

# **TAMWORTH REGIONAL COUNCIL**

## **ANNEXURES for ORDINARY COUNCIL AGENDA**

**11 FEBRUARY 2020**

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PLANNING PROPOSAL

## Planning Proposal – Temporary Events

Proposed Amendment to the  
Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010

Amendment to enable Temporary Events to be undertaken without  
Development Consent on land reserved for public recreation and/or a  
local public road.

Version 1

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## PART 1: OBJECTIVES OR INTENDED OUTCOMES

### SECTION A – BACKGROUND

This planning proposal recommends an amendment to the *Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010* (TRLEP 2010) to enable temporary events to be undertaken on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on any local public roads within the region without development consent.

The planning proposal also removes duplication of the approvals process under the *Local Government Act 1993*, the *Roads Act 1993* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

This document sets out the justification for and explains the intended effect of the recommended amendment.

The preparation of this planning proposal is the first step in the NSW Department Planning, Industry and Environment's Gateway Process, which is the process for making or amending local environmental plans.

The process involves a number of steps, described in Table 1, which demonstrate the stages of consultation, consideration and revision applicable throughout the Gateway Process.

This document represents Step 1: Planning Proposal.

No.	Step	Explanation
1.	Planning Proposal	Council prepares a document explaining the effect of and justification for making or amending a local environmental plan.
2.	Gateway Determination	The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment determines whether a planning proposal should proceed.
3.	Community Consultation	The planning proposal is publicly exhibited.
4.	Assessment	Council considers any submissions it receives in response to the public exhibition, amending the planning proposal as necessary.
5.	Drafting	NSW Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares a draft local environmental plan.
6.	Decision	The Minister (or delegated plan making authority) approves the local environmental plan, making it law.

Table 1. Gateway Process

The remainder of this document is split into the following parts:

Part	Explanation
1.	The objectives and intended outcomes of the planning proposal.
2.	An explanation of the provisions to be included in the TRLEP 2010.
3.	Justification for the objectives and intended outcomes.
4.	Mapping.
5.	Projected timeline.

Table 2: Parts of Planning Proposal

## SECTION B – OBJECTIVES

The objectives and intended outcomes of this planning proposal are:

1. To enable certain temporary events to be undertaken on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on any local public roads without development consent;
2. To remove duplication of the approvals process under the *Local Government Act 1993*, the *Roads Act 1993* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* as it relates to temporary events by removing the requirement for development approval in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

## PART 2: EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS

*State Environmental Planning Policy* (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions) 2007 (MCP SEPP) aims to ensure that developments such as building demolition, subdivision of land and the conversion of fire alarm systems require development consent.

The MCP SEPP also introduced State-wide provisions to enable:

- The erection of temporary structures with development consent; and
- Limited change of use in certain business zones to occur without development consent.

The Standard Instrument LEP contains standard clauses that were intended to supersede certain clauses of the MCP SEPP.

It is understood that the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment is reviewing SEPPs to simplify and improve the planning system by removing duplicated, redundant and outdated planning controls. The Department proposes to improve and simplify NSW development standards by repealing *State Environmental Planning Policy No.1 – Development Standards* (SEPP No.1) and MCP SEPP. The planning provisions contained in these two policies will be incorporated in local planning controls. The submission period for the repeal of these two SEPPs has now closed.

The *Tamworth Regional LEP 2010* (TRLEP) is based on the Standard Instrument LEP and contains provision “Part 2, Clause 2.8 - Temporary use of land” which requires development consent to be obtained for development on land in any zone for a temporary use for a maximum period of 182 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months.

To achieve the planning proposal’s objectives, it is proposed to amend the TRLEP 2010 to enable temporary events (in certain circumstances) to be undertaken on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on any local public roads without development consent.

This planning proposal does not propose to modify the provisions of “Part 2, Clause 2.8 -Temporary use of land” under the TRLEP 2010 but rather allow for events to be permitted without development consent on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on

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any local public roads. The planning proposal will allow for temporary structures that are associated with the event to be erected without development consent.

This planning proposal relates to all land zoned RE1 Public Recreation, or local public roads, in accordance with the provisions of the TRLEP 2010.

The purpose of this planning proposal will be facilitated via the insertion of the following "Clause 6.9 in Part 7 – Additional local provisions":

Clause 6.9 Events permitted without development consent:

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide for the temporary use of land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on any local public roads for exhibitions, meeting, concerts or events.
- (2) Despite any other provisions of this Plan, development (including any associated temporary structures) for the purpose of a temporary event may be carried out on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation and/or on any local public roads without development consent.

Note. Other approvals may be required, and must be obtained, under other Acts, including the *Local Government Act 1993*, the *Roads Act 1993* and the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

- (3) *State Environmental Planning Policy (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions)* does not apply to development to which this clause applies.

- (4) In this clause:

Public road has the same meaning as in the *Roads Act 1993* which means:

- (a) Any road that is opened or dedicated as public road, whether under this or any other Act or law, and
- (b) Any road that is declared to be a public road for the purposes of this Act.

"Temporary events means an exhibition, meeting, concert or other event that is open to the public for which land is used for a period not more than 52 days (whether or not consecutive) in any 12 month period and does not include overnight camping/accommodation."

The undertaking of temporary events on private lands or where overnight camping/accommodation is provided will continue under its present format whereby development consent is required.

## PART 3: JUSTIFICATION

In accordance with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's Guide to Preparing Planning Proposals, this section considers the following issues:

- Section A: Need for the planning proposal;
- Section B: Relationship to strategic planning framework;
- Section C: Environmental, social and economic Impact; and
- Section D: State and Commonwealth Interests.

### **SECTION A – NEED FOR THE PLANNING PROPOSAL**

#### **1. Is the planning proposal the result of any strategic study?**

This planning proposal is not the direct result of a strategic study. The *Draft Tamworth Regional Blueprint 100* (Blueprint) was endorsed by Council in December 2019 with the intention of becoming the key growth strategy for the region. Blueprint provides a roadmap to take the Tamworth Region towards its vision of a prosperous economy with high living standards and a population of 100,000 people by 2040. One of the key priorities contained in Blueprint is Priority 2.3, which describes “a strong and vibrant Tamworth City Centre”. This priority emphasises the importance of reinforcing the existing vitality of the city centre and leveraging the city's ongoing events success through initiatives to encourage inner-city living, cultural precinct development and improving linkages to Bicentennial Park. An emphasis on strengthening the night-time economy will be encouraged and supported through the successful adoption of this planning proposal.

Outside of the Tamworth CBD, the region is a well established events destination. Towns and villages in the region play host to a wide variety of events and community activities throughout the year. Growth in “pop up” events has expanded significantly in recent years due, in part, to Council's ongoing investment in recreation areas, parks and gardens which encourage community use and engagement.

This planning proposal will further encourage community events and activities across the entire Tamworth regional LGA while reinforcing our existing competitive advantage within the events space.

It is considered that this planning proposal is a proactive and positive step in encouraging temporary events to be carried out on public reserves without development consent. However, this planning proposal will not provide exemptions for temporary events on *private* lands, development consent for such events will still be required.

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

It is considered that an amendment to the *Tamworth Regional LEP 2010* (TRLEP 2010) is the only appropriate method for achieving the objectives and outcomes sought by this planning proposal.

The current version of the TRLEP 2010 does not adequately address temporary events and as such this planning proposal is considered the most effective means of permitting this land use within public reserves and roads providing other necessary permits (*Local Government Act 1993*, *Roads Act 1993* etc.) are obtained.

Provision 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires that a person can only carry out an activity such as:

- Engage in a trade or business,
- Direct or procure a theatrical, musical or other entertainment for the public,
- Construct a temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment,
- For fee or reward, play a musical instrument or sing,
- Set up, operate or use a loudspeaker or sound amplifying device,
- Deliver a public address or hold a religious service or public meeting,

with the consent of Council.

Under the provisions of the TRLEP 2010 development consent is required for temporary events. In many instances, approval is also required under the provision of Section 68 of the *Local Government Act 1993* as outlined above. The requirement for approval to be obtained under the *Local Government Act 1993* will remain.

**SECTION B –RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

**3. Is the planning proposal consistent with the objectives and actions contained within the applicable regional or sub-regional strategy?**

*The New England North West Regional Plan 2036*, hereafter referred to as the Regional Plan, was prepared by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment to give strategic direction to development in the New England North West Region and is a relevant consideration for this planning proposal.

The Regional Plan sets out four regionally focused goals, directions and actions as policy measures targeted toward achieving the Plans goals.

The goals of the New England North West Regional Plan 2036 are:

- Goal 1 – A strong and dynamic regional economy;
- Goal 2 – A healthy environment with pristine waterways;
- Goal 3 – Strong infrastructure and connected transport networks for a connected future; and
- Goal 4 – Attractive and thriving communities.

Goal 1 – A strong and dynamic regional economy; the following directions are considered relevant to this planning proposal:

- “Direction 8: expand tourism and visitor opportunities” - describes the capacity of the larger regional centres to host major events and acknowledges that opportunities exist to further expand tourism visitation and expenditure in this space. Moreover, the Regional Plan acknowledges that tourism generates extensive economic, social and cultural benefits which provide for long term sustainable growth.
- “Direction 9: Coordinate growth in the cities of Armidale and Tamworth” - The two centres of Armidale and Tamworth will accommodate over half of the region’s population by 2036. The importance of Peel Street and Bicentennial Park are acknowledged as key assets for community health, continued growth in tourism, and commerce.

The Local Government narratives within the Regional Plan identify priorities for each Council within the Regional Plan area. The priority actions which are relevant to the Tamworth Regional LGA include:

- Deliver precinct plans to provide a holistic vision and planning framework for the regional cities (Armidale and Tamworth); and
- Prepare activation plans for the regional cities.

It is considered that this planning proposal provides flexibility and opportunities for the Tamworth regional community to develop new events and enhance existing events by providing a streamlined process for temporary events.

This planning proposal is considered to be commensurate with the goals, directions, theme and narratives described in the Regional Plan.

**4. Is the planning proposal consistent with the local Council’s Community Strategic Plan or other local strategic plan?**

Keychange 2017-2027 - Community Strategic Plan (CSP) presents the community endorsed vision and strategic plan for Tamworth Region which was prepared in 2016 and relates to the entirety of the Tamworth Regional Local Government Area.

The CSP’s vision is “A region of opportunity and prosperity, a place to call home.”

The CSP promotes the development of partnerships with the community, government and non- government agencies to work towards achieving social outcomes that include:

- Provide accessible, functional, multi-purpose facilities and spaces suitable for cultural, recreational, learning and information services and activities; and
- Support and facilitate economic development and employment opportunities.

This planning proposal does not directly relate to any provisions or outcomes of the CSP, however it is considered that it proactively provides the opportunity for an increase in community events and entertainment. Temporary events have the capacity to encourage additional economic development and tourism in the Tamworth Regional LGA by promoting and expanding existing events opportunities as well as providing new opportunities for community members and local businesses to market goods and services. This in turn will further reinforce the Tamworth region as a tourist destination; attracting new residents and businesses to the region.

**5. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable State Environmental Planning Policies?**

*State Environmental Planning Policy (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions) 2007* (MCP SEPP) is the only SEPP applicable to this planning proposal.

The MCP SEPP aims to ensure that developments such as building demolition, subdivision of land and the conversion of fire alarm systems require development consent.

The MCP SEPP also introduced State-wide provisions which enable:

- The erection of temporary structures with development consent, and
- Limited change of use in certain business zones to occur without development consent.

The Standard Instrument LEP contains standard clauses that were intended to supersede the clause of the MCP SEPP.

It is understood that the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment is reviewing SEPPs to simplify and improve the planning system by removing duplicated, redundant and outdated planning controls. The Department proposes to improve and simplify NSW development standards by repealing *SEPP No.1 – Development Standards* (SEPP No. 1) and MCP SEPP. The planning provisions contained in these two policies will be incorporated in local planning controls. The submission period for the repeal of these two SEPPs has now closed.

The *Tamworth Regional LEP 2010* is based on the Standard Instrument LEP and contains provision “2.8 Temporary use of land” which requires development consent to be obtained for development on land in any zone for a temporary use for a maximum period of 182 days in any period of 12 months.



**6. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable Ministerial Directions (S.9.1 Directions)?**

The NSW Minister for Planning issues Local Planning Directions which Council must follow when preparing a planning proposal. The Directions cover the following broad categories:

- Employment and resources;
- Environment and heritage;
- Housing, infrastructure and urban development; and
- Hazard and risk.

Each S. 9.1 Ministerial Direction is listed below, Table 3, with an annotation stating whether it is relevant to the planning proposal and comments relating to its consistency with the corresponding objective. The planning proposal has considered all Ministerial Directions and is consistent with all Local Planning Directions.

S. 9.1 Direction	Consistency with Planning Proposal
1.1 Business and Industrial Zones	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction.
1.2 Rural Zones	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
1.3 Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries	Not applicable.
1.4 Oyster Aquaculture	Not applicable.
1.5 Rural Lands	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
2.1 Environment Protection Zones	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
2.2 Coastal Protection	Not applicable.
2.3 Heritage Conservation	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
2.4 Recreation Vehicle Areas	Not applicable.
2.5 Application of E2 and E3 Zones and Environmental Overlays in Far North Coast LEPs	Not applicable.
3.1 Residential Zones	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
3.2 Caravan Parks and Manufactured Home Estates	Not applicable
3.3 Home Occupations	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
3.4 Integrating Land Uses and Transport	Not applicable.
3.5 Development Near Licensed Aerodromes	Not applicable.

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3.6 Shooting Ranges	Not applicable.
4.1 Acid Sulfate Soils	Not applicable.
4.2 Mine Subsidence and Unstable Land	Not applicable.
4.3 Flood Prone Land	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
4.4 Planning for Bushfire Protection	Not applicable. The planning proposal does not propose to rezone land and will not affect the provision of this Direction
5.1 Implementation of Regional Strategies (Revoked 17 October 2017)	Not applicable.
5.2 Sydney Drinking Water Catchments	Not applicable.
5.3 Farmland of State and Regional Significance on the NSW Far North Coast	Not applicable.
5.4 Commercial and Retail Development along the Pacific Highway, North Coast	Not applicable.
5.5 Development in the vicinity of Ellalong, Paxton and Millfield (Cessnock LGA) (Revoked 18 June 2010)	Not applicable.
5.6 Sydney to Canberra Corridor (Revoked 10 July 2008)	Not applicable.
5.7 Central Coast (Revoked 10 July 2008)	Not applicable.
5.8 Second Sydney Airport: Badgerys Creek	Not applicable.
5.9 North West Rail Link Corridor Strategy	Not applicable.
5.10 Implementation of Regional Plans	The planning proposal is consistent with this Direction.
6.1 Approval and Referral Requirements	Not applicable.
6.2 Reserving Land for Public Purposes	Not applicable.
6.3 Site Specific Provisions	Not applicable.
7.1 Implementation of A Plan for Growing Sydney	Not applicable.
7.2 Implementation of Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation	Not applicable.
7.3 Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy	Not applicable.
7.4 Implementation of North West Priority Growth Area Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan	Not applicable.
7.5 Implementation of Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation plan	Not applicable.
7.6 Implementation of Wilton Priority Growth Area Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Plan	Not applicable.
7.7 Implementation of Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Corridor	Not applicable.

Table 3. S.9.1 Ministerial Directions

## SECTION C – ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

**7. Is there any likelihood that critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, will be adversely affected as a result of the proposal?**

No. The planning proposal will not impact upon critical habitats, threatened species, populations, ecological communities or their habitats.

**8. Are there any other environmental effects as a result of the planning proposal and how are they proposed to be managed?**

No. The planning proposal will not have any likely environmental effects.

Provision 89 of the *Local Government Act 1993* outlines the matters that must be taken into consideration when considering an application for approval for an activity such as an event. Amongst other things council is required to take into consideration protection of the environment, protection of public health, safety and convenience and any items of cultural and heritage significance which might be affected.

Additionally, any land that is owned by council and is classified as Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993* must have a “Plan of Management”. Community Land is generally open to the public and includes parks, reserves and sports grounds. Plans of Management also must address any environmental areas and how the land is to be used and managed.

It is considered there are sufficient requirements in place to ensure that any areas of critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats will not be adversely affected as a result of this planning proposal.

**9. How has the planning proposal adequately addressed any social and economic effects?**

Temporary events provide an opportunity for local producers, retailers and craftspersons to market their products resulting in direct economic flow on effects. Events also provide opportunities for community groups and individuals to utilise public spaces for a wide variety of purposes which may have no direct economic benefit but facilitate community betterment and positive social interaction.

It is considered that the planning proposal would have positive social and economic effects by providing an opportunity for temporary events to be held on Public Reserves without the need for development consent.

#### **SECTION D – COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INTERESTS**

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

Not applicable. It is considered that there are no additional infrastructure implications arising from this planning proposal.

**11. What are the views of State and Commonwealth public authorities in accordance with the Gateway determination?**

Relevant State and Commonwealth Government Agencies will be consulted in accordance with the requirements of any Gateway Determination.

## PART 4: MAPPING

This planning proposal is limited to amendments to the written instrument only and no mapping changes are proposed. However, mapping indicating areas zoned RE1 Public Recreation, being the affected areas, are included for reference. *Tamworth Regional LEP 2010* maps can also be viewed online on the NSW Legislation website, [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au).

## PART 5: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

In accordance with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's Guidelines to preparing LEPs, upon Gateway Determination adjoining landholders and any affected community organisations will be formally notified of the proposal and invited to provide comment.

In accordance with prevailing Departmental Guidelines and the provisions of the Environmental Protection Authority Act, the planning proposal will also be notified publicly for the prescribed period in local newspapers and Council's website at <http://www.tamworth.nsw.gov.au/>

Public exhibition will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the EPA Act, EPA Regulations and the Gateway Determination.

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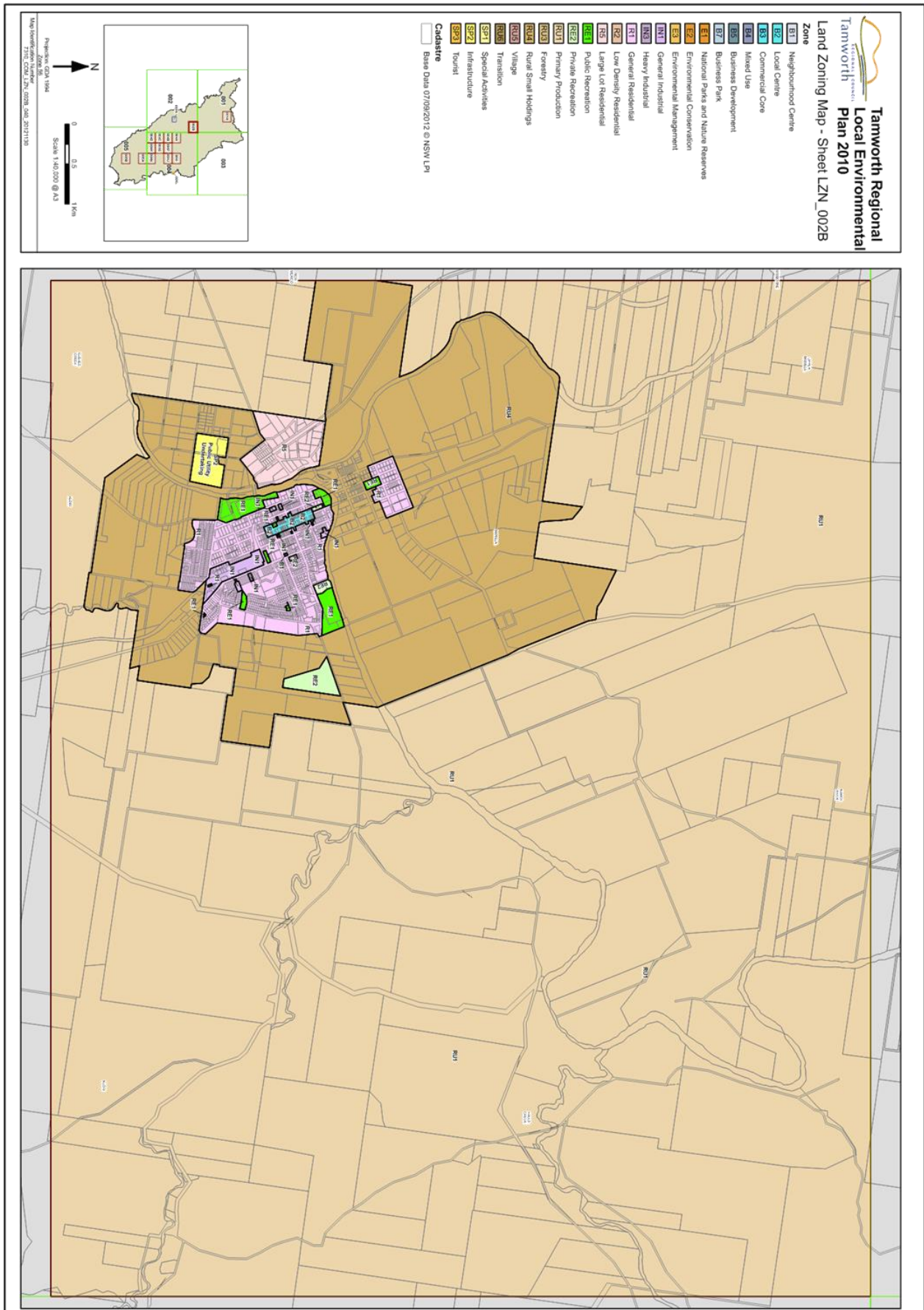
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## PART 6: PROJECT TIMELINE

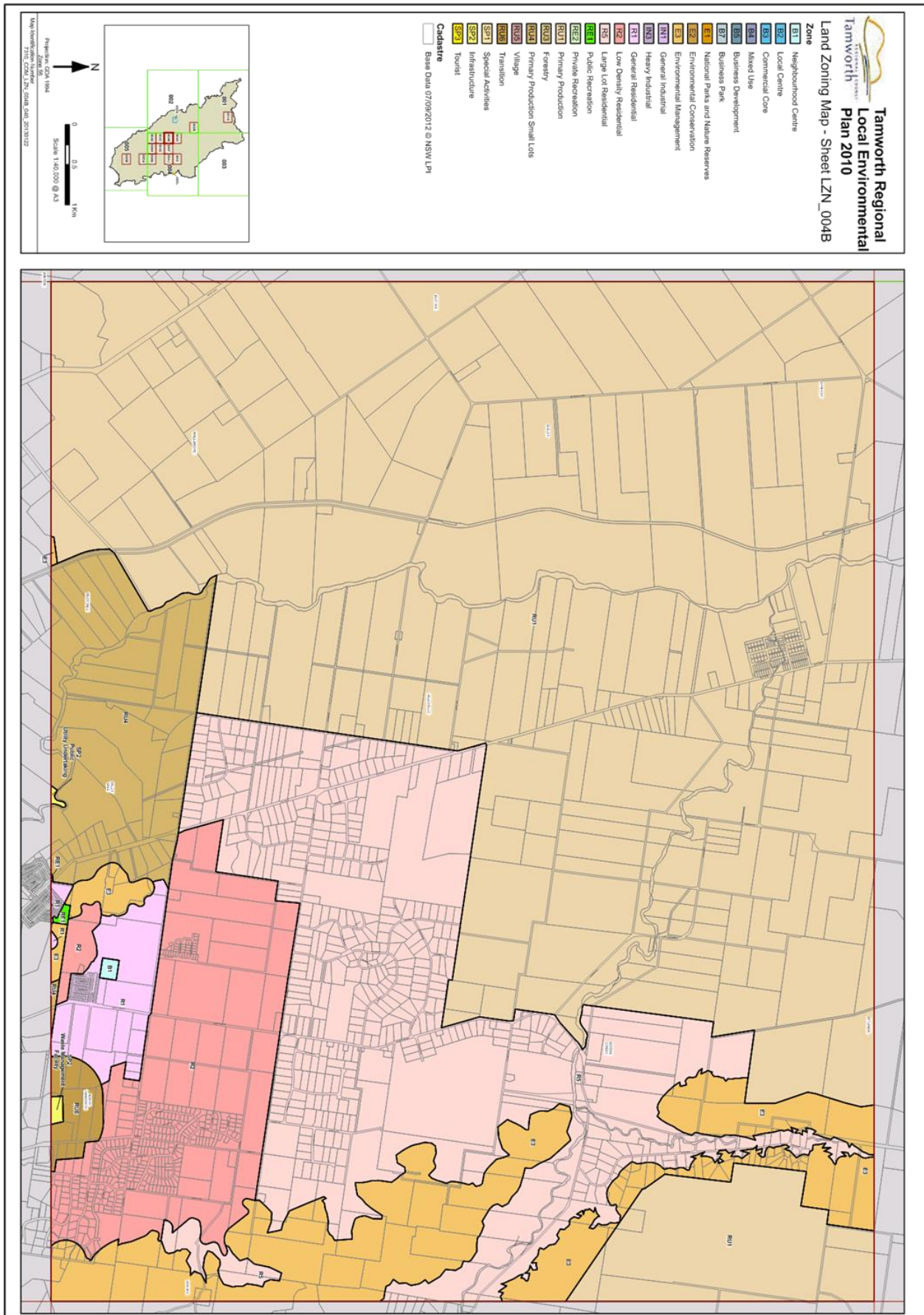
It is expected that the relevant steps in the planning proposal process will be completed as set-out in the table below:

Milestone	Timeframe
Council endorse the planning proposal	February 2020
Gateway Determination issued by the Dept. of Planning, Industry and Environment	April 2020
Completion of technical assessment	April 2020
Public exhibition of the planning proposal and any required consultation with any public authorities	May-June 2020
Consideration of any submissions received/made during the period of public notification/consultation	July 2020
Refer proposal to Parliamentary Counsel and obtain Opinion	August 2020
Determination to make the LEP and notification of the LEP on the NSW Legislation website	September 2020

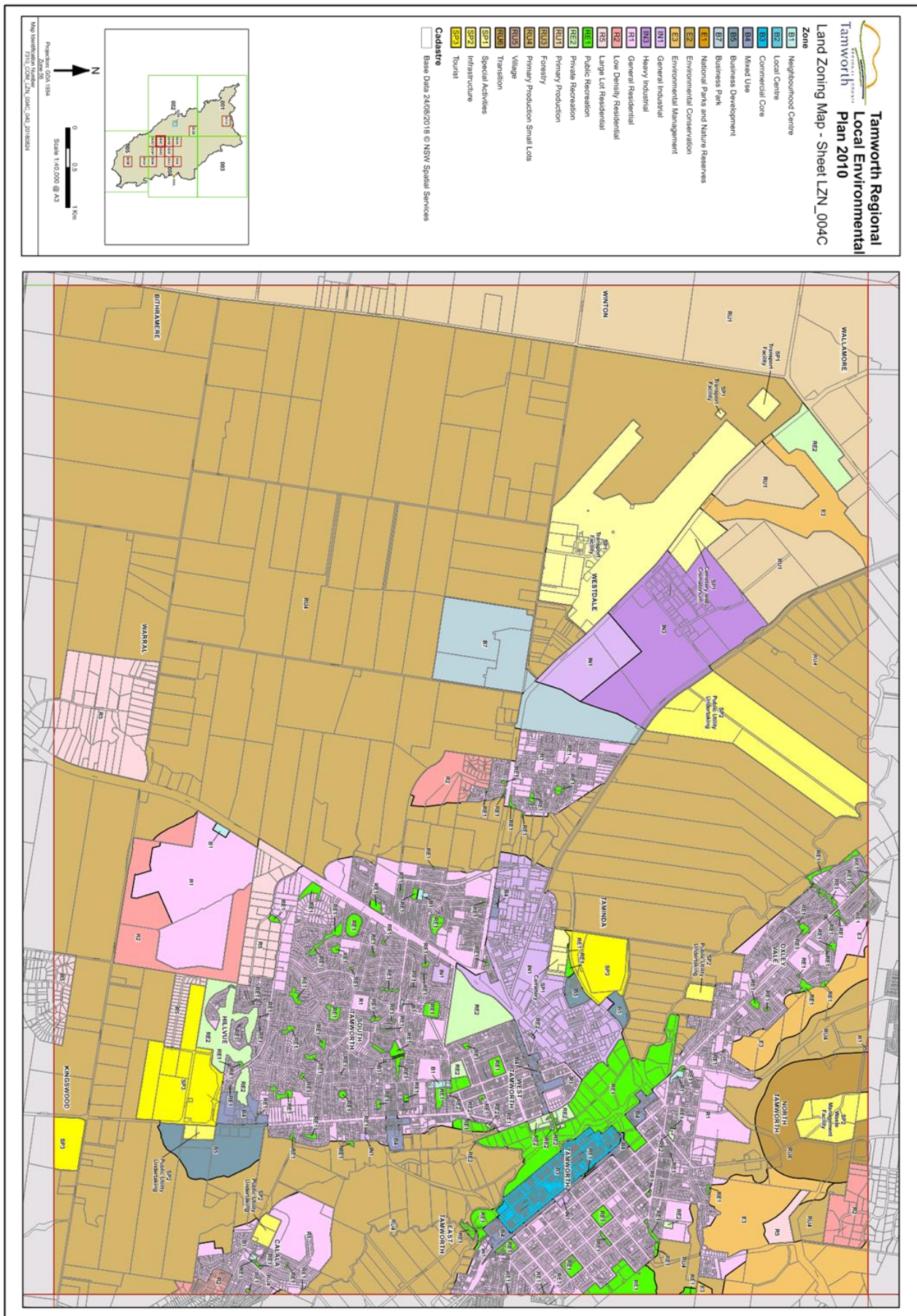
Note: this project timeline has been drafted on the assumption that Council will be permitted to utilise its delegated plan making powers as delegated by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Timeframes for achieving milestones may be subject to change pending issues arising during the planning proposal process.

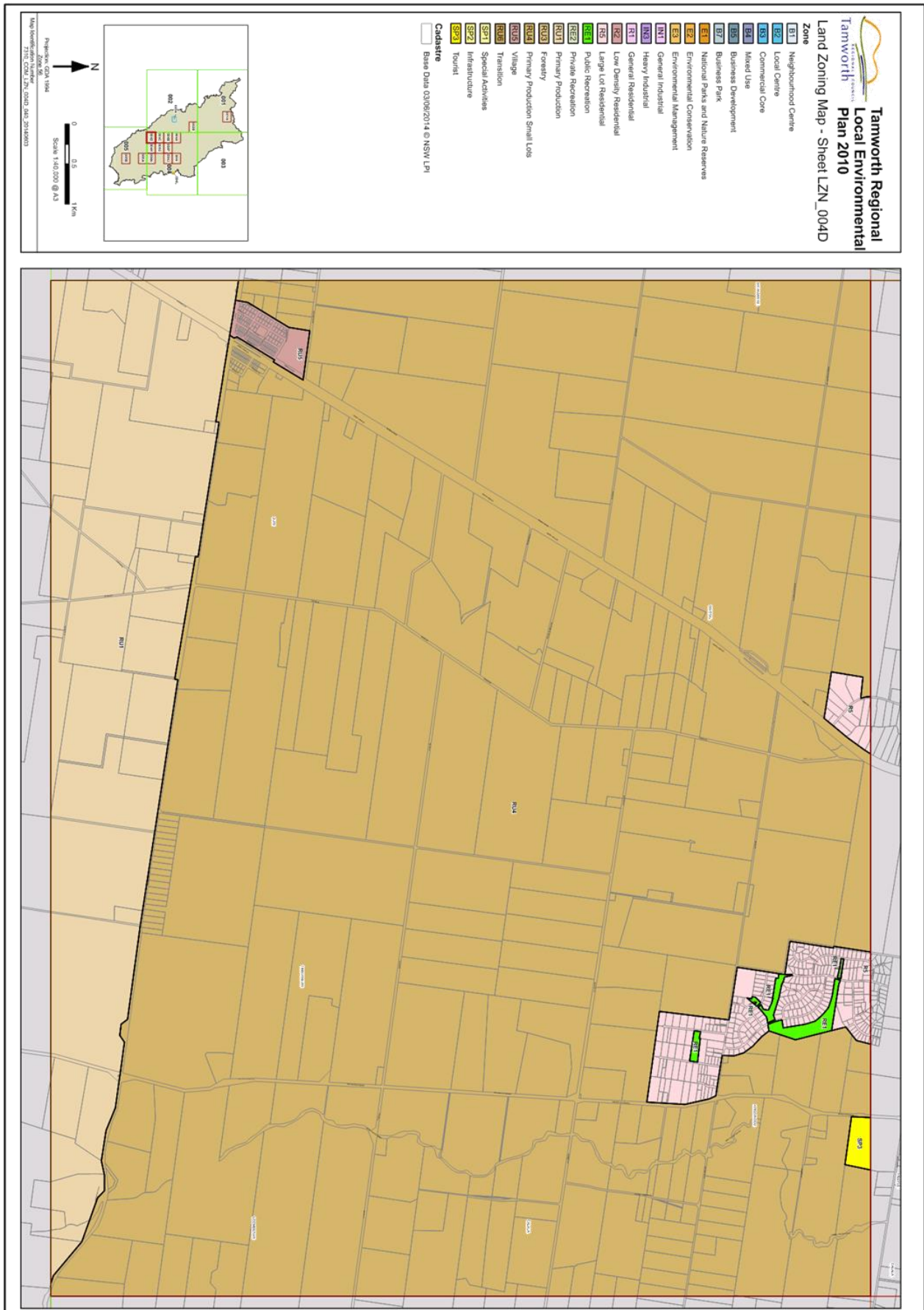




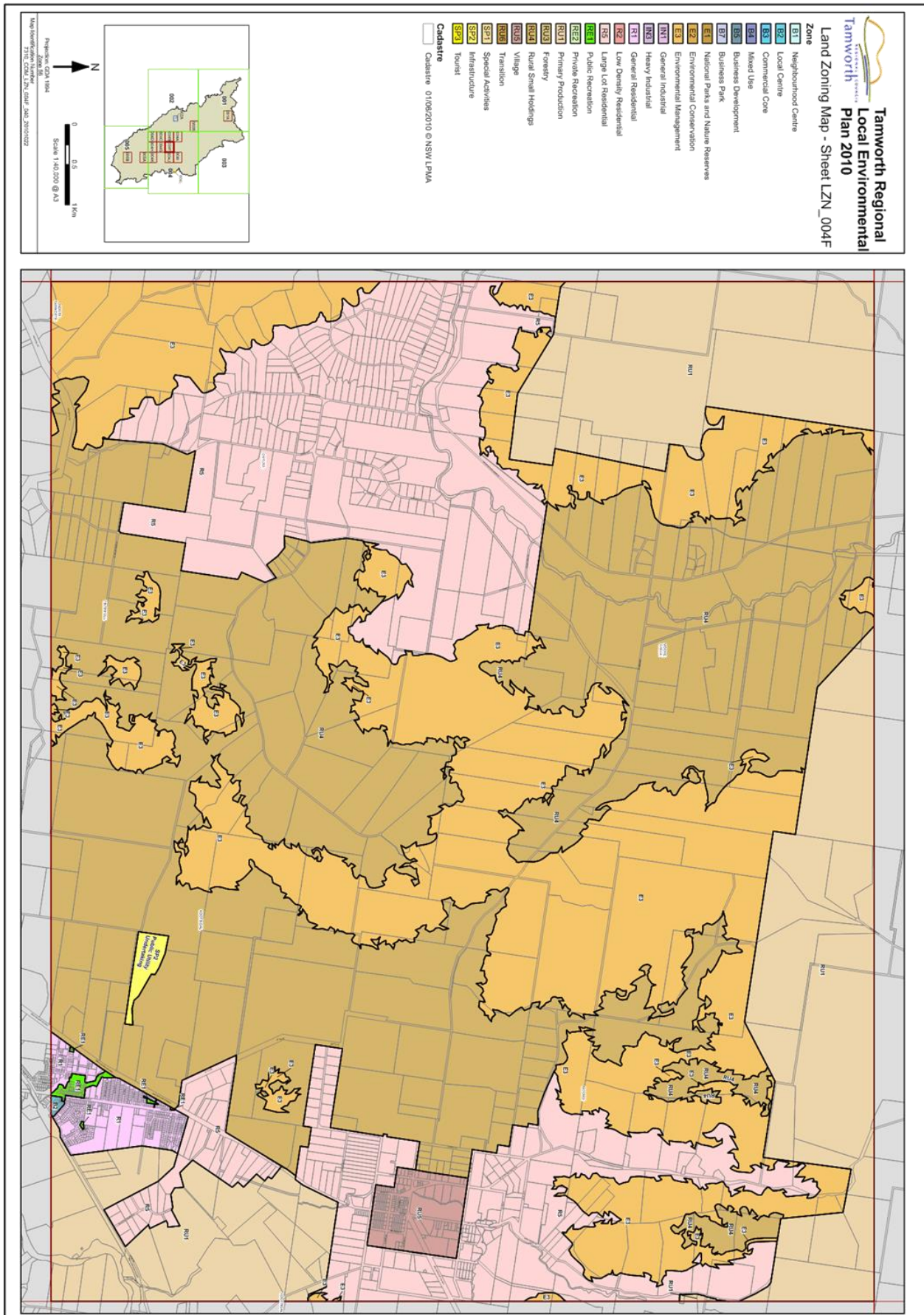




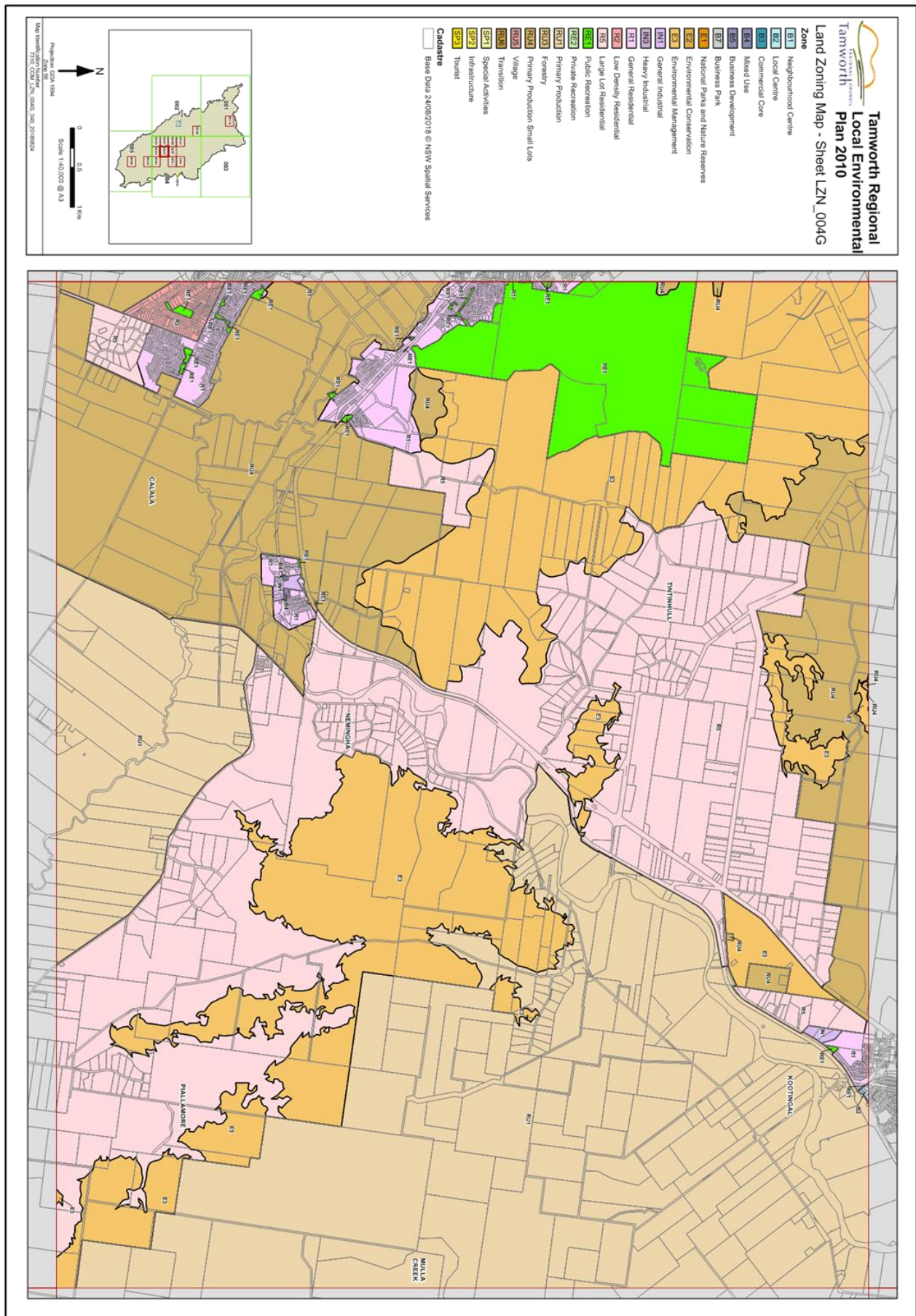












## COUNCIL ASSESSMENT REPORT

<b>Panel Reference</b>	<b>PPSNTH-11</b>
<b>DA Number</b>	DA2020-0138
<b>LGA</b>	Tamworth Regional Council
<b>Proposed Development</b>	Organic Recycling Facility
<b>Street Address</b>	284 Gidley Appleby Road, GIDLEY NSW 2340
<b>Applicant/Owner</b>	Tamworth Regional Council
<b>Date of DA lodgement</b>	24 September 2019
<b>Number of Submissions</b>	<b>Total = 110 over two public exhibition periods.</b>
<b>Recommendation</b>	Approval, subject to conditions.
<b>Regional Development Criteria (Schedule 7 of the SEPP (State and regional Development) 2011</b>	CIV > \$5M - Council interest
<b>List of all relevant 4.15 matters</b>	<p>State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011</li> <li>○ SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007</li> <li>○ SEPP 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Industry</li> <li>○ SEPP No.44 – Koala Habitat Protection</li> <li>○ SEPP No.55 – Remediation of Land</li> </ul> <p>The Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010 The Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010</p>
<b>List all documents submitted with this report for the Panel's consideration</b>	<p>Annexure 1 Development Plans</p> <p>Annexure 2 Supporting documentation including reports, studies and assessments</p> <p>Annexure 3 Submissions</p> <p>Annexure 4 Recommended Conditions of Consent</p> <p>Annexure 5 General Terms of Approval issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority dated 13 November 2019 (including amendment letters dated 22 November 2019, 23 January 2020 and 24 January 2020)</p> <p>Annexure 6 General Terms of Approval issued by the Natural Resource Access Regulator, Reference No. IDAS1120143, dated 12 December 2019</p> <p>Annexure 7 External Referral Agency Responses</p>
<b>Report prepared by</b>	Dan Whale – Senior Development Assessment Planner
<b>Report date</b>	05 February 2020

**Summary of s4.15 matters**

Have all recommendations in relation to relevant s4.15 matters been summarised in the Executive Summary of the assessment report? **Yes**

**Legislative clauses requiring consent authority satisfaction**

Have relevant clauses in all applicable environmental planning instruments where the consent authority must be satisfied about a particular matter been listed, and relevant recommendations summarized, in the Executive Summary of the assessment report? **Yes**  
*e.g. Clause 7 of SEPP 55 - Remediation of Land, Clause 4.6(4) of the relevant LEP*

**Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards**

If a written request for a contravention to a development standard (clause 4.6 of the LEP) has been received, has it been attached to the assessment report? **Not Applicable**

**Special Infrastructure Contributions**

Does the DA require Special Infrastructure Contributions conditions (S7.11EF)? **Not Applicable**  
*Note: Certain DAs in the Western Sydney Growth Areas Special Contributions Area may require specific Special Infrastructure Contributions (SIC) conditions*

**Conditions**

Have draft conditions been provided to the applicant for comment? **Yes**  
*Note: in order to reduce delays in determinations, the Panel prefer that draft conditions, notwithstanding Council's recommendation, be provided to the applicant to enable any comments to be considered as part of the assessment report*

**Executive Summary:**

**Reason for consideration by the Northern Regional Planning Panel:**

The application has been referred to the Northern Regional Planning Panel (NRPP) pursuant to Schedule 7 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* as the proposed development has a "capital investment value" of more than \$5 million and Tamworth Regional Council is both the Applicant and landowner.

**Brief Description of Proposal:**

The proposal facility would have the capacity to process 35,000 tonnes per annum of Food Organics (FO), Garden Organics (GO) and Category 3 organic materials comprising meat, fish and fatty foods, fatty and oily sludges and organics of animal and vegetable origin. The proposed facility will utilise Tunnel Composting System (TCS) technology within an enclosed facility to process material into soil product suitable for use in landscaping and agricultural production. The proposal would commence operation in parallel with the introduction of a FOGO kerbside collection service within the Tamworth Local Government Area.

**Permissibility:**

The applicable planning instrument is the Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010 (TRLEP) under which the subject site is zoned RU1 Primary Production. The proposed use is defined as a 'resource recovery facility', which forms part of a broader land use definition of a 'waste or resource management facility' which is a permissible development with consent. The proposal is integrated development pursuant to the *Water Management Act 2000* and *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. The proposal is designated development in accordance with *Schedule 3 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regs)* and as a result an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared and submitted with the application.

**Background:**

*Background*

It is identified that Tamworth Regional Council previously submitted a Development Application (DA2017/0229) for an Organics Recycling Facility on Lot 2 DP 1119834 Basil Brown Drive, Westdale. A decision on DA2017/0229 was deferred by the Northern Joint Regional Planning Panel due to concerns over the suitability of the location of the facility and potential impacts on the operations of Tamworth Regional Airport. DA2017/0229 was subsequently withdrawn by Tamworth Regional Council and investigations undertaken into alternate locations for the facility which has ultimately led to submission of the subject development application.

Under the current Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) issued by Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), The Forest Road Waste Management Facility (FRWMF) owned and operated by Tamworth Regional Council is only able to process and compost a maximum of 15,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of garden organics(GO). The FRWMF has reached capacity of its current operational footprint and is not able to support further organics processing. The proposed facility would enable diversion of organic material from landfill to produce a beneficial commercial product and extend the lifespan of the FRWMF. The commencing of operations at this facility would be in parallel with the renewal of the TRC's Waste Collection Contract, including introduction of a FOGO kerbside collection service.

*Pre Lodgement Timeframe:*

- May 2019 - Notification letter distributed by mail to residents within 2km of the Site;
- June 2019 - Notification letter distributed by mail to residents within 2km of the Site notifying of upcoming Community Information Session.
- June 2019 - Planning Focus Meeting (Govt. agencies) & site inspection held.
- July 2019 - Community Information Session held at the Tamworth Community Centre.
- August 2019 - Follow up letter and summary report provided via email to attendees of the Community Information Session.
- Sept 2019 - PDA Meeting held between Council staff (Applicant) and development assessment staff.
- 24 Sept 2019 - DA2020-0138 lodged and accepted.

**Consultation:**

The application was advertised and notified to adjoining and nearby landowners. The proposed development was placed on public exhibition over the following periods;

- 30 September 2019 to 28 October 2019; and
- 18 November 2019 to 17 December 2019.

The second public exhibition period occurred due to an administrative error which resulted in the application not being correctly exhibited as per the SEARs requirements and as per the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regs)*, specifically clauses 6 & 7 of Schedule 2.

Over the course of the two public exhibition periods a total of 110 submissions were received by Council. Over fifty (50) submissions were considered informal given they did not comply with EP&A Regulations in terms of the level of detail required to accompany a submission (e.g. name, address). Furthermore, several objectors re-lodged their submissions during the second notification period.

Issues raised within the all public submissions have been addressed within the body of this report. All of the submissions received by Council are contained in **ANNEXURE 3**.

### **Key Issues**

Key issues identified within the submissions received by Council was the potential for the proposed facility to detrimentally impact upon the health and safety of the surrounding locality by way of increased traffic, noise, odour, stormwater/wastewater management, groundwater and biosecurity. It is deemed that the applicant has addressed the above issues within the submitted Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and that proposed measures to be implemented as part of both the Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plans for the development will serve to ensure that potential impacts are mitigated. Ultimately the development will be subject to ongoing monitoring and regulation pursuant to an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

The subject development application was referred both externally to various government agencies (refer **ANNEXURE 7**), and also internally to several Council divisions as part of Council's assessment of the proposed development. No objections have been raised with the proposal subject to compliance with recommended conditions of consent.

### **Recommendation:**

It is recommended that DA2020-0138 be approved subject to the recommended conditions contained in **ANNEXURE 4**.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL:**

The applicant seeks consent for the construction of an organics recycling facility which would have the capacity to process 35,000 tonnes per annum of Food Organics (FO), Garden Organics (GO) and Category 3 organic materials comprising meat, fish and fatty foods, fatty and oily sludges and organics of animal and vegetable origin. The proposed facility will utilise Tunnel Composting System (TCS) technology within an enclosed facility to process the material into a variety of soil conditioners and composted mulches suitable for use in landscaping and agricultural production. The facility will comprise of the following;

<i>Weighbridge:</i>	Dimensions of the weighbridge facility are provided by the weighbridge plan. Final design at detailed design phase
<i>Site Office:</i>	The site office building will be 156m <sup>2</sup> in size and 3.6m high.  The site office building has been designed to achieve compliance with National Construction Code (NCC) and Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010.
<i>Equipment Shed:</i>	The equipment shed is for storage and servicing of equipment and vehicles to be used on site. The shed is 840m <sup>2</sup> in size and 7.9m high. Vehicular access to the shed will be via four (4) roller doors, with three located on the eastern wall of the shed and the fourth on the western wall.
<i>Receivals Shed:</i>	The receivals shed is 2,178m <sup>2</sup> in size and 9.0m high. The shed will receive organic material collected directly from kerbside pick up vehicles and other commercial vehicles.



	Organic materials will be processed to remove contaminants before being processed through a shredder. Once these processes are complete, the material is transported into the tunnel composting shed.
<i>Tunnel Composting Shed:</i>	<p>The tunnel composting shed is connected to the adjacent receivals shed and will comprise 7 enclosed tunnels for pasteurisation of the organic material. The tunnels (approximately 210m<sup>2</sup> in size and 5m high) will be arranged side by side.</p> <p>The system is supported by a biofilter with an integrated humidifier and a leachate collection system. Each tunnel is self-operating and comprises an air duct system, blowers, process water collection and recycling systems and various process control features (temperature, pressure, etc.). The tunnel floor allows the inflow of leachate and outflow of air into the composting material. Access to each tunnel is via a large front door, which during the pasteurisation process is locked airtight so as to contain any odour and leachate within the shed building.</p>
<i>Biofilter:</i>	<p>The biofilter is positioned adjacent to the tunnel composting shed to filter all exhaust air from the tunnel system and receivals shed for treatment and final discharge.</p> <p>The biofilter is designed to minimise any potential offensive odours and deodorize the exhaust air. The biofilter comprises a fan, humidifier, a roofed biofilter facility and biofilter media. The roof will protect the biofilter material primarily from exposure to environmental elements and provide improved performance to ensure biological removal of odorous compounds.</p>
<i>Maturation Pads:</i>	<p>The maturation pads are designed to provide a controlled area for the final stage of the composting process and comprises an area of approximately 21,000m<sup>2</sup> paved with Pavement Type 5 which is identified as being suitable for process areas in accordance with the NSW EPA Guidelines.</p> <p>Batches will be transported directly from the tunnels to the maturation area in a grid format that aligns directly with the tunnels.</p> <p>The preliminary engineering design has identified that the area will have a nominal gradient of 2% within the centre of the maturation pad downslope, a nominal convergent north gradient of 4% and a nominal convergent south gradient of 6%.</p> <p>Such gradients are identified as being sufficient to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain all stormwater and excess process water from the maturation area to the leachate dam;</li> <li>• Prevent run on and run off of storm water and surface water;</li> <li>• Prevent leachate contaminating the subsoil; and</li> <li>• Prevent pooling of water on working surfaces.</li> </ul> <p>All working surfaces will be constructed from inert, low-permeability materials and will be capable of withstanding extreme weather events</p>

	<p>and supporting the load of material and machinery without sustained damage thus protecting and maintaining the gradient.</p> <p>A dispatch area for the facility outputs is provided adjacent the maturation area to enable the compost to be loaded onto vehicles for dispatch off-site from the facility. The area will again be paved with Pavement Type 5 suitable for process areas in accordance with the NSW EPA Guidelines.</p> <p>Dedicated drainage lines will transport any storm water runoff water from this area to the leachate dam.</p>
<i>Leachate Dam:</i>	<p>The leachate dam has been sized to accommodate 16ML as determined in the Water Balance (Appendix N). The leachate dam has been designed with a freeboard and spillway that can accept a 1-in-10 year 24-hr rainfall event for additional storage and reuse. It is unlikely that the leachate dam would reach capacity however, should monitoring identify the need, excess leachate would be pumped to an adequately sized on-site storage tank to ensure dam levels remain suitable for site operations and accommodating leachate runoff generated during rainfall events.</p>
<i>Landscaping:</i>	<p>Site landscaping will be established as part of the subject development in accordance with the submitted landscape plan. In light of ongoing drought conditions, conditions will be imposed requiring that a monetary bond be paid to Council in relation to the required landscaping works so as to ensure that such works are undertaken once drought conditions ease.</p>
<i>Ancillary Infrastructure/works:</i>	<p>Internal &amp; perimeter security fencing (with vermin mesh), wash bay (wheel wash), operational lighting (including along internal access roads), internal signage, rainwater tanks, sealed internal access roads and car parking areas will all be constructed ancillary to the proposed facility.</p> <p>An onsite sewage management system such as an aerated wastewater treatment system, or similar, is proposed for use on site as there are no existing sewer services in the area.</p> <p>Initial site works entailing site stripping, clearing and rubbish removal and cut and fill earthworks.</p>

Table 1 – Facility structures and works

### **Operation of the facility**

#### **General**

- The facility is proposed to operate from 7:45am to 5:00pm Monday to Sunday. All site activities to be performed between 7:45am to 5:00pm Monday to Sunday, with the exception of the fan/water sprays/aeration system which will operate on a continuous cycle as required.
- Once operational the facility will employ approximately 6 full-time employees.

- An Operational Environmental Management Plan will be prepared for the facility which will include a Waste Management Plan (WMP).

#### Receivals

- Material delivered to the site will be received into the large fully-enclosed and air controlled receivals shed or liquid waste storage tanks for processing.
- The receivals shed will be equipped with automatic closing access doors to minimise emissions of dust, odour and litter.
- The receivals building will include bunding of hardstand areas and will provide for decontamination, screening, storage, shredding and mixing of materials prior to loading into the composting tunnels.
- Inspection and screening of received organics will be conducted within the receivals shed and loads with excessive contamination will be rejected. Any physical items of contamination will be manually removed prior to processing.

#### Pasteurisation

- Following delivery into the receivals shed, materials are decontaminated, screened, shredded and mixed before being loaded into tunnels for pasteurisation. The facility will utilise a two-stage tunnel composting process comprised of:
  - 28 days' residence time (2 x 14 days) to guarantee pasteurisation. During the first 14 days composting process, the material will be pasteurised at around 55-65 degrees Celsius to destroy any pathogens and weed seeds.
- The biological activities in this product will have significantly declined over the pasteurization period, allowing progression to the outside maturation phase of operations.

#### Maturation

- The pasteurised product from the tunnels will be transported by front end loader to the maturation area in stockpiles of up to 3 metres in height.
- Stockpiles will be formed in windrows 40m in length allowing the compost to mature for up to 6-8 weeks with some windrow moistening and turning as required.

#### Composting Monitoring, Sampling and Testing Procedures

- The composting process will be monitored in accordance with framework provided by AS4454 (Composts, soil conditioners and mulches standards) and an Environmental Management System (EMS) approved by TRC and the NSW EPA.
- Material sampling, quality testing, field testing and operational auditing will also be undertaken, with such procedures including:
  - Temperature testing of each compost batch on a daily basis;
  - Moisture testing of each compost batch on a weekly basis or as required;
  - pH testing of compost as required;
  - Oxygen and/or carbon dioxide testing of compost batches as required;
  - Product maturity using Solvita test kits or equivalent; and
  - Identification of physical and chemical contaminants in the final product.

#### Safe Storage and Disposal of Process Residuals and Contaminated Organics

- The facility is designed to securely store all organic materials, contaminated products and process residues that are unable to be processed at the facility, until they can be disposed of at a suitably licenced facility.

#### Final Product

- The proposed ORF will produce various grades of soil conditioners and composted mulches,
- Chemical properties within the soil conditioners will be fit-for-purpose and in accordance with NSW EPA requirements
- The facility will undertake ongoing material sampling, quality testing, field testing and operational auditing as previously detailed within this report.
- As specified within the General Terms of Approval issued by NSW EPA, any unacceptable material (e.g. physical contaminants) will be removed through manual picking and/or screening methods and will be classified, stored onsite within receivals and processing shed and transported to a suitably licenced facility for disposal within required timeframes as specified by NSW EPA.

#### Plant and Equipment

A range of plant and equipment is likely to be required for operation of the proposed facility including Shredder/Grinder; Wheel Loader; Screen; Conveyor; Windrow Turner. The final plant and equipment used on-site will be determined by the operator of the facility.

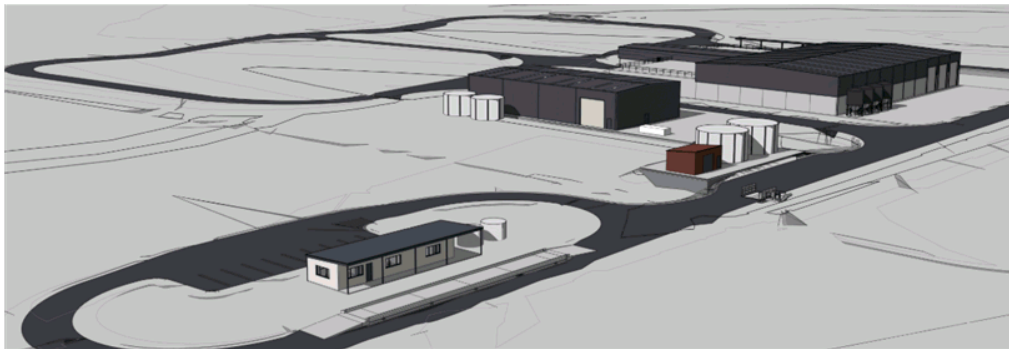


Figure 1 – 3D Perspective of facility

A complete set of the Architectural Plans is contained with **Annexure 1**

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#### **Subject Site & Locality:**

The proposed facility is located at 284 Gidley Appleby Road, Gidley (Lot 61 DP 707563) and contains a total site area of 117.5ha. The site is located approximately 15km from the Tamworth CBD (Figure 2) and has a long agricultural land use history involving both cropping and grazing pursuits.

The footprint of the facility is approximately 11 hectares in size and is located on the southern boundary. The topography of the site and surrounding area is generally flat, with a gentle undulation running west to east towards the Peel River which is located approximately 700m east of the subject property.

Surrounding development includes a mix of agricultural land uses ranging from general cropping and grazing activities to large scale intensive poultry operations. The surrounding area includes several rural dwellings within a 1km radius of the proposed development.

The subject site enjoys frontage and uninterrupted access to Gidley Appleby Road which is a bitumen sealed road. Access to Oxley Highway and Manilla Road which are both classified road is via Appleby Lane.

The proposal will require the extension/upgrading of the existing services in order to adequately service the facility.

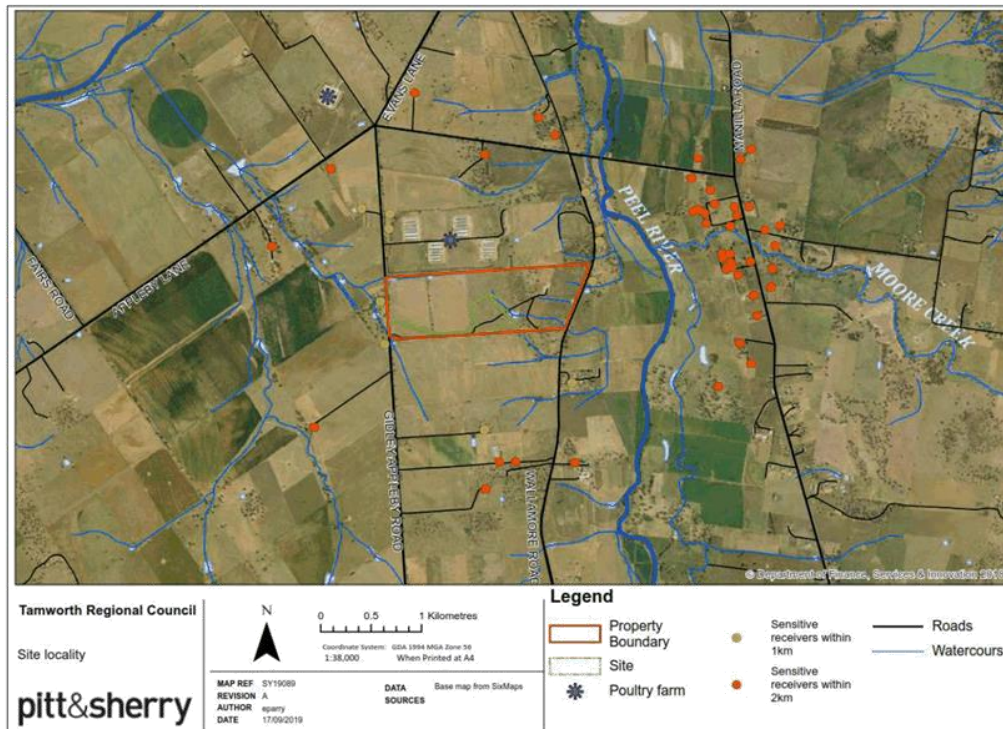


Figure 2 – Site Locality Plan

#### Referrals:

In accordance with Section 4.46 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPAA), the application triggers integrated development provisions requiring separate General Terms of Approval from:

Relevant Legislation	Matter requiring approval	Relationship to this development
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	Restricts the carrying out of a range of potentially polluting activities without the issue of an Environmental Protection License	Schedule 1 of this Act identifies activities that require environmental protection licenses under this Act. Council has reviewed the range of scheduled activities and have determined that the development as proposed is likely to require an

		Environmental Protection License.  The proposed development was referred to the NSW EPA. The NSW EPA provided General Terms of Approval on 13 November 2019 (including amendment letters dated 22 November 2019, 23 January 2020 and 24 January 2020), attached in <b>ANNEXURE 5</b> .
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	Water use approvals, water management approvals and approvals to carry out works on water front land. Land within 40m of a watercourse	The proposal includes works with 40m of a watercourse (ephemeral stream) and as such the proposal was referred to the Natural Resource Access Regulator who issued General Terms of Approval on 12 December 2019, attached in <b>ANNEXURE 6</b> .

Table 2 – Integrated Referral Government Agencies

The application was also referred externally to the following agencies for comment/consideration:

- The NSW Department of Primary Industries – Agriculture (DPI Agriculture);
- NSW Roads & Maritime Services (RMS);
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Biodiversity & Conservation Division (DPIE-BCD);
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA);
- Airservices Australia (AA);
- Essential Energy (EE);
- Local Aboriginal Lands Council (LALC);
- John Holland Rail (JHR); and
- Water NSW

Comments and recommendations have been received from each of the above agencies, with copies of each response provided in **ANNEXURE 7** to this report. The above agencies have reviewed the proposed development and raised no objections subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of consent.

Internal referrals within Council were made to the following divisions:

- Development Engineering;
- Regulatory Services- Environmental Health; and
- Tamworth Regional Airport Manager

Comments and recommendations have been received from each of the above Council divisions who have reviewed the proposed development and raised no objections subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of consent.

## ASSESSMENT

Section 4.15 of the EPAA requires the consent to consider the following matters, where relevant, to the proposal:

***The provisions of any current or draft environmental planning instrument, development control plan, or matters prescribed by the regulations.***

*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*

Under the provisions of Clauses 13 and 32 of Schedule 3 to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regulation), the proposed Organics Recycling Facility (ORF) is 'designated development', as it involves:

- 'compositing facilities or works' that process more than 5,000 tonnes per year of organic materials, and
- 'waste management facilities or works' that purify, recover, reprocess or process more than 5,000 tonnes per year of solid or liquid organic materials.

As a result, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared in accordance with section 4.12 of the EPAA and Schedule 2 to the EP&A Regulation, Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued.

*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

A Fauna and Flora Assessment (FFA) (**ANNEXURE 2**) was undertaken to investigate the impacts associated with the construction and operation of the facility and whether the proposal triggered entry into the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS). The FFA determined one endangered native vegetation community was present within the study area, Grey Box Grassy woodland or open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion; however it was not within the building footprint of the facility. All other areas within the study area are cleared land and considered Category 1 – Exempt Land.

The FFA considered the impacts of the proposal and concluded that the BOS threshold was not exceed as the project would not:

- Clear more than one (1) hectare of native vegetation;
- Impact land mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map;
- Significantly impact any threaten species population, or threatened ecological communities list under the Biodiversity Conservation Action 2016;
- Impact any Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Values.

Following review of the FFA, Council staff determined that the clearing associated with the facility exceeds the threshold (1 hectare) for the applicable minimum lot size and therefore referral to NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Biodiversity & Conservation Division (BCD) was deemed to be required.

The BCD requested further information relating to the plot data collected and the type of vegetation to be cleared based on the FFA concluding entry into the BOS was not triggered. Supplementary information provided by the applicant, which included additional plot data and photographs, historical aerial imagery, demonstrated to the BCD, that the subject land to be cleared to facilitate the development could reasonably be considered Category 1 – Exempt land (pursuant to Local Land Services Act 2013) and therefore the development does not trigger entry into the Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

*State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*

The EPAA was updated when the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2017* was passed NSW Parliament in November 2017. Most changes commenced on 1 March 2018.



One of the changes resulted in the relocation of the provision for regionally significant development to Part 4 and Schedule 7 of the SEPP (State and Regional) 2011. The application has been referred to the Northern Regional Planning Panel (NRPP) pursuant to Schedule 7 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 as the proposed development has a "capital investment value" of more than \$5 million and Tamworth Regional Council is both the Applicant and landowner.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (SEPP Infrastructure)

In accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 within SEPP Infrastructure, being a 'waste or resource management facility', the proposed development must be referred to Transport for NSW – Roads & Maritime (formally NSW RMS) and consideration of any response is required. Council received a response from TfNSW on 28 October 2019 (refer **ANNEXURE 7**) which is discussed within the body of this report.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 85 within SEPP Infrastructure, being development in or adjacent to rail corridors, the proposed development must be referred to the rail authority (in this instance John Holland Rail) and consideration of any response is required. The referral response provided by John Holland Rail relating to the subject development is provided within **ANNEXURE 7** to this report.

State Environmental Planning Policy No.33 – Hazardous or Offensive Industry (SEPP 33)

SEPP 33 requires the consent authority to consider whether the proposal is a potentially hazardous or offensive industry that without the implementation of appropriate impact minimisation measures would, or potentially would, pose a significant risk in relation to the locality, to human health, life or property, or to the biophysical environment.

In this regard, hazardous industry is limited to industrial developments which after all minimisation measures proposed have been employed; the industry would still pose a significant risk to the surrounding community and/or environment. The consent authority is required to undertake a preliminary risk screening analysis to determine if the proposal is deemed, by definition, to be a potentially hazardous or offensive industry. Should it be deemed that the development is potentially hazardous, a preliminary hazard assessment would be required.

A preliminary risk screening was completed, as part of the submitted Hazard & Risk Report (HRR)(**ANNEXURE 2**), and it was demonstrated the quantities of dangerous goods proposed to be stored on-site are well below the screening thresholds and do not trigger the requirement for a Preliminary Hazard Assessment to be undertaken in this instance.

The subject development will be required to adopt the mitigation measures recommended in Table 5 of the HRR and best management practices as part of its ongoing operations, with an Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and Waste Management Plan (WMP) to be implemented with respect to day to day operation of the facility.

State Environmental Planning Policy No.44 – Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44)

SEPP 44 requires the consent authority to be satisfied that the development will not have a detrimental impact on core koala habitat.

A Flora & Fauna Assessment has been undertaken in relation to the subject development and is contained in **ANNEXURE 2**. The assessment includes a test of significance pursuant to section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* undertaken in relation to the koala species. The test of significance concludes that the proposed development is unlikely to result in significant impacts upon the koala species given that the site contains only secondary koala food trees and that it is proposed to remove a single existing tree only from the site as part of the subject works, with all other existing trees to be retained. Approximately 11 hectares of understorey (groundcover)



clearing will be required to accommodate the required infrastructure, however this is deemed to be of negligible impact on koala species within the area.

In summary, it is deemed that the subject development would not result in significant detrimental impacts to any areas of koala habitat on the subject property.

State Environmental Planning Policy No.55 – Remediation of Land (SEPP 55)

Pursuant to SEPP 55, Council is required to consider the potential for contamination to exist upon the subject property and therefore whether the site is suitable for the proposed land use. A review of Council records and a search of the NSW EPA Contaminated Land Record does not suggest that any known contaminating land activities have been located on or adjacent to the site area.

A Geotechnical Assessment (**ANNEXURE 2**) was undertaken for the subject site which involved a walkover survey of the site and excavation of five test pits across the site. The site revealed no visual (e.g. soil staining or vegetation dieback) or odour indicators of contamination upon the site. It is noted that no targeted soil testing for contamination has been undertaken.

It is also acknowledged that past agricultural activities conducted upon the site are likely to have included use of herbicides and pesticides and other farm chemicals, and that inappropriate storage and use of farm chemicals can potentially cause contamination of land. Localised contamination can also occur in locations where chemicals are stored and/or mixed. Investigations undertaken upon the subject site have revealed no evidence of such activities occurring within the proposed development area.

Based upon the above, it is deemed that the site is suitable for the proposed development given that no evidence is available to suggest that contamination is an issue for the property.

New England North West Regional Plan 2036

In accordance with the New England North West Regional Plan 2036, the facility will process organic material generated from a multitude of sources across the local community. Organic waste processing will 'value-add' to the provision of commercial grade compost, which is a green industry, being ultimately focussed on increasing the life of the existing waste management facility.

Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010 (TRLEP 2010)

The subject site is zoned RU1 Primary Production and the proposed use is defined as a 'resource recovery facility', which forms part of a broader land use definition of a 'waste or resource management facility' which is a permissible development with consent.

*Resource Recovery Facilities* are defined within the TRLEP as:

*'a building or place used for the recovery of resources from waste, including works or activities such as separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste, composting, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration'.*

The objectives of the RU1 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 permit subdivision only where it is considered by the Council to be necessary to maintain or increase agricultural production.
- To restrict the establishment of inappropriate traffic generating uses along main road frontages.
- To ensure sound management of land which has an extractive or mining industry potential and to ensure that development does not adversely affect the extractive industry.
- To permit development for purposes where it can be demonstrated that suitable land or premises are not available elsewhere.

The subject development is not deemed to be contrary to development objectives for the RU1 land zone as follows:

- The subject development will add to the diversity of existing land uses within the subject locality.
- No fragmentation or alienation of resource lands will result from the proposed development.
- Ongoing compliance with the recommended conditions consent will result in mitigation of potential impacts and/or conflicts with surrounding land uses.
- Anticipated traffic generation levels resultant from the subject development are not deemed inappropriate for the locality given the rural setting, existing land uses within the immediate area and the fact that the development does not front a main road.
- The location of a waste or resource management facility within a rural zoned area is deemed suitable in that it is a permissible land use (with consent). The operation of such a facility within a rural setting also allows for increased mitigation of potential impacts due to separation distances that can be achieved from potential receptors.

Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010 (TRDCP 2010)

TRDCP 2010 specifies development control guidelines for various types of development, including residential, commercial, industrial or subdivision and includes specific development issues such as flooding and heritage and precinct specific development controls.

While there are no specific controls pertaining to the subject development contained within TRDCP 2010, general development specifications provided within the 'Other Types of Development Controls' & 'Environmental Controls' sections of TRDCP 2010 are applicable to the subject proposal as follows:

Parking	<p>The proposed development adequately caters for on-site parking/vehicle movements of both light and heavy vehicles and will be required to comply with relevant Australian Standards.</p> <p>The proposed development will provide 10 on-site car parking spaces adjacent to the site office as per the development plans in <b>ANNEXURE 1</b>.</p> <p>TRDCP 2010 requires that for development of this nature (industry), 1 parking space is required per 75m<sup>2</sup> of GFA or 1 space per 2 employees (whichever is greater). Given the development has a GFA of almost 35,000m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 466 car parking spaces would be required for the development to comply with TRDCP parking controls.</p>
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	<p>The applicant has identified that a total of 6 staff will be in attendance at the facility at any one time.</p> <p>The requirement for 466 car parking spaces is deemed to be unreasonable and excessive given the nature of the proposed operations. Therefore the proposed variation to TRDCP parking requirements is recommended to be supported in this instance given that proposed on-site parking numbers exceed staff numbers for the site, thus exceeding the lesser parking requirement of TRDCP 2010.</p>
<i>Landscaping</i>	<p>Site landscaping will be established as part of the subject development in accordance with the submitted landscape plan.</p> <p>Proposed landscaping is deemed satisfactory and will comprise low maintenance, drought and frost tolerant species. In light of ongoing drought conditions, conditions are proposed requiring that a monetary bond be paid to Council in relation to the required landscaping works so as to ensure that such works are undertaken once drought conditions ease.</p>
<i>Outdoor Lighting</i>	<p>A condition of consent is proposed requiring that any outdoor lighting be compliant with <i>AS4282 Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>.</p>
<i>Outdoor Signage</i>	<p>The proposal does not involve the erection of any outdoor signage that would require consent to be obtained from Council.</p>
<i>Bushfire Prone Land</i>	<p>The subject site is not identified as containing bushfire prone land.</p>
<i>Environmental Effects</i>	<p>It is considered that the EIS submitted as part of the subject development application has addressed the potential impacts of the development on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Furthermore, the recommended conditions of consent provides an appropriate level of environmental protection for the both the immediate and wider localities through mitigating measures to reduce potentially detrimental impacts of the operations of the facility on the existing environment and associated amenity.</p>
<i>Soil &amp; Erosion Control</i>	<p>Implementation and maintenance of sediment and erosion control measures during the construction phase of the development is proposed as a condition of consent.</p> <p>Sediment &amp; erosion control measures will also be required to be maintained once the facility is operational should landscaping measures be unable to be completed due to ongoing drought conditions.</p>
<i>Vegetation</i>	<p>The site is largely cleared of vegetation due to land clearing</p>

	<p>undertaken in association the historical use of the property for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>Whilst the FFA determined one endangered native vegetation community was present within the study area, Grey Box Grassy woodland or open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion, it is located outside of the footprint of the development. . All other areas within the study area are considered Category 1 – Exempt Land) with not further approvals required.</p>
<i>Waste Management:</i>	<p>General waste storage and disposal arrangements for the facility have been identified within the EIS provided as part of the subject application.</p> <p>General terms of approval provided by NSW EPA also address the management of waste at the facility including the disposal of unsuitable materials that are removed from the recycling process via screening of materials received at the facility.</p>
<i>Noise</i>	<p>Controls relating to potential noise impacts over both the construction and operational phases of the subject development have been addressed within the GTAs issued by the NSW EPA. No further consideration is deemed necessary in this regard.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>Geology has been addressed within the EIS for the development, specifically within a Geological Assessment that has been undertaken for the subject site by Regional Geotechnical Solutions Pty Ltd.</p> <p>The assessment provides recommendations for the undertaking of proposed earthworks and the construction of foundations and pavements considering identified geological constraints upon the site. Conditions are proposed that require the preparation and implementation of Environmental Management Plans during both the construction and operational phases of the development to further assist in mitigating any detrimental geological impacts.</p>

Table 3 – Assessment of proposal pursuant to Other Types of Development Controls - TRDCP 2010

Tamworth Regional Council Section 7.12 (Indirect) Contributions Plan

In accordance with the provisions of the Plan, the Applicant has obtained a Registered Quantity Surveyors Detailed Cost Summary Report. Council staff have reviewed the Report and advise that a contribution of \$159,969.66 is payable. A condition of consent is proposed to be imposed in this regard.

**a) The provisions of any planning agreement or draft planning agreement.**

The proposal and the site are not the subject of a planning agreement or a draft planning agreement.

**b) The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality.**

### **Traffic and Transport**

A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) (**ANNEXURE 2**) has been prepared to assess potential traffic impacts from the construction and operation of the ORF on the surrounding road network in consideration of AUSTROADS Guidelines and RTA – Guide to Traffic Generating Development.

The subject site will be serviced via a single driveway access point off Gidley Appleby Road which will be upgraded to service the proposed development (widen to permit the entry and exit of the largest vehicle (B-Double) simultaneously). The facility will be serviced via a range of vehicles including kerbside collection vehicles, dual axle tipper, semi-trailer tipper, truck and trailer, quad dog and trailer, B double truck, maintenance vehicles, private staff vehicles and small commercial vehicles. Access to the facility will be restricted to commercial operators only with general public access not permitted.

#### *Vehicle Movements*

Based upon traffic modelling undertaken and additional operational information provided by the applicant, approximately 146 vehicle movements will occur to and from the site each day (73 vehicles in and 73 vehicles out). It is noted that of these 146 movements, approximately 60 will constitute light vehicles such as private staff vehicles and small utes and trucks associated with commercial businesses (tree loppers, landscapers etc). The remaining 86 movements are deemed to constitute that of heavy vehicles such as waste collection vehicles, truck and trailer, quad dog and trailer combinations.

In order to determine the impact on the surrounding road network, traffic volume data was collected across several days via manual and electronic traffic counters at the following intersections;

- Oxley Highway/Appleby Lane;
- Manilla Road/Appleby Lane;
- Gidley Appleby Road/Appleby Lane/Evans Lane;
- Gidley Siding Road/Gidley Appleby Road; and
- Wallamore Road/Gidley Siding Road.

Based on the traffic data collected it was determined that the AM peak hour occurs between 8:00am and 9:00am and the PM peak hour occurs between 3:30pm and 4:30pm. The facility is expected to generate up to 40 heavy vehicle movements (20 vehicles in and 20 vehicles out) during both the AM peak hours and the PM peak hour.

Based on the traffic volume data and the anticipated additional traffic volumes generated by the facility in peak periods, a SIDRA Analysis contained within the TIA was carried out to determine the pre and post development traffic volumes at the intersections. Additional traffic volumes within peak periods are outlined in Figure 3;

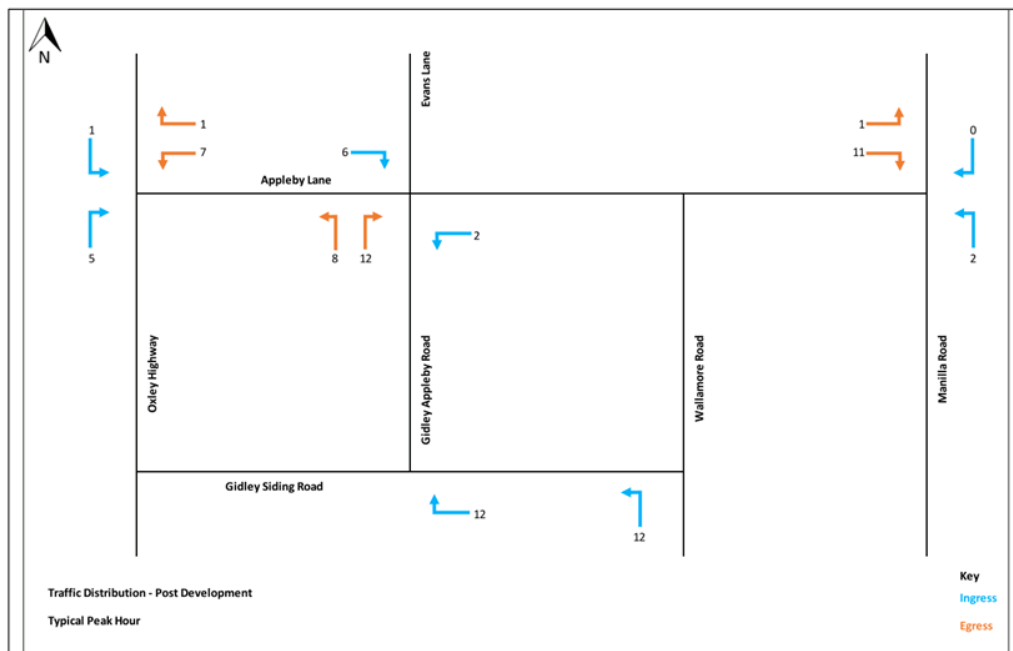


Figure 3 – Additional traffic movements full development.

The traffic distribution post development does not result in a significant increase in traffic volume at any of the intersections. The largest increase in traffic volume is twelve (12) vehicles movements which over a 1 hour peak period is considered minor. It is noted, that several of these intersections are utilised by agricultural enterprises within the surrounding area and have higher existing traffic volumes as a result.

The commonly used measure of intersection performance, as defined by Roads and Maritimes Services (RMS), is vehicle delay. Within the TIA, an indication of the average delay is provided and this is then translated to a Level of Service (LoS). A LoS A is considered the highest performing intersection whilst LoS F is considered to be a failing intersection. The SIDRA Analysis determined that all intersections are currently operating at LoS A with the development not reducing the current LoS at any intersection. Whilst the development will result in a minor increase in the average delay at some intersections, it still meets the warrants for a LoS A. Therefore, it is considered the proposal will not result in an unreasonable impact on the operation of any intersection.

As part of the operation of the facility it is intended to erect a “no left turn” sign at the exit of the property in order to effectively distribute traffic to Appleby Lane and then via Manilla Road or Oxley Highway which are both state highways. This requirement forms part of the conditions of consent.

#### Safe Intersection Sight Distance

The Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD) has been assessed for vehicles at the following intersections:

- Oxley Highway-Appleby Lane - sight distance to vehicles on the Oxley Highway
- Manilla Road-Appleby Lane - sight distance to vehicles on Manilla Road
- Gidley Appleby Road-Appleby Lane-Evans Lane - sight distance to vehicles on Appleby Lane

- Gidley Siding Road-Gidley Appleby Lane - sight distance to vehicles on Gidley Appleby Road
- Wallamore Road-Gidley Siding Road - sight distance to vehicles on Gidley Siding Road; and
- Site Access-Gidley Appleby Road - sight distance to vehicles on Gidley Appleby Road.

The SISD has been assessed against the Austroads Guide to Road Design - Part 4A: Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections (2017). The speed limit on all the above roads is 100km/h. The SISD requirements for a 100km/h road (with a conservative reaction time of 2.5 seconds) is 262m. The observed sight distance from each intersection was greater than 300m in both directions. As such, the available sight distance at all intersections exceeds the Austroads requirements for site distances.

#### *Crash Data*

Recent crash data for roads within the vicinity of the site have been obtained from NSW Centre for Road Safety mapping available online. Based upon crash history data, a total of four (4) crashes have occurred in the past 5 years on roads forming part of proposed transport routes. All crashes have occurred in different locations and have constituted different crash types. It is therefore deemed reasonable to conclude that there are no identifiable crash patterns in the vicinity of the subject property.

#### *Transport for NSW - Roads & Maritimes Services*

Pursuant to Schedule 3 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (The SEPP), 'waste or resource management facility' of any size or capacity must be referred to Transport for NSW – Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) for consideration.

Following review of the proposed development, the RMS provided the following comments to assist the consent authority in making a determination;

Comments from RMS	Council's Response
The existing intersection of the Oxley Highway and Appleby Lane was assessed as having an Austroads Basic Right Turn (BAR) and Basic Left Turn (BAL) facilities for turning traffic. It only has a widened sealed western shoulder and Urban Auxiliary Left Turn (AULs). The widening for what might accommodate a BAR will need to be confirmed that it meets the required design and pavement standard for a BAR. The existing line marking will need to be amended to indicate it can be used by through traffic to pass a turning vehicle.	<p>A basic right (BAR) is the lowest level treatment for this type of intersection and is warranted in Austroads for any low traffic intersection.</p> <p>Based on the existing traffic volume a BAR treatment is warranted. This intersection was recently upgraded by council to an RMS approved design without a BAR treatment. It is considered that given the proposed development will result in an additional 5 peak hour turn movements, that it is unreasonable for this intersection to be upgraded as part of this development.</p> <p>Council will continue to monitor the increase in traffic and the operation of this intersection.</p>
Intersection of Manilla Road and Appleby Lane was assessed as having a Channelised Right	Requirements for an AUL(s) are met at the end of a 10 year planning horizon. As the

<p>Turn (CHR) and AUL. It appears from the photos in the TIA (Traffic Impact Assessment) there is only an existing southbound right-turning facility and no northbound AUL for left-turning traffic. The TIA's traffic distributions (Fig. 20) for 2029 indicates an Austroads AULs is required.</p>	<p>development is only expected to generate 2 additional peak hour left turn movements from Manilla Road it is considered unreasonable to require an intersection upgrade as part of this development. This intersection was recently upgraded by council to an RMS approved design without a AUL treatment.</p> <p>Based on the growth factors applied, this intersection will require AUL(s) at the 10 year horizon regardless of the traffic expected to be generated by this development.</p>
<p>Any further development in the area could trigger a need to upgrade the existing Appleby Road connections to the Oxley Highway and Manilla Road to higher standards in the future due to the limited remaining capacity of these intersections</p>	<p>Council will continue to monitor increases in traffic on Appleby Lane and the impact this has on the intersections with the Oxley Highway and Manilla Road.</p>
<p>The only swept paths in the TIA indicated a conflict will occur between B-Doubles entering and exiting towards Appleby Road because of the width of the Appleby Gidley Road at the access. No other swept paths were provided for the other key intersections along the transport routes between the Oxley Highway and Manilla Road. All vehicles should be able to enter and exit the site safely.</p>	<p>A condition of consent requires the upgrading of the site access to enable entry and exit of the largest design vehicle (B-Double) simultaneously.</p>
<p>No consideration was given to mitigating any impacts on existing school bus routes along the proposed transport routes.</p>	<p>Haulage routes are unlikely to have a significant impact on bus routes. A search of the school bus routes identifies 3 stops at Appleby Lane in the morning and afternoon. It is considered given the relatively low increase in traffic volumes that the proposal will not have a significant impact on the operation or safety of the bus routes.</p>
<p>Construction of the proposed facility will increase turning traffic at key intersections, especially the Oxley Highway and Appleby Lane. The Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will need to consider how these impacts will be safely managed.</p>	<p>A condition of consent requires the preparation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) prior to works commencing. An advisory note has been included to identify the TMP must consider the impact at key intersections, especially the Oxley Highway and Appleby Lane and how these will be managed.</p>
<p>A Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) will be required from Roads and Maritime for any</p>	<p>No works are proposed at Oxley</p>



traffic control measures implemented at these intersections.	Highway/Appleby Lane and Manilla Road/Appleby Lane intersections; therefore a Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) is not required.
<p>Should the consent authority wish to condition the preparation of a Code of Conduct for the construction and operations of the facility, this could include, but not be limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a map of the primary haulage routes highlighting critical locations.</li> <li>b) safety initiatives for haulage through residential areas and/or school zones.</li> <li>c) an induction process for vehicle operators &amp; regular toolbox meetings.</li> <li>d) a complaint resolution and disciplinary procedure.</li> <li>e) any community consultation measures for peak haulage periods.</li> </ul>	A condition of consent requires the preparation of a Code of Conduct for the construction and operations of the facility.

Table 4 – Council response to RMS referral response.

#### **Air Quality and Odour**

The Applicant has submitted an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) (**ANNEXURE 2**) which provides an assessment of potential air quality and odour impacts during construction and operation of the proposed facility.

#### **Dust**

The AQIA indicates that during construction of the facility, primary emissions will be dust generated as a result of vehicle movements, material handling and windblown dust from exposed areas. These sources of dust will be temporary in nature and are anticipated to occur intermittently over the construction phase of the development. Vehicles and plant would also generate particulate emissions from exhausts. The assessment has identified that it is unlikely the construction phase of the development would generate offensive dust impacts within the surrounding locality.

The materials to be processed at the facility include materials listed as Category 1, 2 & 3 waste pursuant to the *Environmental Guidelines: Composting and Related Organics Processing Facilities (December 2004)*. Whilst these materials are generally moist, the modelling has assumed that the materials are dusty as a conservative measure.

Activities associated with the day to day operation of the facility with potential to result in dust emissions from the site include the transport, processing and handling of organic recycling materials. Sealing of all internal vehicular manoeuvring and parking areas along with the implementation of wheel wash infrastructure will assist in reducing potential dust nuisance associated with transport aspects of the proposed operations. Furthermore, the organic materials are generally moist and do not contribute to dust emissions. It is noted the AQIA modelling has assumed that the materials are dusty as a conservative measure. The management of dust will form part of the Construction Management Plan and Operational Management Plan to be implemented for the development.

Overall, the modelling has established that the predicted dust levels associated with operation of the facility post-construction are low and unlikely to lead to exceedance of NSW EPA assessment criteria.

#### *Odour*

To predict the likely odour impact during operations, air dispersion modelling has been undertaken to calculate the level of dilution of odours emitted from the source at the point that such odour reaches surrounding sensitive receptors. The main sources of potential odour emission from the facility are identified as the biofilter, emissions from processing of input materials, the processed material stock piles, material handling activities and on-site water storage (leachate dams).

The applicant has indicated that the purpose built biofilter is designed to achieve odour removal efficiencies of more than 90%. Even though the main building will be fully enclosed and air controlled, there is still potential for some odour emissions to escape at times when the doors are opened for access into the building. To estimate potential odour emissions, the different processes occurring in the main building which include stockpiling of waste material received, stockpiling of shredded material and shredding of material, were considered as part of odour modelling.

The facility provides a water (leachate) storage dam which will be aerated, and the aerated leachate is proposed to be reused in operations associated with the ORF, which will significantly reduce the risk that the leachate will become anaerobic and also reduces the organic loading in the leachate dam that treats the water before release from the site. These measures serve to reduce the potential for water being stored to become anaerobic.

It is noted that the existence of poultry farms within 3.0km of the proposed facility have potential to generate odour emissions within the vicinity of the proposed facility. It is also identified that the character of the odour generated from such poultry farms would be different to the potential odour generated by the subject facility. The AQIA has assessed the potential cumulative impacts of all potential odour from both the ORF and surrounding poultry farms.

The results of odour modelling within the AQIA indicate that predicted odour levels from existing sources (i.e. poultry farms) would be above the odour assessment criterion at all locations and the addition of the ORF would also be above odour assessment criterion. The estimated change to existing odour levels within the subject locality that could be associated with addition of the proposed facility ranges from <1 odour unit (OU) to 2 OU for the various sensitive receiver locations identified within the assessment report. It is considered that the anticipated level of change in odour is unlikely to be noticed relative to the level of existing odour impacts which would already be experienced at the sensitive receiver locations.

Odour mitigation and monitoring requirements will form part of the Operational Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) issued for the facility by the NSW EPA. Such requirements include monitoring of weather and noise conditions via installation of a weather station that utilises the sigma theta method to measure inversion conditions.

In summary, the facility (when considered as a stand alone facility or cumulatively) will not result in a noticeable increase to odour for nearby sensitive receptors given existing odour levels from existing poultry operations. Once the facility is in operation, the EPA has indicated that odour monitoring data will be reviewed at regular intervals and that further measures will be imposed as required.

### **Noise and Vibration**

#### *Noise*

A Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NVIA) (**ANNEXURE 2**) has quantified potential construction noise emissions as well as operational noise emissions pertaining to receipt, processing and off-site transportation. The NVIA adopted a worst case modelling scenario for the assessment to represent maximum noise emissions during construction and operation of the facility.

The assessment concluded that traffic noise generated by construction will likely exceed the affected Noise Management Level (NML) of 45dBA at residential properties R4 and R5 (shown in Figure 4) when driveway and internal road construction works are located within proximity of Gidley Appleby Road. As the construction progresses further east (approximately 250m) the affected sensitive receivers will be less affected and compliance achieved. It is demonstrated that all other receivers (residential and commercial) comply with the NML.

The assessment concluded that the operational noise levels will be exceeded at the closest residence; however this residence is located upon the subject property which is owned by Tamworth Regional Council. The results of the assessment demonstrate that operational noise levels comply with the relevant EPA Industrial Noise Policy criteria at all privately owned residential receivers during calm and prevailing meteorological conditions. It is noted the operational noise levels will be exceeded at the adjoining commercial receiver (poultry farm), however based on the operational noise generated by the poultry farm, it is not considered to significantly impact the ongoing operation of the adjoining intensive agricultural industry or create any additional land use conflicts.

It is understood that several items of plant associated with the processing equipment (e.g. tunnel ventilation fans, aerators and pumps) have the potential to operate 24 hours per day in association with composting, leachate, liquid waste and stormwater processes. The assessment concludes that sleep disturbance is not anticipated, as emissions from transient noise events are predicted to remain below the EPA screening criterion for sleep disturbance. A part of the General Terms of Approvals issued by the EPA noise monitoring is required to be carried out during night time operations.

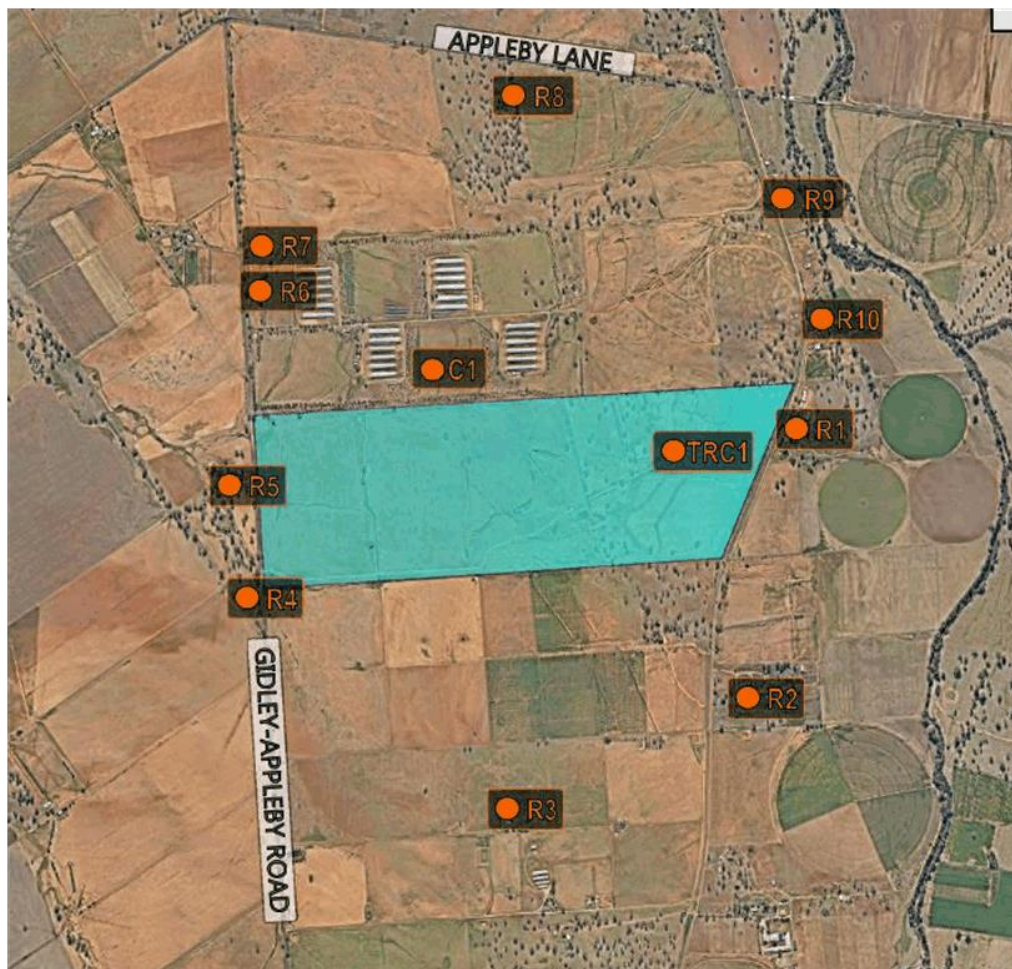


Figure 4 – Locality Plan showing Sensitive Receivers

The NVIA recommends that a Noise Management Plan (NMP) be prepared and implemented for the construction and operational phases of the development to ensure noise impacts are minimised. This requirement forms part of the conditions of consent.

#### *Traffic Noise*

Once operational, the majority of inbound heavy vehicle movements to the ORF site will occur from the south, with approximately 60% inbound via Wallamore Road - Gidley Siding Road - Gidley-Appleby Road, 30% inbound via Oxley Highway - Appleby Lane - Gidley-Appleby Road and 10% inbound via Manilla Road - Appleby Lane - Gidley-Appleby Road. Outbound heavy vehicle traffic will be restricted to right turn only onto Gidley-Appleby Road utilising Appleby Lane to access either the Oxley Highway (60%) or Manilla Road (40%) respectively.

The modelling demonstrated that noise levels from vehicles associated with the facility would remain below the relevant day criteria for receivers (closest receivers is approximately 20m) with the exception of receivers adjacent to the Oxley Highway. However the existing road traffic noise exceeds the relevant criteria. In circumstances where existing noise levels already exceed the criteria, the NSW Road Noise Policy (RNP) states that any additional increase in total traffic noise

levels should be limited to 2dB. The increase in operational road traffic noise levels is predicted to be 0.1 dB above the existing levels, therefore, within the allowable increase as per the RNP

Furthermore, a noise compliance assessment report must be lodged with the EPA within 90 days of commencement of typical operations to confirm the noise limits at residential receivers do not exceed the noise limits identified in the GTA's.

#### *Vibration*

The potential for vibration impacts have also been reviewed as part of the submitted NVIA. The review identifies that vibration impacts from the ORF would be negligible. The Construction Noise Strategy (Transport for NSW, 2012) sets out safe working distances to achieve the human response criteria for vibration. The minimum distance to achieve the residential human response criteria for continuous vibration using an >18 tonne roller is 100m This is significantly less for wheeled plant, such as wheel loaders and trucks proposed to be used on-site for the ORF. The nearest privately-owned residential receiver to the ORF is in excess of 800m from the proposed facility, while the nearest residential receiver to the proposed intersection upgrade works is approximately 175m away. Therefore, human exposure to vibration as a result of the proposed development is not expected.

#### **Soil and Geology**

The construction of facility will include a number of soil disturbance activities including: vegetation removal (grasses & 1 x tree), topsoil stripping, clearing of land, excavation and trenching, road works, stockpiling and the use of temporary access roads. These activities have the potential to increase the erosion of soil on the site and also generate sediment laden runoff, which could affect the surrounding environment. The EIS indicates that the overall site erosion hazard is low due to the proposed disturbance areas are not excessive, the site gradient is very low and the rainfall activity of the site is also low. It is identified that potential erosion impacts can be managed via installation of appropriate sediment & erosion controls. The EIS identifies that a Soil & Water Management Plan should be prepared and implemented for the construction phase of the development and this recommendation has been included as a recommended condition of consent.

#### **Stormwater & Wastewater Management**

The design of the proposed facility is aimed at preventing uncontrolled discharge of potentially contaminated water (including leachate and stormwater) from the site. This will be achieved by diverting leachate and stormwater via appropriately lined drainage channels to suitably sized and lined storage dams. Captured stormwater will then be reused in the operation of the facility as required.

The proposed development includes three separate drainage systems as described below and in Figure 5:

- 1) Stormwater Diversion - clean stormwater from areas surrounding the site will be diverted to the existing stormwater dams on site to align with existing site conditions and separate it from processing areas within the site;
- 2) Non-Process Water System - stormwater from non-process areas within the site will drain into the existing stormwater dams; and
- 3) Process Water System - stormwater and run-off from process areas within the site will drain into a leachate dam.



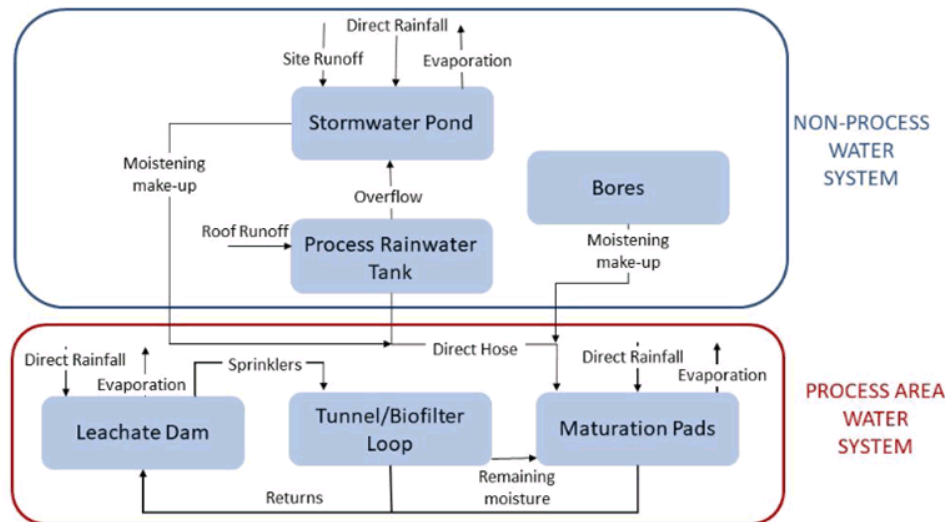


Figure 5 – Site water balance schematic

#### Stormwater

All clean stormwater will be diverted to either the rainwater tanks or two existing stormwater dams for reuse within throughout the site. Water collected in the stormwater dam may be used to meet the process demands of the facility and will be in accordance with harvestable rights provisions of the *Water Management Act 2000*. The rainwater collected from the building rooftops will supply most on-site requirements including the wheel wash and wash down of receivals area. To minimise impacts on surface water and hydrology, the proposal includes stormwater retention facilities including roof rainwater harvesting tanks, a stormwater dam and vegetative landscaping.

#### Wastewater

Any surface water that comes into contact with material processing and/or storage areas is managed as leachate. All leachate run-off generated will be directed to the proposed leachate dam via lined drainage channels, which will prevent leachate from contaminating the subsoil.

The leachate dam capacity of 16 ML based on the results of the site water balance modelling. This capacity includes:

- Minimum EPA requirement: capacity to capture runoff from a 1 in 10 year, 24 hour storm event (approximately 99 mm rain depth) from all processing areas. This equates to approximately 3.1 ML storage; and
- Additional storage capacity (approximately 13 ML) to manage operational water needs and minimise the risk of leachate overflow.

The leachate dam is significantly larger than what is required by the EPA in order to provide additional freeboard and capacity to cater for larger storm events. The current design includes an additional storage freeboard to cater for a 1-in-10 year 24-hr rainfall event, however this will be refined as part of the detailed design process prior to the release of a construction certificate. It is considered unlikely that the proposed leachate dam would reach capacity however, should monitoring identify the need, excess leachate can be pumped from the dam into a dedicated

storage tank on-site to ensure dam levels remain suitable for site operations. An emergency spillway from the leachate dam would be directed to the east following the existing overland flow path, to join the Peel River (approximately 1.0km to the east).

Collected leachate water would be reused in the composting process. It is currently planned to only reuse leachate water in the first stage of composting - pasteurisation, which occurs in the tunnels. This is to minimise the risk of transfer of pathogens from leachate back in to the maturing compost. Further investigations and monitoring may determine that it is acceptable to also use leachate in the maturation stage, and this would further assist in management of leachate water.

The leachate management system will be compliant with the NSW EPA's Environmental Guidelines for Composting and Related Organics Processing Facilities (DEC 2004). It is noted that NSW EPA are the regulatory authority for the facility and have reviewed the proposed design and are satisfied that it can be compliant.

Therefore, it is likely that the cumulative impact to water resources in the area as a result of the proposed facility is limited.

#### **Groundwater**

The majority of water used in operation of the facility will be from on-site dams and rainwater tanks, with supplementary water supplied via an upgrade of the existing two bores. Any works pertaining to a new or upgraded bore, would be subject to licensing and other approvals with Water NSW which would be sought post development consent. The application was referred to Water NSW who advised any application would likely be referred to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) for a groundwater assessment to determine if the additional extraction would impact on adjoining bores. If the applicant is located in the Peel Alluvium, there is no guarantee that an extraction limit will be recommended. The response from Water NSW is contained in **ANNEXURE 7**.

Working surfaces in the facility will be designed to ensure organics storage areas, active composting surfaces and associated access roads are constructed to prevent leachate migration into the subsoil and groundwater. The leachate collection and reuse facilities will include clay or soil liners that provide an effective barrier between groundwater and potential pollution sources. A groundwater monitoring program will be developed to include regular monitoring downslope of the leachate dam to detect potential contamination, with comparison to a reference bore over time. Strategies will be implemented in accordance with EPA Guidelines that minimise the potential for groundwater pollution from the facility and associated infrastructure.

Construction of the facility involves surface excavation for preparation of handstand foundations and subgrade preparation to establish required grades for drainage and services trenching. It is anticipated that earthworks would occur up to 3.0m below existing ground level. The excavation depth is not likely to encounter or intercept groundwater, nor is it anticipated to interfere with any aquifer as identified in the Geotechnical Report contained in **ANNEXURE 2**.

The requirement for preparation and implementation of a CEMP and OEMP will assist in mitigation of impacts on groundwater during the construction and operation phase

#### **Aboriginal Archaeology**

An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (AHDD) (**ANNEXURE 2**) was undertaken to assess the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be impacted by the proposed facility. The AHDD identified that the site has a low archaeological potential due to a lack of archaeologically sensitive landscape features being present on the site. The existing landscape shows high levels of previous disturbance due to agricultural operations, previous clearing, excavations, damming and earth stockpiling. Three aboriginal objects were found during the survey however none of these objects are located within the subject site and will therefore not be impacted. The proposed

development will not impact any known archaeological sites and is considered unlikely to impact any previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects. The AHDD has identified that an Aboriginal Cultural Assessment (ACHA) is not required.

The application was referred to the Tamworth Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC) who advised that there held no objection to the proposal subject to a TLALC officer being present at the commencement of construction. A requirement for a Tamworth Local Aboriginal Land Council representative to be present on-site during initial vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping has been included as a recommended condition of consent.

#### ***Non-Indigenous Heritage***

The subject site is not identified as a heritage listed in Schedule 5 of the TRELPA. There are no heritage items located within 50m of the subject site. There are three (3) local heritage items located within 1km of the subject site, with the proposal not anticipated to impact on any of the heritage listed items.

#### ***Visual Amenity***

The visual character of the area immediately surrounding the subject property predominantly consists of a rural character comprising cleared land, scattered rural residences, farm buildings and poultry sheds.

The likely impacts on the landscape and visual amenity will be the result of the construction of a number of above ground structures, including equipment shed, office, receivables shed and lighting. The receivables shed will be the highest structure on the site.

A requirement for a detailed landscaping plan to be submitted to Council for approval showing all landscaping for the site (including boundary screening) and details of proposed fencing (including vermin proof fencing) has been included as a recommended condition of consent prior to the issue of a construction certificate.

The topography surrounding the site is characterised by gentle undulations with gradients less than 5% allowing for visibility of the site from Gidley Appleby Road. However, the distance of the facility from the road is over 600m. The location of the site in a rural environment and the distance from viewing locations in the local area (such as the Gidley Appleby Road and three closest residences) significantly limits the visual impact of the facility. Parts of Gidley Appleby Road are also lined with trees which filter views into the site from the west. A significant amount of landscaping is proposed around the site including screening tree species (3m-4m min height) and a mixture of ground species and grasses around the office and entry. A condition of consent recommended which requires payment of a landscaping bond if all the landscaping cannot be completed due to current climatic conditions.

Control measures proposed to be implemented as part of the subject development to mitigate visual amenity impacts include:

- All structures with the potential to be visible from off-site locations will be finished in non-reflective natural tones which blend with the surrounding vegetation.
- Roofing materials will be non-reflective due to the proximity of the site to the Tamworth Regional Airport.
- Any required lighting will be directed downwards in accordance with the Australian Standard AS4282 - Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting (1997).
- Any open work or storage areas visible from a public place or street will be fenced by masonry materials or pre-coloured metal cladding of a minimum 2m height. Fencing will be located behind the building setback.



- Landscaping will be provided in the front 5m of street setback, side and rear setbacks where visible from public places, and areas adjacent to building entrances and customer access points.
- Landscaping will comprise of only low maintenance, drought and frost tolerant species. Planting will be provided in scale with the height and bulk of the building.

Based upon the proposed implementation of the above measures, it is not anticipated that the development will be visually obtrusive or inconsistent with the existing agricultural character of the area, given the existence of several intensive poultry operations in close proximity to the subject site.

#### ***Bird Strike***

The National Airports Safeguarding Framework: Guideline C (NASAG 2018) identifies organic waste and putrescible waste facilities as a high wildlife attraction risk and are considered incompatible within 3km of an airport, must be mitigated within 8km and monitored within 13km. The Site is located 10km from Tamworth Regional Airport and is therefore required to be monitored. A wildlife hazard assessment has been submitted (refer **ANNEXURE 2**).

It is identified that the risk of attracting birds increases on poorly managed sites that stockpile uncovered putrescible organics and release odour. The subject facility proposes an enclosed receivals shed and tunnel composting of material within an enclosed processing shed which will minimise the likelihood of attracting birds. It is acknowledged that some residual risk remains for birds to be attracted to stockpiled material on the maturation pad post-pasteurization, however this is considered to be a low risk when appropriately monitored/managed. Bird monitoring and management measures for the operational phase of the site will be included within the required Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP). The OEMP will include requirements for site cleanliness, threshold numbers of birds (identified from annual monitoring), managing spillage from trucks and redundancies if there is an equipment failure.

As identified earlier in this report, a previous development application (DA2017/0229) was lodged by Tamworth Regional Council for an Organics Recycling Facility at an alternate location in close proximity to Tamworth Regional Airport. That development application was deferred by the Joint Regional Planning Panel on the 16 November 2017 and ultimately withdrawn by Council based upon concerns raised over the suitability of the site and potential impacts on operations of the airport. The potential for bird strike on aircraft was a particular concern raised by the Panel. There are two key differences between the withdrawn application and this proposal. The first is the proximity of the new site being 13 km from the airport, compared to the original site which was location directly adjacent to the airport near the end of the runway. The second is the final design features of the proposed facility. The original facility was designed predominantly as an open aired facility whereas the new facility involves a fully enclosed tunnel composting process which will assist in mitigation of bird strike issues.

As the subject site is mostly cleared, it provides minimal habitat for bird species. However due to the nature of the proposed operations (organics recycling) and the proximity of the site to existing airport infrastructure, the development was referred to CASA & Airservices Australia (refer **ANNEXURE 7**) and Tamworth Regional Airport staff regarding risks to aircraft and airport operations. No major concerns were raised from any referral bodies provided appropriate management and mitigation measures are put in place to minimise the risk of attracting birds to the site and therefore reducing the bird strike risk.

A condition of consent is proposed requiring further investigations be undertaken and that mitigation measures outlined in Section 3 of the Wildlife Hazard Assessment be addressed prior to the release of construction certificate.

### ***Biosecurity***

The proposal involves the transportation of organic material for processing which has the potential to cause biosecurity risk to surrounding agricultural uses. A biosecurity risk assessment contained within the Hazard & Risk Report (**ANNEXURE 2**) considered the potential risks of the activities carried out on the land in relation to facility. The development application was referred to NSW Department Primary Industries – Agriculture (DPI – Ag) based on the facility having the potential to increase biosecurity risks'. Following review of the development application, DPI-Ag requested further information on the animal biosecurity hazards and the risks of these hazards in relation to the nearby poultry operations. Additional assessment was required to identify potential biosecurity risks at every critical control and assess the animal biosecurity risks associated with this proposal, including vermin and wild bird control, animal disease spread to the neighbouring and local poultry farms and re-inoculation of the maturing compost.

Based on the requirements of DPI-AG a Biosecurity Risk Assessment (BRA) was undertaken in relation to the proposed facility with several recommendations forming part of the report. The BRA was referred to DPI-AG who were satisfied the report and recommendations suitably address the biosecurity risk associated with the facility (refer **ANNEXURE 7**). The recommendations of the BRA as well as a general advisory note identifying the onus on the facility operator to comply with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are recommended conditions of consent.

### ***Bushfire***

Although the site is not identified by the NSW Rural Fire Service as being bushfire prone land, the applicant has prepared a Bushfire Hazard Assessment and Management Plan (BMP), which aims to:

- Provide specific overarching strategies to guide bushfire management on the site;
- Enhance the resilience of future infrastructure associated with the facility;
- Protect human life from bushfires; and
- Mitigate the potential for ignition, spread and occurrence of bushfire within the site causing damage to infrastructure and assets.

It is considered that the management of the facility in accordance with the BMP will minimise the risk of bushfire.

### ***c) The suitability of the site for the development***

For the reasons discussed in this report and the information provided within the EIS, it considered that the site is suitable for the proposed development on the basis that the site is suitably zoned (RU1 Primary Production) and maintains an adequate buffer distance from the Tamworth urban area. There are no residences in immediate proximity to the proposed development (the closest residence is located in excess of 800m from the development site). The subject facility will be located approximately 10km from Tamworth Regional Airport. Further, the facility will have minimal impact on the landscape or visual amenity of the area once proposed screening is established and will require the removal of minimal vegetation (1 x tree) from the site. It is considered the proposal will not lead to an increase in land use conflicts with the surrounding agricultural uses based on the design, operation, proposed mitigation measures and conditions of consent. The site is accessed via the local road network and is in close proximity to the Oxley Highway and Manilla Road. The property is also considered to be well positioned in terms of its location relative to potential sources of composting material (e.g. the Baiada Oakburn Rendering Plant).

**d) Any submissions made in accordance with the EPA Act or the Regulations.**

**Public Submissions**

The application was advertised and notified to adjoining and nearby landowners. The proposed development was placed on public exhibition over the following periods;

- 30 September 2019 to 28 October 2019; and
- 18 November 2019 to 17 December 2019.

The second public exhibition period occurred due to an administrative error which resulted in the application not being correctly exhibited as per the SEARs requirements and as per the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000 (EP&A Regs)*, specifically clauses 6 & 7 of Schedule 2.

Over the course of the two public exhibition periods a total of 110 submissions were received by Council. Over fifty (50) of the submissions received by Council were considered informal given they did not comply with EP&A Regulations in terms of the level of detail required to accompany a submission (e.g. name, address etc). Furthermore, several objectors re-lodged their submissions during the second notification period.

All public submissions received by Council are contained in **ANNEXURE 3**.

Council staff have undertaken a review of all submissions received during the public exhibition periods and provide the following response:

Issues addressed within the Report	
Issue Raised in Submission	Council Comment
Operation of the subject facility will result in odour emissions within the surrounding locality	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Air Quality.
Potential impacts associated with dust & particulate matter emissions (from vehicles, composted material stockpiles, material loading, etc) from the proposed facility:	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Air Quality.
Potential for stormwater runoff to result in contamination of groundwater, neighbouring properties and nearby riparian areas:	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Stormwater Management, Wastewater Management and Groundwater.
Potential contamination impacts (dust, leaching from leachate dam, etc) resulting from operation of the facility:	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Air Quality, Wastewater Management and Groundwater.
Concerns over viability of facility in terms of water supply and depletion of water availability/security for existing water users in the locality.	This has been previously addressed in report

	under the heading Groundwater.
Concerns over additional traffic numbers, ongoing road safety for local users and location of site access in relation to neighbouring residences:	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Traffic.
There is limited on-site water supply for use in the event of fire.	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Bushfire.
Concerns regarding noise impacts from the proposed facility	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Noise.
Concerns over a lack of consultation with neighbours over the proposed development:	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading timeline pre DA and Consultation.
Proposed development will breach Biosecurity Act and will pose biosecurity risk to the region via acceptance of Category 3 waste	This has been previously addressed in report under the heading Biosecurity.

*Table 5 – Issues raised within public submissions addressed within the Report*

Issues raised not addressed within Report	
Issue raised in Submission	Council Comment
The development will result in devaluation of surrounding rural properties:	Impacts on the value of surrounding properties are not a planning based consideration in the assessment of a development application. It is considered that adequate mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the development. The proposal also constitutes permissible development (with consent) in the subject RU1 Primary Production zone.
Health risks associated with potential pathogens to be harboured within organic matter processed at the facility:	The development will be conditioned in accordance with NSW EPA GTA's, DPI Agriculture recommendations and relevant requirements issued by Council's Regulatory Services Division. Material processed by the facility will be composted in accordance with relevant standards, namely Australian Standard AS4454 Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches.

<p>Concerns over the assessment of technical information:</p>	<p>The development has been referred to the NSW EPA, along with other external government agencies and internal Council divisions who have reviewed the EIS, have assessed the development against relevant standards/guidelines and have provided recommendations relating to the operation of the facility.</p> <p>The facility will require its own Environmental Protection Licence issued by NSW EPA and will be subject to ongoing regulation by this authority.</p>
<p>Concerns over reclassification of community land to operational land:</p>	<p>Upon any purchase of land by Council, there is a legislative requirement, under the Local Government Act 1993, to classify the use of the land as either 'Operational' or 'Community'. This is not reclassification, but an initial classification process. The land has not been reclassified. Council resolved to classify the land as 'Operational' at a Council Meeting, held 9 July 2019 following its purchase of the land. There will be no access to the subject facility for members of the general public, unless it is in a commercial capacity (e.g. tree loppers, landscapers, etc).</p>
<p>Definition of the proposed land use as Resource Recovery Facility as defined under TRLEP is incorrect/inaccurate; The proposed land use does not fit with rural land zoning (RU1), should be on Industrial or Special Activities zoned land; The proposed development does not satisfy development objectives for RU1 as specified within TRLEP 2010:</p>	<p>The subject development is deemed to be both correctly and accurately defined as a resource recovery facility pursuant to TRLEP 2010 (refer to definition below).</p> <p><b>resource recovery facility</b> means a building or place used for the recovery of resources from waste, including works or activities such as separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste, composting, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration.</p> <p>A resource recovery facility constitutes permissible development (with consent) in the RU1 zone. Subject to compliance with conditions of consent, it is considered that the subject development can co-exist within the locality without conflict. It is also deemed that the subject locality, being a low density rural setting is suitable for a development of this nature in terms of achieving necessary buffer distances, etc.</p>

The proposed organics recycling facility operations do not meet Australian Standard AS4454-2003 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches:	The applicant has identified that the subject facility will operate in accordance with Australian Standard AS4454 Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches. The proposed compost technology and other aspects of the development design are in place to achieve conformance to AS4454.
The proposal does not satisfy the Rural Lands SEPP 2008:	The subject development has not been assessed against Rural Lands SEPP 2008 which was repealed in February 2019.
There is a conflict of interest with TRC being both the applicant and regulator.	Whilst Tamworth Regional Council is the applicant in this instance, the application will ultimately be determined independently by the Northern Regional Planning Panel. Ongoing regulation of the facility will be undertaken by NSW EPA.
Environmental concerns relating to methane emissions from the facility and potential impacts on flora & fauna in the area	The subject development has been referred to NSW EPA and NSW Environment & Heritage who have reviewed the EIS including supporting documentation. Both departments have assessed the development against relevant standards/guidelines and provided recommendations relating to operation of the facility. Subject to compliance with conditions of consent the development is not anticipated to have any detrimental impacts from an environmental perspective.
The establishment of an Organics Recycling Facility in Tamworth will open the region up to accepting/processing animal waste from other regions.	Acceptance of waste from other regions for processing at the subject facility will be at the discretion of the contractor operating the facility.
How will the contractor operating the facility be regulated/monitored?	The contractor will operate the facility under an Environmental Protection Licence regulated by NSW EPA.
TRC has a history of prosecutions for violations of EPA conditions at its current licenced facility, how can TRC be trusted to regulate the proposed facility?	Tamworth Regional Council are not the regulatory authority for the subject facility in this instance, NSW EPA will regulate the proposed operations.
The acceptance of Category 3 waste to the proposed facility appears to be an afterthought as the proposal appears to be structured around the principles of FOGO recycling	The subject facility has been designed to accommodate the acceptance of category 3 waste, with NSW EPA conditioning that category 1, 2 & 3 waste may be processed by



	the subject facility.
Environmental issues associated with proposed operations are in contravention of EP&A Act 1979 & EP&A Regulation 2000.	Environmental issues have been assessed during the NSW EPA's review of the subject application. Where relevant, conditions have been included within the GTAs issued by NSW EPA to ensure the mitigation of potential issues for the surrounding locality.
Proposed facility does not utilise the most effective technology available. A facility utilising Anaerobic Digestion processes would result in better commercial and environmental outcomes.	All processing technologies currently available were considered by Council as detailed within the submitted EIS, with the subject process of tunnel composting being chosen as the most effective option from a processing and economic perspective.
Will the proposed leachate dam be aerated or anaerobic as this will impact on odour emissions? Modelled odour emissions from dam in EIS were based on aerated dam.	The proposed leachate dam will be aerated as reflected in the odour modelling.
EIS identifies processing capacity of up to 50,000 tons however figures within the EIS and supporting documents are based upon 35,000 ton capacity.	While the EIS references the possibility of expansion in the future to 50,000 tons, the EIS and supporting documentation have been based upon the proposed 35,000 ton processing capacity. It is identified that any change to the capacity of the facility (which will be conditioned not to exceed 35,000 tons) would require further development consent via lodgement of a modification to the DA and also modification to the Environmental Protection Licence to be issued by NSW EPA which restricts the processing capacity of the facility.
EIS does not address clauses 6 & 7 of Schedule 2 EP&A Regulation as required by SEARs.	An addendum to the EIS was provided following identification that there was no administration section (re clauses 6 & 7 of Schedule 2 EP&A Regulation) within the original EIS.
Appendices B & C referenced within the EIS were not made publicly available during exhibition period.	Following identification of an administrative error regarding appendices B & C, the DA was re-exhibited with all appendices being made available.
Development Application form references a cost report in nominated cost of works section. This was not made publicly available.	The cost summary report supplied as part of the development application is not required to be made publicly available.

Crash data for Gidley-Appleby Road identified within EIS is incorrect.	Crash data obtained from interactive mapping supplied online by Transport for NSW was accurate at the time of reporting. It is noted that upon review of this mapping, an additional crash was identified that was not originally identified. It is also noted that only those crashes reported to relevant authorities appear on the interactive mapping and that additional incidents referred to in the submission may have occurred but were not reported.
Statement within EIS that there is no pedestrian, public transport or cycling facilities along transport route is incorrect. The roads are used for school bus routes and recreational cycling on a daily basis.	It is acknowledged that the transport routes providing access to the facility are used for school bus routes and recreational cycling on a daily basis. It is also identified that there are no pedestrian or cycling facilities located along these routes. Use of existing school bus stops is anticipated to continue unimpeded by the proposed facility.
The development poses general health and safety risks for surrounding residents due to the nature of operations proposed at the facility.	<p>The application was referred to NSW EPA and no concerns have been raised over potential human health issues from operation of the facility. The preparation of a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) for the proposed facility will be required as a condition of any future Environment Protection License (EPL) issued by NSW EPA.</p> <p>Vermin control measures will form part of any Operational Environmental Management Plan required to be prepared and implemented as a condition of consent. Anticipated vermin prevention measures would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perimeter fencing with vermin mesh;</li> <li>• enclosure of receival hall;</li> <li>• use of traps (if required); and</li> <li>• implementation of management procedures to ensure material is processed in a timely manner.</li> </ul> <p>Concerns over potential human health issues from airborne organic material have been addressed within the Air Quality Impact Assessment. Onsite operational procedures will be in place to protect worker health at the facility in accordance with industry standards for composting facilities.</p>
Concerns over safety at the facility relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for biogas production;</li> <li>• Use of chemicals during processing</li> </ul>	The applicant has identified that biogas is not generated with this facility, as the Tunnel Composting technology operates as an aerobic (oxygen rich environment) process, not an

<p>processes; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical contaminants within organic matter processed at the facility and also in final product.</li> </ul>	<p>anaerobic (oxygen deficient environment) process. Biogas is not considered as a potential hazard in this instance and therefore no Potentially Offensive Industry Assessment or Preliminary Hazard Assessment (PHA) is deemed required pursuant to SEPP 33.</p> <p>Compostable organic materials will be accepted at this facility. Processing will not involve the use of any chemicals. The output product is of an organic nature with high nutrient and fertilizer value. All output products will be required to satisfy legislative requirements before being sold or transported off-site.</p> <p>Material received at the facility is screened and decontaminated within the receival hall prior to processing which aims to reduce physical contaminants within the end product. Contaminant removal is critical as output product must meet composting guidelines which have strict requirements around quantities of impurities in the final product.</p>
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*Table 6 – Issues raised within public submissions not addressed within the Report*

**e) The public interest.**

As discussed in this report, concerns raised by both the Community and Government Authorities are noted and are addressed by the proposed mitigation measures and recommended conditions of consent.

Throughout the assessment of the application, consideration has been given to whether the proposed facility is in keeping with the public interest or will be detrimental to the Tamworth Regional Community. In this regard, the facility will recycle and reduce the amount of organic waste currently being disposed of in landfill and this in turn will expand the lifespan of the current Forest Road Waste Management Facility. This will result in environmental and economic benefits for the Community, whilst potential detriment impacts can be minimised by operational management measures. Rigorous consideration of potential impacts has been undertaken, with the conclusion being reached that subject to the implementation of a range of mitigation measures, there will be no significant detrimental impact.

**CONCLUSION**

The proposed development involves the construction and use of an organic waste processing and recycling facility to be accessed from Gidley Appleby Road, Gidley. The application is 'designated development' and a detailed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that addresses the matters required by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation and the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (SEAR's), has been submitted and assessed. The proposal has attracted 110 public submissions, which have raised a wide range of concerns. These concerns have been considered in the assessment of the application and where required, it is deemed that concerns raised can be mitigated by measures proposed to be implemented throughout both the construction and operational phases of the development.

In closing, the application has been assessed in accordance with the provisions of section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The EIS is deemed to satisfactorily address the environmental impacts of the development and the mitigation measures proposed are

considered appropriate to minimise any potential detrimental impacts. Overall, it is considered that the proposed development will have an acceptable and minimal environmental impact if constructed and operated in accordance with the conditions of consent and the Environment Protection License conditions of the NSW Environment Protection Authority. Accordingly, it is recommended that development consent be granted, subject to conditions.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

The application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. The evaluation demonstrates that the proposal is satisfactory in terms of the matters for consideration identified in the legislation. It is recommended that the proposal be granted conditional development consent.



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Sam Lobsey  
**Acting Director – Planning & Compliance**

Date 05/02/2020

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK – BICENTENNIAL PARK MASTERPLAN

AREA 1

I believe this area would be better utilised as the new site for the aquatic centre. It is central and more easily accessible for myself and my children to use. Currently I do not use number one oval for sport and I will not be driving out so far to the new aquatic centre.
I'm not sure why there isn't a note mentioning that replacement of the existing pool is reliant on funding and approval as that is an important point. It's as though the pools demolition is a given?
I think removing the pool and replacing it with what effectively looks like dead space, creating an area under-utilised for the majority of the year, is silly. Keeping the pool is more likely to foster engagement with this area as the area is geographically divorced from the broader precinct, as a result of Oval No 1. I believe adding a small cafe with a small fenced and covered playground outside the existing pool would ensure the area is utilised all year round. Apart from the Adventure Playground there are no other fenced playgrounds I can think of in Tamworth.
Area 1 would be better placed within the whole precinct as a 'head'. With it being an area for swimming/physical activity with a small cafe that attracts and invites members of the public to travel through Areas 2 to 5, being the 'body' and Area 6 being the 'feet' and a key area of the precinct.
If the pool is removed from Area 1 it will create dead space that is under-utilised for the majority of the year, with a cafe that isn't serviced enough as there is nothing really to bring people to this particular area, there are more things of interest elsewhere with in the precinct. I foresee it will be a safe space for homeless people and scavenging birds.
Can I suggest adding a sculpture walk or guided nature walk with local native animal sculptures to encourage the public to walk from Area 1 through to Area 6. This would help to link spaces to make them a true 'precinct' and not discombobulated.
Leave the City pool there and maintain it properly. Council has deliberately failed to maintain it and has deliberately run it down so it can get rid of it. LEAVE THE POOL WHERE YOU IT IS and do your job...look after it and give people north of the AELEC precinct a pool
I cant see any justification for the removal of the public pool. An attractive facade can be instated, and broad pedestrian access to the precinct facilitated without losing a community asset which perfectly aligns with the intended purpose of a community green space with recreation. A formal entrance to the precinct exists and will be embellished at the Fitzroy St intersection. In a drought prone city, public pools are efficient and effective use of water for community recreation. Access to safe swimming is also fantastic for mental health in times of drought or otherwise. Having a pool centrally located encourages swimming for exercise for people working in the CBD. It is awful that the pool has not been invested in by council for many years, leading to it's dilapidated state. It should be afforded a revamp and improvement as an integral part of the precinct.
Invest in the swimming pool and make it a great community space for all the people. I reject the master plan as it now stands.
Good idea
Important to keep city pool. Must have a convenient pool for workers, and those on the northern side of the river. It would be fantastic for those attending the proposed university. My job involves encouraging people to exercise, improve health, lose weight. I know people in Tamworth won't travel too far. Many swim during their lunch hour - we have coffee areas now . We have to encourage activity, not food and coffee. If we lose this pool , council should find another site on city side of town to build another!
Leave the Olympic Pool please.
I have been a strong supporter of the new aquatic centre. My family have been members of Tamworth City Swimming Club since we arrived in Tamworth in 2012. We were always informed that

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<p>the aquatic centre was only an option if the two pools were sold. So we supported it even though it is significantly more difficult to get to the new location. It is essential that there are two Olympic sized pools going forward so we supported the option of one indoor and one outdoor.</p> <p>Now you're saying it doesn't need to be sold.</p> <p>I think if this is the case the option of one indoor 50m pool at the sporting precinct and the upgrade of the city pool should be an option on the table. It will be cheaper than building two new pools. And it provides a pool more accessible and affordable to younger casual swimmers, and those who swim in their lunch hours.</p> <p>This option was never presented as a possibility and given the change of heart of the council to selling it this should be a consideration.</p>
<p>I would like to convey my opposition to the decommissioning of the Tamworth City Pool, until such time as the new Aquatic Centre is at least under construction, and therefore a guaranteed alternative swimming venue, within a reasonable timeframe. Our population is too large for one pool to accommodate. We have several stakeholders (eg swimming school, water polo) interested in maintaining two pools to meet demand, not to mention the general community health benefits for the lay user. I understand the drought affects current options, but I expect city pool to be available for use once water restrictions ease. I am certainly not interested in the city pool becoming another green space with alfresco dining until we have an opening date for the new aquatic centre within a reasonable timeframe, as aforementioned.</p>
<p>I am writing with concern over the announcement last night of a plan to re-claim the land that the City pool presently lies on as a green space. I was at the open Council meeting when submissions were heard to speak on behalf of the building of a new aquatic centre and am fully aware of the positions of the swimming and water polo clubs. What did not come up for discussion at that point in time were the interests of the general population of the regular lap swimmers who undertake fitness swimming during the pool's opening season. I realise Council believes it undertook due diligence in having online and in personal opinion sessions but would like to point out that, as a regular user of the pool, none of these were ever undertaken at the pool itself where there would be many interested persons who perhaps would not have come across the other platforms of opinion sessions. A true consultation session with other stakeholders should have most definitely included those who most use the facilities and therefore should have been taken at the point of service as well.</p> <p>Presently, with only a single pool opened due to the drought, and that pool being further from many of the regular swimmers who attend the pool in the early morning sessions, it now appears that Council intends to close the City pool by stealth, using the drought as its rationale. As you have not addressed a timeline for the new Bicentennial green space to be undertaken it is unclear to residents of your intentions on reopening the City Pool.</p> <p>As there has been no guarantee on funding for the new centre, reducing the town on a permanent basis to a single sit pool facility, whether that is the current arrangement of Scully pool or the new facility, is not an adequate plan for a city of this size particularly as Council continues to tell residents that the population needs to grow. As much of that growth is planned for the Moore Creek area i see it as unjust to plan for the new, and only, swimming facilities in town to placed firmly on the furthest edge from that suburb. I am not anti building of the new centre, however i see no sense in making it the only facility in a city of this size. This underhanded approach and lack of consultation with other pool users, beyond sporting clubs, lacks transparency and future planning. Surely there already exists enough green space along the river to allow the pool to be upgraded to an operating point again once the drought conditions lift.</p> <p>I am a recent resident of Tamworth and actually expected in moving to the city that i would enjoy a wider array and level of services than i had in towns further west of here. Your plan, should it come to fruition, would diminish my past experiences and they were in far smaller towns. Further, one of those towns went through the process of rebuilding their pool facilities only to price themselves out of the market and experience a dramatic downturn in patronage as a result. I have a very real</p>



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<p>concern, that Council has not addressed anywhere i can find publicly, on how prohibitive charges may be at the new facility and as a consequence, a form of fitness that i have been undertaking for more than a decade will become financially unattainable to me, and others i am sure. The keeping of one of the older facilities, which has a six month opening season and could not attract a premium pricing structure would go some way to alleviating this cost impost on recreational swimmers. Councils need to stop seeing pools as a profit making enterprise. They should be seen for what they actually are - a service provided by Councils to create more liveable and enjoyable towns. Beyond that, the lack of ability for underprivileged children to attend an expensive facility in a poorly serviced road and path network area of town, can in turn lead to mis-spent energy leading to anti-social behaviour which in turn creates further cost imposts on Council through clean up and repair costs. A further and more comprehensive consultation or information session needs to be conducted as a priority to allow users some understanding of the future plans and i would appreciate being kept up to date with such.</p>
<p>I wish to express my outrage to the Tamworth Regional Council on announcing the closure of the Olympic Swimming Pool on the corner of Kable Ave. &amp; Brisbane St. This pool has been an iconic landmark of Tamworth for many years with the magpie emblem out the front of the pool. This Olympic pool is used by many school children naming some: St.Nicholas Primary, West Tamworth Primary, Tamworth Public School and St. Joseph's Primary School. It is most important that school children are taught to swim and if the closure takes effect, the only pool available for these children would be scully. The big questions is :Who will pay for the bus fare for these children to get to Scully" because a lot of parents wont or could not afford the fare. Would Council pay the bus fare?</p> <p>Also a lot of out of town country people come to shop in the CBD and often fo to the Olympic pool to relax or cool off.</p> <p>Many local residents use the Olympic pool either before work or after to exercise and usually walk to the pool from their place of employment.</p> <p>Tamworth Regional Council maybe planning for 100,000 population growth however if the water situation does not improve one is not going to settle in Tamworth.</p>
<p>I hope that you read the opinion piece by Simon Bourke in the Northern Daily Leader, Saturday 2 November 2019. I, like a lot of people I have spoken to, recognise the folly of Council's plan to remove the City Swimming Pool and place it out on the edge of town, where it has to be accessed by car or buses. This pool is in walking distance of schools in East and West, saving parents money and giving the children healthy exercise and sunshine as they chatter their way to and from the pool.</p> <p>Council has been very remiss in allowing both the city and West Tamworth pools to fall into disrepair. There is no excuse for such neglect and Council administration should be ashamed of such irresponsibility.</p> <p>The idea of turning the city pool area into a "green space" is just lazy. The whole Bicentennial Park is a green space and well used by the public. What difference will another little bit of green space be to them. In fact, I imagine it would end up being the least used bit of the park, with constant traffic roaring through Kable Avenue and Bridge Street. The Hands of Fame Park on the other side is not well used for recreation.</p> <p>On the other hand, the swimming pool provides a recreation space complementary to the rest of Bicentennial Park. From the children's playground, through walking and recreational areas, the War Memorial, the Oval and the Pool, it is one of the loveliest and most used parts of the city. Council has made some great improvements to the park over the years, but the plan to remove the pool is not a great one at all. In fact, it should be scrapped.</p>
<p>Please leave the pool at No 1. I do NOT support the plan with the pool removed.</p>
<p>Please leave our pool alone.</p>

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<p>It is such a history structure and a well loved feature of the town.</p> <p>Consider putting this money instead in to re-invent the theatre across the road or securing water during this drought, or pedestrian crossings up at the hospital.</p> <p>The park is wonderful as it is, functions very well and is enjoyed by many.</p>
<p>I commend the council for their intention to keep the current land that the city pool encompasses. Once the new facility is constructed and up and running, this space will only compliment the surrounding green space that council already maintains. Expanding the space to modern facilities will increase the street facade of the area and encourage the frequency of use by locals and visitors. The current facility that stands on this land is outdated and requires significant investment to bring them up to current standards and a large regular maintenance bill to keep it running.</p> <p>The river and parkland precinct has the opportunity to be a drawcard to the town and provide a wonderful opportunity to draw new events as well as service our current ones to a greater capacity. The location on the highway lends itself to be an area that Tamworth can showcase its progressive and modern approach to public land.</p> <p>Introducing a water play area similar to the park a Keepit dam may be an option to increase use by families.</p>
<p>It is great to see that Tamworth Regional Council is looking to keep the Tamworth Olympic Pool land and front facade as community space rather than sell the land once the new Regional Aquatic Centre is built. This whole area will be a great asset for the city and takes advantage of the green space around the Peel river in the middle of town which you don't see in many cities. This space will help attract people to visit and relocate to live in Tamworth. It will also be an attraction to future university students if the university gets the go ahead to be built on the proposed site at the end of the Bi-Centennial precinct.</p>
<p>We need to keep the main town pool (for various reasons )it could be incorporated into the design with water play Such as splash /sprinklers. With bbq to encourage family envolement. Rear access should also be considered if people need to park across the river. Parking is a concern thorough the whole proposal</p>
<p>If council has funds available for the proposed plan, why is there no funds available to fix the pool which I would imagine to be the less expensive option.</p> <p>You have proposed a large screen for watching movies on in the new plan. Why couldn't this be incorporated with a referb of the pool to entice more use of the pool such as BBQ movie nights at the pool which would draw more patrons to the pool &amp; the whole family would also be more active "life be in it" type outlook.</p> <p>The city needs a central pool, open reasonable hours for working residents both before &amp; after work hours access for those that can not make the early open session in the past.</p> <p>I work with a number of people that swam either of a morning or at lunch &amp; this option is being taken away by having one pool site for Tamworth 10 minutes out of the CBD.</p> <p>Add a slide or diving board to the pool, bring back some fun for the kids of Tamworth &amp; make them want to go to the pool. It will increase the foot traffic through the gate, keep kids out of trouble &amp; give them some exercise whilst having some good clean fun in the the CBD area.</p>
<p>The recent ABC series, "The Pool", showed what a unique and valuable part of our culture the outdoor Olympic swimming pool is to Australians. This value, however, seems to have been lost by councils nationwide, including our own, who only see the pool as a cost to be minimised or shut down, not a valuable community asset to be cherished.</p> <p>For the residents of East Tamworth (population 5582), North Tamworth (5831), and Oxley Vale/Attunga (4002), the local city pool is to be no more. The council has determined that the ratepayers/residents of these areas do not deserve a swimming pool; rather they need an event space. One must ask how many event spaces does one town need?</p>

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Rather than walk, ride your bike or take a short drive to the centre of town, you will now have a round trip of 12 km's to the \$64 million Aquatic Centre just to have a swim.

This pool relocation impacts the 1400 school children from East and West Tamworth Primary, Oxley High School and St Nicholas Catholic School who will no longer be able to walk to the pool for sport, learn to swim or just be kids cooling off in the summer heat.

Rather than shut the pool down, perhaps our enlightened council could examine the councils who have turned their pools into a multi-functional community asset. These councils have done this by incorporating gymnasiums, community fitness programs, cafes, catering for kids' birthday parties, rock climbing walls, BBQ and outdoor spaces. They provide creches, drowning prevention programs for children 8-17 years, water aerobics, and kids' fitness programs, swim squads, and also cater to those with disability.

With obesity in Tamworth at record levels, and the need to provide opportunities for our people to engage in physical activity, this existing centrally located facility should not only be retained but have its amenities enhanced. Outdoor pools have been shown in numerous studies to have a positive effect on mental and physical health and also encourage social interaction.

Based on multiple criteria, including sense of community, cost, convenience, carbon footprint and as part of our city pride, the Tamworth City Olympic Pool must be maintained, not turned into yet another event space.

Please leave the pool where it is. If it needs work, then give it an upgrade, but don't take it away. It's way to valuable and in such a convenient location for it to be taken away and "replaced" with one that's out of town.

Don't take the pool away!

The City Pool should remain in place and be a permanent asset in this location for the community

I am deeply concerned about the City pool being closed permanently. As I understand it, a leisure area is going to be created. Such a great move, and keeping the city pool open would be such an asset for this recreation area. The location is so accessible, with transport regularly being available. It would be such a progressive move to incorporate the city pool into this planned zone. The City pool has location, it is also a piece of historical heritage, which could be retained for the city of Tamworth. I beg you and the council to reconsider any decision that may be made to close the City pool. I realise you will have differing opinions re it's closure, but it will be some years before the Aquatic centre is up and running, so once this drought is over, 2 pools is a must until Aquatic centre is a reality. Swimming is such a great exercise for everyone.

PLEASE KEEP THE CITY POOL OPEN.

"a vision to decommission the city pool in favour of more green space".

This is an intriguing suggestion because if it is meant to extend Bicentennial Park, then it would be intercepted by Number One Oval and as such, disjoint the flow of a Bicentennial Park.

The Tamworth City Pool (when in use) already supplied a green space, but more than that, it had the added attraction that the residents of Tamworth could use these facilities for more uses than if it became just "a green" space.

As a "green space" it allows for: 1. the enjoyment of recreational activities for families and friends.

As a pool insitu it allows for: swimming activities such as:

1. early morning swimming training, water polo, pre work/day exercise, etc.
2. learning to swim classes.
3. Life saving classes which are essential for all.
4. Water safety lessons.
5. Access by school children who have walked from school to the pool for exercise.
6. Access by residents who live in the vicinity and do not have a private pool in which to swim and cool off in.
7. Much easier access to this location should the user not have the means of transport.

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8. Allows for enjoyment and recreational activities for families and friends.  
“pool’s days are numbered”. Does that mean one pool - The Tamworth City Pool or was it meant to mean both Tamworth City Pool and Scully Park Pool ?  
Reply as per your list:  
1. Mr Kelly’s has stated that the council had spent “tens of thousands of dollars on upgrades to ensure the city pool has an immediate future”. We should perhaps not enter into this discussion as to just how much has been spent on upgrades to the pool for a great deal of rate payers money has been “sent down the drain” in certain “upgrades “ that have been found sorely wanting and have produced a very sad outcome!  
2. What infrastructure improvements have been made in readiness for when the drought breaks?  
3. Further statement: “proposal for more green space including alfresco dining and stage areas on the current pool site “ is again intriguing for if you have a stage area there, where do the public sit? In Number One Oval? Did not Council recently remove a stage area (agreed it was situated in a questionable place - by “an expert consult”?) and a while ago, pulled down a one time cafeteria from an area that was not that far removed from the suggested site?  
4. “to sell the current pool sites to help fund the proposed year-round aquatic centre”. So you have plans for Bicentennial Park, what about the future of the Scully Pool site?  
5. “there was a strong response calling for the space to be retained as a public park”. Where did this “strong response” come from? Online?  
6. How will you upgrade Number One Oval to help it cater for major outdoor events like the festival?  
7. “more access to the river with potential addition of a weir and kayak launching....”. Obviously there are far more suitable sites than The Tamworth City Pool area. If this area was to be used for this facility then one would not need a huge imagination to realise the ensuing congestion.  
8. “good mix between catering for young and old” is already in place with the Tamworth City Pool. I continue to be staggered at the Council negativity about the Tamworth City Pool (of which I was/hope to be, a regular summer swimmer), and Scully Park Pool. Both pools could and should have been well and truly upgraded by now with the use of government grants (the then Federal Minister was heard to say was for upgrades and not a new pool) and giving a great service to the city if this had been done.  
Scully Park Pool has been opened so why not Tamworth City Pool? Water the problem? What water is used by Scully Park Pool? Recycled or Bore Water? Some water (at the moment) is in “plentiful supply” as witnessed by the huge amount that is applied to playing fields (at least some sports have Council support).  
Tamworth Councils have not addressed an upgrade of the Tamworth City Pool for many years. The tiling of this pool has been crying out for a long time to be given a face lift yet Tamworth Council continue to “upgrade” other projects with very questionable results.  
Then again both pools have suffered detrimental attention with the removal of senior knowledgeable, capable, diligent staff, because of a council decision.  
  
#What about the school children who walked to the pool for school recreation? In some cases this had to be abandoned due to supervision problems and children taught to swim by reading a book, so why did Council not address this in order for children to continue to have use of this facility?  
#What about, when school resumes next year when schools require a pool for carnivals. Scully will be bursting at its seams!  
#What about learn to swim and life saving classes for access from families in this area?  
#What about the swimmers who find it difficult to get to Scully Park but who regularly used the town pool?  
  
Council negatives of Tamworth City Pool and Scully Park Pool:  
#When a councillor was spoken to about intended council decision of the closure of both pools, the reply was: “how many towns have two pools?” Was this comparison with Nundle, Kootingal,

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Manilla, Gunnedah, etc? Slightly variable in population number. We are an inland city and do not have the opportunity to use the ocean as a refresher from high temperatures, so a pool is an asset for those who do not have access to a private facility.

#This councillor also said that the parking at the Tamworth City Pool was a problem. So why did the council go to the trouble of making car parks across the river which are quite accessible to the pool? If parking was a problem for users of the pool what difference for what ever Council have in mind for this area?

#The mechanics of the pool were old. Removed senior staff who appeared to be very capable in maintaining the mechanics of the pool at little or no cost to Council. Why would you remove knowledgeable, caring, able and attentive senior staff who did great maintenance?

#The Tamworth City Pool was not the required Olympic size. There is room to extend it.

#The Tamworth City Pool is not heated. Well it could be if a positive approach was made and solar fittings put on the roofs of these pools. (You then would have almost been up there with the well documented "first town to switch on city lights").

Is this just sheer disregard for the resident pool users of Tamworth?

The positives Tamworth City Pool and Scully Pool:

#The well placed, accessibility of these current pools to ALL of Tamworth be you living north, south, east or west. Not so with the intended site.

#The reason that they were built. In the late 1930s the Tamworth City Pool was opened for the benefit of the Tamworth citizens noting that it provided this facility in order that folk did not have to swim in the river. Later in the 1960s Scully Park Pool was opened, again for the benefit of the growing number of swimmers within the area. Councils in those days were considering the residents. Now we may again have to resort to swimming in the river especially as we can expect a very hot summer in the offering.

#That swimming is the only sport to save lives.

#That swimming is a great physical and mental exercise for all ages and abilities.

#That school children in the past have greatly benefited from doing water sports, especially those who do not have access nor availability to such facilities.

#That they did not recognise the huge benefit senior staff had with these pools; mechanical knowledge, pride of place, efficient, approachable, etc and sought to replace with much less experienced operators.

Has the council undertaken a Cost Benefit analysis of the proposal to turn the Olympic Swimming Pool into an event space?

If not, why not:?

Before this proposal goes ahead I submit that a detailed Cost-Benefit Analysis must be completed. Our own NSW Government released a Policy and Guidelines Paper in March 2017 titled "NSW Government Guide to Cost-Benefit Analysis." The Preface, which was written by Deputy Secretary of NSW Treasury, Caralee McLiesh, states that the document is "to provide guidance and promote a consistent approach to appraisal and evaluation of public projects, programs and policies across NSW Government."

Deputy Secretary McLiesh recommends that "Agencies should use this NSW Government Guide to Cost-Benefit Analysis (Guide) when assessing all significant government projects, programs, policies and regulations."

"Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) is an evidence based method for systematically organising and presenting information to help government understand all the impact of policies and projects, including economic, social and environmental impacts. CBA helps decision makers identify the best means to improve social welfare and assess competing proposals" McLiesh explains.

The NSW Government Guide to Cost-Benefit Analysis also recommends Wellbeing Valuation as one of the approaches for non-market valuation, citing the UK Treasury, Green Book: Appraisal and

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<p>Evaluation in Central Government, 2011, p.58., and listing Measuring the Social Impact of Community Investment: A Guide to using the Wellbeing Valuation Approach, Housing Associations Charitable Trust, 2014, as an example of how to apply the approach.</p>
<p>Please do not replace the pool with your proposal. The current pool is in such a convenient spot - a spontaneous visit is always an option for families. Having only one pool in the outskirts of the town will make it more of a main event for families rather than just having a quick dip in the cool water in the town centre during the hot summer months.</p>
<p>Save Our Pool Reasons why Tamworth City Olympic Swimming Pool needs to be kept in public hands</p> <p>An issue of Social Justice Council is obliged to ensure fair access by ill...members of the community to all of its facilities which potentially improve quality of life.</p> <p>The stated 'Guiding Principles' behind TRC's Community Strategic Plan (2017-2027) included Social Justice and highlighted the key principles of Equity, Access, Participation and Rights.</p> <p>Council must consider the barriers to accessing sport and recreation facilities which may exist for community members living in vulnerable circumstances such as being on a low income and/or without access to private transport.</p> <p>The closure of any public recreation facility located within a residential neighbourhood especially when close to people who are socially disadvantaged raises serious social justice concerns.</p> <p>An issue of preserving and optimising existing community assets The TRC Community Strategic Plan nominates sound asset and land planning to facilitate future community needs.</p> <p>Councils own dilapidation report states that the life of the pool could be extended ten plus years by expenditure of \$470,000 to repair leaks and tiling.</p> <p>It is likely that any refurbishment or revitalisation of the existing assets could be done at minimal cost in comparison to the cost of an entirely new pool facility. Council has not exercised economic due diligence in assessing the viability of our existing pools.</p> <p>An issue of Community Health and Wellbeing Tamworth made headlines in 2017 for being the fattest in the nation with more than 73% of local adults estimated to be overweight or obese. Furthermore, 7 out of 10 residents currently do little or no exercise<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1 Australian Health Policy Collaboration (2017). Australia's Health Tracker. Data for LGAs. Available at <a href="http://www.atlasesaustralia.com.au/ahpc/">http://www.atlasesaustralia.com.au/ahpc/</a> Undertaking adequate physical activity which includes swimming for exercise and fun is critical for both physical and mental well being, prevention of obesity and the chronic diseases associated with it such as Type 2 diabetes and heart disease. Council needs to continue to partner with the health sector in promoting community health by increasing (not decreasing) the number local facilities which support all community members to be physically active. The removal of our public pools, close to where people live, lies in direct opposition to Council's 'A Spirit of Community objective; CI -Active Healthy Communities'; (Community Strategic Plan, pg 16)</p>



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An issue of increasingly hot and enduring summer heat waves

The period (2013-2017) was the hottest five-year period ever recorded and 17 out of the 18 hottest years on record all occurred in this century<sup>2</sup>. In recent years, Tamworth has experienced enduring and relentless heat waves and summer-like temperatures have been known to persist into April.

Our existing public pools and their green surrounds reduce the creation of 'urban heat islands' and offer a refuge for community members trying to escape the heat. The need for green spaces located within neighbourhoods will be further increased in the years to come if expert predictions are correct.

Council needs to consider the impacts to the community of a changing climate and the need to mitigate these effects through planning that ensures preservation of all available green space.

An issue of boosting pool patronage

As part of the access rights highlighted in the key principles of Equity, Access, Participation and Rights, Council has an obligation to encourage, support and promote a broad range of pool user activities.

Council can nurture increased pool patronage by offering a broader range of activities which include laps, learn to swim, surf lifesaving courses, by partnering with the volunteer user groups and/or private providers that want to engage in these activities.

Council can also foster increased pool usage by co-ordinating existing Government funded services to assist in provision of these activities.

Offering these activities will increase the demand by the public to use the pool, provide an incentive for longer opening hours and ensure optimal utilisation of a valuable community resource. The current underutilisation of the pools under Council management displays a lack of initiative and does not align with the obligations set out in the Community Strategic Plan.

An issue of Contiguous Green Space

The Tamworth Olympic Swimming Pool (Town Pool) forms part of a contiguous piece of park land that also includes No 1 Oval, Bicentennial Park, Waler Park, the Tamworth Regional Playground precinct and the parkland at the end now converted to car park.

These open parklands and recreational areas have historically been freely available for public use and offer an essential refuge in the CBD of Tamworth. The need for an expansive green space that is both beautiful and purposeful will become more so as the city centre develops. The removal of our public pools, close to where people live, forming part of a contiguous greenspace lies in direct opposition to Council's 'A Spirit of Community objective; CI - Active Healthy Communities.

An Issue of Economics

<sup>2</sup> Climate Council (2017) - Record-breaking Year for Heat and Extreme Weather Report. Data from National

Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The Tamworth Olympic Swimming Pool (Town) had an annual net running cost in 2014 of \$254,300 and 37,360 visits.

If Council ensured that all attendance fees were collected and used available grants for learn to swim classes and similar aquatic activities the net running cost of the Town pool could be substantially reduced from \$254,300 annually.

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The decision to close both pools and build at NICE appears to have been made without any detailed plan for the centre or assessment of construction costs. There is no cost benefit analysis, no constructive consultations with ratepayers (excepting special interest users like swimming club and water polo), nor proper assessment of real user needs.

Council has not undertaken full due diligence in economic assessment and viability of the existing pools in terms of required maintenance and repairs or improvements to operational costs by making an in principle decision to close both swimming pools.

An issue of genuine community consultation

A decision by Tamworth Regional Council to close the existing Town and Scully pools will have a major and permanent community-wide impact.

Council must give the community balanced and objective information, to make them aware of and assist them in understanding the problem(s), alternatives, and/or solutions.<sup>3</sup>

It is not a myth that at least eight of the primary and high schools have students walk to the pool for sports days during the warmer months and have done so for decades.

Council has committed in its Community Strategic Plan to be accessible, inclusive and to listen to community needs and expectations.<sup>4</sup> It has also stated that it will actively seek input into its decision making and be open and transparent. On this occasion, Council has appeared to have only listened to special interest groups involved in elite sport.

Tamworth Regional Council has not adequately consulted with the all relevant stakeholders in making this decision.

An Issue of Historical Significance

The construction of the Tamworth Olympic Swimming Pool in 1937 was in response to a growing local population and followed years of public pressure and community activism.

The proposed closure of the City Olympic Pool would detract from the iconic site that has been in existence for 80 years.

<sup>3</sup> Drawn from the Randwick City Council Community Consultation Principles and Planning Guide.

<sup>4</sup> Community Strategic Plan CSP P.9.

Our Position

We have NO objection to:

- the aspiration by Tamworth Regional Council to build a brand new 'Regional Aquatic Facility' for

Tamworth should the necessary funding be obtained;

- the suggestion to locate and operate any new aquatic facility as part of the Northern Inland Centre of Sporting Excellence adjacent to the Tamworth Sports Dome.

However we STRONGLY OBJECT to:

- Council resolution 142/17 (at the meeting held 23 May 2017) that the existing City Olympic swimming pool site be sold to achieve maximum return to assist with Council's contribution to the construction cost of a new aquatic centre.

We argue that:

- Council be required to undertake a proper cost benefit analysis to establish clearly what

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the community needs are, some of which we have raised, and ensure that they are provided for in proposed plans and undertake proper commercial due diligence on the proposed project.

- Council be required to work with the community and State and Federal parliamentary members and representatives to source additional Government grants and to source funding from borrowings or consider the sale of assets other than community park land, sports grounds and community buildings to help fund the new aquatic centre.
- The new aquatic facility could be constructed in phases such that costs be spread out over a longer term and the sale of existing aquatic assets not be required.
- Council must consider the repercussions of a permanent loss of public green space and that we consider the needs of an expanded population of 100,000 people.
- Council resolution 142/17 (at the meeting held 23 May 2017) that the existing City Olympic swimming pool site be sold should be immediately rescinded by a rescission motion of Council.

I am a resident and ratepayer of Tamworth and respectfully request you accept my submission on the Draft Maste Masterplan for Bicentennial Park.

The City Olympic Pool should be retained.

Our City Pool is used for swimming lessons by many school students. The pupils from St Joseph's, West Tamworth Primary School, Oxley High School, St Nicolas Primary School and East Tamworth Primary School walk to and from the pool for their swimming lessons. If the City Pool was closed parents would have to pay for transport to another suitable swimming pool. Tamworth is a low socioeconomic area and the cost may be beyond the ability of many parents to pay and the resultant outcome could be that some children would be unable to swim. That risk of jeopardizing the safety of some children is unacceptable to me as a ratepayer. Another disadvantage of these children using transport to attend another pool would be an increase in greenhouse gas emissions which would further accerate climate change.

We have many new residents in Tamworth who have recently arrived from other countries. Most of these residents are unable to swim and many do not own cars. These residents require a pool that is within easy reach of their homes.

Our City Pool is also needed for city workers who use the pool before and after work and during the lunch break. The pool is needed for travellers and residents from the region who have business or other commitments in town. The City Pool is also needed for residents who do not own a pool or who are unable to use their own pool because of lack of water which is a distinct possibility in this era of climate change.

This City Pool is needed for safety and recreation for our citizens and visitors.

The City Pool with the City Emblem on the entrance is an important icon in Tamworth and both should be retained. It was always refreshing to drive past the pool and see it being used.

Now that it has been vandalised by being strewn with advertisements it looks like a rubbish dump and would deter any visitor to the City.

Replacing the City Pool with a generic cafe and a sheet of lawn is ludicrous for a city in our climate and does nothing for the needs of residents and visitors of Tamworth and the region. The City Pool is functional, beautiful and iconic.

There is already an Events Area called the TREC.

I write regarding the Public Exhibition of the above plan.

I am in Opposition to the Bicentennial Park Masterplan as displayed for the reasons outlined below.

Should these points be satisfactorily addressed to my satisfaction then my opposition would be withdrawn.

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Overall the Plan appears comprehensive and whilst being a Draft subject to Public input, represents a good starting point for discussion.

It is noted that the Draft Plan as displayed contains many items couched in indefinite terms such as “potential”, “investigate ---” “improve”. Whilst the Masterplan is for discussion, it is my opinion that after such discussion from the Public Exhibition of this stage of the Masterplan the resultant Masterplan development further arising from this Public Exhibition be re-submitted for Public comment.

In this way:

- Council will engender better Community Participation
- This Masterplan proposal also integrates with the Towards 100K Strategy which will be separately exhibited for Public discussion later this year.
- Arising from the point above, it seems the Bicentennial Masterplan and the Towards 100K Strategy need to be linked as reported accommodation development in the CBD will place demands on Bicentennial Park for public space and recreation, something in my opinion that is not fully explained in the PROJ2019-0117 version on display.

My specific objection relates to closure and demolition of the Town Pool associated with this version of the Masterplan. I am aware of the many reasons especially those espoused by Tamworth Regional Residents and Ratepayers Association (TRRRA) and the TRRRA Letter to Editor of 26 November 2019. I concur with those reasons provided and for the sake of brevity will not repeat them here.

Considering the Towards 100K Strategy with proposals of an increased utilization of the CBD and proposals to increase the residential density of the CBD, I would like to propose the following modification to the Bicentennial Masterplan.

Given the overall Population growth inherent in the Towards 100K strategy and increased utilization of the CBD which is a tenet of the Towards 100K strategy, there is likely to be a significantly increased demand for easily accessible facilities commensurate with access by “public transport”, “inner city living” and “city working” not requiring use of vehicular transport to access.

Hence my suggestion:

- Retain Pool and Land in Public Ownership
- o Refurbish Pool, Filtration
- o Redevelop the immediate Pool precinct to incorporate:
  - o Pool Heated Indoors
  - o Stage, Café Amenities, etc as per Masterplan Stage 1 Precinct
- Incorporate Gymnasium (additional level on building)
- Incorporate Vehicle access and parking focused on use as Gym and Dining facility (additional level(s) on building)
- o Suggested, perhaps can be incorporated into a gateway CBD Precinct Building perhaps with public/government/commercial office space
- Benefits of this proposal are:
  - o Provides additional year round heated pool venue in Tamworth
  - o Avoids restrictions caused by closure of pools for specific events
  - o Provides additional exercise/therapy facility year round for elderly who cannot access the hydrotherapy pool
  - o Caters for School use
  - o Provides year round facility to encourage new/additional uses
- Financial Aspects
- o The following points need to be considered:
  - o Public remain in ownership through TRC

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Facility could be leased to Commercial Operators as an integrated or piecemeal operation(s)</li> <li>o Overcomes commercial aspect of having competing heated pools in town</li> <li>o Removes operational (supervision) aspects from TRC avoiding need to subsidise operations</li> </ul> <p>In all in my view, the above proposal in addition to the Bicentennial Park Masterplan represents a Win-Win all round which provides important recreational facilities for the community all round, eliminates subsidy of TRC operating the Town Pool and enhances utilization of the precinct and by association the CBD.</p> <p>I would be happy to discuss my proposal in more detail if required.</p>
A pool needs to be available in this location.
<p>Current pool area.</p> <p>This area should remain as a rebuilt swimming pool area.</p> <p>When the new proposed swimming complex was presented to the ratepayers and the councillors, it was on the proviso that this area was to be sold to help fund the new complex.</p> <p>As this new plan now proposes that the area is retained and redeveloped, I believe that this proposal means that the new swimming complex to be built out at the sporting excellence area, is legally invalid, and that the new complex plans should be halted immediately before any more money is wasted on this totally un-financial, incorrectly sited, folly.</p> <p>Tamworth is expanding at an ever increasing rate to the North towards Attunga, in the opposite direction to where the new swimming complex is planned.</p> <p>A new 50 metre pool should be built on this site to replace the current pool (see below a modern 10 lane 50 metre pool). There is plenty of room on this site to build this and it would be more central for everybody to use.</p> <p>This would allow South and West Tamworth War Memorial Swimming Pool to be developed as a fun park as well as swimming area.</p>
Live music stage

AREA 2

<p>I have grown up with this pool and loved it then and now. I also would like to add that this is a war Memorial pool and should not be demolished. You are also forgetting about the workers in the CBD that go for a swim in there lunch hour. This council does not worry about the rate payers in this town. You are just out to drain our pockets and give us nothing we want in this town. NOW HOW ABOUT LISTENING TO THE RATE PSYS OF TAMWORTH AND SUROUNDS. KIM</p>
<p>Very pleased to see improvements being tabled. However in my opinion it would make more sense to add at least one area of 50-100 seats in a shaded stand for sports, with the possibility of using them for concerts at CMF time as well. There would then be the chance to have state and national Sports played at the ground such as the Marsh Cricket domestic series and AFL pre-season games, which would draw both tourists and then in turn, income.</p>
<p>I think there has been a severe lack of planning for spectator seating. I would propose that there is grandstand style seating on the club house side of the oval, as well as upgraded (and more) seating</p>

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<p>on the road side. There current seating provisions are simply not up to scratch, and do not allow for an ultimate viewing experience.</p>
<p>No. 1 Oval - is there any history surrounding the name No.1 oval?</p> <p>May I suggest a name change to Shell Green.</p> <p>In WW1, a game of cricket was played on Shell Green in an attempt to distract the Turks from the imminent departure of allied troops. Major George Macarthur Onslow of the Light Horse in batting, is being caught out. Shells were passing overhead all the time the game was in progress.</p> <p>This would suite the rest of the strip, coupled with the 12th/16th Hunter River Lancer being a big part of this city.</p> <p>Grant.</p>
<p>On seeing the Bicentennial Park Masterplan and specifically the alterations to the Pavilion at No.1 Oval, i wrote to Helen Taylor, widow of Ross Taylor after whom the Pavilion was named.</p> <p>Helen now lives in Bathurst so would have probably been unaware of the proposed changes.</p> <p>Her reply read: "I wonder what the Council will do with the glass doors at The Room at The Top of the pavilion - the ones with Ross bowling etched on the glass? If they are going to be scrapped, then i would like to have them.</p> <p>I also brought it to the attention of Terry Psarakis who is also following this up. Helen replied to Terry:</p> <p>Thanks for finding out what the TRC intend to do with respect to the renovation of the No.1 Oval pavilion. I am not trying to make waves but wanted to know if their plan was to incorporate "Ross' doors" in their new building or not. If the doors are going to be scrapped, then i would like the opportunity to acquire them.</p> <p>The glass doors would obviously mean more to helen than to anyone else so i would be really pleased if she could have the chance of acquiring them if they are not to be incorporated in the Pavilion enlargement.</p>
<p>There are glass doors upstairs in the Ross Taylor Pavilion on No.1 Oval which have etchings of Ross bowling on them.</p> <p>If these are not going to be incorporated into the enlarged pavilion then i think that Helen Taylor, Ross' widow, should have first option on them as they would mean so much to her and her family. Even better, perhaps they could be given to her.</p> <p>Ross died in december 1996 but in the previous month he wrote,</p> <p>Having gained so much from cricket as a player over the years, i felt i needed to give something back to the game in Tamworth. Upon retiring from playing, i involved myself in umpiring for 15 years until ill health forced me to stop in 1995, i was also a selector for the Emu Colts for quite some time and in later years managed the Tamworth Colts in the N-W Zone competition.</p> <p>The Tamworth Council desire to tear up No.1 Ovals provided me with perhaps, my most public challenge - to save two fine sporting venues. I organised raffles and called on the support of the community. Unfortunately No.2 Oval fell to the axe but No.1 was saved and the considerable funds raised, used to build new facilities.</p> <p>Please consider seriously allowing Helen to have the doors should they not be used in the new</p>



COMMUNITY FEEDBACK – BICENTENNIAL PARK MASTERPLAN

<p>pavilion.</p>
<p>I have contact details for Helen should you need them.</p>
<p>I have been given your name as a contact at Tamworth Regional Council for the Redevelopment Plan for the Sporting Facilities along Kable Avenue.</p>
<p>I am the widow of Ross Taylor who is the subject of the memorial doors in the "Room at the Top" in the Pavilion at No. 1 Oval. It is now 23 years since Ross' vision of revamping No. 1 Oval into a functional showpiece as a "village green" to be enjoyed and appreciated by sporting groups especially cricketers, came to fruition. He did so much work to raise funds to help with the works associated with the proposed restoration plan. I'm sure Terry Psarakis can tell you how much support Ross gave to cricket in Tamworth through playing and administration.</p>
<p>I applaud the Tamworth Regional Council's vision and plan to upgrade sporting facilities in your city. My family, - myself, daughters and son, - together with Ross were heavily involved in cricket and hockey in Tamworth and recognise the value of such facilities for all residents.</p>
<p>I do hope that the Council retains the "Doors" in any new restoration of the Pavilion and the memorial to Ross continues to recognise his work and efforts to improve facilities for cricket and other sports in Tamworth.</p>
<p>If, in the future, there is a possibility that the doors might be scrapped – and I hope not- I would like the first opportunity to obtain the doors.</p>
<p>I sincerely hope that the "doors" are retained in a "new" pavilion and are a continuing memorial.</p>
<p>I moved from Tamworth to Bathurst, 11 years ago to be closer to my family but still keep an eye on community matters in your city.</p>
<p>As President of the Tamworth District Cricket Association I used a casting vote to get us to move to Riverside. At the time I said Riverside had the potential to be the best sporting area in the city, with the efforts of the Hockey Association, the Netball Association, the Baseball Association and the Minor League this has taken place. Then using funds made available by Ian Southwell the Cricket Association took over the Hockey Pavilion. The development of course got funds from Federal and State Government and the Tamworth City Council which has always been anxious to asset sporting groups who were to put in an effort to help themselves, such as the Sunday morning cricketers.</p>
<p>AFL NSWACT &amp; Cricket NSW ('Codes'), thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on Tamworth Regional Council's ('Council') approved draft masterplan for Bicentennial Park, but more specifically Oval No.1. As a regional venue, the dual use sportsfield is extremely valuable to the Codes.</p>
<p>In 2018/19, cricket had an estimated 5,741 participants in the Tamworth Local Government Area (LGA), accounting for 39.3% of all cricket participants in the broader New England North West region. For cricket, Oval No.1 has played host to local and regional competitions for the Tamworth District Cricket Association, Women's Cricket Association, Junior Cricket Association, Veterans Cricket, Peel Valley Bush Cricket as well as the Plan B Regional Bash.</p>
<p>Historically, both AFL Clubs (the Tamworth Kangaroos and the Tamworth Swans) have fielded teams in the men's competition. In the past four years, this has expanded to include two junior age groups and a women's competition. The Tamworth Roosters (junior club) field teams in each junior age group, whilst the Kangaroos and Swans have teams in the women's competition. There is also a healthy and successful Auskick program.</p>

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As both Codes are growing rapidly in the Tamworth and broader New England North West region, we are committed to working with Council to ensure the provision of facilities at Oval No.1 meets current and future requirements.

As identified in the draft masterplan, the existing clubhouse facilities require significant upgrades to cater for the growth of junior and female participation. The existing changerooms are outdated, undersized and do not meet female-friendly/gender neutral requirements.

The Codes are supportive of Council's proposal to extend each changeroom and would strongly endorse the construction of an additional two changerooms (providing four in total). This would increase Oval No.1's capacity to host male and female competitions consecutively. All changerooms should be fitted with lockable toilets and showers with change cubicles. Umpire change facilities should also be considered within the scope of the clubhouse refurbishment.

The Codes are also supportive of expanding the pavilion for spectator use and comfort, as this may allow for additional sporting events to be attracted to Tamworth. AFL NSWACT would also look favourably upon the lengthening of the ground, which would see Oval No.1 meet the AFL Preferred Facilities Standards.

We look forward to working with Council on this masterplan to create a safe and inclusive environment for our participants and the broader community. Please feel free to contact us should you wish to discuss further.

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The Tamworth community all recall the fiasco of Council's previous decision to tear down and replace the majestic but dilapidated timber grandstand at No. 1 Oval with the current ugly brick edifice which is of no use as a public viewing platform whatsoever, nor as an adequate changing facility for players of any sport.

The plan acknowledges some improvements to this facility, however it is imperative that it includes a grandstand that the public can enjoy, change rooms that cater to the increasing gender and diversity in sport, and some decent catering facilities.

AREA 3

The recently completed work in this area is of a generally very poor quality, this detracts from the area. If the Council is serious about this project, there are serious flaws with the current developments than need to be rectified first. Any additional work must be of a much higher standard, otherwise the entire project would be a waste of time and money.

Good idea

Arts center - stage theatre/fine arts/crafts/woodworking/blacksmithing/work studio "where the street parade floats and decor could be made and influenced/contributed to by schools/tafe "art classes" and the public

Sounds good. Bear in mind we are in a drought and will continue to have droughts over the years.. so I'm not sure how waterwise water features are to be installing? Native flowers that can tolerate drought conditions would be appropriate, and beautiful, plant options.  
Please don't touch the existing water fountain with the native animals carved out of the stone! This is a favourite part of the park. I would be devastated if this were to be removed!

AREA 4

I would like to see the Tamworth City Olympic pool renovated and restored to its former glory as a Tamworth icon.

Really in view of water issues need to look further than lawn and trees. Try mulch .shrub .particularly native that come from low wateruse areas.This would decrease maintenance costs and give small birds and reptiles refuge instead of just encouraging large birds and ferals.Employ a horticulturalist to get a better idea of choices and stop expensive mistakes which are present all over town the last being the trees in Fitzroy Street

I keep reading about water features. Although they are nice to look at, we must remind ourselves that we are a rural town positioned in a fairly dry environment. Seeing the current drought and the

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mismanagement of water that is currently being presented, I would stay clear from too many water features. We're not Sydney, Newcastle or Brisbane who are more fortunate with precipitation.

Good space for concerts due to developed foliage providing shade.

For garden beds, native, drought proof plants should be used. Tropical plants look nice but we simply aren't in the tropics here - lack of water.

I think TRC need to be mindful of our current drought proposing so much grassed areas could be a waste of water in drier years. Again I don't see adequate parking for the number of people this area may attract

I would retain this space as a large outdoor open space - perfect for country music, markets, picnics, family games etc.

AREA 5

Unsure of what you propose regarding the Waler Monument and the World War 2 Monument. They have a strong historical and emotional connection to this city and many of its people. I hope this matter will be dealt with sensitively.

I would like to introduce myself, My name is Joy Lunch, I am a member of the Tamworth Friendship Force, of which our Mayor Mr Col Murray is Patron.

Our club invites other Friendship Force Clubs from all over the world to visit our City and its nearby surrounds. Our aim is to break down the barriers with other countries and invite them to come to visit our beautiful City. Our motto is 'Changing the way you see the World'.

The original club was founded in Atlanta, by Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America. We are part of a worldwide organisation.

It is worked on a rotation of countries and we get a choice of two or three countries to visit each year. We in turn host other Friendship Force Clubs who come and hosted by our members, who participate in taking these visitors to see places of interest in Tamworth and surrounding towns, bringing money into our area. One of these outings is a visit to Tamworth Regional Council where we are welcomed by the Mayor.

Our club will be celebrating our 30th birthday this year and over the time have had many countries visit us.

We are asking Tamworth Regional Council if they are able to supply a sizeable rock to be placed in Bicentennial Park to attach plaques with names of the visiting country, for visiting Friendship Force Members and the general public to see.

In our travels we have seen that other councils have supplied a rock and plaques have been placed on it. I have attached a photo taken in Lake Taupo, New Zealand with our Tamworth friendship force standing behind it.

We are hopeful that you will consider this idea and look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

I hope the flora and planning of the placement of flora for the Bicentennial Park is carried out by a

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qualified horticulturalist rather than a garden planner or similar as we need to have flora which will survive in the climatic conditions of the present and future ie dryer and hotter with maybe the odd "rain bomb".

Shelter is always good. Adding to memorial is good too.

AREA 6

I think a great addition to the new plans for this area would be a new more interactive children's road safety park for push bikes and scooters. The current one is outdated and quite small for our growing community. If the road safety park was included in the new plans alongside the existing adventure playground I think it would make a great addition and would be used more frequently as it would be in such a central location having peel street and the bicentennial park surrounding

Ok with expanding this space, however, plenty of shading required AND please use a local play equipment supplier. Although I'm German myself and appreciate the quality etc., footing the bill for repairs when having German engineers flown in vs. supporting the local economy and products is just a no brainer, even for me.

Also, Germany has a way different climate which allows for metal structures while the Aussie sun just turns them into really expensive hotplates that no kid will play on. So use appropriate material, probably provided by a national manufacturer.

I don't think adequate thought was put into this area in the first place. I have always been concerned that children could easily run onto the road The best play areas for parents of small children are fenced such as the marsupial park

More shade is needed! Additional seating, with shelter from rain and sun would be great as well for it to cater for kids birthday parties etc. Equipment that isn't made of metal is always appreciated - we can never use the existing metal slide as it's too hot in summer. Try not to take over too much more of the existing park that's near it as that's a great space to kick a ball while other members of the family are playing on the equipment.

Proposed medium density apartment?!? If I wanted to live in a city with high rises and apartment blocks, I'd be in Sydney. Although the car yards are very appealing to look at, I still prefer that than looking at apartments. If anything, more shops, cafes, places for other businesses (such as more kids facilities etc) would be great. Keep to a maximum of 2 storey. We don't need/want high rise buildings that tower over us.

AREA 7

A kayak launch is promising. It would provide a fitness alternative so long as the area along the river is well kept and accessible by vehicle. Steps along the bank area would be a nice place to relax if that would also be considered.

As the current drought is predicted to last another 2 years, the proposed weir shown here should be given number one priority for this whole project.

We will never have a better opportunity to build this, while water levels will be at an all-time low, and the Governments are handing out grants for drought measures.

Following this, the old weir near Jewry St. should be made another half metre higher to assist the appearance and water holding ability of the river through the centre of town.

The sections shown as item 4 "Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible" , should

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<p>be totally cleared away as they are only gravel deposits that have accumulated over time and are limiting the proper flow of water and are only detracting from</p> <p>what should be an attractive area. These sections will be under water when the weir is constructed. They have no value whatsoever as they are only snake and vermin habitat.</p> <p>As can be seen from the photo below, taken from the Peel River pedestrian bridge, looking north, the obvious obstruction of water flow and clear view of this section is only detracting from what could be the beauty of this section of the river. This would also open it up to have aquatic activities along this section.</p> <p>The area south of this also requires clearing up back to the proper river banks to allow a greater use of the area.</p>
<p>No off the leash dog area near the playground area. With not near I suggest the other side of the river.</p> <p>River activities sound great but yet again we're not as fortunate as other cities with our water supply (even the new Dungowan Dam won't change this). I don't like to see my rates money go to waste, building such a facility and then being faced with a dry, cut off river. Mother Nature is currently showing us all who is boss and it certainly isn't us.</p> <p>Sounds great, but once again, this is a lot of planning around water activities when we don't have water! ..and then when the Peel river is cut dry from water (another issue!) if it's done, shelter is a must. Has it been considered about storage for valuables or things that may be needed if people went down there where to put/chain up boating trolleys etc?</p> <p>If the western side is over the river, then an off the leash dog park would be good, but if it's on the main side, I wouldn't put it there, too many irresponsible dog owners take their dog off the leash before and after they get to their designated area making for potential issue with dog attacks on people and other dogs. Not to mention dog poo all over the place when it's not picked up.</p>

OTHER

<p>I think it is crazy that council are spending so much money on non productive infrastructure. We do not have enough passive space. This park is greatly appreciated for that.</p>
<p>"I think everyone would agree that you've got to fight for the things you care about. I am a swimmer, and I love the city pool. I love its timeless style, its deep history, its undeniable associations with health, fitness, family fun and its strong sense of community connection."</p> <p>"In a fragmented world, riddled with obesity, anxiety and mental health issues, any talk of the pool's decommission angers me. Actually, it hurts me."</p> <p>"Council is implying that the master plan does not involve the loss of a community asset, but is a win for the town, because instead of having an Olympic pool in the CBD, with its maintenance costs and its zero profit, we are going to be blessed with an exciting vision of a "green space" and the potential for "alfresco dining"."</p> <p>"Are you kidding me?"</p> <p>"A pools dilapidation report suggested that \$1.15 million could extend the life of both pools for 10 years to come, which stacks up pretty well against the \$60 million-plus expense of a new aquatic centre."</p>

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<p>Simon Bourke is an ACM journalist, a Tamworth resident and a swimmer. Northern Daily Leader NOVEMBER 2 2019 - 7:00AM</p>
<p>What part of this don't you understand Tamworth City Council and Management?!!!!</p>
<p>I suggest a more modest plan so that the city pool can be retained. I see the pool in Kable ave as a top priority especially for the thousands of families who find it easily accessible</p>
<p>I think it is a really big mistake to remove the town pool as it is the most convenient pool for us to visit and we use it a lot I do not want to travel all the way out to the new proposed pool I think it's absolutely ridiculous</p>
<p>Feedback on the bicentennial park upgrades. I believe and i have previously sent photos to council for a proposal in this vicinity. But i believe tamworth is in need of a communal swimming lagoon such as the ones found in qld at Brisbane or Airly beach and cairns.. you want community to come together this is where it can happen.. an inland beach style pool, I believe this will be heavily utilised and would do wonders for the town, as specially in light of the town pools goings.. a pool for swimming and socialising and not having to interfere with people training in lap pools</p>
<p>I cannot get over the TRC and their constant spending of our rates to so called beautify Tamworth while outlying towns get nothing. All the small towns belonging to Tamworth need urgent roadworks. Would do with modern play equipment for existing parks not to mention more parks. More local people hired by council to do this work therefore creating employment in these small towns. Also how is the low income people of Tamworth going to get out to the new aquatic center let alone afford the entry</p>
<p>Keep the pool it is a valuable asset to all of Tamworth &amp; its important for residents on the eastern &amp; northern side to have easy access to a pool. Could the pool be blended with the Bicentennial Park- placing the entrance on the Kable Ave/ eastern side opening onto the oval, with a cafe outside &amp; seating area on the outside &amp; gardens</p> <p>I'm very reluctant to see the pool go &amp; I personally think No1 Oval is overrated- cease using it as a plying field for cricket &amp; football &amp; let it become the " village green"</p>
<p>I'd like the CITY pool kept in the original area :) make it a more "era" pool environment will bring people and Faraway visitors in just to tick it off their "bucket list" It's a nitch life for the younger &amp; a things to do before I die Boomers.</p> <p>1920-1930 movie theater / horse draw pick up drop off space Have council influence the goings on in the town by creating the "set back drop" Giving people the assess channels of putting moments in their lives and the lives of others *What will the experience be?</p>
<p>The concept appears wonderful at first glance, and Council and its staff are to be commended for their initiative in strategic planning. However, when you consider the concept in detail it would appear that rather than having been designed for our climate it relates more to a climate similar to somewhere with a much higher long term average rainfall.</p> <p>You get your first insight into this foible by the fact that in the plan the Peel River has been depicted as if it is something akin to the Clarence River at Grafton, or the Ross River at Townsville!</p>



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<p>Firstly, please request that your landscape planner be more realistic and practical in taking into account our dry climate, and with increasing lack of precipitation predicted as we go forward.</p> <p>Secondly, every improvement suggested appears to rely on an unlimited water supply for maintenance of the concept, something which does not happen now, and its a pretty safe bet will not happen in the future.</p> <p>Thirdly, it is my observation that car parking for the park as a whole is inadequate now, and with only minor improvements being made to the number of car parks that will become available this issue will remain a community sore point, particularly during concerts and sporting events in Area 2.</p> <p>The plan talks about the encouragement of inner city living along the northern bounds of Kable Avenue, and that the park will become the "modern backyard" for such dwellers. No doubt that this may well become the case for such residents but don't you believe that this backyard would be enhanced for them if they did not have to drive, or take intermittent public transport, to a swimming pool on the outskirts of the city? The plan, by its total omission of any discussion of the pool precinct, reinforces the community concern that Council has already sealed the fate of the City Pool, i.e. demolition &amp; begone with you to the back blocks right beside a horse arena with all the attendant flies.</p>
<p>Tamworth is extremely fortunate to have such a commercially progressive council. However the proposed relocation of our community aquatic facilities to a designated sports locality will further alienate those most disadvantaged within our community from water based activities.</p> <p>Town pools (much like the ocean pools of the coast) have always and will forever ( where allowed to) play a vital role in providing everyday community experiences for locals to enjoy. Their CBD location provides for greater access for those least fortunate to access it, as all pubic transport revolves around the CBD hub of our community and to adequately equip the proposed pool will add significant time and effort for locals to visit, as well as the overall cost on the community.</p> <p>"How might we provide a central and accessible community aquatic facility is a challenge statement worth considering for TRC."</p>
<p>Event style sporting facilities greatly improves the economic life of city, but consideration of the impact and accessibility for its "everyday users" is also important.</p>
<p>Why is so much more money being spent in Tamworth when Manilla cannot even have exisiting facilities maintained and repaired? The touch football canteen was condemned and the committee had to rebuild it. Now the grandstands at the show ground have also been condemned with no plans for TRC to rebuild them! We don't all want to go to Tamworth. It is supposed to be the regional council but are very short sighted when it comes to outlying areas.</p> <p>How about sharing the funds over the whole council area! The outlying areas deserve adequate recreation facilities without having to build them ourselves.</p>
<p>Please please make all areas dog on leash and no dogs in childrens playground. Im a regulay on the shared path and have been bitten twice while actually on the path. Once quite severe. Its not fun. Dogs are fantastic but not raoming free. Council does not check or fine dogs off leach so any help in keeping them from biting woyld be great.</p>
<p>It concerns me that there doesn't seem to be any plans for amenities in Area 4, Area 5 or Area 6. If the restaurant Hopscotch is closed, there are no facilities close by. This would be extremely difficult for a parent with small children as you would have to run down to the park. This also requires crossing a car park (White Street).</p> <p>I feel like providing more facilities you will encourage more families to the area.</p>

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It needs to be more a family friendly/young kids area. The regional playground is fantastic but could be enhanced further by including a water park/aquatic centre in this area. This would get more usage year round as opposed to a few cricket games on a weekend and one week of concerts during country music.

Please have a fenced off leash dog area and all rest dog o leds

Again I would like to say we need to keep the town pool. Many areas of Tamworth need a centrally based pool and water area including schools, otherwise TRC would be encouraging kids etc back to river swimming which has become increasingly dangerous due to the reduced number of children that are able to swim.

  
  
November 8, 2019

The General Manager  
Tamworth Regional Council  
Peel Street  
Tamworth NSW

Re Ross Taylor Pavilion, No 1 Oval

There are glass doors upstairs in the Ross Taylor Pavilion on No 1 Oval which have etchings of Ross bowling on them.

If these are not going to be incorporated into the enlarged pavilion then I think that Helen Taylor, Ross' widow, should have first option on them as they would mean so much to her and her family. Even better, perhaps they could be given to her.

Ross died in December 1996 but in the previous month he wrote,

Having gained so much from cricket as a player over the years, I felt I needed to give something back to the game that I loved so much; hence my involvement in the administration of the game in Tamworth. Upon retiring from playing, I involved myself in umpiring for 15 years until ill health forced me to stop in 1995. I was also a selector for the Emu Colts for quite some time and in later years managed the Tamworth Colts in the N-W Zone competition.

The Tamworth Council's desire to tear up No.1 and 2 Ovals provided me with perhaps, my most public challenge - to save two fine sporting venues. I organised raffles and called on the support of the community. Unfortunately No. 2 Oval fell to the axe but No.1 was saved and the considerable funds raised, used to build new facilities.

Please consider seriously allowing Helen to have the doors should they not be used in the new pavilion.

I have contact details for Helen should you need them.

Yours sincerely,

  
Letter written and submitted by  at the specific request of  on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2019.



P O Box 1953  
Tamworth NSW 2340  
w: trrra.org.au  
e: trrra@outlook.com.au

30 October 2019

Our Ref: L/PG241019

Mr Paul Bennett  
General Manager  
Tamworth Regional Council  
PO Box 555  
Tamworth NSW 2340  
via email: p.bennett@tamworth.nsw.gov.au  
cc: TRC Councillors

Dear Paul

**Re: Draft Community Participation Plan 2019 And Proposed Amendment To The Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010**

Tamworth Regional Residents and Ratepayers Association (TRRRA) advocates on matters of concern to residents and ratepayers.

This submission by the TRRRA is in opposition to the proposed changes.

Abbreviations have been used for the purpose of this Submission.

- TRC, Tamworth Regional Council
- TRDCP2010, Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010
- CPP2019, Community Participation Plan 2019

The basis of the opposition in this submission is based on the following:

- Opposition is based upon elements of the CPP plan as identified below. Such opposition is not to the principle of the plan itself, rather it is to elements which could be overcome by making changes and/or provision of a satisfactory explanation.
- TRRRA appreciates the need for the TRC to comply with requirements of NSW Government Legislation and requirements arising. This requirement does not represent the basis of our objection.
- TRRRA notes that this proposal involves changes to the TRDCP2010 by way of deletion of the referenced Table.
- TRRRA notes that as part of the transition namely deleting table 1.8 from the TRDCP2010 and the re-introduction in the proposed CPP2019 that certain changes occur within the listings and text under headings for Advertised Land Development and Notified Development Applications. Changes noted include:
  - Advertised Land Development
    - Bullet point 4, probable drafting error should it read R1 General Residential for consistency elsewhere
    - R1 Residential (TDRCP2010) has been changed to R1 General Residential for CPP2019.
    - From point above, does this imply there are changes in the definition from TDRCP2010 which will require that to be amended?
    - At dot point 6, semi-detached dwelling has been removed from TDRCP2010
    - At dot point 6, attached dwellings have been removed from TDRCP2010

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Tamworth Regional Development Control Plan 2010 & Community Participation Plan 2019

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- At dot point 6, dual occupancy has been changed from TDRCP2010 to read dual occupancy development located in the East/West Tamworth Character areas
  - At dot point 7, TRRRA believe this clause which is additional over TDRCP2010 i.e. "Any development identified by Senior Council that should be notified in the public interest." needs to be made more specific to avoid scope for variance at the whim of Council staff.
  - At dot point 8, TRRRA have no issue with inclusion of this clause which is additional over TRDCP2010. "Designated development which requires the approval/concurrence of State agencies must be advertised for a minimum period of 28 days."
  - Notified Development Applications
    - The table in this heading has been amended significantly between TRDCP2019 and the CPP2019. No suitable explanation has been provided for these changes, making it difficult for TRRRA to understand the rationale and make appropriate comments.
    - The basis under this heading has been changed from "Apart from the exception listed below, all other ..." of TRDCP2010 to listing "The types of development that will be notified comprise"
    - At dot point 4, there appears to be a minor typo error ">5 lots1"
    - At dot point 6, "Only dual occupancy located in the East/West Character Areas identified in the DCP".
      - o Is "DCP" the TRDCP2010?.
      - o This represents a change from TRDCP2010 that only dual occupancies in the referenced character areas are to be notified.
  - Paragraph 2 has been modified since TRDCP2010. Whilst the intent of this is noted, it is couched in "Council may require notification". TRRRA believes this allows too wide a scope for interpretation by Council and would like to see a more definitive scope.
  - Paragraph 3 has been added since TRDCP2010
    - This is couched in "at discretion of senior Council staff, be re-notified" TRRRA believes this allows too much scope in discretion available to Council staff and would like to see a more definitive scope.
    - This contains "Written notice to adjoining ...". This is not clear and is possibly a typo. TRRRA considers the intent to be that it is spaced and be read as part of the following paragraph containing the information to be provided.
  - Paragraph 4 at points 1 to 4 contains minimum information to be provided in written notice. Since TRDCP2010 the requirement for 1) of TRDCP2010 "Real property description and address of the land has been omitted.
- Proposal Rationale
- The Proposal contains no explanation for the changes referenced under headings Advertised Land Development and Notified Land Development above.
  - TRRRA note that the table 1.8 of TRDCP2010 was listed in the Business Papers and associated Appendices of the meeting of 24 September 2019 stamped "Relocated to the Community Participation Plan" giving rise to an impression that that table was to remain unaltered as part of the transition.

The TRRRA thanks the TRC for the opportunity to lodge this submission. Should any further amplification or explanation be required please contact the undersigned in the first instance.


Yours sincerely





Robyn Lang  
Secretary

AS THE PAVILION ~~WAS~~ HAD A GREAT IMPUT BY THE  
CRICKETERS <sup>WITH</sup> ~~THE~~ MONEY RAISED BY THEM  
TO COVER THIS COST. APPARENTLY THE DESIGN  
& FINISH WAS NOT AS THEY WANTED

His PRESIDENT OF THE TAMWORTH DISTRICT  
CRICKET ASSOCIATION I USED A CASTING VOTE  
TO GET US TO MOVE TO RIVERSIDE. AT THE TIME I  
SAID RIVERSIDE HAD THE POTENTIAL TO BE THE BEST  
SPORTING AREA IN THE CITY. WITH THE EFFORTS OF  
THE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION, THE NETBALL ASSOCIATION & THE  
BASEBALL ASSOCIATION & THE MINOR LEAGUE THIS WAS  
TAKEN PHASE. THEN USING FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE  
BY IAN SOUTHWELL THE CRICKET ASSOCIATION TOOK  
OVER THE HOCKEY PAVILION. THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF COURSE GOT FUNDS FROM A FEDERAL & STATE  
GOVERNMENTS & THE TAMWORTH CITY COUNCIL  
WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN ANXIOUS TO ASSIST  
SPORTING GROUPS WHO WERE WILLED TO  
PUT IN AN EFFORT TO HELP THEMSELVES, SUCH  
AS THE SOUTHWELL CRICKETERS.





November 8, 2019

The General Manager  
Tamworth Regional Council  
Ray Walsh House  
Peel Street  
Tamworth NSW

Dear Sir,

On seeing the Bicentennial Park Masterplan and specifically the alterations to the Pavilion at No. 1 Oval, I wrote to Helen Taylor, widow of Ross Taylor after whom the Pavilion is named.

Helen now lives in Bathurst so would have probably been unaware of the proposed changes.

Her reply read :

"I wonder what the Council will do with the glass doors at The Room at The Top of the pavilion – the ones with Ross bowling etched on the glass? If they are going to be scrapped, then I would like to have them."


I also brought it to the attention of Terry Psarakis who is also following this up. Helen replied to Terry:

"Thanks for finding out what the TRC intend to do with respect to the renovation of the No.1 Oval Pavilion. I am not trying to make waves but wanted to know if their plan was to incorporate "Ross' doors" in their new building or not. If the doors are going to be scrapped, then I would like the opportunity to acquire them."

The glass doors would obviously mean more to Helen than to anyone else so I would be really pleased if she could have the chance of acquiring them if they are not to be incorporated in the Pavilion enlargement.

Helen's email address is : 

Yours sincerely,







**Tamworth Bicentennial Park  
Master Plan**

Fitzroy St & Kable Ave, Tamworth

Prepared by  
**Tamworth**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared by  
**inSite**  
E M L A

**DRAFT No.5  
FINAL VERSION**

ISSUE 1: January 21, 2020

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# Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan

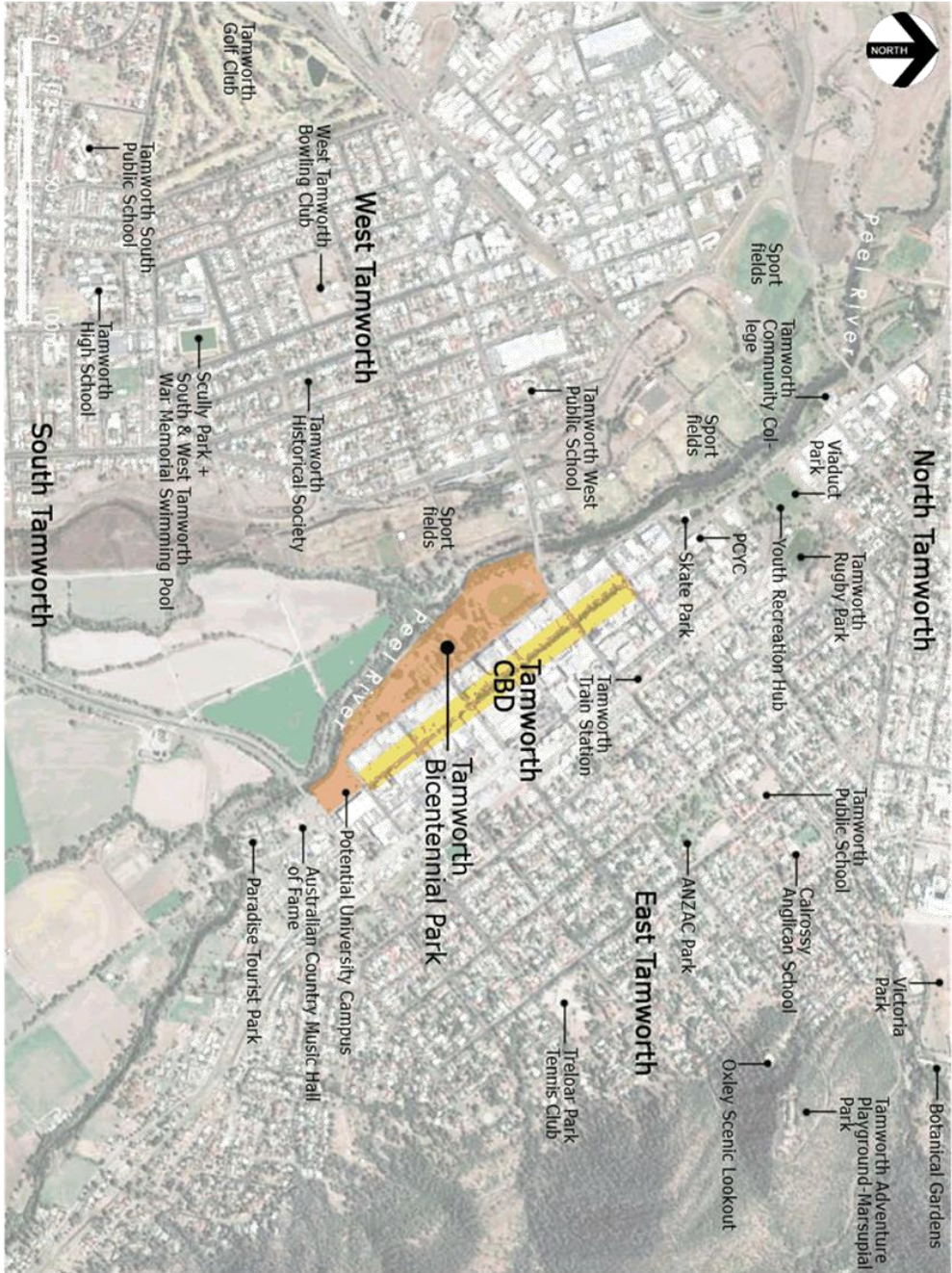
Fitzroy St & Kable Ave, Tamworth

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Study Area & Context

Introduction

Insite EM LA were engaged by Tamworth Regional Council to prepare a Master Plan for the Bicentennial Park precinct. Bicentennial Park is a large tract situated on the eastern embankment of Peel River, buffered by a levy bank for its the entire length of the park and beyond.

The purpose of this document is to develop a master plan for Bicentennial Park which will guide, govern and manage the future development of the park.

Bicentennial Park incorporates the City Pool, Sports Oval No.1, Entertainment and Memorial spaces, Tamworth Regional Playground, Hopscotch Bar & Cafe, cycle paths, water play and fitness circuit facilities and the old velodrome site.

Bicentennial Park is heavily utilised for entertainment and recreational pursuits during the annual Country Music Festival. The park is a destination for local families with the playground and social facilities closely situated in the southern section of the park.

Bicentennial Park is significantly disconnected with Tamworth CBD precinct and other adjacent areas.

Study Area & Context Plan

The study area as shown in the Study Area & Context Plan, is located to the immediate south west edge of the CBD and accessed via Kable Street and parking along its boundary. The study area is bound by Oxley Highway in the north, Peel River to the west and by Rodenick Street to the south.

There is potential to redevelop the velodrome in the south as a University Campus.

Key Objectives of the Master Plan

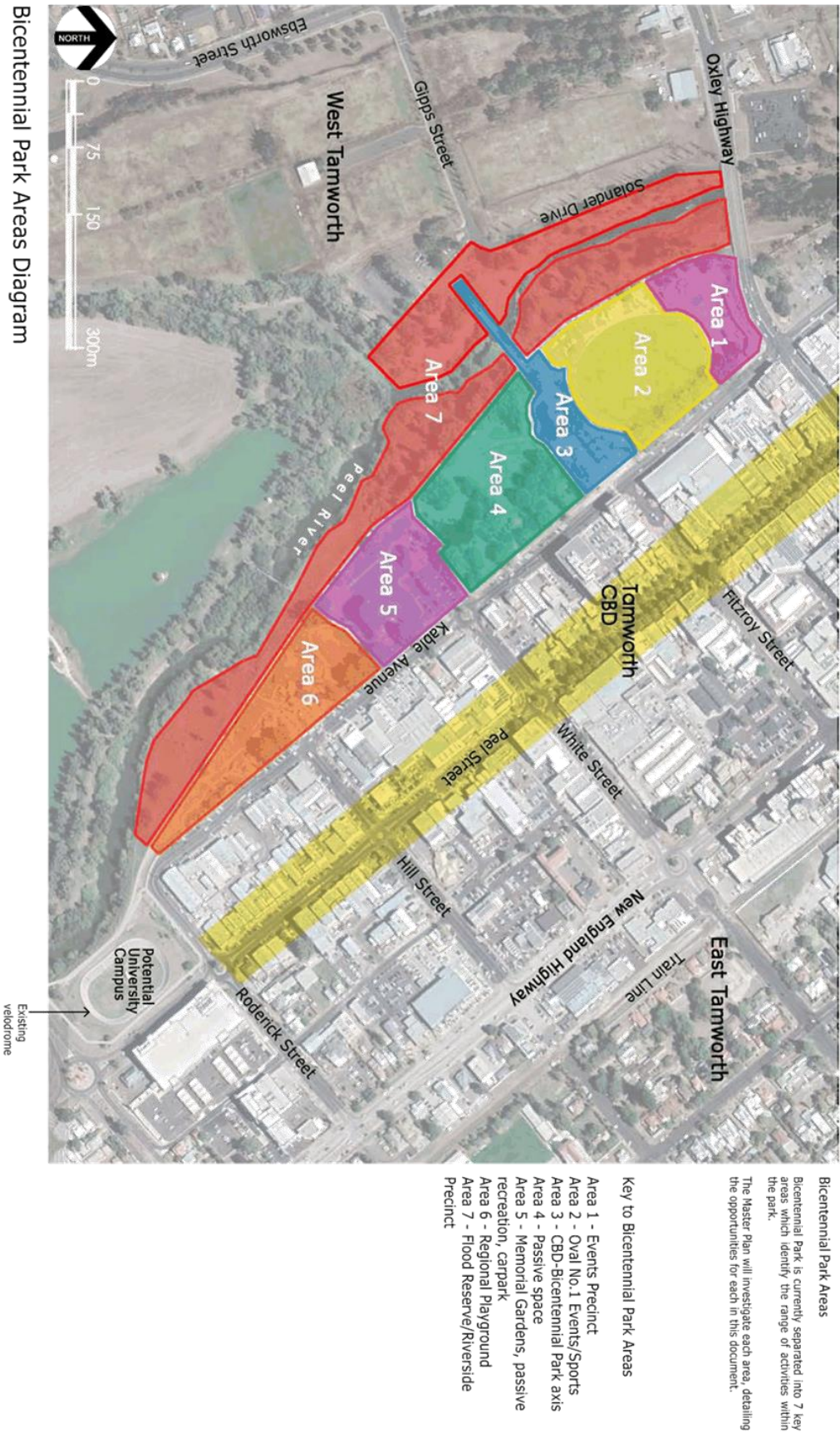
- Integrate the Bicentennial Park Masterplan with Councils Blueprint 100;
- To identify and address existing issues within the study area;
- To identify opportunities to improve connectivity between the study area and Tamworth CBD precinct;
- to identify and improve pedestrian connections in the study area relative to context;
- to consider the future development of the park and its impact on existing facilities and circulation around the study area;
- to develop a hierarchy of park, furniture and buildings/shelters within the study area to guide future installations and development;
- to provide a destination park, with focus on accessibility, legibility, safety and connectivity throughout the park and adjacent CBD precinct.

The Master Plan outlines a collective vision for Bicentennial Park that would activate and encourage social, cultural, recreational and environmental benefits to the community and visitors to the region for a parkland experience that is unique to Tamworth.

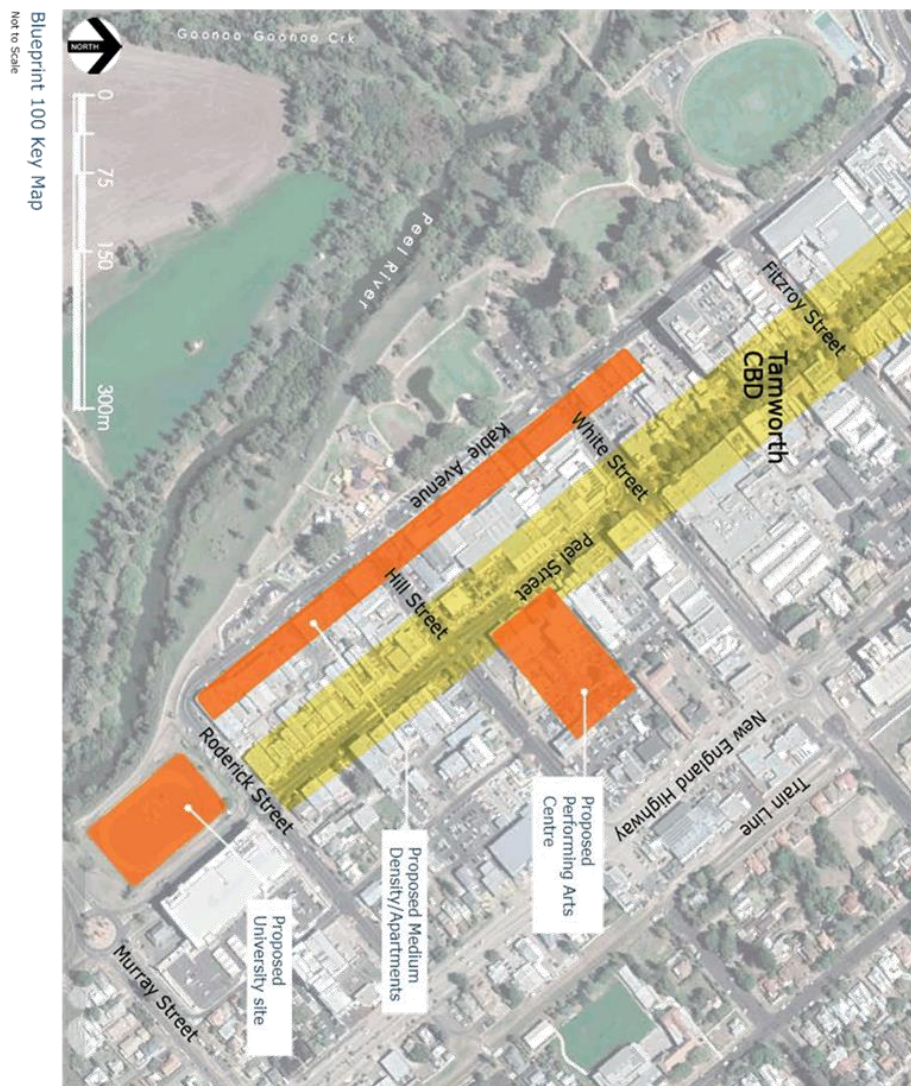
This Master Plan is considered to be a living document and is to be used as a guide for the future development of Bicentennial Park.











Blueprint 100 Key Map  
Not to Scale

## Blueprint 100

In 2019 Tamworth Regional Council embarked on a process to draw all its efforts toward a coordinated approach for future planning and infrastructure delivery. This has been coined Blueprint 100. It would encompass the Local Strategic Planning Statement, Growth Management Strategy and other council initiatives. The Blueprint 100 is an overarching strategy that provides a roadmap to take the Tamworth Region towards its vision of a prosperous economy and high living standards with a population of 100,000.

Tamworth Regional Council acknowledges the contribution open space brings to the community and places high value on the benefits engagement in passive and active recreation brings to the community. Blueprint 100 takes into account the design of all open space and the needs of the growing community in relation to structured and unstructured recreation.

The city centre is the premiere node for the city and the region and should remain the primary focus for business, community services, hotels and recreation. With the forthcoming theatre and strong prospects of a new university it is poised to progress to a higher level of vitality.

The success of the CBD and the success of Bicentennial Park are interrelated. Whilst both areas are unique in their own right proximity to each other bring combined opportunities for growth and success.

A vibrant Bicentennial Park will provide CBD users with opportunities such as:

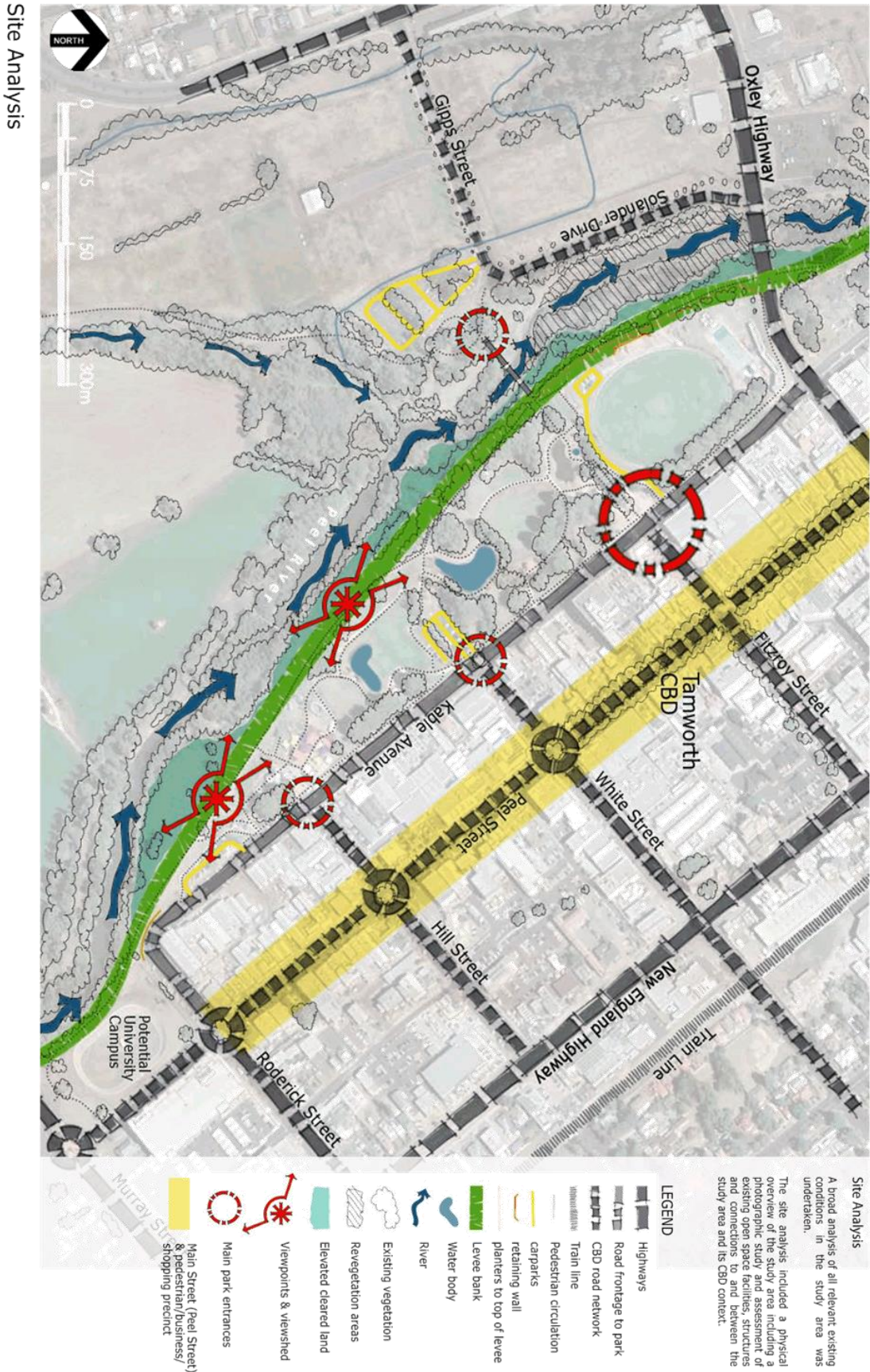
- a platform for structured and unstructured recreational pursuits;
- emission in flora and fauna;
- tranquil place to relax;
- event space;
- education on the city's history;
- place of reflection on the city's culture;
- casual dining space;
- greater vehicular parking options;
- a safe place; and
- a sense of belonging;

A dynamic CBD will provide Bicentennial Park with:

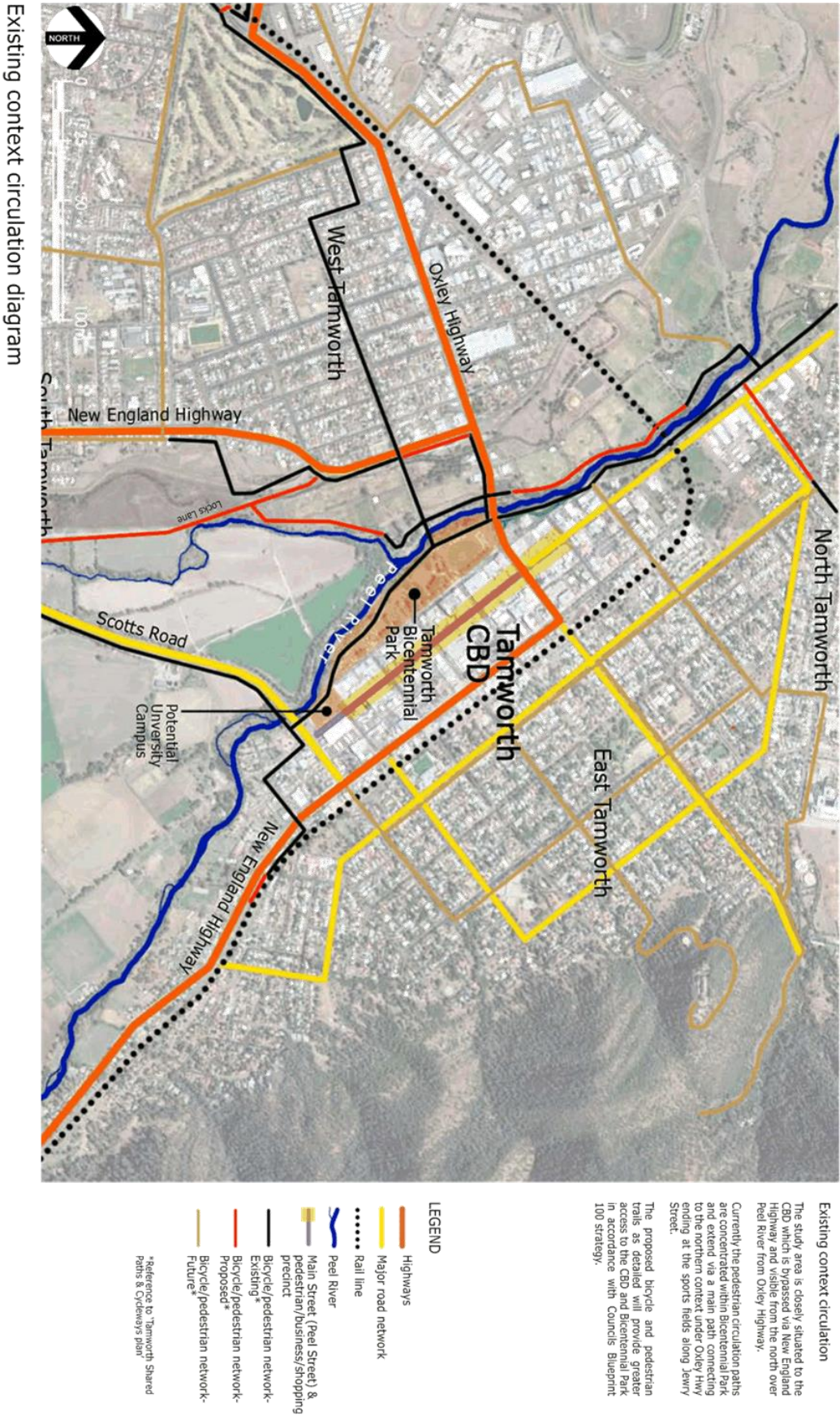
- increased park utilisation;
- clear and easy access to the Park;
- exposure to diverse cultures, experiences and opportunities; and
- access to a variety of services;

Conditions within Peel Street between Bourke Street and White Street are of a high standard. The opportunity is to extend this condition towards the east to encompass the Performing Arts Centre and future university precinct. This will set the conditions for an increase in inner city living, especially along Kable Avenue opposite the high amenity offered by Bicentennial Park. This rise in inner city higher density living will bring with it new opportunities for Bicentennial Park as it will act as the modern 'backyard' for these residents.

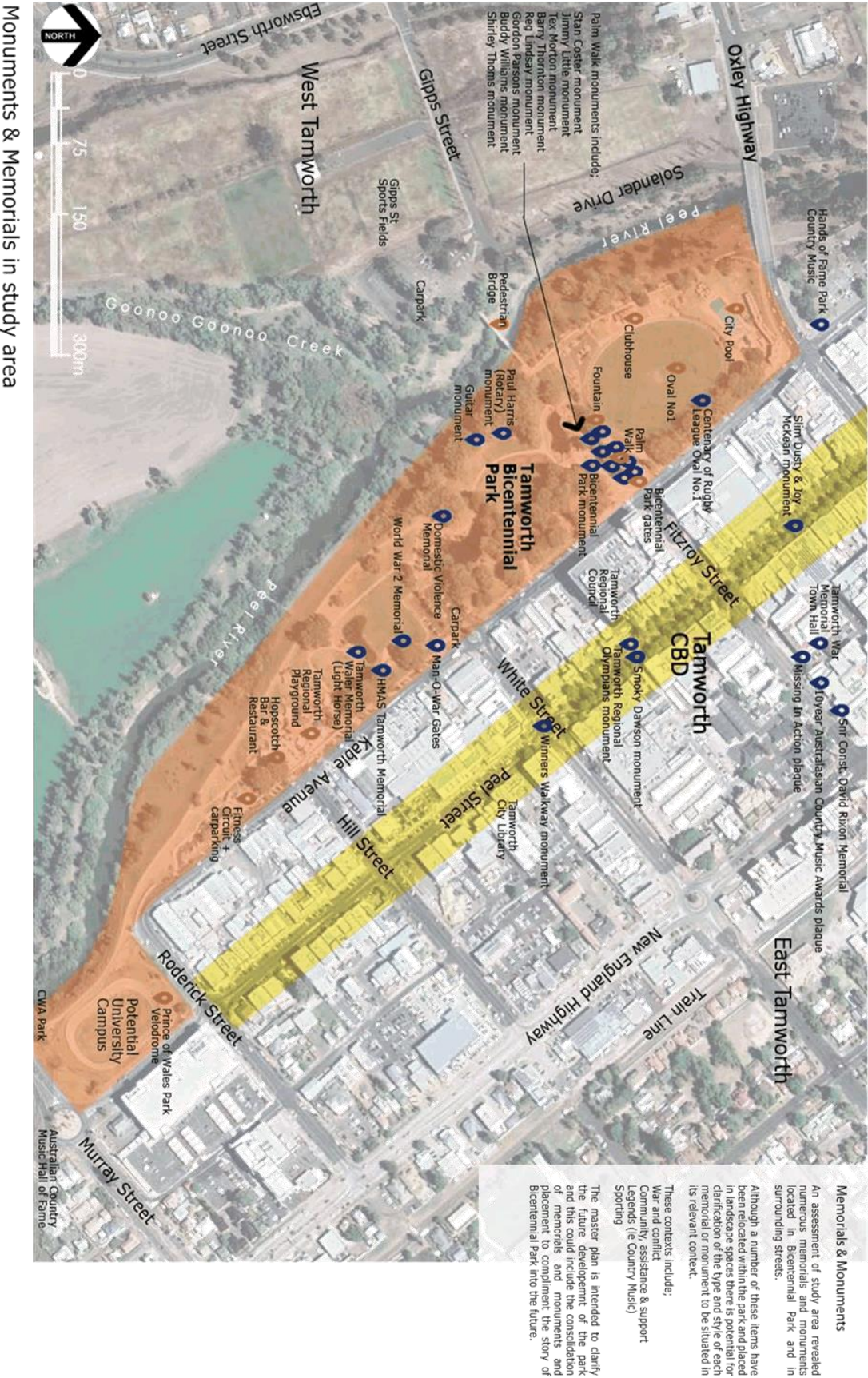




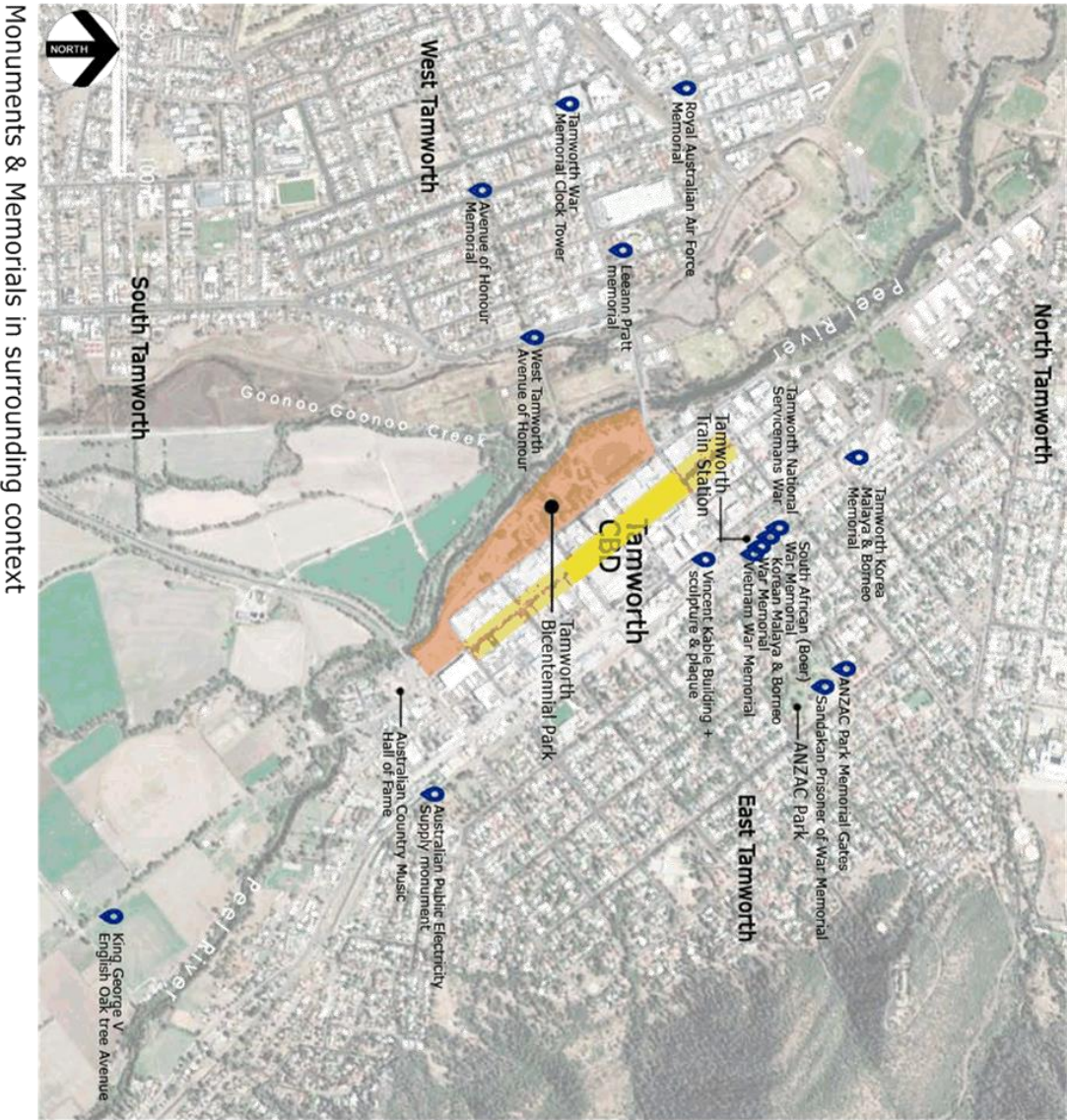












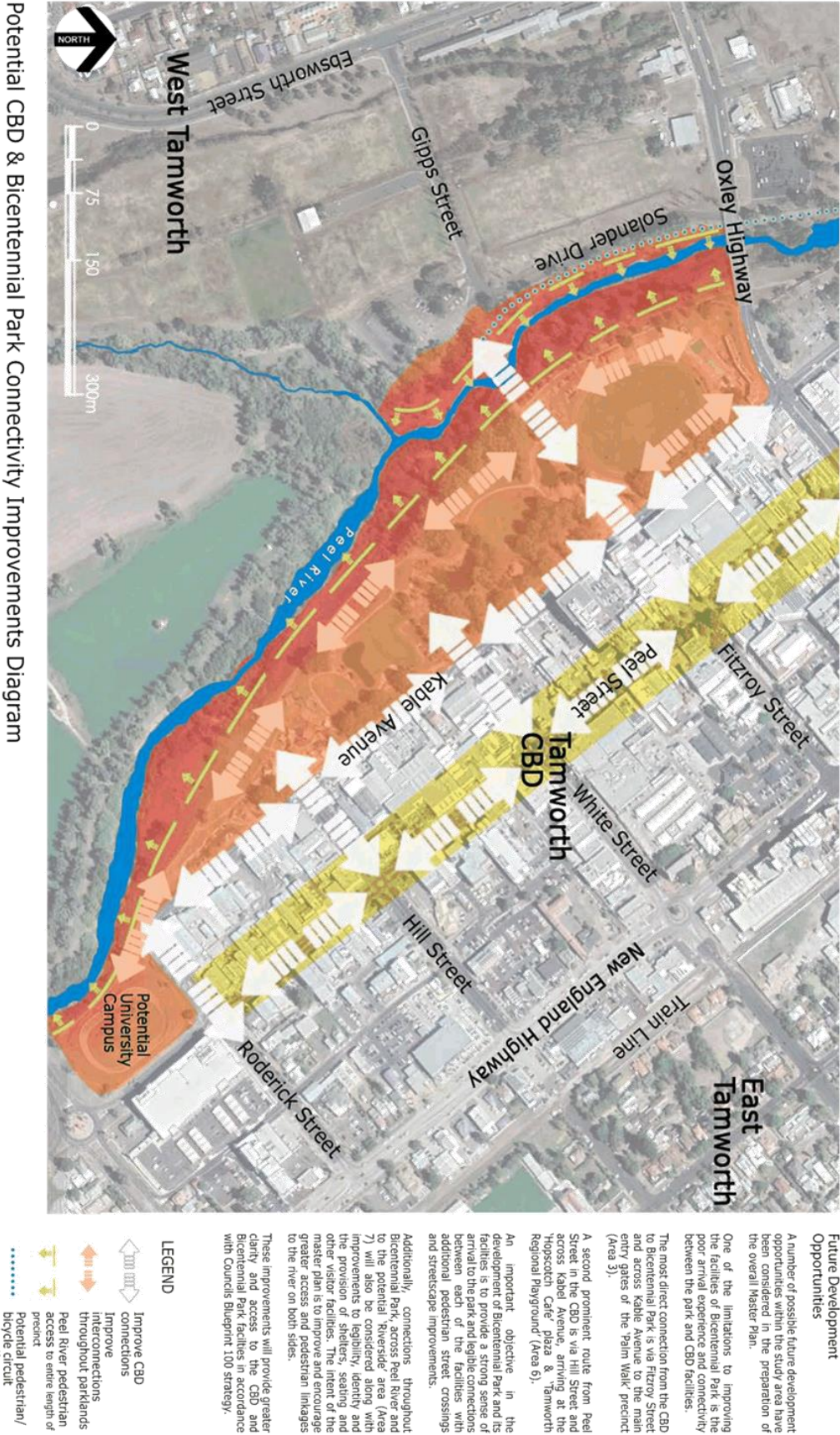
Memorials & Monuments

Various memorials, monument & plaques are located within and surrounding the CBD, tying together stories of the towns history.

Monuments & Memorials in surrounding context



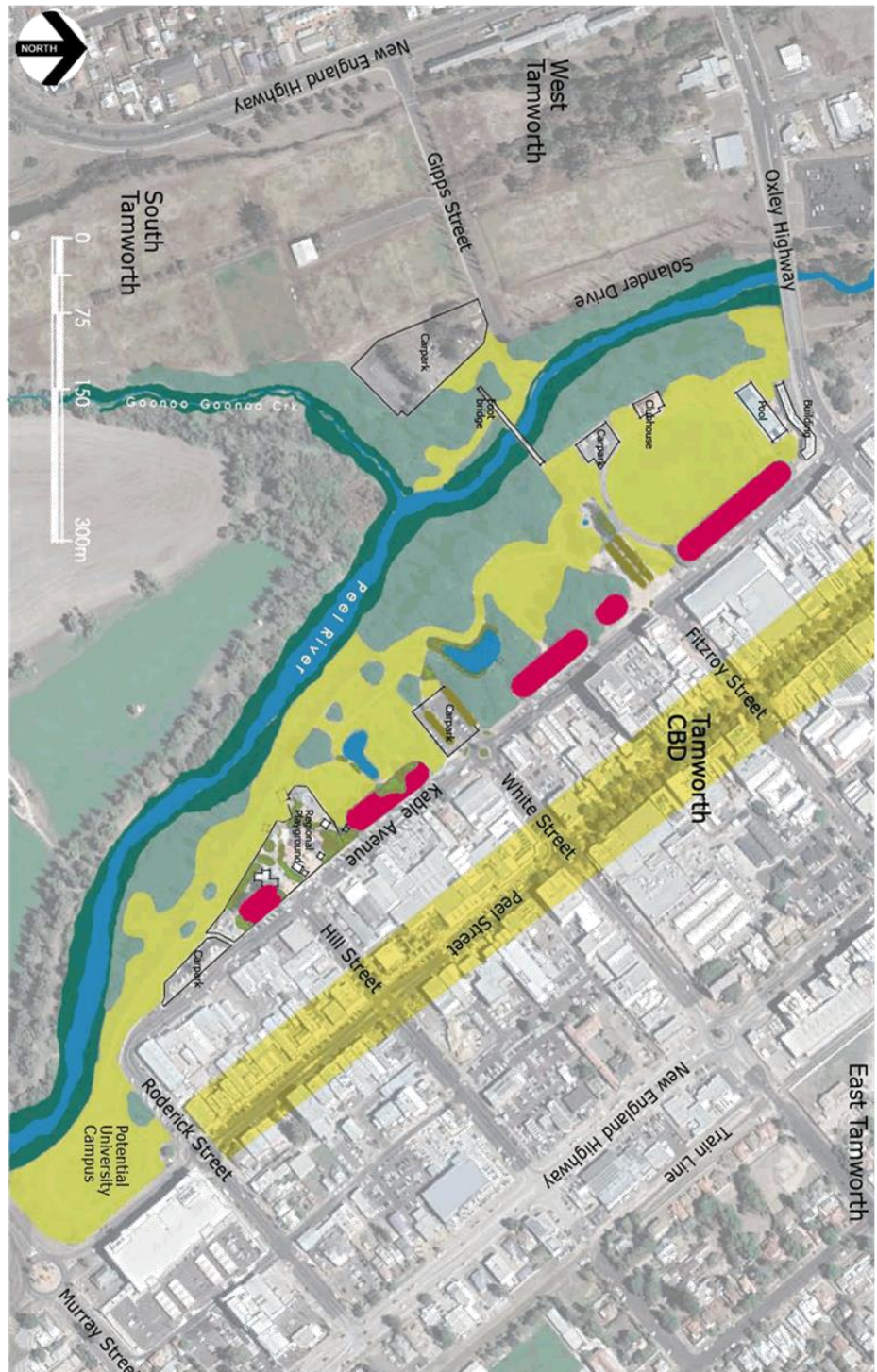






## Flora Management

Flora throughout the Bicentennial Park and Riverside environs will be managed in accordance with Tarnworth Regional Council's adopted urban vegetation/street tree management strategy for the ongoing monitoring, assessment and replacement of mature and significant trees and revegetation areas.



Bicentennial Park is a good example of a 20th century landscaped parkland.

The landscape is predominately open grassland with expanses of wooded grasslands defining the parks western edge and the Peel River levee bank.

Decaduous London Plane trees with the absence of several, form a colourful and changing linear feature along the Cable Street boundary. Canary Island Date palms accentuate the entrance to Bicentennial Park, along the axis of Fitzroy Street where they form the 'Palm Walk' avenue.

Garden beds with low level plantings are used to define spaces and bring a sense of flow to spaces; ponds, statues, monuments and art works form focal points and interest within the park.

**Tree life span;** Aside from natural attrition, trees may need to be removed as a result of storm damage, decline in health, condition, disease and death of trees over time. This can visually alter the character of the landscape.

An ongoing replacement planting program is essential to provide for long-term succession within the park, along with regular monitoring to detect problems with the health of the trees.

Additional tree plantings in the current tradition will enhance the park environment whilst maintaining the original character into the future.

## Open grassland

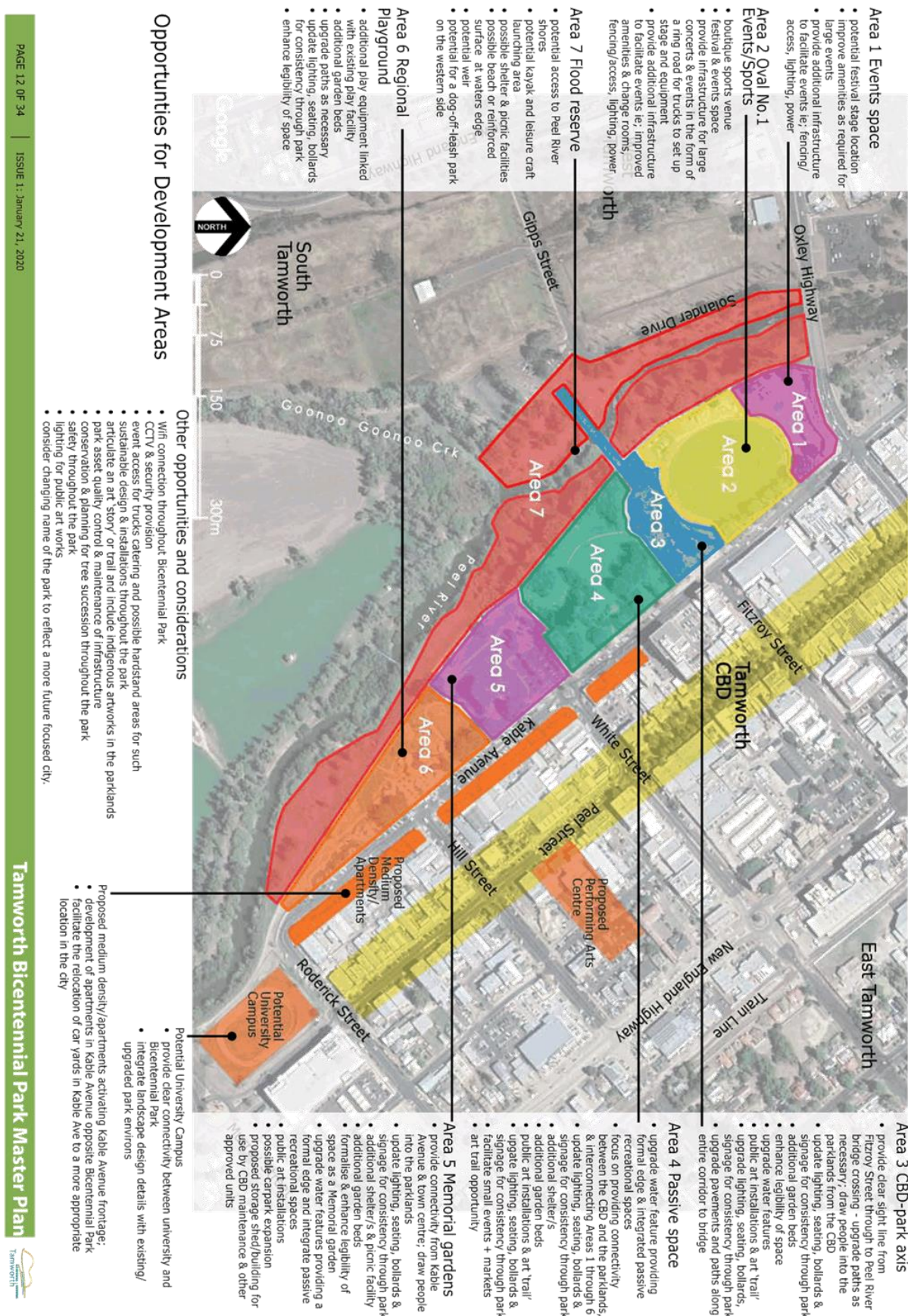
- Garden  
 Avenues/rows  
 Wooded grassland  
 Deciduous wooded grassland  
 Riparian  
 Watercourses  
 Existing CBD precinct

**Riparian**  
Characterised by dense plantings of riparian species often occurring in small belts along streams or water channels. These help to stabilise the edge and provide a canopy to stream banks.

**Watercourses;**  
Include the Peel River flowpath and other static water bodies within the parkland.

<p><b>Gardens:</b> Gardens consist of primarily ornamental horticultural displays and lawns. Gardens may also include trees, shrubs and statuary or monuments.</p> <p><b>Avenues/rows:</b> This includes linear and formal tree plantings and hedgerows where a corridor is created between the plantings.</p>	<p><b>Deciduous wooded grassland:</b> Here trees are found in these areas than in open grassland. Characterised by deciduous trees widely scattered in a grassy area. The trees are often more common when in full leaf to an area of moor or upland grass.</p>
--	---







Design inspiration



Low profile seating and landscape integrations



Artificial stream encouraging interactive play & exploration



Pond edge treatments; formalised decking over gabion rock edge treatment, creating a place to rest and view the surrounds



Pedestrian and streetscape activation



Tree lined shared pathways



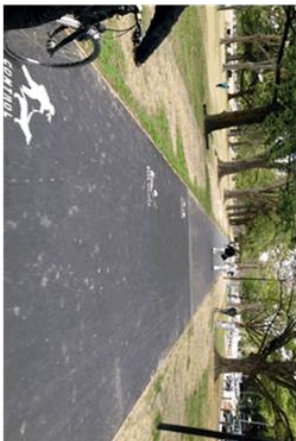
Chess tables inviting visitors to bring their own chess pieces and socialise with other park users over a game



Intersection and shared zone treatments



Water play/rubber pavement feature with casual seating arrangements



Wider shared pathways





Green carpark facilities; City greening



Bert Smith Park Imbil Qld; an example of access to the river



Accessing the river over natural surfaces



Residential streetscapes/urban green spaces



Street appeal and visual continuity



Bench seating integrated with garden beds



Vibrant and textural pavements



Intersection pavement treatment example



Flexible open air event space

Design inspiration





Bus shelter and seating style



Plaza bench seating + wall style



Residential apartments + community space



Performance stage elevated, flexible use



Shade feature



Contemporary medium density/apartment housing style



Events Precinct entry example



Floating style shelter with timber platform or bench



Footbridge with shade

Design inspiration









Master Plan - Area 1 Events Precinct

- 1 Bicentennial Park entry pavillion: retain existing familiar structure & enhance with contemporary facade treatments including park signage, colour to building facade, gated entry to ticket booths, decorative concrete pavements
- 2 Cafe & outdoor dining space, interspersed with shade trees, gardens & decorative pavements; utilise existing pavillion structure & extend as required for cafe installation
- 3 Shelters; retain existing facade lines & enhance with contemporary treatments including shade structures with picnic/dining settings, seating arrangements, decorative pavements, formal gardens, shade trees & lawns
- 4 Formal lawn area with shade trees surrounded by decorative path
- 5 Path connection with shade feature; overflow viewing area for oval activities
- 6 Open space for major events use/setup
- 7 New single lane ring road/exit for truck access to set up for major events
- 8 Entry/exit gates with pillars (similar to existing gate pillars at Palm Walk), gates open when this area not in event mode
- 9 Amenities, small amenities building complementary to park entry/cafe precinct
- 10 New path access to park entry pavillion: improved streetscape to Oxley Hwy with garden bed & select trees protecting pedestrians/event queues, integrated seating & arbor shade structures over; dense planting along boundary of park entry for noise attenuation
- 11 Footpath to top of levee bank links with entire Bicentennial Park precinct & Peel River environs
- 12 Open space lawn areas with low key walking trail, picnic shelters, seating & access to Peel River edge - see detail sheet 26.

NOTE: Tamworth Olympic Swimming Pool will continue to be maintained as a functional community asset until it when the proposed Aquatics Centre is built.



Impression of Bicentennial Park entry pavillion with streetscape improvements



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# Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan

1. Oval No.1, to be retained as a boutique sports field with picket fence surround open at north end for access to stage for event crowds, improved spectator bench seating & picnic table settings, add mature tree plantings, signage.
2. Existing clubhouse/facilities: Pavilion amenity improved to a standard for commercial function hire; extension to each change room on each side (2x 5x6m) potential female change room facility
3. Ring road improvements to provide access for trucks to setup stage etc (Area 1) and leave the site via new exit point
4. Turning facility for reliability transport vehicles exiting the Disability Hub drop off/parking zone to Area 3; formalise carpark for use by event organisers and sports events
5. Gates to perimeter of Areas 1 & 2 for better control of ticketed events; entry gates may be left open when events precinct not in use; removable bollard to prevent vehicles using this section of the ring road when not in event mode
6. Ticketing booths/gatehouse/security
7. New footpath linking stage area with clubhouse amenities; mature shade tree plantings for improved amenity; shade sail feature over path
8. New handstand surround to clubhouse connecting with ring road & new paths
9. Spectator viewing for all events; suitable bench seating and picnic tables with shelter in this area
10. Line of picket fence surrounding Oval No.1, open at Stage end for events access (or removable fence sections)
11. Footpath to top of levee bank links with entire Bicentennial Park precinct & Peel River environs
12. Entry/exit gates with pillars (similar to existing gate pillars at Palm Walk) gates open when this area not in event mode
13. Pedestrian entry gates with pillars; open except for festivals and ticketed events

**NOTE:** It is proposed some major events will be held on Oval No.1 and at times this will be fenced with temporary fencing.



Master Plan - Area 3  
Fitzroy St - Bicentennial Park Entry



- 1 Fitzroy Street: activate building facades & al-fresco areas, provide greater impact and amenity with mature trees, planter features, vertical gardens/arbours/sculptural features, lighting & bollard protection, encouraging CBD users towards Bicentennial Park entrance
- 2 Potential intersection treatment providing greater visual & physical pedestrian connection from CBD through to main entrance of Bicentennial Park
- 3 Existing Palm Walk, via formal entry gates, new feature pavement, country music artists monument installations 'Walk of Fame' & with open, safe direct access to pedestrian bridge over Peel River from Fitzroy Street
- 3b Palm Walk extension: additional Canary Island Date palms & pavement continuation & spaces for future installations of country music monuments/busts/plaques
- 4 Existing amenities building, new pavement surrounds
- 5 Seating node: potential bench/platform seating under existing tree canopy for casual gathering/meeting/lunches in close proximity to CBD: opportunity for a centrally located seating arrangement on amenity building axis
- 6 Picnic tables in outdoor dining setting that provides a 'lunch break escape' from the CBD and surrounding businesses; option to include chess boards on table surfaces encouraging socialisation in the community
- 7 Existing fountain; refurbished fountain & pond base + decked platform adjoining Palm Walk pavement; retain paved path & utilise raised path edge as seating, with garden beds below
- 8 Passive recreational area; potential spray/mist pad element, feature pavement surrounds
- 9 Potential small shelters over picnic tables or platforms, feature pavement surround
- 10 Passive recreational area: open lawn space + small shelters with deck, platforms under for casual/picnic occasions/viewing over creek bed area
- 11 Potential creek bed interactive water feature; cascading from the levee bank, under a 'footbridge' & culminating in shallow basin below the fountain area, thus providing water play opportunities & passive/active recreation; incorporate existing rocks/sculptures at strategic nodes in the water feature including interpretation signs of rock art story
- 12 Passive lawn space with landscaped earth forms or low walls for seating, public art opportunity
- 13 Refurbished pavements with timber 'lounge style' seating recessed into garden bed surrounds; shaded by existing trees
- 14 Connection point from Bicentennial Park to the western side of Peel River; improve path conditions/surfacing, lighting, seating, signage, planters & garden beds
- 15 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
- 16 Existing concrete planters to top of the levee banks
- 17 New promenade entry from access road through to passive space (Area 4)
- 18 Disability Transport Hub parking bays + 2m wide path to Changing Places Precinct/amenities
- 19 Existing bench seat; provide small shelter over
- 20 Potential new roofed seating/picnic table settings in close proximity to carparking
- 21 Existing table, benches, rubbish bin locations
- 22 Potential streetscape improvements include footpath build-outs with street tree plantings for shade & amenity, pavement treatments, raised pedestrian crossings & safety nodes, low level garden beds
- 23 Existing pedestrian path on top of levee, connects Bicentennial Park/CBD with potential north west pedestrian/cycle circuit (via Jewry Street sport fields), provide lighting to the levee bank pathway
- 24 Potential low key walking trail along river side - refer page 25 for detail



Master Plan - Area 3 Palm Walk detail



- 1 Palm Walk entrance gate & pillars
- 2 Main entrance pavement from Fitzroy Street axis into Bicentennial Parklands amenities building and recreation spaces
- 3 New Amenities & Changing Places Disability Hub
- 4 Disability Transport Hub parking bays + 2m wide path to Changing Places Precinct/amenities
- 5 New promenade from Palm Walk and access road through to passive space (Area 4)
- 6 Passive recreational area; potential spray/mist pad element, feature pavement surrounds
- 7 Refurbished 'giant chess' area, additional picnic tables in a outdoor dining setting that provides a 'lunch break escape' from the CBD and surrounding businesses; option to include chess boards on table surfaces encouraging socialisation in the community
- 8 Existing fountain; refurbished fountain & pond base + decked platform adjoining Palm Walk pavement; retain paved path & utilise raised path edge as seating, with garden beds below
- 9 Existing Palm Walk via formal entry gates, new feature pavement, country music artists monument installations, walk of fame & with open, safe direct access to pedestrian bridge over Peel River from Fitzroy Street
- 10 Connection point from Bicentennial Park to the western side of Peel River; improve path conditions/surfacing, lighting, seating + shade, signage, planters & garden beds
- 11 Deck platform at fountain with seating
- 12 Existing country music artist monuments on plinths collectively along the Walk of Fame - (space for future installations along Palm Walk extension)
- 13 Timber 'bridge' footpath over creek bed water feature
- 14 Existing concrete footpath; widened and improved for safety
- 15 Passive recreational area; open lawn space + small shelters with deck platforms under for casual/picnic occasions/viewing over creek bed area
- 16 Small shelters with deck platforms under for casual/picnic occasions/viewing over garden bed surrounds; shaded by existing trees
- 17 Refurbished pavements with timber 'lounge style' seating recessed into garden bed surrounds
- 18 Seating node; potential bench/platform seating under existing tree canopy for casual gathering/meeting/lunches in close proximity to CBD; opportunity for a centrally located seating arrangement on amenity building axis
- 19 Shelters over picnic tables or platform benches, complementing spray/splash pad feature
- 20 Potential creek bed interactive water feature; cascading from the live bank under a 'footbridge' & culminating in shallow basin below the fountain area, thus providing water play opportunities & passive/active recreation; incorporate existing rocks/sculptures at strategic nodes in the water feature
- 21 Passive lawn space with landscaped earth forms or low walls for seating, public art opportunity
- 22 New amenity tree plantings in lawn; passive space
- 23 Earth mound with lawn over for lazing; passive space
- 24 New Canary Island Date Palms to continue existing 'Palm Walk' theme
- 25 Existing shaded lawn areas; Art trail opportunity integrating new art works with existing and interpretive guides





Master Plan - Area 3 'West' + Area 7 'Riverside Precinct'

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Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan



- 1 Peel River pedestrian bridge: relocate footbridge on alignment with centreline of Fitzroy Street for clear line of sight across Peel River; improve bridge structure architecturally as an artistic feature
- 2 Ramped pedestrian path from bridge abutment/mound connects with carpark & potential north-west pedestrian/bicycle circuit
- 3 Steps up to bridge from lower path; relocate as required with bridge upgrade
- 4 Concrete pedestrian path completing the pedestrian/cycle circuit between Bicentennial Park via Jenny St bridge & potential 'Riverside' precinct
- 5 Shelter with picnic tables & BBQ facilities, accessible to carpark
- 6 Existing path leading southward along Goonoo Goonoo Creek to Locks Lane and beyond
- 7 Shelter with seating/picnic table
- 8 Small shelters over picnic tables or platform benches, concrete surface
- 9 Access & launch location for kayaks/leisure craft into Peel River- open shore area beside river-rock/stone/sand surface; improve stability of river's edge as required; maintain existing vegetation where possible; access via new pathways
- 10 Existing carpark; upgrade surface as required; improve medians & planted areas as required; replace trees where necessary to maintain shade & amenity; rename as Bicentennial Carpark
- 11 Long vehicle/maintenance vehicle parking area
- 12 Open space lawn areas
- 13 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
- 14 Existing pedestrian path on top of levee; provide lighting along levee bank pathway
- 15 Low key walking trail along river side - refer page 25 for detail
- 16 Concrete paths to riverside access points.
- 16 Seating node at Bridge connection; deck atop mound at path level with seating + shade





## Master Plan - Area 4 'Passive space'

### -small events + market space

NOTE:  
Area 4 to remain as an Events Precinct until Areas 1 & 2 are developed to facilitate large festivals and events

- 1 Passive space; well maintained lawn open space encircled by pedestrian paths; direct access to amenities & surrounding recreational areas
- 2 Existing lake; formalise lake edge with gabion rock baskets or similar retaining system providing a formal edge, deck structures over waters edge provide places to sit & view lake environs; additional plantings where possible to enhance lakeside habitat, possible small bubbler or fountain for water aeration/health, (lake may require removal of sediment-to be determined by others as ongoing maintenance)
- 3 Existing driveway/path; maintain & improve surface as market or event access & pedestrian path from Kable Street
- 4 Existing lawns & mature shade trees to be protected; staged tree replacement program to be initiated to remove & replace dangerous trees on a 'tragedy' process
- 5 Shelters with seating/picnic table in close proximity to carparking
- 6 Existing small shelters & picnic table on concrete surface
- 7 Open space lawn areas
- 8 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
- 9 Existing pedestrian path; improve as required, opportunity for additional public art works; update lighting, seating, shelters, signage for consistency throughout park
- 10 Existing pedestrian path on top of levee; provide lighting to levee bank pathway
- 11 Streetscape improvements include footpath build-outs with street tree plantings for shade & amenity, pavement treatments, raised pedestrian crossings & safety nodes, low level garden beds
- 12 Potential intersection treatment providing greater visual & physical pedestrian connection & improved street amenity with shade trees, gardens and seating areas;
- 13 Low key walking trail along river side - refer page 25for detail
- 14 Art trail opportunity integrating new art works with existing and interpretive guides
- 15 Medium density/apartments on Kable Avenue.





Master Plan - Area 5 Memorial Precinct

- 1 Intersection treatment; improve pedestrian access & safety; additional crossings; new plantings & shade trees; traffic calming opportunity
- 2 Existing pedestrian footpath into Memorial Precinct; improve legibility & formalise the memorial path with colour blocked surfaces & sentiments/quotes/memorials etched onto the surface, with relevance to the various memorials along the path
- 3 Existing Man-O-War Gates
- 4 Existing World War II Memorial
- 5 Existing HMAS Tamworth Memorial
- 6 Existing Tamworth Water (Light Horse) Memorial; refurbish concrete surround with colour seating, new garden beds, shade, deck structure over lake to align with lake improvements
- 7 Existing lake; formalise lake edge with gabion rock baskets or similar retaining system providing a formal edge; deck structures over waters edge provide places to sit & contemplate within lake environs; additional plantings where possible to enhance lakeside habitat; possible small bubbler or fountain for water aeration/health; (lake may require removal of sediment-to be determined by others as ongoing maintenance)
- 8 Deck over lake with seating, with connection to existing path
- 9 Existing picnic tables; potential shelters for shade over tables
- 10 Passive recreation space with mounded earth surround;
- 11 Existing pedestrian path; improve as required; opportunity for additional public art works; update lighting, shelters, seating, signage for consistency throughout park
- 12 Open space lawn areas
- 13 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
- 14 Existing pedestrian path on top of levee; provide lighting to levee bank pathway
- 15 Existing garden beds
- 16 Existing platform bench
- 17 Shelter with picnic table/seating in close proximity to carparking
- 18 Streetscape improvements include footpath build-outs with street tree plantings for shade & amenity
- 19 Low key walking trail along river side - refer page 25 for detail
- 20 Medium density/apartments on Kable Avenue.
- 21 Carpark extension to future design; create a shaped or feature carpark design to integrate with the landscape; remove hard surface and replace with 'green paving' system and shade trees creating a parking forest; allowing water to permeate the ground and sustain the landscape; new pedestrian path to suit extension
- 22 Storage facility for CBD maintenance crew; low profile quality shed construction, located discretely under existing tree canopy, accessible for machinery and aesthetically pleasing
- 23 Provide power outlets for portable traders





- 1 Intersection treatment; improve pedestrian access & safety, new plantings & shade trees, traffic calming opportunity, enhance & invite visitation to Bicentennial Park/Regional Playground & Hopscotch Cafe
  - 2 Existing plaza entry to Regional Playground & facilities
  - 3 Existing Hopscotch Cafe
  - 4 Existing shelters, picnic facilities, amenities
  - 5 Existing playgrounds
  - 6 Existing dry creek bed play space
  - 7 Existing cabin walk & slides
  - 8 Existing splash pad & bicycle circuit
  - 9 Existing fitness circuit
  - 10 Existing open air stage/casual events space & seating
  - 11 Existing gate pillars; provide legible wayfinding/area identification each end of Regional Playground
  - 12 Existing open lawn space
  - 13 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
  - 14 Additional play equipment with path access shade tree plantings to future detail - see Inset detail
  - 15 Existing pedestrian path on top of levee; provide lighting to levee bank pathway
  - 16 Existing tree plantings in lawn
  - 17 Existing garden beds
  - 18 Streetscape improvements include footpath build-outs with street tree plantings for shade & amenity
  - 19 Low key walking trail along river side - refer page 25 for detail
  - 20 Small shelters over picnic tables or platform benches, on concrete surface
  - 21 Medium density/apartments on Kable Avenue.
- Shade trees/garden beds  
Path link to existing seating  
New play equipment  
New path link + accessible surface to play item/s  
Yarning circle

Inset detail  
Not to scale

Master Plan - Area 6 Regional Playground

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Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan











- 1 Weir across Peel River approximate location, creating a constant presence of water in the Riverside precinct, allows a crossing point for pedestrians to bypass road, walk trail, provide seating along Solander Drive embankment as appropriate
- 2 A fish ladder installed below the weir will provide access for migration of native fish species to the upper reaches of the Peel River, further improving habitat & water quality in the Riverside Precinct
- 3 Access to Peel River edge, grassed and maintained where possible along rivers edge, picnic shelters and designated seating in appropriate locations
- 4 Open space lawn areas with existing tree plantings/revegetation
- 5 Existing riverine landscape to be protected where possible
- 6 Small shelters over picnic tables or platform benches, on concrete surface
- 7 Larger Shelter with seating/picnic tables/bbq
- 8 Low key walking trail meandering through natural bushland and graded appropriately providing informal path access to Peel River environs



Example of fish ladder installation using natural materials

## Master Plan - Area 7 'Riverside' (north)





Fitzroy Street viewed from Palm Walk entry  
Area 3



Bicentennial Park entry plaza, view along axis to levee & Peel River bridge  
connection, Palm Walk (rns), shelters + bubbler pad (lms)  
Area 3

## Master Plan - character sketches



Palm Walk to Peel River footbridge  
Area 3



Palm Walk from Peel River footbridge connection to Fitzroy St  
Area 3





Area 1 Events Precinct stage handstand at left, park environs toward clubhouse



Area 3 Kable Avenue bus stop improvements (Palm Walk beyond)



Area 4 Pond environs with deck + gabion treatment to lake edge



Area 4 Kable Street streetscape improvements

Master Plan - character sketches







Area 5 Kable Street medium density/apartments + streetscape improvements



Area 6 Kable Street medium density/apartments + streetscape improvements



Area 7 footbridge connection to western Riverside Precinct + shelters



Area 7 Riverside Precinct viewed from footbridge to the north

Master Plan - character sketches







Shelter structures; aluminium structures with skillion roofs



Picnic table settings; aluminium timber-look slatted settings (Knotwood)



Bench seating; aluminium timber-look slatted seating



Bin enclosures; aluminium timber-look slatted design



Platform bench example



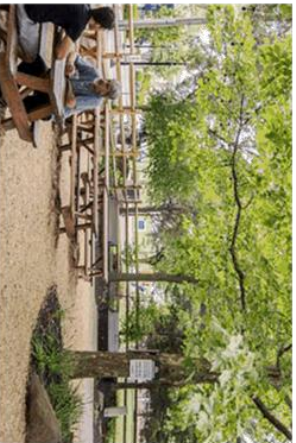
Example of solar powered path lighting



Picnic table in dining setting space/arrangement encouraging CBD lunch break escape destinations and social interaction (Area 3)



Bench seating on concrete wall edge; option for integration with seating walls & seating complexes (Area 3)



Example of outdoor dining space with picnic table settings and various relaxation options (Area 3)

Design style - park furniture options

## Prioritisation schedule - Broadscale improvements

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Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan



Prioritisation of works					Action commences from date of adopted Masterplan		
Strategy	Precinct ID	Item	Action	Timing	Short (0-5 years)	Medium (5-10 years)	Long (10+ years)
Preliminary actions	Areas 1-7	P1	Develop a style manual/guide for park furniture including shelters, all seating, BBQ facilities, drinking fountains, bike racks, waste bin enclosures, lighting fixtures, signage/directional devices, bus shelters etc.	S	M	L	
		P2	Develop a shaded tree replacement program to be initiated to remove and replace dangerous trees on a 'tragedy' process.	S	M	L	
Consolidation actions	Areas 1-7	C1	Improve lighting fixtures throughout the park; ie; refinish lamp posts, investigate replacing spherical light fittings with suitable solar option	S	M	L	
		C2	Install lighting in accordance with adopted style manual to the full length of the path on top of levee bank	S	M	L	
		C3	Replace signage and precinct signage/directional devices throughout the park in accordance with the adopted style manual (excluding the Regional Playground)	S	M	L	
		C4	Remove sandstone blocks which have been randomly placed in the park; consider replacing them in a planned landscape element within the park; location to be determined along with improvement programming	S	M	L	
		C5	Consolidate park furniture in accordance with the adopted style manual; ie replace mismatched benches and picnic table settings with new items (where possible in regard to monumental installations). Use the adopted styles in the future development of the park	S	M	L	
		C6	Consolidate park shelters in accordance with the adopted style manual; ie refinish existing shelters, replace as required and install new shelters as required (excluding the Regional Playground). Use the adopted styles in the future development of the park	S	M	L	
		C7	Consolidate memorials and monuments in the park; locate these elements in a planned and relevant grouping or placement within the landscape (for example: War & Conflict/Community assistance & support/Legends & Artists (Country Music) and Sporting themes	S	M	L	
		C8	Provide additional park shelters, picnic table settings and BBQ facilities as required within the park	S	M	L	
		C9	Ongoing maintenance and additions to the cycle/pedestrian network as per Tamworth Shared Paths & Cycleways plan	S	M	L	



## Prioritisation schedule - Area improvements

Various design inspirations



Strategy	Precinct ID	Item	Action	Short 0-5 years	Medium 5-10 years	Long 10+ years
<b>AREA IMPROVEMENTS</b>						
<b>Events Precinct + Formal Gardens</b>	<b>Area 1</b>	A1.1	Initiate closure and removal of existing pool; prepare area and redesign entry features including part of the existing flagpole, cafe, shelters, ticket booth, amenities and formal gardens	S	M	L
		A1.2	Construct concrete handstand for stage including sewage dump point.	S	M	
		A2.1	Improve and extend existing access road to form a ring road for trucks setting up events stage in Area 1; improve existing carpark & provide turn around facility for disability hub vehicles; design & construct extensions to existing clubhouse for amenities	S	M	
<b>Oval No.1 Events/Sports Precinct</b>	<b>Area 2</b>	A2.2	Design & construct extensions to existing clubhouse amenities/change rooms	S	M	
<b> CBD Bicentennial Park Area 3</b>	<b>Area 3</b>	A3.1	Completion of Area 3 which is currently under construction including: refurbishment of fountain and immediate surround	S		
		A3.2	Prepare landscape design for the remainder of Area 3 based on adopted style manual	S		
		A3.3	Completion of improvement works to Area 3 including: Palm Walk extension, dry creek bed feature, pavements and landscape elements surrounding the relocated amenities building, bus stop integration, seating and picnic shelters	S		
		A3.4	Improve connections and activate Fitzroy Street streetscape to provide clear connections between the Peel Street CBD and Bicentennial Park	S	M	
		A3.5	Investigate relocation of existing footbridge over Peel River to the centreline of Fitzroy Street; improve bridge aesthetic; add shade features	S	M	
		A3.6	Initiate streetscape improvements to Kable Avenue & Fitzroy Street intersection; ie street trees/build-outs, crossing nodes in accordance with an adopted style for streetscape works for the future development of the region.	S	M	L
		A3.7	Investigate the integration of a small 'kiosk/cafe' within a 'dining space' in Area 3; further drawing visitation from the CBD and local businesses to the park; kiosk/cafe shall not devalue other similar local businesses.		M	L
		A3.8	Investigate the integration of residential living options within the fabric of Kable Avenue; zoning, regulations, development opportunities		M	L
		A4.1	Initiate process for potential performance stage structure with flexible use options, power connection, water connection, access ramps, lighting, etc	S		
		A4.2	Improve and enhance the existing pathways, lake side decks and lake edge treatment, seating, shelter and garden bed upgrades as required; investigate installing fountain in lake for water aeration/health	S	M	
<b>Memorial Gardens</b>	<b>Area 5</b>	A4.3	Install additional shade trees along pathways	S	M	
		A5.1	Improve and enhance the 'Memorial Walk' concept through the addition of colour and sound embellishments to the existing paths; ie lake side decks and lake edge treatment, seating, shelter and garden bed upgrades as required; investigate installing fountain in lake for water aeration/health	S	M	
		A5.2	Investigate suitability of location for a considerably sized maintenance shed & storage facility for use by TMC maintenance crews	S	M	
<b>Regional Playground</b>	<b>Area 6</b>	A5.3	Initiate streetscape improvements to Kable Avenue & White Street intersection; ie street trees/build-outs, crossing nodes in accordance with an adopted style for streetscape works for the future development of the region.	S	M	L
		A5.4	Install shelters over picnic table settings near lake for visitor comfort	S	M	
		A5.5	Install additional shade trees along pathways	S	M	
<b>Riverside Precinct</b>	<b>Area 7</b>	A6.1	Expansion of the Regional Playground; addition of accessible play experiences within the existing playground fabric; integrate all new facilities and connect new play elements with pathways and gardens with access to seating and shelters	S	M	L
		A6.2	Initiate streetscape improvements to Kable Avenue & Hill Street intersection; ie street trees/build-outs, crossing nodes in accordance with an adopted style for streetscape works for the future development of the region.	S	M	L
		A6.3	Install additional shade trees along pathways as required	S	M	
		A7.1	Initiate planning & construction of a walking trail/looped trail to the lower sections of the Peel River with access to the river edge for the entire length of Area 7	S	M	
		A7.2	Construct concrete paths to allow ease of access to the rivers edge/launch points	S	M	
		A7.3	Investigate the installation of an Amenities Building on the western side of Peel River for visitor comfort	S	M	
		A7.4	Upgrade Peel River pedestrian bridge surface and connections as required	S	M	L
		A7.5	Weed removal in the Peel River corridor for habitat improvement	S	M	L
		A7.6	Investigation of apparent bat habitat in the Peel River corridor with a view to mitigating excessive damage to this environment	S	M	L

Action commences from date of adopted Masterplan



Conclusion

Tamworth Regional Councils Blueprint 100 and this master plan for Bicentennial Park provides a set of initiatives for the development of the park over several years. The potential development of the park arises from the recognition that the parks amenity/ is aging and there is a need to improve and preserve the park for future recreation and community benefit.

The underlying element of the master plan is to improve connections between the CBD and Bicentennial Park to attract greater interest and visitation to the park and enhance the overall experience within the park.

The master plan also considers a range of other potential development opportunities within and adjacent to the study area which will in turn benefit the surrounding community.

The directions outlined in the master plan will provide a relevant destination parkland for tourism and an attractive recreational and living experience for the Tamworth community.



World War II Memorial



Water Horse Memorial



Hepworth Cafe



Tamworth Regional Playground



Appendix A

Existing site conditions photos





Existing Fitzroy Street condition as viewed from Palm Walk entry



Existing Palm Walk entry gates & pavement condition



View of Bicentennial Park entry from Fitzroy Street  
(note line of sight to amenities location)



Existing Palm Walk & Country Music 'Walk of Fame' installations  
(amenities at left rear of photo)



Existing giant chess board area, view along axis to Peel River  
pedestrian bridge



Existing view from amenities location towards Events Precinct;  
pavement conditions



View from Peel River pedestrian Bridge at top of levee towards  
Fitzroy Street; broken visual connection



Existing condition of concrete planter walls to top of levee bank &  
elevated maintained grassed levee



Existing condition of Peel River looking northwest from the  
pedestrian bridge toward Solander St; note gravelly access to the  
waters edge.

Existing park conditions

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Tamworth Bicentennial Park Master Plan







Existing condition of Peel River landscape looking north west from Area 3 pedestrian bridge connection



Existing condition of concrete planter walls to top of levee bank & elevated maintained grassed levee



Existing condition of Peel River looking northwest from the pedestrian bridge toward Solander St.; note gravelly access to the waters edge.



Existing condition of Peel River landscape



Existing condition of Peel River edge on the western side looking south from Peel River pedestrian bridge; note riverine landscape



Existing view of western side of Peel River & pedestrian bridge access via steps; carpark on right of photo



Existing view of Man-O-War gates entry to current memorial area



Existing view from northern end of regional playground towards memorial area



Existing view from Hopscotch Cafe Plaza looking east down Hill Street; note lack of street amenity & visual appeal

Existing park conditions

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Existing view from Regional Playground entrance over Kabel Avenue to car sales yards; minimal street amenity & visual appeal



Existing condition of roundabout corner treatments; gardens broken and aged, lawn struggling in pedestrian areas



Existing condition of Kabel Avenue & White Street roundabout; aging garden beds in centre, minimal street amenity, visual appeal and pedestrian focus



Existing condition of event space pathway, signage & bollard



Existing condition of lighting in park



Existing shelter and picnic table setting (in Area 4)



Existing park bench type 1



Existing park bench type 2



Existing park bench type 3

Existing park conditions

ISSUE 1: January 21, 2020



15/11/2019



## REGIONAL WASTE WARRIORS EXPO

### Expression of Interest-Exhibitors and Sponsors

**The Rotary Club of Tamworth First Light is proud to present the second Regional Waste Warriors Expo at the Tamworth Jockey Club on Friday 12 and Saturday 13 of June 2020 from 9.30am - 4.30pm.**

The event aims to be a Sustainable Expo showcasing innovations in the field. The Expo will provide a platform for discussion, highlighting new products and innovations and approaches to sustainability.

We are seeking expressions of interest from companies, organisations, government and council departments who are involved in this exciting industry. Your business may be bio energy, composting, glass or plastic products, waste water, biodegradable products, food suppliers and allied businesses.

The Expo will include businesses, industry leaders, students and the community from across the region enabling you to showcase your innovations, products and services.

#### **As an Exhibitor**

As an Exhibitor you will receive:

- Exclusive access to a large and diverse audience of community members, schools, industry leaders, government bodies, and visitors from the region
- Exposure on the Regional Waste Warriors Facebook page and website
- Lunch on both days
- An invitation to our complimentary networking event on Friday afternoon
- A 3 x 3 metre exhibition site (with larger sites available by negotiation)
- Opportunities to participate in seminars and workshops (by negotiation)

**Exhibitor Site Only                      \$350 (GST n/a)  
Larger exhibitor spaces by negotiation**

**Please see over for Sponsorship options**

Page 1 of 2

**As a Sponsor**

In addition to the above Exhibitors benefits, Platinum, Gold, Silver, Bronze Sponsors will receive:

**Platinum sponsor (1 only): \$10,000 (GST n/a)**

- 4 x 100 Mile Dinner Tickets
- Extensive promotion of your business in all promotional material including: website, Facebook, radio, newspaper, flyers
- Free exhibition site
- Opportunity to present at Seminars, Workshops and Dinner
- Promotional banner at entrance to Expo (supplied by exhibitor/sponsor)

**Gold Sponsor: \$8,000 (GST n/a)**

- 3 x 100 Mile Dinner Tickets
- Promotion of your business in all promotional material including: website, Facebook, radio, newspaper, flyers
- Free exhibition site
- Opportunity to present at Seminars, Workshops and Dinner
- Promotional banner on pathway to Expo (supplied by exhibitor/sponsor)

**Silver Sponsor: \$3,000 (GST n/a)**

- 2 x 100 Mile Dinner Tickets
- Promotion of your business in all promotional material including: website, Facebook, radio, newspaper, flyers
- Free exhibition site
- Opportunity to present at Seminars and Workshops
- Promotional banner on pathway to Expo (supplied by exhibitor/sponsor)

**Bronze Sponsor: In Kind**

- Business logo included on promotional material
- Display your pull up banner at the 100 Mile Dinner (supplied by exhibitor/sponsor)
- Promotional banner at entrance to Expo (supplied by exhibitor/sponsor)

To be involved in this unique opportunity as an exhibitor or a sponsor, please complete the attached Expression of Interest form and return it by 5 December 2019 via email to [regionalwastewarriors@gmail.com](mailto:regionalwastewarriors@gmail.com)

Should you wish to discuss any matters pertaining to the Expo, please call me on 0427 466 799.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

*Richard Walker*

Richard Walker  
Committee Chairman  
[www.regionalwastewarriors.com.au](http://www.regionalwastewarriors.com.au)

**Please see 2<sup>nd</sup> attachment for Application Form**



FROM *Council's Office*



2W Hamilton Street (PO Box 2) Walcha NSW 2354  
P: 02 6774 2500 E: [council@walcha.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@walcha.nsw.gov.au)  
[www.walcha.nsw.gov.au](http://www.walcha.nsw.gov.au)

31 January 2020

Tamworth Regional Council  
Attn: Dan Coe, Manager Water and Waste Operations  
By Email: [d.coe@tamworth.nsw.gov.au](mailto:d.coe@tamworth.nsw.gov.au)

Dear Sir

**Re: Request for Extension of Agreement for  
Disposal of Walcha's Solid Waste at Forest Road Landfill**

The existing Agreement between Walcha Council and Tamworth Regional Council for Walcha to deliver General Solid Waste (GSW) to Tamworth Council's Forest Road Landfill is due to expire on 8 February 2020.

Over the past three years Walcha Council has gained EPA approval to continue landfilling at the current Walcha Waste Management Facility, and have gained EPA approval for a landfill filling and capping plan. The capital works program associated with the formation of the landfill cells is due to commence shortly. Lastly a proposal to trial Alternative Daily Covers has been submitted to the EPA and we are awaiting their approval to proceed.

Walcha Council hereby wishes to request a 12 month extension to the agreement to allow sufficient time to complete the capital works required at the Walcha Landfill in preparation for all Walcha GSW to be processed in our LGA. We appreciate having been able to dispose of GSW Forest Road Landfill and we will endeavour to complete the work at the Walcha Landfill in a timely manner.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Anne Modderno".

Anne Modderno  
General Manager

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE WO/20/254  
WHEN MAKING ENQUIRIES PLEASE ASK FOR Tess Dawson



**WORKING  
TOGETHER  
FOR  
OUR  
COMMUNITIES  
NGA20**

**Call for Motions**  
**Discussion Paper 2020**

**14-17 June 2020**  
National Convention Centre Caberra

**nga20.com.au**



AUSTRALIAN  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
ASSOCIATION

### KEY DATES

**18 November 2019**

Opening of Call for Motions

**27 March 2020**

Acceptance of motions close

**14 - 17 June 2020**

National General Assembly

**To submit your motion go to:**

[alga.asn.au/nga20-motions/](http://alga.asn.au/nga20-motions/)

## SUBMITTING MOTIONS

The National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA) is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda.

To assist you to identify motions that address the theme of the 2020 NGA – Working Together for Our Communities, the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) Secretariat has prepared this short discussion paper. You are encouraged to read all the sections of the paper but are not expected to respond to every question. Your motion/s can address one or more of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

Remember that the focus of the NGA is on partnerships and working together so your questions could focus on how Local Governments can work in partnership with the Australian Government to address the challenges our communities face, or the opportunities that are arising as we approach the crossroads before us.

### Criteria for motions

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must meet the following criteria:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally
2. not be focussed on a specific location or region – unless the project has national implications. You will be asked to justify why your motion has strategic importance and should be discussed at a national conference
3. be consistent with the themes of the NGA
4. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association
5. be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association
6. propose a clear action and outcome i.e. call on the Australian Government to do something
7. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members, or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

## OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs. Motions should commence as follows - This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to .....

*e.g. This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.*

In order to ensure efficient and effective debate where there are numerous motions on a similar issue, the ALGA Board NGA Subcommittee will group the motions together under an overarching strategic motion. The strategic motions have either been drafted by ALGA or are based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter. Debate will focus on the strategic motions. Associated sub-motions will be debated by exception only.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: [www.alga.asn.au](http://www.alga.asn.au). All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and endorsement of your council. **Motions should be received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 27 March 2020.**

Please note that for every motion it is important to complete the background section on the form. Submitters of motions should not assume knowledge. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee, as well as by state and territory local government associations to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the Sub-Committee considers the importance and relevance of the issue to local government.

Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued. With the agreement of the relevant council, motions may be edited before inclusion in the NGA Business Papers to ensure consistency. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, ALGA will raise these with the nominated contact officer.

Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local or state issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association and will not be included in the NGA Business Papers.

There is an expectation that any Council that submits a motion will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to the motion.



## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this discussion paper is to provide guidance to councils developing Motions for Debate at the 2020 National General Assembly (NGA). This NGA will focus on working together for our communities and how local governments can achieve success through partnerships. It will consider how strategic partnerships can assist councils to address the challenges and opportunities we are facing today and tomorrow.

Some of the challenges and opportunities facing Australia were outlined in the CSIRO's Australian National Outlook 2019. Many of the challenges have direct implications for local governments and the communities they represent and provide services for. These challenges can also be opportunities that, if seized and managed appropriately, can ensure that our councils and communities thrive. This will require long-term planning, significant effort, and a cultural shift that will rebuild trust in institutions and all tiers of government, encourage healthy risk taking, and incorporate environmental and social outcomes in decision-making.

Collaboration and partnerships across sectors and with a diverse range of organisations will be vital to develop and implement solutions to the challenges ahead and to seizing the opportunities that emerge.

## The National Outlook

The Australia National Outlook 2019 released by the CSIRO<sup>1</sup> revealed that Australia is at a crossroads. The research highlighted that we need to think and act differently if we are to ensure a bright future where GDP per capita could be as much as 36% higher in 2060 and growth is environmentally sustainable and inclusive. Failure to adequately address the significant economic, environmental and social challenges identified would result in a slow decline.

The CSIRO identified six important challenges that are already taking hold or on the horizon:

- **The rise of Asia** – The development boom in China that fuelled strong demand for Australian commodities (particularly resource and energy exports) is tapering off as China transitions to a new phase of growth fuelled by domestic consumption and services. However, growth in Asia could also create significant opportunities for Australia. By 2030, the Asia-Pacific region is set to consume more than half of the world's food, 40% of its energy, and be home to an estimated 65% of the world's middle class, resulting in increased demand for Australia's quality produce and service exports including tourism, education, health and aged care services, entertainment and financial and professional services.

*How can local government position its communities to reap the benefits of the rise of the Asian middle class and manage any impacts? What partnerships are important?*

- **Technological change** – New disruptive technologies are transforming industries and the way people live, work, and interact with each other. They are also changing the skills that will be needed in the workforce of the future. In the face of declining academic results Australia faces difficulties in ensuring that the workforce is prepared for the jobs of the future. With adaptation strategies in place embracing technology can have a net positive outlook for jobs.

*What are the pre-requisites for commitments to take advantage of technological change?*

*What adaptation strategies are required at a local level to ensure councils and local communities are ready for the jobs of the future? What partnerships may be required?*

- **Climate change and environment** – a broad range of impacts will be experienced in Australia as a result of global climate change, the severity of which will depend on the effectiveness of global emission reductions and local adaptation. The impacts include more extremely high temperatures and few extremely low temperatures, less rainfall and more droughts in southern Australia, less snow, more intense rainfall and fire weather, and fewer but stronger cyclones, and sea level rise. These changes will increase stress on Australia's ecosystems that are already threatened, and significantly affect agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transport, health, tourism, finance and disaster risk management. It is possible to strive towards zero emissions through a range of actions that target key sectors including energy, land use, urban infrastructure and industrial systems.

*How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes? What partnerships are available to achieve zero emissions?*

- **Demographics** – Australia's population is estimated to reach 41 million by 2060. This increase will be accompanied by an ageing of the population resulting in a reduction in the proportion of working age people from 66% in 2018 to an estimated 60% in 2060. This will impact economic output and infrastructure requirements and place pressure on government budgets. The impacts of population growth are likely to be felt most strongly in urban environments, with Sydney and Melbourne projected to be home to 8-9 million people and Brisbane and Perth increasing to 4-5 million people. If density does not increase, more and more people will be distanced from jobs, higher education, health services and transport.

*What partnerships and forward planning are required to manage the impact of population growth in urban areas? How do regional and rural areas work in partnership to realise the benefit of population growth?*

- **Trust** – Trust in institutions including governments, businesses, non-government organisations and the media has declined significantly since 1993 when 42% trusted government compared with just 26% in 2016. The loss of trust threatens the social licence to operate for Australia's institutions, restricting their ability to enact long term strategies.

*How can local governments utilise partnerships to strengthen our social licence to operate?*

- **Social cohesion** – like trust, social cohesion has declined falling from a baseline of 100 in 2007 to 88.5 in 2017, according to the Scanlon Foundation Index. This index considers survey respondents' sense of belonging and worth, social justice and equity, political participation and attitudes towards minorities and newcomers. The drivers of social cohesion are not fully understood but the following factors may all play a role: issues related to trust; financial stress, slow wage growth; poor housing affordability and its disproportionate affect on low income earners; and the rise of inequity.

*How can local governments work in partnership with their communities and others to build and maintain social cohesion?*

If Australia tackles these six challenges head on using a collaborative approach, we can achieve a bright future as a nation. However, there are five major shifts or changes that must occur. Each of these shifts have several “levers” that support their attainment. Local government has a role in some of the levers.

- An industry shift to enable a productive, inclusive and resilient economy with new strengths in both the domestic and export sectors
  - Increase the adoption of technology to boost productivity in existing industries that have historically supported Australia’s growth, as well as new industries.
  - Invest in skills to ensure a globally competitive workforce that is prepared for technology-enabled jobs of the future.
  - Develop export-facing growth industries that draw on Australia’s strengths and build competitive advantage in global markets and value chains.

*What can be achieved through partnerships that can address the gap between regions that are struggling and those that are well-off?*

- An urban shift to enable well-connected, affordable cities that offer more equal access to quality jobs, lifestyle amenities, education and other services.
  - Plan for higher-density, multicentre and well-connected capital cities to reduce urban sprawl and congestion.
  - Create mixed land use zones with diverse high-quality housing options to bring people closer to jobs, services and amenities.
  - Invest in transportation infrastructure, including mass-transit, autonomous vehicles and active transit, such as walking and cycling.

*Rural communities are essential to Australia’s wellbeing. What is required to ensure equitable access to quality jobs, lifestyle amenities, education and other services? What role do partnerships have to play in this?*

*Local governments are vital partners in achieving the urban shift? What needs to be brought to the partnerships by other parties? What policies need to be developed or changed?*

- An ENERGY shift to manage Australia’s transition to a reliable, affordable, low-emissions energy economy that builds on Australia’s existing sources of comparative advantage.
  - Manage the transition to renewable sources of electricity, which will be driven by declining technology costs for generation, storage and grid support.
  - Improve energy productivity using available technologies to reduce household and industrial energy use.
  - Develop new low-emissions energy exports, such as hydrogen and high-voltage direct current power.

*What role do local governments play in the energy shift? How will local governments and communities benefit?*

- A LAND shift to create a profitable and sustainable mosaic of food, fibre and fuel production, carbon sequestration and biodiversity.
  - Invest in food and fibre productivity by harnessing digital and genomic technology, as well as using natural assets more efficiently.
  - Participate in new agricultural and environmental markets, such as carbon forestry, to capitalise on Australia's unique opportunities in global carbon markets.
  - Maintain, restore and invest in biodiversity and ecosystem health, which will be necessary to achieve increased productivity.

*How can rural and regional communities' benefit from the land shift? What partnerships are required to achieve this shift?*

- A CULTURE shift to encourage more engagement, curiosity, collaboration and solutions, and should be supported by inclusive civic and political institutions.
  - Rebuild trust and respect in Australia's political, business and social institutions.
  - Encourage a healthy culture of risk taking, curiosity and an acceptance of fear of failure to support entrepreneurship and innovation.
  - Recognise and include social and environmental outcomes in decision-making processes.

*How can local governments build partnerships with their local communities that also benefit the nation as a whole?*

*How can local governments work in partnership with the Australian Government and other key stakeholders to achieve these shifts and other significant policy challenges?*

*Can a partnership approach address the current infrastructure backlog and ensure that infrastructure (including transport infrastructure) is available and fit for the future?*

## Trust

To effectively implement the scale of change and reform that will be required for the growing Australian population, government needs to focus on rebuilding trust. According to the *Edelman Trust Barometer*<sup>2</sup>, trust in government around the world fell to record lows in 2018. While modest increases were reported in the 2019 study including in Australia, citizens around the world are struggling to trust that their governments are working in their best interest.

The 2018 report *Trust and Democracy in Australia: Democratic decline and renewal*<sup>3</sup> revealed that Members of the Australian Parliament (MPs) in general are distrusted by nearly half the population (48 per cent) with only one in five (21 per cent) are willing to express that they trust them "a little bit". For State MPs and local councillors, the figure is slightly better with 31 % and 29 % respectively indicating they "trust them a little bit". Table 1 details the level of trust in different generations.



	Generation Z (1995-present)	Millennials (1980-94)	Generation X (1965-79)	Baby Boomers (1946-64)	Builders (1925-45)
State/Territory Government	38.5%	40.0%	26.7%	35.7%	44.1%
Federal Government	39.5%	31.5%	21.5%	30.8%	39.2%
Political parties	26.9%	15.6%	12.2%	16.7%	15.7%
Local Government	66.5%	47.1%	33.6%	47.5%	54.9%
Government ministers	27.5%	24.5%	15.7%	24.3%	31.1%
MPs in general	26.9%	23.2%	16.1%	20.2%	22.3%
Local Councillors	33.8%	31.7%	24.7%	27.2%	33.3%
Public Servants	45.4%	40.4%	34.4%	39.4%	35.9%
Your local MP	29.2%	30.5%	27.5%	31.2%	39.8%

Table 1: Levels of political trust in different generations (source: Stoker et al 2018)

The report revealed that one thing that appears to unite most Australians is complaining about their politicians with the three biggest grievances being:

- politicians are not accountable for broken promises;
- that they don't deal with the issues that really matter; and
- that big business/trade unions have too much power.

Professor Ken Smith, the Dean and CEO of the Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG), is intent on understanding the factors that drive distrust in government and developing innovative ways to counter some of these trends. He has highlighted<sup>4</sup> that people look at central government and see bureaucrats far removed from their own local circumstances. In Australia, where people live in very varied conditions, it is crucial for policymaking to be based in local realities. Yet locally-based solutions have not been the method of choice so far in Australian politics. The answer, according to Professor Smith, is devolved government, or subsidiarity where "policies are driven by and tailored to the needs of the local community – to avoid the problem of service provision that completely misses the mark".

Some commentary suggests that declining trust and confidence is driven by a perceived failure of our institutions to uphold promises and deliver outcomes. Research undertaken for *Trust and Democracy in Australia: Democratic decline and renewal*<sup>5</sup> revealed a significant appetite for reform including the co-design of policies with ordinary Australians, citizen juries, to solve complex problems that parliament can't fix, and reforms aimed at creating a stronger community or local focus to decision-making.

The Review into the Australian Public Service (APS) had a focus on delivering local solutions<sup>6</sup> not only in terms of place-based policy making but also by paying attention to communities (often specific communities determined by interest or identity). The review found that there is currently no guiding set of administrative principles or coordinated holistic architecture either within the APS or across the APS and other levels of government to fully support and enable local delivery solutions.

The report<sup>7</sup> went on "evidence suggest the need for increasing localised solutions in genuine partnership with communities to achieve best social, economic and environmental outcomes. Top down policy making is no longer sufficient alone to deal with community expectations or the complexity of challenges faced in community settings. Communities themselves need to be part of the solutions, right from problem conception to design, implementation and evaluation". "There are opportunities for the APS to get closer to the communities it services directly and indirectly (through effective partnerships with other levels of government and civil society".

*How can local governments address the trust deficit with their local communities and assist the Australian Government to do the same?*

*How can the Australian Government and local governments maximise the strengths and abilities of the public service (including council staff) and deliver in partnership for our communities?*

*How can we draw on the strengths and resourcefulness of local governments and local communities to work in partnership with the Australian Government to tackle issues of national significance and lift key economic and social indicators?*

*What do local governments bring to the table to tackle issues of national significance?*

## REFERENCES

### PAGE 4

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6. Althaus, C and McGregor C (2019) Ensuring a world-class Australian Public Service: delivering local solutions. An ANZSOG research paper for the Australian Public Service Review Panel Australian & New Zealand School of Government ANZSOG.EDU.AU

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AUSTRALIAN  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
ASSOCIATION

AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION  
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TAMWORTH REGIONAL COUNCIL INVESTMENT REGISTER 31/12/2019										
Financial Institution	S&P Credit Rating	IFRS Classification	Investment Type	Date Invested	Due Date	No of Days	Interest Rate	Market Value at 30/11/2019	Market Value at 31/12/2019	% of Amount Invested
ANZ	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	30/07/2019	03/12/2019	126	1.73%	5,000,000.00	-	0.00%
ANZ	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	06/08/2019	10/12/2019	126	1.71%	5,000,000.00	-	0.00%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	13/08/2019	17/12/2019	126	1.75%	4,000,000.00	-	0.00%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	20/08/2019	24/12/2019	126	1.87%	4,000,000.00	-	0.00%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	21/08/2019	07/01/2020	139	1.87%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
Westpac	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	21/08/2019	14/01/2020	146	1.87%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
Westpac	A-1+	Held to Maturity	On Call	31/10/2019	29/01/2020	90	1.85%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	22/01/2019	28/01/2020	371	2.75%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
ANZ	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	27/08/2019	04/02/2020	161	1.66%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	03/09/2019	11/02/2020	161	1.65%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
CBA	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	03/09/2019	18/02/2020	168	1.62%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	19/02/2019	25/02/2020	371	2.68%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
Westpac	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	10/09/2019	03/03/2020	175	1.72%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	On Call	04/12/2019	03/03/2020	90	1.75%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
CBA	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	17/09/2019	10/03/2020	175	1.74%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
ANZ	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	24/09/2019	17/03/2020	175	1.57%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	01/10/2019	24/03/2020	175	1.62%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
Westpac	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	08/10/2019	31/03/2020	175	1.58%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	15/10/2019	07/04/2020	175	1.47%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	22/10/2019	14/04/2020	175	1.60%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	06/11/2019	21/04/2020	167	1.57%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	12/11/2019	28/04/2020	168	1.59%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	19/11/2019	05/05/2020	168	1.58%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	26/11/2019	12/05/2020	168	1.45%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
ANZ	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	03/12/2019	19/05/2020	168	1.53%	-	-	1.35%
St George	A-1+	Held to Maturity	TD	10/12/2019	26/06/2020	175	1.58%	-	-	3.37%
NAB	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	09/07/2019	14/07/2020	371	1.95%	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	8.76%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	Floating RN	30/09/2015	28/07/2020	1,763	2.97%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	Floating TD	28/09/2017	28/09/2020	1,096	2.05%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
CBA	AA-	Held to Maturity	Floating RN	18/02/2016	18/01/2021	1,796	2.27%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
Westpac	BBB+	Held to Maturity	TD	05/06/2018	10/05/2021	1,070	3.12%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	08/05/2018	11/05/2021	1,099	3.15%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
NAB	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	05/06/2018	17/05/2021	1,077	3.12%	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2.02%
Westpac	AA-	Held to Maturity	TD	10/08/2017	10/08/2021	1,461	3.04%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
NAB	AA-	Held to Maturity	Floating TD	01/09/2017	01/09/2021	1,461	2.40%	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	2.69%
TCorp	A-1+	Fair Value	On Call	07/05/2019	07/05/2024	1,827	1.95%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3.37%
NAB-Professional Fund	A-1+	Held to Maturity	On Call			0	2.60%	338,362.95	338,369.26	0.23%
TOTAL								\$ 157,190,339.87	\$ 148,447,237.78	100.00%
Comparative Rates										
Cheque Account							equal to the current RBA Cash Rate		0.75%	
BBSW									0.84%	
3 Month Bond Rate									0.90%	
I, Sherrill Young, Tamworth Regional Council Financial Services Manager (Responsible Accounting Officer) certify as required under Section 16(1)(b) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999, that Council's investments have been made in accordance with made in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, Regulations and Tamworth Regional Council Investment Policy.										
Signed.....										

Investment	Rating	Amount invested as at 31/12/2019 (\$)	% of Total Investments	Maximum percentage per institution or credit rating classification	% Excess investment per institution	Value of investments with less than 12 months to maturity (\$)	Value of investments maturing in one to five years (\$)
ANZ	A-1+ Short	15,000,000.00	10.10%	50.00%	0.00%	15,000,000.00	
CBA	A-1+ Short	7,000,000.00	4.72%	50.00%	0.00%	7,000,000.00	
NAB	A-1+ Short	43,108,868.52	29.04%	50.00%	0.00%	43,108,868.52	
St George	A-1+ Short	27,000,000.00	18.19%	50.00%	0.00%	27,000,000.00	
TCorp	A-1+ Short	338,369.26	0.23%	50.00%	0.00%	338,369.26	
Westpac	A-1+ Short	24,000,000.00	16.17%	50.00%	0.00%	24,000,000.00	
<b>Sub Total A-1+ Short</b>		<b>\$ 116,447,237.78</b>	<b>78.44%</b>			<b>\$ 116,447,237.78</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
	A-2 Short	0.00	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00	
<b>Sub Total A-2 Short</b>		<b>\$ -</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
CBA	AA- Long	3,000,000.00	2.02%	10.00%	0.00%	\$0.00	3,000,000.00
NAB	AA- Long	9,000,000.00	6.06%	10.00%	0.00%	\$0.00	9,000,000.00
Westpac	AA- Long	15,000,000.00	10.10%	10.00%	0.10%	\$0.00	15,000,000.00
<b>Sub Total AA- Long</b>		<b>\$ 27,000,000.00</b>	<b>18.19%</b>			<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 27,000,000.00</b>
BOQ	BBB+ Long	5,000,000.00	3.37%	0.00%	3.37%		5,000,000.00
<b>Sub Total BBB+ Long</b>		<b>\$ 5,000,000.00</b>	<b>3.37%</b>			<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,000,000.00</b>
<b>Total of all Investments</b>		<b>\$ 148,447,237.78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>			<b>\$ 116,447,237.78</b>	<b>\$ 32,000,000.00</b>
						<b>78.00%</b>	<b>22.00%</b>

The General Manager or his delegated representative is authorised to approve variations to Council's investment policy if the investment is to Council's advantage or due to revised legislation.

The amount invested at 31 December 2019 when compared to 30 November 2019 has decreased by \$8,743,102.09.

Australian  
Institute of  
**Company  
Directors**

# A NEW LINE OF SIGHT

AUSTRALIAN  
GOVERNANCE  
SUMMIT 2020

2 & 3 MARCH - ICC SYDNEY

[AICD.COM.AU/AGS](https://aicd.com.au/ags)

[#AGS2020](https://twitter.com/ags2020)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

AGS2020 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

# Monday 2 March 2020

9.00am	WELCOME TO COUNTRY	
9.05am	CONFERENCE OPEN	Stan Grant
	MC Stan Grant, will open the 2020 Australian Governance Summit.	
9.10am	OFFICIAL WELCOME	John Atkins FAICD
	The AICD's Chair, John Atkin FAICD, and CEO and Managing Director, Angus Armour FAICD, will welcome delegates and introduce the themes of this year's Summit.	Angus Armour FAICD
9.30am	Leadership for the Future	
	The Summit's opening address will look at the leadership required of directors in the new decade.	
10.00am	Boards of 2030	Sharon Warburton GAICD
	Business models are evolving. How do we deal with governance in a world that is continually changing? What skills will be needed and how can boards upskill and recalibrate? This panel of board members will consider what the board of 2030 will need to look like.	Ben Heap GAICD
11.00am	BREAK	



MONDAY 2 MARCH 2019

11.30am	<b>The shifting landscape</b> Geo-political uncertainty and market volatility are adding additional intensity to boardroom discussions. This session will take a closer look at these macro influences, the threats and opportunities they present, and how boards are governing effectively in a constantly shifting landscape.	Michael Froman
12.00pm	<b>Future ready economies and the reform required in Australia</b> Countries around the world are positioning themselves as global innovation hotspots and future-proofing their economies in the process. Israel is leading the way in cybersecurity and Israel and Canada boast world-renowned innovation hubs. Our panel of international and Australian directors will discuss these future-ready economies in the context of what Australian business leaders and policy makers must do to push the reform needed in Australia, and the role that boards can play in ensuring Australia isn't left behind.	Ray Fleming Eitan Bienstock Moderator: Maria MacNamara
12.45pm	<b>LUNCH</b>	
1.45pm	<b>CONCURRENT ELECTIVE SESSIONS #1</b>	
A.	<b>Digital Transformation: A Case Study</b> All organisations are facing a new digital landscape and it is crucial that boards gain an understanding of what this means for their business. This session will explore Sydney Water's digital transformation journey – one that is moving it towards customer-centricity and long-term sustainability – and extrapolate the lessons that are relevant to all organisations.	Bruce Morgan FAICD

MONDAY 2 MARCH 2019

B.	<p><b>Digital Transformation in the Not-for-Profit Sector</b></p> <p>In a bid to stop itself being disrupted, Good2Give transformed the corporate giving market. This tale of digital transformation explores how the organisation identified a technology solution to a customer problem, the challenges faced by the board and management team along the way, and the lessons that can be applied across the not-for-profit sector.</p>	<p>Lisa Grinham</p> <p>Michael Graf MAICD</p>
C.	<p><b>Workforce of the future</b></p> <p>Is your workforce evolving quickly enough? Our panellists will provide expert insights on how boards must think differently about their people if they are to successfully navigate the business transformation and technological opportunities that lie ahead.</p>	<p>Michael Priddis</p> <p>Rhonda Brighton Hall</p>
D.	<p><b>STEM in the boardroom</b></p> <p>Would STEM professionals add value to your board? Is a focus on STEM the key to unlocking future innovation in your business? Our panel will discuss how improving your understanding of science and technology can have knock-on effects throughout the organisation and how directors can become more STEM literate.</p>	<p>Jackie McArthur MAICD</p>
2.30pm	<b>BREAK</b>	
3.00pm	<p><b>Diversity</b></p> <p>The benefits of diversity as a contributor to enhanced performance are widely accepted. Yet achieving true diversity remains a challenge. Should we be rethinking our approach to boardroom diversity and considering new models of director criteria to broaden the competencies and perspectives around the board table? Our panel of diversity advocates will share their thoughts.</p>	<p>Ming Long GAICD</p> <p>James Fazzino</p> <p>Peter Varghese</p> <p>Nicola Wakefield Evans FAICD</p>

3.45pm	<b>Boardroom hypothetical</b> Our hypothetical board will explore some of the complex dilemmas facing today's directors. Board members will come prepared with their expert insights on the agenda items for discussion.  Professor Bob Wood of the Centre for Ethical Leadership will also share his insights about the boards decision-making processes and resolutions.	Lou Panaccio MAICD  Tim Trumper MAICD  Commentator: Professor Robert Wood  Moderator: Stan Grant
5.00pm	<b>DAY ONE CLOSE</b>  <b>NETWORKING DINNER</b>	

AGS2020 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

# Tuesday 3 March 2020

8.30am	CONFERENCE OPEN	Stan Grant
8.35am	OPENING KEYNOTE	
9.00am	<p>Lifting the bar – Learning from recent Royal Commissions</p> <p>In this session, leading directors explore what it will take to 'lift the bar' in response to findings from recent and ongoing Royal Commissions. What boardroom lessons have been learned? What are the key movements in compliance and performance oversight that directors must be aware of? What is the AICD doing to support this shift?</p>	Andrew Condon GAICD
9.40am	<p>Governing in slow growth times</p> <p>AICD's Chief Economist Mark Thirlwell will lead a discussion on the considerations for boards in times of economic downturn. Along with his guests Mark will consider the impact on organisational culture, risk and strategy and the boardroom conversations that need to take place.</p>	Mark Thirlwell
10.05am	<p>An update on the regulatory environment</p> <p>Pamela Hanrahan will deliver her popular annual update to bring you up to speed on relevant developments in the director liability and regulatory landscape and how they may impact your responsibilities as a director.</p>	Professor Pamela Hanrahan
10.30am	BREAK	



TUESDAY 3 MARCH 2019


11.00am	CONCURRENT ELECTIVE SESSIONS #2	
A.	<p><b>Shifting culture in an established organisation</b> In large or established organisations, culture can be slow and difficult to change. Our experienced panellists will share personal insights from their board and executive careers about cultural shifts and the role that the board and individual directors must play.</p>	<p>Kathleen Condon FAICD</p> <p>Melinda Conrad FAICD</p>
B.	<p><b>Setting culture in a growing business</b> We know that culture starts at the top. So how can leaders of new and growing businesses proactively build and sustain an organisational culture that aligns with a supports the organisation's purpose. In this session, we'll hear from leaders of growing businesses about the way they are approaching culture, what they are doing differently and the impact this is having.</p>	<p>Keren Paterson MAICD</p> <p>Natalie Walker MAICD</p>
C.	<p><b>Getting remuneration right – is it possible?</b> Remuneration is on the agenda of boards across all sectors and has been cited as a contributor to poor corporate conduct. But getting remuneration right is a difficult task. Our panellists will share their own experiences and insights on what does and doesn't work and will consider both director and executive remuneration.</p>	<p>Kathleen Bailey- Lord FAICD</p> <p>Sylvia Falzon FAICD</p> <p>Graham Goldsmith FAICD</p>

TUESDAY 3 MARCH 2019

D.	<p><b>Not-for-Profit governance in the spotlight</b> The AICD's 2019 not-for-profit governance study found that directors are spending more time on their NFP board roles and have more to focus on than ever before. Our panellists will discuss the issues they are prioritising and how recent Royal Commissions are impacting the sector and increasing the expectations on directors.</p>	<p>Fiona Payne GAICD Paul Masi MAICD Jon Bisset GAICD</p>
11.45am	<p><b>Future trends: Shifts we are seeing globally</b> In this session, each of our future-focused panellists will discuss what they see as the next big global shift and how the boards of today need to be preparing. The audience will vote on the trend they'd like the panel to explore further and this will guide the conversation.</p>	<p>Deborah Yates Michael Priddis Moderator: Leonie Valentine GAICD</p>
12.45pm	<b>LUNCH</b>	
1.45pm	<b>CONCURRENT ELECTIVE SESSIONS #3</b>	
A.	<p><b>Tackling social purpose: What is your board doing?</b> Increasingly investors, customers and employees expect organisations to demonstrate their social purpose and understand the impact of their actions. But how do organisations do this and what is the board's role? Our panellists will dive into the specifics including what boards should be asking of management, what they should be asking of themselves, and how quickly this needs to happen.</p>	<p>Richard Boele Jess Bulger Geoffrey Brunsdon FAICD</p>

TUESDAY 3 MARCH 2019

B.	<p><b>Dealing with Climate risks – understanding the communities’ expectations</b> Hear from the investment community about how they are approaching climate-related risks – both physical and transitional – to gain a better understanding of how customers, shareholders and investors and looking at the issues.</p>	<p>Adam Tindall Nerilie Abram The Hon. Ian Macfarlane FAICD</p>
C.	<p><b>How can you stay close to your customers?</b> New technologies and streamlined processes are improving the customer experience but removing many direct customer interactions. How are boards across all sectors using the data available to them to stay close to their customers, gain a better understanding of their wants and needs, and oversee further improvements to the customer experience.</p>	<p>Amanda Hicks</p>
D.	<p><b>Sports Governance in the spotlight</b> It is said that success on the field begins in the boardroom. Yet those joining the board of a sporting organisation will quickly understand that sports governance has its own unique set of challenges. Our experienced panellists will share their perspectives on minimising risk, improving performance, and what it takes to ensure the long-term sustainability of a sporting organisation.</p>	<p>Marina Go MAICD Gabrielle Trainor AO FAICD</p>
2.30pm	<p><b>Keynote presentation</b> As chairman of Woodside Petroleum, Qantas Airways, and the AFL Commission, Richard is one of Australia’s most prominent and influential business leaders. Richard will join us to share his thoughts on leadership and the issues facing boards as they prepare for the future.</p>	<p>Richard Goyder AO FAICD</p>



3.00pm	<b>IN CAMERA – SESSION 1</b>  In this perennially popular session, one of Australia’s most experienced leaders will join us to talk candidly about the challenges they have faced in their board career and the valuable learnings for the director community.	Christopher Leptos AM FAICD
3.45pm	<b>IN CAMERA – SESSION 2</b>  In this perennially popular session, one of Australia’s most experienced leaders will join us to talk candidly about the challenges they have faced in their board career and the valuable learnings for the director community.	Mark Crosweller AFSM MAICD
4.30pm	<b>CLOSE</b>	Angus Armour FAICD





CO-HOSTED BY:

A large circular graphic showing a landscape with a person fishing, a tree, and two horses running. The background is a gradient of orange and yellow.

**CREATE YOUR  
OWN ADVENTURE!**

**TOURISM CONFERENCE 2020**

16 – 18 March 2020  
Rydges Horizons Snowy Mountains,  
10 Kosciuszko Road, Jindabyne

LGNSW.ORG.AU

# HELLO

Welcome to the new look Tourism Conference program of events where you can Create Your Own Adventure! For 2020 we have refreshed the conference program based on surveys and interviews with past delegates, conversations with potential future delegates, and consultation with other key stakeholders.

We've listened and developed a new style of program for 2020. It will feature less formal, plenary style presentations and more smaller group workshop style sessions. We have programmed to allow for different expertise levels, with beginner sessions for those who are new to a topic and advanced sessions for those who want to dig deeper.

We have also added a new networking breakfast on both conference days with catering served buffet style in the exhibition area.

## ADVENTURE TO THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS

Discover an adventure wonderland in the magnificent NSW Snowy Mountains. From hiking to the summit of Australia's highest peak, fly fishing in the warmer months and skiing and snowboarding in winter, the region has plenty of exciting activities to enjoy throughout the year.

Only two hours from Canberra, Jindabyne is at the heart of the Snowy Mountains and the ideal base to explore this picturesque region at the conference and in future.

ELITE SPONSOR:



PREMIER SPONSOR:



TOPIC SPONSOR:



# PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

A special session for those responsible for Visitor Information Centres (VIC). This four-hour program will allow plenty of time for discussions on the theme - *Servicing the customer of the future*

Develop your online marketing prowess at *Digital Marketing 101* or *Digital Marketing Masterclass* training

A customised hands-on video workshop to extend the reach and quality of your Smartphone video marketing

Safety Management presentation and Mock Crisis Management Workshop

*Capitalising on Business Events*, panel presentation with Q&A

Twelve mini-workshops to select from, with topics of specific interest to regional and metropolitan local government areas and beginner and advanced Destination Management Planning sessions

Two breakout sessions on the topic *Data as a Means to and End*. The first session is for those getting started with collecting data and the second focuses on implementation and results

Morning yoga – this session combines traditional yoga moves with mat work pilates. These two disciplines create a balanced and flowing class, leaving participants energised for the day. Suitable for beginners





# CHOOSE YOUR SITE VISIT

Wednesday, 18 March:

8.30am – 11.00am.

Buses depart from Rydges Horizons Snowy Mountains for a short trip to each site visit.

## SITE VISIT 1:

### Meeting changing demands - Wildbrumby Distillery

Hear from owner Brad Spalding about how the business has been re-invented over the years to meet changing demands. This includes expansion into accommodation, art sculptures and distilling gin and vodka. As well as distilling world-class spirits, part of the Spaldings' mission is to create a haven in the Snowy Mountains for the arts to flourish and a place for visitors to relax and be inspired.

Understand how weaving the arts through the tourism experience and changing your venture over time to meet new tastes inspires your visitors.

## SITE VISIT 2:

### Safety in the back country - guided Thredbo Valley Track tour and Segway experience

Learn from a back country expert about visitor safety in natural environments before you take a walk on the Thredbo Valley Track. The experience is a shared mountain bike/walking track that meanders through the Kosciuszko National Park. This tour takes in the local environment including fauna and flora, bush tucker and historical interpretation.

The journey starts at Lake Crackenback Resort and Spa, where you can enjoy morning tea and trial the resort's Segways – a popular way for visitors to explore on two wheels.

## SITE VISIT 3:

### Off-peak visitation – “gone fishin”. Lake Jindabyne Trout Fishing Adventures and Gaden Trout Hatchery

Visit a successful fly-fishing business and watch a demonstration before you visit the trout hatchery. Discover the importance of the hatchery to the community. The hatchery provides quality recreational fishing, stock for the aquaculture industry, conservation activities, visitor education, employment opportunities and subsequent economic benefits in the area that has grown over many years.

A picnic morning tea will be packed for you to enjoy within the one-hectare parkland on the banks of Thredbo River. You can purchase some traditional wood-smoked trout, which is grown, smoked and packed by Snowy Mountains Trout in Tumut.

Learn about attracting visitors in your off season, the interconnection of local industries and economies at this venue which won the 2001 Lifetime Achievement Award for Services to Tourism from local councils.







## NETWORKING

Conference social events will be informal and relaxed, allowing delegates to unwind while catching up with peers and making new connections.

### WELCOME RECEPTION

Monday 16 March,  
6.30pm - 8.30pm,  
Rydges Horizons Snowy  
Mountains

The event will begin with an official welcome to the Snowy Monaro region, after which delegates can relax and settle in while enjoying food and beverage stations scattered throughout the hotel.

### NETWORKING BREAKFASTS

Tuesday 17 March from 8.00am  
and Wednesday 18 March, from  
7.30am, Rydges Horizons Snowy  
Mountains, Jindabyne

Meet in the trade exhibition area each morning for a networking buffet breakfast and get ready, set, go for a day of conferencing.

### CONFERENCE DINNER

Tuesday, 17 March  
Transfers from 6.00pm for  
6.30pm - 10.00pm,  
Thredbo Alpine Hotel

Watch the sun set over the highest peak in Australia, Mount Kosciuszko. Gather around the fire pits on the outdoor deck, with a warming pre-dinner drink and canapes.

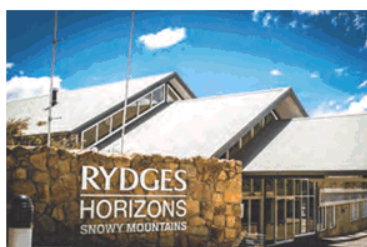
Check the LGNSW website for updated news on the conference social program



## CONFERENCE VENUE

Local Government NSW has secured exclusive use of Rydges Horizons Snowy Mountains (Jindabyne) as the conference venue, which will allow us to meet informally and formally in its various lounges, bars and meeting rooms.

## ACCOMMODATION



Stay on site at Rydges Horizons Snowy Mountains. The hotel is offering the following rates exclusive to conference delegates:

- Studio queen rooms with breakfast included at \$164 per room per night based on single occupancy
- Deluxe king rooms with breakfast included at \$189 per room per night based on single occupancy

To book simply call Rydges Horizons Snowy Mountains on 02 6456 2562 and quote **group code 2003LGNSW**.

All rates include a special networking breakfast, which will be available in the conference exhibition area daily before the conference begins.

## GETTING TO JINDABYNE

### By air:

Regional Express Airlines (REX) flies direct from Sydney to Cooma (Snowy Mountains Airport) and has activated additional flights to work with conference program times.

Date	Flight No.	From/To	Dept/Arr
Monday 16 March	ZL 717	Sydney/Cooma	0900/1000
Monday 16 March	ZL 733	Sydney/Cooma	1100/1205
Wednesday 18 March	ZL 738	Cooma/Sydney	1600/1705

Book your flight now at [www.rex.com.au](http://www.rex.com.au) to take advantage of the Rex promo and saver rates.

An airport shuttle service to and from the conference venue at Rydges Horizon, Snowy Mountains will meet these flights and you can book the shuttle as part of your registration for a small cost.

### By car:

Jindabyne is a five-hour drive from Sydney and a two-hour drive from Canberra. Parking is available on site at the hotel.

**Check the LGNSW website for further information on travel and accommodation.**

## REGISTRATION OPTIONS



Register online by Monday, 9 March 2020.

Book before Monday 27 January 2020 to access reduced early bird rates.

Discounts are also offered for groups of three delegates to assist councils in sending teams.

REGISTRATION OPTIONS	Fee (incl. GST) LGNSW members	Fee (incl. GST) Non-members
<b>FULL CONFERENCE</b>		
<b>Early bird registration (by Monday 27 January 2020)</b>		
Early bird registration including VIC	\$792	\$1584
Early bird registration	\$660	\$1320
Group registration early bird with VIC	\$2296	\$4592
Group registration early bird (three people by Monday 27 January 2020)	\$1900	\$3800
<b>Standard registration (between Monday 27 January and Friday 6 March 2020)</b>		
Conference registration standard rate (by Friday 6 March 2020)	\$770	\$1540
Conference registration standard rate with VIC	\$902	\$1804
Group registration standard rate (by Friday 6 March 2020)	\$2200	\$4400
Group registration standard rate with VIC	\$2596	\$5192
<b>DAY RATES</b>		
Tuesday registration - day only	\$385	\$770
Wednesday registration - day only (inclusive site visits)	\$275	\$550
<b>OPTIONAL EXTRAS</b>		
VIC optional summit (on Visitor Information Centre Servicing)	\$132	\$264
VIC optional summit with welcome reception	\$220	\$440
Welcome reception - extra tickets	\$88	\$176
Conference dinner - extra tickets if available	\$160	\$320
Airport bus transfers each way	\$22	\$22
Yoga Session	\$11	\$11
Photography Workshop	\$143	\$143

Full conference registration includes, welcome reception, business sessions Tuesday and Wednesday, dinner, breakfast for two days and a satchel.

Cancellations before Monday 9 March will receive a full refund (less \$220 administration fee).

Cancellations made after 5pm on this date are not refundable, however, registration can be transferred to another person.



## SPONSORSHIP

If you are interested in sponsoring or supporting the conference, please contact [sponsorship@lgnsw.org.au](mailto:sponsorship@lgnsw.org.au) or Michelle Aubert on 0408 791 492.

LGNSW is committed to environmental sustainability at events and conferences. See <https://lgnsw.org.au/events-training/lgnsw-tourism-conference> for more information.

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