee to meet this ratio due to the revenue mix of Council's which involves a higher proportion of grants than larger councils which tend to be more densely populated and have a much higher rating effort.

Unrestricted Current Ratio

Council's unrestricted current ratio of 10.16:1 is above the Local Government Benchmark of 1.5:1. The ratio has never been as high. The increase in this figure is due to the payment of \$3.65 million of 2024 FAG's in advance. Without this payment the ratio would be approximately 5:1, which is still well above the benchmark.

It indicates that it has sufficient unrestricted current assets to meet its short-term financial commitments as and when they fall due.

Debt Service Cover Ratio

The Debt Service Cover Ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt. The current ratio has risen from 4.41 times to 5.72 times, which is above the local government benchmark of two times. The improvement stems from operating result and a decrease in the cost of servicing lease liabilities and long term borrowings.

Rates and Charges Outstanding Ratio

This Ratio shows the percentage of rates levied that are outstanding at the end of the financial year. The ratio has increased from 7.43% to 8.48% over the financial year after previously seeing improvement in previous years.

While the ratio is below the benchmark for rural councils of 10%, it still is of concern. Council is holding a Sale of Land for Unpaid Rates in the 2024 financial year which should see this ratio improve.

Cash Expense Cover Ratio

The Cash Expense Cover Ratio measures the number of months that the Council can continue paying its immediate expenses without any cash inflow. At 10.08 months, this ratio is above the Local Government benchmark of three months.

The additional cash held largely due to advance payment of FAGs and other grants.

Incomplete notes

Notes B1-1 and G2-1 have not been completed yet. The notes are only for additional information and do not affect the Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Cashflow statement. They will be completed prior to the completion of the Audit.

Connection with IPR

6.1: Council is recognised by the community as being financially responsible.

CONCLUSION

Staff are confident that the attached draft Annual Financial Statements will meet the statutory requirement of Sections 415(2) and 416(1) of the Local Government Act once some minor notes are added. Once approved by Council, they will be sent to the Auditors for the end of year audit commencing on 25 September 2023 and subsequent sign off by the NSW Audit Office.

The statements show that Council has been able to produce an operating surplus without reducing services and while undertaking a significant Roads Maintenance Program in response to the floods. They also show a continued reduction in debt, and an improved cash position. For the first time in many years we can say that Council is in a relatively strong financial position.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 9

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

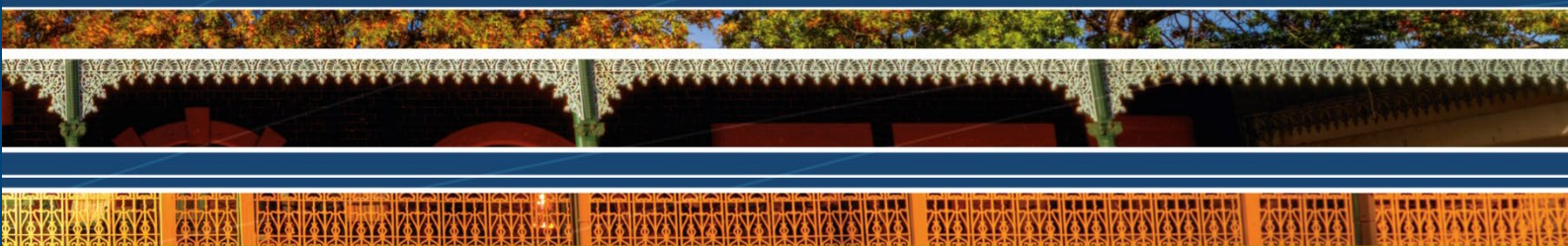




JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023



Junee Shire Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Overview

Junee Shire Council is constituted under the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) and has its principal place of business at:

29 Belmore Street
Junee NSW 2663

Council's guiding principles are detailed in Chapter 3 of the LGA and includes:

- principles applying to the exercise of functions generally by council,
- principles to be applied when making decisions,
- principles of community participation,
- principles of sound financial management, and
- principles for strategic planning relating to the development of an integrated planning and reporting framework.

A description of the nature of Council's operations and its principal activities are provided in Note B1-2.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our reporting is timely, complete and available at minimum cost. All press releases, financial statements and other information are publicly available on our website: www.junee.nsw.gov.au

Junee Shire Council

Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management

made pursuant to Section 413 (2c) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW)

The attached general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Local Government Act 1993* and the regulations made thereunder,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and other pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the Council's operating result and financial position for the year
- accord with Council's accounting and other records.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 19 September 2023.

Cr

Mayor

19 September 2023

Cr

Councillor

19 September 2023

James Davis

General Manager

19 September 2023

Luke Taberner

Responsible Accounting Officer

19 September 2023

Junee Shire Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Income from continuing operations				
6,363	Rates and annual charges	B1-1	6,342	6,092
4,024	User charges and fees	B1-2	3,589	4,124
383	Other revenues	B1-3	456	551
3,483	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B1-4	9,304	7,772
2,883	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B1-4	2,466	1,697
79	Interest and investment income	B1-5	243	48
200	Other income	B1-6	251	259
–	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B3-1	–	1,115
17,415	Total income from continuing operations		22,651	21,658
Expenses from continuing operations				
5,805	Employee benefits and on-costs	B2-1	5,756	5,165
6,457	Materials and services	B2-2	7,818	7,059
425	Borrowing costs	B2-3	414	430
3,617	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B2-4	3,676	3,689
600	Other expenses	B2-5	617	755
–	Net loss from the disposal of assets	B3-1	167	–
16,904	Total expenses from continuing operations		18,448	17,098
511	Operating result from continuing operations		4,203	4,560
511	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		4,203	4,560
(3,286)	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		1,737	2,863

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Junee Shire Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		4,203	4,560
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	14,763	44,922
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		14,763	44,922
Total other comprehensive income for the year		14,763	44,922
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		18,966	49,482

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Junee Shire Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	6,744	3,749
Investments	C1-2	6,000	2,000
Receivables	C1-4	1,530	3,119
Inventories	C1-5	328	195
Total current assets		14,602	9,063
Non-current assets			
Inventories	C1-5	58	58
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-6	191,520	176,792
Investment property	C1-7	355	330
Right of use assets	C2-1	576	842
Total non-current assets		192,509	178,022
Total assets		207,111	187,085
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	C3-1	1,343	1,262
Contract liabilities	C3-2	3,413	1,950
Lease liabilities	C2-1	261	269
Borrowings	C3-3	387	360
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	1,890	1,759
Total current liabilities		7,294	5,600
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	C2-1	370	631
Borrowings	C3-3	7,376	7,763
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	92	83
Provisions	C3-5	27	22
Total non-current liabilities		7,865	8,499
Total liabilities		15,159	14,099
Net assets		191,952	172,986
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus	C4-1	102,350	98,147
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	89,602	74,839
Total equity		191,952	172,986

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Junee Shire Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	Notes	2023			2022		
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		98,147	74,839	172,986	93,587	29,917	123,504
Opening balance		98,147	74,839	172,986	93,587	29,917	123,504
Net operating result for the year		4,203	–	4,203	4,560	–	4,560
Net operating result for the period		4,203	–	4,203	4,560	–	4,560
Other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-6	–	14,763	14,763	–	44,922	44,922
Other comprehensive income		–	14,763	14,763	–	44,922	44,922
Total comprehensive income		4,203	14,763	18,966	4,560	44,922	49,482
Closing balance at 30 June		102,350	89,602	191,952	98,147	74,839	172,986

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Junee Shire Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Original unaudited budget 2023	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
6,613	Rates and annual charges		6,302	6,214
3,708	User charges and fees		3,593	4,101
76	Interest received		169	56
7,849	Grants and contributions		15,673	8,965
530	Other		(26)	1,470
<i>Payments:</i>				
(6,043)	Payments to employees		(5,452)	(5,401)
(6,813)	Payments for materials and services		(8,055)	(6,362)
(365)	Borrowing costs		(414)	(430)
(366)	Other		(626)	(1,493)
5,189	Net cash flows from operating activities	G1-1	11,164	7,120
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
–	Sale of real estate assets		37	1,926
–	Deferred debtors receipts		2	–
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Acquisition of term deposits		(4,000)	(2,000)
–	Purchase of investment property		–	(276)
(5,433)	Payments for IPPE		(3,577)	(5,589)
–	Purchase of real estate assets		(2)	(111)
42	Deferred debtors and advances made		–	(8)
(5,391)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(7,540)	(6,058)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Payments:</i>				
(360)	Repayment of borrowings		(360)	(635)
(241)	Principal component of lease payments		(269)	(265)
(601)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(629)	(900)
(803)	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		2,995	162
3,715	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,749	3,587
2,912	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	6,744	3,749
–	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	6,000	2,000
2,912	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		12,744	5,749

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Junee Shire Council

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Junee Shire Council

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A About Council and these financial statements

A1-1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 19 September 2023. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements in cases where critical information is received from public submissions or where the OLG directs Council to amend the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)* and *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Regulation)*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council is a not for-profit entity.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

- i. estimated fair values of investment properties - refer to Note C1-7
- ii. estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note C1-6
- iii. estimated remediation provisions – refer Note C3-5
- iv. employee benefit provisions – refer Note C3-4.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- i. Impairment of receivables – refer Note C1-4.
- ii. Determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific and whether the contract is within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and / or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – refer to Notes B2-2 – B2-4.
- iii. Determination of the lease term, discount rate (when not implicit in the lease) and whether an arrangement contains a lease – refer to Note C2-1.

Monies and other assets received by Council

The Consolidated Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 409(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*, all money and property received by Council is held in the Council's Consolidated Fund unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

The Consolidated Fund has been included in the financial statements of the Council.

Cash and other assets of the following entities have been included as part of the Consolidated Fund:

- General purpose operations

A1-1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- Sewerage service

The Trust Fund

In accordance with the provisions of Section 411 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* (as amended), a separate and distinct Trust Fund is maintained to account for all money and property received by the council in trust which must be applied only for the purposes of, or in accordance with, the trusts relating to those monies.

Trust monies and property subject to Council's control have been included in these reports.

A separate statement of monies held in the Trust Fund is available for inspection at the council office by any person free of charge.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Volunteer services

Council's community transport service is supported by volunteers from the Junee community. Volunteer services are required to be recognised in the financial statements if they can be measured reliably, are material, and would be purchased if not provided by the volunteers.

In most instances, Council would not purchase the service if it was not provided by volunteers.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations (ie. pronouncements) have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2023 reporting period.

Council has elected not to apply any of these pronouncements in these financial statements before their operative dates.

As of the date of authorisation of these financial statements, Council does not consider that any of these new (and still to be applied) standards and interpretations are likely to have a material impact on the Council's future financial statements, financial position, financial performance or cash flows.

New accounting standards adopted during the year

During the year Council adopted all accounting standards and interpretations (as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board) which were mandatorily effective from the first time on 30 June 2023.

None of these standards had a significant impact on reported position or performance.

B Financial Performance

B1 Sources of income

B1-1 Rates and annual charges

\$ '000	2023	2022
Ordinary rates		
Residential	1,941	1,825
Farmland	2,077	2,061
Business	392	379
Less: Pensioner rebates	(49)	(49)
Rates levied to ratepayers	4,361	4,216
Pensioner rate subsidies received	44	45
Total ordinary rates	4,405	4,261
Annual charges (pursuant to s496, 496A, 496B, 501 & 611)		
Domestic waste management services	941	884
Stormwater management services	45	45
Sewerage services	890	844
Waste management services (non-domestic)	91	87
Less: Pensioner rebates	(66)	(65)
Annual charges levied	1,901	1,795
Pensioner annual charges subsidies received:		
– Sewerage	18	18
– Domestic waste management	18	18
Total annual charges	1,937	1,831
Total rates and annual charges	6,342	6,092

Council has used 2022 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are recognised within the underlying revenue item based on their substance.

B1-2 User charges and fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
User charges		
Sewerage services	450	340
Waste management services (non-domestic)	112	121
Total user charges	562	461
Fees		
Private works – section 67	85	124
Regulatory/ statutory fees	285	325
Athenium	15	9
Cemeteries	113	81
Family day care	–	113
Junee Junction Recreation and Aquatic Centre	396	341
Transport for NSW works (state roads not controlled by Council)	2,133	2,670
Total fees	3,027	3,663
Total user charges and fees	3,589	4,124
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees		
User charges and fees recognised over time	3,229	3,611
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time	360	513
Total user charges and fees	3,589	4,124

Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service or in some cases such as caravan parks, the customer is required to pay on arrival or a deposit in advance. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

Where an upfront fee is charged such as joining fees for the leisure centre the fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the membership.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than over the term of the licence.

B1-3 Other revenues

\$ '000	2023	2022
Australian Track Corporation - Inland Rail Reimbursement	56	86
Commissions and agency fees	133	132
Energy Savings Certificates	–	45
Fines	15	18
Fuel tax credit - rebate	37	48
Insurance rebates	23	47
Legal fees recovery – rates and charges (extra charges)	26	18
Recycling income (non-domestic)	47	43
Sales – Junee Junction Recreation & Aquatic Centre	83	64
Other	36	50
Total other revenue	456	551
Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue		
Other revenue recognised at a point in time	456	551
Total other revenue	456	551

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods / services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

Other revenue is recorded when the payment is due, the value of the payment is notified, or the payment is received, whichever occurs first.

B1-4 Grants and contributions

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
General purpose grants and non-developer contributions (untied)				
Current year allocation				
Financial assistance	944	1,633	-	-
Payment in advance - future year allocation				
Financial assistance	3,695	2,511	-	-
Amount recognised as income during current year	4,639	4,144	-	-
Special purpose grants and non-developer contributions (tied)				
Cash contributions				
Economic development	42	8	-	-
Family day care	-	657	-	-
Heritage and cultural	-	-	27	37
Junee Community Transport	71	64	-	-
Library – per capita	81	91	22	27
LIRS subsidy	8	12	-	-
Noxious weeds	53	83	-	-
NSW Rural Fire Services	56	81	-	139
Recreation and culture	120	-	147	924
Street lighting	19	215	62	84
Transport (community transport service)	154	151	-	-
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	1,142	-	2,208	486
Transport (regional roads, block grant)	2,311	1,401	-	-
Transport (roads to recovery)	350	615	-	-
Waste management	1	3	-	-
Youth services	83	25	-	-
Other specific grants	6	12	-	-
Total special purpose grants and non-developer contributions – cash	4,497	3,418	2,466	1,697
Total grants and non-developer contributions	9,136	7,562	2,466	1,697
Comprising:				
– Commonwealth funding	5,118	7,032	-	1,240
– State funding	3,957	452	-	457
– Other funding	61	78	2,466	-
	9,136	7,562	2,466	1,697

B1-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Developer contributions

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Developer contributions: (s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):	G3				
Cash contributions					
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies		168	210	–	–
Total developer contributions		168	210	–	–
Total contributions		168	210	–	–
Total grants and contributions		9,304	7,772	2,466	1,697
Timing of revenue recognition for grants and contributions					
Grants and contributions recognised over time		4,088	615	2,444	1,615
Grants and contributions recognised at a point in time		5,216	7,157	22	82
Total grants and contributions		9,304	7,772	2,466	1,697

Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on the condition they be spent in a specified manner or in a future period but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions are as follows:

\$ '000	Operating 2023	Operating 2022	Capital 2023	Capital 2022
Unspent grants and contributions				
Unspent funds at 1 July	386	1,148	1,547	506
Add: operating grants recognised as income in the current period but not yet spent	1,737	–	–	–
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	457	322	2,247	1,531
Less: Funds recognised as revenue in previous years that have been spent during the reporting year	(273)	(1,084)	(971)	(490)
Unspent funds at 30 June	2,307	386	2,823	1,547

B1-4 Grants and contributions (continued)

Accounting policy

Grants and contributions – enforceable agreement with sufficiently specific performance obligations

Grant and contribution revenue from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is transferred.

The performance obligations vary according to the agreement. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain payment milestones for others.

Performance obligations may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time and this is reflected in the revenue recognition pattern. Point in time recognition occurs when the beneficiary obtains control of the goods / services at a single time (e.g. completion of the project when a report / outcome is provided), whereas over time recognition is where the control of the services is ongoing throughout the project (e.g. provision of community health services through the year).

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Capital grants

Capital grants received by Council under an enforceable contract for the acquisition or construction of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under Council's control on completion are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

Developer contributions

Council has obligations to provide facilities from contribution revenues levied on developers under the provisions of sections 7.4, 7.11 and 7.12 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of a Development Consents Order, such developer contributions are only recognised as income upon receipt by Council, due to the possibility that individual development consents may not be acted upon by the applicant and, accordingly, would not be payable to Council.

Developer contributions may only be expended for the purposes for which the contributions were required, but Council may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules for the contribution plan.

Other grants and contributions

Assets, including cash, received from other grants and contributions are recognised at fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

B1-5 Interest and investment income

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	28	29
– Cash and investments	215	11
– Deferred debtors	–	8
Total interest and investment income (losses)	243	48

Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate at the date that interest is earned.

B1-6 Other income

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Fair value increment on investment properties			
Fair value increment on investment properties		25	54
Total fair value increment on investment properties	C1-7	25	54
Rental income			
Investment properties			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		23	22
Total Investment properties		23	22
Land and property			
Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)		105	86
Other lease income			
Leaseback fees - Council vehicles		5	13
Total other lease income		110	99
Total rental income	C2-2	133	121
Other			
Community Transport (Volunteer services)		93	84
Total other		93	84
Total other income		251	259

B2 Costs of providing services

B2-1 Employee benefits and on-costs

\$ '000	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	4,531	4,439
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	1,045	645
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	5	–
Superannuation	567	542
Workers' compensation insurance	112	99
Total employee costs	6,260	5,725
Less: capitalised costs	(504)	(560)
Total employee costs expensed	5,756	5,165

Accounting policy

Employee benefit expenses are recorded when the service has been provided by the employee.

All employees of the Council are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death. Council contributes to various defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans on behalf of its employees.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note E3-1 for more information.

B2-2 Materials and services

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables		2,294	931
Contractor costs		3,651	4,294
Audit Fees	F2-1	55	53
Bank charges		23	21
Computer expenses		224	222
Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses	F1-2	127	118
Election expenses		–	61
Electricity and heating		259	252
Fuel and oil		359	298
Insurance		399	345
Postage, printing and stationery		45	60
Street lighting		47	45
Subscriptions and publications		134	109
Telephone and communications		77	68
Valuer General fees		26	24
Other expenses		63	56
Legal expenses:			
– Legal expenses: planning and development		9	–
– Legal expenses: debt recovery		1	9
– Legal expenses: other		24	53
Expenses from leases of low value assets		–	3
Expenses from short-term leases		1	37
Total materials and services		7,818	7,059
Total materials and services		7,818	7,059

Accounting policy

Expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the Council receives the goods or services.

B2-3 Borrowing costs

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on leases	37	47
Interest on loans	377	383
Total borrowing costs expensed	414	430

Accounting policy

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

B2-4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant and equipment		198	241
Office equipment		24	22
Furniture and fittings		10	9
Land improvements (depreciable)		63	65
Infrastructure:	C1-6		
– Buildings – non-specialised		110	87
– Buildings – specialised		498	381
– Other structures		284	242
– Roads		1,611	1,560
– Bridges		127	125
– Footpaths		73	71
– Stormwater drainage		170	156
– Sewerage network		226	431
Right of use assets	C2-1	266	283
Other assets:			
– Library books		1	1
Other assets		14	14
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:			
– Quarry assets	C3-5,C1-6	1	1
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment for non-financial assets		3,676	3,689

Accounting policy

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Council assets held at fair value that are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash flow, and that are deemed to be specialised, are not tested for impairment since these assets are assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value and therefore an impairment loss would be captured during this assessment.

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other non-financial assets that do not meet the criteria above are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Impairment losses for revalued assets are firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset, with only the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement.

B2-5 Other expenses

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Impairment of receivables			
Other		(1)	54
Total impairment of receivables	C1-4	(1)	54
Other			
Bushfire fighting fund		292	359
Community Transport contribution		92	84
Donations, contributions and assistance to other organisations (s356)		1	2
Emergency services levy (includes FRNSW, SES, and RFS levies)		22	14
EPA Waste Station Licence Fee's		4	54
NSW fire brigade levy		26	23
Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils contribution		27	26
Riverina Joint Organisation contribution		19	19
Riverina Regional Library contribution		135	120
Total other		618	701
Total other expenses		617	755

Accounting policy

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis when Council has an obligation for the expenses.

Impairment expenses are recognised when identified.

B3 Gains or losses

B3-1 Gain or loss from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2023	2022
Gain (or loss) on disposal of real estate assets held for sale			
Proceeds from disposal – real estate assets	C1-5	37	1,926
Less: carrying amount of real estate assets sold/written off		(2)	(811)
Gain (or loss) on disposal		35	1,115
Sewerage network			
Less: carrying amount of sewerage assets sold/written off		(202)	–
Gain (or loss) on disposal		(202)	–
Net gain (or loss) from disposal of assets		(167)	1,115

Accounting policy

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

B4 Performance against budget

B4-1 Material budget variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 28 June 2022 and is not required to be audited. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include state and federal government decisions, including new grant programs, changing economic activity, environmental factors, and by decisions made by Council.

While these General Purpose Financial Statements include the original budget adopted by Council, the Act requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so it is able to manage the variation between actuals and budget that invariably occur during the year.

Material variations of more than 10% between original budget and actual results or where the variance is considered material by nature are explained below.

Variation Key: **F** = Favourable budget variation, **U** = Unfavourable budget variation.

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----		
Revenues					
Rates and annual charges	6,363	6,342	(21)	0%	U
User charges and fees	4,024	3,589	(435)	(11)%	U
The budgeted service delivery for RMCC did not proceed as initially outlined, largely due to weather-related interruptions sustained throughout the financial year. It is anticipated that the outstanding tasks will be completed in the forthcoming financial year.					
Other revenues	383	456	73	19%	F
The Council received supplementary, unplanned revenue from the Australian Track Corporation for Inland Rail Reimbursement, as well as experienced an enhancement in retail sales attributable to the Junee Junction Recreation and Aquatic Centre.					
Operating grants and contributions	3,483	9,304	5,821	167%	F
The Council adopts a conservative approach in its budgeting for operating grants and contributions to mitigate reliance on unsecured funding sources.					
Subsequently, the Council unexpectedly received supplementary, unbudgeted income in the form of operating grants and contributions, primarily due to the advanced disbursement of the 2023/2024 Financial Assistance Grants (FAGS) and road maintenance grant income.					
Capital grants and contributions	2,883	2,466	(417)	(14)%	U
The construction and execution of the 2022/2023 capital works program deviated from the initial budgeted plan for a substantial number of capital projects. Consequently, the capital grants and contributions earmarked for these projects were not realised during the stated financial period and are anticipated to be received in subsequent years.					
Notable projects affected by this deviation encompass the Junee Library Refurbishment, Lord Street Bridge, and Junee Streets and Village Improvements.					
Interest and investment revenue	79	243	164	208%	F
Junee Shire Council's interest earnings on investments surpassed the budgeted expectations for the financial year 2022/23. This outcome can be attributed to the sustained magnitude of the investment portfolio, which maintained a higher balance than initially anticipated.					
The larger balance primarily arises from a series of substantial capital projects that were initially budgeted but have not progressed as originally projected.					
Other income	200	251	51	26%	F
Other income surpassed the budgeted figures due to an increase in the value of Council's investment properties throughout the financial year, coupled with additional rental and lease income.					

B4-1 Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2023 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 ----- Variance -----	
Expenses				
Employee benefits and on-costs	5,805	5,756	49	1% F
Materials and services	6,457	7,818	(1,361)	(21)% U
The Council incurred supplementary unanticipated costs pertaining to materials and services, primarily attributable to heightened expenditures in road maintenance, as well as the utilisation of grants and contributions acquired over the course of the fiscal year.				
Borrowing costs	425	414	11	3% F
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	3,617	3,676	(59)	(2)% U
Other expenses	600	617	(17)	(3)% U
Net losses from disposal of assets	-	167	(167)	∞ U
Mainly as a consequence of the transfer of a transformer asset to Essential Energy within the scope of the sewerage treatment plant construction project, the process entails the reversion of ownership and operational authority of the said asset to the utility company.				
Statement of cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	5,189	11,164	5,975	115% F
The Council adheres to a prudent budgeting strategy for operating grants and contributions to diminish dependency on unguaranteed funding sources.				
As a result, the Council unexpectedly received supplemental unanticipated revenue in the form of operating grants and contributions, primarily attributed to the early disbursement of the 2023/2024 Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) and income from road maintenance grants.				
Cash flows from investing activities	(5,391)	(7,540)	(2,149)	40% U
Surplus funds were diligently invested in numerous term deposits over the course of the fiscal year to capitalise on the rising interest rates associated with such deposits.				
Cash flows from financing activities	(601)	(629)	(28)	5% U

C Financial position

C1 Assets we manage

C1-1 Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2023	2022
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	1,698	1,248
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	1,796	1,001
– Short-term deposits	3,250	1,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,744	3,749

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	6,744	3,749
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	6,744	3,749

Accounting policy

For Statement of Cash Flow presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value; and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

C1-2 Financial investments

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Term deposits	6,000	–	2,000	–
Total financial investments	6,000	–	2,000	–
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	12,744	–	5,749	–

Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories – those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instrument (FVOCI-equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

C1-2 Financial investments (continued)

Amortised cost

Council's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position. Term deposits with an initial term of more than 3 months are classified as investments rather than cash and cash equivalents.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, impairment and gains or loss on de-recognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	12,744	5,749
Less: Externally restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>(7,336)</u>	<u>(3,784)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions	5,408	1,965
External restrictions – included in liabilities		
Employee leave entitlement - Sewer and waste	137	173
Specific purposes unexpended grants - General	<u>5,130</u>	<u>1,933</u>
External restrictions – included in liabilities	5,267	2,106
External restrictions – other		
Asset Management - Vehicle replacement fund (Community Transport)	87	103
Developer contributions – general	378	210
Domestic waste management	146	175
Sewer fund	1,384	1,156
Stormwater and Drainage Fund Reserve	<u>74</u>	<u>34</u>
External restrictions – other	2,069	1,678
Total external restrictions	7,336	3,784
\$ '000	2023	2022
Internal allocations		
Asset Management - General Fund	125	125
Asset Management - Plant and vehicle replacement	396	125
Bethungra Dam Reserve	61	35
Employees leave entitlement	550	356
Financial Assistance Grant Advance	3,695	624
Junee Caravan Park, Burns Park and Laurie Daley Oval	49	–
Junee Historical Society - Property sale proceeds	15	14
Martel Memorial Trust Fund	4	4
Property sale proceeds	–	479
Rehabilitation of gravel pits	27	22
Sale of land for unpaid rates and charges	–	11
Specific purpose grants - Co-contribution Amount	<u>377</u>	<u>–</u>
Total internal allocations	5,299	1,795

Cash, cash equivalents and investments not subject to external restrictions may be internally allocated by resolution or

C1-3 Restricted and allocated cash, cash equivalents and investments (continued)

policy of the elected Council.

C1-4 Receivables

\$ '000	2023		2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Rates and annual charges	547	–	473	–
Interest and extra charges	38	–	30	–
User charges and fees	7	–	8	–
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	72	–	6	–
– Other income accruals	16	–	7	–
Deferred debtors	–	165	–	167
Government grants and subsidies	764	–	2,443	–
Net GST receivable	15	–	43	–
Other debtors	79	–	117	–
Total	1,538	165	3,127	167
Less: provision for impairment				
User charges and fees	(8)	–	(8)	–
Other debtors	–	(165)	–	(167)
Total	(8)	(165)	(8)	(167)
Net receivables	1,530	–	3,119	–

Accounting policy

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

When estimating ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

Council uses the simplified approach for trade receivables where the expected lifetime credit losses are recognised on day 1.

When considering the ECL for rates and annual charges debtors, Council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

Credit losses are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Council writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the receivables are over five years past due, whichever occurs first.

Where Council renegotiates the terms of receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

C1-5 Inventories

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
At cost:				
Real estate	–	58	–	58
Stores and materials	328	–	195	–
Total inventories	328	58	195	58

Accounting policy

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land held for resale

Land held for resale is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned by specific identification and includes the cost of acquisition, and development and borrowing costs during development. When development is completed, borrowing costs and other holding charges are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs included in the cost of land held for resale are those costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the acquisition and development of the land had not been made. Borrowing costs incurred while active development is interrupted for extended periods are recognised as expenses.

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2022			Asset movements during the reporting period								At 30 June 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	2,540	–	2,540	365	1,314	–	–	(2,199)	–	–	–	2,020	–	2,020
Plant and equipment	3,522	(2,782)	740	–	75	–	(198)	–	–	–	–	3,597	(2,980)	617
Office equipment	308	(237)	71	–	–	–	(24)	–	–	–	–	308	(261)	47
Furniture and fittings	210	(154)	56	–	–	–	(10)	16	–	–	–	226	(164)	62
Land:														
– Operational land	3,662	–	3,662	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,441	6,103	–	6,103
– Community land	3,685	–	3,685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,777	5,462	–	5,462
Land improvements – depreciable	1,756	(1,251)	505	–	–	–	(63)	–	–	–	22	1,843	(1,379)	464
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings – non-specialised	4,529	(2,950)	1,579	–	–	–	(110)	–	–	–	104	5,296	(3,723)	1,573
– Buildings – specialised	20,467	(10,284)	10,183	42	9	–	(498)	156	–	–	1,024	27,302	(16,386)	10,916
– Other structures	6,418	(2,512)	3,906	179	294	–	(284)	329	–	(59)	–	7,527	(3,162)	4,365
– Roads	75,874	(35,732)	40,142	803	90	–	(1,611)	1,698	–	–	1,380	81,032	(38,530)	42,502
– Bridges	12,557	(4,321)	8,236	–	–	–	(127)	–	–	–	489	13,314	(4,716)	8,598
– Footpaths	3,550	(1,128)	2,422	–	–	–	(73)	–	1	–	118	3,729	(1,261)	2,468
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	68,764	–	68,764	–	295	–	–	–	–	–	3,459	72,518	–	72,518
– Stormwater drainage	18,444	(7,755)	10,689	–	–	–	(170)	–	–	–	984	20,041	(8,538)	11,503
– Sewerage network	28,928	(9,425)	19,503	9	102	(208)	(226)	–	–	–	3,024	30,700	(8,496)	22,204
Other assets:														
– Library books	30	(24)	6	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	30	(25)	5
– Other	155	(73)	82	–	–	–	(14)	–	–	–	–	155	(87)	68
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):														
– Quarry assets	22	(1)	21	–	–	–	(1)	–	5	–	–	27	(2)	25
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	255,421	(78,629)	176,792	1,398	2,179	(208)	(3,410)	–	6	(59)	14,822	281,230	(89,710)	191,520

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

By aggregated asset class	At 1 July 2021			Asset movements during the reporting period							At 30 June 2022			
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation decrements to equity (ARR)	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	1,759	–	1,759	1,572	968	–	–	(1,746)	(13)	–	–	2,540	–	2,540
Plant and equipment	3,440	(2,613)	827	–	170	(16)	(241)	–	–	–	–	3,522	(2,782)	740
Office equipment	264	(215)	49	–	44	–	(22)	–	–	–	–	308	(237)	71
Furniture and fittings	210	(145)	65	–	–	–	(9)	–	–	–	–	210	(154)	56
Land:														
– Operational land	1,281	–	1,281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,381	3,662	–	3,662
– Community land	3,465	–	3,465	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	3,685	–	3,685
Land improvements – depreciable	1,799	(1,382)	417	42	–	–	(65)	–	–	–	111	1,756	(1,251)	505
Infrastructure:														
– Buildings – non-specialised	4,128	(2,602)	1,526	–	–	–	(87)	–	–	–	140	4,529	(2,950)	1,579
– Buildings – specialised	18,577	(8,994)	9,583	81	–	–	(381)	–	–	–	900	20,467	(10,284)	10,183
– Other structures	5,643	(2,050)	3,593	209	–	–	(242)	–	–	–	346	6,418	(2,512)	3,906
– Roads	72,113	(31,990)	40,123	541	566	–	(1,560)	1,558	–	(1,086)	–	75,874	(35,732)	40,142
– Bridges	7,751	(2,993)	4,758	–	–	–	(125)	–	–	–	3,603	12,557	(4,321)	8,236
– Footpaths	2,913	(1,092)	1,821	27	102	–	(71)	80	–	–	463	3,550	(1,128)	2,422
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	31,755	–	31,755	768	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,241	68,764	–	68,764
– Stormwater drainage	17,244	(7,189)	10,055	66	49	–	(156)	108	–	–	567	18,444	(7,755)	10,689
– Sewerage network	29,211	(10,694)	18,517	115	266	–	(431)	–	–	–	1,036	28,928	(9,425)	19,503
Other assets:														
– Library books	30	(23)	7	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	30	(24)	6
– Other	141	(59)	82	–	14	–	(14)	–	–	–	–	155	(73)	82
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note C3-5):														
– Quarry assets	4	–	4	–	–	–	(1)	–	18	–	–	22	(1)	21
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	201,728	(72,041)	129,687	3,421	2,179	(16)	(3,406)	–	5	(1,086)	46,008	255,421	(78,629)	176,792

(1) Renewals are defined as the replacement of existing assets (as opposed to the acquisition of new assets).

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy

Initial recognition of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

IPPE is measured initially at cost. Cost includes the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the asset (net of discounts and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use (inclusive of import duties and taxes).

When infrastructure, property, plant and equipment is acquired by Council at significantly below fair value, the assets are initially recognised at their fair value at acquisition date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Useful lives of IPPE

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	5 to 10	Playground equipment	5 to 15
Office furniture	5 to 20	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 20
Computer equipment	5		
Vehicles	5 to 10	Buildings	
Heavy plant/road making equipment	5 to 8	Buildings: masonry	50 to 100
Other plant and equipment	5 to 15	Buildings: other	20 to 40
		Stormwater assets	
Water and sewer assets		Drains	80 to 120
Dams and reservoirs	80 to 100	Culverts	50 to 120
Bores	20 to 40	Flood control structures	80 to 120
Reticulation pipes: PVC	177		
Reticulation pipes: other	80 to 97		
Pumps and telemetry	10 to 20		
		Other infrastructure assets	
Transportation assets		Swimming pools	50
Bridges	100	Other open space/recreational assets	20
Major Culverts	100	Other infrastructure	20
Footpaths	50		
Pavement Sub-Base	152		
Pavement Base	76		
Unsealed Pavement Base	27		
Primer Seal	5		
Wearin Course (Seal)	20		
Kerb & Gutter	75		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Revaluation model

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are held at fair value. Comprehensive valuations are performed at least every five years, however the carrying amount of assets is assessed by Council at each reporting date to confirm that it is not materially different from current fair value.

Sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Water.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation are credited to the IPPE revaluation reserve. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognising profit or loss relating to that asset class, the increase is first recognised as profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of assets in the same class are first charged against IPPE revaluation reserve to the extent of the remaining reserve attributable to the class; all other decreases are charged to the Income Statement.

C1-6 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land under roads

Land under roads is land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips.

Council has elected not to recognise land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008. Land under roads acquired after 1 July 2008 is recognised in accordance with the IPPE accounting policy.

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of the Council. While ownership of the reserves remains with the Crown, Council retains operational control of the reserves and is responsible for their maintenance and use in accordance with the specific purposes to which the reserves are dedicated.

Improvements on Crown reserves are also recorded as assets, while maintenance costs incurred by Council and revenues relating to the reserves are recognised within Council's Income Statement.

Rural Fire Service assets

Under Section 119 of the *Rural Fire Services Act 1997 (NSW)*, "all firefighting equipment purchased or constructed wholly or from money to the credit of the Fund is to be vested in the council of the area for or on behalf of which the firefighting equipment has been purchased or constructed".

Notwithstanding this, Council is of the view that it does not control the Rural Fire Service assets and has made representations to the NSW Government proposing that the legislation to be changed to remove any ambiguity.

Until such time as discussions on this matter have concluded and the legislation changed, Council will not recognise rural fire assets including buildings, and plant and vehicles.

C1-7 Investment properties

\$ '000	2023	2022
Owned investment property		
Investment property on hand at fair value	355	330
Total owned investment property	355	330
At fair value		
Opening balance at 1 July	330	–
Acquisitions	–	276
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustments	25	54
Closing balance at 30 June	355	330

Investment property, principally freehold rental property, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by Council. Changes in fair value are recorded in the Income Statement as part of other income.

C2 Leasing activities

C2-1 Council as a lessee

Council has leases over a range of assets such as vehicles, machinery and IT equipment. Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions is provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Vehicles and machinery

Council leases vehicles and machinery with lease terms varying from two to 10 years; the lease payments are fixed during the lease term and there is generally no renewal option.

Office and IT equipment

Leases for office and IT equipment are generally low-value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The leases are between two and five years with no renewal option, the payments are fixed, however, some of the leases include variable payments based on usage.

(a) Right of use assets

\$ '000	Plant & Equipment	Office and IT Equipment	Vehicles	Total
2023				
Opening balance at 1 July	742	70	30	842
Depreciation charge	(237)	(14)	(15)	(266)
Balance at 30 June	505	56	15	576
2022				
Opening balance at 1 July	1,009	–	27	1,036
Additions to right-of-use assets	–	71	18	89
Depreciation charge	(267)	(1)	(15)	(283)
Balance at 30 June	742	70	30	842

(b) Lease liabilities

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Lease liabilities	261	370	269	631
Total lease liabilities	261	370	269	631

(c) (i) The maturity analysis

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

\$ '000	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
2023					
Cash flows	284	381	10	675	631
2022					
Cash flows	307	665	10	982	900

C2-1 Council as a lessee (continued)

(d) Income Statement

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to leases where Council is a lessee are shown below:

\$ '000	2023	2022
Interest on lease liabilities	37	47
Depreciation of right of use assets	266	283
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1	37
Expenses relating to low-value leases	–	3
	304	370

(e) Statement of Cash Flows

Total cash outflow for leases	307	352
	307	352

Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, Council assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration?

Council has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components for any class of asset and has accounted for payments as a single component.

At the lease commencement, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where Council believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification, or change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI).

Where the lease liability is re-measured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement.

Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

C2-2 Council as a lessor

Operating leases

Council leases out a number of properties and /or plant and equipment to community groups; these leases have been classified as operating leases for financial reporting purposes and the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position as:

- investment property – where the asset is held predominantly for rental or capital growth purposes (refer note C1-7)
- property, plant and equipment – where the rental is incidental, or the asset is held to meet Councils service delivery objective (refer note C1-6).

\$ '000	2023	2022
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(i) Assets held as investment property

Investment property operating leases relate to 6 George St and Willow Park Cottage.

The amounts recognised in the Income Statement relating to operating leases where Council is a lessor are shown below

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	23	22
Total income relating to operating leases for investment property assets	23	22

Operating lease expenses

Investment properties

Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	12	6
Total expenses relating to operating leases	12	6

(ii) Assets held as property, plant and equipment

Council provides operating leases on Council owned buildings for the purpose of service delivery objectives, as well as entering into leaseback arrangements with some staff for use of Council owned vehicles. The table below relates to operating leases on assets disclosed in C1-6.

Lease income (excluding variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate)	110	99
Total income relating to operating leases for Council assets	110	99

Operating lease expenses

Land and property

Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	10	11
--	----	----

other leased assets expenses

Leaseback vehicle expenses	18	22
Total expenses relating to other leases assets	28	33

Amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases

Land and buildings	775	750
Plant and equipment (Motor vehicles)	40	49
Total amount of IPPE leased out by Council under operating leases	815	799

(ii) Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for all operating leases:

Maturity analysis of future lease income receivable showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after reporting date for operating leases:

< 1 year	102	102
1–2 years	81	96
2–3 years	86	86
3–4 years	30	92
4–5 years	31	31
> 5 years	32	31
Total undiscounted lease payments to be received	362	438

continued on next page ...

C2-2 Council as a lessor (continued)

Accounting policy

When Council is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date, based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

When Council has a sub-lease over an asset and is the intermediate lessor then the head lease and sub-lease are accounted for separately. The classification of the sub-lease is based on the right-of-use asset which arises from the head lease rather than the useful life of the underlying asset.

If the lease contains lease and non-lease components, the non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term for an operating lease and as finance income using amortised cost basis for finance leases.

C3 Liabilities of Council

C3-1 Payables

\$ '000	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Goods and services	568	-	672	-
Accrued expenses:				
– Interest on loans	23	-	31	-
– Interest on leases	4	-	5	-
– Salaries and wages	332	-	168	-
– Other expenditure accruals	187	-	194	-
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	18	-	15	-
Prepaid rates	211	-	177	-
Total payables	1,343	-	1,262	-

Accounting policy

Council measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Council prior to the end of financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

C3-2 Contract Liabilities

\$ '000	Notes	2023 Current	2023 Non-current	2022 Current	2022 Non-current
Grants and contributions received in advance:					
Funds to construct Council controlled assets	(i)	2,823	-	1,547	-
Funds received prior to performance obligation being satisfied (upfront payments) - AASB 15	(ii)	570	-	386	-
Total grants received in advance		3,393	-	1,933	-
User fees and charges received in advance:					
Upfront fees – leisure centre	(iii)	20	-	17	-
Total user fees and charges received in advance		20	-	17	-
Total contract liabilities		3,413	-	1,950	-

Notes

(i) Council has received funding to construct assets including sporting facilities and other infrastructure. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion.

The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. The revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

(ii) The contract liability relates to grants received prior to the revenue recognition criteria in AASB 15 being satisfied since the performance obligations are ongoing.

(iii) Upfront membership fees for the leisure centre do not meet the definition of a performance obligation and therefore the funds received are recorded as a contract liability on receipt and recognised as revenue over the expected average membership life.

Accounting policy

Contract liabilities are recorded when consideration is received from a customer / fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer. Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

C3-3 Borrowings

\$ '000	2023		2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans – secured ¹	387	7,376	360	7,763
Total borrowings	387	7,376	360	7,763

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Council.

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note E1-1.

(a) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	2022		Non-cash movements				2023
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	8,123	(360)	-	-	-	-	7,763
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	900	(269)	-	-	-	-	631
Total liabilities from financing activities	9,023	(629)	-	-	-	-	8,394

\$ '000	2021		Non-cash movements				2022
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Acquisition	Fair value changes	Acquisition due to change in accounting policy	Other non-cash movement	Closing balance
Loans – secured	8,758	(635)	-	-	-	-	8,123
Lease liability (Note C2-1b)	1,076	(176)	-	-	-	-	900
Total liabilities from financing activities	9,834	(811)	-	-	-	-	9,023

C3-3 Borrowings (continued)

(b) Financing arrangements

\$ '000	2023	2022
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft facilities ¹	250	250
Credit cards/purchase cards	10	10
Total financing arrangements	260	260
Undrawn facilities		
– Bank overdraft facilities	250	250
– Credit cards/purchase cards	10	10
Total undrawn financing arrangements	260	260

(1) The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

Accounting policy

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the Statement of Financial Position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or finance cost.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

C3-4 Employee benefit provisions

\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Annual leave	631	–	603	–
Long service leave	1,207	92	1,091	83
Other leave - RDO	36	–	39	–
Other leave - TIL	16	–	26	–
Total employee benefit provisions	1,890	92	1,759	83

Current employee benefit provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

\$ '000	2023	2022
The following provisions, even though classified as current, are not expected to be settled in the next 12 months.		
Provisions – employees benefits	1,134	1,298
	1,134	1,298

Accounting policy

Employee benefit provisions are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur and therefore all annual leave and vested long service leave (or that which vests within 12 months) is presented as current.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

On-costs

The employee benefit provisions include the aggregate on-cost liabilities that will arise when payment of current employee benefits is made in future periods.

These amounts include superannuation, payroll tax and workers compensation expenses which will be payable upon the future payment of certain leave liabilities which employees are entitled to at the reporting period.

C3-5 Provisions

\$ '000	2023	2023	2022	2022
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	–	27	–	22
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	–	27	–	22
Total provisions	–	27	–	22

Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions	
	Asset remediation	Net carrying amount
as at 30/06/23		
At beginning of year	22	22
Other	5	5
Total other provisions at end of year	27	27
as at 30/06/22		
At beginning of year	4	4
Other	18	18
Total other provisions at end of year	22	22

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when Council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

Asset remediation – tips and quarries

Restoration

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs.

Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

Rehabilitation

Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each reporting date, and the cost is charged to the Income Statement.

Provision is made for the estimated present value of the costs of environmental clean-up obligations outstanding at the reporting date. These costs are charged to the Income Statement. Movements in the environmental clean-up provisions are presented as an operating cost, except for the unwinding of the discount which is shown as a borrowing cost.

Remediation procedures generally commence soon after the time the damage, remediation process, and estimated remediation costs become known, but may continue for many years depending on the nature of the disturbance and the remediation techniques.

C3-5 Provisions (continued)

As noted above, the ultimate cost of environmental remediation is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, or experience at other locations. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in quarry reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for close down and restoration and environmental clean-up, which would affect future financial results.

Other movements in the provisions for close-down and restoration costs, including those resulting from new disturbance, updated cost estimates, changes to the estimated lives of operations, and revisions to discount rates, are capitalised within property, plant and equipment. These costs are then depreciated over the lives of the assets to which they relate.

Close-down and restoration costs are a normal consequence of tip and quarry operations, and the majority of close-down and restoration expenditure is incurred at the end of the life of the operations. Although the ultimate cost to be incurred is uncertain, Council estimates the respective costs based on feasibility and engineering studies using current restoration standards and techniques.

C4 Reserves

C4-1 Nature and purpose of reserves

IPPE Revaluation reserve

The infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE) revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve (FVOCI)

Changes in the fair value of financial assets are taken through the fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve. The accumulated changes in fair value are transferred to profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired.

D Council structure

D1 Results by fund

General fund refers to all Council activities other than sewer. All amounts disclosed in this note are gross i.e. inclusive of internal charges and recoveries made between the funds. Assets and liabilities shown in the sewer column are restricted for use for these activities.

D1-1 Income Statement by fund

\$ '000	General ¹ 2023	Sewer 2023
Income from continuing operations		
Rates and annual charges	5,467	875
User charges and fees	3,123	466
Interest and investment revenue	206	37
Other revenues	456	–
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	9,304	–
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	2,466	–
Other income	251	–
Total income from continuing operations	21,273	1,378
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	5,393	363
Materials and services	7,459	359
Borrowing costs	299	115
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	3,450	226
Other expenses	617	–
Net losses from the disposal of assets	(35)	202
Total expenses from continuing operations	17,183	1,265
Operating result from continuing operations	4,090	113
Net operating result for the year	4,090	113
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	4,090	113
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	1,624	113

(1) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its sewer activities which are listed separately.

D1-2 Statement of Financial Position by fund

\$ '000	General ¹ 2023	Sewer 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,360	1,384
Investments	6,000	–
Receivables	1,408	122
Inventories	328	–
Total current assets	13,096	1,506
Non-current assets		
Inventories	58	–
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	169,283	22,237
Investment property	355	–
Right of use assets	576	–
Total non-current assets	170,272	22,237
Total assets	183,368	23,743
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	1,343	–
Contract liabilities	3,413	–
Lease liabilities	261	–
Borrowings	328	59
Employee benefit provision	1,759	131
Total current liabilities	7,104	190
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	370	–
Borrowings	4,850	2,526
Employee benefit provision	86	6
Provisions	27	–
Total non-current liabilities	5,333	2,532
Total liabilities	12,437	2,722
Net assets	170,931	21,021
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	93,094	9,256
Revaluation reserves	77,837	11,765
Council equity interest	170,931	21,021
Total equity	170,931	21,021

(1) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its sewer activities which are listed separately.

E Risks and accounting uncertainties

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held

Council's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Council.

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance team manages the cash and Investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors. Council has an investment policy which complies with the s 625 of the Act and the Ministerial Investment Order. The policy is regularly reviewed by Council and a monthly investment report is provided to Council setting out the make-up performance of the portfolio as required by local government regulations.

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance team under policies approved by the Councillors.

The fair value of Council's financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

Risks summary

The risks associated with the financial instruments held are:

- interest rate risk – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns
- liquidity risk – the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- credit risk – the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to the Council.

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only purchasing investments with high credit ratings or capital guarantees. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers before placing any cash and investments.

(a) Market risk – interest rate and price risk

\$ '000	2023	2022
<p>The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.</p>		
Impact of a 1% movement in interest rates		
– Equity / Income Statement	110	45

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Council's major receivables comprise rates, annual charges, user charges and fees.

Council manages the credit risk associated with these receivables by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery procedures. Council also encourages ratepayers to pay their rates by the due date through incentives.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk other than Council has significant credit risk exposures in its local area given the nature of Council activities.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance. The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

There are no material receivables that have been subjected to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land; that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates which further encourages payment.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 5 years	> 5 years overdue	Total
2023				
Gross carrying amount	–	510	37	547
2022				
Gross carrying amount	–	455	18	473

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges and contract assets

Council applies the simplified approach for non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets to provide for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision at inception. To measure the expected credit losses, non-rates and annual charges debtors and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The loss allowance provision is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	Overdue debts				Total
		31 - 60 days	0 - 30 days	61 - 90 days	> 91 days	
2023						
Gross carrying amount	24	19	1	1	7	52
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	15.38%
ECL provision	–	–	–	1	7	8
2022						
Gross carrying amount	8	–	7	–	15	30
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	53.33%	26.66%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	8	8

E1-1 Risks relating to financial instruments held (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Payables, lease liabilities and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk; that is, the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due.

Council manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels, and by maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended, and overdraft facilities drawn upon in extenuating circumstances.

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk: the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs. Council manages this risk through diversification of borrowing types, maturities and interest rate structures.

The finance team regularly reviews interest rate movements to determine if it would be advantageous to refinance or renegotiate part or all of the loan portfolio.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table below to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates. The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows for non-lease liabilities (refer to Note C2-1(b) for lease liabilities) and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the Statement of Financial Position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	payable in: ≤ 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2023							
Payables	0.00%	–	1,343	–	–	1,343	1,343
Borrowings	4.80%	–	791	2,828	8,286	11,905	7,763
Lease liabilities	5.20%	–	284	381	10	675	–
Total financial liabilities		–	2,418	3,209	8,296	13,923	9,106
2022							
Payables	0.00%	–	1,262	–	–	1,262	1,262
Borrowings	5.80%	–	780	3,160	8,490	12,430	8,123
Lease liabilities	5.20%	–	307	665	10	982	900
Total financial liabilities		–	2,349	3,825	8,500	14,674	10,285

E2-1 Fair value measurement

The Council measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

– Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value are assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by Council:

\$ '000	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy							
		Date of latest valuation		Level 2 Significant observable inputs		Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs		Total	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Recurring fair value measurements									
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment C1-6									
Plant & Equipment		30/06/23	30/06/18	–	–	617	740	617	740
Office Equipment		30/06/23	30/06/18	–	–	47	71	47	71
Furniture & Fittings		30/06/23	30/06/18	–	–	62	56	62	56
Land									
– Operational Land		30/06/23	30/06/18	6,103	–	–	3,662	6,103	3,662
– Community Land		30/06/23	30/06/22	5,462	–	–	3,685	5,462	3,685
Land Improvements – depreciable		30/06/23	30/06/21	–	–	464	505	464	505
Buildings – Non Specialised		30/06/23	30/06/18	1,573	–	–	1,579	1,573	1,579
Buildings – Specialised		30/06/23	30/06/18	10,916	–	–	10,183	10,916	10,183
Other Structures		30/06/23	30/06/18	4,365	–	–	3,906	4,365	3,906
Infrastructure:									
– Roads		30/06/22	30/06/22	–	–	42,502	40,142	42,502	40,142
– Bridges		30/06/22	30/06/22	–	–	8,598	8,236	8,598	8,236
– Footpaths		30/06/22	30/06/22	–	–	2,468	2,422	2,468	2,422
– Bulk Earthworks (non-depreciable)		30/06/22	30/06/22	–	–	72,518	68,764	72,518	68,764
– Stormwater Drainage		30/06/20	30/06/20	–	–	11,503	10,689	11,503	10,689
– Sewerage Network		30/06/23	30/06/17	–	–	22,204	19,503	22,204	19,503
Other Assets		30/06/23	30/06/18	–	–	68	82	68	82
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment				28,419	–	161,051	174,225	189,470	174,225

Valuation techniques

Where Council is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. level 1 inputs) Council instead utilises a spread of both observable inputs (level 2 inputs) and unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques Council has employed while utilising level 2 and level 3 inputs are as follows:

Financial assets

Junee Shire Council received monthly valuations and statements from financial institutions that hold investment on behalf of Council.

There has been no change in valuation techniques during the reporting year.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)

Plant, equipment, furniture, fittings, office equipment and library books

These asset classes are valued at cost, albeit disclosed at fair value in the notes. The carrying amount of these assets is assumed to approximate fair value due to the nature of the items. Examples of asset types within these classes are as follows:

- Plant & Equipment - Graders, trucks, rollers, tractors and motor vehicles.
- Office Equipment - Computer, photocopiers, tablets etc.
- Furniture & Fittings - Chairs, desks, cupboards etc.
- Library Books - Books

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Community and operational land

Community land was revalued as of 30 June 2023 in-house using the Land Value Search reports provided by the NSW Valuer-General. Community land has been valued using level 3 valuation inputs.

Council obtains fair values for operational land from an external valuer every five years using level 2 inputs.

Council's operational land was valued during the 2022/23 using the market approach.

Land Improvements - Depreciable and Other Structures

Land improvements - depreciable and other structures comprise of playgrounds, lighting, irrigation systems, fencing, shade structures etc.

Adopting level 3 inputs, the cost approach has been applied as there is insufficient market based evidence for the adoption of level 2 inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Council's land improvements was valued externally during 2022/23.

Buildings - Non-specialised and specialised

Council's buildings were valued externally during 2022/23 using the cost approach for each asset.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Roads (including bridges, footpaths, bulk earthworks) and other similar assets

The cost approach using level 3 inputs was used to value these asset classes. An internal revaluation was undertaken at February 2022 based on actual costs and assumptions from Council's Engineering Department.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

An assessment has been undertaken resulting in indexation being applied to these assets classes for 30 June 2023.

Stormwater drainage

Stormwater drainage asset class includes stormwater pits, stormwater pipes and open channels.

These assets were revalued internally during 2019/20 using the cost approach.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

An assessment has been undertaken resulting in indexation being applied to these assets classes for 30 June 2023.

Sewerage Network

Assets within this class comprise Sewer Mains and Sewerage Treatment Plants.

The cost approach has been adopted to estimate the replacement cost for each componentised asset with different useful lives. These assets are indexed each year in accordance with the NSW Reference Rate Manual for Water Supply, Sewerage and Stormwater Assets as published by the Office of Water.

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

An in-house valuation of the Sewerage Network was undertaken during 2022/23, and has been valued using the cost method and Level 3 inputs.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Significant unobservable valuation inputs used (for level 3 asset classes) and their relationship to fair value.

The following table summarises the quantitative information relating to the significant unobservable inputs used in deriving the various level 3 asset class fair values.

	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		
Plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and office equipment	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value
Operational land	Market approach	Price per square metre
Community land	Market approach. Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	Land value, land area, level of restriction
Land improvements - Depreciable	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value
Buildings (including swimming pools and other recreational buildings)	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value
Other structures	Cost approach	Unit rates per m2 Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, useful life and residual value
Roads (including bridges, footpaths, bulk earthworks) and other similar assets	Cost approach	Unit rates per m2 Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation.
Stormwater drainage	Cost approach	Unit rates per m2 Asset condition, remaining lives
Sewerage network infrastructure	Cost approach	Unit rates per m2 Asset condition, remaining useful lives using componentisation
Library books	Cost approach	Unit rates per m2 NSW Reference Rate Manual for Water Supply, Sewerage and Stormwater Assets and checked against recent construction costs. Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, remaining lives, residual value
Quarry assets	Cost approach	Environmental legislation, timing of expected cash outflow, asset condition
Other	Cost approach	Asset condition, remaining lives

A reconciliation of the movements in recurring fair value measurements allocated to Level 3 of the hierarchy is provided below:

\$ '000	Total IPP&E	
	2023	2022

E2-1 Fair value measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Total IPP&E	
	2023	2022
Opening balance	174,225	125,109
Total gains or losses for the period		
Recognised in other comprehensive income – revaluation surplus	14,763	44,922
Other movements		
Purchases	3,565	7,616
Disposals	(208)	(16)
Depreciation and impairment	(3,410)	(3,406)
Closing balance	188,935	174,225

Highest and best use

All of Council's non-financial assets are considered as being utilised for their highest and best use.

E3-1 Contingencies

The following assets and liabilities do not qualify for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position, but their knowledge and disclosure is considered relevant to the users of Council's financial report.

LIABILITIES NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Third party claims

The Council is involved from time to time in various claims incidental to the ordinary course of business including claims for damages relating to its services.

Council believes that it is appropriately covered for all claims through its insurance coverage and does not expect any material liabilities to eventuate.

(ii) Potential land acquisitions due to planning restrictions imposed by Council

Council has classified a number of privately owned land parcels as local open space or bushland.

As a result, where notified in writing by the various owners, Council will be required to purchase these land parcels.

At reporting date, reliable estimates as to the value of any potential liability (and subsequent land asset) from such potential acquisitions has not been possible.

(ii) Statewide Limited

Council is a member of Statewide Mutual, a mutual pool scheme providing liability insurance to local government.

Membership includes the potential to share in either the net assets or liabilities of the fund depending on its past performance. Council's share of the net assets or liabilities reflects Council's contributions to the pool and the result of insurance claims within each of the fund years.

The future realisation and finalisation of claims incurred but not reported to 30 June this year may result in future liabilities or benefits as a result of past events that Council will be required to fund or share in respectively.

(iii) StateCover Limited

Council is a member of StateCover Mutual Limited and holds a partly paid share in the entity.

StateCover is a company providing workers compensation insurance cover to the NSW local government industry and specifically Council.

Council has a contingent liability to contribute further equity in the event of the erosion of the company's capital base as a result of the company's past performance and/or claims experience or as a result of any increased prudential requirements from APRA.

These future equity contributions would be required to maintain the company's minimum level of net assets in accordance with its licence requirements.

(iv) Other guarantees

Council has provided no other guarantees other than those listed above.

1. Guarantees

2. Other liabilities

Defined benefit plan

Council is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a 'multi-employer fund' for purposes of AASB119 Employee Benefits for the following reasons:

- Assets are not segregated within the sub-group according to the employees of each sponsoring employer.
- The contribution rates have been the same for all sponsoring employers. That is, contribution rates have not varied for each sponsoring employer according to the experience relating to the employees of that sponsoring employer.
- Benefits for employees of all sponsoring employers are determined according to the same formulae and without regard to the sponsoring employer.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

– The same actuarial assumptions are currently used in respect of the employees of each sponsoring employer.

Given the factors above, each sponsoring employer is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers, and hence shares in the associated gains and losses (to the extent that they are not borne by members).

Description of the funding arrangements.

Pooled Employers are required to pay standard employer contributions and additional lump sum contributions to the fund.

The standard employer contributions were determined using the new entrant rate method under which a contribution rate sufficient to fund the total benefits over the working life-time of a typical new entrant is calculated. The current standard employer contribution rates are::

Division B	1.9 times member contributions for non-180 Point Members; Nil for 180 Point Members*
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times member contributions

* For 180 Point Members, Employers are required to contribute 8.0% of salaries for the year ending 30 June 2023 (increasing to 8.5% in line with the increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) to these members' accumulation accounts, which are paid in addition to members' defined benefits.

The past service contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total past service contributions of \$20.0 million per annum for 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2022. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities.

The adequacy of contributions is assessed at each triennial actuarial investigation and monitored annually between triennials.

Description of the extent to which Council can be liable to the plan for other Council's obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan

As stated above, each sponsoring employer (Council) is exposed to the actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other sponsoring employers and hence shares in the associated gains and losses.

However, there is no relief under the Fund's trust deed for employers to walk away from their defined benefit obligations. Under limited circumstances, an employer may withdraw from the plan when there are no active members, on full payment of outstanding additional contributions. There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of the Council.

There are no specific provisions under the Fund's trust deed dealing with deficits or surplus on wind-up.

There is no provision for allocation of any surplus which may be present at the date of withdrawal of an employer.

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense for the year ending 30 June 2023 was \$94,854.75. The last formal valuation of the fund was undertaken by fund actuary, Richard Boyfield, FIAA as at 30 June 2022.

Council's expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is \$80,499.84.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2023 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	2,290.9	
Past Service Liabilities	2,236.1	102.4%
Vested Benefits	2,253.6	101.7%

* excluding other accumulation accounts and reserves in both assets and liabilities.

Council's share of that deficiency cannot be accurately calculated as the Scheme is a mutual arrangement where assets and liabilities are pooled together for all member councils. For this reason, no liability for the deficiency has been recognised in Council's accounts. Council has a possible obligation that may arise should the Scheme require immediate payment to correct the deficiency.

E3-1 Contingencies (continued)

The key economic long term assumptions used to calculate the present value of accrued benefits are:

Investment return	6% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	6.0% for FY 23/23 2.5% per annum thereafter

* Plus promotional increases

The contribution requirements may vary from the current rates if the overall sub-group experience is not in line with the actuarial assumptions in determining the funding program; however, any adjustment to the funding program would be the same for all sponsoring employers in the Pooled Employers group.

ASSETS NOT RECOGNISED

(i) Land under roads

As permitted under AASB 1051, Council has elected not to bring to account land under roads that it owned or controlled up to and including 30/6/08.

(ii) Infringement notices/fines

Fines and penalty income, the result of Council issuing infringement notices is followed up and collected by the Infringement Processing Bureau.

Council's revenue recognition policy for such income is to account for it as revenue on receipt.

Accordingly, at year end, there is a potential asset due to Council representing issued but unpaid infringement notices.

Due to the limited information available on the status, value and duration of outstanding notices, Council is unable to determine the value of outstanding income.

F People and relationships

F1 Related party disclosures

F1-1 Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel (KMP) of the Council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Council, directly or indirectly.

The aggregate amount of KMP compensation included in the Income Statement is:

\$ '000	2023	2022
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	936	850
Post-employment benefits	83	79
Other long-term benefits	40	19
Total	1,059	948

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council as part of KMP using Council services (e.g. access to library or Council swimming pool) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Transactions during the year	Outstanding balances including commitments	Terms and conditions	Impairment provision on outstanding balances	Impairment expense
\$ '000					
2023					
Junee District Co-Operative Society (trading as Junee IGA)	10	1	30 Day Account	-	-
Mark Halliburton - Advanced Roofing & Plumbing	15	-	30 Day Account	-	-
R S Taylor Plumbing Services	113	-	30 Day Account	-	-
2022					
Junee District Co-Operative Society (trading as Junee IGA)	8	1	30 Day Account	-	-
Mark Halliburton - Advanced Roofing & Plumbing	67	-	30 Day Account	-	-
R S Taylor Plumbing Services	88	3	30 Day Account	-	-

F1-2 Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses

\$ '000	2023	2022
<p>The aggregate amount of Councillor and Mayoral fees and associated expenses included in materials and services expenses in the Income Statement are:</p>		
Mayoral fee	28	27
Councillors' fees	80	71
Other Councillors' expenses (including Mayor)	19	20
Total	127	118

F2 Other relationships

F2-1 Audit fees

\$ '000	2023	2022
<p>During the year, the following fees were incurred for services provided by the auditor of Council, related practices and non-related audit firms</p>		
<p>Auditors of the Council - NSW Auditor-General:</p>		
<p>(i) Audit and other assurance services</p>		
Audit and review of financial statements	44	37
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	44	37
Total Auditor-General remuneration	44	37
<p>Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms</p>		
<p>(i) Audit and other assurance services</p>		
Internal audit and other assurance services	11	16
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	11	16
Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms	11	16
Total audit fees	55	53

G Other matters

G1-1 Statement of Cash Flows information

Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities

\$ '000	2023	2022
Net operating result from Income Statement	4,203	4,560
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	3,676	3,689
(Gain) / loss on disposal of assets	167	(1,115)
Losses/(gains) recognised on fair value re-measurements through the P&L:		
– Investment property	(25)	(54)
Movements in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:		
(Increase) / decrease of receivables	1,589	(1,598)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables	(2)	55
(Increase) / decrease of inventories	(133)	25
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(104)	672
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued expenses payable	157	(206)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	28	–
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	1,463	1,299
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefit provision	140	(225)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	5	18
Net cash flows from operating activities	11,164	7,120

G2-1 Events occurring after the reporting date

Council is unaware of any material or significant 'non-adjusting events' that should be disclosed.

G3 Statement of developer contributions as at 30 June 2023

G3-1 Summary of developer contributions

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022 Restated	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
\$ '000									
S7.12 levies – under a plan	210	168	–	–	–	–	–	378	–
Total S7.12 revenue under plans	210	168	–	–	–	–	–	378	–
Total contributions	210	168	–	–	–	–	–	378	–

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, Council has significant obligations to provide Section 7.11 (contributions towards provision or improvement of amenities or services) infrastructure in new release areas. It is possible that the funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure, requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

	Opening balance at 1 July 2022 Restated	Contributions received during the year			Interest and investment income earned	Amounts expended	Internal borrowings	Held as restricted asset at 30 June 2023	Cumulative balance of internal borrowings (to)/from
		Cash	Non-cash Land	Non-cash Other					
\$ '000									
Contribution Plan 2021 - 2026									
Civil Infrastructure - K&G	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	53	–
Civil Infrastructure - Footpaths	70	5	–	–	–	–	–	75	–
Community Facilities - JJRAC	140	10	–	–	–	–	–	150	–
Open Space & Recreation	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	100	–
Total	210	168	–	–	–	–	–	378	–

G4 Statement of performance measures

G4-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2023	Indicator 2023	Indicators 2022 2021		Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	1,878	9.32%	9.30%	(3.33)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	20,160				
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	10,856	47.98%	53.78%	48.92%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	22,626				
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	7,144	10.16x	2.58x	2.02x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	703				
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	5,968	5.72x	4.41x	2.23x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	1,043				
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	585	8.48%	7.43%	9.83%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable	6,899				
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	12,744	10.08 months	4.73 months	2.81 months	> 3.00 months
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	1,265				

(1) Excludes fair value increments on investment properties, reversal of revaluation decrements, reversal of impairment losses on receivables, net gain on sale of assets and net share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method and includes pensioner rate subsidies

(2) Excludes impairment/revaluation decrements of IPPE, fair value decrements on investment properties, net loss on disposal of assets and net loss on share of interests in joint ventures and associates using the equity method

G4-2 Statement of performance measures by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators ³		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
1. Operating performance ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	9.40%	11.12%	8.20%	(17.75)%	> 0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹					
2. Own source operating revenue ratio					
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	44.61%	50.95%	100.00%	100.00%	> 60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹					
3. Unrestricted current ratio					
Current assets less all external restrictions	10.16x	2.58x	7.93x	6.16x	> 1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities					
4. Debt service cover ratio					
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	5.94x	4.56x	3.95x	2.87x	> 2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)					
5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage					
Rates and annual charges outstanding	9.71%	8.43%	0.00%	0.00%	< 10.00%
Rates and annual charges collectable					
6. Cash expense cover ratio					
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	8.98	3.78	∞	∞	> 3.00
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	months	months			months

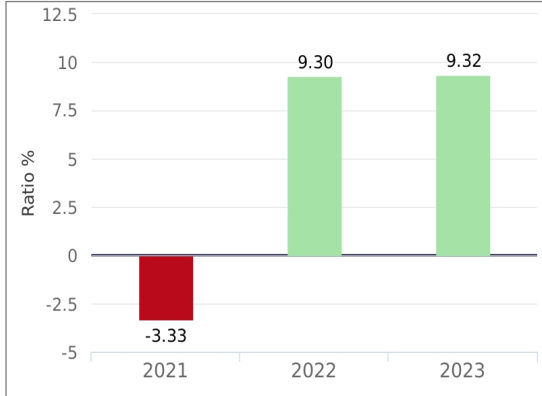
(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note G5-1 above.

(3) General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its sewer activities which are listed separately.

H Additional Council disclosures (unaudited)

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

This ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 9.32%

The Council's Operating Performance ratio has experienced a slight uptick, rising from 9.30% to 9.32%, primarily attributable to the receipt of an enhanced Financial Assistance Grant from the Australian Federal Government.

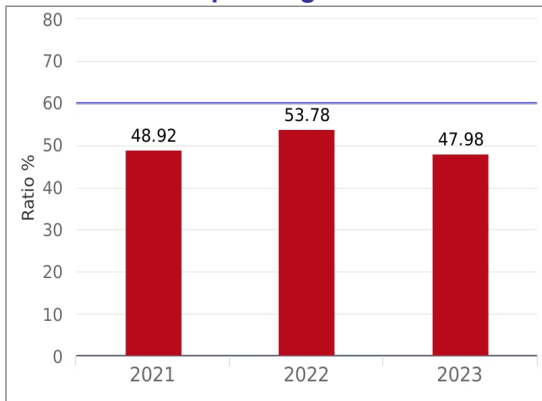
Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

This ratio measures fiscal flexibility. It is the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 47.98%

Grants and contributions persistently constitute a substantial share of the Council's revenue, thereby impeding the Council's capacity to attain the 60% Own Source Operating Revenue benchmark.

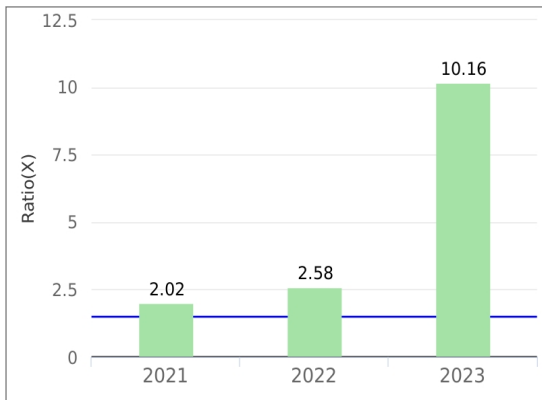
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

To assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 10.16x

The Council's unrestricted current ratio of 10.16x signifies the availability of ample unrestricted current assets to meet its unrestricted current liabilities. This ratio of 10.16x is regarded as robust, affirming the Council's ongoing capability to fulfil its short-term financial obligations.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

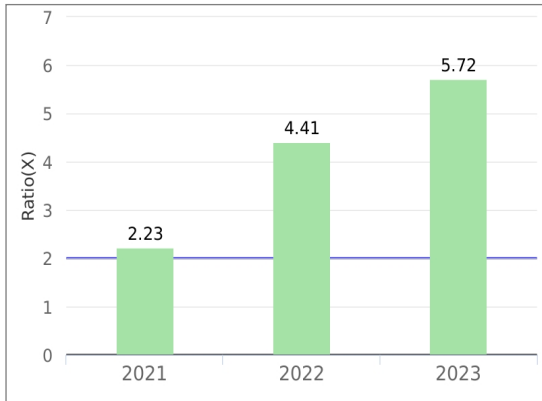
Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-1 Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs) (continued)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

This ratio measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 5.72x

The Council's debt service ratio for the fiscal year 2022/23 has risen to 5.72x, a marked improvement from the previous fiscal year's ratio of 4.41x in 2021/22. This notable increase stems from reduced loan repayments linked to the Council's historical loan borrowing initiatives. It is noteworthy that the Council consistently surpasses the established benchmark of 2.00x.

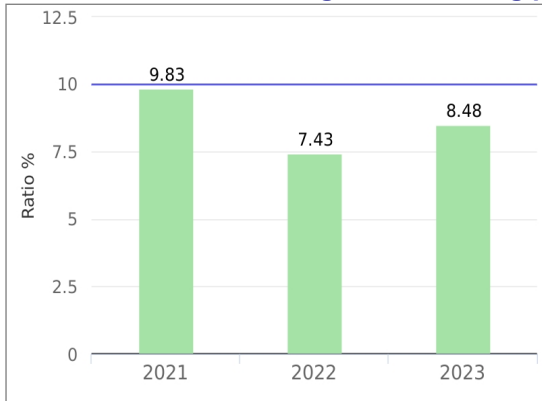
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates and annual charges outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates and annual charges outstanding percentage

To assess the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council's liquidity and the adequacy of recovery efforts.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 8.48%

This ratio pertains to the outstanding rates and annual charges as of the conclusion of the fiscal year. As of June 30, 2023, the Council had 8.48% of rates and annual charges outstanding. It is noteworthy that the Council consistently maintains a level below the established benchmark of 10.00% for Rural Councils.

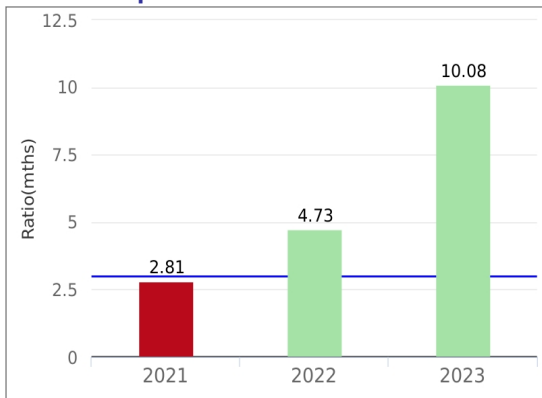
Benchmark: — < 10.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

Commentary on 2022/23 result

2022/23 ratio 10.08 months

The Cash Expense Cover Ratio of 10.08 months reflects the Council's capacity to meet its immediate expenses without requiring supplementary cash inflows.

Benchmark: — > 3.00months

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

H1-2 Financial review

Key financial figures of Council over the past 5 years

\$ '000	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Inflows:					
Rates and annual charges revenue	6,342	6,092	5,879	5,687	5,442
User charges revenue	3,589	4,124	3,566	3,805	3,293
Interest and investment revenue (losses)	243	48	40	86	92
Grants income – operating and capital	11,602	9,259	10,729	9,578	7,910
Total income from continuing operations	22,651	21,658	21,259	20,372	18,338
Sale proceeds from IPPE	37	1,926	466	1,642	1,115
New loan borrowings and advances	–	–	–	300	3,100
Outflows:					
Employee benefits and on-cost expenses	5,756	5,165	5,174	5,295	5,312
Borrowing costs	414	430	442	544	447
Materials and contracts expenses	7,818	7,059	6,988	6,331	5,961
Total expenses from continuing operations	18,448	17,098	16,750	15,945	16,125
Total cash purchases of IPPE	3,577	5,589	8,625	9,669	6,558
Total loan repayments (incl. finance leases)	623	900	1,034	1,785	556
Operating surplus/(deficit) (excl. capital income)	1,737	2,863	(721)	819	(541)
Financial position figures					
Current assets	14,602	9,063	5,991	6,389	8,173
Current liabilities	7,294	5,600	4,045	4,242	3,408
Net current assets	7,308	3,463	1,946	2,147	4,765
Available working capital (Unrestricted net current assets)	2,356	2,161	1,592	710	2,176
Cash and investments – unrestricted	109	170	76	141	1,022
Cash and investments – internal restrictions	5,299	1,795	1,485	913	288
Cash and investments – total	12,744	5,749	3,587	4,797	6,228
Total borrowings outstanding (loans, advances and finance leases)	7,763	8,123	8,758	9,438	10,530
Total value of IPPE (excl. land and earthworks)	197,147	179,310	165,227	160,051	141,732
Total accumulated depreciation	89,710	78,629	72,041	71,778	64,785
Indicative remaining useful life (as a % of GBV)	54%	56%	56%	55%	54%

Source: published audited financial statements of Council (current year and prior year)

H1-3 Council information and contact details

Principal place of business:
29 Belmore Street
Junee NSW 2663

Contact details

Mailing Address:
PO Box 93
Junee NSW 2663

Telephone: 02 6924 8100
Facsimile: 02 6924 2497

Opening hours:
9:00am - 5:00pm
Monday to Friday

Internet: www.junee.nsw.gov.au
Email: jsc@junee.nsw.gov.au

Officers

General Manager
[James Davis](#)

Responsible Accounting Officer
[Luke Taberner](#)

Public Officer
Luke Taberner

Auditors
Auditor General NSW

Elected members

Mayor
[Cr Neil Smith](#)

Councillors
Cr Matt Austin
Cr Robin Asmus
Cr Robert Callow
Cr David Carter
Cr Mark Cook
Cr Pam Halliburton
Cr Andrew Clinton
Cr Marie Knight

Other information

ABN: 62 621 799 578

Junee Shire Council

Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Independent Auditor's Reports:

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [2])

Independent Auditor's Report

Junee Shire Council

Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Independent Auditor's Reports: (continued)

On the Financial Statements (Sect 417 [3])

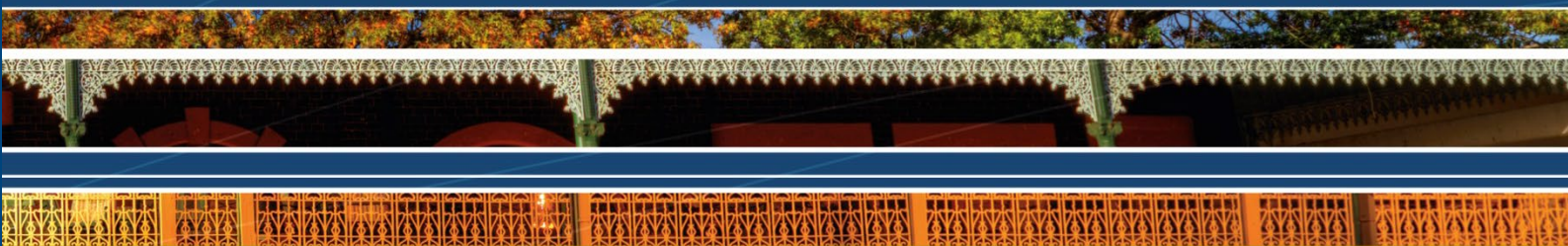
Independent Auditor's Report



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023



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Income Statement of sewerage business activity	4
Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity	5
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Background

- i. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the use by both Council and the Office of Local Government in fulfilling their requirements under National Competition Policy.
- ii. The principle of competitive neutrality is based on the concept of a 'level playing field' between persons/entities competing in a market place, particularly between private and public sector competitors.

Essentially, the principle is that government businesses, whether Commonwealth, state or local, should operate without net competitive advantages over other businesses as a result of their public ownership.

- iii. For Council, the principle of competitive neutrality and public reporting applies only to declared business activities.

These include **(a)** those activities classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as business activities being water supply, sewerage services, abattoirs, gas production and reticulation, and **(b)** those activities with a turnover of more than \$2 million that Council has formally declared as a business activity (defined as Category 1 activities).

- iv. In preparing these financial statements for Council's self-classified Category 1 businesses and ABS-defined activities, councils must **(a)** adopt a corporatisation model and **(b)** apply full cost attribution including tax-equivalent regime payments and debt guarantee fees (where the business benefits from Council's borrowing position by comparison with commercial rates).

Junee Shire Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Statement by Councillors and Management made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

The attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- NSW Government Policy Statement, *Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government*
- Division of Local Government Guidelines, *Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses: A Guide to Competitive Neutrality*
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
- Sections 3 and 4 of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, *Water's Regulatory and assurance framework for local water utilities*.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, these statements:

- present fairly the operating result and financial position for each of Council's declared business activities for the year,
- accord with Council's accounting and other records; and
- present overhead reallocation charges to the water and sewerage businesses as fair and reasonable.

We are not aware of any matter that would render these statements false or misleading in any way.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 19 September 2023.

Cr

Mayor

19 September 2023

Cr

Councillor

19 September 2023

James Davis

General Manager

19 September 2023

Luke Taberner

Responsible Accounting Officer

19 September 2023

Junee Shire Council

Income Statement of sewerage business activity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023	2022
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	875	804
User charges	466	365
Interest	37	9
Other income	–	5
Total income from continuing operations	1,378	1,183
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	363	253
Materials and services	359	591
Borrowing costs	115	118
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	226	431
Loss from the disposal of assets	202	–
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,265	1,393
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	113	(210)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	113	(210)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	113	(210)
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (25%) [based on result before capital]	(28)	–
Surplus (deficit) after tax	85	(210)
Plus accumulated surplus	9,143	9,353
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	28	–
Closing accumulated surplus	9,256	9,143
Return on capital %	1.0%	(0.5)%
Subsidy from Council	666	806
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	85	(210)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	85	–
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	42	–

Junee Shire Council

Statement of Financial Position of sewerage business activity

as at 30 June 2023

\$ '000	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,384	1,156
Receivables	122	107
Total current assets	1,506	1,263
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	22,237	19,504
Total non-current assets	22,237	19,504
Total assets	23,743	20,767
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	59	57
Employee benefit provisions	131	148
Total current liabilities	190	205
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	2,526	2,586
Employee benefit provisions	6	3
Total non-current liabilities	2,532	2,589
Total liabilities	2,722	2,794
Net assets	21,021	17,973
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	9,256	9,144
Revaluation reserves	11,765	8,829
Total equity	21,021	17,973

Note – Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

These financial statements are SPFS prepared for use by Council and the Office of Local Government. For the purposes of these statements, the Council is a non-reporting not-for-profit entity.

The figures presented in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993 (Act)*, the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (Regulation)* and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

The statements are prepared on an accruals basis. They are based on historic costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, fair value of non-current assets. Certain taxes and other costs, appropriately described, have been imputed for the purposes of the National Competition Policy.

The Statement of Financial Position includes notional assets/liabilities receivable from/payable to Council's general fund. These balances reflect a notional intra-entity funding arrangement with the declared business activities.

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' in its business activities as part of the National Competition Policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 NSW Government Policy statement titled 'Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government'. *The Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality* issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted.

The pricing and costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide a standard for disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and/or financial reporting systems and include taxation equivalents, Council subsidies, and returns on investments (rate of return and dividends paid).

Declared business activities

In accordance with Pricing and Costing for Council Businesses – A Guide to Competitive Neutrality, Council has declared that the following are to be considered as business activities:

Junee Sewerage Service with gross operating turnover less than \$2 million

Comprising the activities and net assets of Council's Sewerage Reticulation & Treatment Operations servicing the town of Junee.

Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs. However, where Council does not pay some taxes, which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in special purpose financial statements. For the purposes of disclosing comparative information relevant to the private sector equivalent, the following taxation equivalents have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities (this does not include Council's non-business activities):

Notional rate applied (%)

Corporate income tax rate – **25%** (20/21 26%)

Land tax – the first \$822,000 of combined land values attracts **0%**. For the combined land values in excess of \$822,000 up to \$5,026,000 the rate is **\$100 + 1.6%**. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$5,026,000 a premium marginal rate of **2.0%** applies.

Payroll tax – **4.85%** on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$1,200,000.

In accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Water guidelines, a payment for the amount calculated as the annual tax equivalent charges (excluding income tax) must be paid from water supply and sewerage business activities.

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The payment of taxation equivalent charges, referred to in the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the Act.

Achievement of substantial compliance to the DPIE – Water guidelines is not a prerequisite for the payment of the tax equivalent charges; however the payment must not exceed \$3 per assessment.

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities. Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested. Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level – gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the relevant corporate income tax rate, currently 25% (20/21 26%).

Income tax is only applied where a gain from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved. Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to the 'Council' as the owner of business operations – it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council.

Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS. The rate applied of 25% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges for all Category 1 businesses has been applied to all assets owned, or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that Council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors. In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(i) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where Council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations. The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statements of business activities.

(ii) Return on investments (rate of return)

The NCP policy statement requires that councils with Category 1 businesses 'would be expected to generate a return on capital funds employed that is comparable to rates of return for private businesses operating in a similar field'.

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies. The rate of return is disclosed for each of Council's business activities on the Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

Written down value of I,PP&E as at 30 June

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 4.02% at 30/6/23.

(iii) Dividends

Council is not required to pay dividends to either itself as owner of a range of businesses, or to any external entities.

A local government water supply and sewerage business is permitted to pay annual dividends from their water supply or sewerage business surpluses. Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the DPIE – Water guidelines and must not exceed 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2022 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

Note – Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In accordance with the Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewer Guidelines, a Dividend Payment form, Statement of Compliance, Unqualified Independent Financial Audit Report and Compliance Audit Report are submitted to DPIE – Water.

Junee Shire Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Item 10 PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO REGIONAL BANK CLOSURES

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note the report on the Parliamentary Inquiry into Regional Bank Closures.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to notify Councillors of the upcoming sitting of the Senate Inquiry into regional branch closures to be held at the Athenium Theatre in Junee on Thursday, 21 September 2023.

BACKGROUND

Junee Shire Council was successful in forestalling the closure of its Commonwealth Bank branch and getting a Parliamentary Inquiry into Regional Bank Branch Closures.

A request was made by Council for the Parliamentary Committee to hold a public hearing in Junee. This has been granted.

CONSIDERATIONS

The hearing is open to the public from 9:30am.

There are a number of people who have been invited to speak and present to the Inquiry.

The Mayor and General Manager will be making a presentation on behalf of Council as part of a panel at 9:45am. The CEO of Regional Development Australia – Riverina, will also present as part of this panel along with another, as yet unnamed, panel member.

Other neighbouring councils and local or regional institutions or organisations may have also been invited to present. We will know who they are when the Program is released.

At around 2.00pm there is an open session when individuals may make statements to the Inquiry Committee.

Please attend and speak at the Inquiry if possible, whether as an individual, community representative or business representative.

Connection with IPR

3.2 Support our business sector

CONCLUSION

Council has had a united view on this and has had much success in keeping the Commonwealth Bank branch open and getting a Parliamentary Inquiry to happen. This is a last push to speak frankly and directly with Senators on the important issue of retaining a comprehensive banking service in Junee.

Item 11 RATES AND CHARGES DEBT RECOVERY POLICY

Author Chief Financial Officer

Attachments Yes – Rates and Charges Debt Recovery Policy

RECOMMENDATION:

That the current Rates and Charges Debt Recovery Policy be revoked and the revised Rates and Charges Debt Recovery Policy, as attached to this report, be adopted.

SUMMARY

The Rates and Charges Debt Recovery (RCDR) Policy has been revised to better suit Council's needs (see attachment).

BACKGROUND

The RCDR Policy is extremely important because it affects Council's cashflow and therefore its ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Council needs cash in the bank to pay its bills; it can't pay its bills with debtors.

Council's current outstanding rates and charges percentage is about 8.4%, which equates to \$547,000. This is within the acceptable range for rural council's but still too high.

The aim is to get it to 5%. This may take a couple of years. If Council were to get the ratio down to this level it would result in an additional \$222,000 in cash.

CONSIDERATIONS

Although this policy is still relevant it is overdue for renewal. It is also timely because of the current sale of land for unpaid rates process which is being undertaken.

There have been a few relevant changes to the current policy which have been incorporated in the Draft revised policy which is being put to Council for adoption. They are generally related to putting the onus on the ratepayer to enter into an arrangement, simplifying payment arrangement options which the ratepayer can enter into.

The trigger point to send a notice of intent to commence legal action has been left at \$750. The rough average for a quarterly payment for a residential property is \$500. So, usually a notice of intent will be sent if no payment has been made on two consecutive instalments.

There has also been a change made to Application for Payment arrangements form which is attached to the policy. An additional condition of arrangement has been added to ensure that future rate instalments will be paid in addition to the payments made as part of the arrangement.

Keeping on top of outstanding rates is also important because it stops individual outstanding rates amounts from becoming unmanageable for the ratepayer.

Financial

This policy has an effect on Council's cashflow which enables Council to pay its debts. Every extra percentage of rates and charges collected amounts to about \$60,000.

Connection with IPR

6.1.6.1 Provide financial management and reporting to the organisation.

CONCLUSION

The current Rates and Charges Debt Recovery Policy has served Council well over the years but needs to be updated. The draft policy has tweaks that enable the Revenue Officer to enter into arrangements and collect rates more efficiently.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 11

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

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JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

RATES AND CHARGES DEBT RECOVERY POLICY

DATE ADOPTED:	19 April 2011
MINUTE NO:	06.04.11
DATE READOPTED:	18 March 2014
MINUTE NO:	06.03.14
DATE READOPTED:	19 September 2023
MINUTE NO:	

I. OBJECTIVE

To establish guidelines for the General Manager and staff on appropriate debt recovery and write-off procedures to ensure effective control over Rates and Charges that become due and payable.

To fulfil the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act, 1993 with respect to the recovery of outstanding rates and charges.

2. DEFINITIONS

Rateable person – includes the Crown in respect of rateable land owned by the Crown and means:

- a) *An owner in any case where the Local Government Act 1993, provides that a rate is to be paid to the Council by the owner, and*
- b) *A holder of a lease in any case where the Local Government Act 1993 provides that a rate is to be paid to the Council by the holder of the lease.*

3. BACKGROUND / LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- Local Government Act 1993.
- Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW).
- Corporations Act 2001

4. POLICY STATEMENT

Council acknowledges that ratepayers will, for various reasons from time to time, fail to pay rates when they become due and payable to Council. It is not the intention to cause hardship to any ratepayer through Council's recovery procedures and consideration will be given to acceptable arrangements to clear the debt prior to the end of the current financial year, where possible.

The General Manager has the delegated authority to assess/approve and/or reject payment arrangement plans from any customer after receiving a written request.

The General Manager has the delegated authority to proceed with legal action to recover outstanding rates and charges where an arrangement plan has defaulted or if the ratepayer has failed and/or neglected to pay one or more instalments or a suitable attempt has not been made to clear the outstanding balance within a time specified as reasonable by Council.

Procedures

Rates and Annual Charges

Rates Notices are issued prior to 31st July each year in accordance with Section 562 of the Local Government Act 1993. Instalment notices will be issued one month prior to the instalment due date in accordance with Section 562 (5) of the Local Government Act, 1993.

Instalments are due on the following dates each year:

- 31 August
- 30 November
- 28 February
- 31 May

Interest on Overdue Rates and Annual Charges and Other Sundry Accounts

Interest is calculated daily on overdue rates and charges at the maximum rate announced by the Minister for Local Government each year in accordance with Section 566 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1993.

Interest is not charged on legal costs.

Section 564 and 567 of the Local Government Act allows Council to provide assistance to ratepayers by writing off accrued interest charges. All applications for assistance must be made to Council in accordance with Council's Rates and Charges Hardship Policy.

Rates Reminder Notice / Letters from Debt Recovery Agent

A Rates Reminder Notice shall be issued, where applicable, within 30 days after the due date of an instalment to those ratepayers who have an outstanding instalment balance greater than \$50.00 and have not made previous satisfactory payment arrangements with Council.

Council's debt recovery agent will send an Overdue Notice letter to ratepayers with arrears between \$250 and \$750 requesting payment or a suitable arrangement to pay.

If a reminder notice does not result in payment in full or a suitable payment arrangement being made, a notice of intent to commence legal action will be issued by Council's debt recovery agent. The notice of intent to commence legal action will be sent to ratepayers where arrears exceed \$750. It will give the ratepayer 14 days from the posting date of the letter in which to pay the arrears or to make a satisfactory arrangement to pay.

Sundry Debtors and Other Accounts

The debtor will receive an invoice detailing the particulars regarding the invoice and payment is required within 30 days. Statements are mailed on a monthly basis to all debtors with amounts owing to serve as a reminder to pay.

For amounts exceeding \$750, if not paid within 60 days, the debtor will receive a notice of intent to commence legal action.

After 90 days accounts exceeding \$750 will be submitted for legal action to Council's debt recovery agency.

For amounts under \$750, Council staff will contact the debtor either by phone and/or by letter to request payment or a suitable arrangement to pay.

Payment Arrangements

Arrangements may be entered into with all ratepayers in accordance with Section 564 of the Local Government Act, 1993.

Arrangements are to be negotiated with the aim of recovering all arrears and the current year's rates and charges within a maximum of one year. Current and future instalments should be paid in addition to the payment arrangement.

All requests for payment arrangements are to be made in writing or by completing Council's Application for Payment Arrangement Form. Payments can be made weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Where the ratepayer fails to adhere to an agreement Council will advise in writing that the agreement has defaulted and recovery action will commence or be continued unless the outstanding balance is paid within fourteen days from the date of the letter. If legal action has been suspended due to the ratepayer entering into a payment arrangement and the agreement has not been met by the ratepayer, the legal action will be reactivated at the level when the suspension took place.

Pensioners

Where the ratepayer is an eligible pensioner, every attempt is to be made to assist the pensioner in paying rates and charges as they fall due within the current year. However, where circumstances may exist, Council may accept an arrangement from a ratepayer who is a pensioner and requests a period of no more than two years to clear the outstanding debt.

Recovery Action

If no payment is received or no arrangement made following the issue of the notice of intent, a Statement of Claim will be prepared, issued and served by Council or its debt recovery agent.

Following the expiration of the statutory period if the debt is not cleared or no arrangement made, a Notice of Motion - Default Judgement for Liquidated Claim will be lodged.

Recovery action by Council or its agent to recover outstanding debts that will be considered may include, but not be limited to:

- A garnishee of income
- Writ of execution on goods and chattels
- Examinations summons
- Service or a rent order where the property is tenanted
- Sale of land for unpaid rates in accordance with Section 713 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Arrangements for payment may be accepted after legal action has commenced, subject to the continuation of legal action should the ratepayer not adhere to the approved arrangement.

Section 712 (1) of the Local Government Act 1993 provides that proceedings for the recovery of a rate or charge may be commenced at any time within 20 years from the date when the rate or charge became due and payable.

All legal costs and expenses incurred in recovering outstanding rates and charges shall be charged against the property in accordance with Section 605 of the Local Government Act, 1993.

In accordance with Section 459 of the Corporations Act 2001, where the ratepayer is a company and has been served with a creditors statutory demand (Section 459E of the Corporations Act 2001) and the ratepayer has not complied within the 21-day period, Council has the right to commence proceedings to have the debtor company wound up and a liquidator appointed. All debts regarding the issue of a creditors' statutory demand must exceed the sum of \$2,000.00

Sale of Land for Unpaid Rates and Charges

Where any rate or charge is overdue and has remained unpaid for more than five years from the date on which it became payable, Council may proceed to sell the land in accordance with Chapter 17, Part 2, Division 5 of the Local Government Act, 1993.

Where any rate or charge is overdue in respect of vacant land and the amount exceeds the Valuer General's current valuation of the property, Council may proceed to sell the land in accordance with Chapter 17, Part 2, Division 5, of the Local Government Act, 1993.

At least once during a Council term, a report shall be referred to Council for consideration listing all ratepayers who fall into the above category. The report will provide a detailed history of the circumstances of each case together with a recommendation in relation to the possible sale of the land to recover the overdue rates and charges.

5. ATTACHMENTS

Payment arrangement application follows.

JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: (AH) _____ (BH) _____ (MOB) _____

CIRCLE ACCOUNT TYPE: RATES DEBTORS OTHER

ACCOUNT NUMBER: _____

BALANCE OWING: \$ _____

I hereby wish to make application to repay the above mentioned balance in the following manner, subject to the conditions set out hereunder.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE:

CONDITIONS OF ARRANGEMENT:

- Each payment must be made on or before the due date.
- All current accounts must be paid on or before the due date.
- No variance may be made to this schedule without the approval of Council.
- Failure to honour this agreement may result in legal action being commenced for the recovery of the debt.
- Future rate instalments will be paid in accordance with the annual rates notice and do not form part of this arrangement.

Please note that under Section 566 of the Local Government Act 1993 interest charges will continue to accrue on the current overdue balance owing and also any subsequent quarterly instalments not received by the due date.

I understand and accept these conditions and agree to the outlined payment schedule.

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

AUTHORISED: _____

DATE: _____

Item 12 COUNCIL INVESTMENTS AND BANK BALANCES

Author Manager Finance and Business Services

Attachments Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council notes the Investment Report as of 31 August 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 \$12,727,568 comprising:

Trading Accounts -	\$819,183
At Call Accounts -	\$3,158,385
Investments -	\$8,750,000

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.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

LINK TO STRATEGY

The report relates to the Community Strategic Plan Outcome of:

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

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Actual investment income for the period from 1 July 2023 to date was \$57,277.73.

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

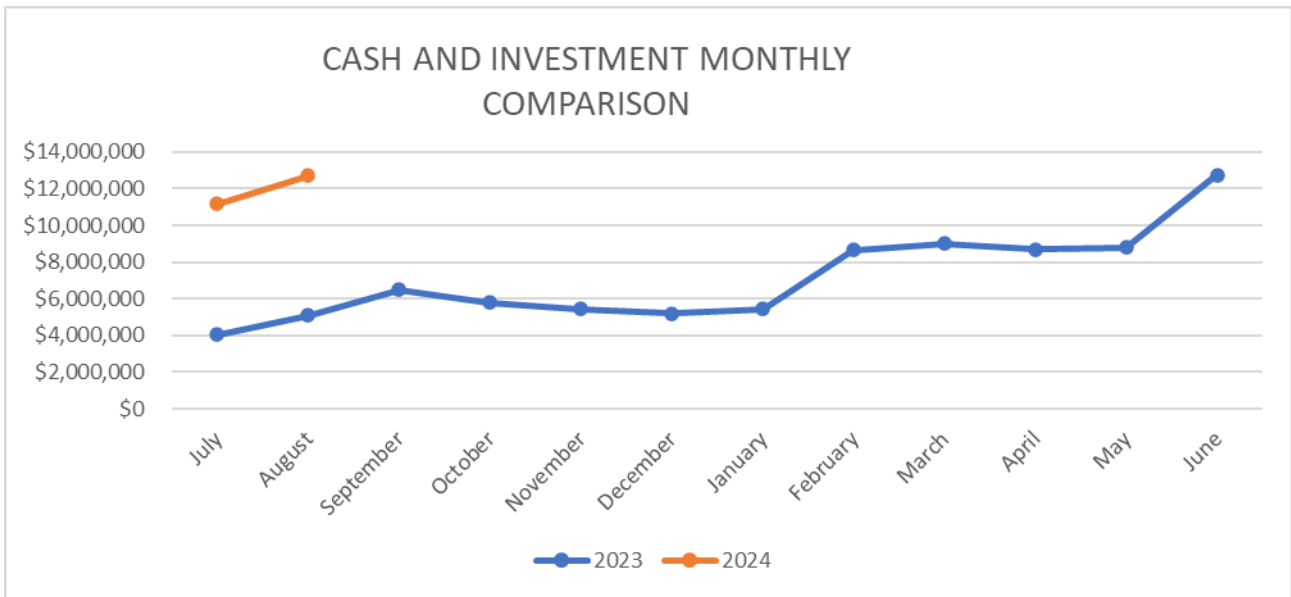
Council's investments are managed in accordance with Council's Investment Policy. Council's Investment Policy requires consideration of social responsibility when making investment decisions.

INVESTMENT BALANCES

INVESTMENT BALANCES						
As of 31 August 2023						
INSTITUTION	RATING	AMOUNT (\$)	MATURITY DATE	INTEREST RATE	INTEREST AT MATURITY (\$)	BENCHMARK – AusBond
Trading Accounts						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	A1+	819,183	-	-	-	-
		819,183				
At Call Accounts						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	A1+	3,158,385	At Call	4.15%	12,403.76	4.10%
		3,158,183			12,403.76	
Term Deposits						
National Australia Bank	A1+	-	Matured	-	18,000.00	-
National Australia Bank	A1+	-	Matured	-	15,904.11	-
National Australia Bank	A1+	-	Matured	-	10,969.86	-
AMP Bank	A2	1,000,000	11-Sep-23	4.65%	23,058.90	4.09%
Judo Bank	A3	500,000	28-Sep-23	5.35%	6,669.18	4.09%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	04-Oct-23	4.75%	11,842.47	4.16%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	31-Oct-23	5.00%	12,397.26	4.16%
MyState Bank	A2	500,000	08-Nov-23	5.00%	12,328.77	4.16%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	27-Nov-23	5.50%	11,376.71	4.16%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	29-Nov-23	5.20%	12,821.92	4.16%
Judo Bank	A3	500,000	11-Dec-23	5.30%	13,068.49	3.90%
Judo Bank	A3	1,000,000	22-Dec-23	5.70%	27,484.93	3.90%
National Australia bank	A1+	1,000,000	24-Jan-24	5.30%	26,136.99	3.90%
Bank of Queensland	A2	500,000	23-Feb-24	5.50%	18,006.85	3.90%
AMP Bank	A2	500,000	24-May-24	5.70%	25,767.12	3.49%
Australian Unity Bank	A2	500,000	19-Jun-24	5.55%	27,750.00	3.49%
Heritage and People's Choice	A2	750,000	04-Jul-24	5.30%	35,938.36	3.49%
		8,750,000			309,521.92	
Total Cash and Investment		12,727,568				

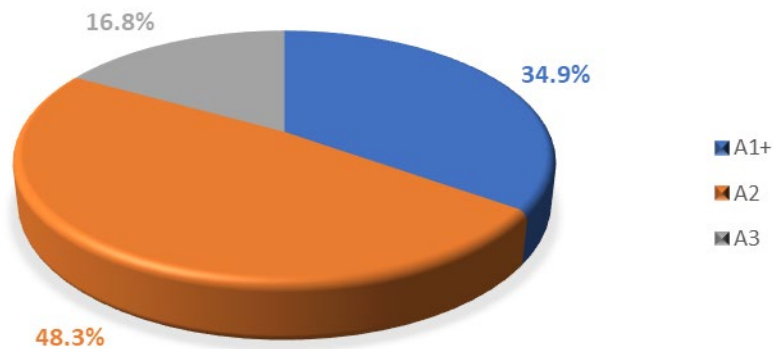
GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

Cash Comparative Analysis



Portfolio Analysis

COUNCIL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO BY INSTITUTION RATING

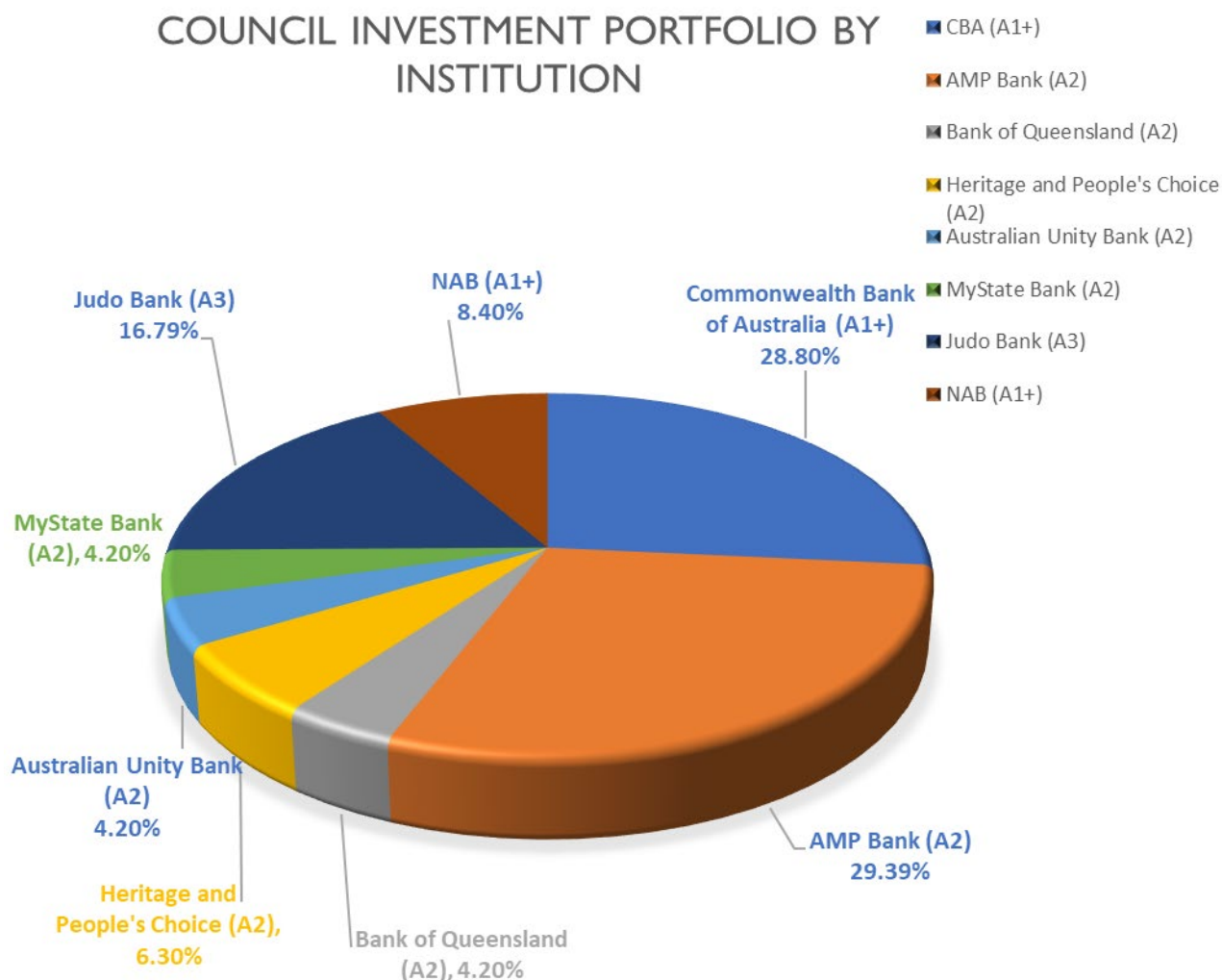


Portfolio Credit Framework – Compliance with Investment Policy Requirements

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:

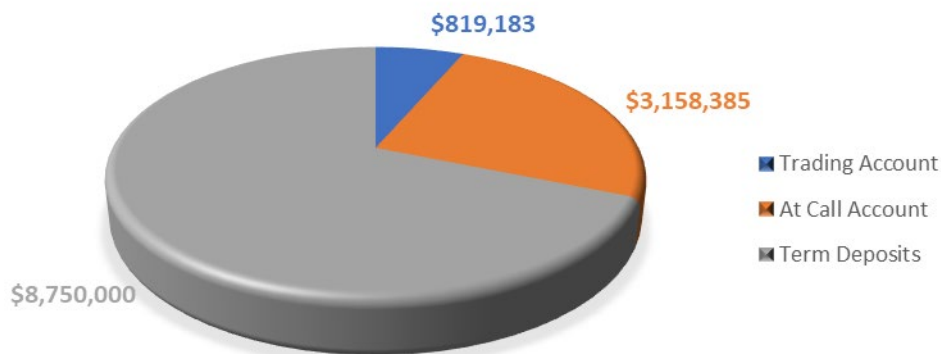
S&P Long Term Rating	S&P Short Term Rating	Maximum %	Portfolio Complies with Policy?
AAA	A1+	50%	Yes
AA+	A1	50%	Yes
AA			
AA-			
A+	A2	35%	Yes
A			
A-			
BBB+	A3	20%	Yes
BBB			
BBB-			
Unrated	Unrated	20%	Yes (\$Nil)

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 13 WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY (REVIEW)

Author Risk Manager

Attachments Yes

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the amended Work Health and Safety (WHS) Policy as attached to this report.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to adopt the amended Work Health and Safety (WHS) Policy. There are minimal changes to the existing policy which are detailed below.

BACKGROUND

The existing policy is still relevant but requires some changes due to legislation and related standards.

This policy outlines Council's commitment to ensuring a safe and healthy working environment for all workers and visitors. The policy addresses responsibilities and accountabilities for WHS within Councils Staff structure, and how Council will maintain compliance with WHS obligations as per current legislation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Minimal changes have been made to the current policy as it is still relevant to the WHS legislation in its current form.

The amendments are:

I. The changes to wording of the first paragraph in Section 2, to include more inclusive language and eliminate an unreasonable measure of WHS protection and to commit to what we can achieve.

a) The previous wording:

The Council is committed to providing workers and other persons at its workplaces, the highest level of protection against harm to their health, safety and welfare from hazards and risks arising from work, substances, or plant as is reasonably practicable.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

- b) The amended wording:

Junee Shire Council is committed to keeping everyone safe at work. This commitment extends to taking steps to protect the health, safety, and well-being of our employees and anyone else on our premises and across our worksites. Council endeavours to ensure appropriate management of hazards and risks that arise from work, substances, or plant as reasonably practicable.

2. The reference to legislation and standards in Section 4 to reflect current titles and versions.
- a) Update Work, Health, and Safety Regulation 2011 to Work, Health and Safety Regulation 2017
 - b) Add Work Health and Safety Act 2017
 - c) Add year 2018 to relevant Risk Management standard.
 - d) Remove outdated AS/NZS 4804 Standards and replace with ISO45001:2018 Occupational health and safety management systems – requirements with guidance for use.

As the changes are minimal to the application of the policy in practice, it is recommended that the policy as attached be adopted without exhibiting the document for public comment.

CONCLUSION

The amended WHS Policy meets the requirements of the WHS Act 2011 and will support Council to ensuring a safe and healthy environment for its workers and visitors. It is therefore recommended that it be adopted by Council.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 13

19 SEPTEMBER 2023





JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

DATE READOPTED:	21 February 2012
MINUTE NO:	22.02.12
DATE READOPTED:	28 June 2016
MINUTE NO:	15.06.16
DATE READOPTED:	19 September 2023
MINUTE NO:	

1. OBJECTIVE

To reflect Junee Shire Council's commitment to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of all persons at the Council's workplaces.

2. DEFINITIONS

PCBC – Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (Junee Shire Council is the PCBU).

Council – Junee Shire Council

Officer – A person who makes, or participates in making decisions that affect the whole, or a substantial part of, the business or undertaking.

Worker – A person is a worker if the person carries out work in any capacity for the PCBU, including work as:

- An employee, or
- A contractor or subcontractor, or
- An employee of a contractor or subcontractor, or
- An employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work for the PCBU, or
- An outworker, or
- An apprentice or trainee, or
- A student gaining work experience, or
- A volunteer

Workplace - A place where work is carried out and includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work.

WHS - Work Health & Safety

Act - Work Health & Safety Act 2011

3. POLICY

Junee Shire Council is committed to keeping everyone safe at work. This commitment extends to taking steps to protect the health, safety, and well-being of our employees and anyone else on our premises and across our worksites. Council endeavours to ensure appropriate management of hazards and risks that arise from work, substances, or plant as reasonably practicable.

The Council will conduct its activities and provide a work environment that:

- Protects workers and other persons against harm to their health, safety and welfare through the elimination or minimisation of risks arising from work, substances or plant
- Provides fair and effective workplace representation, consultation, co-operation and issue resolution in relation to work, health and safety
- Encourages workers and their representatives to take a constructive role in promoting improvements in work, health and safety practices and assist Council and workers to achieve a healthier and safer working environment
- Promotes the provision of advice, information, education and training in relation to work, health and safety
- Secures compliance with the Act through effective and appropriate compliance and enforcement measures
- Ensures appropriate scrutiny and review of actions taken by persons exercising powers and performing functions under the Act
- Provides a framework for continuous improvement and progressively higher standards of work, health and safety

In support of this Policy, the Council will:

- Comply with all relevant legislation and subsidiary codes and standards and provide the resources necessary to meet these requirements
- Involve staff in work, health and safety matters and consult with them in ways of eliminating or minimising risks in the workplace
- Provide information, training, education and instruction to enable workers to perform their duties in a safe and healthy environment
- Adopt a risk management approach, in consultation with workers, to work methods, plant and machinery acquisition and workplace design
- Encourage the rehabilitation of injured staff through post-injury management procedures
- Promote health and safety awareness by the development and implementation of safe work practices
- Conduct inspections of the workplace, in consultation with relevant staff, to identify, assess and control hazards
- Require all workers and visitors to comply with WHS legislation, codes of practice and standards

- Require all workers to report all injuries and incidents and to participate and assist in investigations
- Regularly review the Council's WHS performance as part of a continuous improvement plan

4. RESPONSIBILITY/ACCOUNTABILITY

PCBU

Council, as the PCBU, must ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of workers engaged, or caused to be engaged or whose activities in carrying out work are influenced or directed by Council, while the workers are at work.

Elected Members

Elected members must cooperate and comply with this policy and the associated WHS program whilst at a Council workplace.

Officers

- Officers of the PCBU must exercise due diligence to ensure that PCBU complies with its duties and obligations under the Act.

Managers, Team Leaders and Supervisors

At a workplace under their control, managers, team leaders and/or supervisors must, so far as is reasonably practical, ensure that:

- Workers and/or other persons at the workplace, take reasonable care for their own health and safety and that of others.
- All workplace risks, associated with work, substances or plant, have been eliminated or otherwise controlled.

Workers

Workers, while at work, must:

- Take reasonable care for their own health and safety.
- Take reasonable care that their acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons.
- Comply, so far as reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction to allow the PCBU to comply with the Act.
- Cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure relating to health or safety at the workplace that has been notified to workers.

Other persons at the Workplace

Other persons at a workplace must:

- Take reasonable care for their own health and safety.
- Take reasonable care that their acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons.
- Comply, so far as reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction to allow the PCBU to comply with the Act.

5. RELATED DOCUMENTS

Associated Legislation

- 4.1.1 Work, Health & Safety Regulation 2017
- 4.1.2 Work Health and Safety Act 2011

4.2 Associated Australian Standards

- 4.2.1 ISO31000:2018 Risk Management
- 4.2.2 ISO45001:2018 Occupational health and safety management systems – requirements with guidance for use.

6. POLICY STATUS

This policy was formally adopted by Council on 28 June 2016 and commenced operation on 28 June 2016. This policy replaces the previous version adopted on 21/02/2012 and includes changes in name, definitions and abbreviations, policy, responsibility/accountability and associated legislation.

The changes reflect the requirements detailed in the Act that came into force on 1 January 2012.

7. POLICY REVIEW

This policy may be amended or revoked at any time and will be reviewed every two years from its adoption or latest amendment.

General Manager

Date

Item 14 WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (ADOPTION)

Author Acting Director Engineering Services

Attachments Attachment 1 – Weed Control and Management Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the Weed Control and Management Plan after being on public exhibition for 28 days with no comments or feedback received.

SUMMARY

As per previous Council recommendation, the Draft Weed Control and Management Plan has been on public exhibition for 28 days and has received no comments or feedback.

It is therefore recommended that Council adopt the Weed Control and Management Plan.

The 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 the development of a Weed Control of Management Plan was completed.

CONSIDERATIONS

The 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.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

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.

Financial

Actioning the Plan relies on adequate resources being considered through the annual budget allocation process.

CONCLUSION

After receiving no comments or submissions from the public, that Council adopt the Weed Control and Management Plan.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 14

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

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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.

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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

Land within the Junee LGA is utilised for a 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.

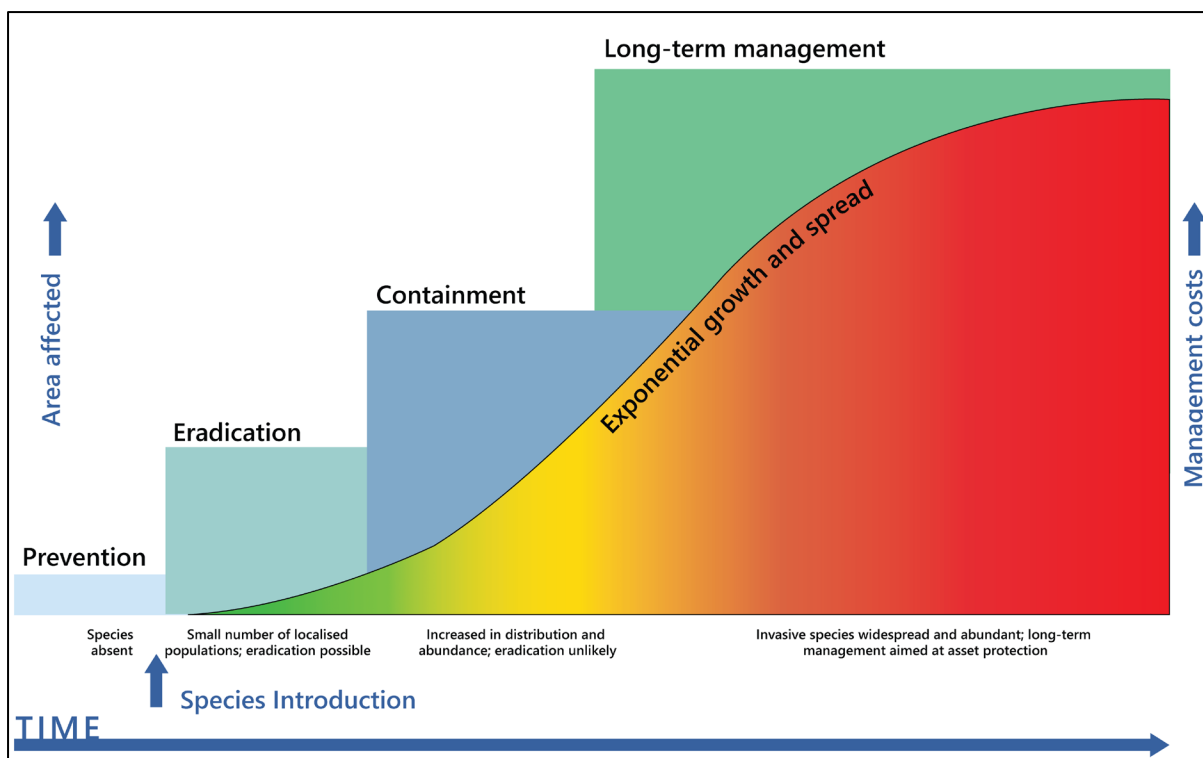


Figure 1: Generalised weed invasion curve.

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

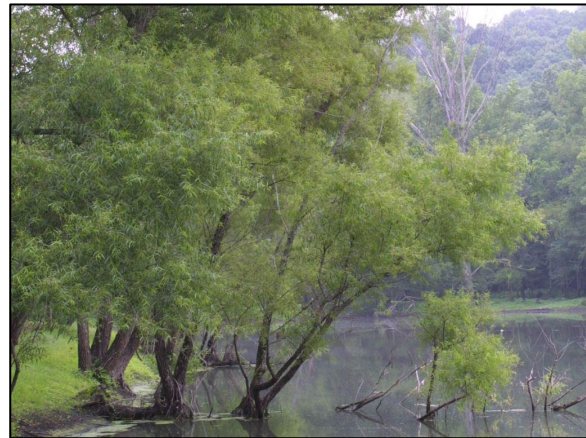
Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

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 leaves with a coarse 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 awns.

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 tropane 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 15 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2023/51 – 29 TATHRA DRIVE, JUNEES (DUAL OCCUPANCY AND HOME OCCUPATION)

Author Town Planner; Directorship: Planning and Community Development

Attachment s4.15 Development Assessment Report; Statement of Environmental Effects; Submitted Plan Set

RECOMMENDATION:

That Development Application No. 2023/51 from Ms S Brown for the development of a dual occupancy and home business located on Lot: 5, DPI261405, known as 29 Tathra Drive, Junee be REFUSED CONSENT for the following reasons:

- ***The proposed development is considered to be inconsistent with the objectives and controls of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, where the requested variations to these controls are not supported.***
 - ***The site is not considered to be suitable for the proposed development, as required by the heads of consideration outlined in s4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.***
 - ***The proposal is inconsistent with the existing character and amenity of the locality.***
-

SUMMARY

The proposed development includes the construction of a dual occupancy and associated outbuilding to be utilised for the purpose of a home business.

The proposed development is recommended for refusal for non-compliance with the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 and that the development is not considered to be suitable for the subject site due to being inconsistent with the existing character of the locality.

The overall impact of the development is considered to be inappropriate for the existing character and amenity of the area. The proposed traffic generation of the home occupation is also considered to be inappropriate for the existing residential amenity.

BACKGROUND

The proposed development includes the construction of a dual occupancy, with Dwelling 1 having a floor area of 80sqm (one bedroom) and Dwelling 2 having a floor area of 112sqm (two bedrooms). The dwellings will share a laundry and will be connected by a covered deck. The structure will be constructed from steel posts and steel bearers and joists. The dual occupancies will be finished with pre coloured steel cladding and roofing.

In addition to the dual occupancy, a separate outbuilding is proposed to be installed within the front setback to Tathra Drive for the purpose of conducting a home business. The proposed home business is intended to be a "wellness centre", incorporating elements including yoga, massage and psychotherapy treatments. This business is proposed to accommodate a maximum of 8-10 members of the public for yoga classes (two hours per day), 1-2 members of the public during all other opening hours. The proposed operating hours for this business are 10.00am to 7.00pm, Monday to Saturday.

The outbuilding is proposed to be constructed from sympathetic materials to the proposed dual occupancy, being finished in pre-coloured steel cladding and roofing. The floor area of the proposed 'wellness centre' will be 99.1sqm.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

State Environmental Planning Policies

No SEPP's are considered to be applicable to the proposed development.

Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012

The proposed development is considered to be a *dual occupancy and home occupation* as defined by the Junee LEP 2012. Home occupation is defined as:

means an occupation that is carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve -

- (a) the employment of persons other than those residents, or*
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason 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, or*
- (c) the display of goods, whether in a window or otherwise, or*
- (d) the exhibition of any signage (other than a business identification sign), or*
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.*

Dual occupancies and home occupations 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.*
- *To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.*

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEES SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

- *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 generally consistent with the objectives of the zone.

Clause 6.1 Earthworks: The proposed earthworks are considered to be ancillary to a permitted use on the site. It is considered the proposed earthworks will have minimal impact as outlined in the items for consideration under this clause of the LEP.

Clause 6.3 Stormwater Management: The proposed dwellings will be required to utilise the existing stormwater management arrangements on the site and direct any stormwater to Council's existing stormwater management infrastructure.

Clause 6.4 Terrestrial Biodiversity: The proposed development is not considered to have any adverse impacts to the condition, ecological value or significance of the fauna or flora on the land. The development has been sited to minimise the need for the removal of vegetation from the site. The development will not significantly impact on the biodiversity structure, function or connectivity of habitat elements.

Clause 6.9 Essential Services: All essential services are available to the subject site. The proposed dwelling houses will be required to connect to these services.

Junees Development Control Plan 2021

A number of sections of the Junees DCP 2021 are applicable to this development, *including Part C6 Medium Density Dwellings and Part C5 Ancillary Development: Sheds, Garages, Carports, Outbuildings and Pools/Spas.*

Section C5.4 requires that outbuildings in the R5 zone be located to the rear of dwellings when within 50m of a public road. Given the size and prominence of the outbuilding, and inconsistency with the existing character and built form of the locality, a variation to this control is not supported.

Clause 3.1 sets out the setback requirements for dwellings in this location, where a minimum side setback of 10m is required. A variation has been requested to permit a 5m setback in this location. Due to the shape and nature of the lot and the 10m wide easement in this location, a variation to this control could be supported.

It is considered that the proposed development is inconsistent with the controls of these sections of the DCP, and only a variation to the side setback control would be supported.

Further detailed information on the development's compliance with local planning policies and principles is found in the s4.15 Development Assessment Report (The s4.15 Development Assessment Report has been included as an attachment to this report).

Risk Assessment

The rejection of this application has minimal risk to Council, given the anticipated impact of the proposed development and the required variations.

There is the possibility of the applicant requesting a review of any determination made, as

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

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.

If Council wanted to make a resolution to approve this development, a period of neighbour notification would be required to be completed prior to the issue of any approval. Any submissions received during this period would require the application to be referred to the next Council meeting for final determination.

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 potential legal costs.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended Development Application No. 2023/51 from Ms S Brown for the development of a dual occupancy and home business located on Lot: 5, DP1261405, known as 29 Tathra Drive, Junee be REFUSED CONSENT for the following reasons:

- The proposed development is considered to be inconsistent with the objectives and controls of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, where the requested variations to these controls are not supported.
- The site is not considered to be suitable for the proposed development, as required by the heads of consideration outlined in s4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- The proposal is inconsistent with the existing character and amenity of the locality.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 15

19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Application Summary	
Development Application No:	DA2023/51
Proposed Land Use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Property Description:	Lot: 5 Section: - DP: 1261405 Address: 29 Tathra Drive, Junee
Applicant:	Ms S P Brown
Owner/s:	Mr M D Coleman & Ms H G Howell
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)	2018/31.2 – Boundary Adjustment
Previous Use	Vacant Large Lot Residential
Previous Subdivision(s) Affecting the Site	As above.
Easements/Restrictions on title	Easement for Overhead Powerlines – 10.82m to 16.775m wide along northern boundary.
Public Consultation	
Notifications – Adjoining Landowners:	Notification 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:	-
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 – Insert details of Agency.
Agency Response/Conditions:	-
Internal Referrals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> GIS <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Comments or Recommendations:	-
Additional Planning Commentary:	Nil.

Development Specifics

The proposed development includes the construction of a dual occupancy and associated outbuilding to be utilised for the purpose of a home occupation.

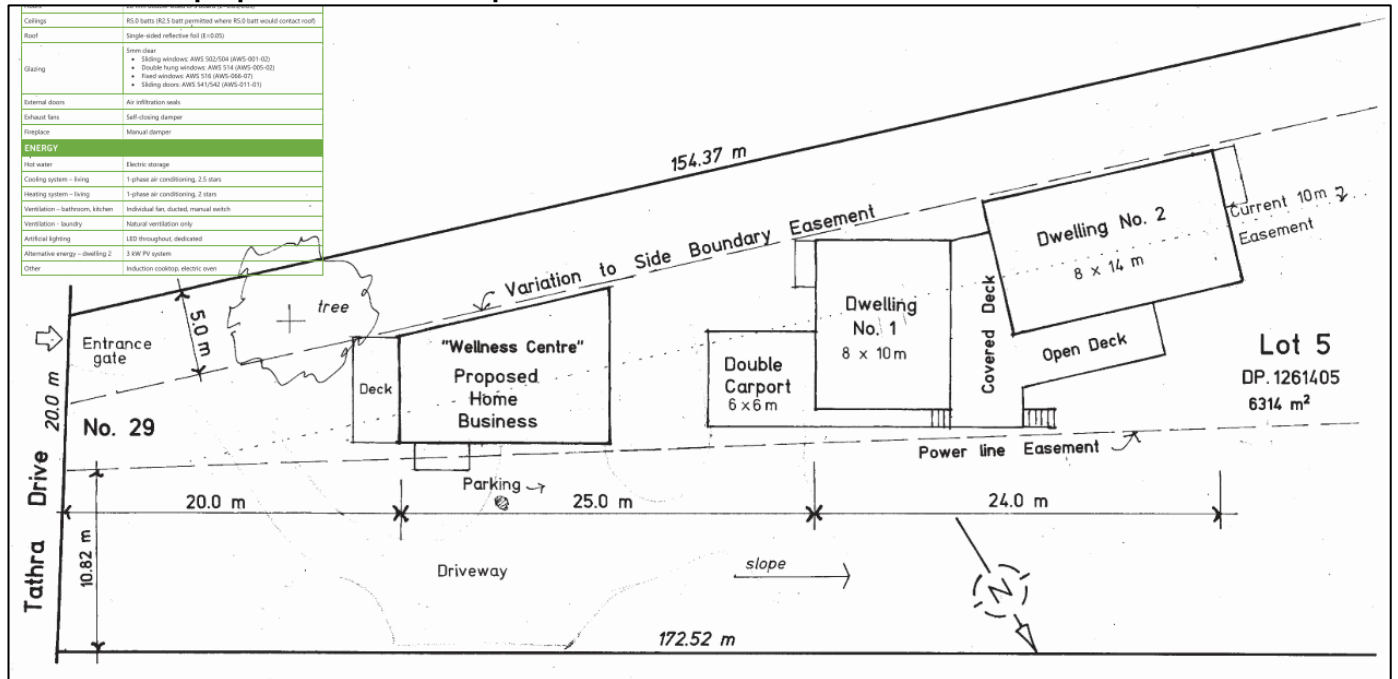


Figure 1: Proposed Development

The proposed development includes the construction of a dual occupancy, with Dwelling 1 having a floor area of 80sqm (1 bedroom) and Dwelling 2 having a floor area of 112sqm (2 bedroom). The dwellings will share a laundry and will be connected by a covered deck. The structure will be constructed from steel posts and steel bearers and joists. The dual occupancies will be finished with pre coloured steel cladding and roofing.

In addition to the dual occupancy, a separate outbuilding is proposed to be installed within the front setback to Tathra Drive for the purpose of conducting a home occupation. The proposed home occupation is intended to be a “wellness centre”, incorporating elements including yoga, massage and psychotherapy treatments. This business is proposed to accommodate a maximum of 8-10 members of the public for yoga classes (2 hours per day), 1-2 members of the public during all other opening hours. The proposed operating hours for this business are 10am to 7pm, Monday to Saturday.

The outbuilding is proposed to be constructed from sympathetic materials to the proposed dual occupancy, being finished in pre coloured steel cladding and roofing. The floor area of the proposed ‘wellness centre’ will be 99.1sqm.

Variations to the controls of the DCP are requested, being for 10m side setbacks in R5 zones and an outbuilding in the front setback of a dwelling house.



The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument			
State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)	State Environmental Planning Policies	Applicable?	
		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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ministerial Directions			
Section 117(2) – Ministerial Directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SEPP Commentary: There are no 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) 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.		
	In Force LEPs	Applicable?	
		Y	N
	June Local Environmental Plan 2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 **Dual Occupancy and Home Occupation** as defined by the Junee LEP 2012. Dual occupancies and home occupations 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.
- 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.

Clause 6.4 relates to Terrestrial Biodiversity, which is mapped as being present on the site. The following matters are required to be considered prior to making a determination for development application:

- a) whether the development is likely to have-
 - i. any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and
 - ii. any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and
 - iii. any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and
 - iv. any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and
- b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.

The proposed development is not considered to have any adverse impacts to the condition, ecological value or significance of the fauna or flora on the land. The development has been sited to minimise the need for the removal of vegetation from the site. The development will not significantly impact on the biodiversity structure, function or connectivity of habitat elements.

Minimal earthworks will be required to facilitate the proposed development. Stormwater will be required to be directed to Councils existing infrastructure where available.

		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 development has been sited to the front of the lot to reduce impacts on natural features. A variation has been requested to the side setback requirements, which may impact on adjoining residential dwellings.
	C2.2 Water and Energy Efficiency	A BASIX Certificate with a pass score has been supplied with the application.
	C2.3 Earthworks	No earthworks are proposed in excess of 600mm.
	C2.4 Utilities	All reticulated services are available to the site and will be connected as required. No sewer is available to the subject site. An OSSM will be required to be installed.
	C2.5 Waste Management	Connection to Councils Sewer is not possible. An s68 application for a OSSM will be required to be lodged. Adequate site area is available for bin storage on each proposed lot.
	C2.6 Letterboxes and Street Numbering	Correct house numbering to be affixed to each dwelling, clearly identifying each dwelling.
C5 Ancillary Development: Sheds, Garages, Carports, Outbuildings and Pools/Spas	C5.1 Use	Proposed outbuilding is to be utilised for the purpose of a home occupation. The home occupation is shown on the submitted documentation as a “wellness centre”, involving yoga classes, massage and psychotherapy treatments. This business is proposed to accommodate a maximum of 8-10 members of the public for yoga classes (2 hours per day), 1-2 members of the public during all other opening hours. The proposed operating hours for this business are 10am to 7pm, Monday to Saturday.
	C5.2 Visual Impact and Amenity	<p>The anticipated visual and amenity impacts resulting from the proposed shed are considered to be significant in the context of the existing area.</p> <p>The shed will be constructed from a pre-coloured metal cladding that will not be reflective and will be complementary to the proposed dual occupancy. Significant landscaping is also proposed to screen the proposed dual occupancy and home occupation from the public domain.</p> <p>The location of the proposed outbuilding is within the front setback to the dwelling, where the adjoining dwellings are generally located.</p>
	C5.4 Garages, Carports, Outbuilding and Sheds in R5 Large Lot Residential Zones	<p>The proposed dual occupancy is located within 50m of a public road. The proposed outbuilding is required by the DCP to be located behind the dwelling/dual occupancy. The proposed development includes an outbuilding in front of the proposed dual occupancy and is inconsistent with the DCP.</p> <p>This variation is not supported in this location as this arrangement is inconsistent with the existing built form in this locality.</p>
C6 Medium Density Dwellings	C6.1 State Environmental Planning Policies	SEPP not applicable to the proposed development.
	C6.2 Suitability of the Site	The site is considered to be suitable for the proposed medium density development, considering access, transport, recreation, and amenity. The proposed dual occupancy is considered to be suitable in the existing and desired future character of the area. The proposed location for the outbuilding and home occupation are not considered to be suitable for the site.
	C6.3 Minimum Street Frontage	The minimum street frontage of 18m is considered to be met, with a width of approximately 20m to Tathra Drive.
	C6.4 - Density and Site Area	The overall site area of the lot is approximately 6309sqm, meeting this control.
	C6.5 Setbacks	The setback requirements for the site include primary front setbacks of 20m. Side and rear boundaries are required to have a setback of 10m. The proposed dual occupancy will be consistent with the DCP control for a front setback. A variation is required to the side setback requirements due to the shape of the lot and the existing electrical easement in this location. A variation could be supported to this control.
	C6.6 Site Coverage	The maximum impermeable site coverage permitted by the DCP is 70% of the total site area. The overall site coverage does not exceed 70%.

	C6.7 Height and Solar Access	The overall height of the dwellings will not exceed 9m in overall height. No privacy or overlooking impacts are anticipated to occur as result of the development. A minimum of 2 hours of solar access to each dwelling is considered to be maintained between 9am and 3pm during the winter solstice.
	C6.8 Presentation to Street and Driveways	The proposal is considered to be consistent with the controls of this section, at least one habitable room is orientated to the street for the proposed dwelling.
	C6.9 Noise and Visual Privacy	The development is considered to be generally consistent with the requirements of this section of the DCP, with regards to noise and visual privacy.
	C6.10 Private Open Space	The minimum private open space requirements for the development is a minimum of 40sqm per dwelling. The primary open space area must have a minimum area of 4m x 4m. The development is considered to be consistent with the DCP controls regarding private open space per dwelling.
	C6.11 Landscaping and Deep Soil Zones	The proposal includes details of onsite landscaping to be provided to each dwelling. It is considered that the development is consistent with this section of the DCP.
	C6.12 Fencing	No fencing is requiring approval is proposed to the frontage of either dwelling.
	C6.13 Solid Waste Management	Adequate onsite storage of bins is proposed.
	C6.14 Adaptability	Not Applicable – development does not involve more than 6 dwellings.
C8 Access and Parking	C8.1 Vehicle Parking	Suitable onsite parking is proposed as part of this development for the residential aspect of this development. Inadequate parking is proposed on site for the home occupation, where up to 10 participants will access the site for yoga classes. Due to the location of the site, it is considered that adequate parking for up to 10 vehicles may be required.
	C8.2 New Driveways and Entrances in Urban Areas	Suitable access arrangements are proposed for each dwelling, with a shared driveway.

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		
Regulations	Any Matters Prescribed by the 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	Significant, the proposed development is considered to be inconsistent with the existing and desired future context and setting of the locality.
Site Design & Internal Design	Minimal, the proposed development is considered to have an adequate site and internal design.
Ecologically Sustainable Building Design	BASIX Certificates provided with pass scores.
Access, Transport & Traffic	Moderate, additional traffic is considered to be inconsistent with the existing traffic levels of the residential area.
Public Domain	Minimal, no significant impacts on the public domain are anticipated as a result of this development.

Utilities	Minimal, all utilities are available within close proximity of the site and can be readily connected to.
Heritage	Minimal, there are no heritage items or conservation areas within close proximity to the subject site.
Other Land Resources	Minimal, no significant impacts to land resources are anticipated as a result of the development.
Water	Minimal, development will be required to connect to Councils stormwater management infrastructure.
Soils	Minimal impact.
Air & Microclimate	Minimal impact anticipated; site is proposed to be fully landscaped reducing potential for dust generation. No odour impacts anticipated.
Flora & Fauna	Nil, site has been previously developed for the purpose of residential development. No Flora or Fauna is proposed to be impacted by this development.
Waste	Standard residential waste generation anticipated, overall minimal impact.
Energy	Standard residential energy consumption anticipated; existing infrastructure suitable for proposed development.
Noise & Vibration	Minimal impact, standard residential noise generation anticipated. Proposed home occupation activity is not anticipated to generate significant amounts of incompatible noise.
Natural Hazards	Nil, site is not mapped as bushfire prone or flood prone land.
Technological Hazards	Minimal, development is not anticipated to generate any technological hazards.
Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	Positive, additional dwellings in location.
Economic Impact on the Locality	Positive, development of residential land for residential use, local trades and suppliers, additional spending in local economy from residents.
Social Impacts	Positive, additional residents in area.
Construction	Minimal impacts, some likely additional noise and air impacts such as dust and odour, consistent with standard residential construction. Additional traffic generated during construction including deliveries from heavy vehicles and multiple trades vehicles.
Cumulative Impacts	Overall impact is anticipated to be moderate, with standard impacts associated with residential dwellings and construction. The proposed outbuilding and home occupation have more significant impacts anticipated.
Other?	Nil.
Additional Planning Commentary: The overall impact of the development is considered to be inappropriate for the existing character and amenity of the area. The proposed traffic generation of the home occupation is also considered to be inappropriate for the existing residential amenity.	
Suitability of the Site for the Development.	
Primary Matters	Comments
Does the proposed development fit within the locality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the site attributes conducive to the development?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional Planning Commentary: The proposed development is not considered to be consistent with the existing character of the locality	
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: Proposal was not notified due to anticipated refusal.	
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: Nil.	

RECOMMENDATION	Refuse Development Consent
<i>It is recommended that Development Application 2023/51 be refused, pursuant to Section 4.16 of the EP&A Act 1979, for the following reasons:</i>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposal is inconsistent with the controls of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 and the proposed variations to these controls are not supported. 2. The proposal is inconsistent with the existing character and amenity of the locality 	
Name of Assessing Officer: Rohan Johnston – Town Planner	
Signature of Assessing Officer:	
Date: 13/09/2023	

Schedule of BASIX Commitments	
ITEM	COMMITMENT
WATER	
Landscape	55 m ² indigenous or low water use (per dwelling)
Showerheads	<= 9 L/min
Toilets, taps	3 stars
THERMAL COMFORT	
External walls	Vapour permeable sarking (E=0.9), R2.5 batts
Internal walls – bath, laundry, wc	R2.5 batts
Floors	20 mm double-sided EPS board (E=0.05/0.05)
Ceilings	R5.0 batts (R2.5 batt permitted where R5.0 batt would contact roof)
Roof	Single-sided reflective foil (E=0.05)
Glazing	5mm clear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sliding windows: AWS 502/504 (AWS-001-02) Double hung windows: AWS 514 (AWS-005-02) Fixed windows: AWS 516 (AWS-066-07) Sliding doors: AWS 541/542 (AWS-011-01)
External doors	Air infiltration seals
Exhaust fans	Self-closing damper
Fireplace	Manual damper
ENERGY	
Hot water	Electric storage
Cooling system – living	1-phase air conditioning, 2.5 stars
Heating system – living	1-phase air conditioning, 2 stars
Ventilation – bathroom, kitchen	Individual fan, ducted, manual switch
Ventilation - laundry	Natural ventilation only
Artificial lighting	LED throughout, dedicated
Alternative energy – dwelling 2	3 kW PV system
Other	Induction cooktop, electric oven

5.2
Minimum star rating

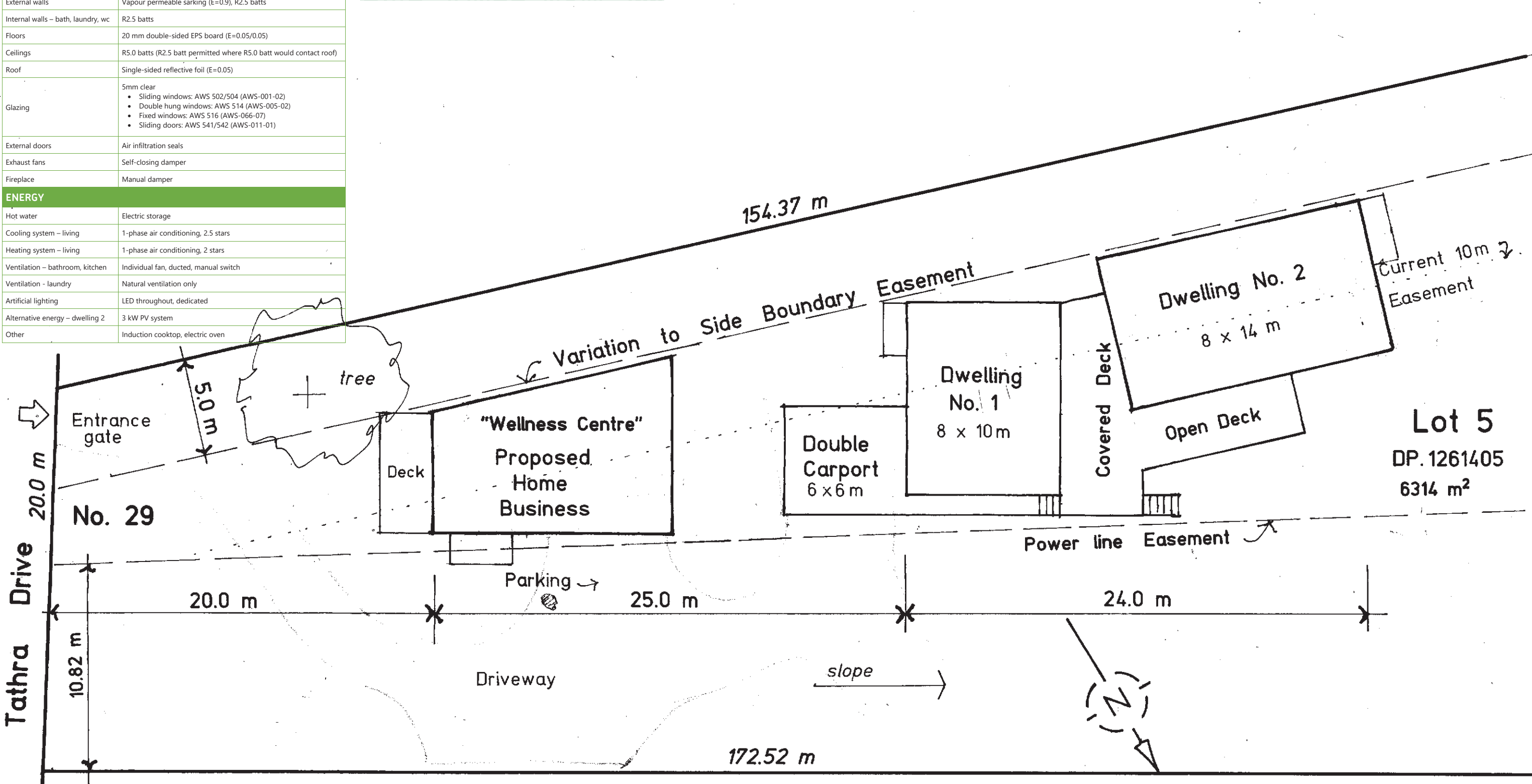
NATIONWIDE HOUSE ENERGY RATING SCHEME
www.nathers.gov.au

#HR-Y0TIEJ-01 17/08/2023

Assessor: Beau Brown
Accreditation No.: DMN/19/1910

Address: 29 Tathra Drive, Junee, NSW, 2663

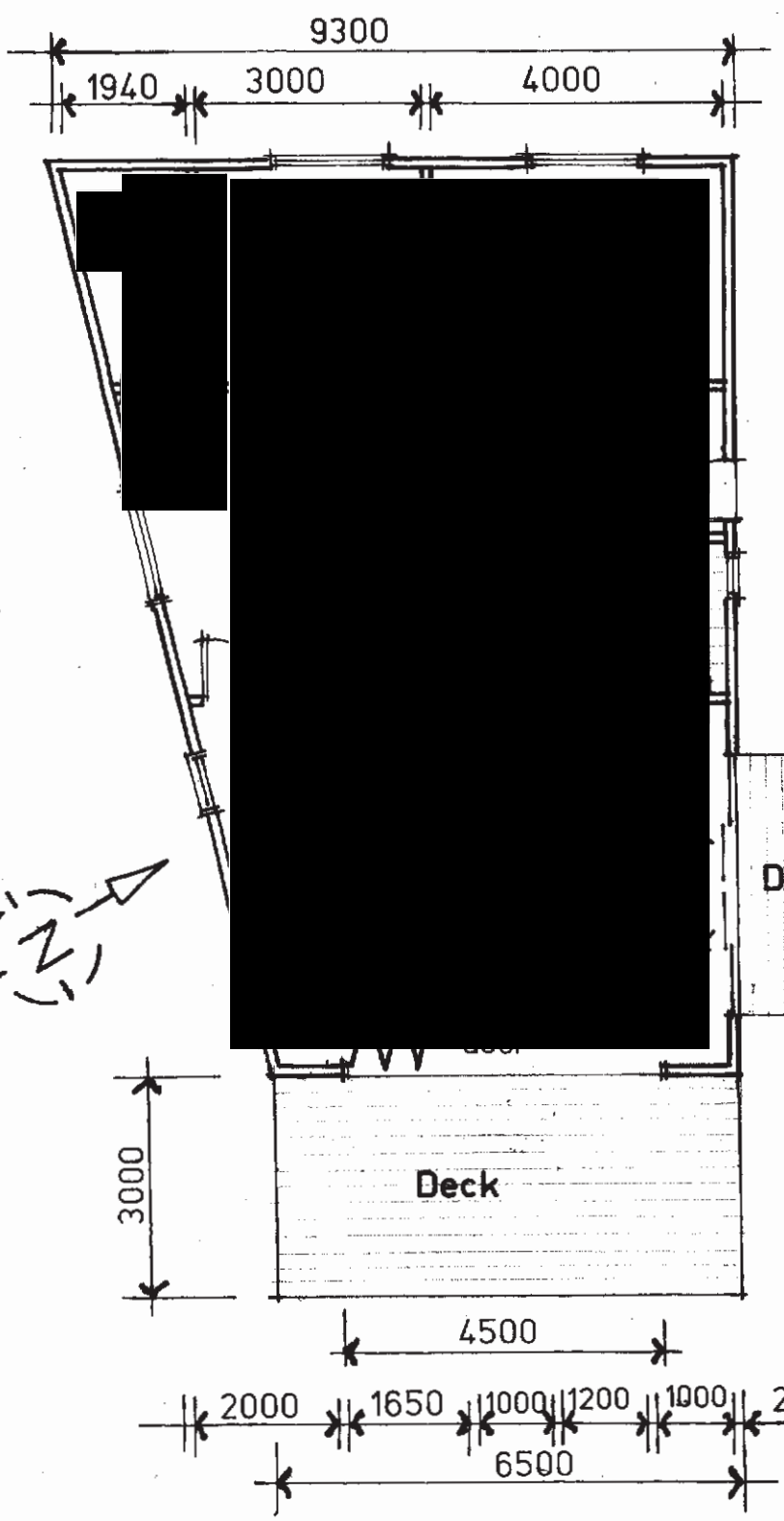
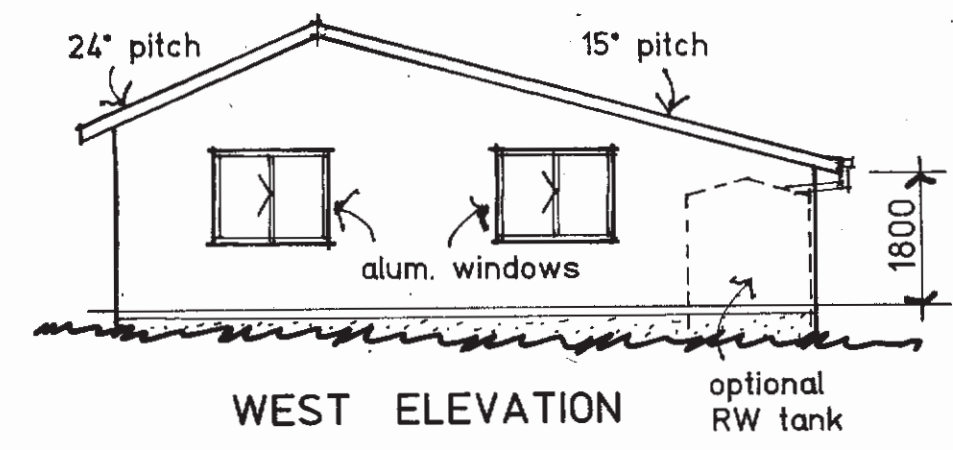
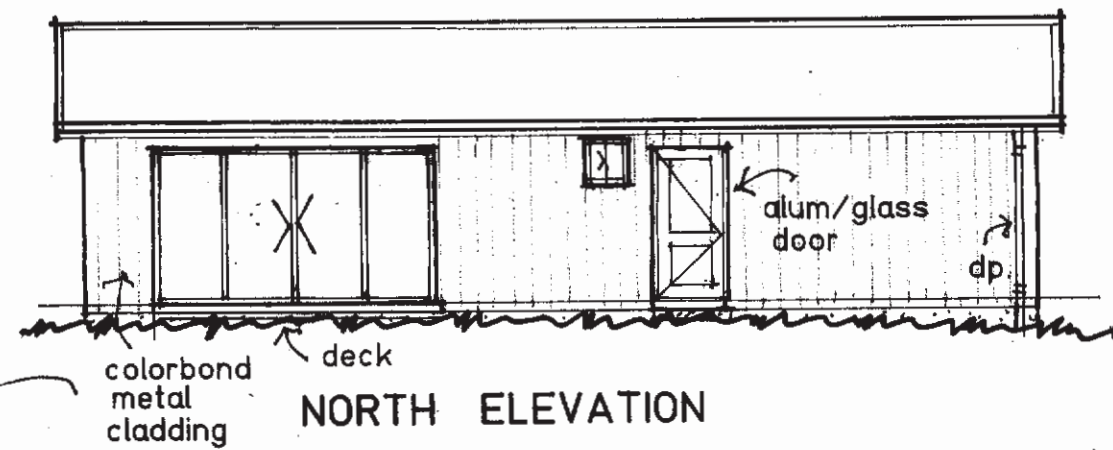
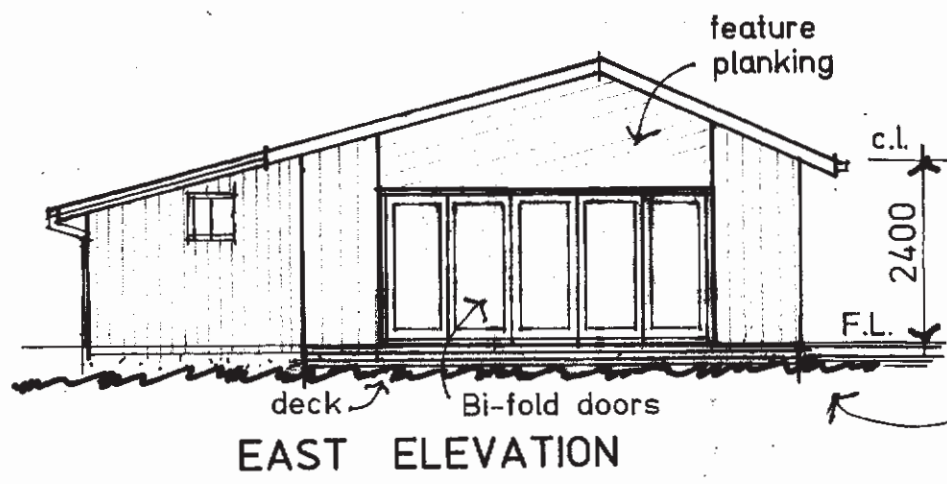
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SITE PLAN of 29 TATHRA DRIVE, JUNEE
for Ms. Deanne WEALAND & Sharlene BROWN

1: 200

Drg. No.
1.
26. 7. 23

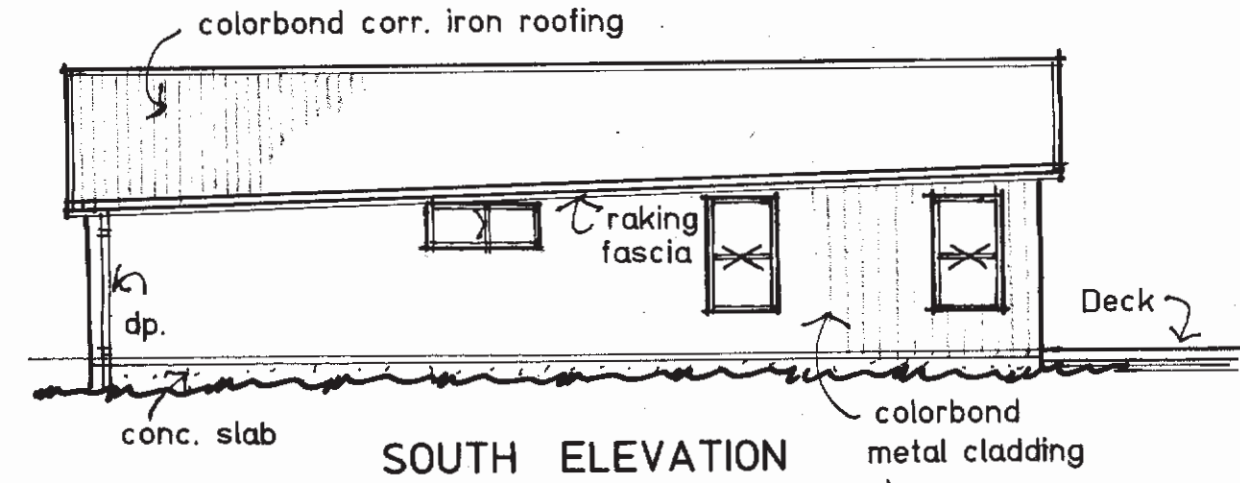


WINDOW SCHEDULE

- Yoga Room.....2100 x 4500 Bi-fold door
- Yoga Room.....2100 x 3600 sl. door
- WC.....600 x 600 sl. obsc.
- Entry Door.....2050 x 920 glass door
- Treatment 1.....1500 x 1500 sl.
- Treatment 2.....1500 x 1500 sl.
- Kitchen.....750 x 1500 sl.
- Yoga Room.....1500 x 900 DH
- Yoga Room.....1500 x 900 DH

FLOOR PLAN

Area: Building = 99.1 m²
Decks = 26.7 m²



PROPOSED "WELLNESS CENTRE"
at 29 Tathra Drive, Junee 2663 for
Ms. Deanne WEALAND & Sharlene BROWN

coota design

R. G. NIXON ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER No. 6090

Drg. No. 2.

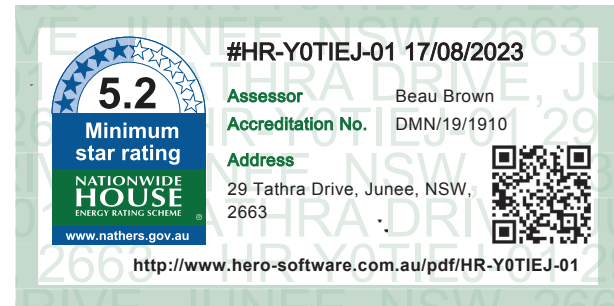


P.O. Box 286 Cootamundra 2590
Phone: 6943 1482
cootadesign@bigpond.com

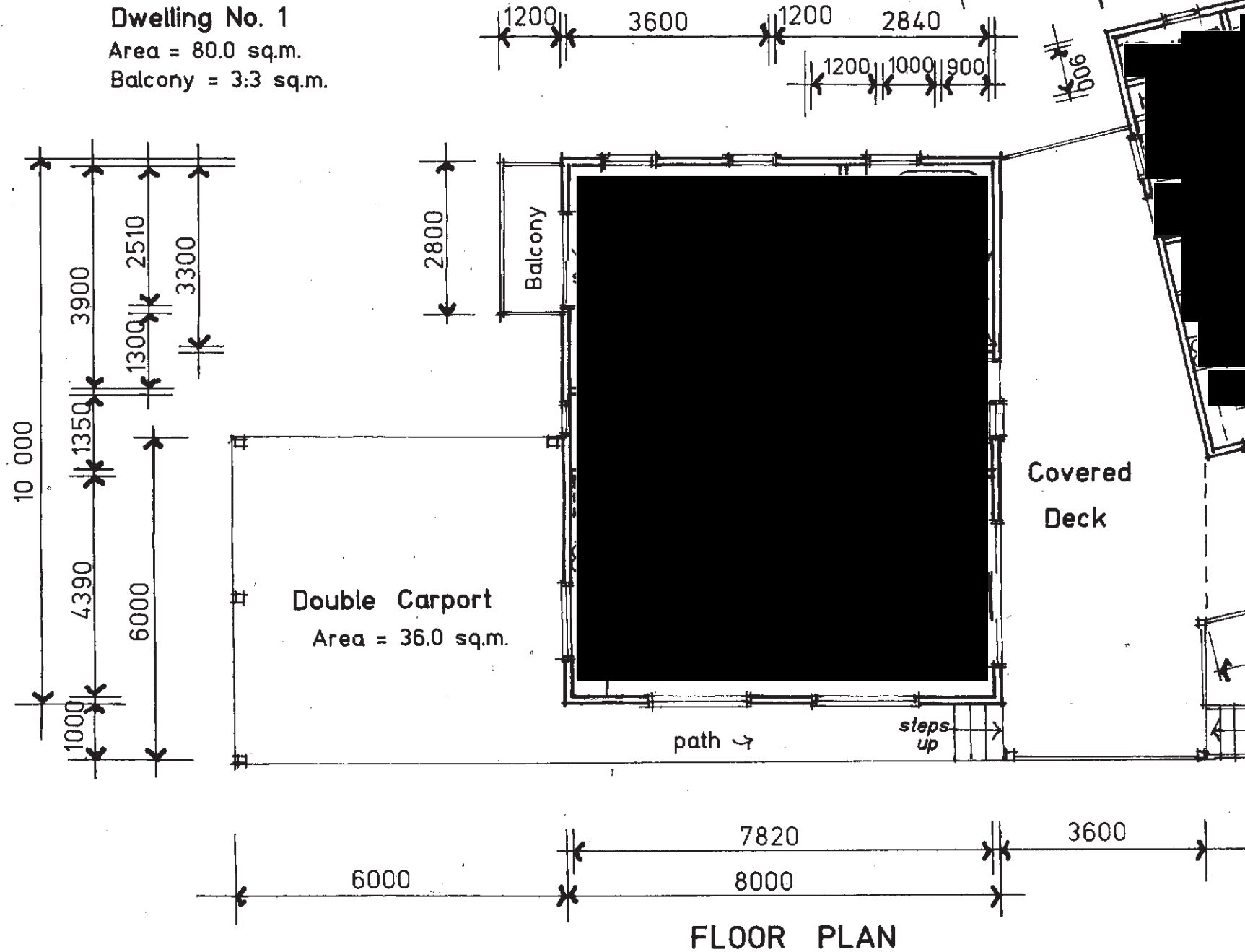
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WINDOW SCHEDULE Dwelling No.1

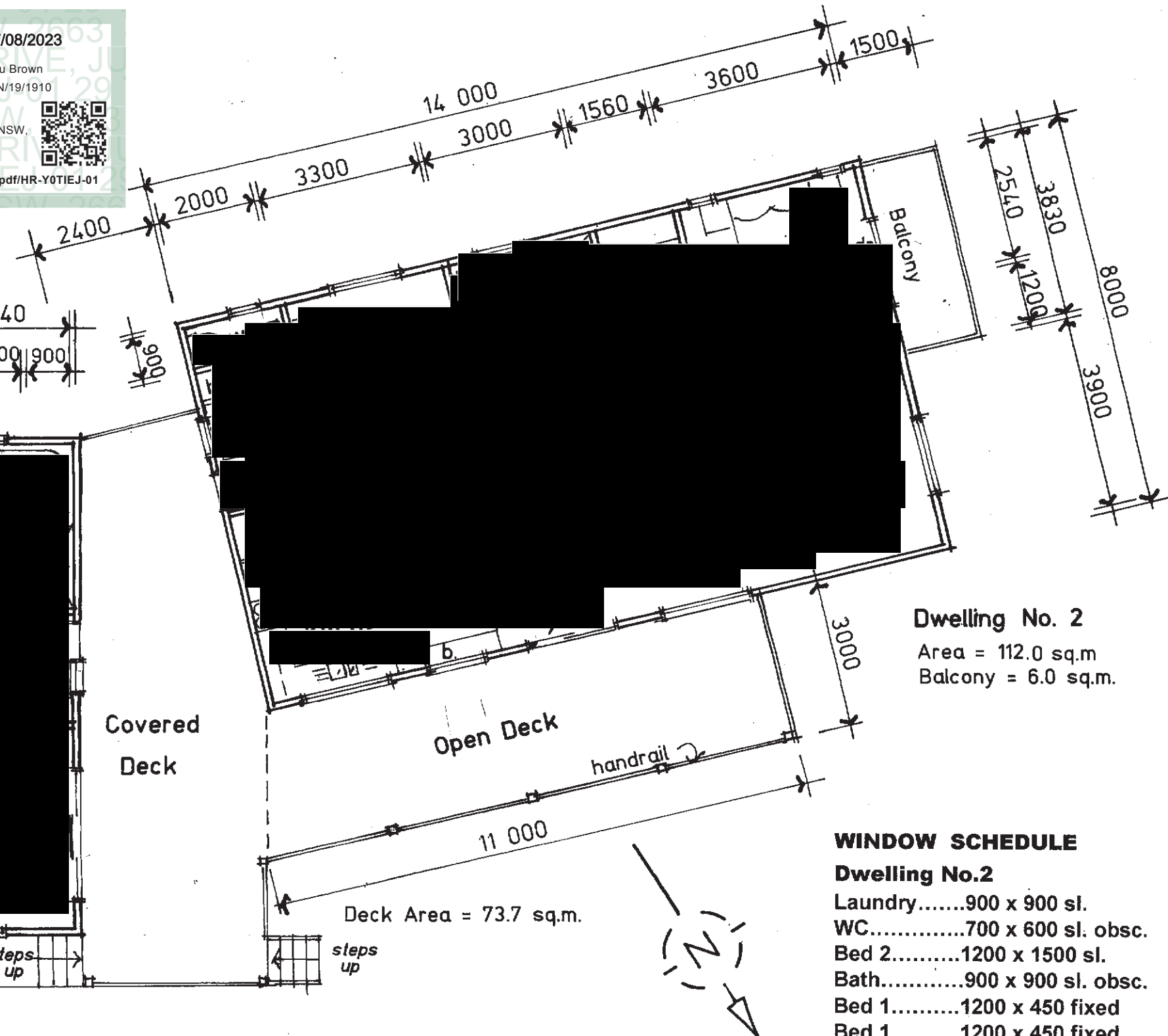
- Bedroom.....2100 x 1800 sl. door
- Bedroom.....1500 x 900 DH
- Bedroom.....1500 x 900 DH
- Bathroom.....900 x 900 sl. obsc.
- Mud Room.....900 x 700 sl.
- Living.....2100 x 2700 sl. door
- Living.....1500 x 1800 sl.
- Dining.....1500 x 1800 sl.
- Kitchen.....1000 x 1500 sl.



Dwelling No. 1
 Area = 80.0 sq.m.
 Balcony = 3.3 sq.m.



FLOOR PLAN



Dwelling No. 2
 Area = 112.0 sq.m
 Balcony = 6.0 sq.m.

Deck Area = 73.7 sq.m.

- WINDOW SCHEDULE Dwelling No.2**
- Laundry.....900 x 900 sl.
 - WC.....700 x 600 sl. obsc.
 - Bed 2.....1200 x 1500 sl.
 - Bath.....900 x 900 sl. obsc.
 - Bed 1.....1200 x 450 fixed
 - Bed 1.....1200 x 450 fixed
 - Bed 1.....2100 x 1800 sl. door
 - Living.....1500 x 1800 sl.
 - Living.....1500 x 1800 sl.
 - Dining.....2100 x 1800 sl. door
 - Kitchen.....1200 x 1200 sl.
 - Kitchen.....1000 x 1800 sl.

PROPOSED DUAL OCCUPANCY
 at 29 Tathra Drive, Junee 2663 for
Ms. Deanne WEALAND & Sharlene BROWN

coota design

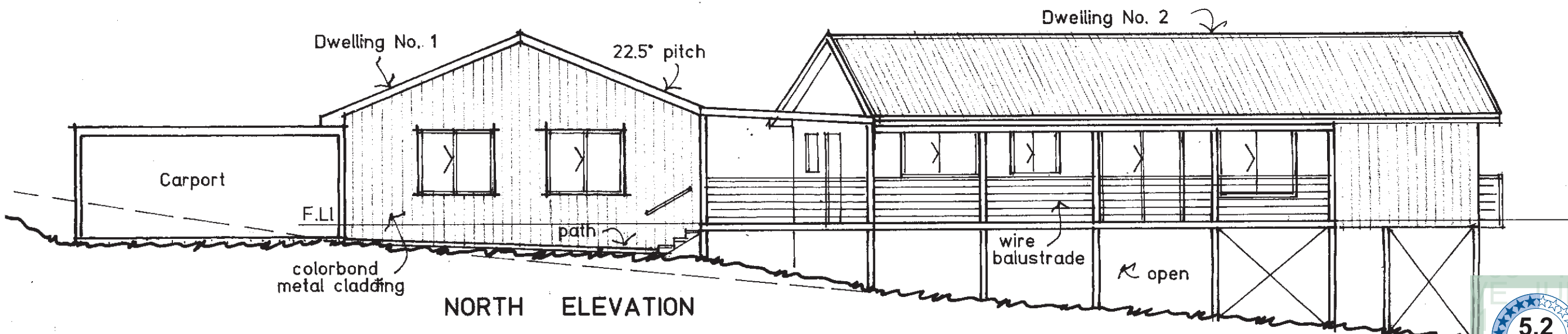
R. G. NIXON ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER No. 6090

Drg. No. **3.**



P.O. Box 286 Cootamundra 2590
 Phone: 6943 1482
 cootadesign@bigpond.com

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 Date: 25. 7. 23

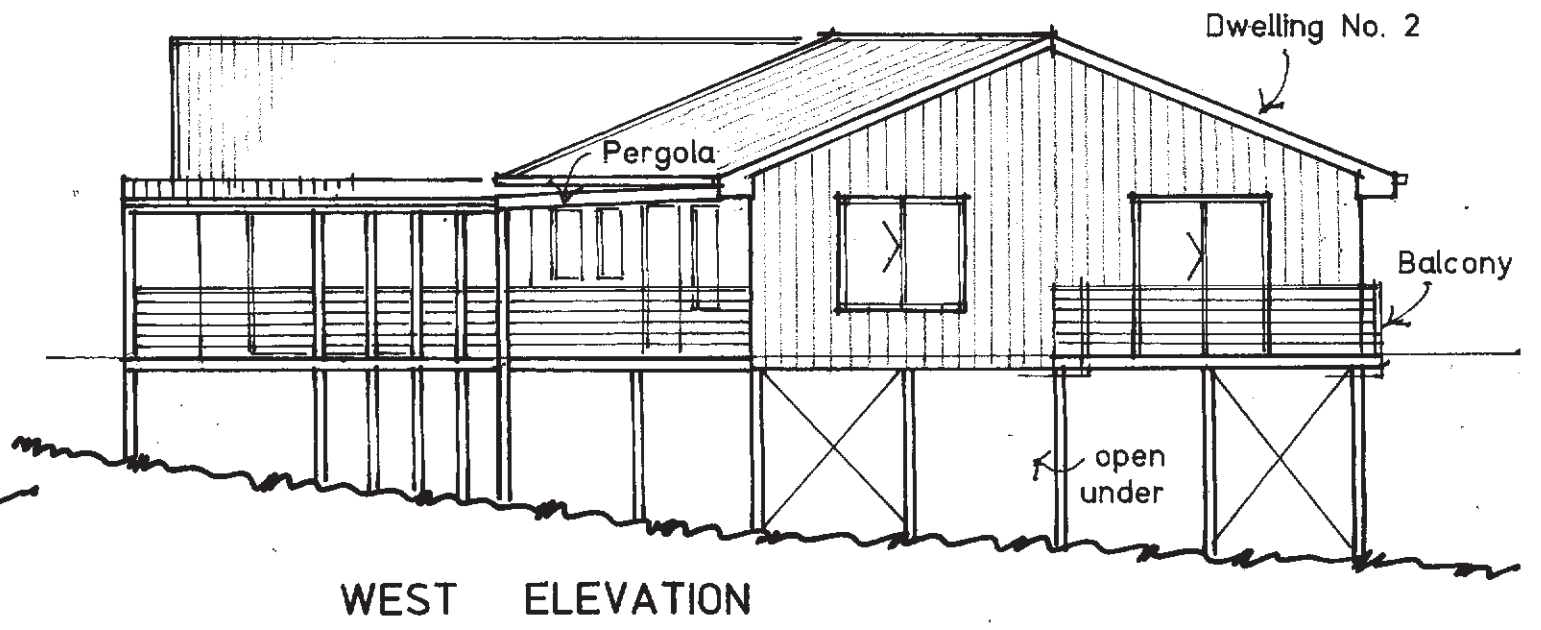
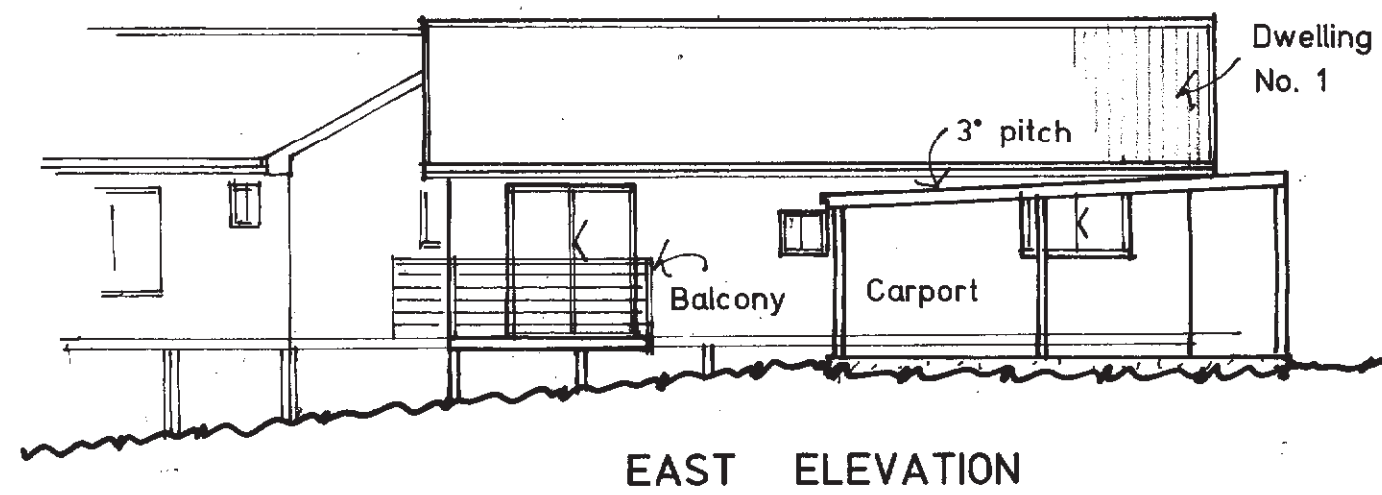
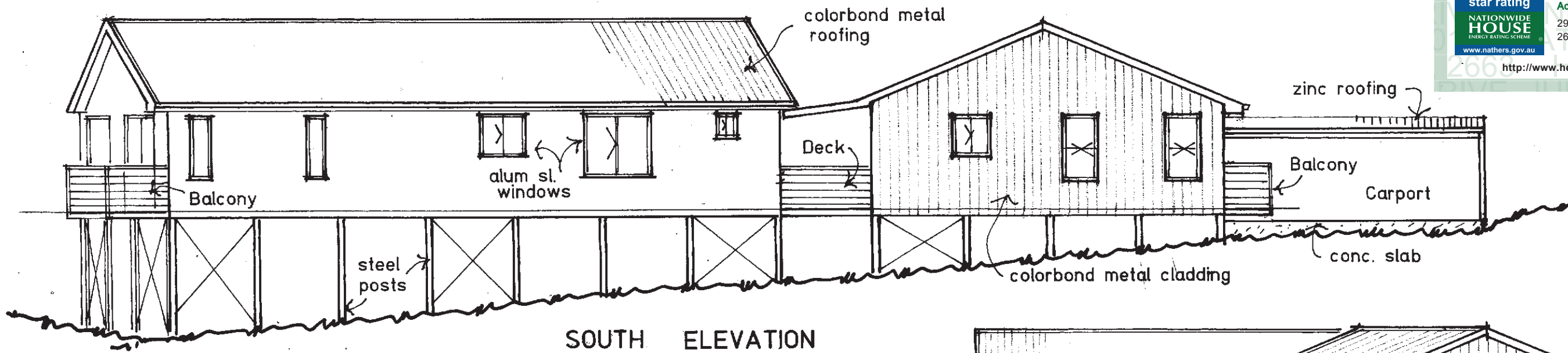


#HR-Y0TIEJ-01 17/08/2023

Assessor Beau Brown
 Accreditation No. DMN/19/1910
 Address 29 Tathra Drive, Junee, NSW, 2663
www.nathers.gov.au

5.2
 Minimum star rating
 NATIONWIDE HOUSE ENERGY RATING SCHEME

<http://www.hero-software.com.au/pdf/HR-Y0TIEJ-01>



PROPOSED DUAL OCCUPANCY
 at 29 Tathra Drive, Junee 2663 for
Ms. Deanne WEALAND & Sharlene BROWN

coota design

R. G. NIXON ACCREDITED BUILDING DESIGNER No. 6090



P.O. Box 286 Cootamundra 2590
 Phone: 6943 1482
cootadesign@bigpond.com

Scale: 1:100
 Date: 27. 7. 23

Drg. No.
4.


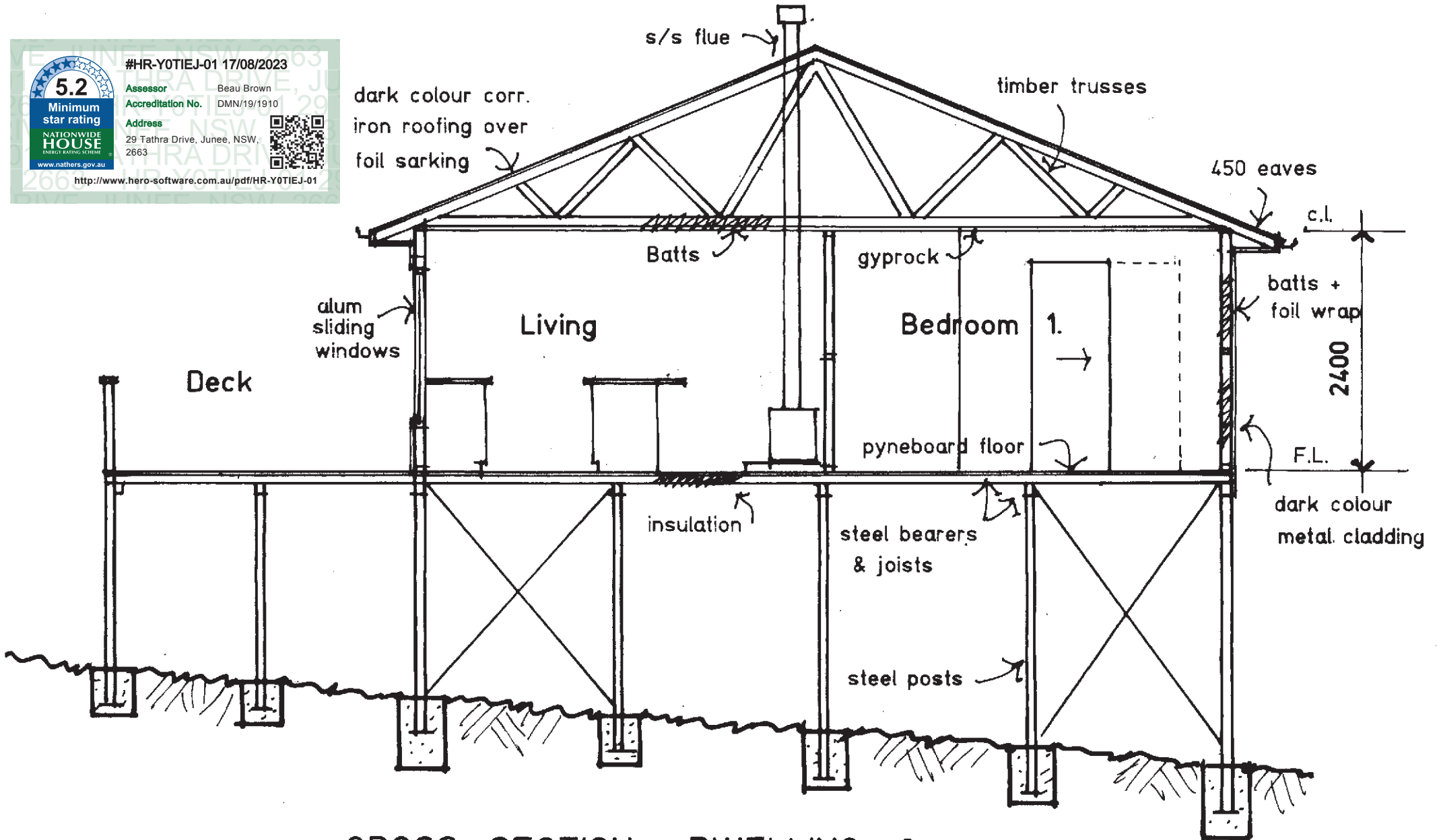
#HR-Y0TIEJ-01 17/08/2023

Assessor Beau Brown
Accreditation No. DMN/19/1910

Address
29 Tathra Drive, Junee, NSW,
2663

5.2
Minimum star rating
NATIONWIDE HOUSE ENERGY RATING SCHEME
www.nathers.gov.au

http://www.hero-software.com.au/pdf/HR-Y0TIEJ-01

CROSS SECTION DWELLING 2.

DWELLING 1 Similar

29 Tathra Drive, Junee

Statement of Environmental Effects

Junee Shire Council

Proposal:

Home Occupation & Dual Occupancy dwellings 29 Tathra Drive, Junee.

Provide a detailed description of the proposed development:

The nature of the proposed home business is classified as a home occupation and will serve as a wellness Centre that will provide energy healing modalities to the Junee Community. This will include;

- Yin Yoga
- Massage
- Psychotherapy treatments

We request approval to build the Wellness Centre at the front of the block 20mtrs from the front streetscape with a floor space of approximately 90sq mtrs. The floor space includes space for yoga and two treatment rooms. The Wellness Centre will only accommodate a maximum of 8-10 people at any given time, for a period of 1 -2 hours for Yin Yoga sessions. All other sessions will be for 1-2 people at any given time. The floor size would be similar to a bed and breakfast accommodation which is permitted under the Councils Local Environmental plan (5.4)

There will be limited sound projected from the structure as all sound will be from the natural environment and when people are participating in session it is for reflection and silence. It will not impact on the serenity other residents currently experience in Tathra drive. The building structure design will complement the environment, current street scape and dual occupancy home. The home occupation will not overshadow any neighbouring homes and will be aesthetically pleasing to the eye as it needs to encourage people to come, relax and heal.

It is also important for clients to be able to access the Wellness Centre without having to drive to the back of the block or past our residential premises. This will ensure their safety as they have easier access to their treatment and support.

The front of the block will also be screened with traditional Australian plants and shrubs to create privacy.

We request the two dwellings be classified as dual occupancy, with two dwellings similar sizes that are joined together by a deck. The intention that we both being sisters can live together but separately in this community. We were both born and raised in Junee and want to return to the community to enjoy the peaceful environment and provide the community with a place of healing.

We request the variation in the building envelope for the dual occupancy homes so they can be built towards the front of the block for a variety of reasons. The building envelope at the rear of the block is still quite small and is on undulating ground with many big rocks and established trees. The established trees are the main reason for not wanting to build in this area. Building at the rear of the block would be expensive and would require considerable drainage as two natural waterways run through the block. Building at the rear is also not in keeping with the street scape.

The intention is to return the block to what would have been its original glory with the planting of native plants and shrubs across the block. It is intended that no current trees, shrubs, or rocks will be removed from the block. There are two natural waterways running through the block which will be maintained and conserved in their natural form.

Site Analysis

Describe the existing use of the site:

Vacant land with large electrical easement

Describe the proposed use of the site:

As a site for dual occupancy and home occupation.

Are there any known site constraints:

Towards the back of the property where the building envelope widens, there are two natural waterways crossing the land, sloping undulating rocky ground, electrical easement and large old trees. The shape of the property is also a constraint with the boundary and easement restrictions. The frontage is only 20mtrs wide.

Permissibility

Is the proposed use permissible in the zone under the Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012 (JLEP)? Does it meet the objectives of the zone:

The use of the land for dual occupancy and home occupation business does meet the objectives of the zone of RU5. However, we are requesting a variation of the zone's boundaries. The objectives are to not have buildings built on each other therefore the stipulation of 10m boundaries. However due to the constraints on the property we have asked for this variation to place our buildings and will follow measures to not impose by way of dominating the landscape with structures but to camouflage our buildings as much as possible and plant screens around the boundaries.

Are there matters or provisions specified for the consideration under the JLEP?

The boundaries and easements.

What are the relevant DCP's applicable to the development? Is the development consistent with the DCP's?

To provide residential housing in a rural setting while preserving, and minimising impacts on, environmentally sensitive locations and scenic quality through appropriate building siting, height, scale, and use of materials that blend into the natural environment.

1. Not unreasonably impact or dominate views from the street or key public places;
2. Be in keeping with the scale and setting of the relevant land use zone, street and locality character;
3. Integrate with the dwelling design and surrounding landscaping and buildings
4. Not significantly impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties (e.g overshadow, noise)

The proposed development is in keeping with the DCP's. It will still be adhering to the DCP if the variation is approved. There will be no impact from the development on neighbouring properties and the development will blend into the natural environment and is going to add to the character of the street.

If the development does not strictly comply with standards of the JLEP and/or DCP's does it have merit for the proposed variation?

Yes, it has merit for the proposed variation as the land slopes, the trees and the rocks would become the site area and this will denigrate the natural lay of the land and become costly. Furthermore, the boundaries and the easement force us to request a variation and build into the southern boundary.

Context and setting

Does the development fit with the character of the area?

The development does fit with the character of the area in that it will be a dwelling for 2 sisters to live and a home occupational business. The business is Yoga, massage and psychotherapy, so will enjoy the peace and the quiet and not disrupt the peace in the area. It will be next door to a child care and not impact on that business at all. The land use itself will be different in that we hope to regenerate the land and plant native trees and shrubs to create a privacy for our guests and us who wish to live there. We wish to use plants to screen us from the neighbour's sheep and dog kennels, hoping to minimise the barking dogs as much as possible.

The dwellings and the business are consistent with the character of the street, the buildings as you will see in our visual presentation will all be similar, non-imposing and with features of natural timber, stylish modern Colourbond iron and decks of timber. We would like to create a place of beauty.

Driving along the street, we hope to use our plants to create a native oasis. Places to sit in nature and just be. This is something you don't see in the street. As most buildings and outbuildings are very visible.

Is the development consistent with the visual streetscape of the locality?

Yes, we believe that is a requirement that we need for our business and place to live. We wish it to not stand out and not have any visual anomalies that would impact the area. There would be a sign hung from our gate stating this is the Wellness Centre. That is all. Visually as you drive along the street it will blend with the landscape and the building itself to be appealing small, and non-imposing. The buildings will not be as visible as the other buildings in the street, such as seeing large sheds as soon as you turn into Tathra drive. Our property

once we have purchased it depending upon the approval of the variation, will be more secluded. In fact, the next step on our agenda after purchasing would be to plant as much as we can.

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?

No.

Will the proposed development affect privacy, views and/or overshadowing of adjoining properties?

No. Please refer in regards to overshadow our elevation and also note that where the houses are built will be alongside dog kennels. The only view that each neighbour has would be into the property of 29 Tathra Drive.

Will the proposed development generate offensive noise or vibration? If so, what measures will be used to mitigate the noise sources?

No

Operational Uses (for commercial uses only)

Hours and days of operation:

Massage and psychotherapy are appointment based, appointments will be taken for 1hr or 1.5 hour sessions Monday to Saturday. Yin Yoga will have hour long classes on Monday's 10am & 5.30pm, Wednesday's 10am & 5.30pm, Saturday's 10am & 5.30pm.

Number of staff:

2

Onsite activities: Massage, Yin Yoga and consultations.

Type and quantity of raw materials, finished products and waste products to be stored onsite:

Identify any proposed hazardous materials or processes:

None

Does the development include skin penetration practices?

No

Does the development include food preparation practices?

No

Does the development include the placement of signs? Please indicate the number of signs and describe accordingly:

1 sign, hung from the front gate, saying Wellness Centre, possibly on a wooden plaque.

Traffic and Access

Provide details of accessibility for vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles and disabled persons:

There will be onsite parking for 3 vehicles opposite the Wellness Centre. A driveway under the electrical easement will be created leading to a carport attached to the dwellings of the residents.

Will local traffic movements or volume be affected?

No

Will additional requirements for access, onsite car parking, loading and unloading be required?

Clients can park along the road; however, we are making provisions for parking on the property, under the electrical easement. No extra provisions for unloading and loading are needed.

How many onsite car parking spaces are provided for the development?

3

Utilities

Does the development require access to reticulated water, sewer and storm water drainage systems? How will this be provided?

Yes. The development will require a treatment system for our sewerage and grey water. The system will be installed by a plumber, when the time comes to build.

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?

Yes

Describe other utilities that are/or required to be connected?

Yes we need electricity, telecommunications and water to our property.

Waste

Does the development involve the disposal of liquid trade waste?

No

Additional Supportive Information

Item 16 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 2022/15 – 98 MURRULEBALE ROAD, OLD JUNEE – ANIMAL BOARDING OR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

Author Town Planner; Directorship: Planning and Community Development

Attachments s4.15 Assessment Report; Statement of Environmental Effects; Submitted Plan Set; Noise Impact Assessment; Submissions, Applicant Response to Submissions

RECOMMENDATION:

That Development Application No. 2022/15 from Mrs Anneleisa Jones for the operation of a Dog Breeding and Training Establishment, located on Lot: 3, DP846289, known as 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee be APPROVED subject to conditions of consent.

SUMMARY

A Section 8.2 Review of a Determination has been requested from the applicant in relation to DA 2022/15 for a proposed Dog Breeding and Training Establishment at 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee. Council previously resolved to refuse the application at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 21 February 2023.

Additional information has been provided by the applicant, including a revised Statement of Environmental Effects, an amended Noise Impact Assessment, and draft plan of management which are included with the attachments. The assessment of the new information includes additional mitigation measures and confirms noise assessment as reasonable. Therefore, the application is being recommended for approval subject to additional conditions.

The proposed development involves the operation of an animal boarding or training establishment, as defined in the Junee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012, on the subject land. The operation is existing and seeks formal consent for the continued use of the site for this purpose.

A variation to the development standards contained in the Junee Development Control Plan (DCP) 2021 has been requested, specifically the requirement for the buffer distances to lot boundaries and neighbouring unrelated dwellings. The proposed dwelling is setback approximately 27m from the boundary of the lot and 90m from the closest unrelated dwelling. It is recommended the variation be supported in this instance and the development be approved, subject to conditions of consent.

Five submissions were originally received in relation to this development application, triggering the requirement for a determination to be made by Councillors, in addition to the request for variation to numerical standards of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021. An additional nine submissions were received to the request for review, although approximately four of these submissions were from people that have previously made a submission.

BACKGROUND

The proposed land use has been conducted on the site since approximately 2012 without formal consent. The submitted development application seeks consent for the current operation and does not propose any extension to the operation or any additional works.

The proposal involves the use of the site for the housing and training of working dogs, primarily of German Shephard and related breeds. These dogs are trained for use by law enforcement and other specialist agencies, as well as companion animals. The current setup includes three kennel structures, a training area, as well as storage facilities ancillary to the operation. A maximum of 17 dogs are permanently kept on site, housed in kennel structures made predominantly from metal sheeting.

On occasion, training is also conducted for dogs not associated with the breeding operations, where members of the public will attend the site to seek guidance from the site operators in training dogs for behavioural issues.

The business operators live in the existing dwelling on the site.



Figure 1: Proposed Development - Site Plan

A variation of more than 15% of a numerical control in the Junees DCP 2021 is required to facilitate the development. The proposal requires a variation to the buffer distances to nearby dwellings and site boundaries. Animal Boarding & Training Establishments are required to have a minimum of 500m distance from an off-site dwelling and 200m to a site boundary.

The existing kennels are located approximately 90m away from the nearest offsite dwelling, however the residents of this dwelling have provided a letter of support for the development. The next closest dwellings are approximately 335m and 350m away from the existing kennels. The closest dwelling represents an 82% variation to the development standard of the DCP.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

The kennels are also located a minimum of 27m from the site boundary, representing an 86.5% variation to the DCP controls.

Given that the main concern from this establishment is the generation of noise (dog barking), a noise impact assessment (NIA) has been required to be provided by the applicant. The provided NIA has indicated that there are minimal impacts anticipated as a result of noise generated from the site, other than to the nearest dwelling.

STATUTORY AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Policy

State Environmental Planning Policies

There are no SEPP's considered to be applicable to the site or the proposed development.

Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012

The proposed development is considered to be an *animal boarding or training establishment*, as defined by the Junee LEP 2012. *Animal boarding or training establishments* 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.

There are no other applicable clauses of the LEP. The proposal is for the use of the site only and does not involve any earthworks or stormwater management.

Clause 6.9 Essential Services: All essential services are available to the subject site.

Junee Development Control Plan 2021

The proposal requires a variation to the buffer distances to nearby dwellings and site boundaries, as set out in Part G2.6 of the Junee DCP 2021. Animal Boarding & Training Establishments are required to have a minimum of 500m distance from an off-site dwelling and 200m to a site boundary.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT TO THE ORDINARY MEETING OF JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL HELD ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2023.

The existing kennels are located approximately 90m away from the nearest offsite dwelling, however the residents of this dwelling have provided a letter of support for the development. The next closest dwellings are approximately 350m away from the existing kennels. The closest dwelling represents an 82% variation to the development standard of the DCP.

The kennels are also located a minimum of 27m from the site boundary, representing an 86.5% variation to the DCP controls.

Given that the main concern from this establishment is the generation of noise (dog barking), a noise impact assessment (NIA) has been required to be provided by the applicant. The provided NIA has indicated that there are minimal impacts anticipated as a result of noise generated from the site, other than to the nearest dwelling. It is considered that appropriate mitigation measures can reduce the impact of noise to adjoining dwellings to below acceptable levels.

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, as well as the proposed mitigation and management measures required to reduce potential impacts to adjoining dwellings.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the statutory and policy considerations for the proposed development, consistency with similar development for animal boarding or training establishments across the Local Government Area was also considered. The most relevant example being the breeding facility located at 5 McDonalds Lane, Wantabadgery, approved under DA 2019/30.

In this instance, a noise impact assessment was provided to the Council by the applicant requiring the installation of a purpose-built kennel facility with acoustic treatment, noise mitigation barriers and the implementation of various management and operational procedures to lessen the anticipated impact of noise to nearby dwellings. It should be noted that this development is located within the R5 Large Lot Residential zone, compared to the RUI Primary Production zone of the subject land. It is considered that there is a lesser sensitivity requirement for activities within the RUI zone in comparison to the R5 Large Lot Residential zone.

The following measures are proposed to be required of the development to mitigate the impacts of noise on the adjoining residential land:

- Plan of Management
 - Monitoring and Management of Noise
 - Complaint Register
 - Identification of Animals
 - Animal Housing
 - Behaviour and Breeding
 - Health and Safety
 - Onsite Visitors and Training Operation
- Construction of a minimum 2m high acoustic barrier between the kennels and the dwellings located at 126 Murrulebale Road and 129 Murrulebale Road. This barrier is to be constructed of an appropriate material that is consistent with the rural landscape (timber or similar).
- Visual screening of the kennels to reduce visual stimuli that may generate barking.

It is considered that these measures will reduce the potential impact of noise to an acceptable level within a rural environment.

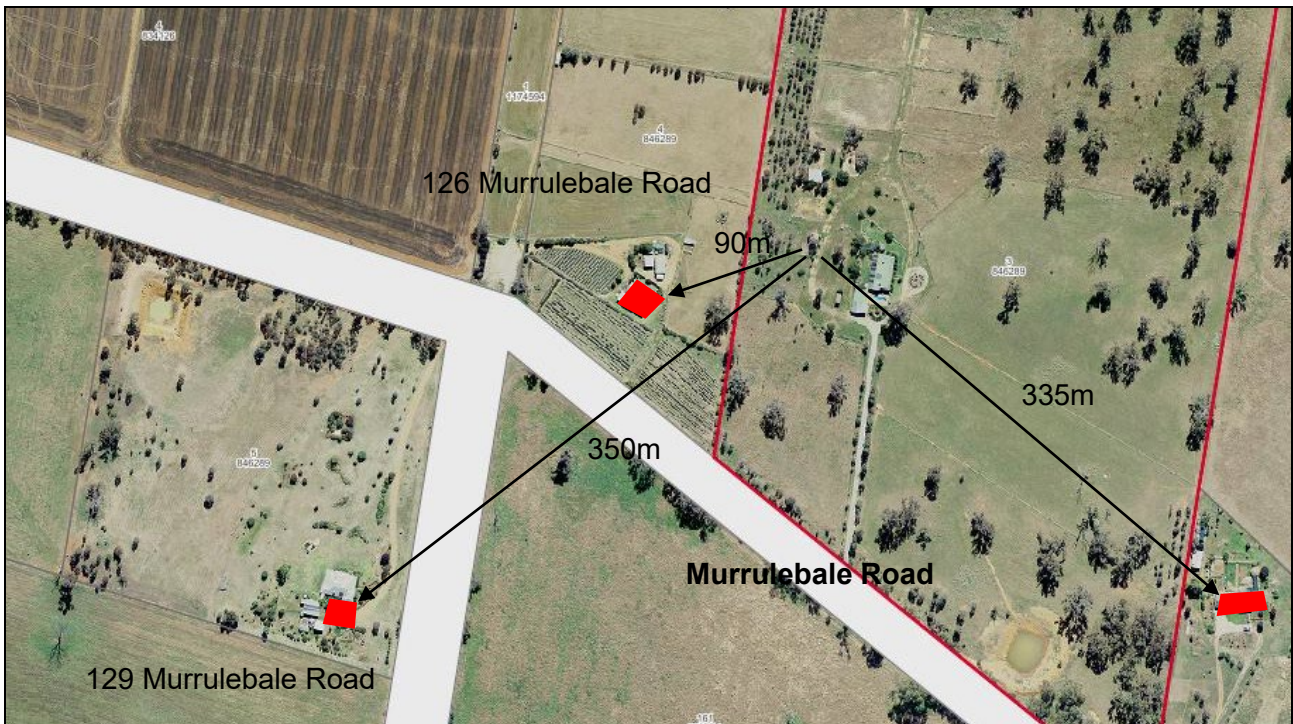


Figure 2: Approximate distance from nearest adjoining dwellings

Submissions

The development application also attracted nine submissions during the notification period. These submissions included three objections to the proposal and six letters of support, five of which were provided with the development application. A letter of support was received from the immediate neighbour to the west of the site, being the potentially most affected dwelling.

The other three submissions generally objected on the grounds of noise generation from the site, citing current and ongoing noise impact and loss of amenity. Additionally, some submissions identified issues with containment of dogs from the facility on the site.

It is considered that these potential impacts have been or can be addressed through the required management and mitigation measures proposed or imposed as conditions of any consent. These submissions were received in addition to the submissions received as part of the initial DA assessment.

Risk Assessment

The approval of this application review has minimal risk to Council, given the minimal anticipated impact of the variation as a result of the required impact management and mitigation measures to be employed on the site.

The applicant may appeal any determination to the Land and Environment Court, as permitted under Section 8.7 of the EP&A Act 1979. It is considered that this outcome is likely if development consent is not granted to this development.

Financial

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

It should be noted any Land and Environment Court appeal of the determination of this application will require significant additional staff resourcing and legal costs.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended Development Application No. 2022/15 from Mrs Anneleisa Jones for the operation of a Dog Breeding and Training Establishment, located on Lot 3, DP846289, known as 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee be **APPROVED** subject to conditions of consent., for the following reasons:

1. Adequate mitigation and management measures can be implemented to reduce potential off site impacts, where a variation to buffer distances set out by the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 can be supported.
2. The proposed 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:

1. **Plan of Management:** A final Plan of Management shall be developed, provided to Council for approval and immediately adopted by the facility operators. The measures contained within the plan shall be implemented onsite within 30 days from the written approval of Council of the Plan of Management.

The Plan of Management will form an integrated part of the development consent and any variations or amendments to the approved Plan of Management shall be submitted to Council for review prior to its adoption. In some cases, a formal application to modify the consent may be required to make variations to the approved Plan of Management if it is considered to represent a significant change in the approved operation of the facility.

The Plan of Management shall include measures and practises related to:

- Monitoring and Management of Noise
- Complaint Register
- Identification of Animals
- Animal Housing
- Behaviour and Breeding
- Health and Safety
- Onsite Visitors and Training Operation

The plan of management shall be regularly reviewed and updated in accordance with the NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice, as well as any other relevant best practise guidelines or legislation.

A copy of the approved Plan of Management and any subsequent amended versions are to be kept on the premises at all times and be made available to staff and Council officers upon request.

REASON: *To minimise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

2. **Acoustic Mitigation Measures:** within three months of the date of this consent, the site operator shall construct an acoustic barrier to a minimum of 2m tall between the kennel buildings and the nearby dwellings (126 Murrulebale Road and 129 Murrulebale Road). This barrier shall be constructed to the following specifications:

- Constructed of a solid material with a minimum surface density of 8kg/sqm
- Constructed with no gaps in the face or at the bottom

The acoustic barrier should be as complementary to the rural nature of the subject locality as practical. Standard pre-coloured steel sheet (Colorbond) fencing is not considered to be suitable for this purpose.

REASON: *To minimise noise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

3. **Visual Screening:** Within three months of the date of this consent, permanent visual screening is to be placed around the kennel structures to reduce the visual stimuli that may cause barking, including other dogs or wildlife. This screening is to be securely installed on the site. This barrier may be constructed of a permeable material to permit airflow but should not be able to be seen through.

REASON: *To minimise noise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

4. **Secure Fencing of Training Area:** Prior to the use of the training area for off leash training, this area shall be securely fenced to ensure that dogs are contained to this area.

REASON: *To ensure dogs associated with the facility do not enter the adjoining lands.*

5. **Off-leash Roaming:** No off-leash roaming shall occur by dogs associated with the facility on the property at any time. Dogs are to be accompanied by and remain under the control of a suitable person if off-leash training or activities are conducted outside of the securely fenced training area.

REASON: *To ensure dogs associated with the facility do not enter the adjoining lands.*

6. **Solid Waste Disposal:** All solid faecal waste produced on site shall be collected from the site daily, deposited in a durable, airtight container/s and appropriately stored onsite for eventual transportation and disposal at the Junee Waste Landfill Facility (or other licensed waste collection service/facility) at least fortnightly.

Waste disposal dockets/receipts shall be kept on premises for a period of not less than twelve months and made available upon request by Council officers as proof of compliant waste disposal.

No faecal solid waste shall be deposited in any domestic garbage collection bin service.

REASON: To ensure waste generated by the development is disposed of in an appropriate manner.

7. **Dog identification and maximum numbers housed onsite:** All dogs housed on the premises shall be recorded in accordance with the approved Plan of Management. Dog numbers housed onsite at any one time shall be limited to the following:

Dog type	Maximum number at one time
Male/Female Dog (associated with facility - training & breeding program)	17
Male/Female Dog (associated with facility – training program only)	2
Puppy Litter (associated with facility)	3 litters
Male and/or Female De-sexed Dog (Non-breeding/pet)	2

REASON: To ensure compliance with the stamped approved plans and Statement of Environmental Effects under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

8. **Animal Welfare Code of Practice:** The dog breeding and training facility shall be operated in strict accordance with the NSW Government's Department of Primary Industries *Animal Welfare Code of Practice – Breeding Dogs and Cats 2021*, as amended or superseded.

A hard copy of the code shall be kept on the premises at all times and be made available to staff and Council officers upon request.

REASON: To ensure compliance with the best practise guidelines for the keeping and breeding of animals, as required by the NSW State Government.

9. **Restrictions on Future Use:** The use of the premises for any other commercial purposes such as a temporary animal boarding establishment or any expansion on its approved use is strictly prohibited without prior consent of Council first being obtained.

REASON: To ensure compliance with the stamped approved plans and Statement of Environmental Effects under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

10. **Business Identification Signage:** A non-illuminated business identification sign shall be erected or installed on the boundary fence of the subject site close to the primary vehicle entrance gate measuring between 0.5sqm and 1.0sqm. The business identification sign shall include the following details:

- Primary business contact phone number
- Primary business contact email address
- Business website address (if applicable)

REASON: To provide a point of contact for the public if there any issues arising from the development.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 16

19 SEPTEMBER 2023





Section 4.15 Development Assessment Report

Application Summary	
Development Application No:	DA2022/15 – s8.2 Review
Proposed Land Use:	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Property Description:	Lot: 3 Section: - DP: 846289 Address: 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee
Applicant:	Mrs Anneleisa Jones
Owner/s:	Mr Paul Jones & Mrs Anneleisa Jones
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 & Primary Production
Previous Subdivision(s) Affecting the Site	Nil.
Easements/Restrictions on title	Nil.
Public Consultation	
Notifications – Adjoining Landowners:	Notification Required
Newspaper Advertisements:	Advertising Not Required
Exhibition Dates:	Start: 10/03/2022 End: 24/03/2022 Start: 21/08/2023 End: 4/09/2023
No. of Submissions Received:	Original DA: 5 submissions received – 4 objections, 1 letter of support s8.2 Review: 3 Objections, 6 Letters of Support
All Submissions Acknowledged?	Yes- all submissions acknowledged.
Referrals	
Date Government Agencies Referred to:	-
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 – -
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 proposed development includes the continued use of the site as an Dog Breeding and Training Centre.



Figure 1: Proposed Development

The proposal involves the use of the site for the housing and training of working dogs, primarily of German Shephard and related breeds. These dogs are trained for use by law enforcement and other specialist agencies, as well as companion animals. The current setup includes 3 kennel structures, a training area, as well as storage facilities ancillary to the operation. A maximum of 17 dogs are permanently kept on site, housed in permanent kennel structures. The business operators live in the adjoining existing dwelling on the site.

On occasion, training is also conducted for dogs not associated with the breeding operations, where members of the Junee Dog Sport Club and members of the public will attend the site to seek guidance from the site operators in training dogs for behavioural issues. Industry competitions are also proposed to be held occasionally on the site.

The development application seeks formal consent for an activity that has been conducted on the site since 2012.

The kennel structures are irregularly constructed from predominantly metal sheeting and open mesh to permit airflow.

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)	The Provisions of Any Environmental Planning Instrument		
	State Environmental Planning Policies	Applicable?	
		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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Ministerial Directions		
	Section 117(2) – Ministerial Directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SEPP Commentary: There are no 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) 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
	Junee 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

LEPs Commentary: The proposed development is considered to be *animal boarding or training establishment* as defined by the Junee LEP 2012. *Animal boarding or training establishments* 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.

There are no other applicable clauses of the LEP. The proposal is for the use of the site only and does not involve any earthworks or stormwater management.

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
E4 Animal Boarding & Training Establishments	E4.1 Objectives	The proposed facility is to be conducted and maintained in accordance with the DPI <i>Animal Welfare Code of Practice - Breeding Dogs and Cats 2021</i> at all times. The site has been used for the proposed land use with minimal impact to the natural environment. Any potential conflict with adjoining land uses can be mitigated through various mitigation measures.
	E4.2 Controls	A noise impact assessment (NIA) has been provided by the applicant that demonstrates that the noise impacts from the site have minimal impact when assessed for noise amenity criteria outlined in the EPA's <i>Noise Policy for Industry 2017</i> . A single exceedance of this policy was noted at the closest dwelling house during the early morning period (6.30am – 8:00am) and typical Sunday morning period (7:00am to 8:00am). There may be a number of mitigation strategies available to reduce the overall impact of noise on adjoining lands.

		<p>A draft management plan for the site has been provided as part of the application for this development.</p> <p>It is considered that there are adequate methods for the disposal of any solid or liquid wastes as a result of the operation. A sediment control plan is not required to be provided.</p>
--	--	---

Part G: Environment and Natural Hazard Management		
G2 Buffers to Sensitive Land Uses	G2.1 Application of this Section	This section is applicable to the proposed land use of the site.
	G2.3 Noise & Vibration	A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) has been provided in accordance with the NSW EPA Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI) 2017. The noise impact assessment indicates that minimal impact as a result of noise from the site is anticipated.
	G2.4 Odour & Dust	Minimal odour or dust is anticipated as a result of the development.
	G2.5 On-Site Effluent Disposal	No additional onsite effluent disposal is proposed as part of the development.
	G2.6 Buffers to Sensitive Land Uses	<p>The proposal requires a variation to the buffer distances to nearby dwellings and site boundaries. Animal Boarding & Training Establishments are required to have a minimum of 500m distance from an off-site dwelling and 200m to a site boundary.</p> <p>The existing kennels are located approximately 90m away from the nearest offsite dwelling, however the residents of this dwelling have provided a letter of support for the development. The next closest dwellings are approximately 335m and 350m away from the existing kennels. The closest dwelling represents an 81% variation to the development standard of the DCP.</p> <p>The kennels are also located a minimum of 27m from the site boundary, representing an 86.5% variation to the DCP controls.</p> <p>Given that the main concern from this establishment is the generation of noise (dog barking), a noise impact assessment (NIA) has been required to be provided by the applicant. The provided NIA has indicated that there are minimal impacts anticipated as a result of noise generated from the site, other than to the nearest dwelling. It is considered that appropriate mitigation and management measures can reduce the impact of noise to adjoining dwellings to below acceptable levels.</p>
	G2.7 Buffers & Landscaping	Existing landscaping on the site is considered to screen the development from the majority of public viewpoints.
	G2.8 Agriculture & Right to Farm	The proposed land use is not anticipated to impact on the ability of adjoining land to conduct agricultural activities.

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	The existing context of the site is of smaller rural holdings, set within a primary production landscape. It is considered that the proposed development is suitable within the existing context and setting of the site, with appropriate impact mitigation.
Site Design & Internal Design	The site design is considered to be adequate for the intended use.
Ecologically Sustainable Building Design	Not applicable – no additional buildings works proposed.
Access, Transport & Traffic	Minimal to no additional impact to traffic is anticipated as a result of the proposed development.
Public Domain	No significant impact to any lands within the public domain is anticipated.
Utilities	All utilities are available to the site and will be connected to where possible.
Heritage	No heritage impacts are anticipated.
Other Land Resources	No other impacts are anticipated to other land resources. The existing land is zoned for primary production, however the use of the land in this location is utilised for small holding type activities.
Water	Minimal impact to water resources anticipated as a result of the development.
Soils	Minimal impact to soil anticipated as a result of the development.
Air & Microclimate	No significant amounts of dust are anticipated to be generated by the development.
Flora & Fauna	No flora is proposed to be removed from the site to facilitate the development.
Waste	No significant impacts to waste are anticipated from this development. Waste is to be appropriately managed onsite and disposed of to a licensed waste management facility.
Energy	No significant additional energy requirements are considered to be required by the development.
Noise & Vibration	Some noise impacts are anticipated as a result of the development. Management procedures and construction of acoustic barriers in appropriate locations to minimise noise impacts will be required.
Natural Hazards	The site is not identified as flood or bushfire prone land. No processes or activities on the site are anticipated to increase natural hazard risk.
Technological Hazards	No technological hazards are anticipated as a result of this development.
Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	No security or crime impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed development. Some safety considerations are required as conditions of consent and can be managed through operational procedures.
Economic Impact on the Locality	Positive, investment in local business.
Social Impacts	Improved outcomes and minimisation of impacts as a result of the proposed development.
Construction	Minimal construction proposed.
Cumulative Impacts	Overall anticipated impacts are anticipated to be acceptable in this location.
Other?	N/A
Additional Planning Commentary:	The anticipated impacts of this development are considered to be suitable in this rural location.
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 activity, if appropriate mitigation measures are implemented as required.
Any Submission Made in Accordance with the Act or the Regulations	
Primary Matters	Comments
Are the issues raised of relevance to the DA?	The submissions received predominantly mention noise generation from barking dogs as the main source of concern in relation to this development.

Are relevant issues raised in the submissions being considered?	The concerns relating to noise generation have been considered, with the applicant required to provide Council with a Noise Impact Assessment. The assessment has indicated that the noise generated from the site meets the relevant criteria for noise intrusiveness, with the exception of during one period at the closest receptor. Council will require the construction of a suitable acoustic barrier as a minimum to further reduce any noise impacts from the site. A plan of management is also required to be submitted to Council outlining operational procedures in relation to noise management and other matters.
Additional Planning Commentary: It is considered that the development will be able to minimise the impacts raised through the submissions received by Council.	
	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:	

RECOMMENDATION	Approve Development Consent
It is recommended that Development Application 2022.15 be granted approval, pursuant to Section 4.16 of the EP&A Act 1979, subject to the following conditions:	
<p>Standard Conditions: D1, D2, D5, D167, D13, D169, D46, D47</p> <p>Additional Conditions:</p> <p>I. Plan of Management: A final Plan of Management shall be developed, provided to Council for approval and immediately adopted by the facility operators. The measures contained within the plan shall be implemented onsite within thirty (30) days from the written approval of Council of the Plan of Management.</p> <p>The Plan of Management will form an integrated part of the development consent and any variations or amendments to the approved Plan of Management shall be submitted to Council for review prior to its adoption. In some cases, a formal application to modify the consent may be required to make variations to the approved Plan of Management if it is considered to represent a significant change in the approved operation of the facility.</p> <p>The Plan of Management shall include measures and practises related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and Management of Noise - Complaint Register - Identification of Animals - Animal Housing - Behaviour and Breeding - Health and Safety - Onsite Visitors and Training Operation <p>The plan of management shall be regularly reviewed and updated in accordance with the NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice, as well as any other relevant best practise guidelines or legislation.</p>	

A copy of the approved Plan of Management and any subsequent amended versions are to be kept on the premises at all times and be made available to staff and Council officers upon request.

REASON: *To minimise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

- 2. Acoustic Mitigation Measures:** within 3 months of the date of this consent, the site operator shall construct an acoustic barrier to a minimum of 2m tall between the kennel buildings and the nearby dwellings (126 Murrulebale Road and 129 Murrulebale Road). This barrier shall be constructed to the following specifications:

- Constructed of a solid material with a minimum surface density of 8kg/sqm
- Constructed with no gaps in the face or at the bottom

The acoustic barrier should be as complementary to the rural nature of the subject locality as practical. Standard pre-coloured steel sheet fencing is not considered to be suitable for this purpose.

REASON: *To minimise noise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

- 3. Visual Screening:** Within 3 months of the date of this consent, permanent visual screening is to be placed around the kennel structures to reduce the visual stimuli that may cause barking, including other dogs or wildlife. This screening is to be securely installed on the site. This barrier may be constructed of a permeable material to permit airflow but should not be able to be seen through.

REASON: *To minimise noise impacts to adjoining properties as a result of the development.*

- 4. Secure Fencing of Training Area:** Prior to the use of the training area for off leash training, this area shall be securely fenced to ensure that dogs are contained to this area.

REASON: *To ensure dogs associated with the facility do not enter the adjoining lands.*

- 5. Off-leash Roaming:** No off-leash roaming shall occur by dogs associated with the facility on the property at any time. Dogs are to be accompanied by and remain under the control of a suitable person if off-leash training or activities are conducted outside of the securely fenced training area.

REASON: *To ensure dogs associated with the facility do not enter the adjoining lands.*

- 6. Solid Waste Disposal:** All solid faecal waste produced on site shall be collected from the site daily, deposited in a durable, airtight container/s and appropriately stored onsite for eventual transportation and disposal at the Junee Waste Landfill Facility (or other licensed waste collection service/facility) at least fortnightly.

Waste disposal dockets/receipts shall be kept on premises for a period of not less than twelve (12) months and made available upon request by Council officers as proof of compliant waste disposal.

No faecal solid waste shall be deposited in any domestic garbage collection bin service.

REASON: *To ensure waste generated by the development is disposed of in an appropriate manner.*

- 7. Dog identification and maximum numbers housed onsite:** All dogs housed on the premises shall be recorded in accordance with the approved Plan of Management. Dog numbers housed onsite at any one time shall be limited to the following:

Dog type	Maximum number at one time
Male/Female Dog (associated with facility - training & breeding program)	17
Male/Female Dog (associated with facility – training program only)	2
Puppy Litter (associated with facility)	3 litters
Male and/or Female De-sexed Dog (Non-breeding/pet)	2

REASON: *To ensure compliance with the stamped approved plans and Statement of Environmental Effects under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

- 8. Animal Welfare Code of Practice:** The dog breeding and training facility shall be operated in strict accordance with the NSW Government's Department of Primary Industries *Animal Welfare Code of Practice – Breeding Dogs and Cats 2021*, as amended or superseded.

A physical copy of the code shall be kept on the premises at all times and be made available to staff and Council officers upon request.

REASON: *To ensure compliance with the best practise guidelines for the keeping and breeding of animals, as required by the NSW State Government.*

- 9. Restrictions on Future Use:** The use of the premises for any other commercial purposes such as a temporary animal boarding establishment or any expansion on its approved use is strictly prohibited without the consent of Council.

REASON: *To ensure compliance with the stamped approved plans and Statement of Environmental Effects under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

- 10. Business Identification Signage:** A non-illuminated business identification sign shall be erected or installed on the boundary fence of the subject site close to the primary vehicle entrance gate measuring between 0.5sqm and 1.0sqm. The business identification sign shall include the following details:

- Primary business contact phone number,
- Primary business contact email address,
- Business website address (if applicable).

REASON: *To provide a point of contact for the public if there any issues arising from the development.*

Name of Assessing Officer: Chris Imrie - Environmental Health and Building Surveyor

Signature of Assessing Officer:

Date: 30/08/2023



SITE PLAN
SITE ANALYSIS PLAN

A & P. Jones
Lot 3 DP846289
98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee
NSW 2652

Rev	Date	Initials - Comment
A	07/07/23	PM
B	13/07/23	EH

Notes:
1 - All dimensions in metres
2 - All dimensions subject to survey

Reference SP23032
Site Area: 2.399m2



STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS



Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre

98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee

Lot 3 DP846289



Prepared for A & P Jones

Rev 2.0 – July 2023



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Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre

98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARTL	Aitken Rowe Testing Laboratories
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
CBD	Central Business District
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DA	Development Application
DBYD	Dial Before You Dig
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP	Deposited Plan
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EP&A Regulation	Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
GFA	Gross Floor Area
GIS	Geographical Information System
LEP	Local Environmental Plan

MDP	Morrison Design Partnership
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SP	Salvestro Planning
JSC	Junee Shire Council

Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre

98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee

1 □ INTRODUCTION

1.1 □ Proposal Summary

The following Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) has been prepared in support of a proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre at 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee. The proponents are A & P Jones. The site is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP).

A & P Jones are registered breeders and trainers of Working Line German Shepherd Dogs (ANKC registration no. 2100079413) and have been operating for over 30 years under the business name of Pantathean GSD, both in Australia and in the United Kingdom. Their facility breeds, trains and prepares German Shepherd dogs as loyal family pets or devoted service dogs. They supply Police dogs across Australia including NSW Corrective Services (Junee Correctional Centre and Goulburn Correctional Centre). Dogs are trained to IGP standards – obedience tracking and protection. IGP is an international utility dog regulation that sets standards for upbringing and training, including phases of obedience, tracking and character work.

Pantathean GSD have been operating from the subject site for approximately 9 years, acquiring and establishing the property from December 2012. The applicant sought Council advice in late 2012 for use of the property for a breeding and training facility but were advised that no controls were relevant. In early 2022, Council notified the site owners that the premises was operating without formal development consent and that a development application (DA) was required to retrospectively approve the current site operations. A subsequent DA was prepared and lodged with Council on 10 March 2022. Council refused to grant development consent for the change of use of the premises, with the Notice of Determination (refusal) issued on 21 March 2023.

The following revised SEE document has been prepared to accompany a formal request for a Review of Determination under the EP&A Act 1979 Part 8, Division 8.2 and in accordance with Part 12 of the EP&A Regulations 2021.

The SEE addresses the following prescribed matters:

- *the environmental impacts of the development,*
- *how the environmental impacts of the development have been identified,*
- *the steps to be taken to protect the environment or to lessen the expected harm to the environment,*
- *any matters required to be indicated by any relevant guidelines issued by the Planning Secretary - NSWDPPE.*

The purpose of the development application is to retrospectively consider the proposed use of the premises as a Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre. A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) report accompanies this SEE which considers potential noise impact from the premises and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid any detrimental impact on to the local amenity and character of the area. The SEE will demonstrate that the proposal is permissible and approval is justified.

There has been considerable discussion with Council in relation to this matter. The following matters are considered the key issues to be addressed within this SEE:

- Permissibility
- Environmental Impact (noise)
- Operational management & monitoring
- Compliance with Council's DCP and any variations required.

1.2 Supporting Plans and Documentation

The SEE shall be read in conjunction with accompanying plans and support documentation as listed below in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Plans and Support Documentation

Accompanying Documents			
Ref:	Description	Rev	Prepared By
A1	Site Analysis Plan – 13/7/23	B	Salvestro Planning
A2	Draft Plan of Management	1.0	Applicant
A3	Letters of Support	-	Various
A4	Noise Impact Assessment – July 2023	-	Advitech

2 APPLICANT AND LAND OWNERSHIP

The applicants and the site landowners are A & P Jones. The landowners have given their consent for the proposal to be prepared and lodged for consideration and determination.

3 SUBJECT LAND

3.1 Subject Land and Locality

The subject land is known as 98 Murrulebale Road identified in the mapping extract below.

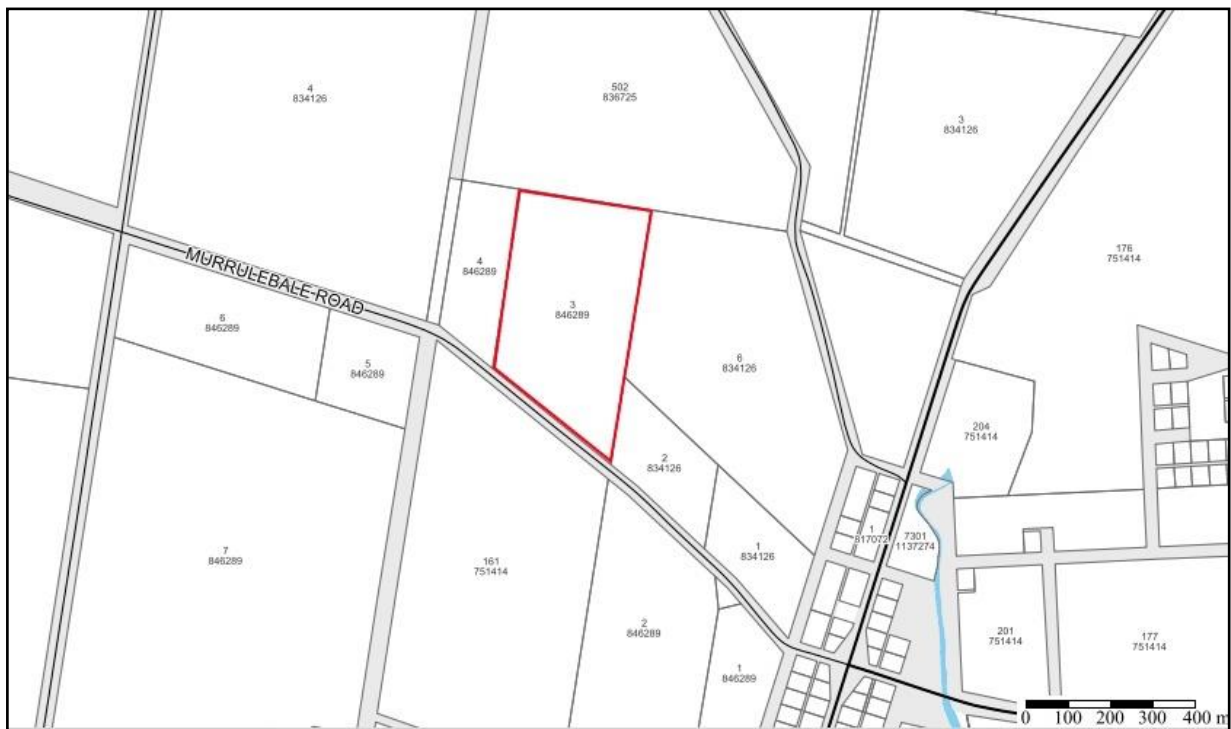


Figure 1: Subject Land (Source: JSCGIS 2023)

The general location of the land relative to Old Junee Village and Junee Township is shown in the figure below.

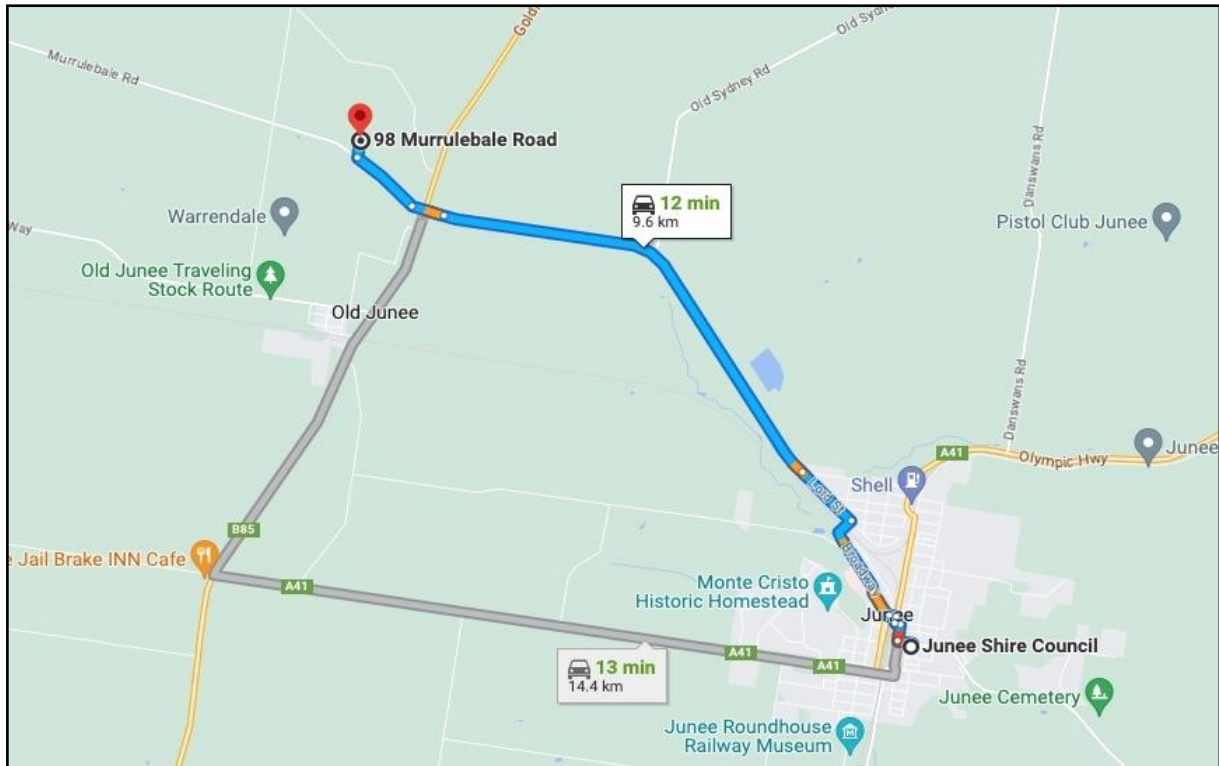


Figure 2: Location Map (Source: Google Maps 2023)

Deposited Plan extracts for the subject sites are provided below which identifies no easements encumber the land.

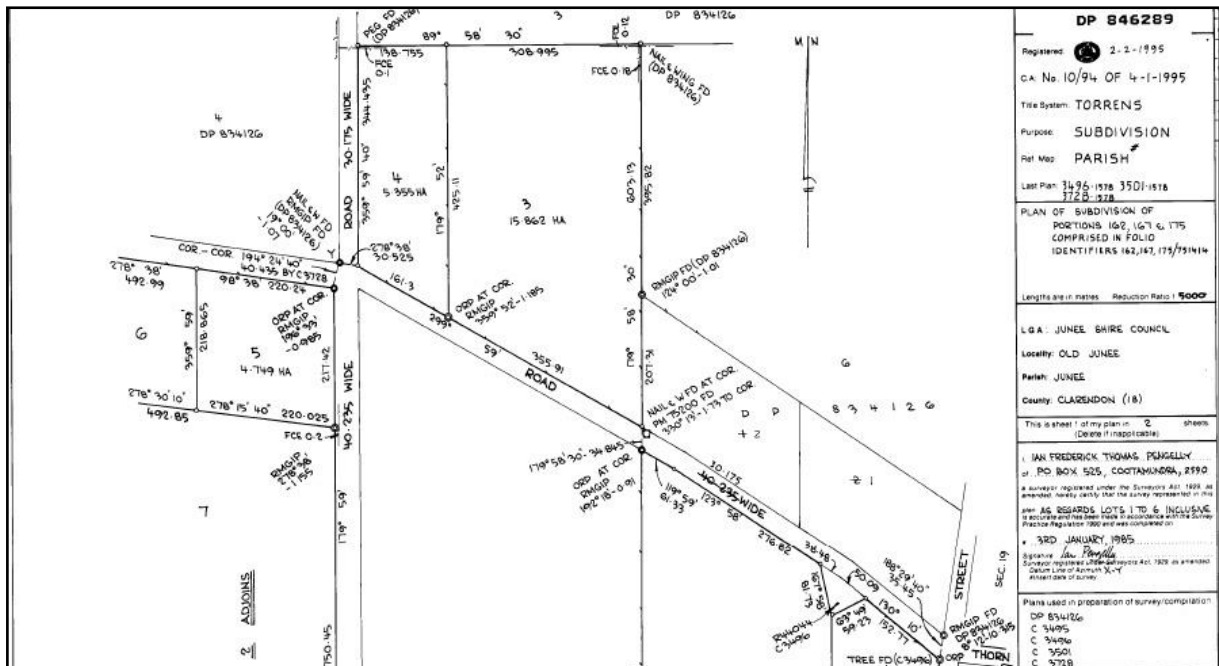


Figure 3: Extract of DP846289 (Source: LRS 2023)

3.2 Site Characteristics – Context & Setting

3.2.1 Existing Site – Site Analysis

The subject lot was created as a result of the subdivision and consolidation of a larger rural holding in 1985. It was originally set up for sheep farming and the keeping of horses. Existing rural fencing encloses the property which contains an existing dwelling, outbuildings and dog breeding and training infrastructure. There are currently 2 horses and no sheep kept on the property.

The property is laid out into 5 large paddocks and 4 small agistment paddocks which are used for tracking. A sand arena is attached to a large square paddock which forms the canine training ground.

The common western boundary shared with the adjoining lot is buffered by an area of land with trees that is about 27 metres wide and runs the north-south length of the property.

There are no known site constraints that would prevent the sustainable operation of the facility. The site is considered suitable for the existing and ongoing dog breeding and training use.



Figure 4: Extract of Site Analysis Plan (Source: SP 2023)

3.2.2 Surrounding Land

The subject property is located within a rural broad acre farming environment. The land was fragmented from the original farming property 38 years ago.

Whilst the subdivision pattern of the surrounding land would suggest a rural smallholding settlement character, the local area land use activity is substantially rural in nature, in-keeping with typical rural amenity, landscape and agricultural characteristics. This includes ambient characteristics of noise, air quality, vegetation environs, vistas and built environment qualities.

Adjoining properties contain existing rural dwellings and accommodate various rural and agricultural land uses including agistment, stock and cropping activities. These properties also undertake stock management including sheep, horses and other livestock, as well as having dogs and poultry.

As the kennel and training areas are not visible from a public road, there is no detrimental visual impact on the local environment or rural landscape.

There is no heritage significance in relation to the ongoing operation of this premises.



Figure 5: View looking towards Murrulebale Rd from the carpark area (Source: SP 2023)

3.3 Site History

Historically, the land forms part of the traditional land of the Wiradjuri people. The land was progressively acquired and subdivided during post European settlement. Lot 3 DP846289 was created by subdivision in 1985. Historic aerial photos are provided below that indicate consistent tree/vegetation cover and land use activity.



Figure 6: Historical Aerial of Subject Land – 2011 (Source: JSCGIS 2023)



Figure 7: Historical Aerial of Subject Land – 2015 (Source: JSCGIS 2023)

4 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

4.1 Proposal Details

The proposal involves a retrospective development application to enable the continued use of the premises as a Licensed Dog Breeding and Training Centre. No additional works are proposed. The premises supplies certified German Shepherd dogs to the general public (as family pets), corporate and institutional bodies (as certified service dogs, such as NSW Police and Corrective Services). Onsite activities include:

- Breeding and whelping
- Training (obedience, behaviour and character work)
- Training open days for the general public and industry competitions
- Other minor ancillary activities
- General site maintenance and veterinary care of dogs

There are no animal boarding activities proposed to be carried out on the premises, as well as no other animal training, keeping or caring for commercial purposes, agistment, riding school or ancillary veterinary hospital activities.

There will be a maximum of 17 dogs kept on-site at any one time. This includes dogs for both breeding and training activities. Training is ongoing and occurs every day between the hours of 07:00 to 21:00. A maximum of 3 litters (8 pups approximately) are birthed annually and remain within the main dwelling for 24/7 care by the owners/caretakers.

Under the Junee Shire LEP2012, the appropriate land use definition for development assessment and determination of the above activities would be an animal boarding or training establishment. This type of land use is permissible within Zone RU1 Primary Production. However, considering the potential environmental impacts generated by this type of land use activity, particularly in fragmented rural areas where sensitive receptors (dwelling houses) are in close proximity, for the purposes of this development application, any approval should be conditioned accordingly to restrict site activities to the type of dog identified in the proposal and only breeding, training and general site maintenance activities associated with the premises. This will ensure the local area character and amenity is managed and maintained in accordance with the lifestyle expectations of residents and landholders.

4.2 Primary Development Activity

The physical layout of the existing buildings on the premises is shown on the accompanying plan and aerial photos. Specific development activity elements include:

- Three Kennel enclosures identified as Kennel Blocks A, B & C (converted stable building):
 - Kennel Block A - Five (5) colourbond fenced individual kennels set within the enclosure area.
 - Kennel Block B - Three (3) individual kennels set within the enclosure area, with a rear sleeping area a front area and a large run.
 - Kennel Block C (converted stables building) - Two (2) individual kennels with large mesh containment walls, with large enclosure area.
- Training Area - purpose-built sand arena (100m L x 60m W - existing from previous horse keeping activities) including flood lights for evening training. This area to be fenced.
- Secured walkway into two (2) of the kennel buildings.
- Lockable sleeping areas (W 2m x L 4m x H 2m) for each kennel.
- Large baths of water in each kennel block run.
- Buckets of water in each sleeping area.
- All sleeping areas are carpeted with either crates or baskets for the sleeping comfort of the dogs.
- All kennels fenced with 38mm mesh, 1.8m high with concrete base.
- All kennels fed by an automatic watering system which catches rainwater and stores (4000L) at the rear of the kennels blocks.
- Connected to mains electricity.
- Yellow lighting of inside and outside areas to discourage insects.



Figure 8: Side view of kennel block A (Source: SP 2023)



Figure 9: Front view of kennel block B and C (Source: SP 2023)



Figure 10: Side view of kennel block C (Source: SP 2023)

4.2.1 Other Ancillary Development Activity

The following other minor ancillary activities are conducted on site:

- One-on-one private dog training lessons between 09:00am and 17:00pm usually a maximum of 5 to 10 a week between Monday to Friday.
- JDSC (Junee Dog Sport Club) meet on site between 10:00am and 14:00pm on Sunday whereby approximately 10 dogs and their respective owners attend weekly.
- As one of the proprietors (Anna Jones) is a canine aggression specialist, assistant is provided to people in the management of their dogs and training. This occurs approximately 5 – 10 times weekly. These dogs do not enter any secure kennel area within the subject premises and are always under the control of their respective owners.

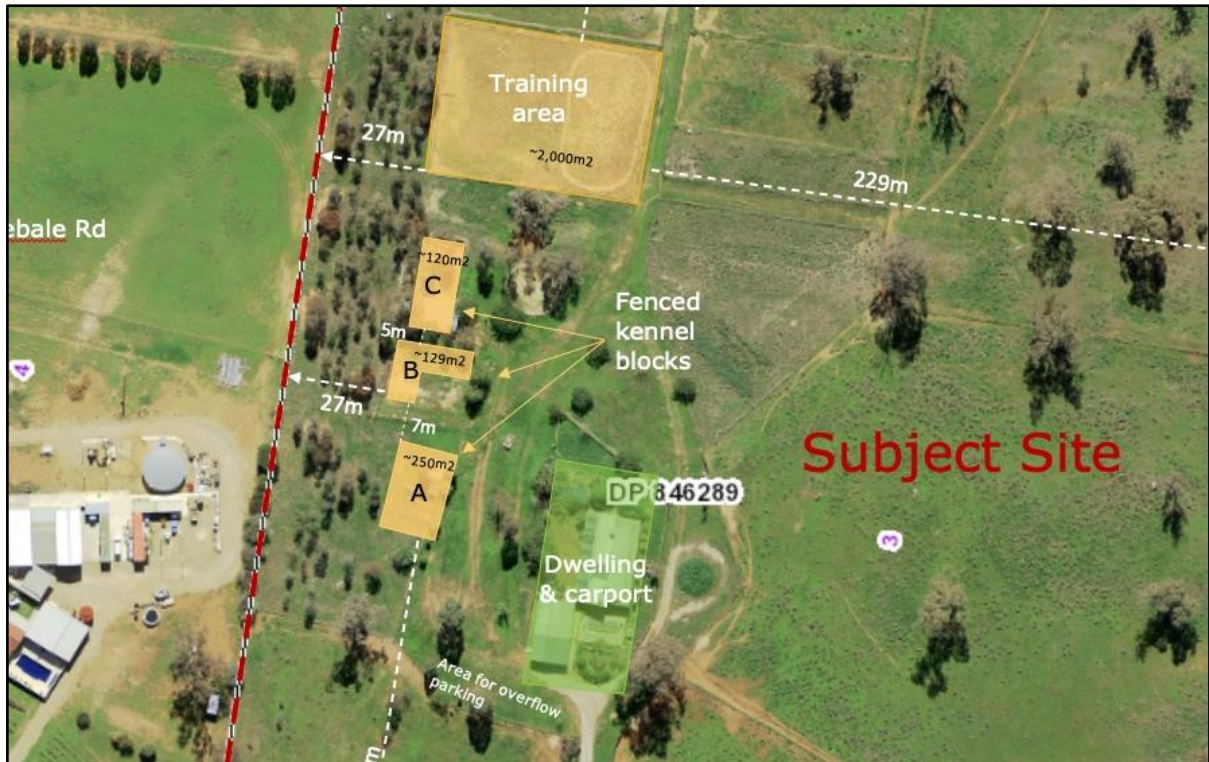


Figure 11: Site plan of facilities currently on site (Source: Jones 2023)

4.3 Operational Details

The following is a summary of the daily operational activity associated with the proposal.

- The premises operates 24/7 due to the nature of the Breeding and Training facilities.
- Apart from the proprietors, there are no other staff employed at the premises.
- There are no raw materials or finished products.
- There are no hazardous materials or processes.
- No skin penetration.
- No food preparation.
- No signs except for club rules and scan in NSW Government signs.

The following Care and Work Schedule is conducted over a normal 24-hour period and changes slightly to accommodate daylight savings provisions. A typical day has been outlined below:

Table 2: Care and Work Schedule (October-March)

Typical Spring/Summer Daily Care and Work Schedule Activities	
Time	Activity
06:30 – 07:00	Kennels unlocked and dogs released within enclosed/fenced area, water refreshed.
07:30 – 09:30	Morning walks – Under the Companion Animals Act kennel operators are required to ensure that dogs have at least 20 minutes of walking outside daily. Dogs are walked twice daily and trained.
	Morning walks take about 2 hours. As it is not possible to walk all dogs together, it is to be expected that there will be barking at changeover intervals. This generally stops after less than 2 minutes.
09:30	Training in the arena. Competition dogs are trained in obedience, tracking and protection. Training occurs in the arena to limit any potential noise nuisance to neighbours. The training arena is located at the northern end of the property, approximately 250m from Murrumbidgee Road, including a physical hill buffer area between the site and the public road.
17:00 – 18:00	Dogs fed – this invokes a little barking.
18:00 – 20:00	Evening walks are begun around 17:00 – 17:30 and take approximately 2 hours.
20:30	Feed preparation for the next day, bedding changes as required including laundry activities.
21:00 – 21:15	Dogs are locked down for the night.

Table 3: Care and Work Schedule (April-September)

Typical Autumn/Winter Daily Care and Work Schedule Activities	
Time	Activity
07:00 – 07:30	Kennels unlocked and dogs released within enclosed/fenced area, water refreshed.
08:00 – 10:00	Morning walks – Under the Companion Animals Act kennel operators are required to ensure that dogs have at least 20 minutes of walking outside daily. Dogs are walked twice daily and trained.
	Morning walks take about 2 hours. As it is not possible to walk all dogs together, it is to be expected that there will be barking at changeover intervals. This generally stops after less than 2 minutes.
10:00	Training in the arena. Competition dogs are trained in obedience, tracking and protection. Training occurs in the arena to limit any potential noise nuisance to neighbours. The training arena is located at the northern end of the property, approximately 250m from Murrulebale Road, including a physical hill buffer area between the site and the public road.
15:30 – 16:30	Dogs fed – this invokes a little barking.
17:00 – 19:00	Evening walks are begun around 17:00 - 17:30 and take approximately 2 hours.
19:00	Feed preparation for the next day, bedding changes as required including laundry activities.
19:30 – 20:00	Dogs are locked down for the night.

4.4 □ Traffic & Access

Local traffic movement will not be adversely affected. Access is via the existing driveway, which is approximately 150m long. No additional loading or unloading facilities are required.

There is adequate space on site to accommodate car parking generated by this proposal. Ancillary delivery traffic movements include:

- Food deliveries from Coles each fortnight.
- Dog Food delivery by Toll Priority Transport once a month.

4.5 □ Waste Management

There is no liquid trade waste or other waste management system required. Solid waste is contracted to Veolia who remove collected waste monthly.

4.6 □ Environmental Management

Environmental impact management is a fundamental aspect in the continued operation of the dog breeding and training centre. Embodied in its ongoing operation and management, the premises has:

- Considered its potential impact and implemented management protocols in relation to noise, smell, flies, mice and rats, snakes and wastewater and solids from the dogs keep on site.
- Used HACCP to risk assess all realistic possibilities of environmental impact and appropriate control measures.
- Implemented passive fly control with fly attractant bottles.
- Installed external bait stations around the kennels to control vermin.
- Commissioned Veolia to manage solid waste and feed bags, with collection occurring on a monthly basis.
- Installed water capture and solar power systems to control their environmental footprint.
- Considered the potential noise impact of barking from dogs by placing kenneling towards the rear of the property in order to mitigate impact on our neighbours. Separation from

the closest dwelling is a buffer area of approximately 95m and setback from Murrulebale Road is approximately 152m.

- Maintained regular contact with the closest neighbour and monitors any feedback through emails/social media.
- Implemented a strict site management schedule where a person is always present on the property, either one of the proprietors or a temporary site manager. Site management protocol includes monitoring of potential noise impact activities and logging of any complaints.

4.7 Other Details

The following images provide other relevant details in support of the subject proposal,



Figure 12: Photo of fenced training-arena area (Source: SP 2023)



Figure 13: Photos of vegetated buffer area along fenced western property boundary (Source: SP 2023)

5 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Provisions of Essential Services

Essential services available to the site include existing electrical and telecommunications, serviced by Essential Energy and Telstra for the dwelling on site. Proposed works will not disrupt underground connections to the site. Existing services remain as existing for water, on-site sewage system, stormwater drainage and road access.

There is no additional requirement for sewerage management drainage systems or extensions thereof.

No other utilities required.

6 PLANNING POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

The following planning policies and guidelines are applicable to the subject proposal and, where relevant, further consideration is given to address consistency with various adopted provisions and controls. These are matters for consideration as listed under Clause 4.15 Evaluation of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (as amended).

6.1 Relevant Acts & Regulations

Development of the sites is subject to the provisions of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 & Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulations 2021.

In addition, certain other Acts and regulations are applicable to the development as referred to in the following table.

6.1.1 Integrated Development

The proposed development is not integrated development.

The table below shows the assessment of the site against section 4.46 of the EP&A Act 1979.

Table 4: Applicable Integrated Development

Consideration of S4.46 of the EP&A Act 1979		
Act	Approval	Comment
<i>Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017</i>	<i>Approval to alter or erect improvements, or to subdivide land, within a mine subsidence district.</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>	<i>Aquaculture permit</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
	<i>Permit to carry out dredging or reclamation work</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
	<i>Permit to cut, remove, damage or destroy marine vegetation on public water land or an aquaculture lease, or on the foreshore of an such land or lease</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
	<i>Permit to: (a) set a net, netting or other material, or (b) construct or alter a dam, floodgate, causeway or weir, or (c) otherwise create an obstruction, across or within a bay, inlet, river or creek, or across or around a flat</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.

Consideration of S4.46 of the EP&A Act 1979		
Act	Approval	Comment
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	<i>Approval in respect of the doing or carrying out of an act, matter or thing referred to in s 57 (1)</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	<i>Grant of mining lease</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	<i>Grant of aboriginal heritage impact permit</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991</i>	<i>Grant of production lease</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Protections of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	<i>Environment protection licence to authorise carrying out of scheduled development work at any premises.</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
	<i>Environment protection licence to authorise carrying out of scheduled activities at any premises (excluding any activity described as a "waste activity" but including any activity described as a "waste facility").</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
	<i>Environment protection licences to control carrying out of non-scheduled activities for the purposes of regulating water pollution resulting from the activity.</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Section.
<i>Roads Act 1993</i>	<i>Consent to: (a) erect a structure or carry out a work in, on or over a public road, or (b) dig up or disturb the surface of a public road, or (c) remove or interfere with a structure, work or tree on a public road, or (d) pump water into a public road from any land adjoining the road, or (e) connect a road (whether public or private) to a classified road</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>	<i>Authorisation under section 100b in respect of bush fire safety of subdivision of land that could lawfully be used for residential or rural residential purposes or development of land for special fire protection purposes</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	<i>Water use approval, water management work approval or activity approval under part 3 of chapter 3</i>	Not Applicable, proposal does not meet criteria for consideration as integrated development under this Act.

6.1.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 No 63

The subject site is not within a Biocertified Area of the JLEP 2012, therefore the site is subject to the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

The proposal has been measured against Part 7 Division 1 Section 7.2. The proposal is not likely to significantly affect threatened species. No clearing is proposed on site, however the proposal has still been assessed.

Development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species if:

- *it is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, according to the test in Section 7.3*

Applying the biodiversity test concludes that the proposed development is not likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, as no clearing works are proposed for the development.

- *the development exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold if the biodiversity offsets scheme applies to the impacts of the development on biodiversity values*

The development does not exceed the Biodiversity Offset Scheme Entry Threshold as no clearing is proposed on site.

- *it is carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value*

The development is not within a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value as per map below.

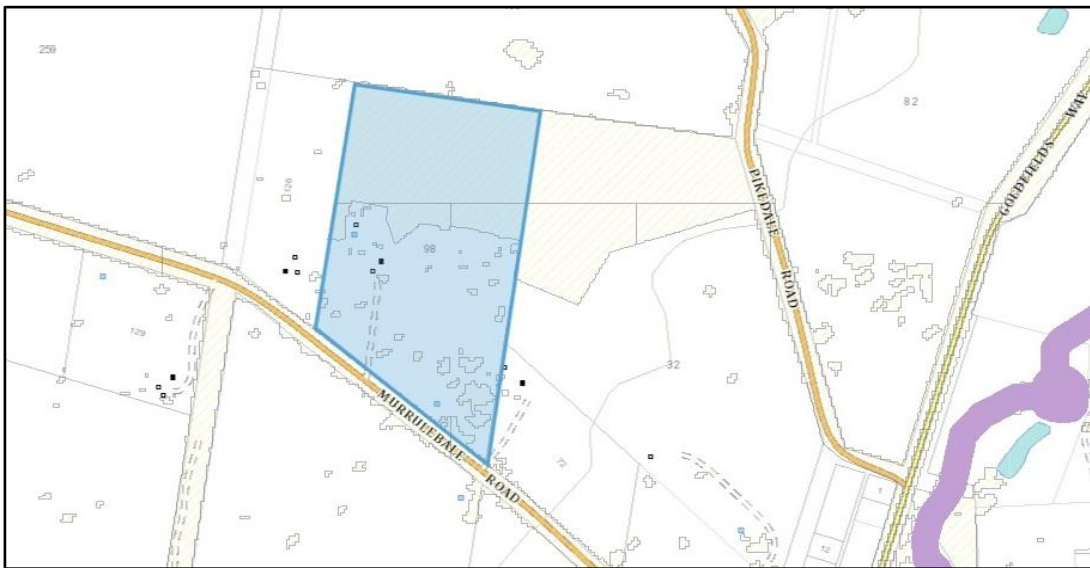


Figure 14: Biodiversity Values Threshold Result Summary (Source: DP&E 2023)

6.2 State Environmental Planning Policies

The State Planning Controls applicable to this site, as listed by the NSW Planning Portal, are outlined in the table below.

Table 5: SEPPs Applying to the Land and Proposal

SEPP Applicability to the Proposal	
SEPP	Comments
SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Housing) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Primary Production) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	Relevant. Chapter 4 Remediation of land matters to be considered for all developments. See further discussion below.
SEPP (Resources and Energy) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.
SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	Applicable, not relevant.

6.2.1 SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 – Chapter 4 Remediation of Land

Consideration of site contamination is a statutory requirement when considering development applications. Relevant guidelines prepared under State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 (Chapter 4) provide an outline of matters to be considered in this respect.

The history of land use of the subject land needs to be considered as an indicator of whether land contamination is a potential issue. Where there is no reason to suspect contamination after acting substantially in accordance with the Contaminated Land Planning Guidelines, the proposal may be processed in the usual way. However, where there is an indication that the land is, or may be, contaminated, the appropriate procedures outlined in the Contaminated Land Planning Guidelines should be followed.

The following information is provided to assist in an initial evaluation of the proposal in relation to site contamination.

Table 6: Contaminated Land Consideration – Initial Evaluation Data

Initial Evaluation Data	
Consideration of readily available information:	Response
a) current zoning	RU1 Primary Production
b) permissible uses	See relevant section below.
c) records from previous rezonings or rezoning requests	Noted.
i. history of land uses including:	Agricultural, rural residential.
ii. development applications & building applications	See list above.
d) aerial photo history	See relevant photos included in this report.
e) property file information & site owner information	Historical information on previous development and building approvals were based on client and available Council information.
f) knowledge of council staff	To be determined by Council during its initial evaluation of the proposal.
g) adjoining property information	Agriculture and rural living including dwellings.
h) site inspection information including photographs	See below
Checklist questions (from Managing Land Contamination Guidelines)	Response
a) Are there any previous contaminated land investigations available for the site? If so, what were the results?	No.
b) Is there any history of activities, as listed in Table 1 of the Guidelines, on the land, past or present?	Yes, agricultural activities.
c) Was the land at any time zoned for industrial, agricultural or defence purposes?	Yes, zoned primary production under JLEP2012.
d) Is there any history of licences, past or present, regulating the use of activities listed Table 1 of Guidelines over the land?	No.
e) Are there any land use restrictions on the land relating to possible contamination (eg EPA or other authority)?	No.
f) Does site inspection data suggest a history of any activities listed in Table 1 of Guidelines?	No.
g) Is there any information concerning contamination impacts on land immediately adjacent the site that could affect the site?	No.

Based on information available and presented in the table above site contamination is not considered an issue in respect of this proposal. No further reporting or assessment is required at this stage.

6.3 Junee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012

The site is subject to the provisions of Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012 (the LEP).

The particular aims of the LEP are:

- (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts,
- (a) to encourage the sustainable management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources in Junee,
- (b) to encourage a range of housing, employment, recreation and facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents of Junee,
- (c) to promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities,
- (d) to provide for a range of development opportunities that contribute to the social, economic and environmental resources of the area and support the long-term and economic viability of the local community,
- (e) to encourage non-agricultural enterprises to support economic growth, employment creation and business opportunities,
- (f) to encourage a variety of housing types in Junee, including affordable housing, to accommodate different levels of income and improve housing choice,
- (g) to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive places and native habitats in Junee,
- (h) to protect and enhance places and buildings of archaeological, cultural or heritage significance in Junee.

The proposal satisfies these aims providing a sustainable development on serviced and appropriately zoned land. The development will avoid impacts on environmentally sensitive areas and localities, and provide a facility for the social and economic benefit of the local and wider community. Discussion on applicable sections of the LEP is provided below.

6.3.1 Land Use Zoning

The subject land is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the provisions of the LEP, as shown in the figure below.

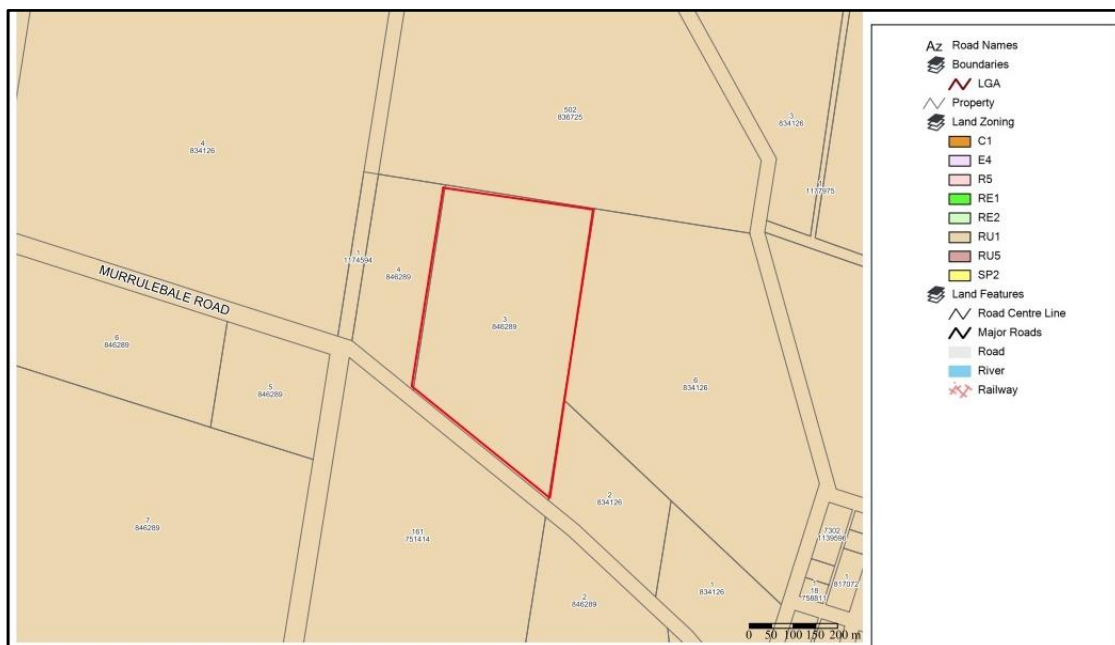


Figure 15: Land Zoning Map (Source: JSCGIS 2023)

Land Use Table extracts for the RU1 Primary Production zone is provided below:

Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Forestry; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Intensive plant agriculture

Permitted with consent
Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments ; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Freight transport facilities; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Jetties; Landscaping material supplies; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Rural supplies; Rural workers' dwellings; Secondary dwellings; Timber yards; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities
Prohibited
Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

6.3.2 Permissibility

The proposal is permissible within the zone with development consent as per JLEP 2012.

For land use classification purposes, a dog breeding and training centre falls within the LEP definition of a "animal boarding or training establishment". as below:

animal boarding or training establishment means a building or place used for the breeding, boarding, training, keeping or caring of animals for commercial purposes (other than for the agistment of horses), and includes any associated riding school or ancillary veterinary hospital.

Whilst the landuse definition is reasonably broad, the proposal falls within its general scope. The development proposal description and subsequent DA conditions will limit expansion of the premises beyond the proposal as described in this SEE.

The proposal also satisfies relevant zone objectives, as discussed in the table below:

Table 7: JLEP 2012 RU1 Zone Objectives

JLEP 2012- RU1 Primary Production Zone	
Objective	Comments
<i>To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.</i>	Not inconsistent. The proposal is on an existing rural property that will continue to maintain and enhance the natural resource base.
<i>To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.</i>	Not inconsistent. The proposal is on an existing rural property and will not impact on other rural enterprises that pursue diversity.
<i>To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.</i>	Consistent. The proposal is located on an existing rural property and will not involve fragmentation or alienation of resource lands.
<i>To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.</i>	Consistent. The proposal is permissible on the subject property and site management protocols will ensure any potential conflict is minimised.
<i>To allow the development of processing, service and value adding industries related to primary production.</i>	Not applicable.
<i>To encourage tourist and visitor accommodation that does not have an adverse impact on agricultural activities.</i>	Not applicable.
<i>To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone.</i>	Consistent. The proposal is permissible in the zone and compatible with the surrounding rural area. Any potential impact will be mitigated to ensure ongoing compatibility with the rural landscape and character of the local area.

6.3.3 Variations to LEP

No variations to the LEP are required to facilitate the proposed development.

6.3.4 Consideration of Relevant LEP Clauses

In addition to JLEP2012 clauses contained in Part 1 (Aims) and Part 2 (Permissibility) discussed above, the following other clauses have been considered in relation to this development proposal:

Table 8: JLEP 2012 Relevant Clauses - Consideration Summary

JLEP 2012 Relevant Clause	Comment
Part 3 – Exempt and complying development	Noted.
Part 4 – Principal development standards	Not applicable.
Part 5 – Miscellaneous provisions	Not applicable.
Part 6 – Additional local provisions	-
6.1 - 6.3	Not applicable.
6.4 Terrestrial biodiversity	Applicable. See discussion below.
6.5 - 6.8	Not applicable.
6.9 Essential services	Applicable. See discussion in Section 5.1 of this SEE and below.

Where indicated as applicable, the relevant clause subject matter is discussed and considered in further detail below or as indicated.

6.3.5 Terrestrial biodiversity – LEP Clause 6.4

The objective of this Clause is:

- (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
- (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
- (c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.

The clause applies to land identified as “Biodiversity” as per below LEP mapping.

See table below for consideration.

Table 9: JLEP 2012 - Clause 6.4 - Terrestrial Biodiversity Considerations

JLEP2012 - 6.4 Terrestrial Biodiversity	Comment
Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider— (a) whether the development is likely to have— (i) any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and	Noted, the development proposal is not likely to adversely impact flora and fauna on site. See biodiversity impact assessment in section 6.1.2 of this SEE.
(ii) any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and	Satisfied, the development proposed will not adversely impact vegetation on site. No tree removal proposed.
(iii) any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and	Satisfied, the proposal will not diminish the biodiversity structure of land. No significant changes to land composition proposed.
(iv) any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and	Satisfied, there is no potential adverse impact on habitat elements/connectivity proposed as a consequent of the proposed development. No tree cover or identified wildlife corridors to be disturbed.
(b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development	Satisfied, the proposal will not adversely impact biodiversity. No tree cover or significant landform changes proposed.
Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that— (a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact, or	Noted, the development is sited to avoid adverse environmental impact. Existing structures and open paddocks are to be used in the ongoing operation of the development.
(b) if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided by adopting feasible alternatives—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or	Satisfied, proposal will not adversely impact biodiversity and environmental management of the site. Any impacts can be reasonably avoided.

<p>(c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.</p>	<p>Satisfied, there are no expected significant biodiversity impacts from the proposal. Management of site will operate as existing and as recommended in this SEE. Environmental impacts will be continually monitored and further mitigation measures implemented to minimise risks to the local environment if necessary.</p>
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Figure 16: Terrestrial Biodiversity Map – Sheet BIO_001 (Source: JSGIS 2023)

6.4 Junee Development Control Plan 2021 (DCP)

Parts E and G of the Junee Development Control Plan (DCP) 2021 are relevant to the proposed development and are considered in the Table below. There are no carry-over provisions of Junee Development Control Plan 2015 applicable to this proposal.

Table 10: Relevant DCP 2010 Controls

Part E: Other Land Uses		
Clause	Objective/Control	Comments
E2 – Advertising and signage	Various	Not applicable to proposal, no advertising or signage proposed.
E3 – General Controls for all Other Land Uses	Whilst Council will consider all applications on their merits in any zone where the particular land use is permitted under the Junee LEP2012, a development application must ensure it complies with Part D – Commercial, Community and Industrial, Sections D2 Site Planning, Earthworks and Utilities and D5 Access and Parking and the other specific land uses or activities controls that are covered in Section E of this DCP.	Noted, see above development details.
E4 – Animal Boarding & Training Establishments	E4.1 Objectives To ensure that all animal boarding or training establishments: O1. Consider site selection to minimise potential conflict with adjoining land uses;	Consistent. The proposal has considered site selection including adequate separation and mitigation measures to avoid potential conflict with adjoining land uses.
	O2. Implement best practice with regards to design and management;	Consistent. The proposal adopts and implements best practice in regard to design and management. See development

		details above. The premises is a licenced facility and certification is reviewed annually for compliance and adherence to strict protocol and licencing requirements.
	<i>O3. Avoid and/or minimise the impacts on the natural environment and rural landscape.</i>	Consistent. The proposal adopts and implements best practice onsite management principles that avoids any significant impact on the natural environment and rural landscape. Existing structures and open paddocks are used in the facility's operation. Not trees or sensitive habitats are impacted and its operation, including bulit form, is compatible with the surrounding rural landscape.
	<i>E4.2 Controls C1. Noise levels from the premises are to be in accordance with the applicable and current EPA Noise Policy and may require a certificate from a suitably qualified acoustic engineer to confirm compliance with the requirements of this policy.</i>	Satisfied. See accompanying NIA.
	<i>C2. The applicant must provide a business and management plan that addresses the relevant industry guidelines for the design of these facilities including mechanisms to manage noise etc.</i>	Satisfied. See attached draft Plan of Management as an accompanying attachment.
	<i>C3. Establishments must demonstrate there is an adequate water supply and adequate methods for disposal of solid and liquid wastes so these will not impact on adjacent properties or watercourses/ground-water systems.</i>	Satisfied. The site has adequate water supply and adequate methods for disposal of solid and liquid waste. See development details above.
	<i>C4. Council may require a Sediment & Soil Erosion Plan if an establishment is located near a watercourse or environmentally sensitive area and is likely to result in significant topsoil disturbance from animals.</i>	Not applicable. The site is not located near a watercourse or environmentally sensitive area.
E5 – E11	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal.
Part G: Environment and Natural Hazard Management		
Clause	Objective/Control	Comments
G2 Buffers to Sensitive Land Use	<i>G2.2 Objectives O1: To incorporate appropriate buffers or setbacks between sensitive land uses (or zones that may support those sensitive land uses) and higher impact land uses (or zones that may support those uses) to avoid or mitigate against that impact;</i>	Consistent. The proposal incorporates adequate setbacks and natural separation and vegetation buffer areas between existing sensitive land uses, in this case adjoining rural dwellings.
	<i>O2: To promote economic certainty by ensuring that higher impact land uses are located so as to allow their ongoing operation and future expansion with minimal risk of constraints due to impacts on neighbouring sensitive land uses.</i>	Consistent, The proposal is located on existing rural land and within a building footprint that allows continued operation with minimal risk of constraints based on potential impact on neighbouring sensitive land uses, in this case adjoining rural dwellings.
G2.3 Noise & Vibration	<i>C1: Where any proposed development is likely to: a. Generate significant noise and/or vibration that may impact on existing sensitive land uses in reasonable proximity to the development site; or b. Be significantly impacted by potential noise and/or vibration from an existing (or future expanded) development or infrastructure (including a state/regional road or railway line); then the applicant may be required to lodge a Noise and/or Vibration Assessment,</i>	Satisfied. The proposal has consider potential noise impact. See attached Noise Impact Assessment report.

	<p>prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant, that demonstrates how the proposed development will be located, designed, and/or managed to avoid or mitigate those impacts to/from the proposed development in accordance with the relevant guidelines.</p>	
	<p>C2: The design or construction of building(s) or areas that may emit significant noise should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location, proximity, and buffers to protect sensitive land uses; b. Terrain and amplification/direction of noise; c. Background noise levels; d. Enclosure of noisy area(s) and suitable acoustic insulation; e. Avoidance of opening(s) of enclosed noisy area(s) towards sensitive land uses that may direct noise to a sensitive land use; f. Suitable hours of operation and transport movement, loading/unloading etc.; g. Any other factor that would exacerbate likely noise. 	<p>Satisfied. All the identified assessment criteria have been considered and, where relevant, the proposal has adopted design and management practices to mitigate any potential noise impact. See development proposal details and accompanying Noise Impact Assessment report.</p>
	<p>C3: Any Noise and/or Vibration Assessment relating to development near an existing state or regional road or railway line should address the requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and the NSW Department of Planning (2008) Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline.</p>	<p>Not applicable to proposal, development not near a regional road or railway line.</p>
	<p>C4: Any Noise Assessment involving a noise source set out in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 must address the requirements (where relevant) of the NSW EPA Noise Policy for Industry (2017 – as amended)</p>	<p>Satisfied. See development proposal details and accompanying Noise Impact Assessment report.</p>
	<p>C5: Any Noise and/or Vibration Assessment relating to an industrial land use (particularly an existing industrial use) within the RU1 Primary Production, RU5 Village or IN2 Light Industrial Zones should consider the economic importance of facilitating industrial and business development in those zones.</p>	<p>Not applicable. No industrial land use proposed.</p>
<p>G2.4 Odour & Dust</p>	<p>Where any proposed development is likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Generate significant odour or dust that may impact on existing sensitive land uses in reasonable proximity to the development site; or b. Be significantly impacted by potential odour or dust from an existing (or future expanded) development or infrastructure (including a state / regional road or railway line); <p>then Council may require the applicant to lodge an Odour and/or Dust Assessment, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, that demonstrates how the proposed development has been located, designed, and/or managed to avoid or mitigate those impacts to/from the proposed development in accordance with the relevant guidelines.</p>	<p>Not applicable. The proposal will not generate any significant odour or dust.</p>

G2.5 On-Site Effluent Disposal	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal. Existing approved on-site effluent disposal.
G2.6 – Buffers to Sensitive Land Use	<i>Proposed development should consider the recommended buffers between potentially higher impact land uses and sensitive land uses set out in the tables below. Where the recommended buffers cannot be met then the applicant must demonstrate/address: 1. Why an alternative available site would not be more suitable for the proposed development;</i>	Noted. See further discussion below.
	<i>What mechanisms will be utilised to minimise or mitigate any impacts to/from the proposed development;</i>	Noted. See further discussion below.
	<i>How the proposed development will meet the objectives of this Section and the proposed land use.</i>	Noted. See further discussion below.
Land use separation – Metres	<i>Animal Boarding & Training Establishments – 500m to another off-site dwelling and 200m from boundary.</i>	Not satisfied. See further discussion below.
G2.7 Buffers & Landscaping	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal, sufficient landscaping buffer existing on site, without increasing bushfire threat as land not zoned as bushfire prone.
G2.8 – Agriculture & Right to Farm	<i>Various</i>	Noted, buffers to rural land established, agricultural practice and right-to-farm not impacted by this proposal.
G3 Stormwater & Drainage	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal, existing stormwater management on site and no changes proposed with development.
G4 – Flooding	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal, land not mapped as flood prone under JLEP 2012.
G5 – Bushfire	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal, land not mapped as bushfire prone under JLEP 2012 or as identified by RFS.
G6 – Land Contamination	<i>Various</i>	Satisfied, see discussion under 6.2.1 of this SEE.
G7 Groundwater Vulnerability	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal, land not mapped as sensitive to ground water vulnerability impacts under JLEP 2012.
G8 – Land & Soils	<i>Various</i>	Not applicable to proposal.

6.4.1 Variation to DCP – Section G2.6 – Buffers to Sensitive Land Use

The proposal seeks retrospective development consideration of a dog breeding and training centre on the subject land. The facility is located within a primary production rural environment where other existing farming practices, including rural dwellings, operate. The development is situated 27m from the western boundary of an adjoining residential property which does not satisfy the DCP requirement of *500m from another off-site dwelling or 200m from a boundary*. Where the recommended buffers cannot be met then the applicant must demonstrate/address:

Why an alternative available site would not be more suitable for the proposed development

The development has been operating for several years at the site and seeks retrospective approval. An alternative site would not be deemed suitable for the proposed development as relocation of the facility is not practical or financially viable under the circumstances.

The closet adjoining property is 126 Murrulbale Road and the applicants have maintained a positive relationship with adjoining neighbours during the life of the facility. The facility is greatly appreciated by various members of the Junee Dogsport Club which is ancillary to the development. A change in location of the facility would consequently require a relocation of the Club location and subsequently disrupt the positive contribution Pantathean GSD provides to the local community (refer to attached support letters).

What mechanisms will be utilised to minimise or mitigate any impacts to/from the proposed development

The main source of impact from the development is related to noise and visual amenity. Various mechanisms are recommended to be utilised for the mitigation of any impacts from the development including:

- Implementation of a Plan of Management which incorporates a complaints register for monitoring noise impacts and any other potential impact;
- Appropriate soundproofing of kennels to attenuate noise from barking dogs;
- Establishing barrier fences along the western boundary to also assist in attenuating noise impacts from barking dogs;
- Planting of additional vegetation along the western boundary for visual screening purposes and passive attenuation purposes; and
- Proposing a 12-month noise monitoring program, as directed by Council, to monitor noise generation from the centre and to assist in providing evidence-based responses to any legitimate complaints from surrounding sensitive land uses.

How the proposed development will meet the objectives of this Section and the proposed land use

The development and proposed variation are consistent with the objectives of this section, as outlined in the table below.

Table 11: JDCP2021 Section G2 Buffers to Sensitive Land Uses - Objectives

JDCP2021 Section G2 Buffers to Sensitive Land Uses	
Objective	Comments
<i>1. To incorporate appropriate buffers or setbacks between sensitive land uses (or zones that may support those sensitive land uses) and higher impact land uses (or zones that may support those uses) to avoid or mitigate against that impact;</i>	Consistent. The proposal includes appropriate setbacks from sensitive land uses, taking into consideration the scale and nature of the proposal and the available means to mitigate any detrimental impact, in particular noise from barking dogs. The location and character of the surrounding rural environment will not be detrimentally impacted by the ongoing operation of this facility, provided the proposed operational management procedures and mitigation measures are implemented as outlined in this SEE. The numerical development guidelines included in DCP section G2.6 are based on separation principles that are subject to variation when considered in relation to topography, the presence of other physical structures, vegetation density and availability to introduce other mitigation measures to justify variations to those numerical guidelines. The SEE includes significant justification for accepting a variation to these figures whilst continuing to achieve the objectives of this Section.
<i>2. To promote economic certainty by ensuring that higher impact land uses are located so as to allow their ongoing operation and future expansion with minimal risk of constraints due to impacts on neighbouring sensitive land uses.</i>	Consistent. The proposal, as outlined in this SEE, includes additional operational and suggested mitigation measures to ensure the subject centre may continue to operate with minimal impact to neighbouring sensitive land uses. Any future expansion will be subject to further development assessment. Ongoing operation will be subject to current Council and EPA noise impact regulation.

JDCP2021 Section G2 Buffers to Sensitive Land Uses	
Objective	Comments
	This objective is met by ensuring that the variations proposed to setbacks and boundaries will not result in detrimental impact to neighbouring sensitive land uses and avoid minimal risk of constraints to the centre's operation. The SEE contains significant justification for the variations proposed which demonstrate an operational environment well within the limitations of the surrounding natural and built environment.

6.5 Other Relevant s4.15 Matters for Consideration

- *any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority.....:*

There are no known proposed instruments applicable to the development proposal.

- *any planning agreement:*

There are no known planning agreements applicable to the development proposal.

- *the suitability of the site for the development...:*

Based on the above discussion, the site is considered suitable for the development.

- *any submissions:*

Council will undertake appropriate public consultation and consider any submissions accordingly.

- *the public interest ...:*

The public interest is supported with this application as the proposal is in accordance with the publicly endorsed planning policies and guidelines to ensure compatible and sustainable development on this site and within the future desired character of the locality.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Site and Locality Analysis

The subject site is located to the north of Murrulebale Road in Old Junee. The site has existing access off Murrulebale Road. The access arrangements for the site will remain as existing.

7.2 Noise

A Noise Impact Assessment was prepared by Advitech for the proponent in September 2022 and later edited for clarification in July 2023. The NIA addressed criteria based on the *NSW Environment Protection Agency, Noise Policy for Industry, October 2017*. Measurements included operator noise monitoring around the site boundary, with heavy winds noted as contributing to noise environment. The results showed that the site may exceed noise assessment criteria at the residence directly west to the property during the period of 6:30am to 7am. Under Section A3 of the *Noise Policy for Industry October 2017* the NIA indicates that this period falls under a 'shoulder period' which covers the transition between night and day. The 30-minute transition period is only proposed to occur for 6 months of the year and assessment of this time period as a 'shoulder period' means the site complies at all times.

Various noise mitigation measures as discussed above are to be implemented to further reduce the impact on adjoining sensitive land uses.

7.3 Bushfire

The subject land is not subject to bushfire hazard. No further consideration is necessary for this proposal.



Figure 17: Terrestrial Biodiversity Map – Sheet BIO_001 (Source: JSGIS 2023)

7.4 Flooding

The subject site is not subject to flooding. No further consideration is considered necessary for this proposal.

7.5 Flora and Fauna

There will be no detrimental impact on local flora and fauna. No tree removal is proposed to accommodate this proposal. See biodiversity assessment in section 6.1.2 above.

7.6 Natural Resources Sensitivity

The subject land is mapped as sensitive to Terrestrial Biodiversity as identified on LEP mapping. This matter has been discussed in detail under section 6.1.2 and 6.3.5 of this SEE. No further consideration is necessary for this proposal.

7.7 Cultural and Heritage Conservation

There are no known items of heritage significance on the site. The site is not located within a heritage conservation area.

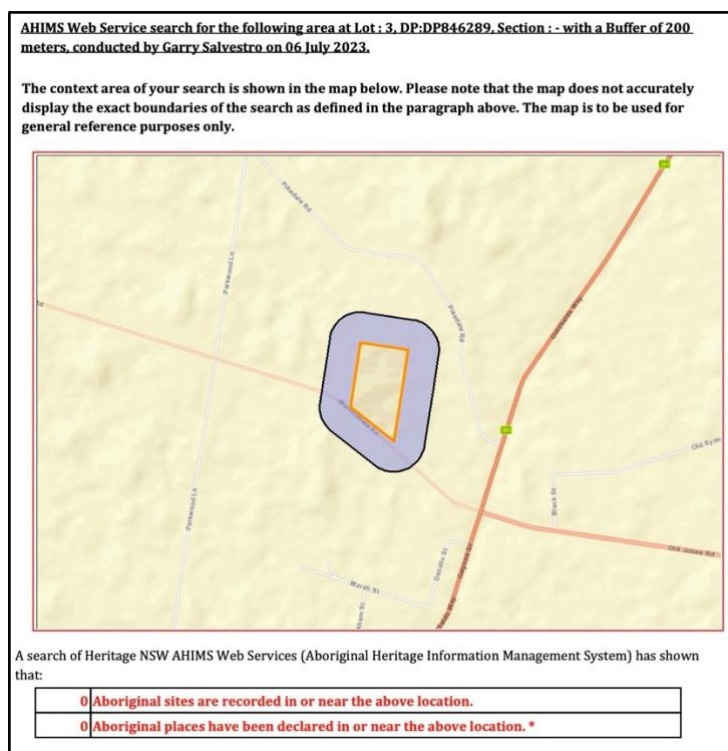


Figure 18: AHIMS Search Extract (Source: OEH 2023)

An AHIMS search extract is shown above, which confirms no sites or places are within 200m of the site.

In accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW2010)*, generic due diligence process, the following information is provided:

Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

- No, the development proposed will disturb the ground surface, and will have no impact on any known culturally modified trees.

Are there any:

a) relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?

- No and no site works are proposed.

b) any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

- No, there are no other known sources of information as determined via Council records and information available to the applicant.

c) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

- No, there are no landscape features in the locality that would indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

It is considered that all due diligence requirements have been fulfilled. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application is considered to be unnecessary. The development will proceed with caution. If any Aboriginal objects are found, work will be stopped, and relevant authorities notified. If human remains are found, work will be stopped, the site will be secured, and Police and other relevant authorities notified accordingly.

7.8 Statement of Environmental Effects Summary Table

Table 12: Statement of Environmental Effects

Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre			
Subject Area	The potential environmental impacts of the development	How the environmental impacts of the development have been identified	The steps taken to protect the environment or to lessen the expected harm to the environment
Context & Setting	Minimal	Visual observation, site and locality analysis	Appreciation of local character, quality design.
Access & Traffic	Minimal	Development data, site plans, client information	Development in accordance with applicable standards and policies.
Infrastructure	Minimal	Analysis of existing infrastructure and provisions.	Existing services on site, no changes proposed.
Heritage	Nil	Local and State policy, local studies.	Not applicable.
Archaeology	Nil	Local and State policy, local studies.	Due diligence procedures. Proceed with caution and notify any authorities if any artifacts are found.
Land Resources	Nil	Local knowledge, site records	Appropriate mitigation measures implemented as necessary.
Soils	Nil	Local records, investigation and available history	Appropriate mitigation measures implemented as necessary.
Air & Microclimate	Minimal	Local knowledge	Appropriate mitigation measures implemented as necessary.
Flora & Fauna	Negligible	Local knowledge, available data.	Existing site. No tree/vegetation removal proposed.
Waste	Minimal	Development proposal information.	Waste disposed of in accordance with legislative guidelines.
Noise	Negligible	Local conditions, NIA	Operations will be in accordance with legislative guidelines and recommended mitigation measures.
Natural Hazards	Negligible	Local records.	Appropriate mitigation measures implemented as necessary.

Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre			
Subject Area	The potential environmental impacts of the development	How the environmental impacts of the development have been identified	The steps taken to protect the environment or to lessen the expected harm to the environment
Social Impact	Positive	Local policy and knowledge	Not applicable.
Economic Development	Positive	Local records and available history	Not applicable.
Design	Positive	Visual assessment. Local policy and knowledge	Site layout and building design, appreciation of local character.
Construction	Nil	Visual assessment. Local knowledge	As existing, no additional construction works proposed.

8 CONCLUSION

The proposed Licensed Dog Breeding & Training Centre development on the subject land has been considered in respect of current policy, onsite and surrounding natural and built environment conditions.

It is considered the proposal is justified and permissible, for the following reasons:

- It satisfies State Environmental Planning Policy provisions relevant to the proposal;
- Is permissible under the relevant provisions of the Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012 and meets the objectives of the RU1 zone, where applicable;
- It satisfies and complies with the relevant provisions of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, in particular *Section E Other Land Uses*;
- Whilst not complying with Section G2.6 - Buffers to Sensitive Land Use, in particular adopted setback guideline of *500m from another off-site dwelling or 200m from a boundary*, the proposal has provided significant justification to warrant a variation to this development numerical guideline. The proposal and variation outlined in this SEE will continue to meet the objections of DCP Section G2;
- Based on the content of this SEE, the proposal will not have an adverse impact on the environment or detrimentally impact the ongoing rural lifestyles of adjoining and adjacent primary production properties; and
- The proposal has outlined appropriate management procedures and mitigation measures to ensure minimal impact from the ongoing operation of this centre.

The proposal is submitted to Council for consideration.

23032: Document History

Revision No.	Date	Authorised By		
		Name/Position	Signature	Notes
Rev 1.0 – Draft	07/07/2023	Patrice McMullen Research Planner	PM	Preliminary draft for internal review
Rev 1.1 – Draft	10/07/2023	Garry Salvestro Director	GS	Internal review
Rev 1.2 – Draft	19/07/2023	Emily Hewitt Town Planner	EH	Revised draft
Rev 2.0 – Final	20/07/2023	Garry Salvestro Director	GS	Issued for lodgement

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13th July 2023

Dear Pantathean GSD,

I would like to express my support for your wonderful Dog facility.

As a dog owner myself, I understand the importance of having a safe comfortable environment for our furry friends. Your facilities not only provides excellent training for dogs, but also ensures that they are kept in a clean and well maintained space.

I appreciate that you have taken measures to minimise the impact of barking and other noises on the surrounding community. Your dogs are walk multiple times a day to reduce boredom. They are socialised to encourage clam behaviour. I have also notice barking collars being used on some dogs. This demonstrates your commitment to being a responsibly and considerate business owner.

Your business provides much needed training and educational facilities to dog owners in the area. You have assisted many rescue and adoption agencies by assessing rescued dogs' temperament and suitability for rehoming. You regularly provide the police and corrections industry with high quality healthy dogs.

I am confident that your facility will continue to be a valuable resource for dog owners in the area, and I fully support your efforts to provide a positive and controlled environment for dogs and the community to learn and grow.

Regards





15 July 2023

Junee Shire Council
Customerserviceteam@junee.nsw.gov.au

Dear Councillor,

Re: Formalisation of Development Application, Pantathean Shepherds at 98 Murrulebale Road Old Junee

Thank you for the opportunity to provide representation to the above development which is the formalisation of a successful small business operating at the above address for a period of nearly ten years.

Pantathean provides exclusive German Shepherd dogs to police services in Australia, corrective services and IGP Dog Sport, an elite sport for experienced dog handlers. In addition to these achievements, the proprietors Paul and Anna Jones provide consultancy advice for novice dog owners of all dog breeds requiring behaviour modification. Many of these referrals from Moorong St, Veterinary Clinic. In addition, Anna is the secretary of the Working German Shephard Dog Clubs of Australasia. Both Paul and Anna were event organizers of a national competition held at Wagga Wagga in June 2023. This event placed the Riverina region on the world stage for the professionalism of the event hosted, ahead of the world championships in the Czech Republic in August 2023.

While considered experts in their industry, both Paul and Anna selflessly devote many hours of their own time, to support families to develop a set of skills to enable responsible ownership of all dog breeds, especially the working German Shepherd. Paul and Anna's operation is not a 'money making machine' rather a lifelong passion supporting the Germans Shepherd dog breed and responsible dog ownership.

When it comes to understanding risks to be considered with the above development, only one risk has been raised with neighbours, consulted with this application and that is noise associated with dog barking. To objectively determine the reality of this risk an independent noise assessment was conducted by an industry expert. The completed risk assessment did not support the perceived risk of excessive noise due to dog barking. This report noted local bird noises were on occasions recorded at a greater amplitude. Despite this the Jones's have indicated a willingness to keep a harmonious relationship with neighbours and take further good will measures, to reduce noise.

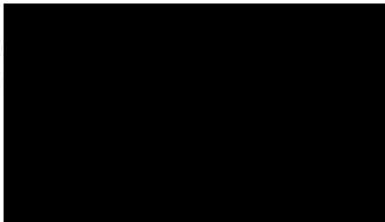
Responses from neighbours of the Jones property who have provided objections require further investigation, around stated observations. With a close review, many of the assertions are not substantiated by fact. This includes training aids abandoned on a neighbouring property and claims of dogs wandering around off leash outside of the Jones's property. It must also be noted that at least three of the neighbouring properties also have domestic dogs, which also bark on regular occasions; this is a reality that respectful neighbours are agreeable to as part of the rural lifestyle. Strauss, D 2020 'Vestigial ariculomotor activity indicates the direction auditory attention in humans' notes that unlike dogs, cats, monkeys, and other animals humans have a significantly decreased perception of sound direction. Subsequently it would be a reasonable assumption to make that distinguishing between dog barking at the Jones property or other properties will not always be possible.

It would appear a disgruntled neighbour has orchestrated a campaign of baseless objections, to undermine the attempts of Paul and Anna Jones, to formalise the Pantathean establishment. When commissioning their enterprise Paul and Anna approached the Junee Shire Council and were informed a development application was not required.

There are noises linked to activities on rural properties that could be perceived as an unpleasant noise to neighbours in addition to dog barking. Such examples include motor bike riding, domestic fowl (roosters or geese), heavy plant or chain saw operation etc. I would implore decision making to include a focus on facts and the perspective of other noise levels associated with rural activities. I along with many other individuals and canine operations across the Riverina, throw my support behind recommending the Junee Shire Council support the development application for the Pantathean complex.

Should you have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact me on [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.

Junee Shire Planner
Junee Shire Council
PO Box 93
Junee NSW 2663

14 July 2023

Dear Mr Rohan Johnston,

Re: DA no. 2022/15 Animal Boarding & Training Facility
Address: 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee
Applicant: Mrs A M Jones

Letter of Support for Development Application - A M Jones

I have known Paul and Anna Jones of Pantathean GSD, Murrulebale Road, Old Junee for just over a year. My first contact with them was to assist me with training of a 10-month-old shepherd who was liberated from an illegal ACT backyard puppy breeding operation.

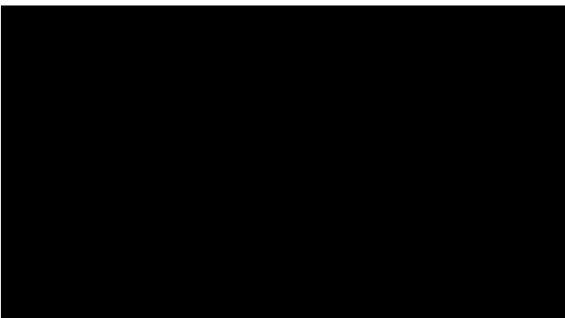
Paul & Anna have proven themselves to be very professional and extremely knowledgeable dog breeders and trainers. They encourage and maintain the highest standards of canine husbandry. Their dogs are healthy and happy with set routines and regular exercise. Paul & Anna promote responsible pet ownership and educate both members of the Junee Dog Sport Club and any citizen who cares to ask. I visit their property on a weekly basis and the kennel has never been overly noisy. The dogs all have set bedtimes and are managed so that any barking is not a nuisance. Paul and Anna are the specialist animal behaviouralists that one would be referred to should such a problem arise.

Training is carried out on a fenced-in arena. No dogs have been on neighbouring properties. As for barking; I would suggest that the natural barking of a dog is no more annoying to a non-dog owning person than the crying of a calf, lamb or foal at weaning time for people who have no interest in these creatures. If you choose to reside in a rural area a normal person would expect some animal noises. And whilst it is unrealistic to expect a dog to be quiet all of the time, a neighbour who owns one dog who is lonely and barks continuously is far more problematic than a kennel of 40 who is well managed, which is the situation that I currently experience at Wantabadgery.

I consider myself fortunate that we have such skilled people within our LGA who offer a service, donate their time and share in the training successes with their pupils. Junee Local companion animals management plan Section 2.5 outlines Local government's aim to 'foster the positives' rather than being focused on handling complaints. It would be wonderful if the 'adjustment to integrate an explicit consideration of the benefits of owning pets' aim of Junee Shire Council could be implemented in this particular case as it would be well deserved.

It is my pleasure to write this letter of support and I ask that you consider the broader community whilst making a decision on this Development application. Please consider the dogs that will miss out on much needed training and the people who will be disadvantaged should the DA be rejected. It goes far further than the applicant and her immediate family, a community of dog owners and trainers are hoping for the applicant to have a positive outcome.

Kind regards,





To whom it may concern,

We came to know Anna and Paul Jones after buying our German Shepherd Dog from them in 2020. Anna and Paul have given us ongoing support regarding responsible dog ownership and effective training from the date that we bought our dog.

We have visited their property at 98 Murrulebale Road during the day and overnight as the Jones' guests on several occasions:

- Daytime visits: 10-12 March 2023
- Overnight visits: 7-12 June 2023 and 9-10 July 2023

We have observed the kennel's daily functioning, which has been consistent across all our visits.

All dogs are housed securely and are supervised when moving around the Jones' property.

Dogs on the property are housed in secure kennels with outdoor runs. The dogs cannot leave the kennel runs without a person deliberately unlocking the gates. Dogs are always supervised by Anna and/or Paul when they are taken out of the runs for exercise and training. The dogs stay on the property, inside the boundary fences, during daily exercise and training.

The property fences prevent dogs from leaving the Jones' property.

We have walked the perimeter of the property when exercising our own dog. The fences are secure and high enough that our large dog could not cross the property boundary even when chasing rabbits.

Dogs are inside overnight and do not bark throughout the night.

- Dogs housed in kennel runs: Anna and Paul secure the dogs within the indoor area of the kennel runs before going to sleep for the night. This keeps the dogs calm overnight and minimizes the likelihood of them barking because they have disturbed each other or been excited by rabbits on the property.
- Dogs in the house: Dogs living in the house stay indoors overnight. They are taken outside for toileting in the morning so as not to disturb the dogs living in the kennels overnight.

We were not woken during the night by barking when we stayed at the Jones' home. Michael in particular is a very light sleeper and would have woken if the dogs barked overnight.

Barking from dogs on the property is intermittent, not excessive and is no more disruptive than other agricultural activities in the area (e.g. livestock noises, tractors, motorbikes, combine harvesters).

The dogs on the property bark at times that would be considered reasonable. This includes:

- Excitement at being fed
- If an unfamiliar vehicle or unfamiliar person comes onto the property or near the kennels
- During controlled training exercises – part of this training is teaching the dogs to bark on cue and to stop barking

The dogs easily settle after being fed, or training is complete, or once they perceive that an unfamiliar person is not a threat. We noticed that the volume of the barking at the perimeter of the property was no more than the sounds of other agricultural activities in the area, such as the calls of livestock or the sound of agricultural machinery in use (e.g. harvesters, tractors). It is also less than the sound of barking from local pet dogs in the suburban area where we live.

The Jones' dog-related activities have positively reflected on Junee and Wagga Wagga nationally and internationally.


The Joneses lead the Junee Dogsport Club. The club helps people learn to responsibly handle dogs and train them to a very high level. The Junee Dogsport Club hosted the Working German Shepherd and Dogsport Clubs of Australasia (WGSDCA) National Championships in Wagga Wagga in June 2023. This event was attended by people from around Australia and overseas who patronized a range of businesses in Wagga Wagga and Junee. The event brought positive media coverage of both towns, which can still be viewed on the 7News Riverina YouTube channel. The media coverage documented Anna and Paul modeling extremely professional dog handling and ownership. The success of the event positively reflected the Joneses leadership, the quality of the local club members and the Wagga Wagga and Junee regions.

We would be happy to offer any further information if needed. We can be contacted via phone and email:



Yours sincerely,





13/07/2023

Subject: Letter of Support for Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds

To Whom it may concern,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I am writing to express my unwavering support for Anna and Paul Jones, the owners of Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds, and to address the concerns raised by a neighbour regarding noise control at their facility.

Having had the pleasure of observing the operations at Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds, I can attest to the exceptional dedication and thoughtfulness that Anna and Paul bring to their work. Not only do they maintain the facility to the highest standards, but they also handle noise control with great care, ensuring the well-being and comfort of everyone living in the vicinity. Their efforts are especially commendable considering they care for approximately 15 German Shepherds at all times.

I must emphasize that Anna and Paul prioritize the physical and mental well-being of their dogs. They demonstrate this through their daily routine, which includes walking the dogs every morning at 07:00 and in the afternoon after work around feed time, which is at 16:00. This regular exercise and stimulation help to maintain the dogs' health and minimize any restlessness that could potentially lead to excessive barking or noise.

In addition to their consistent exercise regimen, Anna and Paul employ various strategies to ensure noise control within their facility. They responsibly use bark collars to minimize any potential noise disturbances. Moreover, they have crate trained most of their dogs, providing a comfortable and secure space for them to sleep overnight. These crates are placed in spacious dog runs, averaging roughly 5 meters by 5 meters, which allow for ample fresh air and freedom of movement. In case of inclement weather, the dogs have access to shelter within the runs.

It is essential to acknowledge the invaluable contributions Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds makes to our community and township. Anna and Paul's dedication to raising and

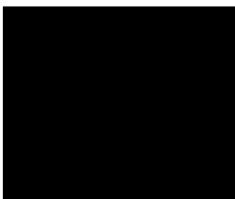
producing exceptional Working Line German Shepherds enhances our community's diversity and provides dogs that excel in various working capacities. Their professionalism, expertise, and responsible approach to dog training have fostered a sense of companionship and responsibility among dog owners.

The concerns raised by the neighbour regarding noise control should not overshadow the remarkable work of Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds. Anna and Paul have consistently addressed any concerns brought forth by their neighbours and have proactively taken measures to minimize potential disturbances.

I kindly request that you consider this letter as a strong affirmation of my complete support for Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds and their continued operation in our community. The efforts of Anna and Paul Jones, characterized by their careful noise control measures, dedication to exercise routines, and provision of comfortable dog runs, contribute significantly to our community's well-being.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust that you will thoroughly consider the positive impact of Pantathean Working Line German Shepherds and make an informed decision that supports the best interests of our community.

Yours sincerely,



To Junee Shire Council

We [REDACTED] of

[REDACTED] Old Junee would like to appose the review of OA 2022/15 for 98 Murrulebale Road Old Junee last time Mrs Jones applied to council for a D.A for her animal & breeding facility & boarding Kennels our property ajoins Mrs Jones Place, we stated back then the noise levels from their barking dogs was horrendous their dogs can be barking early morning, afternoon and late of a night to the extent in summer we have to shut our sliding door in our bedroom to drown out the noise, if this new application is approved then we have no doubts the noise from having more dogs barking will escalate considerable and more complaints will be lodged with council, we ourselves have a variety of animals so we are not against having animals it is just the noise of their barking dogs.

Thanking you

[REDACTED]



Re: DA No. 2022/15 - s.82A Review of DA for Animal Breeding & Training Facility

Address: 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee 2652

Applicant: Mrs. A. M. Jones

To Whom It May Concern,

We are writing to put forward our strong objections/concerns regarding the re-application of this proposal.

The site owners were notified by Council that the premises were operating without formal development consent and had been doing so since 2012. Under the determination made by Junee Council dated 21/03/23, the application was refused consent as the proposal was inconsistent with the controls of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 relating to setback distances from boundaries and off-site dwellings, and that a variation to these controls was not supported.

The applicants are now seeking retrospective consent from Council to operate a facility that they had no permission to operate. If the application is granted, then Council is condoning the operation of a business that has been operating for over 9 years without Council approval and which they themselves have stated is not consistent with the Junee Development Control Plan 2021. If the application is granted approval, does this mean that, if you do not comply with Council regulations for long enough, you can be rewarded and do what you like?

They are seeking a Variation to the Junee Development Control Plan Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use. This should not be allowed because of the very large difference in the setback distance to boundaries and off-site dwellings wanted by the applicants and the distances deemed necessary by the Council, especially since the facility has a noise impact on surrounding properties due to continual barking of dogs at the facility.

The applicants have made no attempts to alleviate or mitigate issues and concerns raised by surrounding residents previously (see submissions made by neighbouring property owners regarding the Application made in 2022), noise mitigation that they had stated they would undertake in their previous

application. If this application is granted, there seems to be little evidence that they would adhere to any improvements that they say they would undertake as they have done little regarding this since lodging the original Development Application with Council on March 2022.

Reasons for consent for this Development Application to be denied are explained below, as are those for denying any Variation in the Junee DCP, particularly in regard to Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use.

Our objections and comments are divided into the headings taken from the documents provided to Council by the applicants, that is the Statement of Environmental Effects: Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding and Training Centre, the Plan of Management for Pantathean GSD Breeding & Training Facility, and Advitech's Noise Impact Assessment. Any specific sections or parts of these documents that we refer to are highlighted and underlined in **black**. Any relevant quotes taken from these documents are written in *italics*.

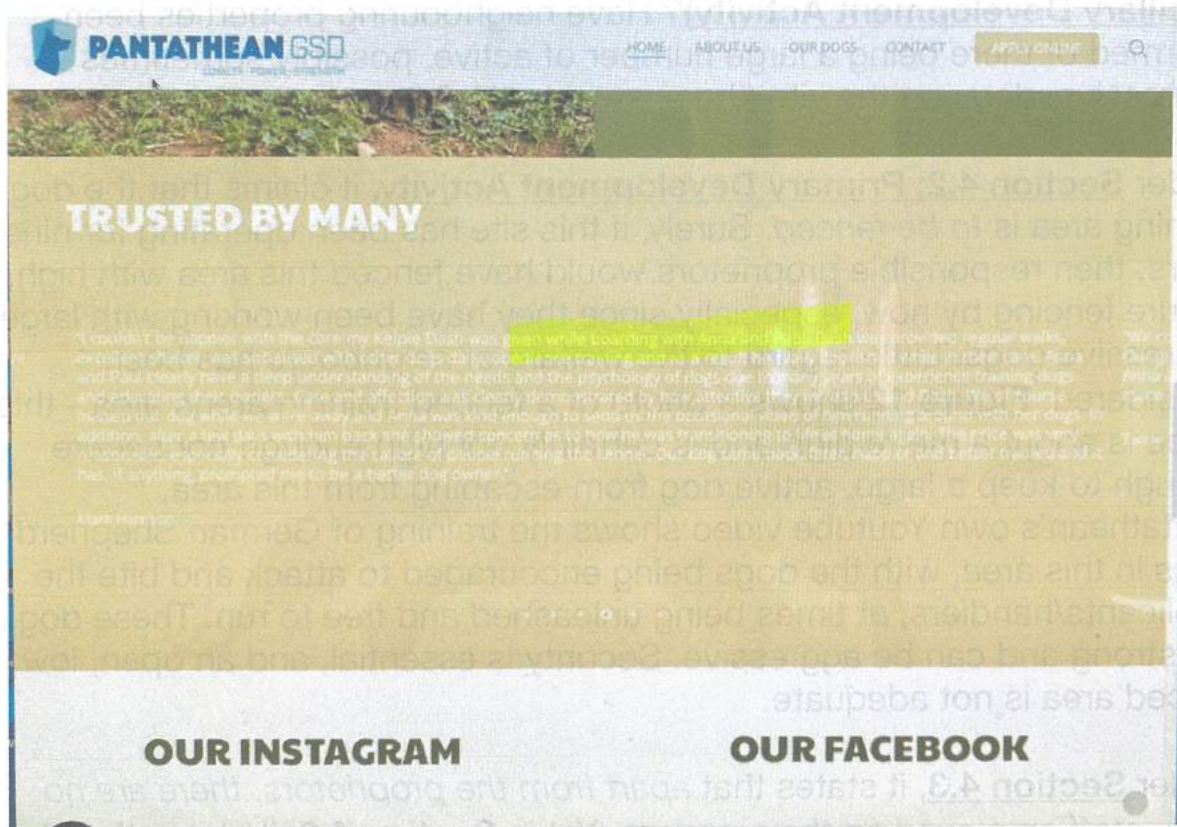
Statement of Environmental Effects

Prepared for A & P Jones by Salvestro Planning Rev 2.0 - July 2023

Section 3.2.1 states that *the common western boundary shared with the adjoining lot is buffered by an area of land with trees that is about 27 metres wide*. This vegetation is sparse in growth and in **Figure 9** in **Section 4.2** of the same document the neighbouring dwelling can be seen to the left of the kennel block B. In **Figure 13** of **Section 4.7**, the neighbouring residence is clearly visible behind the kennel blocks. The larger kennel block A has a lot less vegetation between it and the neighbouring residence at 126 Murrulebale Road (as shown in the overhead view in **Figure 4** of **Section 3.2.1**), so sound buffering would be negligible. In fact, this kennel block A is only about 40 metres from the dwelling at 126 Murrulebale Road as seen in **Figure 4**, not *approximately 95m* as stated in **Section 4.6** of the document. There is basically no buffering between kennel blocks A and B and the neighbouring residence. Any buffering due to the planting of more vegetation would take years to develop due to the slow growth of vegetation in the area.

In the **Conclusion** of the same document the applicants themselves have agreed that the proposal does not comply with **Section G2.6 - Buffers to Sensitive Land Use**, *in particular adopted setback guideline of 500m from another off-site dwelling or 200m from a boundary*. According to the applicants' aerial view of the property at 98 Murrulebale Road, the proposed

development is only 27m from the western boundary, 165m from the northern boundary, 150m from the eastern boundary and only about 40m from a neighbouring dwelling.



Section 4.1: Proposal Details states that *any approval should be conditioned accordingly to restrict site activities to the type of dog identified in the proposal and only breeding, training and general site maintenance.*

Does this mean that none of the dogs being trained are owned by people other than the applicants, and, if any of these dogs are owned by people other than the applicants, are these dogs being boarded overnight during their training? If dogs are staying overnight for any period of time, then this is against the applicants' proposal because the applicants have stated that *there are no animal boarding activities proposed to be carried out on the premises.* A screenshot of their own web page above seems to suggest otherwise (see accompanying photo). It states that the reviewer's kelpie was boarded with Paul and Anna Jones for a number of days and was socialised with other dogs. Activities at the facility have not been restricted to the type of dog identified in the proposal.

This section states that *there will be a maximum of 17 dogs kept on-site at any one time. This includes dogs for both breeding and training activities.* Does this 17 dogs include the litters of pups (max 3 litters - 8 pups each litter approximately)? Does it include the approximately *10 dogs* of the Junee Sport Dog Club who meet on the site each week (**Section 4.2.1 Other Ancillary Development Activity**)? Have neighbouring properties been informed of there being a large number of active, possibly sometimes aggressive, dogs on the site (the answer is "No")?

Under **Section 4.2: Primary Development Activity**, it claims that the dog training area is *to be fenced*. Surely, if this site has been operating for nine years, then responsible proprietors would have fenced this area with high, secure fencing by now, especially since they have been working with large, aggressive dogs. Little regard to the welfare of neighbours has been considered. **Figure 12** shows a photo of a fenced training arena area - this fence is about a metre high and is certainly not high enough nor secure enough to keep a large, active dog from escaping from this area. Pantathean's own Youtube video shows the training of German Shepherd dogs in this area, with the dogs being encouraged to attack and bite the applicants/handlers, at times being unleashed and free to run. These dogs are strong and can be aggressive. Security is essential, and an open, low fenced area is not adequate.

Under **Section 4.3**, it states that *apart from the proprietors, there are no other staff employed on the premises*. Yet in **Section 4.6**, it states that they have *implemented a strict site management schedule where a person is always present on the property, either one of the proprietors or a temporary site manager*. Staff other than the proprietors are used or employed on the premises. Who are these temporary staff members and are they trained in handling and caring for large dogs? Paul Jones operates Pantathean Pet Transport which can involve transporting dogs to all parts of NSW and other states. It may involve being absent from the site for a number of days. Is Anna Jones the only person present on site to look after and train up to 17 dogs?

It seems that *strict site management* is not used. Does strict management include a male who, on occasions when the dogs have been continually barking, opens the house door and yells out at the top of his voice "Shut the f... up!" to the dogs. This has been clearly heard inside our home on more than one occasion. This does not seem to be strict site management. If there is strict site management, why did the male applicant go to a neighbouring property and ask for help to find two aggressive dogs?

In **Section 4.3** of the document **Statement of Environmental Effects**, Tables 2 and 3 outline the schedules of daily activities for both spring/

summer and autumn/winter. It states that *As it is not possible to walk all dogs together, it is to be expected that there will be barking at changeover intervals* and that walks take about 2 hours in the mornings and 2 hours in the evenings. Therefore, as each dog is changed over, there will be barking, according to the applicants. If there are 17 dogs on the site, this barking will continue throughout the whole of the walk period because of the high number of instances where dogs will have to be changed over for their walks. This happens twice per day, seven days a week. Barking will therefore occur throughout the day, for 2 hours in the morning (from 07.30 to 09.30 in spring/summer and from 08.00 to 10.00 in autumn/spring) and for 2 hours in the evening (from 18.00 to 20.00 in spring/summer and from 17.00 to 19.00 in autumn/winter). Add to this the barking that occurs during the one hour period of feeding in the evening, which the applicants admit occurs (Tables 2 and 3), then barking can occur for at least 5 hours per day every day. This would be further exacerbated when only one site manager is present to carry out all the activities suggested in these tables.

Also in **Section 4.3**, it claims there is limited barking and noise coming from the dogs and their activities. This is not true. At times, the dogs bark for hours at a time, not just during periods of changeover and feeding, and seems to indicate that the site is unattended and/or that the proprietors ignore the barking. This can happen at night as well. Previous owners at 126 Murrulebale Road had to install roller shutters on their house and put up metal barriers to try and limit the effects of the noise of the barking dogs. We have had to install roller shutters on our bedrooms at 129 Murrulebale Road which face towards the property at 98 Murrulebale Road for the same reason. On one occasion, after the dogs had been barking for hours, the applicant was contacted by phone at 10.30pm to ask why the dogs were continually barking. The reply was "I don't know, I'm in Dubbo". Then she hung up. The noise continued all night and the next day.

In **Section 4.4** the applicants state that food deliveries come from Coles each fortnight and that dog food is delivered once a month by Toll Priority Transport. There is little or no benefit to local businesses because of this.

In **Section 4.6**, it is claimed that the applicants have *maintained regular contact with the closest neighbour and monitors any feedback through emails/social media*. This seems to infer that no contact has been made with the other neighbouring properties. There has certainly been no contact with us at 129 Murrulebale Road.

Under **Section 6.4.1 Variation to DCP**, it states that *the applicants have maintained a positive relationship with adjoining neighbours during the life of the facility*. This is not true. The previous owners of 126 Murrulebale Road had many complaints over a number of years about the barking and had to

install roller shutters on their house to try to limit the noise, as well as external metal barriers.

Under **Section 6.3.2 Permissibility, Table 7: JLEP 2012 RU1 Zone**

Objectives, one objective is *To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone*. The associated Comment to this is: *Consistent.....Any potential impact will be mitigated to ensure ongoing compatibility....* Since the applicants have seemingly done nothing to mitigate the degree of noise coming from their property due to the barking of dogs from the time they first lodged a Development Application in March 2022 to this Appeal Application in September 2023, there is no certainty that they will attempt any mitigation in future. Given the complaints and objections submitted by neighbours in relation to the Application made in March 2022, if the applicants were at all prepared to fit in with neighbours they would have attempted noise modifications previously. Since the applicants purchased this property they have made no attempt to reduce the impact of noise.

Under **Section 6.4 Junee Development Control Plan 2021 in Part E: Other**

Land Uses, Clause E2, the comments claim that advertising and signage are not applicable to the proposal and that none is proposed to be installed. One would think that some clearly visible signage would have already been installed at the front of the property warning that large, aggressive dogs are being kept and trained on the premises, including dogs brought to the property from elsewhere for aggression training. Murrulebale Road is a popular route for cyclists and walkers. The applicants have stated that external deliveries are made to the property. Postal deliveries are made three times per week. The possibility of a dog escaping or getting away from its handler does exist.

Under **Clause E4** of this section, the comments claim that the proposal is consistent when considering the site selection to minimise potential conflict with adjoining land uses. No consultation with neighbours occurred when the site was first selected several years ago - the applicants just used the structures already there (old stables) and did not take into consideration their proximity to the neighbouring dwelling or how the change of use of these structures (dog kennels) might impact on the neighbours. Also in **Clause E4**, best practice with regards to site management has not been implemented as the applicants have affirmed that casual workers and trainees are employed who may not be trained dog handlers.

Clause E4.2 Controls Part C1 is not satisfied with respect to noise levels for reasons stated below regarding the Noise Impact Assessment.

Clause E 4.2 Part C3 mentions the disposal of solid wastes. The applicants state that solid dog wastes are removed once a month, but have not explained how it is stored between collections. This is of concern with regards to the attraction of vermin and flies, and also the any smell which may impact surrounding properties.

Part G: Environment and Natural Hazard Management of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land

Use is not satisfied because the proposal does not incorporate adequate setbacks from, and natural separation to, the surrounding property boundaries and dwellings as shown previously. No mechanisms have been utilised to minimise or mitigate the impact of noise on surrounding properties. The applicants claim they will establish barrier fences along the western boundary to attenuate *the noise impacts from barking dogs*. - what type of barriers, how long, how high, when will they be installed? Why haven't they been installed between the time of the first DA for this proposal in March 2022 and the time of this appeal? How will they visually impact the property to the west of the kennels? Have the neighbours been consulted about this structure? The applicants say that they will use *appropriate soundproofing of the kennels to attenuate noise from barking dogs*, but according to their daily schedules, the dogs are released from the kennels at 06.30 in the morning into fenced open-air area and not locked back into the kennels until up to 21.15 at night. How are they going to soundproof an open area to attenuate the noise from barking dogs for the period of 14 hours when they are not locked in their soundproofed kennels? Soundproofing the kennels will have little impact on attenuating the noise levels on surrounding neighbours. The applicants say that they will plant *additional vegetation along the western boundary for visual screening purposes and passive attenuation purposes*. This will take years to develop so will have little impact for the dwelling at 126 Murrulebale Road.

In their **table 11** regarding this section of the JDCP2012, the applicants claim that the proposal includes appropriate setbacks from sensitive land uses taking into account the scale and nature of the proposal. This business has increased in size since the applicants moved in in 2012, all the while operating without Council consent and having made no attempt to gain Council approval until they were advised by Council of this lack of consent to run the facility in early 2022.

Under **Clause G2.3: Noise and Vibration**, the **part C2** is not satisfied by the proposal. The applicants propose to operate between the hours of 06.30 in the morning until 21.15 at night (see **Section 4.3 Operating Hours**). The noise from barking dogs will impact on neighbouring properties and dwellings for a considerable amount of time during the day, seven days a week. While we have been compiling this document today, one of their dogs

started barking at 09.30 and continued until 11.00 when other dogs began barking as well. They continued to bark until after midday. This continuous barking is a common occurrence.

In **Clause G2.6**, the applicants themselves have admitted that their **PROPOSAL IS NOT SATISFIED** in regard to the land use separation metres for an Animal Boarding and Training Establishment with respect of off-site dwellings and boundaries.

In **Section 7.5 Flora and Fauna**, it is claimed *there will be no detrimental impact on local flora and fauna*. Is it a coincidence that, since this facility has started operating, a local population of the Superb Parrot (*Poltelis swainsonii*) has disappeared. It used to be seen commonly in the Murrulebale Road area up to about 2017. This species is listed as vulnerable under the Australian Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The barking of the dogs may have had the effect of disturbing the breeding and feeding habits of this species.

Plan of Management Pantathean GSD Breeding and Training Facility

Accompanying the Statement of Environmental Effects document, is a **Plan of Management for the Pantathean GSD Breeding & Training Facility**, dated 14 July 2023 and prepared by the applicants. Statements and comments relative to this document are as follows:

Section 4.2 Staff of this document talks about *additional staff* and refers to the instance of *if a trainee is employed*. So the statement made by the applicants, referred to in the **Section 4.3** in the above paragraph under the Statement of Environmental Effects document, regarding no other staff being employed, is not true.

Section 7.2 Exercise of this same document mentions the exercising of *animals recognised to be hostile towards one another*. Hostile, aggressive dogs are a real worry towards the families, livestock and other animals of surrounding properties. This section mentions *Targeted exercise, including the use of appropriate toys*. These toys have been found on neighbouring properties. How did they get there? This document even has the wrong address on the front page and in the Introduction.

Section 8.1 Noise claims that *outdoor exercise of dogs to occur during daytime hours 9am-5pm*. Yet the applicants' own documented daily schedule states that dog walks begin at 07.30am and evening walks do not

end until 20.00pm, while training and feeding occur between these times. Dogs do and will bark during all these activities.

Additionally, under the NSW Companion Animal Act, dogs kept in this type of environment must be walked “ a minimum of 30 minutes per day.” This begs the question of how can the applicants manage walking 17 dogs, feed said dogs. clean and maintain their kennels, train the dogs and feed them. How do they care for the litters of puppies as well? This is more relevant when there is only one of the applicants on the premises.

Noise Impact Assessment (carried out by Advitech on 31 July 2022)

Accompanying the Application is a **Noise Impact Assessment** from Advitech. There are number of shortcomings in this document in respect of the lodging of the applicants’ appeal.

Measurements were carried out on 31/07/2022 and so do not necessarily apply to the present time. Measurements made on only one day cannot be used to justify low noise levels emanating from 98 Murrulebale Road over a period of time because the sample is too small.

The monitors were placed in locations on the property at 98 Murrulebale Road. One was placed on the southern boundary on the opposite side of the dwelling from the proposed facility. This monitor’s readings would be affected by the shielding of the house. One monitor was placed on the eastern boundary behind trees well away from the dwelling at 72 Murrulebale Road. No monitors were placed near the house of the property at 72 Murrulebale Road which has little buffering between it and the proposed kennel and training facility. No monitors were placed on neighbouring properties and noise readings were therefore not taken at these properties. The study has only extrapolated and computer generated readings at these locations, not actually taken real readings. This study largely consists of noise *modelling* and uses readings taken under very limited, controlled activity.

In **Section 5.1.1** of this document, it states that the *measurements undertaken in this method focused on the noise from one dog*. This dog was being trained under the direct control of the applicant herself, a dog handler and trainer. The readings were taken between 11.00am and 12.15pm on one day, according to **Section 4.1** of the document. No readings were taken dogs when were interacting in their yards or during walks. No readings were taken at feeding times when barking can be incessant. No readings were taken when pups were present. and which would be interacting, or when dogs are separated from their litters. No readings were taken at night. No

readings were taken when the applicant was not present. No readings were taken when deliveries were made.

The study was taken on one day, not over a range of days. No readings were taken on Sunday when the applicant admits that up to 10 extra sport dogs would be undergoing training with their owners at the same time. How do the up to 17 other dogs that would be on the property react to these visiting dogs?

In **Section 6: Results**, it states *the results show that the site may not comply with the project noise trigger level during the night period*. Noise travels further at night when the air is cooler, so would affect properties further away.

In **Section 7: Conclusion**, it confirms that *activities at the site may exceed the night period noise assessment criteria*. It also states that *noise levels at all other receivers and all other times are expected to comply with the relevant criteria*. How can they say this if no other readings were taken at other times during the day or night or even week? The measurement sample was just too small to be able to make any useful conclusions.

Under the **Document Details** on page 1, it gives the **History** of this assessment. The Final issue of the study report was dated as 25 September 2022 for the study carried out on 31 July 2022. But a revised report was done on 21 July 2023 because of *updated plans*. Do these refer to some updated plans of the applicants for the property at 98 Murrulebale Road? If so, what are these updated plans? If these are updated plans for the facility, then the noise impact assessment carried out on 31 July 2022 is not relevant for any updated plans, only for any original plans for which the noise impact assessment was carried out on 31 July 2022.

Therefore, the study should not be taken into account for this proposal because it is lacking in the number and types of readings taken, the very limited scope of the investigation with respect to the positioning of limited number of monitors, the very small time period of the investigation to about one hour on one day only, and no longer term observation and recording of noise levels. It is a very unscientific, limited study.

Summary

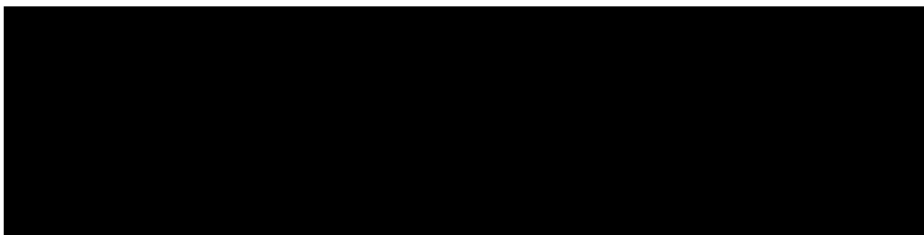
We have serious concerns regarding this Development Application. This facility has been operating for years without Council approval and with disregard to the peace and well-being of the neighbouring properties. The applicants have done little to mitigate problems arising from the noise emanating from their barking dogs over the past years. They have been

dismissive of genuine concerns raised by neighbouring properties. This facility has caused a lot of annoyance, disruption and worry to us and other neighbours. The noise emanating from it has had a detrimental impact on ourselves, on the neighbouring properties and the lifestyles and activities of the residents.

Council should not consent to any retrospective development application for the proposed facility. It was refused consent on 21 March 2023 and it should refuse consent again, since nothing has changed between then and now, particularly concerning the impact the facility has had, and is still having, on neighbouring residents.

There is no justification for any Variation of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, especially any variation to the G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use. Variation is not supported.

We would like to make you aware that we received a letter from Council regarding this DA Review on 4 September, 2023, the date any submissions regarding this DA was due (Ref: 7.2.3 CWI:KMN). On 28 August 2023, neighbours informed us that there was to be a Review of DA No. 2022/15. We immediately requested a copy to be emailed to us from Chris Imrie. We should have received the same information sent to other interested residents at the same time that they did.



Ref no 7.2-3 CWI: KMN

29-8-23

[REDACTED]

OLD JUNEE NSW 2652.

ATT MR. CHRIS IMRIE

WITH REGARDS TO HAVING MORE KENNELS
AND DOGS AT 98 MURRUMBidge RD.

NOTHING HAS CHANGED SINCE THIS WAS
LAST PRESENTED. DOGS ARE STILL
BARKING AND DISTURBING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
AT DIFFERENT TIMES DURING THE DAY

WE STILL REFUSE TO GIVE OUR CONSENT
TO THIS APPLICATION

THANKYOU.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Old Junee

2652

NSW

25th August

Re. DA number: 2022/015 -s.82A Review of DA for Animal Breeding and Training Facility; 98 Murrulebale Road, OLD JUNEE

Thank you for your letter dated 10th March 2022 and accompanying documentation containing details of the facility and plans, and additional formal reports. We note that the title has been corrected from 'Boarding' to 'Breeding'.

[REDACTED]: I am writing to confirm that we are still not lodging an objection. As previously we can confirm that our two properties are buffered by an area of land with trees that extends part of the length of the property including partially where some of the dog housing is located.

Whilst we do hear the dogs, this is usually at the critical time points such as their feeding times as indicated in the submission, i.e. around the applicant's necessary dog management activities. The dogs do not bark all day and all night. In fact some days we don't hear them at all. The noise report does indicate that the noise level may exceed what is considered acceptable for a short period of time. We only hear this when we are outside on the occasions that they are barking. We are also aware that some of our activities may cause the dogs to bark, such as when the door of one of our containers is opened to access feed for our horses (this can be one or two times a day, am and/or pm), although if after dark this rarely results in dogs barking. We are aware that we are noisy at times. My partner often makes noise in his shed. We have four dogs of our own – who will bark when cars arrive and at other normal things that cause dogs to bark, including anticipation of their walk time which is at a similar time (between 4 and 6pm depending on the season, daylight savings and the time that I get home from work in Wagga), and about 6 billion and one rabbits. We also have dirt bikes – which can be out for around an hour at any one time, depending on the time of the year/weather conditions. This is nothing out of the ordinary for a rural property.

As stated in our previous letter we anticipate continuing to work with the applicant regarding the screening between our properties, in line with the advice given to the applicants by the Council (i.e. the addition of soundproofing and additional fencing/screening).

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that we cannot hear the dogs when we are indoors. This may well be because we do not have windows/doors open and/or because our house is buffered by a shed area; regardless we can only hear the dogs when we are outside. Furthermore we note the findings of the noise report submitted with the review application and can confirm that taking into account the calculated "shoulder" modifier, the noise level is not problematic. If whoever suggested that we were 'deaf' would like to come inside our property they are more than welcome to, and they will find for themselves that this is true.

Please don't hesitate to contact me/us if necessary

Yours faithfully

[REDACTED]

Your Ref: DA2022/15
Our Ref: 23032
Contact: Garry Salvestro

13th September 2023

The General Manager
Junee Shire Council
PO Box 93
JUNEE NSW 2663

ATTN: Chris Imrie

Dear Sir,

**RE: REVIEW OF DETERMINATION | PUBLIC EXHIBITION SUBMISSIONS RESPONSE
– DA2022/15 - 98 MURRULEBALE ROAD, OLD JUNEE**

The following comments are made on behalf of the applicant in response to the public exhibition submissions received by Council during 23/08/2023 – 04/09/2023.

Submission 1 – "If this new application is approved then we have no doubts the noise from having more dogs barking will escalate considerable"

Comment: The review of DA2022/15 is not a new development application. The development is obtaining retrospective consent for a breeding facility that has been operating since 2012. The applicant approached Council in 2012 prior to operation and were advised that no development application was required. No additional works or increase in the number of dogs on the premises is proposed.

Submission 2 – Buffers to Sensitive Land Use

Comment: The only variation requested is related to Clause G2.6 of the Junee Development Control Plan (DCP) which is a non-statutory document to provide recommended planning design guidelines. As discussed within the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE), the numerical development guidelines are based on separation principles that are subject to variation when considered in relation to topography, the presence of other physical structures, vegetation density and availability to introduce other mitigation measures to justify variations to those numerical guidelines. The SEE includes significant justification for accepting a variation to these figures whilst continuing to achieve the objectives of section G2.

Mitigation measures as discussed in the SEE include:

- Implementation of a Plan of Management which incorporates a complaints register for monitoring noise impacts and any other potential impact;
- Appropriate soundproofing of kennels to attenuate noise from barking dogs;
- Establishing barrier fences along the western boundary to also assist in attenuating noise impacts from barking dogs;
- Planting of additional vegetation along the western boundary for visual screening purposes and passive attenuation purposes; and

- Proposing a 12-month noise monitoring program, as directed by Council, to monitor noise generation from the centre and to assist in providing evidence-based responses to any legitimate complaints from surrounding sensitive land uses.

Submission 2 – Boarding Activities

Comment: The development does not propose any commercial boarding activities. Reference to the applicant housing one kelpie breed is a personal activity and reviewed on the company website to confirm a positive character reference.

Submission 2 – Minor Ancillary Uses

Comment: Junee Dog Sport Club attendees visit the site weekly as a minor ancillary activity and does not require development consent. The club sport day is not related to the commercial breeding and training activities under DA2022/15 review and any reference to this as part of the submission is considered irrelevant.

Submission 2 – Noise Mitigation Measures

Comment: Any effective noise mitigation measures at the request of Council will be undertaken by the applicant. Please note that Council advised the applicant not to implement any noise mitigation measures until instructed. Instruction from Council has yet to occur.

Submission 2 – Signage and Advertising

Comment: Signage and advertising is not proposed as part of the application. Any necessary advertising and signage will be erected at the request of Council.

Submission 2 – Barking Dogs

Comment: Any reference to dog barking noise has not been substantiated as occurring totally from the proposed breeding and training development at the subject site. There are other properties in the local area that have dogs, as indicated in one of the other submissions. The applicant has provided several opportunities for community members to visit the site and witness training activities and source of any potential noise. It has been noted by the applicant that only Mayor Cr. Neil Smith attended in early 2023.

Submission 2 – Superb Parrot Alleged Disappearance

Comment: No substantiative evidence has been provided to suggest the facility at the subject site caused the alleged disappearance of the *Superb Parrot*. The facility has been operating since 2012. Any suggestion of threatened species impact should be supported by scientific evidence and appropriate report.

Submission 2 – Plan of Management

Comment: The plan of management is currently provided as a draft document for information purposes and is to be finalised at Council's request. A final approved document will include any amendments required to correct typographic errors.

Submission 2 – Noise Impact Assessment

Comment: The submission does not provide any expert evidence regarding noise impact assessment and any such comments should be disregarded. Refer to additional comment by Advitech in attachment 2.

Submission 3 – "With regards to having more kennels and dogs at 98 Murrulebale Road"

Comment: The review of DA2022/15 is not a new development application. The development is obtaining retrospective consent for a breeding facility that has been operating since 2012. No additional kennels or increase in the number of dogs on the premises is proposed.

Submission 3 – 129 Murrulebale Road

Comment: It has come to the applicant's attention that landowner of 129 Murrulebale Road has been off-site for 3 months which includes the time of writing the objection submission.

Submission 4 – No Objection to the Proposal

Comment: This submission is not an objection to the proposal and provides additional comment on the interrelationship between adjoining properties and confirming that the dog activities, including noise, is not problematic.

Yours sincerely,



Garry Salvestro
Director
Salvestro Planning

Accompanying Documents:

1. Copy of redacted public exhibition submissions (labelled 1 – 4)
 2. Advitech response (dated 13/09/23)
-

SUBMISSION 1

To Junee Shire Council

We [REDACTED] of

[REDACTED] Old Junee would like to appose the review of OA 2022/15 for 98 Murrulebale Road Old Junee last time Mrs Jones applied to council for a D.A for her animal & breeding facility & boarding Kennels our property ajoins Mrs Jones Place, we stated back then the noise levels from their barking dogs was horrendous their dogs can be barking early morning, afternoon and late of a night to the extent in summer we have to shut our sliding door in our bedroom to drown out the noise, if this new application is approved then we have no doubts the noise from having more dogs barking will escalate considerable and more complaints will be lodged with council, we ourselves have a variety of animals so we are not against having animals it is just the noise of their barking dogs.

Thanking you

[REDACTED]

SUBMISSION 2



Re: DA No. 2022/15 - s.82A Review of DA for Animal Breeding & Training Facility

Address: 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee 2652

Applicant: Mrs. A. M. Jones

To Whom It May Concern,

We are writing to put forward our strong objections/concerns regarding the re-application of this proposal.

The site owners were notified by Council that the premises were operating without formal development consent and had been doing so since 2012. Under the determination made by Junee Council dated 21/03/23, the application was refused consent as the proposal was inconsistent with the controls of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021 relating to setback distances from boundaries and off-site dwellings, and that a variation to these controls was not supported.

The applicants are now seeking retrospective consent from Council to operate a facility that they had no permission to operate. If the application is granted, then Council is condoning the operation of a business that has been operating for over 9 years without Council approval and which they themselves have stated is not consistent with the Junee Development Control Plan 2021. If the application is granted approval, does this mean that, if you do not comply with Council regulations for long enough, you can be rewarded and do what you like?

They are seeking a Variation to the Junee Development Control Plan Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use. This should not be allowed because of the very large difference in the setback distance to boundaries and off-site dwellings wanted by the applicants and the distances deemed necessary by the Council, especially since the facility has a noise impact on surrounding properties due to continual barking of dogs at the facility.

The applicants have made no attempts to alleviate or mitigate issues and concerns raised by surrounding residents previously (see submissions made by neighbouring property owners regarding the Application made in 2022), noise mitigation that they had stated they would undertake in their previous

application. If this application is granted, there seems to be little evidence that they would adhere to any improvements that they say they would undertake as they have done little regarding this since lodging the original Development Application with Council on March 2022.

Reasons for consent for this Development Application to be denied are explained below, as are those for denying any Variation in the Junee DCP, particularly in regard to Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use.

Our objections and comments are divided into the headings taken from the documents provided to Council by the applicants, that is the Statement of Environmental Effects: Proposed Licensed Dog Breeding and Training Centre, the Plan of Management for Pantathean GSD Breeding & Training Facility, and Advitech's Noise Impact Assessment. Any specific sections or parts of these documents that we refer to are highlighted and underlined in **black**. Any relevant quotes taken from these documents are written in *italics*.

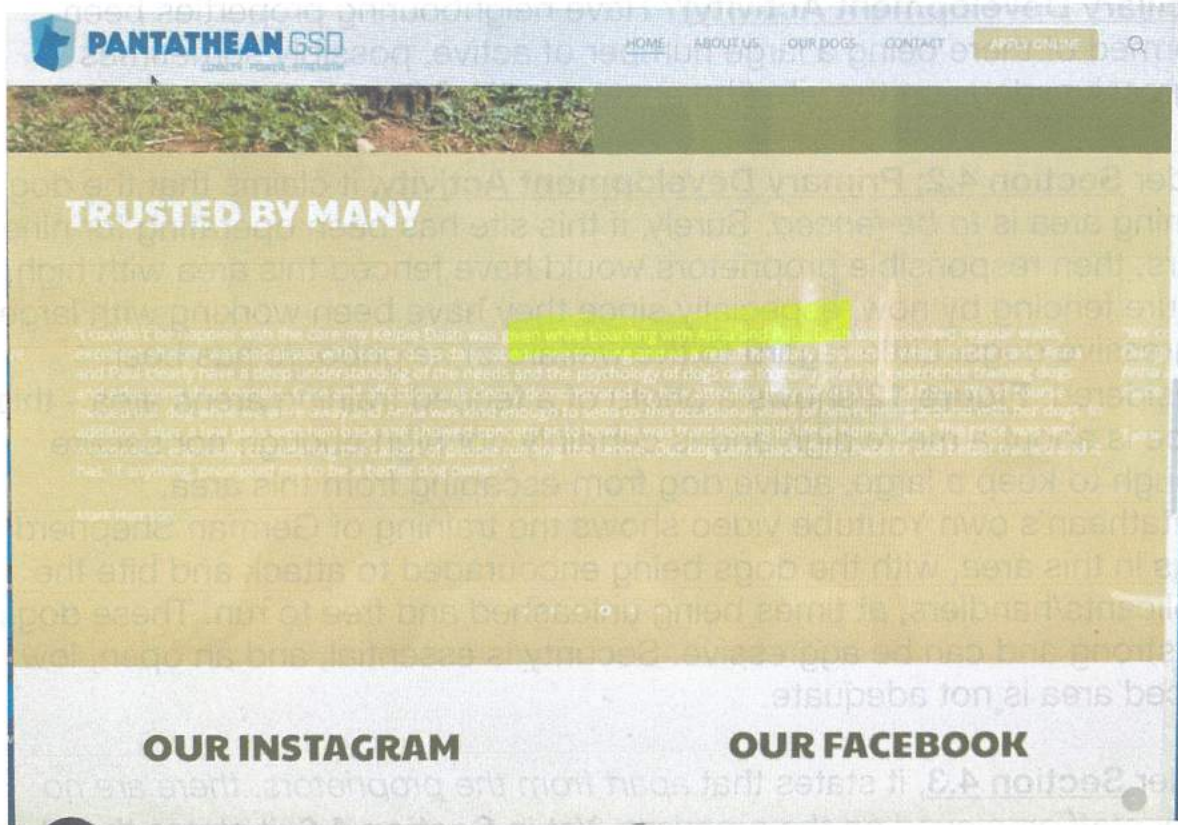
Statement of Environmental Effects

Prepared for A & P Jones by Salvestro Planning Rev 2.0 - July 2023

Section 3.2.1 states that *the common western boundary shared with the adjoining lot is buffered by an area of land with trees that is about 27 metres wide*. This vegetation is sparse in growth and in **Figure 9** in **Section 4.2** of the same document the neighbouring dwelling can be seen to the left of the kennel block B. In **Figure 13** of **Section 4.7**, the neighbouring residence is clearly visible behind the kennel blocks. The larger kennel block A has a lot less vegetation between it and the neighbouring residence at 126 Murrulebale Road (as shown in the overhead view in **Figure 4** of **Section 3.2.1**), so sound buffering would be negligible. In fact, this kennel block A is only about 40 metres from the dwelling at 126 Murrulebale Road as seen in **Figure 4**, not *approximately 95m* as stated in **Section 4.6** of the document. There is basically no buffering between kennel blocks A and B and the neighbouring residence. Any buffering due to the planting of more vegetation would take years to develop due to the slow growth of vegetation in the area.

In the **Conclusion** of the same document the applicants themselves have agreed that the proposal does not comply with **Section G2.6 - Buffers to Sensitive Land Use**, *in particular adopted setback guideline of 500m from another off-site dwelling or 200m from a boundary*. According to the applicants' aerial view of the property at 98 Murrulebale Road, the proposed

development is only 27m from the western boundary, 165m from the northern boundary, 150m from the eastern boundary and only about 40m from a neighbouring dwelling.



Section 4.1: Proposal Details states that *any approval should be conditioned accordingly to restrict site activities to the type of dog identified in the proposal and only breeding, training and general site maintenance.*

Does this mean that none of the dogs being trained are owned by people other than the applicants, and, if any of these dogs are owned by people other than the applicants, are these dogs being boarded overnight during their training? If dogs are staying overnight for any period of time, then this is against the applicants' proposal because the applicants have stated that *there are no animal boarding activities proposed to be carried out on the premises.* A screenshot of their own web page above seems to suggest otherwise (see accompanying photo). It states that the reviewer's kelpie was boarded with Paul and Anna Jones for a number of days and was socialised with other dogs. Activities at the facility have not been restricted to the type of dog identified in the proposal.

This section states that *there will be a maximum of 17 dogs kept on-site at any one time. This includes dogs for both breeding and training activities.* Does this 17 dogs include the litters of pups (max 3 litters - 8 pups each litter approximately)? Does it include the approximately *10 dogs* of the Junee Sport Dog Club who meet on the site each week (**Section 4.2.1 Other Ancillary Development Activity**)? Have neighbouring properties been informed of there being a large number of active, possibly sometimes aggressive, dogs on the site (the answer is “No”)?

Under **Section 4.2: Primary Development Activity**, it claims that the dog training area is *to be fenced*. Surely, if this site has been operating for nine years, then responsible proprietors would have fenced this area with high, secure fencing by now, especially since they have been working with large, aggressive dogs. Little regard to the welfare of neighbours has been considered. **Figure 12** shows a photo of a fenced training arena area - this fence is about a metre high and is certainly not high enough nor secure enough to keep a large, active dog from escaping from this area. Pantathean's own Youtube video shows the training of German Shepherd dogs in this area, with the dogs being encouraged to attack and bite the applicants/handlers, at times being unleashed and free to run. These dogs are strong and can be aggressive. Security is essential, and an open, low fenced area is not adequate.

Under **Section 4.3**, it states that *apart from the proprietors, there are no other staff employed on the premises*. Yet in **Section 4.6**, it states that they have *implemented a strict site management schedule where a person is always present on the property, either one of the proprietors or a temporary site manager*. Staff other than the proprietors are used or employed on the premises. Who are these temporary staff members and are they trained in handling and caring for large dogs? Paul Jones operates Pantathean Pet Transport which can involve transporting dogs to all parts of NSW and other states. It may involve being absent from the site for a number of days. Is Anna Jones the only person present on site to look after and train up to 17 dogs?

It seems that *strict site management* is not used. Does strict management include a male who, on occasions when the dogs have been continually barking, opens the house door and yells out at the top of his voice “Shut the f... up!” to the dogs. This has been clearly heard inside our home on more than one occasion. This does not seem to be strict site management. If there is strict site management, why did the male applicant go to a neighbouring property and ask for help to find two aggressive dogs?

In **Section 4.3** of the document **Statement of Environmental Effects**, Tables 2 and 3 outline the schedules of daily activities for both spring/

summer and autumn/winter. It states that *As it is not possible to walk all dogs together, it is to be expected that there will be barking at changeover intervals* and that walks take about 2 hours in the mornings and 2 hours in the evenings. Therefore, as each dog is changed over, there will be barking, according to the applicants. If there are 17 dogs on the site, this barking will continue throughout the whole of the walk period because of the high number of instances where dogs will have to be changed over for their walks. This happens twice per day, seven days a week. Barking will therefore occur throughout the day, for 2 hours in the morning (from 07.30 to 09.30 in spring/summer and from 08.00 to 10.00 in autumn/spring) and for 2 hours in the evening (from 18.00 to 20.00 in spring/summer and from 17.00 to 19.00 in autumn/winter). Add to this the barking that occurs during the one hour period of feeding in the evening, which the applicants admit occurs (Tables 2 and 3), then barking can occur for at least 5 hours per day every day. This would be further exacerbated when only one site manager is present to carry out all the activities suggested in these tables.

Also in **Section 4.3**, it claims there is limited barking and noise coming from the dogs and their activities. This is not true. At times, the dogs bark for hours at a time, not just during periods of changeover and feeding, and seems to indicate that the site is unattended and/or that the proprietors ignore the barking. This can happen at night as well. Previous owners at 126 Murrulebale Road had to install roller shutters on their house and put up metal barriers to try and limit the effects of the noise of the barking dogs. We have had to install roller shutters on our bedrooms at 129 Murrulebale Road which face towards the property at 98 Murrulebale Road for the same reason. On one occasion, after the dogs had been barking for hours, the applicant was contacted by phone at 10.30pm to ask why the dogs were continually barking. The reply was "I don't know, I'm in Dubbo". Then she hung up. The noise continued all night and the next day.

In **Section 4.4** the applicants state that food deliveries come from Coles each fortnight and that dog food is delivered once a month by Toll Priority Transport. There is little or no benefit to local businesses because of this.

In **Section 4.6**, it is claimed that the applicants have *maintained regular contact with the closest neighbour and monitors any feedback through emails/social media*. This seems to infer that no contact has been made with the other neighbouring properties. There has certainly been no contact with us at 129 Murrulebale Road.

Under **Section 6.4.1 Variation to DCP**, it states that *the applicants have maintained a positive relationship with adjoining neighbours during the life of the facility*. This is not true. The previous owners of 126 Murrulebale Road had many complaints over a number of years about the barking and had to

install roller shutters on their house to try to limit the noise, as well as external metal barriers.

Under **Section 6.3.2 Permissibility, Table 7: JLEP 2012 RU1 Zone**

Objectives, one objective is *To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone*. The associated Comment to this is: *Consistent.....Any potential impact will be mitigated to ensure ongoing compatibility....* Since the applicants have seemingly done nothing to mitigate the degree of noise coming from their property due to the barking of dogs from the time they first lodged a Development Application in March 2022 to this Appeal Application in September 2023, there is no certainty that they will attempt any mitigation in future. Given the complaints and objections submitted by neighbours in relation to the Application made in March 2022, if the applicants were at all prepared to fit in with neighbours they would have attempted noise modifications previously. Since the applicants purchased this property they have made no attempt to reduce the impact of noise.

Under **Section 6.4 Junee Development Control Plan 2021 in Part E: Other**

Land Uses, Clause E2, the comments claim that advertising and signage are not applicable to the proposal and that none is proposed to be installed. One would think that some clearly visible signage would have already been installed at the front of the property warning that large, aggressive dogs are being kept and trained on the premises, including dogs brought to the property from elsewhere for aggression training. Murrulebale Road is a popular route for cyclists and walkers. The applicants have stated that external deliveries are made to the property. Postal deliveries are made three times per week. The possibility of a dog escaping or getting away from its handler does exist.

Under **Clause E4** of this section, the comments claim that the proposal is consistent when considering the site selection to minimise potential conflict with adjoining land uses. No consultation with neighbours occurred when the site was first selected several years ago - the applicants just used the structures already there (old stables) and did not take into consideration their proximity to the neighbouring dwelling or how the change of use of these structures (dog kennels) might impact on the neighbours. Also in **Clause E4**, best practice with regards to site management has not been implemented as the applicants have affirmed that casual workers and trainees are employed who may not be trained dog handlers.

Clause E4.2 Controls Part C1 is not satisfied with respect to noise levels for reasons stated below regarding the Noise Impact Assessment.

Clause E 4.2 Part C3 mentions the disposal of solid wastes. The applicants state that solid dog wastes are removed once a month, but have not explained how it is stored between collections. This is of concern with regards to the attraction of vermin and flies, and also the any smell which may impact surrounding properties.

Part G: Environment and Natural Hazard Management of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, Clause G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land

Use is not satisfied because the proposal does not incorporate adequate setbacks from, and natural separation to, the surrounding property boundaries and dwellings as shown previously. No mechanisms have been utilised to minimise or mitigate the impact of noise on surrounding properties. The applicants claim they will establish barrier fences along the western boundary to attenuate *the noise impacts from barking dogs*. - what type of barriers, how long, how high, when will they be installed? Why haven't they been installed between the time of the first DA for this proposal in March 2022 and the time of this appeal? How will they visually impact the property to the west of the kennels? Have the neighbours been consulted about this structure? The applicants say that they will use *appropriate soundproofing of the kennels to attenuate noise from barking dogs*, but according to their daily schedules, the dogs are released from the kennels at 06.30 in the morning into fenced open-air area and not locked back into the kennels until up to 21.15 at night. How are they going to soundproof an open area to attenuate the noise from barking dogs for the period of 14 hours when they are not locked in their soundproofed kennels? Soundproofing the kennels will have little impact on attenuating the noise levels on surrounding neighbours. The applicants say that they will plant *additional vegetation along the western boundary for visual screening purposes and passive attenuation purposes*. This will take years to develop so will have little impact for the dwelling at 126 Murrulebale Road.

In their **table 11** regarding this section of the JDCP2012, the applicants claim that the proposal includes appropriate setbacks from sensitive land uses taking into account the scale and nature of the proposal. This business has increased in size since the applicants moved in in 2012, all the while operating without Council consent and having made no attempt to gain Council approval until they were advised by Council of this lack of consent to run the facility in early 2022.

Under **Clause G2.3: Noise and Vibration**, the **part C2** is not satisfied by the proposal. The applicants propose to operate between the hours of 06.30 in the morning until 21.15 at night (see **Section 4.3 Operating Hours**). The noise from barking dogs will impact on neighbouring properties and dwellings for a considerable amount of time during the day, seven days a week. While we have been compiling this document today, one of their dogs

started barking at 09.30 and continued until 11.00 when other dogs began barking as well. They continued to bark until after midday. This continuous barking is a common occurrence.

In **Clause G2.6**, the applicants themselves have admitted that their **PROPOSAL IS NOT SATISFIED** in regard to the land use separation metres for an Animal Boarding and Training Establishment with respect of off-site dwellings and boundaries.

In **Section 7.5 Flora and Fauna**, it is claimed *there will be no detrimental impact on local flora and fauna*. Is it a coincidence that, since this facility has started operating, a local population of the Superb Parrot (*Poltelis swainsonii*) has disappeared. It used to be seen commonly in the Murrulebale Road area up to about 2017. This species is listed as vulnerable under the Australian Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The barking of the dogs may have had the effect of disturbing the breeding and feeding habits of this species.

Plan of Management Pantathean GSD Breeding and Training Facility

Accompanying the Statement of Environmental Effects document, is a **Plan of Management for the Pantathean GSD Breeding & Training Facility**, dated 14 July 2023 and prepared by the applicants. Statements and comments relative to this document are as follows:

Section 4.2 Staff of this document talks about *additional staff* and refers to the instance of *if a trainee is employed*. So the statement made by the applicants, referred to in the **Section 4.3** in the above paragraph under the Statement of Environmental Effects document, regarding no other staff being employed, is not true.

Section 7.2 Exercise of this same document mentions the exercising of *animals recognised to be hostile towards one another*. Hostile, aggressive dogs are a real worry towards the families, livestock and other animals of surrounding properties. This section mentions *Targeted exercise, including the use of appropriate toys*. These toys have been found on neighbouring properties. How did they get there? This document even has the wrong address on the front page and in the Introduction.

Section 8.1 Noise claims that *outdoor exercise of dogs to occur during daytime hours 9am-5pm*. Yet the applicants' own documented daily schedule states that dog walks begin at 07.30am and evening walks do not

end until 20.00pm, while training and feeding occur between these times. Dogs do and will bark during all these activities.

Additionally, under the NSW Companion Animal Act, dogs kept in this type of environment must be walked “ a minimum of 30 minutes per day.” This begs the question of how can the applicants manage walking 17 dogs, feed said dogs. clean and maintain their kennels, train the dogs and feed them. How do they care for the litters of puppies as well? This is more relevant when there is only one of the applicants on the premises.

Noise Impact Assessment (carried out by Advitech on 31 July 2022)

Accompanying the Application is a **Noise Impact Assessment** from Advitech. There are number of shortcomings in this document in respect of the lodging of the applicants’ appeal.

Measurements were carried out on 31/07/2022 and so do not necessarily apply to the present time. Measurements made on only one day cannot be used to justify low noise levels emanating from 98 Murrulebale Road over a period of time because the sample is too small.

The monitors were placed in locations on the property at 98 Murrulebale Road. One was placed on the southern boundary on the opposite side of the dwelling from the proposed facility. This monitor’s readings would be affected by the shielding of the house. One monitor was placed on the eastern boundary behind trees well away from the dwelling at 72 Murrulebale Road. No monitors were placed near the house of the property at 72 Murrulebale Road which has little buffering between it and the proposed kennel and training facility. No monitors were placed on neighbouring properties and noise readings were therefore not taken at these properties. The study has only extrapolated and computer generated readings at these locations, not actually taken real readings. This study largely consists of noise *modelling* and uses readings taken under very limited, controlled activity.

In **Section 5.1.1** of this document, it states that the *measurements undertaken in this method focused on the noise from one dog*. This dog was being trained under the direct control of the applicant herself, a dog handler and trainer. The readings were taken between 11.00am and 12.15pm on one day, according to **Section 4.1** of the document. No readings were taken dogs when were interacting in their yards or during walks. No readings were taken at feeding times when barking can be incessant. No readings were taken when pups were present. and which would be interacting, or when dogs are separated from their litters. No readings were taken at night. No

readings were taken when the applicant was not present. No readings were taken when deliveries were made.

The study was taken on one day, not over a range of days. No readings were taken on Sunday when the applicant admits that up to 10 extra sport dogs would be undergoing training with their owners at the same time. How do the up to 17 other dogs that would be on the property react to these visiting dogs?

In **Section 6: Results**, it states *the results show that the site may not comply with the project noise trigger level during the night period*. Noise travels further at night when the air is cooler, so would affect properties further away.

In **Section 7: Conclusion**, it confirms that *activities at the site may exceed the night period noise assessment criteria*. It also states that *noise levels at all other receivers and all other times are expected to comply with the relevant criteria*. How can they say this if no other readings were taken at other times during the day or night or even week? The measurement sample was just too small to be able to make any useful conclusions.

Under the **Document Details** on page 1, it gives the **History** of this assessment. The Final issue of the study report was dated as 25 September 2022 for the study carried out on 31 July 2022. But a revised report was done on 21 July 2023 because of *updated plans*. Do these refer to some updated plans of the applicants for the property at 98 Murrulebale Road? If so, what are these updated plans? If these are updated plans for the facility, then the noise impact assessment carried out on 31 July 2022 is not relevant for any updated plans, only for any original plans for which the noise impact assessment was carried out on 31 July 2022.

Therefore, the study should not be taken into account for this proposal because it is lacking in the number and types of readings taken, the very limited scope of the investigation with respect to the positioning of limited number of monitors, the very small time period of the investigation to about one hour on one day only, and no longer term observation and recording of noise levels. It is a very unscientific, limited study.

Summary

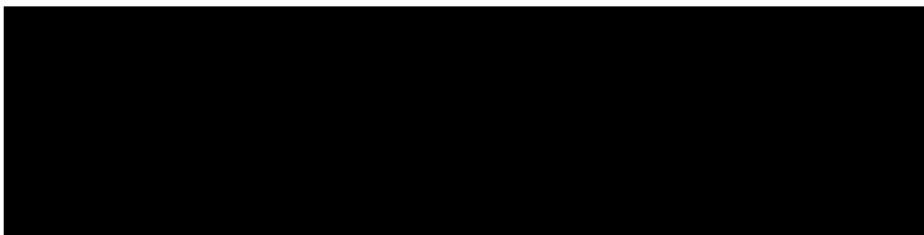
We have serious concerns regarding this Development Application. This facility has been operating for years without Council approval and with disregard to the peace and well-being of the neighbouring properties. The applicants have done little to mitigate problems arising from the noise emanating from their barking dogs over the past years. They have been

dismissive of genuine concerns raised by neighbouring properties. This facility has caused a lot of annoyance, disruption and worry to us and other neighbours. The noise emanating from it has had a detrimental impact on ourselves, on the neighbouring properties and the lifestyles and activities of the residents.

Council should not consent to any retrospective development application for the proposed facility. It was refused consent on 21 March 2023 and it should refuse consent again, since nothing has changed between then and now, particularly concerning the impact the facility has had, and is still having, on neighbouring residents.

There is no justification for any Variation of the Junee Development Control Plan 2021, especially any variation to the G2: Buffers to Sensitive Land Use. Variation is not supported.

We would like to make you aware that we received a letter from Council regarding this DA Review on 4 September, 2023, the date any submissions regarding this DA was due (Ref: 7.2.3 CWI:KMN). On 28 August 2023, neighbours informed us that there was to be a Review of DA No. 2022/15. We immediately requested a copy to be emailed to us from Chris Imrie. We should have received the same information sent to other interested residents at the same time that they did.



SUBMISSION 3

Ref no 7.2-3 CW1: KMN

29-8-23

[REDACTED]

OLD JUNEE NSW 2652.

ATT MR. CHRIS IMRIE

WITH REGARDS TO HAVING MORE KENNELS
AND DOGS AT 98 MURRUMBidge RD.

NOTHING HAS CHANGED SINCE THIS WAS
LAST PRESENTED. DOGS ARE STILL
BARKING AND DISTURBING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
AT DIFFERENT TIMES DURING THE DAY

WE STILL REFUSE TO GIVE OUR CONSENT
TO THIS APPLICATION

THANKYOU.

[REDACTED]

SUBMISSION 4

[REDACTED]
Old Junee

2652

NSW

25th August

Re. DA number: 2022/015 -s.82A Review of DA for Animal Breeding and Training Facility; 98 Murrulebale Road, OLD JUNEE

Thank you for your letter dated 10th March 2022 and accompanying documentation containing details of the facility and plans, and additional formal reports. We note that the title has been corrected from 'Boarding' to 'Breeding'.

[REDACTED]: I am writing to confirm that we are still not lodging an objection. As previously we can confirm that our two properties are buffered by an area of land with trees that extends part of the length of the property including partially where some of the dog housing is located.

Whilst we do hear the dogs, this is usually at the critical time points such as their feeding times as indicated in the submission, i.e. around the applicant's necessary dog management activities. The dogs do not bark all day and all night. In fact some days we don't hear them at all. The noise report does indicate that the noise level may exceed what is considered acceptable for a short period of time. We only hear this when we are outside on the occasions that they are barking. We are also aware that some of our activities may cause the dogs to bark, such as when the door of one of our containers is opened to access feed for our horses (this can be one or two times a day, am and/or pm), although if after dark this rarely results in dogs barking. We are aware that we are noisy at times. My partner often makes noise in his shed. We have four dogs of our own – who will bark when cars arrive and at other normal things that cause dogs to bark, including anticipation of their walk time which is at a similar time (between 4 and 6pm depending on the season, daylight savings and the time that I get home from work in Wagga), and about 6 billion and one rabbits. We also have dirt bikes – which can be out for around an hour at any one time, depending on the time of the year/weather conditions. This is nothing out of the ordinary for a rural property.

As stated in our previous letter we anticipate continuing to work with the applicant regarding the screening between our properties, in line with the advice given to the applicants by the Council (i.e. the addition of soundproofing and additional fencing/screening).

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that we cannot hear the dogs when we are indoors. This may well be because we do not have windows/doors open and/or because our house is buffered by a shed area; regardless we can only hear the dogs when we are outside. Furthermore we note the findings of the noise report submitted with the review application and can confirm that taking into account the calculated "shoulder" modifier, the noise level is not problematic. If whoever suggested that we were 'deaf' would like to come inside our property they are more than welcome to, and they will find for themselves that this is true.

Please don't hesitate to contact me/us if necessary

Yours faithfully

[REDACTED]

Wednesday, September 13, 2023 at 14:46:05 Australian Eastern Standard Time

Subject: RE: Public Exhibition - NIA Comments (SP23032)
Date: Wednesday, 13 September 2023 at 2:18:00 pm Australian Eastern Standard Time
From: Clayton Sparke

Hi Emily,

I've reviewed the submission with regards to our Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) provided on 25/7/2023) and can provide feedback and clarification on the following points.

Several comments were made questioning approach taken in our assessment, and thus whether the assessment is actually representative of potential impacts. These include comments such as:

- *"No monitors were placed on neighbouring properties and noise reading were therefore not taken at these properties. This study largely consists of noise modelling and uses readings taken under very limited, controlled activity."*

Efforts were made to obtain measurement data at locations representative of adjacent sensitive receivers at times when the facility was in use. These measurements were taken at accessible parts of the site boundary closest to adjacent sensitive receivers. Challenging conditions associated with windblown vegetation noise were observed during the site visit, which made evaluation of noise from barking dogs (and other sources) difficult over the relatively large separation distances between the dog-activity areas and these monitoring locations.

While direct measurement at adjacent sensitive receivers can be useful in informing the assessment of impacts, the observed conditions highlight the challenge (and uncertainty) in assessment that relies on direct measurement. On this basis, a decision was taken to adopt a hybrid approach involving both direct measurement and calculation of noise levels.

- *"Measurements were carried out on 31/7/2022 and so do not necessarily apply at the present time. Measurements made on one day cannot be used because the sample is too small."*

Noise generated by barking dogs is variable, and potentially influenced by a range of factors. Accepting this point of potential uncertainty, Advitech staff discussed dog behaviour and variability in barking noise with the dog-handler to develop an assessment approach considered both conservative and repeatable. This included obtaining measurement data of barking dogs under controlled conditions:

- A number of samples were taken in which a small number of dogs (1 to 3) were induced to bark;
- Larger dogs / dogs known to have 'louder' barks were selected for these measurements;
- Measurements were taken at a known distance (1 to 2m) from the dog(s) – enabling Sound Power Level (SWL) to be calculated from measured Sound Pressure Levels (SPL). This involves a standard calculation that accounts for geometric spreading losses, and assumed measurements were taken over a single reflecting plane (i.e. the ground);
- The measurements were repeated, and results found to be comparable (i.e. similar SPLs in each case). Given this similarity, the SWL adopted for the assessment (and subsequent modelling) was taken as an arithmetic average of multiple samples.

These measurement (and calculation) data were used to inform understanding of noise emissions from a single large / loud dog barking at the site. This was considered representative of potential 'worst-case' noise levels from one 'noisy' barking dog – and that smaller / quieter dogs would generate less noise.

- *"Measurements ... focused on the noise from one dog"*

As noted above, the measurements sought to quantify the noise generated by a 'single' dog to introduce a level of control into the assessment. The measurements (and ultimately calculated data)

are an amalgam of samples from several different 'large' dogs. In this sense, the adopted SWL seeks to represent worst-case noise emissions from a single large dog – but was derived from measurement of several dogs. This approach is considered to negate potential bias that might be associated with sampling / deriving SWL data from only one dog at the site.

While the process outlined above provides noise emission data for a single dog, it is acknowledged that the site may be occupied by more than one dog at a time. Advice provided at the time of the assessment was that a maximum of 17 dogs may be on the site at a time.

To account for this occupation rate, the noise source data for a single dog was replicated 17-times within the noise model. This ensures that the modelling and assessment accounts for simultaneous emissions from 17 barking dog sources. These sources were distributed across the various training and kennel areas of the site.

- *This dog was being trained under the direct control of the applicant herself.*

It is acknowledged that the owner of the dog (and proponent) was directly involved, however it is important to recognise that this was done for the purposes of introducing control into the sampling strategy – as opposed to controlling (or limiting) the noise of a dog bark. Advitech staff are not domain experts in dog behaviour, and could not reasonably be expected to induce a dog to bark in a controlled or repeatable manner.

- *No readings were taken*
 - *when dogs were interacting in their yards or during walks;*
 - *at feedings times;*
 - *when pups were present;*
 - *at night;*
 - *when the applicant was not present;*
 - *when deliveries are made;*
 - *on Sunday when ... extra dogs would be ... visiting*

As noted above, the sampling and measurement strategy was necessarily developed in consultation with, and based on advice relating to dog behaviour and operations of the site provided by the proponent. The NIA seeks to present a worst case assessment of off-site noise levels when dogs are barking in training and kennel areas of the site.

Advice provided by the proponent indicated that:

- Dogs (including pups) are generally housed inside (within the dwelling house or kennels) overnight. Associated reductions in noise levels (ie attenuation of dog barking noise provided by these structures) was not included in the model (so as to represent worst-case impacts);
- Dogs are interacting with handlers during feeding / training / walking – which presents an opportunity for the handler to control or correct the dog to limit its barking.

While it is accepted that dogs may be audible at these times (or when undertaking these activities), opportunities generally exist for handlers to manage the behaviour (and thus 'operationally' manage any noise impact):

- the modelling (and subsequent assessment of impact) assumes that 17-dogs are barking simultaneously for a period of up to 7.5-minutes in a 15-minute period (i.e. approximately half of the time).
 - in practice, this means that 17-dogs would be required to bark continuously for a period of more than 7-minutes in order to generate noise levels above the Project Noise Trigger Level (PNTL) provided in Table 5 of the NIA.
- this barking duration should be accounted for when considering if adverse impacts can reasonably be managed operationally (ie could excessive barking be controlled by a handler?).
 - this assumption of the modelling means that a handler would have 7-minutes to bring dogs under control from the onset of barking.
- *Under the document details on page 1, it gives the history of this assessment A revised report was done on 21 July 2023 because of updated plans. The noise impact assessment carried out on 31 July 202 is not relevant for any updated plans, only for any original plans....*

Advitech was requested to update its NIA in July 2023. The purpose was to include an updated version of the site plan (Figure 1 of the NIA) - to ensure consistency with other project documentation. Advitech was able to review the updated plan and confirm that it did not impose any material change on the NIA or its findings. On this basis the update amounts to a cosmetic change, and the original assessment is considered to remain valid.

If you require any further information please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thanks,

Clayton Sparke BEnvSc, M.A.A.S 
Lead Scientist

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

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A member of Emergent Group

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Plan of Management

Pantathean GSD Breeding & Training Facility
98 Murrulebale Road, Junee, NSW 2950



14 July 2023
Version 1.0

1 Purpose of the Plan

1.1 This Plan of Management (POM) has been prepared by the applicant to ensure that the development provides an acceptable level of amenity for neighbouring properties and to ensure the daily operation of the facility complies to the statutory requirements governing the operation of a Dog Breeding and Training Facility. The plan will be submitted to Junee Shire Council for their record.

The objectives of this plan are to summarise the policies and requirements of a dog breeding facility and secure the methods of operation for the subject facility regarding:

- Monitoring and Management of Noise
- Complaint Register
- Animal Identification
- Animal Housing
- Behaviour and Breeding
- Health and Safety
- Onsite Visitors and Training Operation

2 Introduction

The subject site consists of a 2.399ha private large lot residential property with dwelling and associated outbuildings. The subject land has legal description of Lot 3, DP846289 and is known as 98 Murrulebale Road, Junee, NSW 2590.

3 Legislation, Policies and Codes

The following legislation, policies and Codes of Practice have been used to inform the Plan of Management for Pantathean GSD.

- NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice – Breeding Dogs and Cats
- PIAA Standards & Guidelines for Best Practice – Breeding Establishments
- Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Junee Development Control Plan 2015

4 Facility Management

The facility is to be managed in accordance with an approved development consent, with all Council requirements and policies adhered to. This Plan of Management is to be reviewed at least once every two years and any updated versions are to be provided to Junee Shire Council. Details and documentation required to be provided or displayed as per the NSW Animal Welfare Codes of Practice are to be maintained appropriately. All staff are to be aware of the requirements and adhere to all aspects at any time.

4.1 Site Manager

At all times during operations, there is to be a suitably trained and qualified site manager on site. The site manager is to provide contact details as per below, and any updates to these details requires an updated version of this plan to be provided to Council.

Site Manager: _____
 Contact Number: _____
 Contact Email: _____

The site manager shall hold a qualification or equivalent experience in animal handling, care and/or management. The site manager is responsible for:

- provision of accommodation and equipment which suits the physical and behavioural requirements of the animals held;

- the protection of animals from people, other animals or adverse environmental conditions;
- provision of sufficient space for animals to stand, move around freely, stretch fully and rest;
- provision of sufficient quantities of appropriate food and water to maintain good health;
- protection of animals as far as possible from disease, distress and injury
- provision of prompt veterinary or other appropriate treatment in cases of illness or injury;
- maintenance of hygiene of the premises and health of the animals held.
- supervision of daily feeding, watering and inspection of animals held to ensure their well-being;
- supervision of staff, whether working full or part-time and whether or not working for fee or reward; and
- collation and maintenance of relevant records.

4.2 Staff

Any additional staff are to be provided with a copy of this plan and given adequate instruction on the daily management of the facility. If a trainee is employed, supervision by a senior staff member must be provided at all times. Business files are to keep a record of staff qualifications and training to ensure staff are knowledgeable and suited to the duties performed.

4.3 Complaints

A complaints register is to be kept with records of any conversation or correspondence received with complaint regarding operation of facility. This complaints register must include record of any individual occurrence, included complaints as notified by Council. The complaints register must be made available to Council within 2 business days if requested.

The Complaints register must include the following information:

- Name/Organisation of complainant and contact details
- Time and date complaint was received
- Time and date of subject of complaint
- Details of complaint
- Details of suggested solution to complaint
- Time, date and details of follow-up contact to complainant

All complaints must be followed up no more than 21 days after the complaint was received. The complaints register must log the details of any changes made to attempt to resolve the complaint and record of if the solution was considered successful (by complainant and site manager). In the event that a complaint is received by Council and the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, a Council contact must be recorded to ensure follow-up can occur.

4.4 Emergencies

In the event of any emergency, the Site Manager is responsible for the evacuation of all animals and staff to a designated safe area.

5 Animal Identification

The number of mature animals on site at any one time is not to exceed the approved numbers as per Development Consent for operation of the facility, or to exceed the values as nominated in Section 6: Animal Housing. All animals are to be microchipped and registered as per Council requirements. Each animal is to wear a collar at all times with registration details and contact details for the site manager and facility address.

Puppy litters on site must not exceed the approved numbers as per the Development Consent for the facility. Any new litter must be recorded, including details of name and microchip of dam and sire, date of mating, date of whelping/queening and any identification details of each animal in the litter, including any abnormalities or deaths.

The facility must have at all times a logbook recording all animals housed on or visiting the site. This animal logbook must be provided to any authorised entity (including Junee Shire Council or RSPCA) if requested and must be retained on site for a minimum of 3 years. Details of each animal must include the following:

- Animal's name
- Microchip and registration number
- Registered Owner (including contact details)
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Breed
- Colour/distinguishing features
- If applicable, date, time and cause of death
- If visiting, time and date on and off site and purpose for visit
- If visiting, details of veterinarian who normally attends the animal
- Health and Hygiene chart (See Section 7.3: Health and Hygiene)

6 Animal Housing

A kennel building is to be provided which will ensure all animals a safe and secure area suitable for isolation and/or overnight containment. The kennel building is to be set back a minimum 30m from any road so as to minimise potential injury or stress to the animals. At any one time, a minimum of 1 kennel per animal must be provided on site, though this can be achieved through a combination of partitioned areas within the kennel building and provision of temporary kennels (temporary kennels may be stored on site in dismantled form). Kennel sizing is to be provided in accordance with the *NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice for Breeding Dogs and Cats*.

Fencing is to be secure for both adult dogs and puppies to ensure no animal can approach adjoining roads or property boundaries. Secure fencing and the vegetative landscaping buffer area will lessen the impact of travelling vehicles and persons and subsequent barking and provide greater visual amenity to the area.

The separate kennels within the building are to be securely separated in a manner to reduce noise and fighting injuries between kennels. All areas are to be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials with wall/floor junctions to be adequately sealed to facilitate cleaning and disinfection. All kennels should be provided with a raised sleeping area and sufficient bedding, appropriate to the breed, or trampoline-style beds. Adequate ventilation must be provided to allow for fresh air to animals and reduction in accumulation of odour. Lighting within the Kennel building is to be switched off during night time periods, with only hand-held torches used if required, in order to avoid disturbance to animals which may generate noise.

The open yard area is to be maintained daily, with removal of solid waste for disposal as per Council requirements. Kennels are to be cleaned daily, with faeces removed and bagged for disposal and floors/walls hosed to remove any liquid wastes. Bedding must be checked to ensure no deterioration or soiling. Bedding is to be washed on a weekly basis, with any damaged items to be repaired or replaced to ensure it is fit for purpose. Solid waste is to be disposed as per Council requirements. In the event of mortalities, disposal of animals is to be managed through an appropriate veterinary facility. Sanitisation of kennels and associated housing areas must occur on a weekly basis. Additional sanitisation is to occur before new dogs or puppies are introduced and after an outbreak of infectious disease.

7 Animal Routines

7.1 Feeding

Animal feeding is to occur at least once daily. Pregnant and lactating bitches and pups up to 6 months old are to be fed twice daily. Animals are to be fed whilst separated to ensure

appropriate nutrition for each individual. Feed amounts are to be calculated as per individual product requirements. Food containers should be preferably non-chewable and non-spillable. They must be readily accessible, positioned to avoid spillage and contamination by urine or faeces, and must be cleaned at least daily. Uneaten food must be removed and disposed of. All animal food must be kept free of contaminants and vermin. Any contaminated food must be disposed of immediately.

Fresh water must be available to all animals at all times and changed daily.

7.2 Exercise

All animals are to be provided a minimum 30 minutes a day within the open yard exercise area for exercise except under the written advice of a veterinary practitioner. Where multiple animals are in exercise areas together, animals must be supervised to ensure no problems arise that may result in injury. Any animals recognised to be hostile towards one another are not to be exercised within the same exercise area section at the same time.

Targeted exercise, including the use of appropriate toys and puzzles is encouraged with staff members. Each animal is expected to be regularly trained to ensure responsiveness to basic commands, including but not limited to "sit" and "stay".

7.3 Health and Hygiene

Animals are to be cleaned and maintained regularly, with bathing and brushing to occur a minimum of once-monthly. Regular worming and tick and flea control must be managed as per direction of individual treatment product. Record (in the form of receipts) must be kept as evidence.

A health and hygiene chart is to be kept within the animal logbook (see Section 5: Animal Identification) to ensure animal cleaning routines and health management are maintained. The following details are to be recorded in the health and hygiene chart for each animal.

- Date and details of last grooming (wash/brush)
- Weight and date recorded
- Date and product details of last gut-worming
- Date and product details of last heartworm treatment
- Date and product details of last vaccinations
- Date and details of last veterinary visit
- Any matters of concern such as illness, injury, loss of appetite, abnormal behaviour, odd urine/faeces, pregnancy or presence of parasites

Any additional management/control of insects, ectoparasites and vertebrate pests as required must be recorded in an attachment to the health and hygiene chart.

7.4 Whelping

Any animal experiencing its first oestrus cycle or showing any signs of illness is not to be mated. Bitches are not to have more than two litters in any two-year period, unless with the written approval of a veterinary practitioner.

Any pregnant bitch must be kept separate from other animals for a minimum of three weeks before expected whelping, or as advised by a veterinary practitioner. If there is evidence that whelping has commenced (eg straining or contracting) and there is no progress within two hours, the bitch must be examined by a veterinary practitioner and appropriate remedial action taken.

New litters must be kept with their mother in a separate enclosure from other animals until at least 7 weeks of age. A lactating mother must be housed in a way that she may be able to escape their young if desired. Puppies are to be monitored to ensure they achieve steady weight gain every week. Solid food is to be offered to puppies from 3 weeks of age.

7.5 Sale

No animal is to be sold or re-homed unless they are:

- Minimum 8 weeks old
- Vaccinated as required by NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice
- Treated to remove gastrointestinal parasites
- Being sold or re-homed to a person over 18 years of age

No dog suspected of being sick, injured or diseased may be sold under any circumstances. At the time of purchase, clients must be offered accurate written information at no charge which concerns the care of animals purchased. If within 3 days the animal sold is not acceptable to the purchaser for any reason, the animal will be accepted back and a refund of 50% of the purchase price of the animal will be offered. This guarantee is to be provided in writing to the purchaser at the point of sale.

8 Behaviour Management

As per the details contained within various sections of this plan, animals are to be regularly exercised, housed and trained in a manner to promote good behaviour. Animals noted to show any untoward, nuisance or aggressive behaviour will receive additional training on an as-needed basis, with advice from a veterinary practitioner. Any complaints received are to be noted in the Complaints logbook as per Section 4.3: Complaints.

8.1 Noise

The construction and operation of the facility must be in accordance with this plan, the NMA and the Consent and endorsed plans issued by Junee Shire Council to mitigate the impacts of noise. The following noise attenuation measures are to be utilised:

- Kennels, fencing and landscaping designed where possible to visually screen stimuli
- Kennel access restricted to staff only
- Electronic masking devices to be used within Kennel to reduce external audible stimuli
- Feeding to be restricted to daytime hours 7am-6pm
- Outdoor exercise of dogs to occur during daytime hours 9am-5pm
- Responsible staff to be onsite at all times

Noise is to be monitored by on site staff and a record should be maintained of any excessive barking incidents. The record must note the time and date, dogs involved, length of time, suspected reason (eg playing, other animals, vehicles) and any actions taken to reduce the noise.

9 Safety

Safety to personnel and animals is of the utmost importance at all times. Safety is to be achieved through staff training, on-site measures and appropriate management of animal behaviour. Any animal that causes injury or threatens the safety of another animal or person must be assessed by a veterinary practitioner to determine cause and remedial action. In the event that a person or animal receives injury from an animal of the facility, it is the site managers duty to ensure necessary treatment is sought immediately and provide assistance where possible.

Each individual kennel is to be fitted with a secure closing and locking device that cannot be opened by the animals. The locking mechanisms for kennel building and individual kennels are to be designed to allow for ready access by staff to animals and ready exit of staff and animals from the premises in the event of an emergency.

In the event of fire, animals and staff are to be evacuated to the designated safe area as noted in the figure in Section 4.4: Emergencies. Standard smoke detectors and firefighting equipment are to be maintained on site in accordance with Council requirements.

Signed:

Anna Jones
Owner/Operator

Paul Jones
Owner/Operator

DRAFT



Report

Noise Impact Assessment

98 Murrulebale Rd, Old Junee

Prepared for:

Pantathean GSD

Prepared by:

Advitech Pty Limited

Job: AV-J-231288, Folder: F22559

Revision: 3 (Final) 25 July, 2023

Document Details

Noise Impact Assessment

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25 July, 2023, Job: AV-J-231288, Folder: F22559, Revision: 3 (Final)

Client

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History

Date	Revision	Comments
18-09-2022	0	First draft
25-09-2022	1	Final issue
21-07-2023	2	Updated plans
25-07-2023	3	Amended references to NPfl

Endorsements

Prepared By:		Clayton Sparke (M.A.A.S) Lead Scientist (Digital Environments)	25 July, 2023
Checked By:		Craig Wellings Manager - Environment	25 July, 2023
Authorised for Release By:		Clayton Sparke (M.A.A.S) Lead Scientist (Digital Environments)	25 July, 2023

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- 7. Conclusions** **10**



1. Introduction

Advitech Pty Limited (Advitech) was engaged by Pantathean GSD to conduct a Noise Impact Assessment of their site at 98 Murrulebale Rd, Old Junee. This report details the assessment process and outcomes.

It should be noted that this report was prepared by Advitech Pty Limited for Pantathean GSD ('the customer') in accordance with the scope of work and specific requirements agreed between Advitech and the customer. This report was prepared with background information, terms of reference and assumptions agreed with the customer. The report is not intended for use by any other individual or organisation and as such, Advitech will not accept liability for use of the information contained in this report, other than that which was intended at the time of writing (which is to support a Development Application for the site).

2. Background

2.1 Site Description

Pantathean GSD is a breeding kennel and training site for German Shepherd dogs. The site comprises a residence, several outdoor kennels, a training area, and vegetated areas used for walking the dogs. A detailed site map is provided in **Figure 1**.

Typically there will be 11 dogs on the site at a time, though the maximum number will be 17. The dogs are housed in kennels during the night and let out during the day and evening. **Table 1** summarises typical operation patterns, as described by site staff.

Table 1: Site operational patterns

Typical Day (Monday to Saturday)		Typical Day (Sunday)
Winter	Summer	
		7:00: Dogs let into yards
7:00–7:30: Dogs let into yards	6:30–7:30: Dogs let into yards	7:30–9:00: Walks
8:00–10:00: Walks	7:30–9:30: Walks	11:00–14:00: Training activities
15:30–16:30: Feeding	17:00–18:00: Feeding	16:30–17:00: Feeding
19:30–20:00: Dogs back in kennels	21:00–21:15: Back in kennels	17:30–19:00: Walks
		21:00: Dogs back in kennels



<p>SITE PLAN</p> <p>SITE ANALYSIS PLAN</p>	<p>A & P. Jones Lot 3 DP846289 98 Murrulebale Road, Old Junee NSW 2652</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rev</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Initials - Comment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>07/07/23</td> <td>PM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>13/07/23</td> <td>EH</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rev	Date	Initials - Comment	A	07/07/23	PM	B	13/07/23	EH							<p>Notes:</p> <p>1 - All dimensions in metres 2 - All dimensions subject to survey</p> <p>Reference SP23032 Site Area: 2.399m²</p>		
		Rev	Date	Initials - Comment																
A	07/07/23	PM																		
B	13/07/23	EH																		
<p>DP 1174594 DP 846289 DP 834126 DP 751414 DP 834126 DP 834126 DP 834126 DP 834126 DP 834126</p>																				

Figure 1: Site plan

2.2 Surrounding Area & Assessment

The site is located in a rural area, approximately 7 km northwest of Junee. The closest residence is located at 126 Murrulebale Rd, immediately to the west of the site; it is approximately 100 m from the closest kennel. Other nearby residences are located to the southwest, southeast, and northeast. **Figure 2** shows the site and nearby receivers.

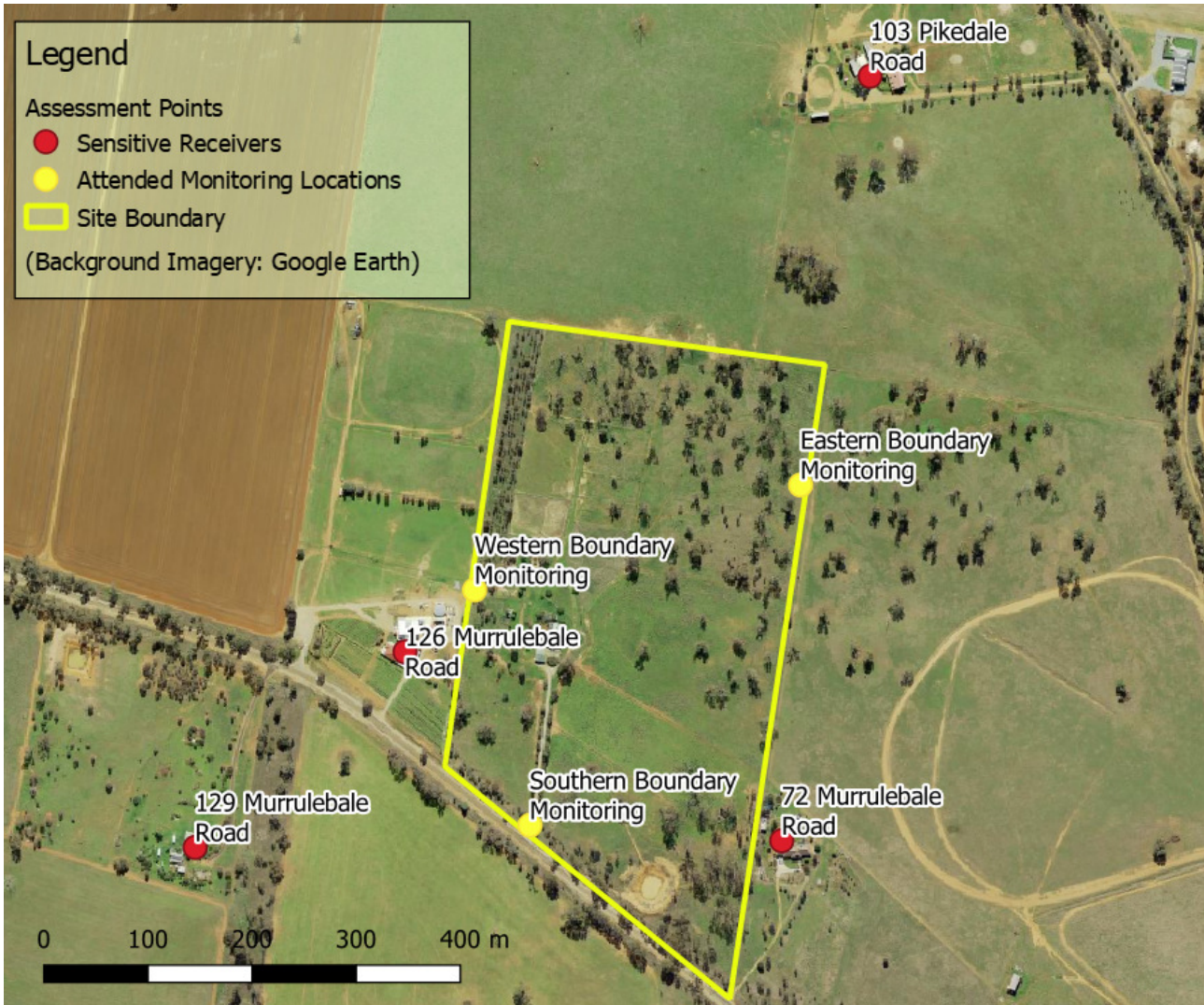


Figure 2: Site and nearby sensitive receivers

Advitech understands that the site has been operating in its current configuration since 2012. Initially, Junee Shire Council (Council) did not require a noise assessment; however, in response to a complaint from the residences, Council have requested a full noise assessment for the site in accordance with the NSW Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI).

3. References

The analyses in this report were based on the following Australian Standards, codes and/or design references:

1. NSW Environment Protection Agency, *Noise Policy for Industry*, October 2017.



4. Noise Environment and Criteria

4.1 Noise Environment

Attended measurements were carried out on 31 July, 2022. The measurement campaign included operator attended noise monitoring around the site boundary, followed measurements to evaluate emissions from the dogs on site barking; these measurements were used as input to noise modelling discussed in Section 5. During measurements, northerly winds were observed (approx. 3-5 m/s), which contributed heavily to the noise environment. Discussion of the environmental noise measurements is provided in **Table 2**, and a map of measurement locations is shown in Figure 2. Measurements were taken between 11am-12:15 pm, during training activities; periods of barking were observed at all measurement positions.

Table 2: Attended measurement notes

Measurement Location	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	Commentary
West boundary	56	43	Barking dogs at the kennel are dominant; short term levels range from 55-70 dBA for individual barks, depending which area the dog is in. Near constant noise from wind in foliage, 48-55 dBA Occasional birds or residential noise
South boundary	56	44	Continuous noise from wind in foliage, 48-58 dBA Occasional close-by birds peaking around 70 dBA Barking dogs are audible, but generally similar levels (or below) wind – 48-50 dBA Background levels (low wind, no dogs or birds) around 41 dBA
East boundary	48	43	Wind in foliage 44-45 dBA Occasional bird calls up to 65 dBA Road traffic on Goldfields Way occasionally audible, ~48 dBA Dogs barely audible when no other significant noise sources are present, 43-44 dBA



4.2 Adopted Criteria

In lieu of measuring existing background noise levels, this assessment will adopt the minimum background noise levels presented in the NPfl. Amenity criteria were found to be higher than the intrusiveness criteria, so intrusiveness criteria were adopted as the most restrictive noise criteria. These are summarised in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Assessment criteria

	Day	Evening	Night
Applicable time	7:00 am – 6:00 pm (weekday)		10:00 pm – 7:00 am (weekday morning)
	8:00 am – 6:00 pm (weekend & public holiday)	6:00 pm – 10:00 pm	10:00 pm – 8:00 am (weekend & public holiday morning)
Adopted Rating Background Level (RBL)	35 dBA	30 dBA	30 dBA
Intrusiveness criteria ($L_{Aeq,15min}$)	40 dBA	35 dBA	35 dBA
Amenity criteria (15 min adjustment) ($L_{Aeq,15min}$)	48 dBA	43 dBA	38 dBA
Project noise trigger level ($L_{Aeq,15min}$)	40 dBA	35 dBA	35 dBA
Sleep disturbance criteria (L_{Amax})	-	-	52 dBA

5. Modelling

5.1 Model inputs

5.1.1 Noise sources

The only significant noise source at the site are the dogs themselves. In order to accurately model the dogs' noise levels, sound power levels (SWL) were evaluated from measurement undertaken during the site visit on 31 July, 2022.

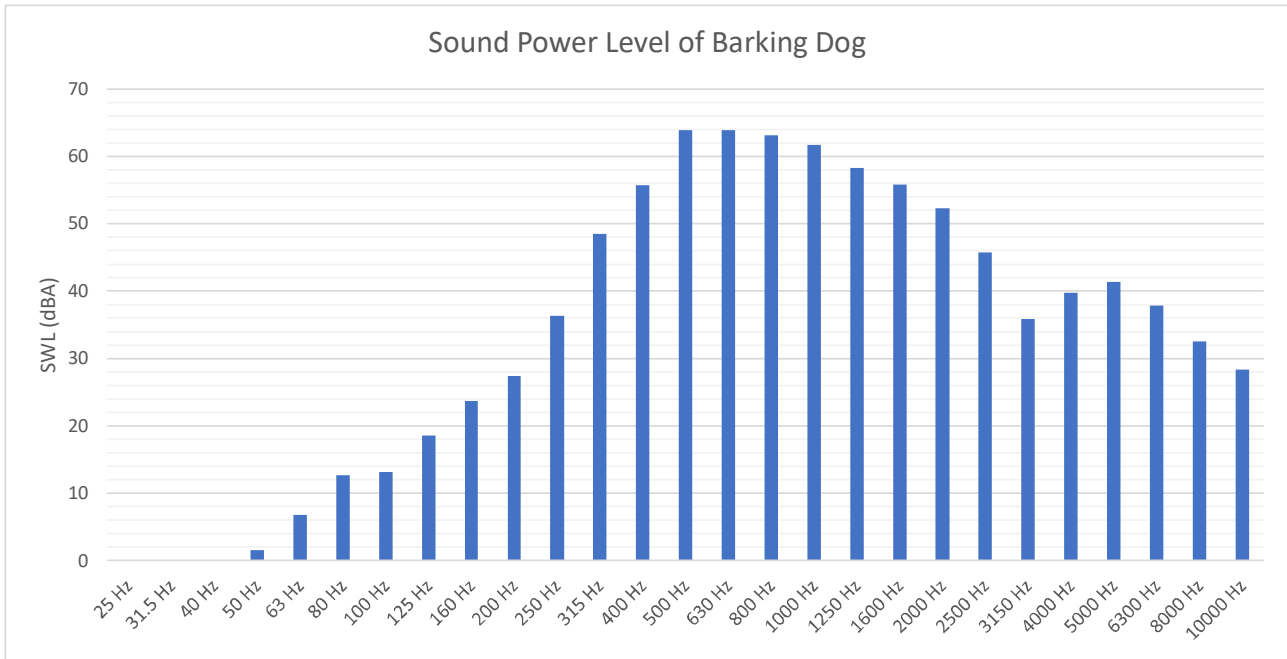


Figure 3: Barking Dog SWL

Measurements were undertaken by inducing the dogs to bark, and taking measurements at a known distance from the kennel’s chain fence. The calculated SWL of a barking dog is shown in **Figure 3**. While measurements undertaken in this method focused on noise from one dog, the other dogs on site were also barking at the same time. This method is therefore likely to overstate the SWL of an individual dog, since noise from the other dogs would be attributed to the individual in the calculation.

A total of 17 dogs were included in the model, distributed between the kennel locations and the training area. The noise sources were positioned 0.7 m from the ground, representative of large dogs standing on four legs.

5.1.2 Model settings

Model settings and inputs are summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Model Configuration

Item	Status
Modelling software	iNoise v2022
Calculation method	ISO 9613 1/3 octave
Assumed weather conditions	Source-to-receiver winds of approx. 3 m/s
Ground absorption factor	1 (porous ground) – all surrounding terrain is grass or other vegetation
Terrain data	Sourced from Geoscience Australia
Screening effects	None – kennel structures were not incorporated in the model due to their small size and potential for overestimation of screening

5.1.3 Corrections for annoying characteristics

The NPfI specifies corrections that should be applied to noise that may be particularly annoying to sensitive receivers. Two corrections were identified as potentially relevant for this assessment: tonal noise and intermittent noise.

Since all noise from the site is caused by barking dogs, tonality may be assessed by looking at the SWL spectrum (shown in **Figure 3**). Analysis of this spectral data shows that no one-third octave band is sufficiently prominent to qualify as tonal noise; as such, no tonal correction has been applied in accordance with guidance provided in Fact Sheet C of the NPfI.

The intermittent noise correction applies only to noise in the night period – specifically in cases where the level of the noise source varies by 5 dBA or more. Review of attended monitoring data shows noise levels varying by approximately 20 dBA between periods where dogs are or are not barking. This was measured near the kennel; the variation at locations further away is likely to be lower, as the level of the barking drops closer to the background noise level. However, with the closest receiver positioned only 100 m away, the intermittent noise correction is appropriate to correctly assess noise impacts. Where noise possesses and intermittent characteristics, a +5dBA penalty is added to predicted or measured noise levels.

5.2 Modelling Scenarios

Site staff have advised that barking occurs most frequently during the following activities:

- Feeding.
- Walks; and
- Training activities.

These activities take place across all assessment periods (day, evening, and night). As such, modelling will focus on the worst case scenario (maximum noise activity at a time with the lowest noise criteria).

The standard operational model will consider average (L_{Aeq}) noise levels over a 15-minute period. Each dog was modelled as barking for 50% of the time; the attended measurements (discussed in **Section 4.1**) show individual dogs barking for approximately 3 minutes over a 15-minute measurement, so the modelled 7.5 minutes of barking is a conservative assumption.

The sleep disturbance model will consider peak worst-case noise levels, taken as the noise level resulting from all dogs barking simultaneously. Adjustment from L_{Aeq} to L_{Max} was performed by adding a 15 dB margin to the L_{Aeq} results, equivalent to the difference between the L_{Aeq} and L_{Max} for a barking dog obtained via measurements at the site. This models the unlikely scenario of all dogs on site barking with the peak noise level of each bark lining up.


6. Results

The results of modelling are presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Modelled levels at receivers

Modelling scenario	Criteria	Receiver	Modelled level ¹	Complies with criteria
Project noise trigger level	35 dBA	126 Murrulebale Rd	38	No
		72 Murrulebale Rd	18	Yes
		129 Murrulebale Rd	16	Yes
		103 Pikedale Rd	15	Yes
Sleep disturbance criteria	52 dBA	126 Murrulebale Rd	51	Yes
		72 Murrulebale Rd	31	Yes
		129 Murrulebale Rd	29	Yes
		103 Pikedale Rd	28	Yes

Note 1: Includes 5 dBA correction for intermittent noise



The results show that the site may not comply with the $L_{Aeq15,minute}$ project noise trigger level during the night period at the closest receiver. In all other time periods, and at all other receivers, the site is expected to comply with the relevant criteria.

Notably, the modelled exceedance occurs due to the intermittent noise correction applicable only during the night period. For this reason, there is no modelled exceedance during the evening period, despite the evening and night periods having identical project noise trigger levels.

Potential exceedances in the night period are only expected to occur in the early morning (6:30 – 8:00 am) after dogs are let out of kennels. Section A3 of the NPfI indicates that this may fall into the category of a 'shoulder period', covering the transition between night period and day period. At the discretion of the Council, assessing this period as a shoulder period may allow the site's operation to comply at all times of day.

7. Conclusions

This assessment has considered the potential noise impacts caused by the operation of Pantathean GSD at 98 Murrulebale Rd, Old Junee. Assessment was based on a combination of attended noise measurements taken at the site and computational noise modelling.

Assessment of results indicates that:

- activities at the site may exceed the night period noise assessment criteria at the nearest residence (126 Murrulebale Rd) during these times:
 - early morning summer period (6:30 - 7:00)
 - typical Sunday morning period (7:00 - 8:00)
- assessment indicates an exceedance level of approximately 3dBA. Advice provided in Section 4 of the NPfI suggests this represents a marginal residual impact which may be managed by other means;
- noise levels at all other receivers and all other times are expected to comply with the relevant criteria.



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

**COMMITTEE
REPORTS/MINUTES**



AGENDA OF THE JUNE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNE ON THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST 2023.

The meeting opened at 9.32am.

PRESENT

Anna Lashbrook, Annette Black, Kate Brabin, Linda Calis and Maggie Salisbury

STAFF

Lloyd Hart and Sam Perry

APOLOGIES

The Committee noted the absence of Gaylene Crabtree, Keith Griffin and Sue Wood.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The June Shire Advisory Committee resolved to note and receive the Minutes of the meeting held 22 June 2023.

AGENDA ITEMS

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The June Shire Advisory Committee were presented with the Terms of Reference with the Acting Director Planning and Community Development outlining the roles and responsibilities of the Committee. The Committee's proactive engagement will significantly promote and enrich June Shire, fostering community vibrancy and cultural advancement.

It was MOVED by Anna Lashbrook SECONDED by Maggie Salisbury that June Shire Advisory Committee acknowledges the June Shire Advisory Committee's Terms of Reference and provide any necessary guidance for its effective implementation.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____

AGENDA OF THE JUNEE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST 2023.

2. WANTABADGERY COMMUNITY MESSAGE BOARD

A discussion was held regarding this item and agreed that although this message board would be located in Wantabadgery, it is not just for the community of Wantabadgery but for other people from around the Shire to place notices regarding upcoming events or happenings in their areas.

It was MOVED by Maggie Salisbury SECONDED by Linda Calis that the village of Wantabadgery receive a community noticeboard.

3. CHILDREN'S GUARDIAN ACT 2019

The Acting Director Development and Community Development explained to the Committee the significant legislation that aims to promote children's safety, welfare and well-being in various settings.

It was MOVED by Kate Brabin SECONDED by Anna Lashbrook that the same Council Plans and Policies which govern all of Council, still apply to the Junee Shire Advisory Committee.

It was MOVED by Kate Brabin SECONDED by Anna Lashbrook that all Junee Shire Advisory Committee members have a current Working With Childrens Check prior to the next meeting.

Link to Working With Children Check - <https://www.service.nsw.gov.au/transaction/apply-for-a-working-with-children-check>

4. MEETING SCHEDULE

It was MOVED by Kate Brabin SECONDED Anna Lashbrook that the following meeting dates are set for the Junee Shire Advisory Committee for the next 12 months with all meetings commencing at 9.00am.

- Thursday, 26 October 2023
- Thursday, 21 December 2023
- Thursday, 22 February 2024
- Wednesday, 24 April 2024
- Thursday, 27 June 2024
- Thursday, 22 August 2024

GENERAL BUSINESS

- The Recreation Centre Coordinator gave an update on work at the Library saying that all work is to be completed by 31 December 2023. New bookshelves will be purchased if the budget allows.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____

AGENDA OF THE JUNEE SHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 29 BELMORE STREET, JUNEE ON THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST 2023.

- Linda Calis enquired as to the status of the Athenium upgrade. The Committee was advised that there have been a few hold ups with the work due to electrical and water issues.
- The Acting Director Planning and Community Development asked if a delegate from each of the villages would like to speak briefing at the end of meetings, giving a quick run down of what has been happening in their respective area or of any upcoming events. It was agreed that instead of speaking, a written report would be sent in before each meeting which will be distributed with the business paper for the next meeting.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Junee Shire Advisory Committee is scheduled for 26 October 2023.

The meeting closed at 10.36am.

CHAIRPERSON: _____

COUNCIL DELEGATE: _____



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

DELEGATES REPORTS



Inland Rail Meeting A2I
Wednesday 23rd August 2023

Program Update:

The Senate Inquiry made 19 recommendations, and the Government accepted them all.

Construction south of Parkes is fully and completely funded.

The existing route is confirmed---no Wagga Bypass.

Final environmental approvals are being sought.

Preferred infrastructure report will be on public exhibition second half of November 23.

Martinus Rail were announced as the successful builder on 23/6/23 for A2I and S2P.

Construction will begin approx. second quarter (May) 24.

Project completion scheduled for mid 27.

Martinus:

Will commence the procurement process for various local suppliers contracts mid 24.

Approvals:

Environmental approvals. Inland Rail is still responding to EIS submissions (end Oct due date).

They will most probably go on Public Exhibition Nov/Dec 23.

Then there will be another response to the submissions from that.

Assessment and approval by June 24.

Most (88%) submissions were from Wagga.

Junee mainly concerned about property values and disruption during the build.

Train numbers and speeds were also concerns. Train numbers will be as already published.

Different train numbers north and south of Junee will be explained.

Inland Rail want more detailed analysis of what the disruptions will cause, and they have done traffic counts and made models to answer the disruption impacts questions.

LX605 crossing realignment is continuing and there is a way forward.

Operational noise and vibration---there are mitigation options.

Asir quality and hydrology, looking at where train crews change at Wagga and Junee; heritage impacts (not many, and none here); bridges and urban design---DDA accessibility outcome.

Martinus is working on better designs.

Community Update:

Getting property leases with people and MIRDAs with Councils in place.

September: Council staff workshops will occur.

October: briefings with Councillors; CCC Mtg 18th Oct; community organisation briefings.

November: community drop-in sessions at Junee; also online information session.

The DPE website will have all the documents on it, when they are ready.

Don't forget the Inland Rail sponsorships. The next one closes 31st October.

I2S CCC Meeting potentially 19th October.

Cr Pam Halliburton 24th August 2023.

**RIVERINA EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS
MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING
held at The International Motel, Lake Albert Rd, Wagga Wagga
Friday 25 August 2023**

Meeting opened at 9.15 a.m.

PRESENT

Grant Baker	Bland Shire Council
Cr David McCann <i>OAM</i>	Coolamon Shire Council
Tony Donoghue <i>PSM</i>	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 <i>OAM</i>	Temora Shire Council
Melissa Boxall	Temora Shire Council
Aaron Drenovski	Goldenfields Water
Giles Butler	Dept Regional NSW
Rachel Whiting	RDA - Riverina
Julie Briggs	REROC
Jenny Pideski	REROC
William Adlong	REROC

APOLOGIES

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded G. Baker that apologies be received from Cr M. Stadtmiller, Cr B. Monaghan, M. Dudley and J. Davis.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr. T. Quinn that the minutes of the meeting held on 23 June 2023 be confirmed.

BUSINESS ARISING

Representations to the Minister on the Future of JOs – Cr Firman advised that communications with the Minister to date indicate he supports ROCs however believes that councils should choose whatever structure best suits their needs.

Manufactured Home Regulations Review – we have received advice from the Department of Planning that the Review is with the Minister awaiting approval to go on Public Exhibition.

CORRESPONDENCE

Border Rail Action Group (BRAG)

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC support BRAG's advocacy for improved passenger rail services for the Riverina-Murray Region.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. C. Sheahan, seconded Cr. N. Smith that the correspondence be received.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

J. Briggs, J. Pideski, W. Adlong and L. Gain left the room at 9.25a.m.

Chief Executive Officer Contract

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded S. McGrath that REROC adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

J. Briggs, J. Pideski, W. Adlong and L. Gain returned to the meeting at 9.40 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

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded Cr. C. Sheahan REROC write to the Minister for Emergency Services to follow-up on previous correspondence in relation to RFS asset ownership.

Meeting with the Minister for Local Government

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded M. Boxall that REROC write to the Minister for Local Government to be our guest speaker at a Board meeting to be held prior to the end of the year.

Meeting at Parliament House – Members were advised of arrangements and that attendance at dinner and breakfast events was not mandatory.

60 Day Dispensing

Noted.

NAB Bank Closures – Cr Smith advised that the closure of the Lake Cargelligo branch had been announced. The Banking Inquiry will be holding hearings in Junee on September 21, Cr Smith has received an invitation to speak. Cr Smith encouraged Members to attend the hearings to bring home the point of how important this issue is for rural communities.

Cr Sheahan advised that some of the content of the NAB letter was incorrect in relation to service provision in Gundagai.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. C. Sheahan, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC respond to NAB's response to our correspondence on bank closures in Temora and Gundagai by advising that in Gundagai they were the last bank in town and that the Post Office is only an agency in the IGA which does not have the capacity to fulfil the banking needs of the community.

Moving Forward: One Organisation

Wagga Wagga has advised that it does not wish to re-join REROC. We are still awaiting Riverina Water's response. Cr Verdon advised that the matter would go to Riverina Water's October Board meeting.

Review of the REROC Constitution

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded Cr. N. Smith REROC Member Councils review the draft of the REROC Constitution and provide feedback to the REROC Office by the end of September 2023, with a view to a final version being put to the AGM in October 2023 for adoption.

Disaster Adaption Plans

G. Butler advised that Simon Draper, the CEO of the Reconstruction Authority (RA) has been appointed Secretary of the NSW Premier's Department and will retain the CEO position with RA. The Members agreed that Mr Draper should be added to the list of speakers for the visit to Parliament House in October.

NSW State Recovery Plan

Noted.

Associate Membership of the Country Mayors Association

REROC has been accepted as an Associate Member of the CMA.

Rates Methodology Review.

RESOLVED on the motion of S. McGrath, seconded Cr. N. Smith that the Board adopt REROC's response to the IPART's Draft Report on Rate Pegging.

Guidelines for Funding on FOGO Collection Grants

The outcomes of the kerbside bin audits that the EPA is funding will determine whether the Guidelines will change.

EOI for ARENA Funding for Community Batteries

Noted.

Population Projections

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr N. Smith, seconded Cr. G. Verdon that the REROC Members review the draft report on Population and advise any changes to the CEO by the end of September.

NSW Planning Portal – lack of recognition of County Councils as Approval Authorities

Noted.

Bin Trim Grant

Noted

Southern Lights

RESOLVED on the motion of G Baker, seconded Cr. G. Verdon that the REROC advocates for the introduction of a productivity gain factor into the AER's calculation of the SLUOS charges for streetlighting.

Youth and Community Network

Noted.

Skills Shortage Project

Noted.

Expansion of Build a Bridge

Noted.

Submission to Create NSW on Arts and Culture Plan

J. Briggs advised that she had sent the 5 questions out that have to be responded to, and asked that Members return their feedback by COB on Monday 28th. The Response to the Plan is due on 31st August.

Review of the Structure of the Emergency Services in NSW

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr D. McCann, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC arrange a meeting with the Presidents of LGNSW and the Country Mayors' Association to discuss advocacy for a review of the structure of Emergency Services in NSW.

Distribution of Advocacy and Responses to Local Members

The Members agreed to include Helen Dalton, Member for Murrumbidgee on our list of State Parliament representatives that receive correspondence from us. Ms Dalton is an Independent Member.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded S. McGrath that the Chief Executive Officer's Report be received.

RESOURCE SHARING REPORT

The report was tabled. J Briggs spoke to the report.

Regional ARIC Project

RESOLVED on the motion of S McGrath, seconded P. Veneris that REROC write to the Minister for Local Government to clarify whether REROC can host the employment of the ARIC Regional Co-ordinator position.

Regional Joint HR Person Project

Noted.

Planning Technical Group

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. G. Verdon, seconded Cr. N. Smith that REROC lodge an application to the Regional Housing Fund that identifies land in the Region that is zoned residential but has not been developed.

Workforce Development Group

Noted.

Water and Wastewater Technical Group

Noted.

Infrastructure/Engineers Group

RESOLVED on the motion of T. Donoghue seconded Cr. D. McCann that REROC writes to Reconstruction Authority about the inadequacy and inefficiency of TfNSW's current acquittal reporting requirements for Natural Disaster Claims.

Riverina Spatial Information Group (RIVSIG)

Noted.

RESOLVED on the motion of M. Boxall, seconded P. Veneris 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. N. Smith that the Treasurer's Report be received.

WASTE FORUM REPORT

The report was tabled. L. Gain spoke to the report.

Bin Trim Grant

Noted.

E-Waste

Noted

Recycle Night? Recycle Right!

Noted

Regional Contracts

Noted.

Community Recycling Centres

Noted.

Food and Green Keep it Clean!

Noted.

Kerbside FOGO Audits

Noted.

Safe Sharps Lite

Noted.

Landfill Gas Capture Project

Noted.

No Time to Waste Conference

Noted.

RENEW Meeting August 2023

Noted.

EPA Local Government Advisory Group

J. Briggs advised that there is a review happening in relation to the Group. We have strongly opposed industry being able to become members of the Group because of the conflict of interest and the likelihood that it will inhibit frank discussion between councils and the EPA.

The metro councils are pushing for an MoU to be signed between ROCs and the EPA. REROC has indicated support for a similar arrangement for the country-based councils.

Big Bag Initiative

We are in talks with Big Bag about running collections in the regions for agriculture and industrial bags which they recycle. They are coming to speak at the No Time to Waste Conference.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. C. Sheahan, seconded P. Veneris that the Waste Forum report be received.

ENERGY AND NET ZERO PROJECT REPORT

The Report was tabled. W. Adlong spoke to the report.

REROC Regional Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Plan

Noted.

ARENA Eol for Community Battery Funding

Noted.

\$100 million Federal Community Upgrade Fund

Noted.

Tariff Reviews

Noted.

Energy and Innovation Conference 13-15 September

Members were encouraged to attend the Conference and to get others from their councils, councillors and staff to attend.

ASIC Mandatory Reporting Requirements and Scope 3 Reporting

J. Briggs spoke about the mandatory reporting requirements that ASIC has brought in for large companies to report on their Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Reporting on Scope 3 emissions will also come in over time and this could impact on councils because it is envisaged that companies with mandatory reporting obligations will seek information from organisations in their supply chain. Where that information is not available, they may charge additional fees for the supply of their goods or services because they will need to calculate the information to be reported. Moving forward councils may see these requirements in future contracts with larger companies.

Guest Speaking

W. Adlong advised that he had spoken to the Wagga Women's Probus, on energy efficiency and Net Zero. The Members agreed that it would be worthwhile for William to speak to their councils and local community groups on the same topic. W. Adlong to contact councils about speaking engagements.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. C. Sheahan seconded G. Baker that the Energy and Net Zero Project report be received.

REGIONAL CONTAMINATED LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT REPORT

The Report was tabled, J. Briggs spoke to the report.

Best Practice Resources

Noted.

UPSS Registers

Noted.

Final Grant Report

Noted.

End of the Project – J. Briggs advised that today was Matthew Dudley’s last day of work as Project Officer for the project. Mr Dudley asked that his warmest thanks be extended to the REROC Member Councils and staff for their high level of engagement in the project.

RESOLVED on the motion of Cr. N. Smith, seconded Cr D. McCann that the Contaminated Land Management Report be received and that a letter of thanks and appreciation be sent to Mr Dudley for his work on the project.

GENERAL BUSINESS

AGM – This will be held at the October Board meeting. It was agreed that as per usual the meeting finish with a lunch, to which local State and Federal Members will be invited.

30 Year Anniversary – J. Briggs advised that in mid-August 2024 it will be REROC’s 30th Anniversary. A celebration dinner has been discussed, where previous people involved in the organisation are invited to attend. The Members agreed that REROC should look at organising a celebration for the 30th anniversary.

GUEST SPEAKER

Rachel Whiting, CEO of RDA-Riverina provided an overview of RDA’s activities particularly in relation to their Workforce Development projects. She also presented the new branding for the Country Change project.

NEXT MEETING

Friday 27 October 2023 at The Wagga Wagga Country Club, Wagga Wagga.

CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 12:35pm



JUNEE SHIRE COUNCIL

INFORMATION BOOKLET





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ORDINARY MEETING TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER 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.

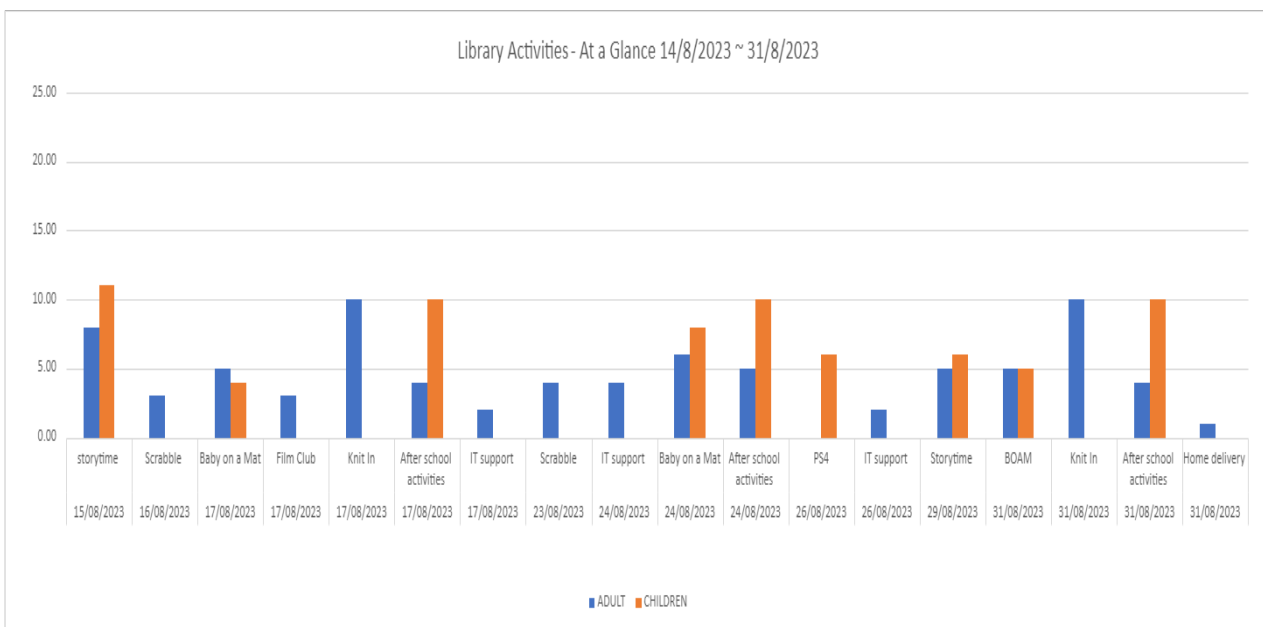
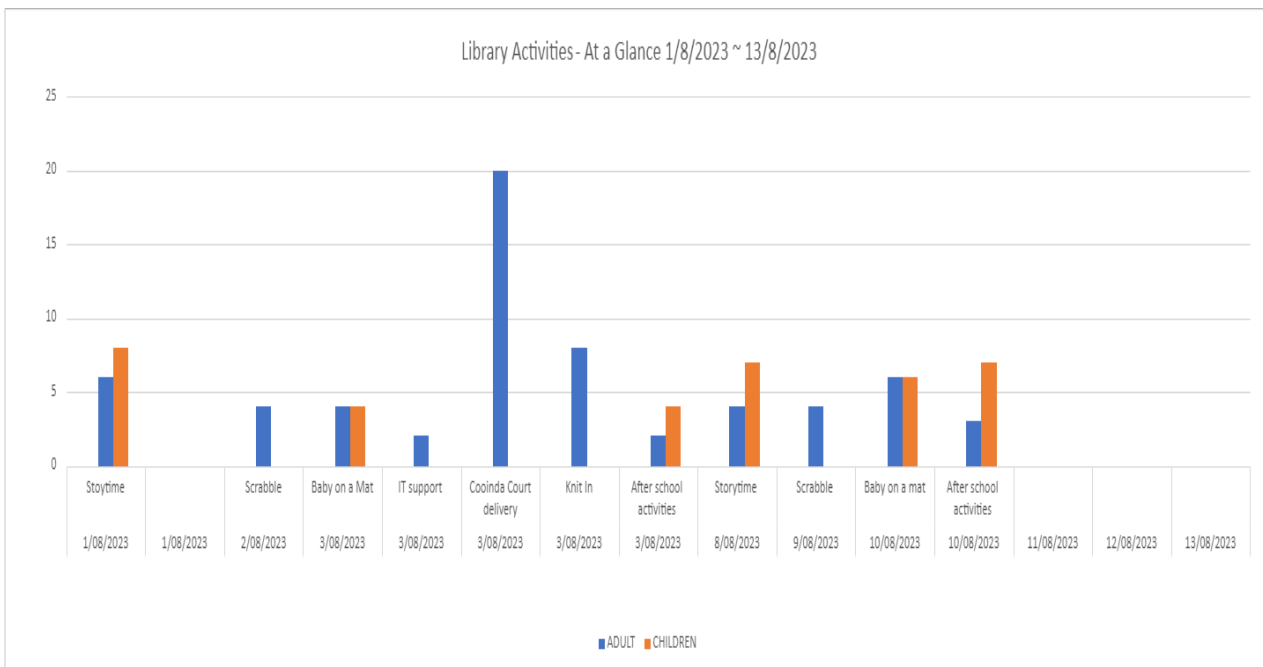
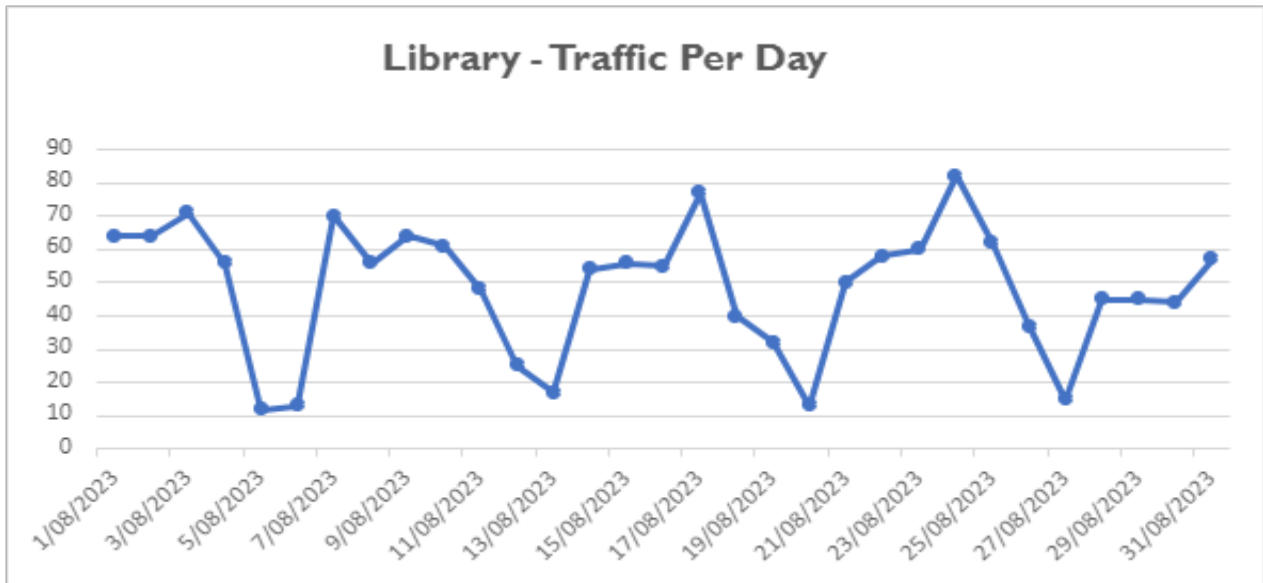
Council Committee and Delegate Meetings

Attendee	Delegate Meeting	Date
Councillor Knight	June Sports Committee	13 September 2023
Councillor Carter	Weeds Committee	19 September 2023
Councillor Halliburton	Riverina Regional Library Advisory Committee	18 October 2023
Mayor/General Manager	REROC Board Meeting	27 October 2023
Mayor/General Manager	RIVJO Board Meeting	27 October 2023
Councillor Clinton and Councillor Knight	Audit Risk & Improvement Committee	9 November 2023
Mayor/General Manager	Police Community Liaison Meeting	5 December 2023
Director Engineering Services	Coolamon June Local Emergency Management Committee	6 December 2023
Mayor	REROC Executive Meeting	TBA
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 Halliburton	Inland Rail Community Consultative Committees: A2I	TBA
Councillor Halliburton	I2S	TBA
Councillor Cook	June Traffic Committee	As required
General Manager	Riverina Murray Regional Emergency Management Committee	As required

2[HR] WORKERS' COMPENSATION/REHABILITATION

There were no recordable incidents for the month of August 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.
- Slashing (ongoing).

MR 57 (Goldfields Way)

- Potholes patched, repaired wearing surfaces.
- Signs and guideposts maintained and replaced.
- Fortnightly safety inspections have been conducted.
- Slashing (ongoing).

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.
- Slashing (ongoing).
- 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.
- Old Sydney – maintenance grading
- Trevethin Road.

Urban Sealed Roads

- Jet patched various town streets.
- Stormwater issues rectified and managed.
- Fallen trees removed.
- Tar patching.
- Drainage works.
- Smart poles completed.

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 (RSO)

- RSO attended Junee Interagency meeting on Wednesday, 9 August 2023.
- RSO chaired the 4 Shires Quarterly meeting on Monday, 14 August 2023.
- RSO attended TfNSW RSO meeting on Wednesday, 16 August 2023.
- RSO conducted “Stepping On” presentation with TfNSW at Junee Hospital on Wednesday, 5 September 2023. This was a positive experience for attendees which will be replicated again next term.
- RSO to present a Child Restraint information session at Junee Library on Thursday, 14 September 2023.
- RSO met with Sergeant Adam White to discuss educational programs at either the Junee schools or Junee skate park. Dates and information to be confirmed with TfNSW in due course.
- The Caravan Weighing Day has been confirmed for Saturday, 25 November in Temora. RSO currently looking to organise both a Caravan Driver Education Workshop in West Wyalong and Caravan Maintenance Workshop in Junee. Both workshops are to be held in 2024.
- All creatives for social media and local papers to promote *Australia Road Safety Foundation Rural Road Safety Month* in September sent to each council’s communications team.
- Portable slow down signage proofs have been approved for production. Once we have received the signage, RSO to work with the Engineering team on the best streets to have signs installed.
- *Look Out Before You Step Out* signs to be delivered to Engineering team. These stickers can be used to replace any current sticker that has been weathered.

6[DES] SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- Over the month of August there were three chokes in the mains.
- Total inflow to the treatment plant for the month was 66ML.
- There was 9.8ML of effluent reused.
- Final effluent discharge totalled 43ML.
- Site tests indicate the process is still producing good effluent.

7[DPD] RANGER REPORT

Abandoned/Impounded Vehicle

	Notices attached – impoundment process commenced	Vehicles impounded
July 2023	4	0
August 2023	4	0

Impounded Dog Activity

During August 2023, there were seven dogs impounded with two dogs being rehomed. All other dogs were returned to their owners.

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 7 September 2023 and were in good condition.

9[EO] WEEDS

- Private property inspections carried out on an ad-hoc basis surrounding our control activities.
- African boxthorn control has been undertaken in the Bethungra area.
- Coolatai control undertaken at Old Junee by RENWA staff.
- Road shoulders sprayed across the Shire.
- High risk roadways inspected across the Shire.
- Staff have completed inspections of high-risk pathways and sites.
- Staff attending Henty Machinery Field days.

10[DPCD] S.10.7 CERTIFICATES

Average Processing time (Working Days) for last 10 Certificates	Two days
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11[DPCD] DEVELOPMENT/COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT DETERMINATIONS

DA/CDC No.	Development Type	Address	Determination Date
CDC 2023/6	New swimming pool	42 Kinvara Drive, Junee	23/08/2023
DA 2023/46	Alteration/additions to existing patio	31 Denison Street, Junee	14/08/2023
DA 2023/43	Alteration/additions to existing. Alterations and additions to residential	286 Mitta Church Lane, Eurongilly	29/08/2023
CDC 2023/7	New swimming pool	1851 Pattersons Road, Harefield	24/08/2023
DA 2023/36	New alterations and additions to residential	3854 Olympic Highway, Junee	15/08/2023
DA 2023/35	New alterations and additions to residential	375 Roedigers Lane, Harefield	04/08/2023
DA 2021/80.02	Alteration/additions to existing	15 Seigneur Street, Junee	15/08/2023

12(DPCD) HEALTH, BUILDING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS

There were 42 health, building and planning inspections carried out during the month of August 2023.

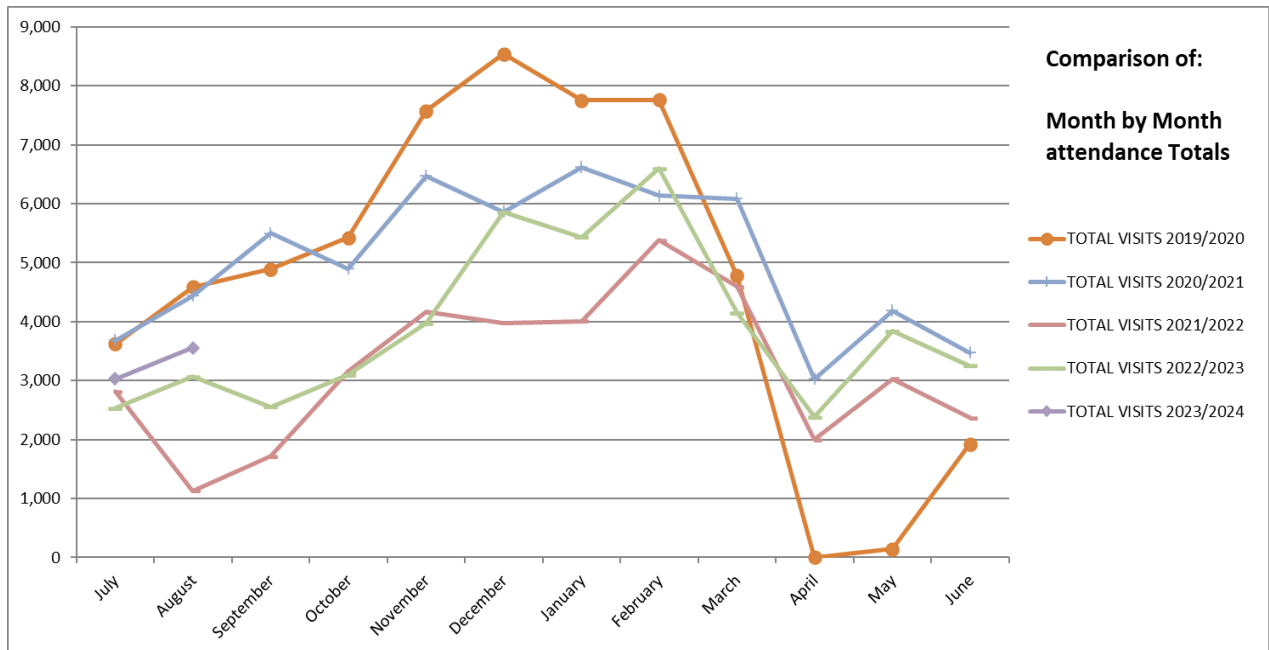
13[DPCD] COMMUNITY AND RECREATION

Junee Junction Recreation and Aquatic Centre - Statistics for August 2023

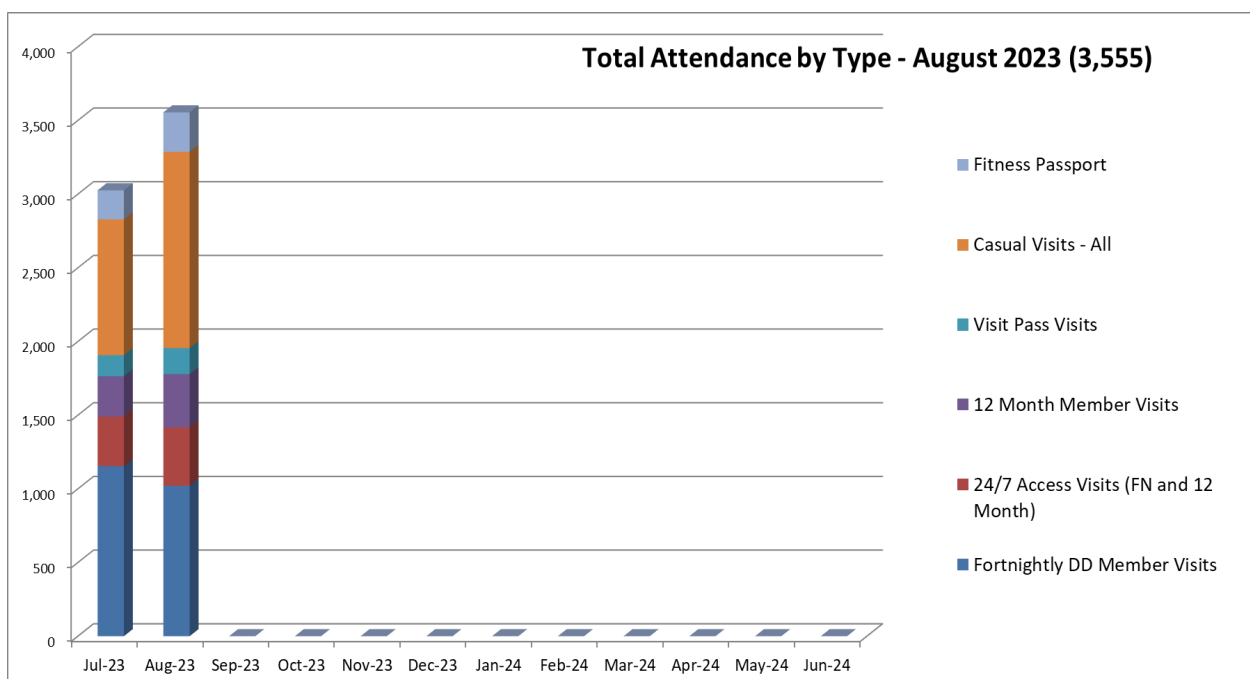
The following tables summarise the attendance and membership statistics at JJRAC for August 2023.

- Membership numbers have seen a slight increase (→ 4). Based on previous years we will start to see a major increase in the coming months
- Stadium usage remains strong with the Little Warriors program, Junee Netball, So Dance, Junee Diesels and Coolamon Hoppers being the main users.

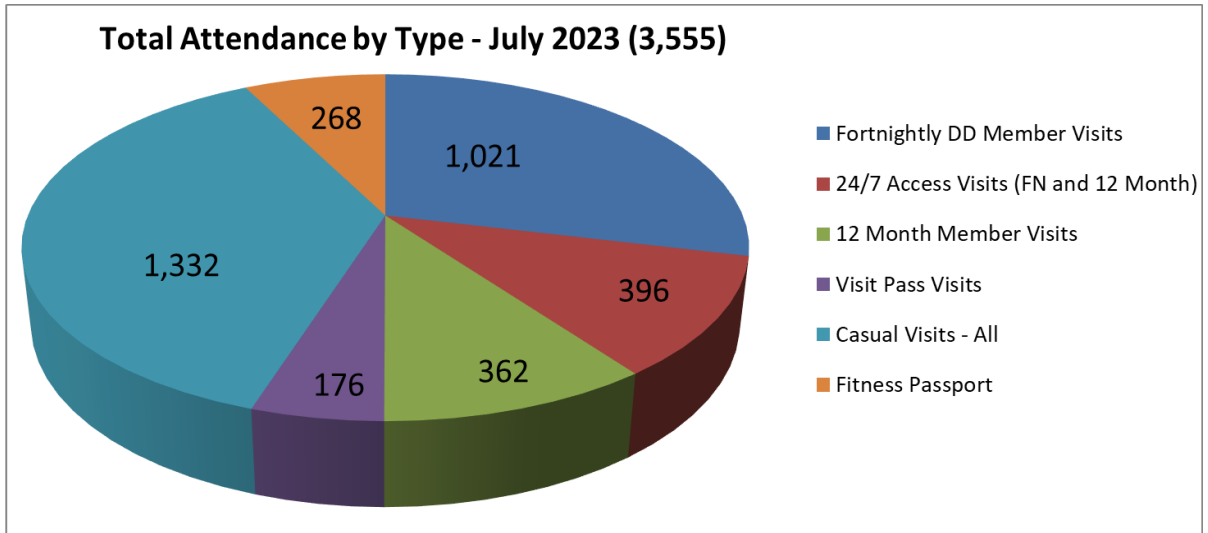
Graph 1: Total Attendances by Month



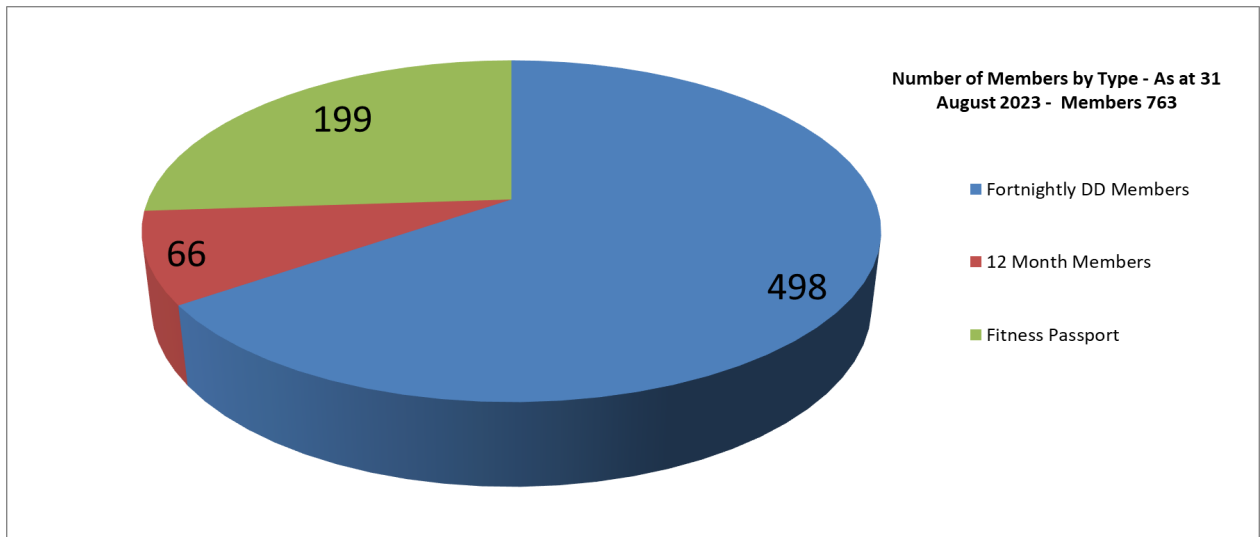
Graph 2: Total Attendances by Month by Type of Visit



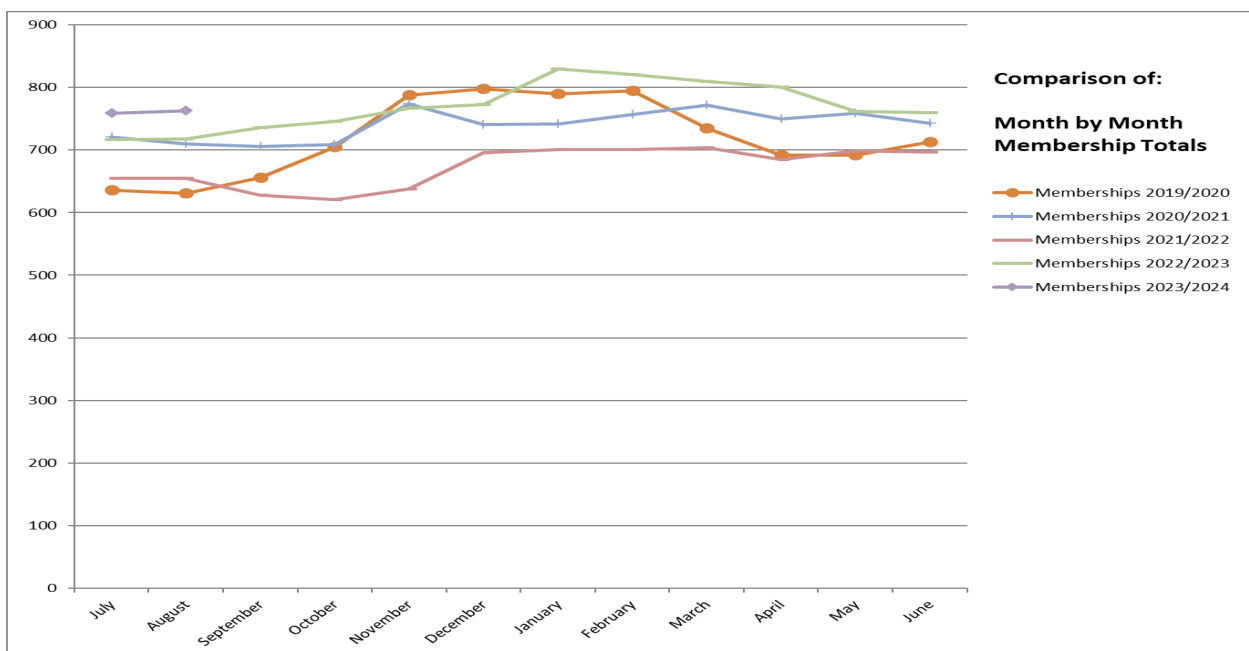
Graph 3: Centre Attendance by Type



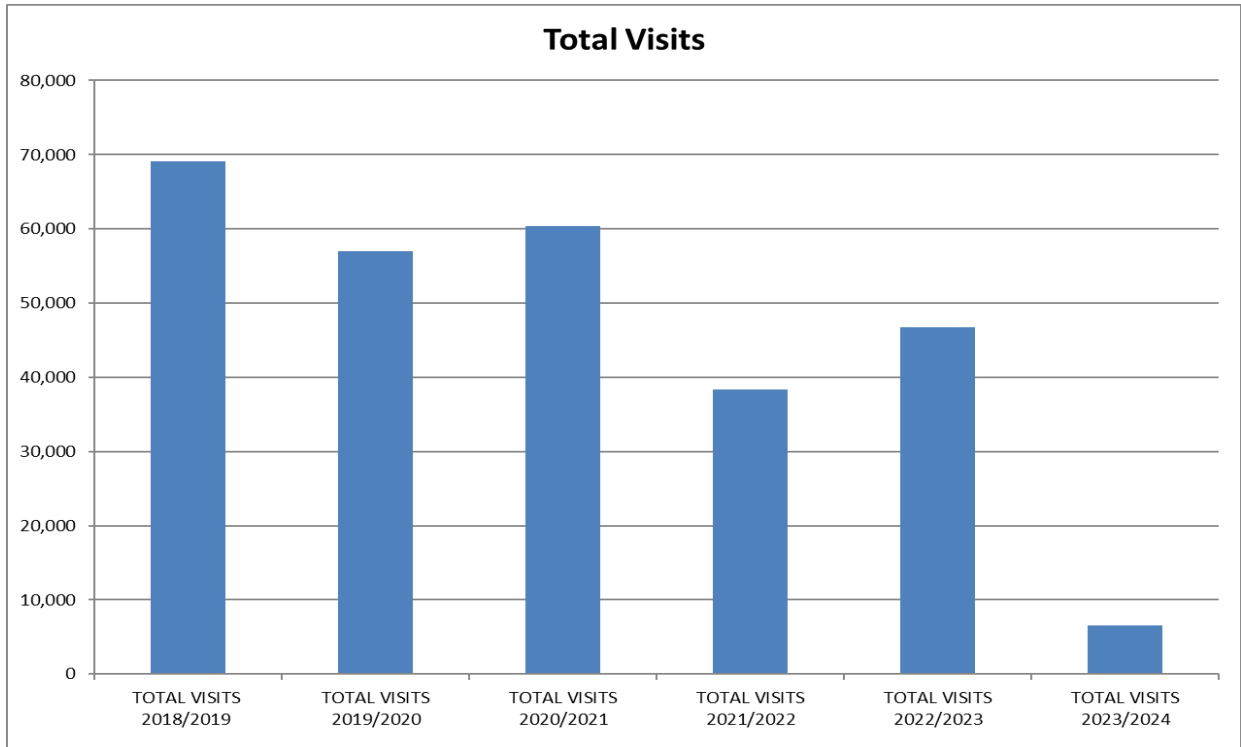
Graph 4: Membership Numbers by Type



Graph 5: Yearly Comparison of Month by Month Membership Numbers



Graph 6: Comparison of Visits by Year



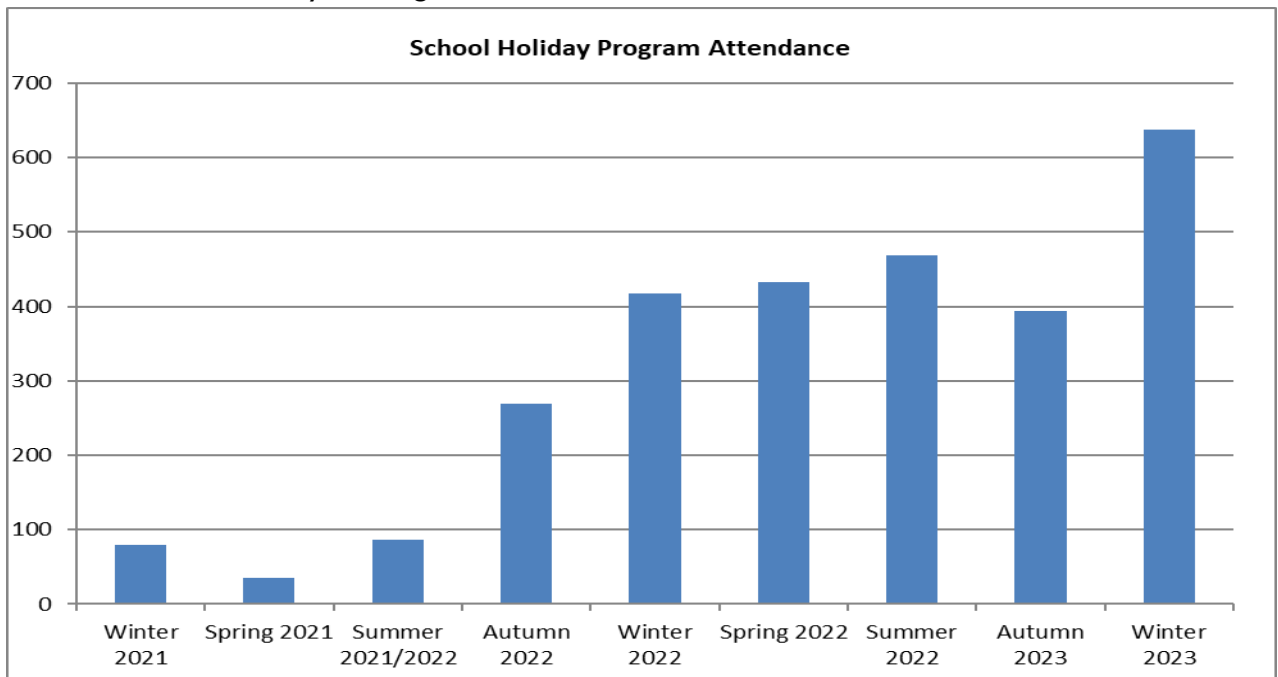
Social Media Statistics

JJRC social media data. The following statistics were recorded:

MONTH	Facebook Page Likes	Facebook Page Reach	Instagram Page Followers
July 2023	1,899	3,085	785
August 2023	1,916	1,626	785

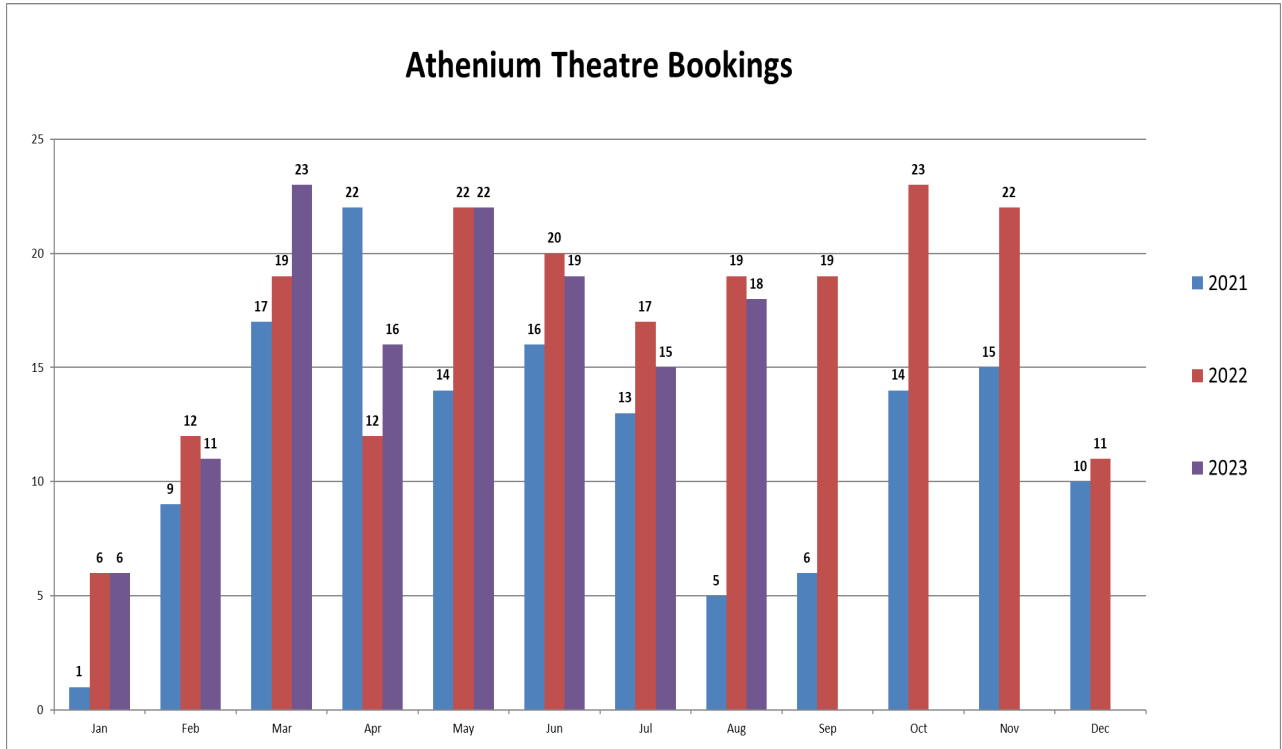
Community Development - Youth Program/Youth Council

N/A – no school holidays in August.

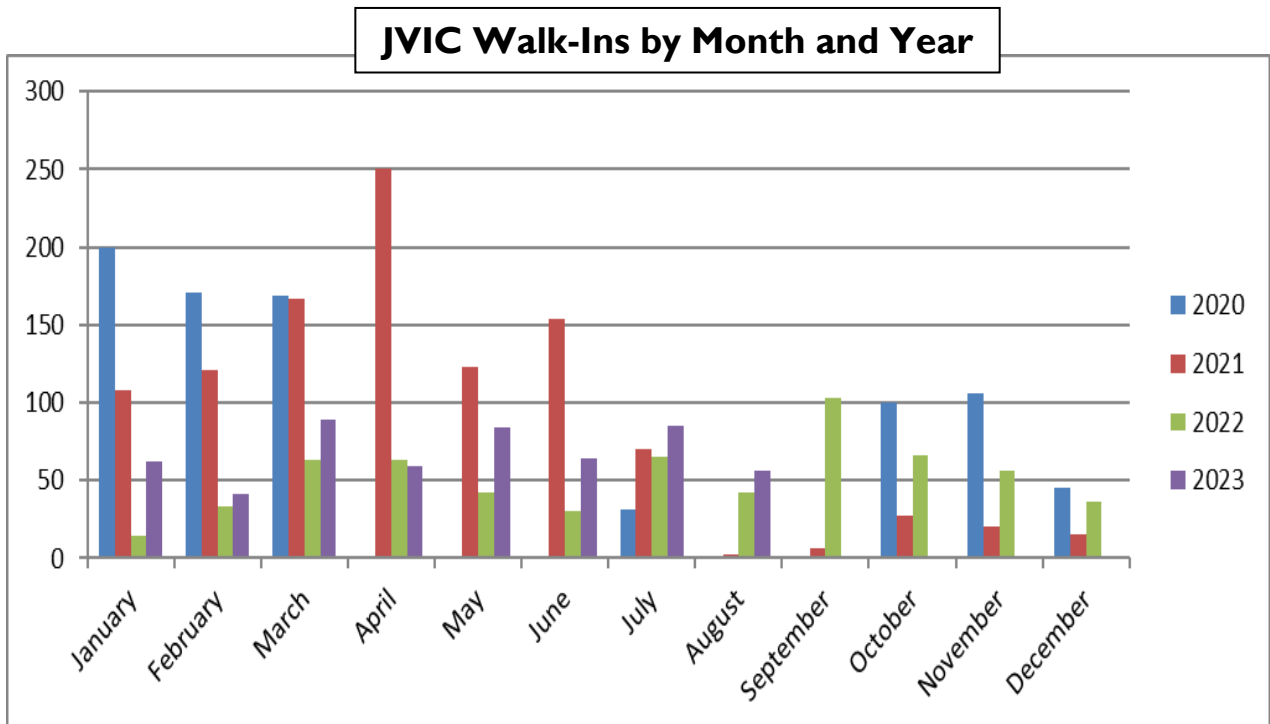


June Athenium Theatre

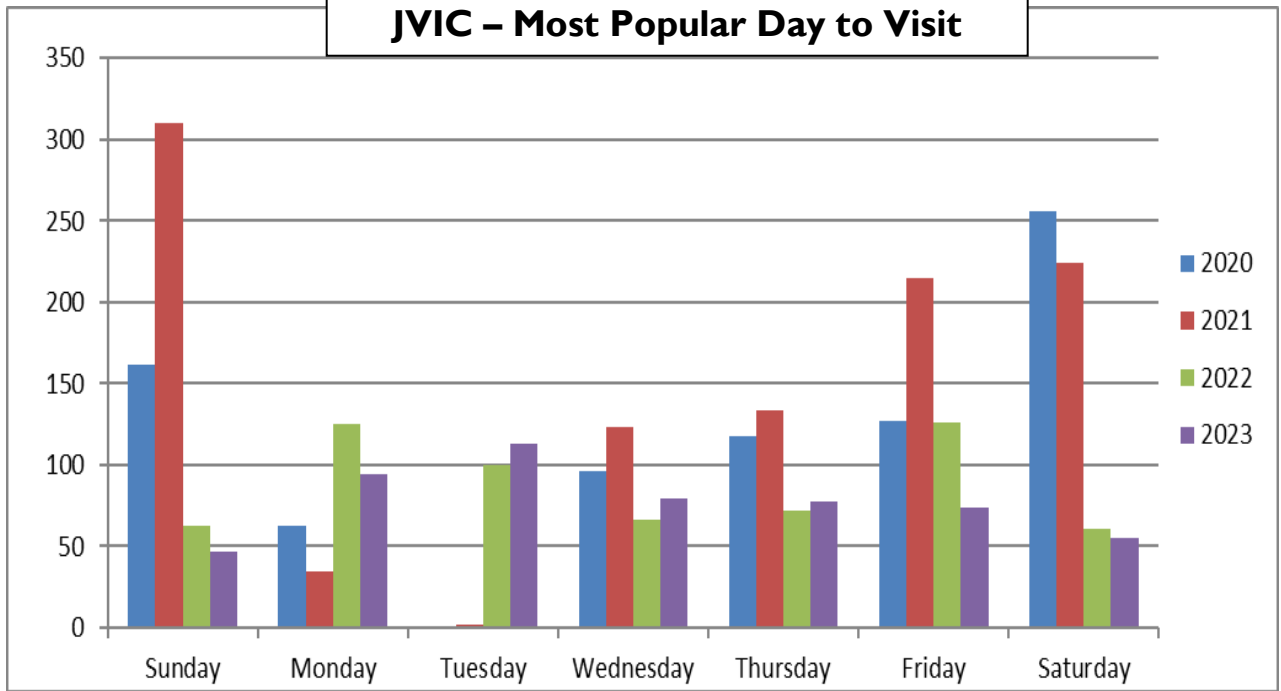
The Athenium Theatre remained constant throughout June with funding still in place from the NSW Government – movies have still been well attended.



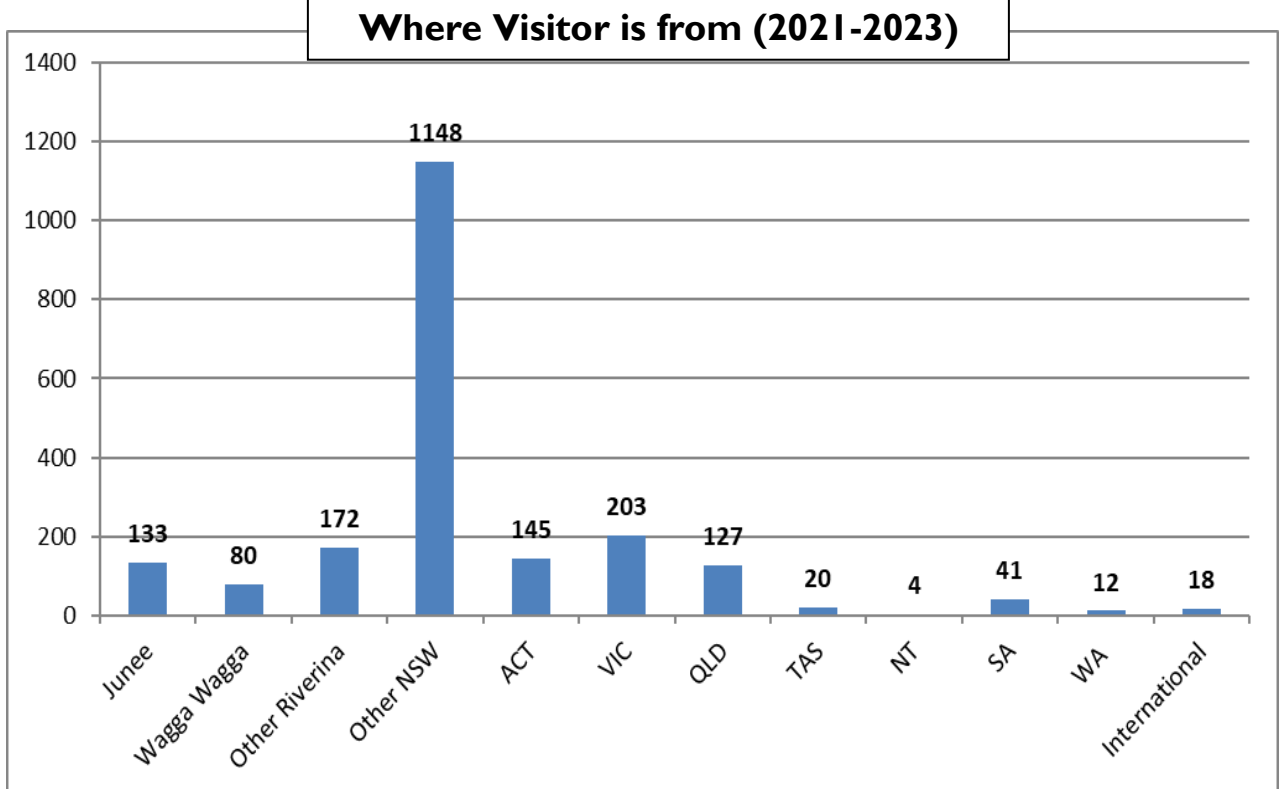
Visitor Information Centre



JVIC – Most Popular Day to Visit



Where Visitor is from (2021-2023)



I4[GM] CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS SUMMARY

August Merit 2023	Count of Request Name
Council	
Incident Resulting from Hazard	1
Engineering Services Administration	
Cemetery	12
Collection Service	10
Footpaths Kerb and Gutter Hazard	3
Road Maintenance	15
Rural Trees	1
Stormwater Drainage	2
Street Signs	2
Township/Village	5
Transfer Station	1
Trees Urban and Village	3
Finance	
Animals	4
Enforcement	5
Information	3
Grand Total	67