



# Camden Council

## Business Paper

**Ordinary Council Meeting**  
**8 October 2013**

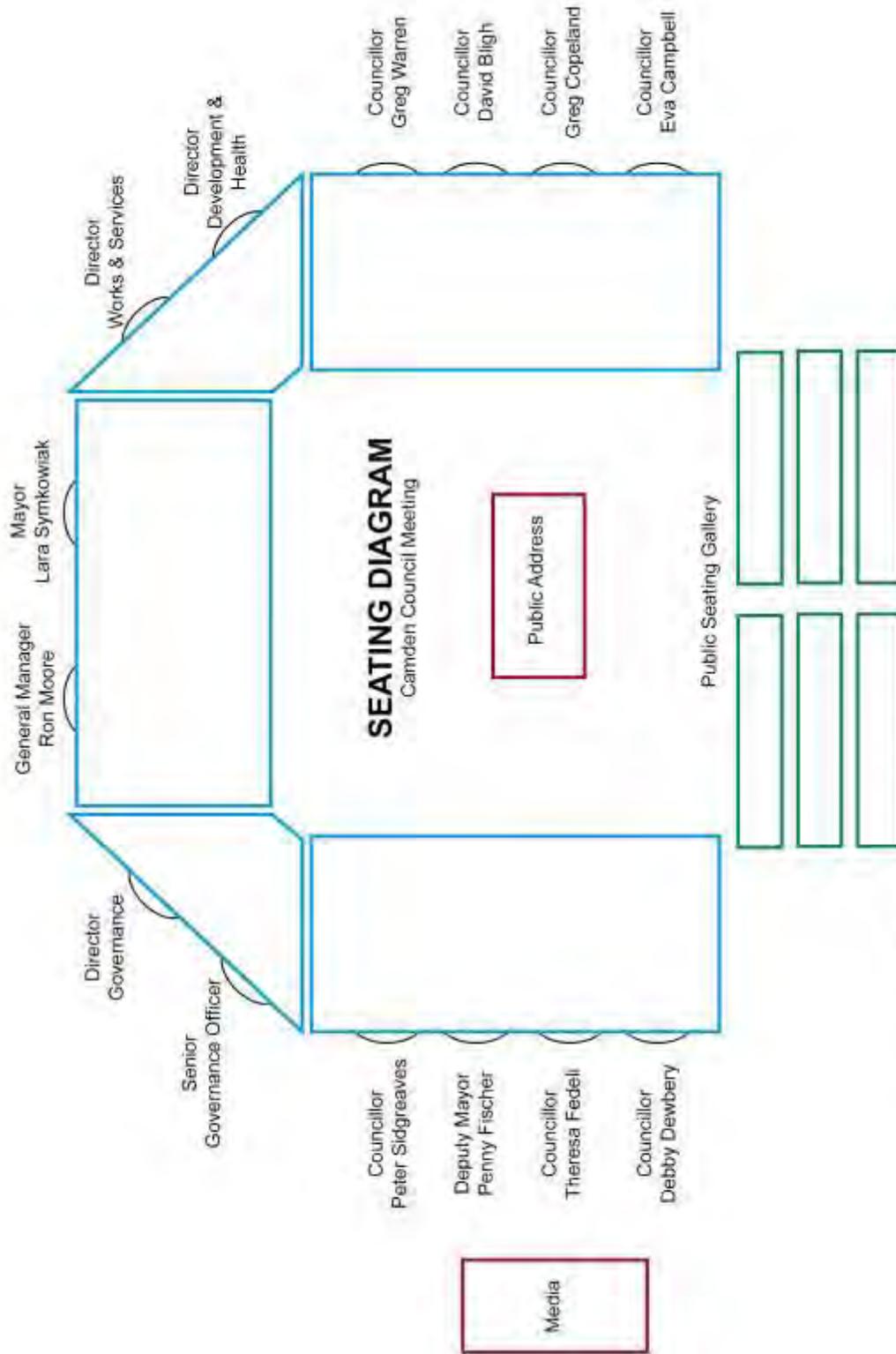
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**Camden Civic Centre**  
**Oxley Street**  
**Camden**



## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

AEP	Annual Exceedence Probability
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CLEP	Camden Local Environmental Plan
CP	Contributions Plan
DA	Development Application
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water
DCP	Development Control Plan
DDCP	Draft Development Control Plan
DPI	Department of Planning & Infrastructure
DLG	Division of Local Government, Department of Premier & Cabinet
DWE	Department of Water and Energy
DoH	Department of Housing
DoT	NSW Department of Transport
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
FPL	Flood Planning Level
GCC	Growth Centres Commission
LAP	Local Approvals Policy
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MACROC	Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils
OSD	Onsite Detention
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
PoM	Plan of Management
RL	Reduced Levels
RMS	Roads & Maritime Services (incorporating previous Roads & Traffic Authority)
SECTION 149 CERTIFICATE	Certificate as to zoning and planning restrictions on properties
SECTION 603 CERTIFICATE	Certificate as to Rates and Charges outstanding on a property
SECTION 73 CERTIFICATE	Certificate from Sydney Water regarding Subdivision
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SRA	State Rail Authority
SREP	Sydney Regional Environmental Plan
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WSROC	Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils



*Please do not talk during Council Meeting proceedings.  
Recording of the Council Meeting is not permitted by members of the public at any time.*



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# ORDINARY COUNCIL

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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: PRAYER

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### PRAYER

Almighty God, bless all who are engaged in the work of Local Government. Make us of one heart and mind, in thy service, and in the true welfare of the people we serve: We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen

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Almighty God, give thy blessing to all our undertakings. Enlighten us to know what is right, and help us to do what is good: We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen

\*\*\*\*\*

Almighty God, we pause to seek your help. Guide and direct our thinking. May your will be done in us, and through us, in the Local Government area we seek to serve: We ask this through Christ our Lord.

Amen

\*\*\*\*\*

### AFFIRMATION

We affirm our hope and dedication to the good Government of Camden and the well being of all Camden's residents, no matter their race, gender or creed.

We affirm our hope for the sound decision making by Council which can improve the quality of life in Camden.

*Either – “So help me God” or “I so affirm” (at the option of councillors)*

\*\*\*\*\*

We pledge ourselves, as elected members of Camden Council, to work for the provision of the best possible services and facilities for the enjoyment and welfare of the people of Camden.

*Either – “So help me God” or “I so affirm” (at the option of councillors)*

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## **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

**SUBJECT:       ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COUNTRY**

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I would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of this land on which we meet and pay our respect to elders both past and present.



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## **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

**SUBJECT: RECORDING OF COUNCIL MEETINGS**

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In accordance with Camden Council's Code of Meeting Practice and as permitted under the Local Government Act this meeting is being audio recorded by Council staff for minute taking purposes.



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## **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

**SUBJECT: APOLOGIES**

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Leave of absence tendered on behalf of Councillors from this meeting.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That leave of absence be granted.**



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## **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

**SUBJECT:       DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

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NSW legislation provides strict guidelines for the disclosure of pecuniary and non-pecuniary Conflicts of Interest and Political Donations.

Council's Code of Conduct also deals with pecuniary and non-pecuniary conflict of interest and Political Donations and how to manage these issues (Clauses 7.5 -7.27).

Councillors should be familiar with the disclosure provisions contained in the Local Government Act 1993, Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and the Council's Code of Conduct.

This report provides an opportunity for Councillors to disclose any interest that they may have or Political Donation they may have received relating to a Report contained in the Council Business Paper and to declare the nature of that interest.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That the declarations be noted.**



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

**SUBJECT: PUBLIC ADDRESSES**

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The Public Address segment (incorporating Public Question Time) in the Council Meeting provides an opportunity for people to speak publicly on any item on Council's Business Paper agenda or on any matter within the Local Government area which falls within Council jurisdiction.

Speakers must book in with the Council office by 4.00pm on the day of the meeting and must advise the topic being raised. Only seven (7) speakers can be heard at any meeting. A limitation of one (1) speaker for and one (1) speaker against on each item is in place. Additional speakers, either for or against, will be identified as 'tentative speakers' and should only be considered where the total number of speakers does not exceed seven (7) at any given meeting.

Where a member of the public raises a question during the Public Address segment, a response will be provided where Councillors or staff have the necessary information at hand; if not a reply will be provided at a later time. There is a limit of one (1) question per speaker per meeting.

All speakers are limited to 4 minutes, with a 1 minute warning given to speakers prior to the 4 minute time period elapsing.

Public Addresses are recorded for administrative purposes. It should be noted that speakers at Council meetings do not enjoy any protection from parliamentary-style privilege. Therefore they are subject to the risk of defamation action if they make comments about individuals. In the event that a speaker makes potentially offensive or defamatory remarks about any person, the Mayor/Chairperson will ask them to refrain from such comments.

The Mayor/Chairperson has the discretion to withdraw the privilege to speak where a speaker continues to make inappropriate or offensive comments about another person.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That the public addresses be noted.**



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## **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

**SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

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Confirm and adopt Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held 24 September 2013.

**RECOMMENDED**

**That the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held 24 September 2013, copies of which have been circulated, be confirmed and adopted.**



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD01

ORD01

**SUBJECT: USE OF LAND AS A MARKET GARDEN AND ASSOCIATED SITE WORKS AT 122 BARRY AVENUE, CATHERINE FIELD**

**FROM:** Director, Development & Health

**TRIM #:** 13/40336

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**APPLICATION NO:** 366/2013

**PROPOSAL:** Use of land as a market garden and associated site works

**PROPERTY ADDRESS:** 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:** Lot 106, DP 204127

**ZONING:** RU4 Primary Production

**OWNER:** J R Huang and H X Cai

**APPLICANT:** H X Cai

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's determination of a development application (DA) for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field.

A recommendation by Council staff to approve this DA subject to conditions was previously considered at the Ordinary Council meeting of 24 September 2013.

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

That Council determine DA 366/2013 for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works pursuant to Section 80 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* by granting consent subject to the conditions contained in Attachment 1 of this report, and the amended condition listed in this report.

### BACKGROUND

The DA was referred to Council for determination at the Ordinary Council meeting of 24 September 2013 due to there being unresolved issues raised in submissions from the public. At this meeting Council resolved that:

- (i) *Mr Morrison have a site inspection with Council staff;*
- (ii) *all Councillors have the ability to attend a site visit should they wish to do so;*
- (iii) *that the questions taken on notice be answered at the next Council meeting;*  
*and*
- (iv) *that a report be brought back to the next Council meeting.*

**A copy of the Council report and Council's resolution from the above meeting is provided as Attachment 1 to this report.**



## MAIN REPORT

A site inspection with neighbours, Council staff and Councillors was held on Monday 30 September 2013. At the inspection, the neighbours raised their concerns including the location of the proposed dam, water run-off impacts, use of chemicals and odour. At the site meeting, the neighbours advised that they would like the dam to be relocated further away from their side boundary.

A subsequent inspection of the proposed market garden site was held with the applicant, Council staff and Councillors on the same day. The neighbour's request to relocate the dam was discussed with the applicant who agreed to relocate the proposed dam to the middle of the site.

Relocating the dam to the middle of the site addresses one the neighbours concerns, as water will be directed into the dam and away from the adjoining property.

Following the site inspections and consultation with the neighbours and the applicant it is recommended that, in addition to the conditions contained in Attachment 1 of this report, the following amended condition be imposed on the proposed development:

Modification of condition (2) in Section 1.0 – General Requirements of the conditions listed in Attachment 1 of this report

***Development Modifications*** – *The development must be modified to incorporate the following amendments:*

- a) *The market garden beds must be located no closer than 32m from the front property boundary.*
- b) *The proposed dam must be relocated to the middle of the site near the end of the proposed access way. The proposed dam, including all associated works such as battering and the like, must be at least 3m from both of the site's side boundaries and 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek.*
- c) *No market gardening is to take place within 40m from the top of bank of Riley's creek.*

*The market garden areas must be adjusted to accommodate the above amendments and the area regraded to ensure that all water run-off is directed into the proposed dam.*

*Prior to works commencing amended plans reflecting the above must be prepared and submitted to Council.*

## QUESTIONS

At the Ordinary Council meeting of 24 September 2013, Mr Morrison and Councillors raised questions that were taken on notice. A list of these questions and Council staff response is provided below:

1. *Concerns regarding the proposed development's non-compliance with relevant Australian Standards and buffer distances. The Australian Standards specified were AS1546, AS1547 and the Silver Book in relation to wastewater and irrigation.*

Officer comment:



These Australian Standards and the Silver Book apply to domestic wastewater treatment systems. The DA under consideration does not address or deal with the compliance or performance of the domestic waste water system which relates to the dwelling on the site. The proposed water run-off capture and reuse system for the market garden site does not constitute a wastewater system and therefore these standards do not apply.

When considering the DA the applicable standards are those contained within Camden Development Control Plan 2011 which, subject to the recommended conditions, the proposed development will comply with.

2. *Concerns of the impact of flooding on the proposed dam and the spread of nutrient rich and chemical laden water to adjoining properties and Rileys Creek.*

Officer comment:

During a flood event where large tracks of land is inundated, nutrient laden water will enter the receiving waterways. This occurs up and down the entire catchment. It is considered that the contribution of this development to that entire nutrient load during such an event will be negligible.

3. *Council staff were requested to visit Mr Morrison's property on three separate occasions, however no inspection took place.*

Officer comment:

Mr Morrison's written submission included an invitation for Council staff to inspect his property should any of the issues he had identified need to be further clarified. This invitation was considered by staff, however an inspection of his property was not deemed essential. The reasons for this were that Council staff had already inspected the proposed market gardening site, Mr Morrison's property is directly adjacent to the site and the issues raised in his submission were understood. Notwithstanding this, a site inspection with neighbours, Council staff and Councillors was held at Mr Morrison's property on 30 September 2013.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council.

## **CONCLUSION**

In accordance with Council's resolution at the Ordinary Council meeting of 24 September 2013, site inspections have been held with Mr Morrison, the applicant and Councillors on Monday 30 September 2013.

Following the site inspections and consultation with Mr Morrison and the applicant, it is recommended that Council approve this DA subject to the conditions contained in Attachment 1 of this report, and the amended condition listed in this report.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council approve DA 366/2013 for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field subject to the**



ORD01

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**conditions contained in Attachment 1 of this report, and the amended condition listed in this report.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. Previous Council Report
2. Site Plan A3
3. Public Notification and Submissions Map - *Supporting Document*
4. Submissions - *Supporting Document*



## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD02

**SUBJECT:** USE OF LAND AS A MARKET GARDEN AND ASSOCIATED SITE WORKS AT 122 BARRY AVENUE, CATHERINE FIELD  
**FROM:** Director, Development & Health  
**TRIM #:** 13/25434

**APPLICATION NO:** 366/2013  
**PROPOSAL:** Use of land as a market garden and associated site works  
**PROPERTY ADDRESS:** 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field  
**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:** Lot 106, DP 204127  
**ZONING:** RU4 Primary Production Small Lots  
**OWNER:** J R Huang and H X Cai  
**APPLICANT:** H X Cai

### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's determination of a development application (DA) for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field.

The DA is referred to Council for determination as there remain unresolved issues received in two submissions from the public.

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

That Council determine DA 366/2013 for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works pursuant to Section 80 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* by granting consent subject to the conditions contained in this report.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is in receipt of a DA for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field.

The DA has been assessed against the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, relevant *Environmental Planning Instruments*, *Development Control Plans* and policies. The outcome of this assessment is detailed further in this report.

The DA was publicly exhibited for a period of 30 days in accordance with *Camden Development Control Plan 2011 (DCP)*. Two submissions were received (both objecting to the proposed development). **A copy of the submissions is provided with the Business Paper supporting documents.**

The issues raised in the submissions relate to the location of a proposed dam, that the dam should have a water tight lining, that the site plan provided with the notification letter was not sufficient, potential chemical overspraying, odour/air quality impacts, that two market gardens in close proximity will have detrimental impacts and water run-off.

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 1

ORD01

Attachment 1



The location of the proposed dam shown on the plan is less than 3m from the northern side boundary which is not in accordance with the DCP's detailed design requirement for dams.

The DCP requires that dams be located at least 3m away from adjoining property boundaries. The location of the proposed dam has also been discussed with the NSW Office of Water and the applicant.

It is a recommended condition that the dam be located at least 3m away from the site's side boundaries and 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek at the rear of the site. This will ensure compliance with the DCP, preserve the site's existing vegetation and minimise impacts upon Rileys Creek. **These amendments are shown marked in red on a proposed plan provided with the Business Paper supporting documents.**

It is a recommended condition that the proposed dam utilises a water tight lining in its base and sides.

Due to the size of the site, the applicant provided plans in support of the DA at an A1 scale. Plans of this scale were too large to be mailed out to surrounding properties with Council's notification letters. Consequently smaller A4 plans were mailed out which is in accordance with the DCP. However the full size plans were made available at Council's offices and libraries for a 14 day period as outlined in the notification letter.

The proposed market garden will be located 5m from both of the site's side boundaries. A condition is recommended to minimise the potential of overspraying by only permitting chemical spraying during calm weather conditions.

Market gardening can produce odour from the use of chemicals, however it is considered that the proposed application of pesticides and chemicals can be appropriately managed by only permitting their spraying during calm weather conditions. This will minimise any potential odour impacts upon neighbouring residents. In addition, conditions are recommended that prohibit the stockpiling of manure, and should Council receive any complaints regarding odour from this development, that the applicant mitigate these impacts to Council's satisfaction.

The site is zoned RU4 Primary Production Small Lots and intensive plant agriculture is a permissible land use in this zone. The proposed market garden is also consistent with the zone objectives. Having assessed its potential impacts, it is considered that the site is appropriate for the proposed market garden and will not have detrimental effects upon the surrounding area subject to the conditions contained in this report.

The potential for water run-off from the existing dam onto adjacent properties will be mitigated due to the proposed construction of a new dam. This dam will be located on the north eastern portion of the site and will have a capacity of 0,162 mega litres. This dam is designed to capture any additional stormwater during periods of heavy rainfall. It is therefore considered that there will be no significant impacts from excess water run-off onto adjacent properties as a result of the proposed development.

Subject to changes required through the recommended conditions of consent, the proposed development will comply with all applicable planning controls.

Based on the assessment, it is recommended that the DA be approved subject to the conditions contained in this report.

#### AERIAL PHOTO

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 2



### THE SITE

The site is commonly known as 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field and is legally described as Lot 106, DP 204127.

The site has a frontage of 100m to Barry Avenue, a depth of 248m and an overall area of 2.35ha. The site slopes downwards from Barry Avenue towards the rear of the property and has a level difference of approximately 8m from front to rear. The site currently accommodates a two storey brick dwelling, carport, swimming pool, two sheds and mature vegetation. Much of the works proposed by this DA, excluding the proposed dam, have already been undertaken without consent from Council.

The majority of the site is mapped as bush fire prone land and Rileys Creek flows through its rear. This site is located in the future Catherine Fields Precinct of the South West Growth Centre.

The surrounding area is characterised by similar rural residential properties and a range of agricultural uses. A similar agricultural use is currently being undertaken directly opposite this site at 125 Barry Avenue.

To the north-east the South West Rail Link and the future Leppington train station are under construction. To the south lies Catherine Field village, whilst to the south-west is the Oran Park precinct of the South West Growth Centre. From north-west to north-east lie the existing rural residential suburbs of Bringelly, Rossmore and Leppington respectively.

### HISTORY

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 3



The relevant development history of the site is summarised in the following table:

Date	Development
2 November 1999	Removal of trees approved by DA 2279/1999
15 October 2012	Removal of Radiata Pines and Gum trees approved by DA 83/2012
24 October 2012	New shed/outbuilding approved by DA 923/2012

### **THE PROPOSAL**

DA 366/2013 seeks approval for the use of land as a market garden and associated site works.

Specifically the proposed development involves:

- the establishment of a series of vegetable and herb growing beds covering approximately 8,950m<sup>2</sup> of the site. The vegetables and herbs to be grown include shallots, English spinach and coriander.
- construction of a dam near the north eastern corner of the site with a capacity of 0.162 mega litres;
- minor cut and fill; and
- the employment of 2 staff.

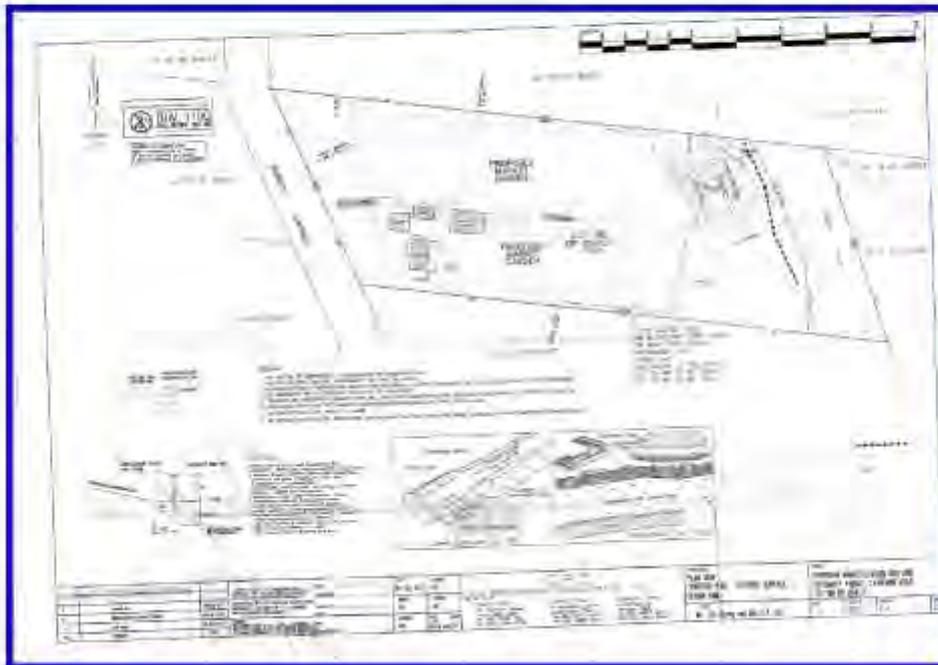
The value of the works is \$7,000.

**A copy of the proposed plan is provided as attachment 1 to this report.**

### **PROPOSED PLAN**

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This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 4



### **ASSESSMENT**

#### ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 – Section 79(C)(1)***

In determining a DA, the consent authority is to take into consideration the following matters as are of relevance in the assessment of the DA on the subject property:

#### ***(a)(i) The Provisions of any Environmental Planning Instrument***

The Environmental Planning Instruments that relate to the proposed development are:

- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006
- Deemed State Environmental Planning Policy No 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepene River
- Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010

An assessment of the proposed development under the Environmental Planning Instruments is detailed below.

#### **State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centre) 2006 (SEPP)**

This site is located in the future Catherine Fields Precinct of the South West Growth Centre.

Pursuant to Clause 16 of the SEPP, consent is not to be granted to the carrying out of development on land within a growth centre unless the consent authority has taken into consideration a number of matters. These matters include whether the proposed development will preclude the future urban and employment development land uses identified in the relevant growth centre structure plan and whether the extent of the

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This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 5



investment in, and the operational and economic life of, the proposed development will result in the effective alienation of the land from those future land uses.

It is considered that the proposed development will not preclude the future redevelopment of the site in accordance with the relevant growth centre structure plan. Additionally, as no structures are proposed, only minimal investment from the applicant is required and consequently the proposed development will not alienate the land from future surrounding uses.

Deemed State Environmental Planning Policy No 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepean River (SEPP)

The proposed development is consistent with the aim of the SEPP (to protect the environment of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system) and all of its planning controls.

There will be no detrimental impacts upon the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system as a result of the proposed development. All water run-off will be collected by the proposed dam. In addition, soil erosion and sediment controls are recommended as a condition which will help protect the integrity of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system.

Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP)

*Permissibility*

The site is zoned RU4 Primary Production Small Lots under the provisions of the LEP. The proposed development is defined as "intensive plant agriculture" and a "waterbody (artificial)" by the LEP which are permissible land uses in this zone.

*Objectives*

The objectives of the RU4 Primary Production Small Lots are as follows:

- To enable sustainable primary industry and other compatible land uses.

Officer comment:

The proposed development is for a primary industry involving intensive plant agriculture. This is a sustainable activity and is consistent with this objective.

- To encourage and promote diversity and employment opportunities in relation to primary industry enterprises, particularly those that require smaller lots or that are more intensive in nature.

Officer comment:

The proposed development will generate primary industry employment opportunities for 2 staff and is consistent with this objective.

- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

Officer comment:



Subject to the conditions contained in this report, it is not considered that the proposed development will negatively impact upon the existing dwellings or any other land uses in the surrounding area or adjoining zones.

#### *Relevant Clauses*

The DA was assessed against the following relevant clauses of the LEP.

Clause	Requirement	Provided	Compliance
7.4 Earthworks	Earthworks must not have detrimental impacts	The proposed earthworks are minor in nature and are required to construct the proposed garden beds and dam. Appropriate erosion and sediment control measures are proposed to ensure no adverse impacts occur as a result of the earthworks that will be undertaken	Yes

***(a)(ii) The Provisions of any Draft Environmental Planning Instrument (that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (unless the Director-General has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved)).***

There is no draft Environmental Planning Instruments applicable to the proposed development.

***(a)(iii) The Provisions of any Development Control Plan***

#### Camden Development Control Plan 2011 (DCP)

The following is an assessment of the proposed development's compliance with the controls in the DCP.

Control	Requirement	Provided	Compliance
B1.1 Erosion and sediment	Erosion and sedimentation control measures	Appropriate erosion and sediment control measures have been provided	Yes
B1.2 Earthworks	All land forming shall comprise of clean fill	It is a recommended condition that should any fill be required that only clean fill is to be used	Yes
B1.4 Water Management	Water management in accordance with Council's Engineering Specifications	Overflow and used water from the garden beds will be disposed of into the proposed	Yes

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 7

ORD01

Attachment 1



Control	Requirement	Provided	Compliance
		dam and reused on the site. It is a recommended condition that the proposed development complies with Council's Engineering Specifications	
B1.9 Waste Management and minimisation	Waste management plan	It is a recommended condition that all waste facilities are sealed and that waste is disposed of via a suitable waste contractor. This satisfies the requirements of this DCP control	Yes
B1.10 Bush Fire Risk Management	Bush fire assessment in accordance with NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) guidelines	The majority of the site is mapped as being bush fire prone, however following discussions with RFS, it was determined that bush fire risk was not an issue. The rationale for this is that no structures are proposed and the addition of a dam reduces the risk	Yes
B1.17 Air Quality	Appropriate levels of air quality for amenity of residents.	Pesticides and chemicals will be used on site. It is a recommended condition that these only be sprayed during calm weather conditions to minimise spray drift. This is considered to be acceptable and consistent with the objectives of the DCP	Yes
D1.3.1 Intensive Plant Agriculture	Minimum lot size is 2ha	The lot size is 2.35ha	Yes
	Front boundary setback of 20m, side and rear setback of 5m, setback from watercourse of 40m	It is a recommended condition that the market garden be set back 32m from the front boundary to	Yes – subject to conditions of consent

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 8



Control	Requirement	Provided	Compliance
		<p>allow a sufficient buffer from the existing onsite wastewater disposal area. 5m side setbacks will be provided and it is a recommended condition that the proposed dam be relocated 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek at the rear of the site.</p> <p>This will ensure compliance with the DCP, preserve the site's existing vegetation and minimise impacts upon Rileys Creek</p>	
	On unsewered sites effluent and household wastewater is to be disposed of in accordance with Council's Sewage Management Strategy	It is a recommended condition that the market garden be setback 32m from the front of the site to allow a sufficient buffer from the existing onsite wastewater disposal area	Yes
	Watercycle management plan	The DA was accompanied by appropriate information detailing how water will be stored, used and recycled on the site in accordance with the DCP's requirements. Water run-off will be captured by the proposed dam and pumped back to the market garden area for reuse	Yes
	Buffer distances from onsite wastewater disposal areas must comply with Council's Sewage Management Strategy	It is a recommended condition that the market garden be set back 32m from the front boundary to allow a sufficient	Yes

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 8



Control	Requirement	Provided	Compliance
		buffer from the existing onsite wastewater disposal area	
	Odour must be contained within the site and must not be offensive to surrounding properties	The proposed use of pesticides and chemicals has been assessed by Council staff. Due to their types, volumes and frequency of use, it is considered that there will be minimal odour impacts as a result of the proposed development	Yes
D1.5.1 Earth Dams	Compliance with the DCPs detail design controls for earth dams	Subject to the conditions contained in this report, the proposed dam will comply with the DCP	Yes – subject to conditions of consent

***(a)(iii) The Provision of any Planning Agreement that has been entered into under Section 94F, or any draft Planning Agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under Section 93F***

No relevant agreement exists or has been proposed as part of this DA.

***(a)(iv) The Regulations***

The Regulations prescribe several matters that are addressed in the conditions contained in this report.

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

As demonstrated by the above assessment, the proposed development is unlikely to have a significant impact on both the natural and built environments, and the social and economic conditions of the locality.

#### Use of Pesticides and Chemicals

The pesticides and chemicals proposed to be used include the standard products Ambush and Roundup. Ambush is a pesticide that will be sprayed once a fortnight whilst roundup will be used to kill grass as needed. These will be stored in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard (AS 1940) in one of the existing sheds.

It is a recommended condition that pesticide and chemical spraying only occur during calm weather. In addition, the proposed dam will minimise any adverse impacts in terms of water run-off on adjacent properties as a result of the proposed development.



**(c) The suitability of the site**

As demonstrated by the above assessment, the site is considered to be suitable for the proposed development.

**(d) Any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the Regulations**

The DA was publicly exhibited for a period of 30 days in accordance with the DCP. Two submissions were received (both objecting to the proposed development). **A copy of a public notification and submissions map is provided with the Business Paper supporting documents.**

The following discussion addresses the issues and concerns raised in the submissions.

1. *The proposed dam is far too close to the northern boundary fence.*

Officer comment:

The location of the proposed dam shown on the plan is less than 3m from the northern side boundary which is not in accordance with the DCP's detailed design requirement for dams. The DCP requires that dams be located at least 3m away from adjoining property boundaries.

The location of the proposed dam has been discussed with the NSW Office of Water and the applicant. It is a recommended condition that the proposed dam be located at least 3m away from the northern side boundary and 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek at the rear of the site. This will ensure compliance with the DCP, preserve the site's existing vegetation and minimise impacts upon Rileys Creek.

2. *If the dam is to be approved after its relocation, it must have its entire base and sides constructed with a water tight lining.*

Officer comment:

It is a recommended condition that the proposed dam utilises a water tight lining in its base and sides.

3. *There should be no market gardens or dam within 40m of the watercourse.*

Officer comment:

The location of the proposed dam has been discussed with the NSW Office of Water and the applicant. It is a recommended that conditions be imposed that the dam and market garden be located 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek at the rear of the site. This will preserve the site's existing vegetation and minimise impacts upon Rileys Creek.

4. *The site plan provided to us from Council is not sufficient. It is not printed to scale.*

Officer comment:

Due to the size of the site the applicant provided plans in support of the DA at an A1 scale. Plans of this scale were too large to be mailed out to surrounding properties with Council's notification letters. Consequently smaller A4 plans were

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This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 11



mailed out which is in accordance with the DCP. However the full size plans were made available to view at Council's offices and libraries for a 14 day period as outlined in the notification letter.

5. *Concerns about overspraying of chemicals to neighbouring properties.*

Officer comment:

The proposed market garden will be located 5m from both of the site's side boundaries. A condition is recommended to minimise the potential of overspraying by only permitting chemical spraying during calm weather conditions.

6. *The smell from fertilisers/chemicals is not suitable for domestic acre properties.*

Officer comment:

Market gardening can produce odour from the use of chemicals however it is considered that the proposed application of pesticides and chemicals can be appropriately managed by only permitting their spraying during calm weather conditions. This will minimise any potential odour impacts upon neighbouring residents.

In addition, conditions are recommended that prohibit the stockpiling of manure and that should Council receive any complaints regarding odour from this development, that the applicant mitigate these impacts to Council's satisfaction.

7. *Two market gardens in close proximity will have detrimental effects to the whole street.*

Officer comment:

The site is zoned RU4 Primary Production Small Lots and intensive plant agriculture is a permissible land use in this zone and is consistent with the zone objectives. Having assessed its potential impacts, it is considered that the subject site is appropriate for the proposed market garden, subject to the conditions recommended in this report. This is notwithstanding that there is a similar agricultural use currently being undertaken directly opposite the site at 125 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field.

8. *Water run-off impacts*

Officer comment:

The potential for water run-off from the existing dam onto adjacent properties will be mitigated due to the proposed construction of a new dam. This dam will be located on the north eastern portion of the site and will have a capacity of 0.162 mega litres. This dam is also designed to capture any additional stormwater during periods of heavy rainfall. It is therefore considered that there will be no significant impacts from excess water run-off onto adjacent properties as a result of the proposed development.

- (e) *The public interest*

The public interest is served through the detailed assessment of this DA under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the Environmental Planning and

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This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 12



Assessment Regulation 2000, Environmental Planning Instruments, Development Control Plans and policies. Based on the above assessment, the proposed development is consistent with the public interest.

### EXTERNAL REFERRALS

#### *NSW Office of Water (NOW)*

The DA was referred to NOW for assessment as the development proposes works within 40m of the top of bank of Rileys Creek.

NOW advised that the location of the dam should be moved at least 40m from the top of the bank of Rileys Creek. This advice has been discussed with the applicant who has agreed to relocate the dam. The proposed dam's relocation is a recommended condition.

#### *NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS)*

The majority of the site is mapped as being bush fire prone, however following discussions with RFS it was determined that bush fire risk was not an issue. The rationale for this is that no structures are proposed and the addition of a dam reduces the risk.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council.

### CONCLUSION

The DA has been assessed in accordance with Section 79C(1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and all relevant instruments, plans and policies. Accordingly, DA 366/2013 is recommended for approval subject to the conditions contained in this report:

### CONDITIONS

#### 1.0 - General Requirements

The following conditions of consent are general conditions applying to the development.

- (1) **Development in Accordance with Plans** – The development is to be in accordance with plans and documents listed below, except as otherwise provided by the conditions of this consent:

Plan / Development No.	Description	Prepared by	Dated
Project 20262, Issue C Sheet A1	Plan View contour plan – Natural surface design dam	C.P.C Land Development Consultants Pty. Ltd.	28 May 2013
Statement of environmental effects	Statement of environmental effects	Paul Bayliss	-

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Where there is an inconsistency between the approved plans/documentation and the conditions of this consent, the conditions of this consent override the approved plans/documentation to the extent of the inconsistency.

- (2) **Development Modifications** – The development must be modified to incorporate the following amendments:
- a) The market garden beds must be located no closer than 32m from the front property boundary.
  - b) The proposed dam, including all associated works such as battering and the like, must be relocated to be at least 3m from both of the site's side boundaries and 40m from the top of bank of Rileys Creek.
  - c) No market gardening is to take place within 40m from the top of bank of Riley's creek.

The market garden areas must be adjusted to accommodate the above amendments whilst ensuring that all water run-off is directed into the proposed dam.

Prior to works commencing, amended plans reflecting the above must be prepared and submitted to Council.

- (3) **Design and Construction Standards** – All proposed civil and structural engineering work associated with the development must be designed and constructed strictly in accordance with:
- (a) Camden Council's current Engineering Specifications, and
  - (b) Camden Council's Development Control Plan 2011.
- (4) **Proposed Dam** – The proposed dam must be designed and constructed in accordance with Council's Engineering Specifications and Section D1.5.1 Earth Dams of Camden Development Control Plan 2011. The dam must utilise a water tight lining in its base and sides.

#### 2.0 - Prior To Works Commencing

The following conditions of consent shall be complied with prior to any works commencing on the development site.

- (1) **Stabilised Access Point** – A Stabilised Access Point (SAP) incorporating a truck shaker must be installed and maintained at the construction ingress/egress location prior to the commencement of any work. The provision of the SAP is to prevent dust, dirt and mud from being transported by vehicles from the site. Ingress and egress of the site must be limited to this single access point.
- (2) **Soil Erosion and Sediment Control** – Soil erosion and sediment controls must be implemented prior to works commencing on the site.

Soil erosion and sediment control measures must be maintained during construction works and must only be removed upon completion of the project when all landscaping and disturbed surfaces have been stabilised (for example, with site turfing, paving or re-vegetation).

This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 14



Where a soil erosion and sediment control plan (or details on a specific plan) has been approved with the development consent, these measures must be implemented in accordance with the approved plans. In situations where no plans or details have been approved with the development consent, site soil erosion and sediment controls must still be implemented where there is a risk of pollution occurring.

Provide a stabilised entry/exit point. The access should be a minimum of 2.5m wide and extend from the kerb to the building line. The access should consist of aggregate at 30-40mm in size.

Vehicle access is to be controlled so as to prevent tracking of sediment onto adjoining roadways, particularly during wet weather or when the site has been affected by wet weather.

- (3) **Public Risk Insurance Policy** - The owner or contractor is to take out a Public Risk Insurance Policy in accordance with Camden Council's current Engineering Design Specifications.
- (4) **Erection of Signs** – Shall be undertaken in accordance with Clause 98A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.
- (5) **Toilet Facilities** – Toilet facilities must be available or provided at the work site before works begin and must be maintained until the works are completed at a ratio of one toilet plus one toilet for every 20 persons employed at the site.

Each toilet must:

- (a) be a standard flushing toilet connected to a public sewer, or
- (b) have an on-site effluent disposal system approved under the *Local Government Act 1993*, or
- (c) be a temporary chemical closet approved under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

- (6) **Environmental Site Management Plan** - An Environmental Site Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified person in accordance with AS/NZ ISO 14000 – 2005 and must address, but not be limited to, the following:
  - (a) all matters associated with Council's Erosion and Sediment Control Policy.
  - (b) all matters associated with Occupational Health and Safety.
  - (c) all matters associated with Traffic Management/Control.
  - (d) all other environmental matters associated with the site works such as noise control, dust suppression and the like.

### 3.0 - During Construction

The following conditions of consent shall be complied with during the construction phase of the development.

- (1) **Hours of Work** – The hours for all construction work are restricted to between:

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- (a) 7.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday (inclusive);
  - (b) 7.00am to 4.00pm on Saturday (if construction noise is inaudible to adjoining residential properties), otherwise 8.00am to 4.00pm;
  - (c) work on Sunday and Public Holidays is prohibited.
- (2) **Fill Quality** – Any fill material brought in for the construction of the development must only contain uncontaminated soil, clay, shale or rock. No effluent, garbage or trade waste, including building or demolition waste, must be included in the fill. The extent and depth of filling must only occur in accordance with the approved plans and any other conditions of the Development Consent. Evidence of the certification of the fill as uncontaminated shall be provided to the Principal Certifying Authority.
- (3) **Compaction** – Any filling on the site must be compacted in accordance with Camden Council's current Engineering Design Specifications.
- (4) **Fill Material** – For importation and/or placement of any fill material on the subject site, a validation report and sampling location plan for such material must be submitted to and approved by the Principal Certifying Authority.

The validation report and associated sampling location plan must:

- (a) be prepared by a person with experience in the geotechnical aspects of earthworks, and
- (b) be endorsed by a practising Engineer with Specific Area of Practice in Subdivisional Geotechnics, and
- (c) be prepared in accordance with:

For Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM):

- (i) the Department of Land and Water Conservation publication "Site investigation for Urban Salinity", and
  - (ii) the Department of Environment and Conservation - Contaminated Sites Guidelines "Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (Second Edition) - Soil Investigation Levels for Urban Development Sites in NSW".
- (d) confirm that the fill material:
- (i) provides no unacceptable risk to human health and the environment;
  - (ii) is free of contaminants;
  - (iii) has had salinity characteristics identified in the report, specifically the aggressiveness of salts to concrete and steel (refer Department of Land and Water Conservation publication "Site investigation for Urban Salinity");
  - (iv) is suitable for its intended purpose and land use; and
  - (v) has been lawfully obtained.

Sampling of VENM for salinity of fill volumes:

- (e) less than 6000m<sup>3</sup> - 3 sampling locations.

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- (f) greater than 6000m<sup>3</sup> - 3 sampling locations with 1 extra location for each additional 2000m<sup>3</sup> or part thereof.

For (e) and (f) a minimum of 1 sample from each sampling location must be provided for assessment.

Sampling of VENM for Contamination and Salinity should be undertaken in accordance with the following table:

Classification of Fill Material	No of Samples Per Volume	Volume of Fill (m <sup>3</sup> )
Virgin Excavated Natural Material	1 (see Note 1)	1000 or part thereof

**Note 1:** Where the volume of each fill classification is less than that required above, a minimum of 2 separate samples from different locations must be taken.

- (5) **Removal of Waste Materials** - Where there is a need to remove any identified waste materials, including fill material, from the site, the materials will be required to be disposed to a licensed waste facility or licensed recycling facility with copies of tipping/recycling receipts to be supplied to Council.
- (6) **Damaged Assets** - Any work and public utility relocation within a public place shall incur no cost to Council.
- (7) **Construction Noise Levels** - Noise levels emitted during construction works shall be restricted to comply with the construction noise control guidelines set out in Chapter 171 of the NSW EPA's Environmental Noise Control Manual.

This manual recommends:

*Construction period of 4 weeks and under;*

The L10 level measured over a period of not less than 15 minutes when the construction site is in operation must not exceed the background level by more than 20 dB(A).

*Construction period greater than 4 weeks;*

The L10 level measured over a period of not less than 15 minutes when the construction site is in operation must not exceed the background level by more than 10 dB(A).

- (8) **Site Management** - To safeguard the local amenity, reduce noise nuisance and to prevent environmental pollution during the construction period, the following practices are to be implemented:
- (a) the delivery of material shall only be carried out between the hours of 7.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday, and between 8.00am and 4.00pm on Saturdays;

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- (b) stockpiles of topsoil, sand, aggregate, spoil or other material shall be kept clear of any drainage path, easement, natural watercourse, kerb or road surface and shall have measures in place to prevent the movement of such material off the site;
- (c) builder's operations such as brick cutting, washing tools, concreting and bricklaying shall be confined to the building allotment. All pollutants from these activities shall be contained on site and disposed of in an appropriate manner;
- (d) waste must not be burnt or buried on site, nor should wind-blown rubbish be allowed to leave the site. All waste must be disposed of at an approved Waste Disposal Depot;
- (e) a waste control container shall be located on the development site.

#### 4.0 - Operational Conditions

The following conditions of consent are operational conditions applying to the development.

- (1) **Certification** – Following completion of the proposed dam and prior to the operation of the development, certification that the proposed dam has been designed and constructed in accordance with Council's Engineering Specifications and Section D1.5.1 Earth Dams of Camden Development Control Plan 2011, must be obtained from a suitably qualified engineer. A copy of this certification must be submitted to Council.
- (2) **Chemical Storage** – All chemicals and other liquids shall be stored in approved receptacles, which shall be housed in a suitably constructed impervious bunded area.
- (2) **Washing of Vegetables** – Wastewater from vegetable washing water is to be contained on site at all times so as not to impact on adjoining properties or cause water pollution as defined in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- (3) **Spill Response Kit** – An appropriate spill response kit is to be installed into the store room where the storage of chemicals occurs. Kits shall contain at a minimum, a ready supply of spill control and clean up materials.
- (4) **Handling of Hazardous Materials** – To ensure the correct handling of hazardous materials, Material safety data sheets are required to be held at the premises for all hazardous materials.
- (5) **Prevention of Nuisance** – All possible and practical steps must be taken to prevent nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood from wind blown dust, debris, noise, odour and the like.
- (6) **No Open Burning** – The open burning of trade waste and other refuse is prohibited throughout Camden. No incinerators must be installed at the premises.



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- (7) **Dust Control** – Potential dust sources on-site must be minimised through the maintenance of vegetation cover and the use of water sprays to suppress dust from exposed areas during periods of dry and/or windy weather
- (8) **Offensive Noise** – The use and occupation of the premises including all plant and equipment must not give rise to any offensive noise within the meaning of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- (9) **Plant Noise Restriction** – The level of total continuous noise emanating from operation of all processes (LAeq) (measured for at least 15 minutes) at the above premises must not exceed the relevant criteria contained within Council's Environmental Noise Policy when measured at any point on the boundary.
- (10) **Management of Stored Goods** – The storage of goods, materials, equipment, machinery, refuse or refuse bins (including industrial waste containers) must:
- (a) not take place between the building and the street alignment, nor on the road reserve;
  - (b) be confined to the area specifically designed for that purpose; and
  - (c) be screened by an approved structure with a minimum height of 2m, so that such stored items are not visible from the public street.
- (11) **Spraying of Pesticides and Chemicals** – The spraying of pesticides and chemicals is to only occur during calm weather conditions to minimise drift to adjoining properties.
- (12) **Dam Water** – Dam water is to be monitored for salinity, sodicity, pH, nitrates and phosphates on a quarterly basis and must meet the requirements of ANZECC guidelines Chapter 4 Irrigation.
- (13) **Irrigation Water** – Irrigation water is to be contained on site at all times so as not to impact on adjoining residences or cause water pollution as defined in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- (14) **Reuse of Water** – All nutrient rich water run-off generated by the market garden must be collected within the existing and proposed dams and reused within the site.
- (15) **Chemical Storage** – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids must be in accordance with AS 1940. All pesticides and chemicals must be stored in one of the existing sheds on the site.
- (16) **Waste Management** – A suitable waste contractor(s) must be engaged for the removal of wastes generated at the premises.
- All bins and waste storage facilities at the premises are to be sealed and emptied on a regular basis to prevent odour, vermin and fire hazards from occurring.
- (17) **Odour Impacts** – Should Council receive complaints regarding any odour impacts from the proposed development, Council staff will investigate the complaints and require the applicant to mitigate these impacts to Council staff

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This is the report submitted to the Ordinary Council held on 24 September 2013 - Page 19



satisfaction. This may require the preparation of an odour impact assessment at the applicant's expense.

- (18) **Use of Sheds** – The use of sheds and other outbuildings for residential purposes is prohibited.
- (19) **Stockpiling of Manure** – No stockpiling of manure is permitted on the site.

**RECOMMENDED**

**That Council approve DA 366/2013 for use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field subject to the conditions listed above.**

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Site Plan
2. Public notification and submissions map - *Supporting Document*
3. Submissions - *Supporting Document*

**Ordinary Council Resolution**

Resolution: Moved Councillor Fedeli, Seconded Councillor Dewbery that Council approve DA 366/2013 for use of land as a market garden and associated site works at 122 Barry Avenue, Catherine Field subject to the conditions listed above.

ORD249/13 THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS **LOST**

(No Councillors voted in favour of the Motion. Councillors Sidgreaves, Symkowiak, Fischer, Dewbery and Fedeli voted against the Motion.)

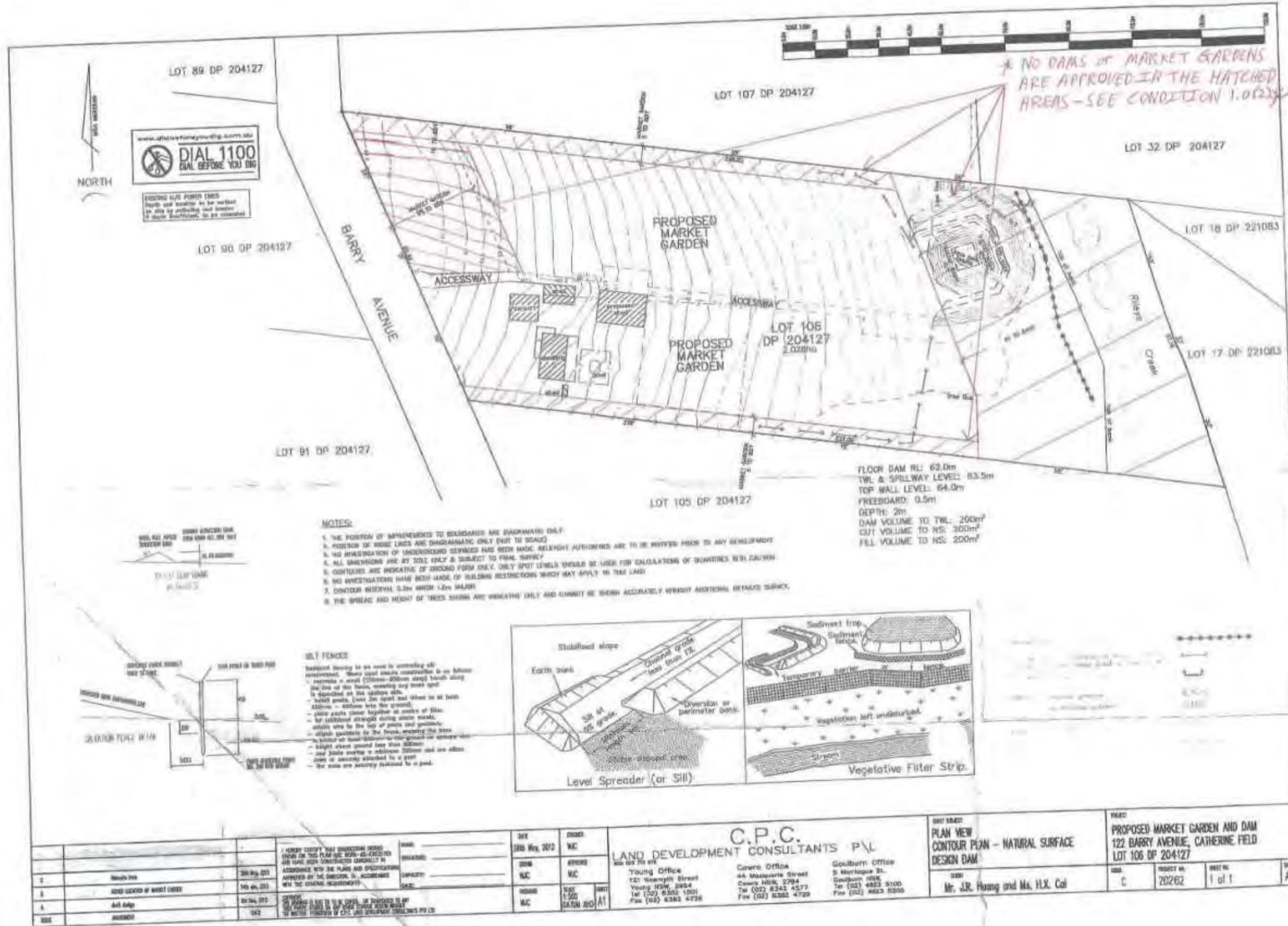
**MOTION:**

Moved Councillor Fischer, Seconded Councillor Sidgreaves that Council defer the matter and:

- (i) Mr Morrison have a site inspection with Council staff;
- (ii) all Councillors have the ability to attend a site visit should they wish to do so;
- (iii) that the questions taken on notice be answered at the next Council meeting;  
and
- (iv) that a report be brought back to the next Council meeting.

ORD250/13 THE MOTION ON BEING PUT WAS **CARRIED**

(Councillors Sidgreaves, Symkowiak, Fischer, Dewbery and Fedeli voted in favour of the Motion. No Councillors against for the Motion.)



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 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG  
 EXISTING &/OR FORMER SERVICES  
 (pipes and cables) are to be marked  
 on site by utility and/or owner  
 if their location is to be confirmed



\* NO DAMS or MARKET GARDENS  
 ARE APPROVED IN THE HATCHED  
 AREAS - SEE CONDITION 1.0(2)

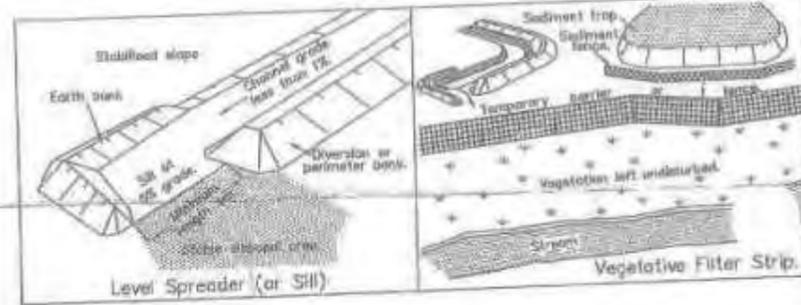
**NOTES:**

1. THE POSITION OF DIMENSIONS TO BE SHOWN ARE SHOWN ONLY
2. POSITION OF DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN ONLY (NOT TO SCALE)
3. NO INVESTIGATION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES HAS BEEN MADE. RELEVANT AUTHORITIES ARE TO BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO ANY DEVELOPMENT
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE BY TITLE ONLY & SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY
5. DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE OF GROUND FORM ONLY. ONLY SPOT LEVELS SHOULD BE USED FOR CALCULATIONS OF QUANTITIES WITH CAUTION
6. NO INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE OF BUILDING RESTRICTIONS WHICH MAY APPLY TO THIS LAND
7. DISTANCE BETWEEN 0.2m WHEN 1.0m MAJOR
8. THE SPREAD AND HEIGHT OF TREES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY AND SHOULD BE SHOWN ACCURATELY WEIGHT ADDITIONAL DETAILS SURVEY



**SILT FENCES**

- Silt fences should be used to control all runoff from construction sites to prevent sediment from entering water courses
- Silt fences should be constructed in an S-shape
- The line of the fence, creating any break apart is specified in the location note
- Top of fence should be 100mm above ground level
- Silt fences should be constructed on a firm, stable surface
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<p>1. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS DOCUMENTATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT AND THAT I HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND ADVISED BY THE ENGINEER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENGINEERING ACT, 2002.</p>		<p>DATE: 2012/10/08</p>		<p>NAME: [Signature]</p>		<p>DESIGN: [Signature]</p>		<p>DATE: 2012/10/08</p>		<p>NAME: [Signature]</p>		<p>DESIGN: [Signature]</p>		<p>DATE: 2012/10/08</p>		<p>NAME: [Signature]</p>		<p>DESIGN: [Signature]</p>		<p>DATE: 2012/10/08</p>	
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**C.P.C.**  
**LAND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS P/L**  
 Young Office: 121 Neerim Street, Young NSW, 2894  
 Tel: (02) 6362 1001, Fax: (02) 6362 4726  
 Cowra Office: 44 Macquarie Street, Cowra NSW, 2794  
 Tel: (02) 6342 4572, Fax: (02) 6362 4720  
 Goulburn Office: 5 Montague St., Goulburn NSW  
 Tel: (02) 4623 5100, Fax: (02) 4623 5200

PROJECT: PROPOSED MARKET GARDEN AND DAM  
 122 BARRY AVENUE, CATHERINE FIELD  
 LOT 106 DP 204127  
 SHEET: 1 of 1  
 DATE: 2012/10/08



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD02

ORD02

**SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF SWIMMING POOL INSPECTION PROGRAM**  
**FROM:** Director, Development & Health  
**TRIM #:** 13/28459

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the results of the public exhibition of the proposed Swimming Pool Inspection Program (the program) and seek Council's endorsement to adopt the program.

### BACKGROUND

Recent amendments to the *Swimming Pools Amendment Act 2012* (the Act) require Council to develop a pool inspection program in consultation with their community. The program must be in place by the 29 October 2013.

Other changes to the Act include the introduction of a Statewide online register with all swimming pool owners required to register their pool by 29 October 2013.

This matter was discussed at a Councillor Workshop held on 25 June 2013.

On 13 August 2013 Council resolved to:

*“endorse the Swimming Pool Inspection Program for a 30 day exhibition period; and be provided with a further report detailing the results of the 30 day exhibition period.”*

**A copy of the Swimming Pool Inspection Program is provided as attachment 1 to this report.**

### MAIN REPORT

#### Swimming Pools in Camden

There are approximately 19,000 private dwellings within Camden. It is estimated that there are approximately 6,000 swimming pools within Camden based on an industry standard of 30-35% of dwellings having pools.

It is estimated in NSW that approximately 80% of all swimming pools do not have a pool safety fence that complies with the standard. For Camden, it is estimated that between 70 – 75% of all pools do not comply with the standard.

The reason for a better percentage of pools complying in Camden is a large number of pools have been constructed within the last 10 years and newer pools are more likely to be compliant. The percentage is also based on inspections that Council staff have carried out over the years on swimming pools.



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## Swimming Pool Inspection Program

The program commits Council to undertaking a minimum of 750 swimming pool inspections per year. Given this is a new program, it is appropriate to review the program at the end of 12 months.

The purpose of inspections is to issue a certificate indicating that pool barriers in place comply with the pool safety legislative requirements. The certificate is called a Pool Certificate of Compliance (Certificate).

The program that has been prepared incorporates a risk based approach whereby the following swimming pools will be given priority:

### *High Risk Pools*

The legislation requires properties considered high risk to have their pool inspected every 3 years. This includes pools associated with:

- a moveable dwelling, hotel, motel, tourist / visitor accommodation, serviced apartments and other multi-occupancy developments.
- backpackers, bed and breakfast, farm stay accommodation, serviced apartments and residences of more than 2 occupancies.
- Child care centre / family day care or premises accessed regularly by children for other than domestic purposes

### *Properties being Sold or Rented / Leased*

From 29 April 2014, all properties with a pool being sold or rented / leased must have a current Certificate. Where a property with a pool is being sold or rented / leased, the pool owners must request an inspection and comply with the requirements of the inspection before a Certificate can be issued.

### *All Other Swimming Pools*

All other swimming pools in the local government area will be inspected over time with older pools or pools that have never been inspected given priority.

## Inspection Fees

Council may charge a maximum fee of \$150 for an initial inspection and \$100 for a second inspection. No further fee may be charged regardless of the number of inspections conducted. Council's current Fees & Charges includes this fee.

It is proposed to charge the maximum fee to ensure that the cost of carrying out the program is based on a fee for service.

## NOTIFICATION

The program was exhibited for a 30 day period from 28 August to 27 September 2013. During the exhibition period, information was available on Council's website and adverts were placed in the local paper.

No submissions from the public were received.



**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The program proposes the inspection of a minimum of 750 swimming pools annually. Council's Fees & Charges includes a \$150 fee for an initial inspection and \$100 for one subsequent inspection. Council is unable to charge an additional fee for further inspections.

Based on approximately 70 – 75% of all swimming pools requiring a second inspection, it is estimated that there will be a minimum of 1,250 inspections annually.

It is estimated that 1.5 inspection officers will be required to ensure the program is implemented. Below is a table outlining the projected income and expenditure for the program.

<b>Projected Income</b>	
Initial Inspection Fees (750 Inspections)	\$112,500
Re-Inspection Fees (70% of Inspections)	\$52,500
<b>Total Projected Income</b>	<b>\$165,000</b>
<b>Projected Expenditure</b>	
Staffing Costs (1.5 Staff Members)	\$161,000
<b>Total Projected Expenses</b>	<b>\$161,000</b>

There will also be indirect costs associated with the introduction of the inspection program, such as debt recovery, staff administration and general systems support. The costs of the program will be monitored and reviewed at the end of 12 months.

**CONCLUSION**

In order to meet its obligations under the Act, Council must develop and consult with the community on a swimming pool inspection program.

The program has been placed on public exhibition for a period of 30 days and no submissions have been received.

It is recommended that Council adopt the swimming pool inspection program and that the program be reviewed in 12 months.

**RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. adopt the Swimming Pool Inspection Program; and**
- ii. review the program in 12 months.**

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Swimming Pool Inspection Program

ORD02

Attachment 1



DRAFT

# SWIMMING POOL INSPECTION PROGRAM

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## 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The *Swimming Pools Act 1992*, Section 22B requires the Council to develop and implement a swimming pool inspection program in consultation with the community that increases pool safety awareness, and reduces infant drowning and near drowning events by ensuring compliance with the requirements of Part 2 of the Act - access to swimming pools – of the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.
- 1.2 This program must be in place to commence implementation by 29 October 2013. Councils are then required to inspect swimming pools in accordance with the adopted program.

## 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

- 2.1 The legislation, regulation and standards that apply to the swimming pool inspection program include:
  - *Swimming Pools Act 1992*
  - *Swimming Pools Regulations 2008*
  - *Swimming Pools Amendment Act 2012*
  - *Swimming Pools Amendment (Consequential Amendments) Regulation 2013*
  - Building Code of Australia
  - Australian standards AS 1926.1
  - Australian standards AS 1926.2

## 3. RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 **Certificate of Compliance-** in respect of swimming pools means a certificate issued under section 22D of the *Swimming Pools Act*.
- 3.2 **Multi-occupancy Development** – a building or buildings that is, or are, situated on premises that consists of two or more dwellings.
- 3.3 **Relevant Occupation Certificate** – in respect of a swimming pool, which means an occupation certificate issued under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* that is less than 3 years old and that authorises the use of the swimming pool.
- 3.4 **Swimming Pool-** means an excavation, structure or vessel:
  - a. that is capable of being filled with water to a depth greater than 300 mm and
  - b. that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity, and includes a spa pool but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by regulations not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of this Act.

3.5 **Tourist and Visitor Accommodation-** means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis and includes backpackers accommodation, bed and breakfast accommodation, farm stay accommodation and serviced apartments.

#### 4. THE IMPORTANCE OF POOL SAFETY

4.1 Swimming pools offer a social amenity that is of great benefit to those who have use and access to it. With this however goes an obligation outlined in legislation to maintain the pool in a safe manner.

4.2 The regulatory regime of pools on private property has been the subject of ongoing legislative review due to the tragic infant and toddler injury and death in swimming pools.

4.3 Children aged 4 years of age and under are the most vulnerable. They are dependent on their parents or carers for their safety. The personal and social cost associated with the death of a child is enormous and cannot be adequately described. The death of a young child in circumstances that could have been prevented is a tragedy for all.

#### 5. THE INSPECTION PROGRAM

5.1 From October 2013 all councils are required to have in place and implement a program of swimming pool inspections. The purpose of inspections is to issue a certificate indicating that pool barriers in place comply with the pool safety legislative requirements.

#### 6. WHAT IS A POOL CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE?

6.1 A Pool Certificate of Compliance is issued once a pool has been inspected against the relevant pool safety requirements. The certificate is valid for three years. A pool may be inspected more frequently than three years if a complaint has been received with respect to pool safety or there is good reason to suspect the pool no longer complies with the pool safety requirements.

#### 7. WHAT HAPPENS IF A POOL CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE CANNOT BE ISSUED?

7.1 A Pool Certificate of Compliance cannot be issued if the pool is not passed at inspection as meeting the various requirements under the applicable standards. In such a case either Council or an accredited certifier must issue a notice specifying the works required. If the works are not undertaken or the pool cannot pass a subsequent inspection then a Penalty Infringement Notice will be issued. Continuing refusal to comply will result in legal action.

**8. HIGH RISK POOLS INSPECTED EVERY THREE YEARS**

8.1 The legislation requires properties considered high risk to have their pool inspected every 3 years. This includes pools associated with:

- a moveable dwelling, hotel, motel, tourist / visitor accommodation, serviced apartments and other multi-occupancy developments.
- backpackers, bed and breakfast, farm stay accommodation, serviced apartments and residences of more than 2 occupancies.
- Child car centre / Family day car or premises accessed regularly by children for other than domestic purposes

**9. PROPERTIES BEING SOLD OR RENTED / LEASED**

9.1 From 29 April 2014 all properties with a pool being sold or rented / leased must have a current Pool Certificate of Compliance. Where a property with a pool is being sold or rented / leased, the pool owners must request an inspection and comply with the requirements of the inspection before a Pool Certificate of Compliance can be issued.

**10. NUMBER OF POOLS THAT WILL BE INSPECTED**

10.1 Council will undertake the inspection of a minimum of 750 swimming pools per year. The proactive inspection program will incorporate a risk based approach whereby the following swimming pools will be given priority.

- High risk pools that are required to be inspected every 3 years as specified in Section 8.
- Properties that require a Pool Certificate of Compliance because the property is being sold or rented / leased.
- All other swimming pools in the local government area with older pools or pools that have never been inspected given priority.

**11. FEES**

11.1 The *Swimming Pool Act* provides that Council may charge a fee the inspection conducted by an authorised officer, being a fee that is no greater than the maximum fee prescribed by the *Swimming Pool Regulation*. At the time of gazettal of the *Swimming Pool Regulation* (April 2013) the maximum initial inspection of \$150 is payable and a second inspection fee of \$100 is payable. No fee may be charged for further inspection.

11.2 Council will charge a fee of \$150 for an initial inspection (which includes the issue of a Certificate of Compliance for complying pool fences) and \$100 for one follow-up inspection.

**12. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

- 12.1 Pool owner education and awareness is essential in contributing to the success of the inspection program.
- 12.2 An ongoing complimentary community education and awareness program will be delivered through community publications, media releases, website information, owner self-assessment pool fence checklists and pool safety officer interaction with the public.
- 12.3 The importance of pool barrier maintenance and adult supervision a key messages to be delivered in a program.
- 12.4 The rates of pool barrier compliance are expected to progressively increase as a result of the inspection program and the gradual improvement of the level of community education awareness.

### 13. PENALTIES

- 13.1 There are a number of offences under that Act which attract fines, as follows:

Offence under the Act	Penalty Notice (issued by Council)	Court Maximum Penalty
<b>Section 7(1):</b> Failure to comply with general requirements for outdoor pools associated dwellings	\$550	50 penalty units = \$5500
<b>Section 12:</b> Failure to comply with general requirements were comfortable pools associated with movable dwellings and tourist and visitor accommodation	\$550	50 penalty units = \$5500
<b>Section 14:</b> Failure to comply with general requirements for indoor pools	\$550	50 penalty units = \$5500
<b>Section 15(1):</b> Failure to maintain child resistant barrier	\$550	50 penalty units = \$5500
<b>Section 16:</b> Failure of occupier to keep access to pool securely closed	\$550	50 penalty units = \$5500
<b>Section 17(1):</b> Failure to display or maintain a prescribed warning notice people	\$110	5 penalty units= \$550
<b>Section 23 (3):</b> Failure to comply direction (pool safety order)	\$550	50 penalty units= \$5500
<b>Section 30B(1):</b> Failure to register a pool	\$220	20 penalty units= \$2200

**14. THE ROLE OF CERTIFIERS**

- 14.1 Pool owners may request an Accredited Certifier to provide a pool certificate of compliance. Accredited Certifiers may set their own fees. Having conducted an inspection, if the pool does not meet the applicable standard, the Accredited Certifier may allow a pool owner six (6) weeks to rectify deficiencies before advising Council, or if considered to be a significant public hazard a certifier may notify Council immediately. Upon notification Council may commence compliance action.

\* \* \*



ORD03

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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD03

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED ROAD NAMING - NEW ROADS IN ACADIAN RELEASE  
AREA OF COBBITTY**  
**FROM:** Director, Development & Health  
**TRIM #:** 13/2534

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement for public exhibition of a list of proposed road names to be assigned to new roads within the Acadian release area in the suburb of Cobbitty.

### BACKGROUND

Development Application (DA) 435/2011 was approved on 14 June 2011 for the construction of 245 residential lots, including roads at 421C The Northern Road, Cobbitty.

The developer of this subdivision has put forward a list of proposed road names to be assigned to the subdivision. **A copy of the letter and masterplan is provided as attachment 1 at the end of this report.**

The list of proposed road names has been considered by the Geographical Names Board (GNB) in accordance with their guidelines for the naming of roads. The GNB has raised no objections to the proposed names.

The proposed road names are based around the local history of the area. Charles McIntosh arrived at Denbigh in 1866 and used the property to breed Clydesdale horses. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the McIntosh family converted Denbigh to a dairy farm, and later a successful cattle stud.

Council has recently prepared a draft Road Naming Policy. The draft Policy was placed on public exhibition from 28 August to 27 September 2013. At the same time, Council invited submissions for inclusion on a list of preferred future road names. The draft Policy and list will be reported back to Council shortly for consideration.

**AERIAL PHOTO**



**MAIN REPORT**

The GNB has advised Council of the process to be followed by the roads authority in respect to the naming of new roads in accordance with the *Roads Act 1993*. In this instance, Council is the roads authority.

The list of proposed road names are:

Road Names	Street Type	Meaning
Arkell	Way	One of the original land grants was to Thomas Arkell, principal overseer of Government stock in the early 1800's
Arcadian Hills	Crescent	"Arcadian" is someone who lives a simple rural lifestyle, and this theme will be reinforced throughout the estate
Barbara	Street	A fine Ayrshire cow imported by the McIntosh family from Scotland
Bangor	Terrace	Is the name of one of the three homes on the Denbigh estate, sited atop a hill overlooking the area



ORD03

Charles McIntosh	Parkway	Charles McIntosh was one of the original owners of "Denbigh"
Daniels	Road	Robert. Came to Australia from England about 1836 and after working in Sydney for some years, settled at Cobbitty where he lived in 1884
Fernleigh	Court	Solomon, a teamster. Came to Australia in 1855. Son Samuel farmed first on property now Fergusons Road and then at "Fernleigh", Cobbitty Paddocks. Grand-daughters: Misses Ellis of Elderslie. Grandsons: Arthur, Walter and Harry
Heber	Close	Heber Chapel at Cobbitty was built by Denbigh owner & pioneering clergyman, Thomas Hassall
Horne	Street	George Horne was the school master at Denbigh in the early 1800's
Hook	Street	Charles Hook owned the Denbigh property in 1815 - 1827
Holz	Road	John. Took a clearing lease in the district in 1843. Daughter Jane married William Holz in 1862 and settled at Marshdale, Cobbitty in 1868
Graceful	Court	Graceful of Denbigh was a famous breeding cow and Dam of Governor of Denbigh top NSW sire in 1957
Jefferis	Avenue	James Jefferis was a family member and a doctor in the Camden district for forty years
Karalee	Road	The University of Sydney relocated the Plant Breeding Institute to Cobbitty in 1991 on the properties known as Karalee and Hilder, which it had purchased in 1982 and 1985 respectively
Kitty	Lane	Kitty of Denbigh was the first registered cow bred by the McIntosh brothers on 16th March 1910
Kobady	Avenue	First mention of the name 'Cobbitty' (or as it used to be written, 'Cobbedee') is by Governor Macquarie. In his diary (1815) we read, "early next morning we made a start and by 10 am arrived at a remarkable prominence overlooking extensive flats they call 'KOBADY'"
Long Bush	Rise	A part of the original Netherbyres Estate which is part of the subject land
Loudon	Crescent	John Claudius Loudon prepared models of historic homestead sitings of which Denbigh was sited on a knoll in a valley



Lustre	Street	A famous Ayrshire cow family on “Denbigh”
Mandy	Lane	Mandy, a famous breeding cow at Denbigh – won champion cow at the Royal Easter show for the McIntosh Bros
Marshdale	Street	John. Took a clearing lease in the district in 1843. Daughter Jane married William Holz in 1862 and settled at Marshdale, Cobbitty in 1868
Matavai	Street	Was a landowner of Denbigh in the 1800s
Oak Flat	Avenue	The paddock name given to Arkell’s grant
Olive Hill	Drive	Requested by Ron McIntosh to reflect on Olive Tree Hill to the north of Acadian Hills
Plantation	Rise	Name given to hills overlooking Denbigh
Redgate	Terrace	Refers to the entrance to Sand Hill
Ruby	Street	Name suggested by McIntosh family – a fine breeding cow at Denbigh
Sand Hill	Rise	Sand Hill name of a property owned by McIntosh Bros
Squires	Avenue	After Rev. Thomas Hassall, one of the original owners of Denbigh, and sometimes known as “the squire of Denbigh”
Vineyard	Road	On Plantation Hill at Denbigh
Wisteria	Rise	A flowering plant commonly used for summer shade on gazebos/pergolas

The request has been considered in accordance with Council’s draft Road Naming Policy and is considered consistent with the draft policy.

The names have been sourced using local history including settlers, local persons and names appropriate to the physical, historical or cultural character of the area.

The process, should Council endorse the names for public exhibition, is:

1. the proposed names are published in a notice in a local newspaper, ensuring that the notice states that written submissions on the proposed road names may be made to Council;
2. Council concurrently serves notice of the road naming proposal on Australia Post, the Registrar General, the Surveyor General and in the case of a classified road, the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS);
3. all submissions are compiled and the proposed road names are reviewed again by Council staff;



- 
4. the results of the public exhibition period are reported back to Council with any recommendation for approval;
  5. the approved names are published in the NSW Government Gazette and in local newspapers; and
  6. Council informs Australia Post, the Registrar General, the Surveyor General and the RMS of the new road names and gives sufficient particulars for them to be identified.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council.

### **CONCLUSION**

The proposed road names have been assessed by Council staff in accordance with the GNB criteria. The names satisfy the GNB's guidelines for the naming of roads.

If Council endorses the list, a 30 day exhibition period will be commenced and a further report provided to Council with the results of the exhibition.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. **endorse the list of proposed road names for the Acadian release area for a 30 day exhibition period; and**
- ii. **be provided with a further report detailing the results of the 30 day public exhibition period.**

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. AV Jennings Submission and Masterplan
2. McIntosh Family approval - *Supporting Document*

**AVJennings**

General Manager  
Camden Council  
PO Box 183  
CAMDEN NSW 2570

Received RMU  
- 1 AUG 2013  
Camden Council

Attention: Angie Juvanshu

31st July 2013

**Re: Arcadian Hills at Cobbitty, Street Names,**  
**Lot 2006 DP 1162239 421 The Northern Road, Cobbitty.**

Dear Sir,

AVJennings is about to commence construction of its subdivision and is seeking approval from Council to the street names for this estate.

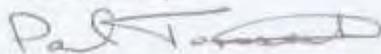
Attached is a list of street names which AVJennings is seeking approval to, together with an indicative master plan showing where the street names may be used. The list has more names allocated than that shown on the plan in case the future planning of the estate requires variations to be made and additional roads are created.

The street names selected are intended to reflect the history of the area and a brief historical explanation has been shown for each name on the list.

Can you please confirm that you have received approval from the Geographical Names Board of NSW to use the street names listed.

If you wish to further discuss this matter please feel free to call me on (02) 9846 6606.

Yours faithfully,



Paul Tarasenko  
Development Manager

AVJennings Properties Limited - ABN 50 001 601 503 - Builders Licence No 39168C  
11 Brookholow Avenue, Baulkham Hills NSW 2153  
Postal Address: PO Box 7207, Baulkham Hills BC NSW 2153  
w: avjennings.com.au t: 02 9846 6400 f: 02 9846 6445  
Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia

ORD03

Attachment 1



# Master Plan



AV Jennings is a registered provider of community services. For more information on our services, please contact us on 131 878. AV Jennings is a registered provider of community services. For more information on our services, please contact us on 131 878.

Call | 31 878 | [avjennings.com.au](http://avjennings.com.au)



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD04

ORD04

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED SUBURB NAME - CATHERINE PARK**  
**FROM:** Director, Development & Health  
**BINDER:** 13/28839

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement to place a proposed new suburb name, 'Catherine Park' on public exhibition.

### BACKGROUND

This matter was discussed at a Councillor workshop held on 10 September 2013.

Harrington Estates Pty Ltd, acting on behalf of the land owners, has put forward a proposed new suburb name 'Catherine Park' to be considered for approval as a new suburb. **A copy of their submission is provided as attachment 1 at the end of this report.**

Harrington Estates Pty Ltd has obtained letters of support from all landowners impacted by the proposed change with the exception of 1 land owner. **A copy of the letters of support are provided with the Business Paper supporting documents.**

The subject land is part of two suburbs, Oran Park and Catherine Field, separated by South Creek. West of South Creek is the suburb of Oran Park and to the east is Catherine Field.

The subject land is currently zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010.

The Catherine Field (part) precinct forms the southern portion of the Catherine Field precinct, with Harrington Grove to the south, Camden Valley Way to the east and Oran Park precinct to the west. The planning for this precinct is now nearing completion with gazettal identified as imminent by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

The Catherine Field (part) precinct forms 322ha of rural land and contains significant riparian corridors (South Creek) and the State significant heritage property Oran Park House. On completion of development the part precinct will facilitate approximately 3,100 dwellings and accommodate 9,500 people across the precinct.

"Catherine" was named after the wife of George Molle who in 1815 was granted land spanning the current suburbs of Oran Park, Catherine Field and Gregory Hills. Molle was a Lieutenant Governor and second in charge under Governor Macquarie.

Aerial Photo





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## **MAIN REPORT**

The Geographical Names Board (GNB) has a statutory responsibility to determine definitive boundaries for suburbs and localities throughout New South Wales.

The GNB has advised that anyone can place a proposal to them to create or amend an address locality. However, the GNB requires that Council must concur with the proposal.

The GNB recommends that Council ensures wide community support through public consultation prior to its concurrence. The proposal is then submitted to the GNB and the GNB then considers the proposal. If approved, the GNB then advertises the proposal in a local newspaper and the NSW Government Gazette for one month.

If no objections are received, the suburb will be formalised by way of notice in the Gazette and the Council notified. If objections are received, the Council is asked to provide feedback. The GNB will either readvertise the proposal, abandon the proposal, or make a recommendation to the Minister for final determination.

The proposal has been considered in accordance with their guidelines and is recommended for public exhibition.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council.

## **CONCLUSION**

Harrington Estate Pty Ltd has submitted an application and background information in support of a suburb name.

The GNB recommends that Council ensure wide community support through public consultation prior to forwarding any request to them for consideration.

Therefore it is recommended that the new suburb "Catherine Park" be placed on public exhibition and a report be brought back to Council following the exhibition period.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. endorse the name 'Catherine Park' for a 30 day exhibition period;**
- ii. notify all properties affected by the proposed change during the exhibition period; and**
- iii. be provided with a further report detailing the results of the 30 day exhibition period.**

## **ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Submission for Suburb Name**



**ORD04**

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2. Letters of Support from Landowners - *Supporting Document*

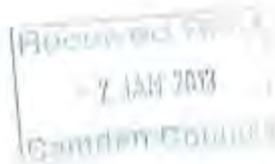
# Harrington *Estates*

Harrington Estates (NSW) Pty Ltd  
1 Forestgrove Drive  
Harrington Grove NSW 2567

Telephone: (02) 4631 3200  
Facsimile: (02) 4631 3299

21 December 2012

The General Manager  
Camden Council  
PO Box 183  
CAMDEN NSW 2570



ATTENTION: Nicole Magurren

Dear Nicole,

**Re: Proposal for Proposed New Suburb – Catherine Park**

We are the precinct proponents for the Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct rezoning proposal that is currently on exhibition through the Department of Planning & Infrastructure and Camden Council. The public exhibition period of the proposed rezoning closes today.

The Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct (CFPP) currently straddles the suburbs of Oran Park and Catherine Field. We believe it is important that the new township created by the proposed rezoning has its own identity. Under the proposed rezoning, CFPP will become home to approximately 9000 people that, coincidentally, is approximately the same size as the nearby suburb of Harrington Park. The area is bounded by Oran Park Drive to the south, Camden Valley Way to the east and Kolombo Creek to the west. The northern boundary of the precinct will be the divide between the urban development proposed by the rezoning and the existing rural suburb of Catherine Field.

We have met with almost all of the landowners within the precinct and considered a variety of names. All owners agree that it is important that the new suburb has its own identity and there have been no objections to the proposed name of 'Catherine Park'.

The following information is attached to support our application for the change of name:

- Map showing the land owners that have provided written support for the change of name to Catherine Park
- Detailed submission prepared by DPS for the change of name
- Letters of support from the landowners





# ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD05

ORD05

**SUBJECT: AMENDMENT 28 - EL CABALLO BLANCO/GLEDSWOOD MINIMUM LOT SIZE**

**FROM:** Director Governance

**TRIM #:** 13/39928

## PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to Council on the public exhibition and government agency consultation of Amendment 28 El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood (ECGB) minimum lot size Planning Proposal and seek resolution to send the Planning Proposal to the DP&I for the plan to be made.

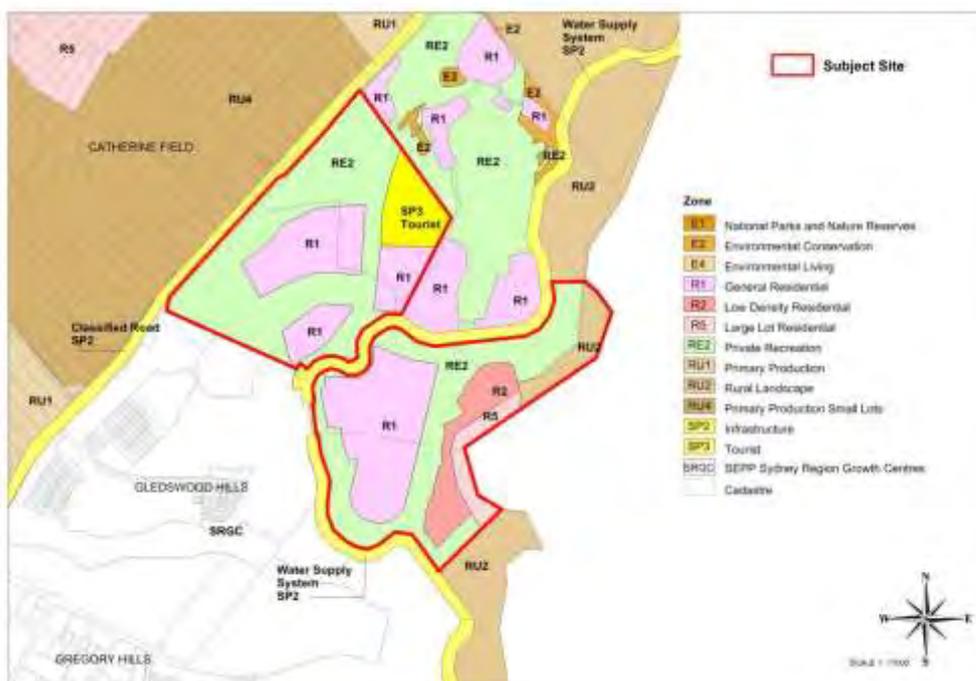
## BACKGROUND

At its meeting of 23 July 2013, Council resolved to place Amendment 28 on public exhibition if Gateway Determination to proceed was received. Gateway Determination was received on 22 August 2013. The determination required Council to consult with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) during the public exhibition period and to publicly exhibit the proposal for a minimum of 14 days. Subsequently, the proposal was exhibited from 4 September 2013 to 18 September 2013 and the OEH and SCA were advised of the proposal.

## MAIN REPORT

### Planning Proposal

The ECGB site was rezoned in early 2013. A copy of the zoning map is shown below.





The minimum lot sizes for the RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist zones are 40ha respectively. A component of the development is the establishment of a golf course comprising 2 x 9 holes. This is also a requirement of the ECGB Voluntary Planning Agreement. When the golf course is completed it will have an area of approximately 166ha. This land is currently held in a number of fragmented ownership, which will result in a staged release of the development.

The difficulty is that when each of these subdivisions takes place, it results in a parcel of the golf course being under the minimum lot size, i.e. 40ha, thereby requiring the use of "Clause 4.6 of Camden LEP 2010 'Exception to Development Standards' and the need for a Council resolution.

To assist in dealing with these applications in a more efficient manner the Planning Proposal proposes to insert a clause in the LEP which will enable development consent to be granted for subdivision, notwithstanding the minimum lot size area of the RE2 and SP3 zones, subject to full compliance with the remaining zones and the DCP

Public Exhibition

The public exhibition of the Planning Proposal was from 4 September 2013 to 18 September 2013. Exhibition material consisted of the Planning Proposal, Council's previous report and resolution and Gateway Determination.

The exhibition material was made available at Narellan and Camden Customer Service Centres and Libraries and Council's Website. Adjoining landowners were notified of the exhibition by letter and a notice of public exhibition was placed in the local paper on 4 September 2013.

Two submissions were received from adjoining landowners and have been provided as **Supporting Documents to this report**. The issues rose in the submissions, and Council Officer comment are outlined in the table below. It is noted that both letters raised the same matters.

Submission Issue	Council Officer Comment
Council and the developers are to have the section 94 contribution plan completed prior to the Gateway Determination being approved.	The subject land has an adopted Voluntary Planning Agreement on title which addresses the developers obligations. There will be no extra development as a result of this proposal as it is only a proposal to enable subdivision for the approved masterplan.
Proposed intent of the subdivision?	The proposal seeks to add an 'Exemption to minimum lot size' clause in the Camden LEP 2010 for the subject site to facilitate the development outcome intended when the site was rezoned from rural land to its current zones.
Council are to determine the effects of the subdivision and notify all residents to the west of the development.	This is a planning proposal not a subdivision application. Adjoining residents to the west of the subject site were notified at the original rezoning proposal and for this current proposal.  Notification for any future subdivisions will be notified under Council's current notification requirements.
What is the proposed future development of the subdivision i.e.: further residential or golf	This is not a subdivision application. Any future subdivision applications will be assessed against the



course or commercial or retail?	permissible uses in the zone.
What impacts will the subdivision will have on the residents to the west of the development?	Any impacts of the rezoning were assessed at the time the subject site was rezoned from a rural zone to the current zones. This proposal will result in no impacts to the residents to the west of the development. Further assessment will be undertaken as subdivision applications are received.
The additional storm water modelling needs to be completed to ensure that residents to the west are not affected	Storm water management assessment was undertaken at the time the land was rezoned from rural to the current zones. Further assessment will be undertaken as subdivision applications are received.
The proposed draft plans designed to fit within the lots need to be given to all residents for review and comment	Adjoining residents are consulted as a result of any planning proposals and development applications. Any future applications would be notified in accordance with Council's notification policy.
Services plans and road network plans are required for review and comment	A Structure Plan for the subject site forms part of the Camden Development Control Plan (DCP). The DCP formed part of the exhibition for the original rezoning. This proposal does not propose any change to the structure plan.

Given that this Planning Proposal is of a procedural nature and that the issues raised in the submission largely relate to subdivision matters, it is not considered any amendment to the exhibited draft Planning Proposal is required.

Public Agency Consultation

As part of the consultation process and as a requirement of the Gateway Determination, the OEH and SCA were advised of the proposal during the public exhibition. No comments were received.

Where to from here?

The exhibited Planning Proposal has been amended to reflect the community consultation process which has been undertaken. A copy of the revised Planning Proposal is **included as Attachment 1 to this report.**

As Council has received delegation for this matter, should Council endorse the recommendations of this report, a recommendation for drafting of the plan will be forwarded directly to Parliamentary Counsel.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council

**CONCLUSION**

The Planning Proposal to insert an 'Exception to minimum lot size' clause in Camden LEP 2010 for the ECGB land will ensure a more timely progression of subdivision to facilitate the intended development outcome, without the need to use the LEP variation clause and seek a Council resolution. This proposal will not facilitate any further



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development than that intended at the rezoning of the land from RU2 Rural Landscape to its current zones.

The proposal was exhibited for 14 days and consultation with the required public agencies was undertaken. Two submissions were received and have been addressed within the report.

As this is a delegated matter should Council endorse the recommendation, a recommendation to draft the plan will be sent directly to Parliamentary Counsel

**RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. adopt the amended Planning Proposal;**
- ii. submit the amended Planning Proposal directly to Parliamentary Counsel for the plan to be made; and**
- iii. notify interested parties of its determination**

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Planning Proposal Amendment 28 post exhibition
- 2. Submissions ECB Amendment 28 - *Supporting Document*



# **CAMDEN COUNCIL PLANNING PROPOSAL**

## **Amendment No. 28 – El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood, Minimum Lot Size**

July 2013

Post Exhibition Version – September 2013

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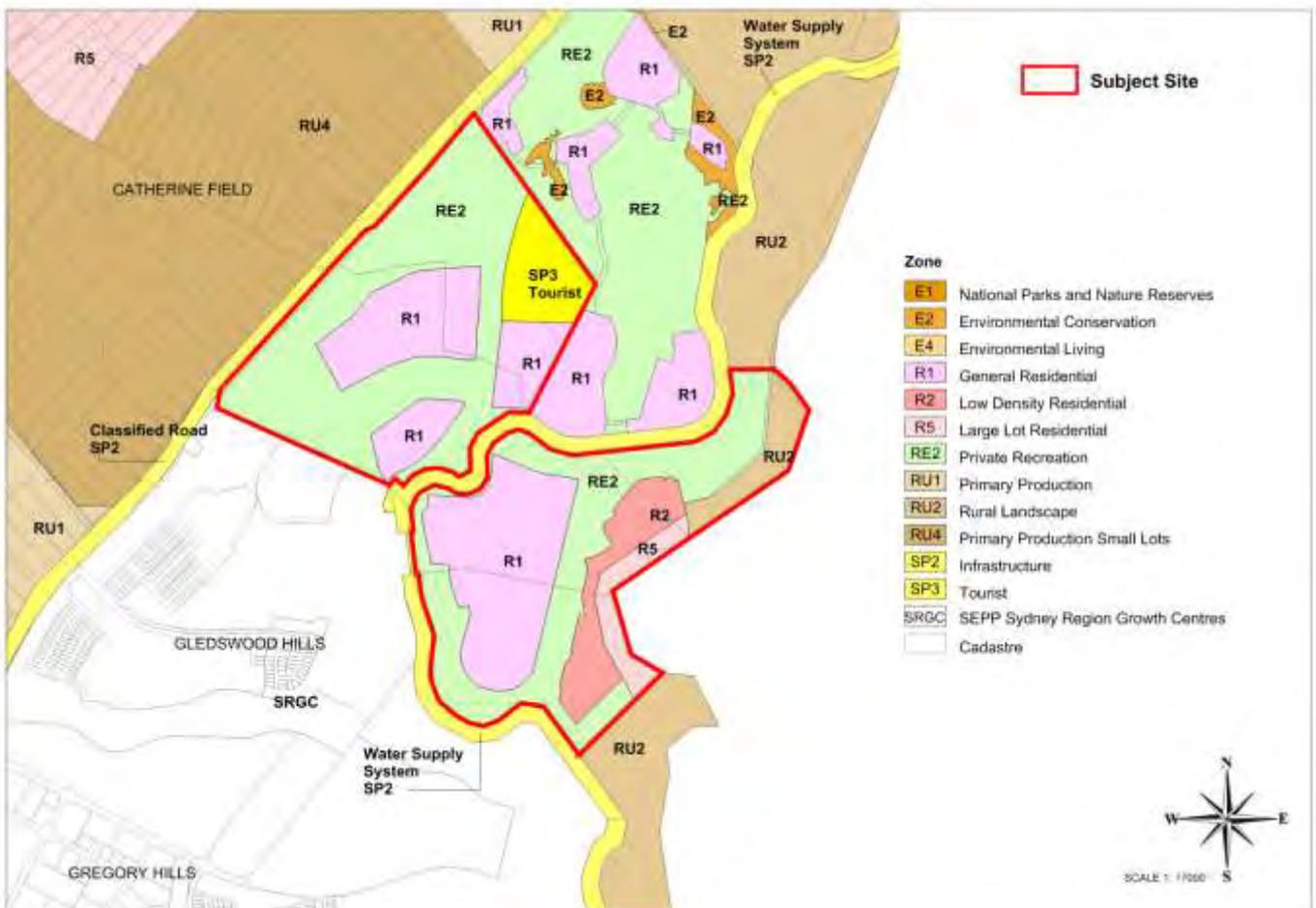
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## BACKGROUND

The land subject to this planning proposal is identified as El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood (ECBG) and is located north of the Turner Road Precinct and south of Lakeside. A site map is shown below.

### Site Map



ECBG was rezoned from RU2 Rural Landscape to R1 General Residential, R2 Low Density Residential, R5 Large Lot Residential, SP3 Tourist and RE2 Private Recreation in early 2013.

The purpose of the rezoning was to enable the site to be developed for a golf course with a number of connecting residential precincts. The future golf course land is zoned RE2 Private Recreation. This land has a minimum lot size of 40ha. While the overall area of the golf course is approximately 166ha, the land is held in a number of separate ownerships. Given the fragmented ownership and staged release of the development there needs to be a number of subdivisions that need to be undertaken until the final golf course layout is achieved.

The difficulty is that when each of these subdivisions takes place it results in the golf course component being under the minimum lot size ie 40ha, thereby requiring the use of "Clause 4.6 Exception to Development Standards" and the need for a Council resolution.

The land immediately to the north of the subject land is known as Lakeside and was rezoned from RU2 Rural Landscape to R1 General Residential, RE2 Private Recreation and E2 Environmental Conservation in 2011. The same issue occurred on the Lakeside site when the developer undertook super lot subdivision, which resulted in lots being created below the 40ha minimum lot size.

To alleviate the need to undertake a variation pursuant to clause 4.6 for Lakeside, a clause 4.1B was inserted into Camden LEP 2010 which had the effect of enabling subdivision to proceed, notwithstanding the minimum lot size of 40has, subject to full compliance with the residential density requirements.

To address this issue for ECBG it is proposed to insert a similar clause in the LEP which will enable Development Consent to be granted for subdivision notwithstanding the minimum lot size area of the RE2 and SP3 Tourist zoned land, subject to full compliance with the remaining zones.

Following a resolution from Council, this Planning Proposal will be sent to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure so that the matter may proceed to Gateway Determination.

## **PART 1 – OBJECTIVES OR INTENDED OUTCOMES**

The objective of this Planning Proposal is to enable residential subdivision to proceed despite the non compliance with the minimum lot size of 40ha for land zoned RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist. This will enable the orderly and timely subdivision of the residential zones of the subject site.

## **PART 2 – EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS**

The objective of this Planning Proposal is to amend Camden LEP 2010 by inserting a similar clause to 4.1B as follows:

### ***4.1C Exception to minimum lot sizes for certain land at El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood Urban Release Area***

*(1) This Clause applies to land in zones RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist in the urban release area shown as “ El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood” on the Urban Release Area Map.*

*(2) Clause 4.1 does not apply in relation to the subdivision of any land to which this clause applies.*

*(3) Development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of land to which this clause applies unless Council is satisfied that the proposed subdivision facilitates the development of land in Zones RU2 Rural Landscape, R1 General Residential, R2 Low Density Residential and R5 Large Lot Residential in the urban release area show as ‘El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood on Urban Release Area Map.*

This will ensure a mechanism to timely execute residential subdivision development applications without resorting to the continual use of the 4.6 Variation clause and the need for a Council resolution.

## PART 3 – JUSTIFICATION

### Section A – Need for the Planning Proposal

**1. Is the planning proposal a result of any strategic study or report?**

This planning proposal is not the result of any strategic study or report.

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

Currently the ECBG land does not have a clause that allows an exception to minimum lot size for land zoned RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist. As a result any subdivision application which results in having a area of less than 40ha for land zoned RE2 and SP3 needs to use LEP 'Clause 4.6 Exception to Development Standards' and requires a Council resolution. This is time consuming and not the intention of the clause to be used for the same purpose continually. Therefore it is considered that the planning proposal provides the best way of achieving the intended outcome as it seeks to allow residential subdivision in a timely manner.

### 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 (including the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy and exhibited draft strategies)?**

The Planning Proposal is consistent with the objectives and actions of the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy and Draft west sub regional Strategy.

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

The Planning Proposal is consistent with Camden Council's Strategic Plan Camden 2040. However, the Planning Proposal is not connected to a particular action area of the Camden Council Strategic Plan 2040.

**5. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable state environmental planning policies?**

State Environmental Planning Policy	Applicable	Comment	Consistent
Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006	☐	The Planning Proposal intends to amend Council's LEP by inserting a new clause so that the minimum lot size for the land zoned RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist on the El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood land can be disregarded.	✓

ORD05

Attachment 1

Standard Instrument—Principal Local Environmental Plan	☐	The Planning Proposal intends to amend Council's LEP by inserting a new clause so that the minimum lot size for the land zoned RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist on the El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood land can be disregarded.	✓
State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—Development Standards	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 4—Development Without Consent and Miscellaneous Exempt and Complying Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 6—Number of Storeys in a Building	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 15—Rural Land sharing Communities	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 19—Bushland in Urban Areas	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 22—Shops and Commercial Premises	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 29—Western Sydney Recreation Area	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 30—Intensive Agriculture	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 32—Urban Consolidation (Redevelopment of Urban Land)	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 36—Manufactured Home Estates	N/A		

State Environmental Planning Policy No 39—Spit Island Bird Habitat	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 44—Koala Habitat Protection	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 47—Moore Park Showground	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 50—Canal Estate Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 52—Farm Dams and Other Works in Land and Water Management Plan Areas	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 55—Remediation of Land	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 59—Central Western Sydney Regional Open Space and Residential	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt and Complying Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 62—Sustainable Aquaculture	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Flat Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 70—Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	N/A		

ORD05

Attachment 1

ORD05

Attachment 1

State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kosciuszko National Park—Alpine Resorts) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP 53 Transitional Provisions) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Temporary Structures) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Urban Renewal) 2010	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 8 (Central Coast Plateau Areas)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 9—Extractive Industry (No 2—1995)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 16—Walsh Bay	N/A		

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 18—Public Transport Corridors	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 19—Rouse Hill Development Area	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 20—Hawkesbury-Nepean River (No 2—1997)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 24—Homebush Bay Area	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 25—Orchard Hills	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 26—City West	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 28—Parramatta	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 30—St Marys	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 33—Cooks Cove	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005	N/A		

**6. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable Ministerial Directions (s.117 directions)?**

The following table provides an assessment of the planning proposal with the relevant S117 Directions:

s.117 Direction	Objective	Response
<b>2.1 Environment Protection Zones</b>	The objective of this direction is to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas.	The draft Planning Proposal is generally consistent with this direction.  The previous Planning Proposal which rezoned RU2 land to a range of residential zones, RE2, and SP3 Tourist zones respected the environmentally sensitive areas within Camden Scenic Hills area. The Planning Proposal is not seeking to change this outcome and is only enabling subdivision for residential purpose in an

		orderly manner.
<b>2.3 Heritage Conservation</b>	The objective of this direction is to conserve items, areas, objects and places of environmental heritage significance and indigenous heritage significance.	<p>The draft Planning Proposal is generally consistent with this direction.</p> <p>The previous Planning Proposal which rezoned RU2 land to a range of residential zones, RE2, and SP3 Tourist zones respected the environmentally sensitive areas within Camden Scenic Hills area. The Planning Proposal is not seeking to change this outcome and is only enabling subdivision for the residential zones.</p>
<b>3.1 Residential Zones</b>	<p>The objectives of this direction are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to encourage a variety and choice of housing types to provide for existing and future housing needs,</li> <li>(b) to make efficient use of existing infrastructure and services and ensure that new housing has appropriate access to infrastructure and services, and</li> <li>(c) to minimise the impact of residential development on the environment and resource lands.</li> </ul>	The draft Planning Proposal will insert a new clause into the LEP to allow the subdivision for residential purpose without the need to consistently apply Clause 4.6 when residue lots zoned RE2 or SP3 are below 40ha.
<b>6.1 Approval and Referral Requirements</b>	The objective of this direction is to ensure the LEP provisions encourage the efficient and appropriate assessment of development.	The Planning Proposal will allow the timely subdivision for residential purposes.

### 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?**

There is no likelihood of any adverse affect on any critical habitat or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, as a result of this proposal. The previous Planning Proposal that rezoned the subject land from RU2 Rural Landscape to a range of residential zones, SP3 Tourist and RE2 Private Recreation included consultation with OEH and the development of a Conservation Management Strategy. These measures ensure the protection of the environmental values of the site. This draft Planning Proposal only seeks to render the minimum lot size for land zoned RE2 Private Recreation and SP3 Tourist to enable the subdivision for land zoned for residential purposes.

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

There will not be any other likely environmental effects as a result of the Planning Proposal.

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

The purpose of this Planning Proposal is to allow timely residential subdivision by inserting a new clause into Camden LEP 2010 for El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood land. This will improve the operation of Camden LEP 2010 and provide social and economic outcomes for the future residents of the El Caballo Blanco/Gledswood land by allowing timely provision of residential lots..

#### **Section D – State and Commonwealth interests.**

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

N/A

- 11. What are the views of state and Commonwealth public authorities consulted in accordance with the gateway determination?**

At the time of the rezoning of the subject land from RU2 Rural Landscape to a range of residential zones, SP3 Tourist and RE2 Private Recreation zones the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) were consulted and comments incorporated into the proposal. This draft Planning Proposal seeks to allow subdivision to proceed, notwithstanding the non compliance with the 40ha minimum lot size of land zoned RE2 or SP3, to enable residential subdivision.

As per the Gateway Determination condition, both the OEH and Sydney Catchment Authority were advised of the proposal and no submissions were received.

#### **PART 4 – MAPS**

This draft Planning Proposal only seeks to insert a new clause and not amend any LEP maps.

## PART 5 – COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Gateway Determination required this proposal to be exhibited for a minimum of 14 days. Accordingly the proposal was exhibited from the 4 September 2013 to the 18 September 2013. Exhibition material consisted of the Planning Proposal, Council's report and resolution and Gateway Determination.

The exhibition material was made available at Narellan and Camden Customer Service Centres and Libraries and Council's website. Adjoining owners were notified of the exhibition by letter and a notice of public exhibition was placed in the local paper on the 4 September 2013.

Two submissions were received from adjoining landowners. The issues raised in the submissions, and Council officer comment are outlined in the table below.

<b>Submission Issue</b>	<b>Council Officer Comment</b>
Council and the developers are to have the section 94 contribution plan completed prior to the Gateway Determination being approved.	The subject land has an adopted Voluntary Planning Agreement on title in lieu of Section 94. There will be no extra development as a result of this proposal as it is only a proposal to enable subdivision for the approved masterplan.
Proposed intent of the subdivision?	The proposal seeks to add an 'Exemption to minimum lot size' clause in the Camden LEP 2010 for the subject site to facilitate the development outcome intended when the site was rezoned from rural land to its current zones.
Council are to determine the effects of the subdivision and notify all residents to the west of the development.	Any subdivision as a result of this proposal will only be that intended when the land was rezoned from a rural zone to the current zones. Adjoining residents to the west of the subject site were notified at the original rezoning proposal and for this current proposal.
Proposed future development of the subdivision ie: further residential or golf course or commercial or retail?	The future development is that proposed previously when the land was rezoned from a rural zone to the current zones ie residential and golf course.
What impacts will the subdivision will have on the residents to the west of the development?	Any impacts of the rezoning were assessed at the time the subject site was rezoned from a rural zone to the current zones. This proposal will result in no impacts to the residents to the west of the development.
The additional storm water modelling needs to be completed to ensure that residence to the west are not affected	Storm water management assessment was undertaken at the time the land was rezoned from rural to the current zones.
The proposed draft plans designed to fit within the lots need to be given to all residents for review and comment	Adjoining residents are consulted as a result of any planning proposals and development applications.
Services plans and road network plans are required for review and comment	A Structure Plan for the subject site forms part of the Camden Development Control Plan (DCP). The DCP formed part of the exhibition for the original rezoning. This proposal does not affect the structure plan.

## **PART 6 – PROJECT TIMELINE**

Gateway Determination recommends that the timeline for this Planning Proposal should be 6 months. This timeline begins with Gateway Determination – 22 August 2013. The proposal has been exhibited and is on track for the 6 month timeframe.



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

**ORD06**

**SUBJECT: AMENDMENT 24 - STRUGGLETOWN (2 AND 4 SHARMAN CLOSE AND 1A STEWART STREET, HARRINGTON PARK)**

**FROM:** Director Governance

**TRIM #:** 13/34213

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to Council on the public exhibition and government agency consultation of Amendment 24 Struggletown (2 and 4 Sharman Close and 1a Stewart Street) Planning Proposal and seek resolution to send the Planning Proposal to the DPI for the plan to be made.

### BACKGROUND

At its meeting of the 25 June 2013, Council resolved to place Amendment 24 on public exhibition if Gateway Determination to proceed was received. Gateway Determination to proceed was received on 6 August 2013. The determination required Council to consult with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and Transport for NSW – Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) during the public exhibition period and to publicly exhibit the proposal for a minimum of 28 days. Subsequently, the proposal was exhibited from the 21 August 2013 to the 18 September 2013 and the OEH and RMS were consulted. There were no submissions received from the public, and the RMS and OEH have both advised that they have no issues regarding this proposal.

### MAIN REPORT

#### Planning Proposal

The site is currently zoned as R2 Low Density Residential.

The exhibited Planning Proposal seeks to add three additional permitted uses to the current zoning of the subject site. These proposed additional uses are business premises, office premises and takeaway food and drink premises. The subject site, as shown on the site map below, is a strategic and visible location, adjacent to Camden Valley Way, and has an identity that is enhanced by the Struggletown Heritage Conservation Area and a heritage item.



It is important that the area continues to have a distinctive identity. This is contingent on any development and use being sympathetic to this identity but also that an acceptable range of uses is permitted so that there is continued activation of the site.

#### Public Exhibition

The public exhibition of the Planning Proposal was from the 21 August 2013 to the 18 September 2013. Exhibition material consisted of the Planning Proposal, Council's previous report and resolution and Gateway Determination.

The exhibition material was made available at Narellan and Camden Customer Service Centres and Libraries and Council's website. Adjoining landowners were notified of the exhibition by letter and a notice of public exhibition was placed in the local paper on the 21 August 2013 and the 4 September 2013.

No submissions were received as a result of the public exhibition.

#### Public Agency Consultation

As part of the consultation process and a requirement of the Gateway Determination the OEH and RMS were consulted during the public exhibition period. The RMS and OEH have advised in writing that they have no concerns regarding the proposal.

#### Where to from here

The exhibited Planning Proposal has been amended to reflect the community consultation process which has been undertaken. A copy of the revised Planning Proposal is included **as Attachment 1 to this report**.

As Council has received delegation for this matter, should Council endorse the recommendations of this report, a recommendation for drafting of the plan will be forwarded to Parliamentary Counsel.

#### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

This matter has no direct financial implications for Council.



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## **CONCLUSION**

The Planning Proposal to add additional permitted uses to the current zoning of 2 and 4 Sharman Close and 1a Stewart Street, Harrington Park will help ensure appropriate use and activation of an important site and will not adversely impact on the heritage identity of the area. The proposal was exhibited for 28 days and consultation with the required public agencies was undertaken. No submissions were received.

As this is a delegated matter, should Council endorse the recommendations, a recommendation to draft the plan will be sent directly to Parliamentary Counsel.

## **RECOMMENDED**

### **That Council:**

- i. adopt the Planning Proposal; and**
- ii. submit the amended Planning Proposal to Parliamentary Counsel for the plan to be made.**

### ATTACHMENTS

1. Planning Proposal Amendment 24 Post Exhibition



## **CAMDEN COUNCIL PLANNING PROPOSAL Amendment 24**

**Amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to  
the 'Struggletown Precinct' Lot 1 in DP 740423  
(No. 2 Sharman Close), Lot 2 in DP 740422 (No 4  
Sharman Close) and Lot 1 in DP 329195 (No 1a  
Stewart Street), Harrington Park**

Original - June 2013

Revised - July 2013

Revised post Gateway Determination - August 2013

Revised post exhibition - September 2013

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

### **Introduction**

This planning proposal refers to the land identified as Lot 1 in DP 740423 (No 2 Sharman Close), Lot 2 in DP 740422 (No 4 Sharman Close) and Lot 1 in DP 329195 (No 1a Stewart Street), Harrington Park (refer to **Figure 1**). The subject site has a dual frontage to Sharman Close to the south and Stewart Street to the west and is irregular in shape with a total area of 2349m<sup>2</sup>. The subject site is generally level and contains a number of buildings used for commercial and restaurant purposes. This area is outlined in black and hatched in Figure 2 below. The group are listed in Camden Council Local Environmental Plan 2010 as part of a heritage conservation area, being the Struggletown Heritage Conservation Area (Schedule 5 – No 1120), except No 1a Stewart Street, which adjoins the Item. The Heritage Conservation Area is outlined in red and hatched in Figure 2 below. The Site adjoins a number of residential properties in Harrington Park.



**Figure 1 – Location Map**

The zoning of the Site under the Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP 2010) is R2 – Low Density Residential, notwithstanding the 'commercial' use of the properties. Under Schedule 1 (12) Additional Permitted Uses there are a limited number of permitted uses to that permitted in the R2 Zone, as follows:

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

- (2) Development for the purposes of function centres, restaurants or cafes, and retail premises (but limited to retail premises that sell arts and crafts) is permitted with development consent.

The area covered by Schedule 1(12) is outlined in green in Figure 2 below.

The limited range of uses, together with the zoning restricts opportunities to value add to the strategic nature of the Site, having regard to developments opposite the Site, which provide a full range of retail and commercial uses.

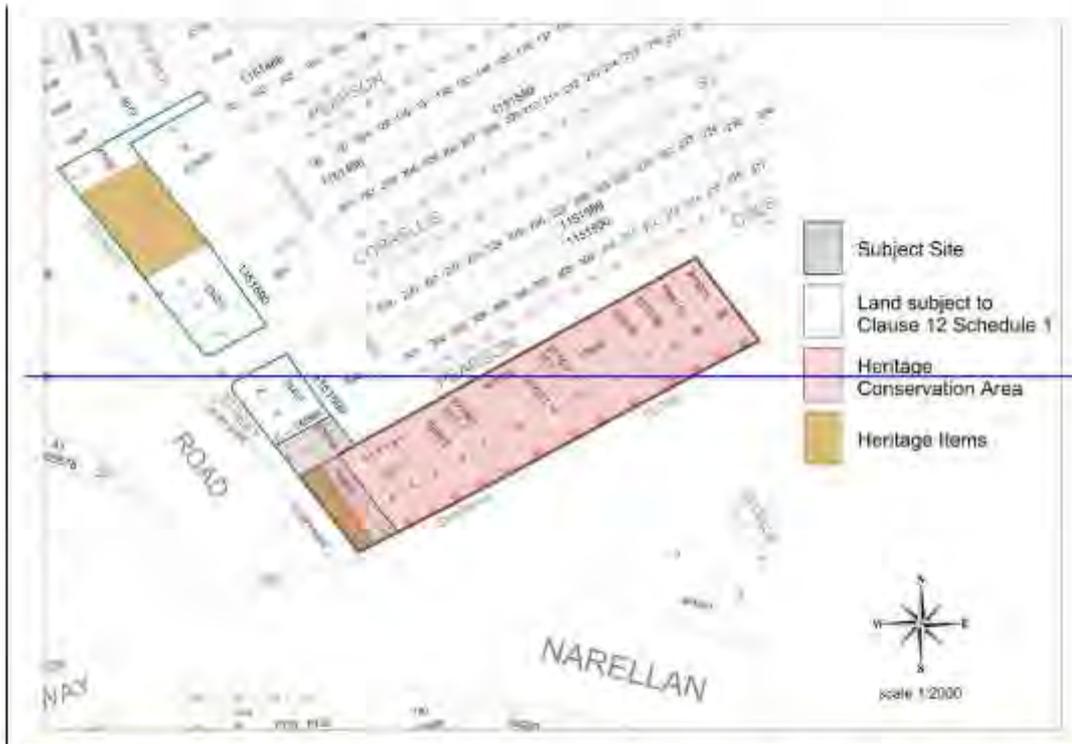


Figure 2: Map designating the subject site, heritage items, the conservation area, and area covered by Camden LEP 2010 Schedule 1(12)

The purpose of this planning proposal is to allow the Site to provide additional landuses in a manner compatible with the site context for the purposes of takeaway food and drink premises, and business premises and office premises. This would provide a logical development opportunity to expand the existing permitted uses and to ensure that the Heritage Item is conserved and preserved. The limited permitted uses under Schedule 1(12) Camden LEP 2010 has made it difficult for the owners to market the development, particularly if any of the existing uses should cease. The art gallery that has operated from one of the buildings for a number of years has ceased trading.

However, the use of the Site must be provided in a way that does not allow for inappropriate development given the residential nature of the immediate area. Hence

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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a limited number of additional landuses, as indicated above, would be appropriate without impacting on the amenity of these residential premises.

Council expects that it will need to undertake consultation with the Office of Environment and Heritage (Heritage Office) given that the proposal is to add additional landuses under Schedule 1(12) within a Heritage Conservation Area and an adjoining property and consult with the Roads and Maritime Service. Council has reviewed the option of additional landuses by amending the Schedule and this is the most appropriate option rather than rezoning to a commercial zone.

Given that no technical studies will be required for this Planning Proposal Council considers a six month timeframe would be appropriate for the proposal to be finalised.

### ***Part 1 - Objectives or Intended Outcomes***

It is intended to allow additional landuses on the Site that includes a takeaway food and drink premises, and business premises and office premises.

The objective of the proposal is to facilitate value adding to the Site in a way that sensitively interfaces with surrounding residential development and to maintain the conservation and preservation of the Heritage Item (2 Sharman Close). The Planning Proposal as submitted to Council maintains the current R2 – Low Density Residential zone, which provides the following stated objectives:

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a low density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To allow for educational, recreational, community and religious activities that support the wellbeing of the community.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within the zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

The intended outcomes of the proposal include:

- Allow additional landuses that provide for the continued conservation and preservation of the Heritage Item; and
- Preserve the residential amenity of the immediate area.

### ***Part 2 - Explanation of Provisions***

The site is currently zoned 'R2 Low Density Residential' under Camden LEP 2010. An extract of the LEP map as it relates to the subject site is provided in **Figure 3** below.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharnan Close, Harrington Park



Figure 3 – Current Zoning Map (extract from LZN – 012)

It is proposed to amend Camden LEP 2010 Schedule 1(12) to permit the following additional uses on Lot 1 DP740423, Lot 2 DP740422 and Lot 1 in DP329195 Harrington Park:

- Business premises
- Office premises
- Takeaway food and drink premises

Currently the uses on the subject site include two restaurants and an office premises. The office premise is within a heritage item and exists because of the Heritage Incentives Clause, otherwise it would not be a permissible use. The subject site warrants the added additional permitted uses because of the current uses on the site, the existing character of the site and the existence of appropriate onsite parking.

Schedule 1(12) applies to a wider area than the three lots that are the subject of this proposal, as can be seen in Figure 2. Given that the wider area covered by Schedule 1(12) is predominantly residential in character and has limited onsite parking opportunities it is felt that the added additional permitted uses are not appropriate outside of the subject site.

### **Part 3 – Justification**

The proposed additional permitted uses would ensure that there was additional development potential for the land, other than that permitted by the current zoning for residential purposes, particularly given the strategic location of the Site.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

The Site is ideally located on the corner of a major intersection of Camden Valley Way and Narellan Road. The Council has recently supported the rezoning of the land to the west known as the Narellan Triangle from B5 to B2 to allow a major shopping precinct to be developed. It is also located immediately opposite other commercial landuses that include restaurants and bulky goods retail outlets.

Whilst it is located in the immediate vicinity of these retail/commercial uses, vehicular access to the site is difficult and it is considered that a commercial zone would be inappropriate given limited onsite parking opportunities. Hence the need to limit the types of landuses, but having regard to the unique qualities of the site within a heritage conservation area (No 2 Sharman Close is a heritage item) and the need to have re-adaptive uses to conserve the Item and setting. The proposed landuses are such that there would be minimal impact on other residential properties adjoining the Site.

The following uses are permissible in the R2 zone in Camden LEP 2010, apart from those listed in Schedule 1(12):

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Home industries; Medical centres; Places of public worship; Roads; Seniors housing; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

Whilst the following landuses are prohibited.

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Extractive industries; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Home occupations (sex services); Industries; Information and education facilities; Mortuaries; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

It is proposed to amend the existing planning controls to facilitate the land uses listed below:

#### Takeaway food and drink premises

Restaurants are permissible, but takeaway food is not permissible. There is very little difference between these uses and the addition of this use would overcome the definition in the LEP.

#### Business and Office premises

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

Currently a home loan firm operates from No 2 Sharman Close and this use was approved under the Heritage Incentives provisions of Camden LEP 2010, which allowed for the conservation of the heritage item. However, such uses would not be permitted in the remaining buildings on the Site, particularly if one or more of the current uses ceased and finding a suitable and permissible use would be restricted. The art gallery that has operated from one of the buildings for a number of years has ceased trading and the building is currently vacant.

Since the previous planning review for Narellan in 2004, a number of matters of significance have become apparent:

1. The South West Growth Centre has become firmly established. The findings of retail and commercial floor space investigations associated with the rezoning of the Leppington Town Centre (as part of The Austral and North Leppington Precincts exhibition) have identified shortfalls in floor space provision that necessitate the need to review the current suite of zones and development standards that apply to town centre lands within the Camden LGA;
2. In many respects the 2004 Narellan masterplan that has been the foundation upon which the current LEP 2010 controls and maps are based has been superseded by the final design, configuration and construction of the Narellan Bypass and Camden Valley Way. The road design limits access and prohibits on-street parking; making obsolete the subsequent LEP and DCP controls and much of the desired future character for the centre; and
3. Development of new suburbs and residential areas in close proximity to the Narellan Town Centre has commenced. New households and residents will require the provision of convenient access to centre based services and employment to be achieved.

#### **Section A – Need for the planning proposal**

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

The proposal is embedded in the numerous strategic sub-regional planning documents, including the Metropolitan Strategy and Draft South West Sydney Strategy. The proposal has not been the result of a specific strategic study or report.

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

Yes. The subject site is unique in character. Given this character and the sites restricted access it is not conducive to a B1 zone. The B1 zone was given due consideration by Council but it was considered not appropriate as most of the permitted uses would not be suitable and would not be given consent. However to ensure the ongoing viability of the site and its important character a suitable range of permitted uses needed to be permitted. After due consideration of the site this proposal to add a small range of additional permitted uses is considered the best outcome for ensuring the site remains viable and that the character is not eroded

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sherman Close, Harrington Park

### 3. Is there a net community benefit?

Yes. The following **Table 1** addresses the evaluation criteria for conducting a "net community benefit test" within the Draft Centres Policy (2009).

Evaluation Criteria	Y/N	Comment
Will the LEP be compatible with agreed State and regional strategic directions for development in the area (e.g. land release, strategic corridors, development within 800m of a transit node)?	Y	The proposed rezoning is compatible with the Metropolitan Plan 2036 and the Draft South West Subregional Strategy.
Is the LEP located in a global/regional city, strategic centre or corridor nominated within the Metropolitan Strategy or other regional/subregional strategy?	Y	The subject Site is identified within a key strategic centre or corridor being proximate to the Narellian Town Centre that provides a full range of services and facilities and the emerging Gregory Hills Centre that provides for mainly bulky goods premises.
Is the LEP likely to create a precedent or create or change the expectations of the landowner or other landowners?	N	The proposed rezoning is unlikely to create a precedent within the locality or change the expectations in respect of the site as it is currently zoned for low-density residential purposes, with additional permitted uses.
Have the cumulative effects of other spot rezoning proposals in the locality been considered? What was the outcome of these considerations?	Y	All other spot rezonings before Council in the Camden Local Government Area generally comply with Council's strategic directions. This proposal also complies with the higher level Government Strategies.
Will the LEP facilitate a permanent employment generating activity or result in a loss of employment lands?	Y	The site when rezoned will facilitate employment close to residential areas and growth areas.
Will the LEP impact upon the supply of residential land and therefore housing supply and affordability?	Y	The proposal will have no impact on the residential supply of land, as the Site has been used for non-residential uses for a number of years.
Is the existing public infrastructure (roads, rail, utilities) capable of servicing the proposed site? Is there good pedestrian and cycling access? Is public transport currently available or is there infrastructure capacity to support future transport?	Y	The existing public infrastructure is adequate to meet the needs of the proposal. The site is serviced and is connected to the sewerage system located within the immediate area. It is unlikely that roads will need to be upgraded by this proposal.
Will the proposal result in changes to the car distances travelled by customers, employees and suppliers? If so, what are the likely	N	The proposal will result in less travel distances with employment being located near existing residential areas. A bus service also operates along Narellian Road

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sherman Close, Harrington Park

Evaluation Criteria	Y/N	Comment
impacts in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, operating costs and road safety?		and Camden Valley Way.
Are there significant Government investments in infrastructure or services in the area where patronage will be affected by the proposal? If so, what is the expected impact?	N	The proposal does not require significant investment in public infrastructure, but it will utilise the existing infrastructure and services.
Will the proposal impact on land that the Government has identified a need to protect (e.g. and with high biodiversity values) or have other environmental impacts? Is the land constrained by environmental factors such as flooding?	Y	The site has been identified for heritage conservation purposes and this will be maintained by allowing additional permitted uses.  The land is not mapped as flood prone or subject to other hazards that would restrict development.
Will the LEP be compatible or complementary with surrounding adjoining land uses? What is the impact on the amenity in the location and wider community?  Will the public domain improve?	Y	The proposal is compatible with adjoining residential land uses the Harrington Park estate. The site is not an isolated area and is well serviced by existing infrastructure.
Will the proposal increase choice and competition by increasing the number of retail and commercial premises operating in the area?	N	The development will contribute to the improved trade of nearby facilities/centres.
If a stand-alone proposal and not a centre, does the proposal have the potential to develop into a centre in the future?	N/A	N/A
What are the public interest reasons for preparing the draft plan? What are the implications of not proceeding at that time?	Y	The proposal will provide additional landuses to assist in the conservation of the heritage item.
Will the public domain improve?	Y	The proposal will achieve the requirements of the LEP by ongoing conservation of the heritage item.

Overall, the proposal will provide a net community benefit for the following reasons:

- It constitutes a balanced and appropriate use of land and is generally in keeping with the adjoining residential and heritage character.
- The proposal will contribute to the identified need for additional landuses in the immediate area.
- The proposal will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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- It will create local employment opportunities to the benefit of the local economy.

**ORD06**

**Attachment 1**

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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## Section B – Relationship to Strategic Planning Framework

### 4. Is the planning proposal consistent with the objectives and actions contained within the applicable regional or sub-regional strategy (including the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy and exhibited draft strategies)?

Yes. There are a number of State Government Strategies and Policies that provide the strategic context for the development of the Precinct. They comprise:

- The NSW State Plan 2021;
- The Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036;
- The Draft South West Subregional Strategy; and
- The Draft Centres Policy 2009.

#### *The NSW State Plan 2021*

The planning proposal is consistent with many of the 32 goals in the five strategies of the Plan; particularly with regard to providing quality transport services, building liveable centres and growing business investment.

#### *The Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036*

The planning proposal contributes to the achievement of a number of the Plan's strategic directions and objectives.

*"The Metropolitan Strategy seeks to strategically locate employment, ensure good management of existing land resources, ensure there is sufficient supply of suitable commercial sites and employment lands and efficiently utilising existing infrastructure".*

The Metropolitan Strategy City of Cities: A Plan for Sydney's Future was released in 2005 and set the overall strategic vision for the Growth Centres. In December 2010, the NSW Government released Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036 - updating the Metropolitan Strategy and integrating it with the \$50.2 billion Metropolitan Transport Plan.

As a 25 year planning strategy, the aims and objectives of *City of Cities* remain integral to the delivery of new communities in the Growth Centres under the *Metropolitan Plan*:

- More jobs are expected to be located in the regional cities and specialised centres of Western Sydney, including areas that will have direct access to and from the Growth Centres.
- Major Centres, including Leppington in the South West Growth Centre and Rouse Hill in the North West Growth Centre, will be a focus for shopping, health and tertiary education and some medium and high density housing.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

- Improved suburban towns, villages and neighbourhoods will provide healthier environments and access to high quality and suitable housing, jobs, transport choices and open space.
- The Sydney Metropolitan region's transport network will be expanded and improved to provide access to jobs and services. Investment in the rail network and strategic bus corridors will provide faster and direct public transport linking towns, villages and neighbourhoods to areas where jobs are concentrated.
- By concentrating the bulk of new development in the Growth Centres, valued rural and resource lands will be protected. Green areas will be preserved to provide habitat for native animals and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.
- Subregional planning will incorporate the plans for the Growth Centres in the wider North West and South West subregions. Planning for new jobs and population growth in the Growth Centres will be considered alongside Sydney-wide objectives.

The Planning Proposal is consistent with the above aims of Strategic Direction B.

#### *Draft Subregional Strategy*

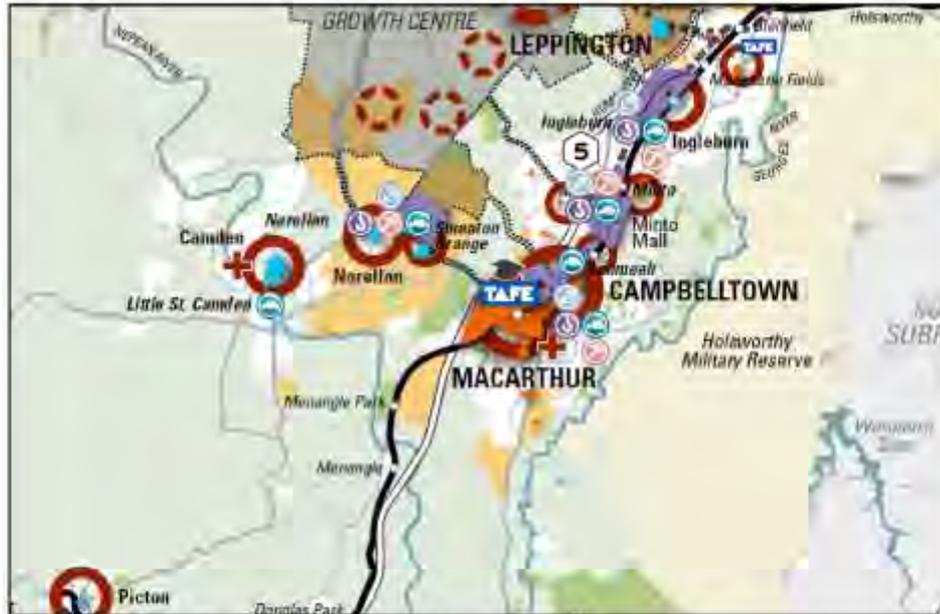
The Draft Subregional Strategy sets an employment capacity target of 208,500 jobs, an increase of 89,000 jobs (+74%) from 2001. It recognises that the Narellan Town Centre has a strategic role within the subregion, and that this role will evolve as urban development proceeds. Specifically, it:

- includes key directions on intensifying areas around retail centres and strengthening centres with public transport (p. 9);
- identifies Narellan as a Town Centre within the Centres' Hierarchy below Campbelltown/Macarthur and the new planned centre at Leppington (p.13);
- recognises that the Landturn 'triangle' site will accommodate retail and other uses to support the centre (p.33). This site is located directly opposite the subject Site and has been the subject of a Planning Proposal to rezone that land to B2 – Local Centre;
- recognises that Narellan is a retail based industry concentration accommodating over 2,000 jobs (p. 37);
- notes that Narellan is located at the convergence of four main roads that, while offering good access, and making the Centre an important regional transport node, segment the centre (p.62);
- presents a 'Desired Future Character' statement as follows: "*The construction of Narellan [provides] an opportunity to develop a main street along Camden Valley Way – with complementary activities either side of it – and revitalisation of key sites. A new public transport interchange is to be developed on Camden Valley Way. Narellan is planned to become a focus for the developing urban areas of Spring Farm, Elderslie, Harrington Park and Oran Park... Narellan should develop complementing Camden Town Centre, rather than competing or duplicating functions*". (p.62);
- recognises that "*Narellan... will change with significant new residential development at Elderslie, Spring Farm, Harrington Park, Oran Park and Turner Road, and the completion of the Narellan Bypass*" (p.64); and

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

- recognises the strong public transport link between Camden/Narellan and Campbelltown/Macarthur and opportunities to increase public transport use and improve services (p.89).

The subject document does not specifically identify the subject land; however, Narellan is identified as a centre for employment (refer to **Figure 3** below). The subject land is on the fringe of the Narellan Town Centre (directly opposite).



**Figure 3 – Context to Subregional Strategy**

*Draft Centres Policy 2009*

The planning proposal responds to the six key principles of the Draft Policy as follows:

- it seeks to focus retail and commercial activity in the existing Narellan Town Centre facilitating the efficient use of transport and other infrastructure, proximity to labour markets, and to improve the amenity and liveability of the centre;
- it seeks to introduce flexibility to enable the centre to grow, and enable the new centre at Leppington to form;
- community demand for floor space has determined the need for additional retail floor space;
- it seeks to promote a planning system that ensures that the supply of available floor space always accommodates the market demand, to help facilitate new entrants into the market and promote competition;
- it seeks to promote a planning system that supports a wide range of retail and commercial premises in all centres (Narellan, Leppington, Campbelltown-

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- the development vision proposes a well-designed retail and commercial facility to ensure it contributes to the amenity, accessibility, urban context and sustainability of the Narellan Town Centre.

#### Regional Policies and Strategies

A number of regional policies and strategies have been developed, particularly focussing on the employment and industrial development of the south west sector of Sydney, and the region known as "MACROC" (or Macarthur Regional Organisation of Councils). MACROC comprises Camden, Camden and Wollondilly LGAs (the Outer South Western Sydney accommodating approximately 240,000 people).

In this regard the subject land is located on the fringe of Urban Release Areas and close to employment workforce. Employment opportunities for future residents of these areas are essential to meet the objectives of the above Policies.

#### Greater Western Sydney Regional Economic Profile 2006

The Greater Western Sydney Regional Economic Profile provides a comprehensive coverage and analysis of economic and business conditions for Greater Western Sydney, concluding that Greater Western Sydney offers a competitive business environment and is the largest manufacturing region in Australia. The proposal is consistent with this document by providing employment opportunities.

#### **5. Is the planning proposal consistent with the local council's Community Strategic Plan or other local strategic plan?**

The Camden Strategic Plan portrays a vision of Camden in the year 2040, as adopted at the Council meeting of 14 December 2010. To realise this vision 6 key direction areas are established around which strategies and actions are fashioned.

The areas of most relevance include:

- Actively Managing Camden's Growth.
- Healthy Urban and Natural Environments.
- A Prosperous Economy.
- Effective and Sustainable Transport.
- An Enriched and Connected Community
- Strong Local Leadership

#### **Actively Managing Camden's Growth**

The development proposal is consistent with the relevant aspects of the Growing Pains – Key Challenges Objectives. The subject site is located within an established area and by permitting additional landuses will be consistent with managing growth.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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**Healthy Urban and Natural Environments**

The proposal will not impact on any nearby natural system.

**A Prosperous Economy**

The development proposal is focused upon contributing to a positive urban design outcome to conserving the heritage item through continued use of the buildings for commercial uses.

**Effective and Sustainable Transport**

The site provides development that is readily accessible to public transport. A bus service operates along Narellan Road and Camden Valley Way.

**An Enriched and Connected Community**

Customers will have the opportunity to be involved with and linked to facilities and services in the Narellan Town Centre and broader vicinity.

**A Strong Local Leadership**

Not applicable to this development planning proposal.

**6. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable state environmental planning policies?**

The consideration of these State Environmental Planning Policies and deemed SEPPs has identified that the Planning Proposal would not conflict with any of these Policies.

State Environmental Planning Policy	Applicable	Comment	Consistent
Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Planning Proposal intends to amend Council's LEP by adding additional permitted uses to Schedule 1(12) for Lot 1740423, Lot 2 DP 740422 and Lot 1 DP 329195 Harrington Park.	✓
Standard Instrument—Principal Local Environmental Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Planning Proposal intends to amend Council's LEP by adding additional permitted uses to Schedule 1(12) for Lot 1 DP 740423, Lot 2 DP 740422 and Lot 1 DP 329195 Harrington Park.	✓
State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—Development Standards	N/A		

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State Environmental Planning Policy No 4—Development Without Consent and Miscellaneous Exempt and Complying Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 6—Number of Storeys in a Building	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 15—Rural Landsharing Communities	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 19—Bushland in Urban Areas	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 22—Shops and Commercial Premises	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 29—Western Sydney Recreation Area	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 30—Intensive Agriculture	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 32—Urban Consolidation (Redevelopment of Urban Land)	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 36—Manufactured Home Estates	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 39—Spit Island Bird Habitat	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 44—Koala Habitat Protection	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 47—Moore Park Showground	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 50—Canal Estate Development	N/A		

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State Environmental Planning Policy No 52—Farm Dams and Other Works in Land and Water Management Plan Areas	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 55—Remediation of Land	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 59—Central Western Sydney Regional Open Space and Residential	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt and Complying Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 62—Sustainable Aquaculture	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Flat Development	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 70—Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kosciuszko National Park—Alpine Resorts) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kumell Peninsula) 1989	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005	N/A		

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State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP 53 Transitional Provisions) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Temporary Structures) 2007	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Urban Renewal) 2010	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	N/A		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 8 (Central Coast Plateau Areas)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 9—Extractive Industry (No 2—1995)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 16—Walsh Bay	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 18—Public Transport Corridors	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 19—Rouse Hill Development Area	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 20—Hawkesbury-Nepean River (No 2—1997)	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 24—Homebush Bay Area	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 25—Orchard Hills	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 26—City West	N/A		

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Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 28—Parramatta	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 30—St Marys	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 33—Cooks Cove	N/A		
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005	N/A		

**7. Is the planning proposal consistent with applicable Ministerial Directions (s.117 directions)?**

The planning proposal is consistent with applicable Ministerial Directions.

S.117 Direction	Contents	Planning Proposal	Consistent
2.3 Heritage Conservation	The objective of this direction is to conserve items, area, objects and places of environmental heritage significance and indigenous heritage significance.	Part of the subject site (Lot 1DP740423 & Lot 2 DP 740422) are within the Struggletown Heritage Conservation Area. Additionally Lot 1 DP 740423 is a local heritage item. It is important that the heritage character of the site and its surroundings are conserved but also that the site is activated by the use of the buildings on the site. This will enable the ongoing upkeep of the buildings and hence the existence of the area. Allowing a thoughtful and limited additional permitted uses will enable this. The Office of Environment and Heritage (Heritage Office) have been consulted and have no concerns regarding this proposal.	Yes
3.1 Residential Zones	The objectives of this direction are: a) to encourage a variety and choice of housing types to provide for existing and future housing needs; b) to make efficient use of existing infrastructure and services and ensure that new housing has appropriate access to infrastructure and services; and c) to minimise the impact of residential development on the environment and resource lands.	The planning proposal will not rezone the land to a business zone, but will permit additional landuses that will conserve the heritage item through continued use.	Yes
3.4 Integrating	The objective of this direction is to ensure that urban structures, building	The proposal provides for the provision of other services and	Yes

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land use and transport	forms, land use locations, development designs, subdivision and street layouts achieve the following objectives: a) improving access to housing, jobs and services by walking, cycling and public transport; b) increasing the choice of available transport and reducing dependence on cars; c) reducing travel demand including the number of trips generated by development and the distances travelled, especially by car; d) supporting the efficient and viable operation of public transport services; and e) providing for the efficient movement of freight.	facilities, that will be available to the public. This will reduce travel length to these services for the local community.  The RMS have been consulted and have no concerns regarding this proposal.	
4.1 Acid Sulphate Soils	The objective of this direction is to avoid significant adverse environmental impacts from the use of land that has a probability of containing acid 20sulphate soils.	The subject site is not known to be affected by acid 20sulphate soils.	Yes
6.1 Approval and Referral Requirements	The objective of this direction is to ensure that LEP provisions encourage the efficient and appropriate assessment of development.	It is not intended to include provisions in the LEP.	Yes
6.3 Site Specific Provisions	The objective of this direction is to discourage unnecessarily restrictive site specific planning controls.	The subject site is unique in character. Given this character and the sites restricted access it is not conducive to a B1 zone. The B1 zone was given due consideration by Council but it was considered not appropriate as most of the permitted uses would not be suitable and would not be given consent. However to ensure the ongoing viability of the site and its important character a suitable range of permitted uses needed to be permitted. After due consideration of the site this proposal to add a small range of additional permitted uses is considered the best outcome for ensuring the site remains viable and that the character is not eroded.	Yes
7.1 Implementation of the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036	The objective of this direction is to give legal effect to the vision, transport and land use strategy, policies, outcomes and actions contained in the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036.	The Struggletown site is a small area partly within a Heritage Conservation Area and contains one local heritage item. This site is unique and not suited to medium to large commercial enterprises. As such it does not fit within the centres model but does not constrain any of the directions objectives.	Yes

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Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

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

- 8. 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 site is well removed from ecological corridors.

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

The site is not affected by any environmental constraints.

- 10. How has the planning proposal adequately addressed any social and economic affects?**

The proposal has positive social and economic contributions and will provide additional diversity and supply of a much needed employment and will contribute to local businesses.

Planning Proposal for amendment to Camden LEP 2010 in relation to Sharman Close, Harrington Park

## Section D – State and Commonwealth interests

### 11. Is there adequate public infrastructure for the planning proposal?

All services are readily available or can be augmented to the site.

### 12. What are the views of state and Commonwealth public authorities consulted in accordance with the gateway determination?

The Planning Proposal is minor in nature. However given that the subject site is partially within the Struggletown Heritage Conservation Area and contains a locally listed heritage item, the Office of Environment and Heritage (Heritage Branch) (OEH) will be consulted. The limited additional permitted uses will not create greater levels of access to the site at any one time, however Gateway Determination requires consultation with the RMS.

The exhibition material was sent to OEH and RMS. The OEH and RMS have no concerns regarding this proposal.

#### **Part 4 – Mapping**

No maps will be amended.

#### **Part 5 – Community Consultation**

Gateway Determination required this proposal be exhibited for 28 days. Accordingly the proposal was publicly exhibited from the 21 August 2013 to the 18 September 2013. Exhibition material consisted of the Planning Proposal, Council's report and resolution and Gateway Determination.

The exhibition material was made available at Narellan and Camden Customer Service Centres and Libraries and Council's website. Adjoining owners were notified of the exhibition by letter and a notice of public exhibition was placed in the local paper on the 21 August 2013 and 4 September 2013.

No submissions were received.

#### **Part 6 – Project Timeline**

Gateway Determination recommends that the timeline for this Planning Proposal should be 9 months from the time of Gateway Determination.

Approximate Timeline post Gateway Determination

Action	Timeframe
Notice in the local paper	10 days
Consultation with OEH	28 days
Public exhibition	28 days
Review of submissions	14 days

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Council report rotation	28 days
Proposal sent to DPI for plan to be made	6 weeks
<b>Approximate timeframe</b>	6 months



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD07

**SUBJECT: TURNER ROAD DCP AMENDMENT 7 GREGORY HILLS  
NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE**  
**FROM:** Director Governance  
**TRIM #:** 13/36823

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ORD07

### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to summarise the outcome of the public exhibition period in relation to the proposed amendment to the Turner Road DCP (Amendment 7 Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre – **Attachment 1** to this report) and to seek resolution to adopt the proposed amendment.

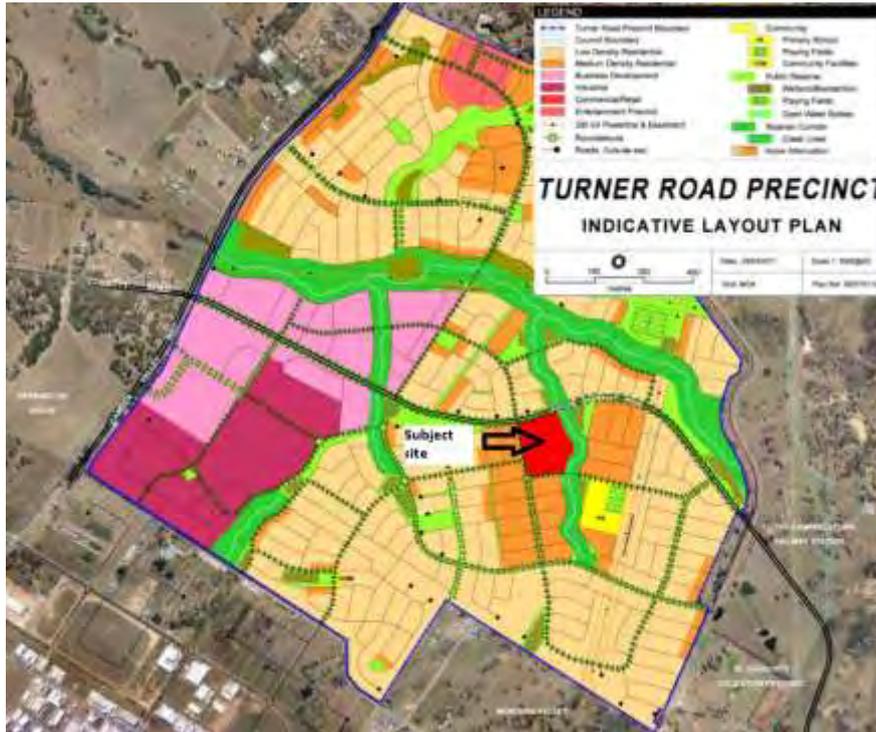
### BACKGROUND

At its 13 August 2013 meeting, Council considered and resolved to publicly exhibit Amendment 7 (Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre) to the Turner Road DCP for a period of 28 days in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000.

This exhibition period concluded on 17 September 2013, and received no submissions.

### MAIN REPORT

The amendment subject to this report applies to land within the Gregory Hills neighbourhood centre. The neighbourhood centre is approximately 4.5ha in size and is bound by Gregory Hills Drive to the north a riparian corridor to the east, and two collector roads to the west and south of the site.



The neighbourhood centre has a cap of 15,000m<sup>2</sup> Gross Lettable Area – Retail (GLAR). This would facilitate two (2) large retail outlets and a number of smaller retailers.

The Part B DCP provides detailed controls to guide development including:

- Building form and articulation;
- Public Domain;
- Access; and
- Riparian Corridor interface.

All development within this precinct will be subject to a future development application and detailed assessment.

**Public Exhibition**

In accordance with Councils resolution and the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, the matter was placed on display for the duration of the exhibition period (28 days) at:

- Narellan Customer Service Centre, Narellan Library, Queen Street, Narellan
- Camden Customer Service Centre and Camden Library, John Street, Camden; and
- Councils website.

In addition, a notice was placed in the Camden Advertiser on 21 August 2013, notifying of the exhibition.

Council did not receive any submissions on this matter during the exhibition period.

**Delegations**

On 9 of June 2011 the Director General of the Department of Planning and Infrastructure delegated functions in relation to the amendment of the Turner Road DCP to Council.



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Under the delegations Council is required to provide to the DPI a copy of the Draft DCP (following exhibition of the draft) at least 15 working days before it is made.

At the conclusion of the 15 day period Council, in accordance with Clause 21 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 will place a notice in a local paper notifying the date from which the amendment will come into effect.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no direct financial implications to Council as a result of this report.

**CONCLUSION**

The proposed amendment (Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre) as outlined within this report will ensure that the Neighbourhood Centre achieves a high quality of architectural design and integrates well with the surrounding environs, whilst providing much needed facilities and services to the surrounding communities.



**ORD07**

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**RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. forward the amended Turner Road DCP to the Director General in line with Council's delegations; and**
- ii. place a notice in the local paper notifying of the adoption of the DCP amendments at the conclusion of the 15 day notification period to the DPI.**

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Turner Road DCP (Amendment 7 Part B4)**

# Turner Road

Development Control Plan

# 2007

Amendment No. 7

Part B4 – Gregory Hills Neighbourhood  
Centre

August 2013

ORD07

Attachment 1

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

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Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

## **Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre**

### **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Land to which this Part Applies**

This Part applies to the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre land, as shown in **Figure 1**.

### **1.2 The Purpose of this Part**

The purpose of this part is to outline the vision for, and facilitate development of the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre.

### **1.3 Structure of this Part**

This Part is structured as follows:

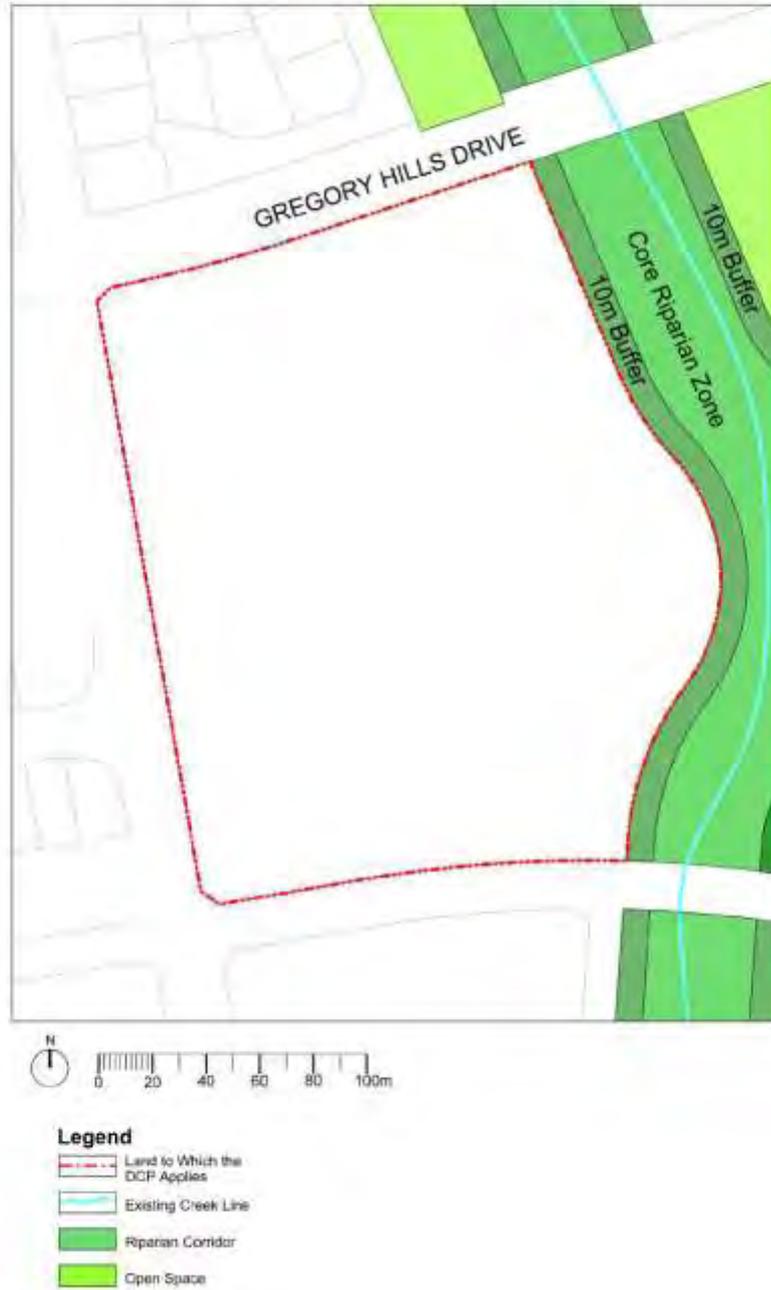
Section 1: sets out the administrative provisions of this Part.

Section 2: outlines the vision for the Neighbourhood Centre

Section 3: outlines the key controls and principles for the Neighbourhood Centre

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

Figure 1: Land to which this Part applies



Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

## **2.0 Vision and Development Objectives**

### **2.1 Vision for the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre**

The vision for the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre is to create a focal point, and living heart of the Gregory Hills community. The Neighbourhood Centre is approximately 4.5ha in area and is located in the heart of the Turner Road Precinct adjacent to Gregory Hills Drive. The Neighbourhood Centre will provide a range of retail, commercial, social and community spaces, with integrated places to shop, work, eat and meet.

The Neighbourhood Centre will recognise and celebrate its special place in the community, providing a hub of activity associated with surrounding open space, educational and residential land uses. Given its locality, the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre is uniquely placed to service both the local and regional community utilising Gregory Hills Drive. The built form and public realm will be contemporary in architecture and design, with a focus on high quality public domain outcomes.

The Neighbourhood Centre will achieve a high level of interaction and connectivity with the surrounding key pedestrian, cycle and transport linkages, creating a Neighbourhood Centre which is highly accessible for all the community. The riparian open space which adjoins the eastern edge of the Neighbourhood Centre will provide opportunities for community interaction between retail and public spaces, via direct linkages with adjoining pedestrian/cycle corridors.

## **3.0 Neighbourhood Centre Design**

### **3.1 Neighbourhood Centre Indicative Structure Plan**

The Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre Indicative Structure Plan has been prepared to guide future development of the Neighbourhood Centre site.

The Structure Plan demonstrates an integration of land uses promoting a vibrant Centre which maximises retail and social opportunities for both the future residents of Gregory Hills and the wider community.

The Indicative Structure Plan demonstrates that the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre will provide a visible built form streetscape presence, and incorporate a range of active focal points and experiences across the site, including gateway buildings/statement features, small scale well defined areas and Neighbourhood Centre Plaza.

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

The Indicative Structure Plan incorporates an integrated pedestrian, cycle and public transport network, with linkages to the broader network promoting a high level of pedestrian permeability.

Figure 2: Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre Indicative Structure Plan

(Plan prepared by The Buchan Group)



Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre Image Gallery**

The images below represent an indicative vision for the built form, retail, dining Town Plaza and landscape outcomes for the Neighbourhood Centre.



Design walkways and open space areas in a manner which reflects their pedestrian scale and function.



Awnings should be of a high quality durable finish and use materials which add interest to the pedestrian experience.



Provide high quality landscaped areas which utilise native plant species where appropriate, enhance pedestrian comfort and consider CPTED principles.



External and retail areas should be designed to identify clear circulation paths, integrate signage and provide for retail frontages which encourage activity.

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Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre



Outdoor Dining Areas should be designed to seamlessly integrate public and private domain areas and provide active frontages.



Attachment 1



Utilise landscaping and walkway elements to assist in defining carparking area interface with retail and public domains.

Utilise landscaping features to provide shade to car park areas and

Ensure CPTED principles are observed in the design and location of lighting structures.



Pedestrian walkways should be located to reflect pedestrian desire lines, provide visual interest and relate to passive open space/ plaza areas.



## Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**3.2 Land Use Principles**

The Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre will incorporate flexibility to allow a range of land uses over time. The design of the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre is to be undertaken in a manner which is consistent with the following land use principles:

- Achieve a maximum of 15,000m<sup>2</sup> of Gross Lettable Area – Retail (GLAR) for retail premises to cater for the needs of the local and surrounding population. Gross Lettable Area Retail means the total area of a tenancy by the Property Council of Australia's 'Method of Measurement' definition of GLAR
- Land uses may incorporate a range of retail, commercial, entertainment, childcare and community uses to serve the needs of the community.
- The Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre will act as a central focus for the community and is to be supported by higher residential densities in close proximity to the centre.
- Deliver and encourage employment generating development and retail areas to serve the needs of the population.
- Co-locate uses and facilities where possible to maximise the efficient use of space and car parking operation.
- The Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre Layout will be designed to respond to planned surrounding land uses including higher density residential, schools and open space linkages.
- The Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre will incorporate a vibrant and active focal point in the form of a Neighbourhood Centre Plaza or internal main street which acts as a special meeting place for residents.
- The Neighbourhood Centre should be designed to incorporate elements that contribute to activation of the town plaza area.

**Note:** To support the streetscape and viability of the Neighbourhood Centre, buildings which are opposite and front the Neighbourhood Centre along the North/South Collector Road and Southern Local Street may incorporate a variety of commercial, professional and higher density residential premises. This will allow for activation of and interaction with the streetscape areas. This is permissible under Clause 5.3 of the Growth Centres SEPP.

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

### 3.3 Building Form and Articulation

#### Objectives

- (1) To achieve quality architecture design that is contemporary and vibrant.
- (2) To achieve architectural design that incorporates distinctive elements which help to reinforce the identity of Gregory Hills and recognises the Neighbourhood Centre as a key marker and arrival destination.
- (3) Architecture which reflects the aspirations of the community and identifies the Neighbourhood Centre as the heart of the community.
- (4) To provide a clear distinction between private and public spaces, and to encourage casual surveillance of the street.
- (5) To create an attractive and cohesive streetscape through the use of simple articulated building and roof forms.

#### Controls

- (1) Building form shall be generally consistent with the layout and principles demonstrated on the Indicative Structure Plan shown in Figure 2 on page 5 above.
- (2) Buildings may be built to the property boundary to facilitate active street frontages and interaction with the riparian corridor, subject to relevant approvals.
- (3) Buildings shall demonstrate articulation in the built form and incorporate a variety of colours and materials which provide visual interest and articulate key areas of buildings.
- (4) Buildings shall be designed to clearly identify pedestrian movement and entry ways to the Neighbourhood Centre buildings.
- (5) Where appropriate, the visual impact of large format blank walls is to be minimised through the use of a variety of colours, materials and landscape outcomes.
- (6) Building form shall assist in creating special places, such as a Neighbourhood Centre plaza or internal main street, fostering a sense of place and community interaction.
- (7) Uses that activate frontages such as restaurants, cafes and the like are to consider providing openable shopfronts.
- (8) Buildings are to be designed in an energy efficient manner, consistent with the Building Code of Australia.
- (9) At least two retail/commercial structures shall be provided within the Street Activation Zone shown in Figure 3 along the North-South Collector Road. The Structures and associated spaces shall be designed to encourage uses that will create activity along the road frontage.

## Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

(10) Waste storage areas are to be designed to minimise visual and acoustic impacts in accordance with the controls in the Part A Turner Road DCP.

**Note:** Figures 3 and 3a demonstrate indicative cross section design level outcomes across the site.

ORD07

Attachment 1

ORD07

Attachment 1

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

Figure 3: Built Form Sections Plan

(Plans prepared by The Buchan Group)



Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**Figure 3a: Built Form Sections**  
(Plans prepared by The Buchan Group)



PLAN A



SECTION A

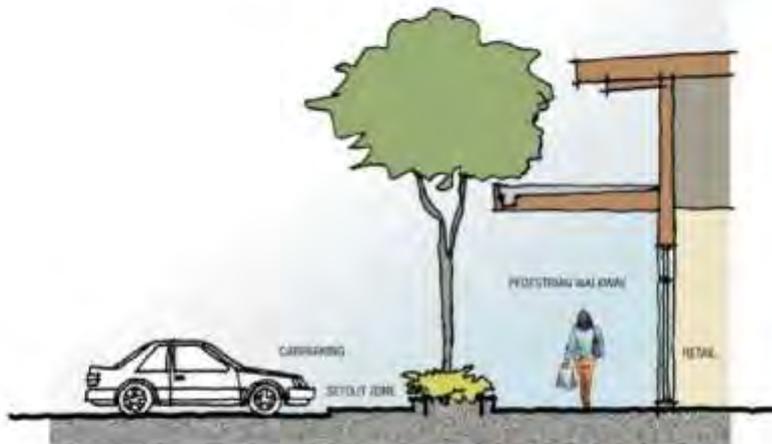
ORD07

Attachment 1

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre



SECTION B



SECTION C

## Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**3.4 Public Domain****Objectives**

- (1) To deliver public domain areas which are enjoyable, amenable, of high quality and reflect the central role of the Neighbourhood Centre within the community.
- (2) To ensure that public domain areas are designed in a manner which provide a seamless transition between public and private spaces.
- (3) To provide a common public domain palette within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Centre
- (4) To provide a high level of connectivity with surrounding riparian corridors, open space areas and transport network.

**Controls**

- (1) High quality materials and finishes are to be utilised in the public realm / landscaping.
- (2) Landscape should be used to soften the visual impact of car parking and streetscape areas.
- (3) Shading and/or weather protection is to be provided where appropriate, particularly at key activity nodes as identified in **Figure 4**.
- (4) The northern façade of the Neighbourhood Centre building should be designed to incorporate an active retail façade with landscape elements such as low planting, seating and shade trees.
- (5) A landscape and street furniture palette is to be submitted with an application for retail development.
- (6) A Neighbourhood Centre Plaza should be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Centre. The plaza should be designed to reflect its importance as a key gathering place within Gregory Hills, and may incorporate a range of appropriately scaled retail, dining, recreation, public art and social activities.
- (7) The corner of Gregory Hills Drive and North/South Collector Road is to include a key structural element which identifies the site and becomes a way finding element. Details of the way finding element are to be submitted with the first Development Application lodged for the construction of buildings on site.
- (8) All signage and advertising is to be designed in a co-ordinated manner. A signage strategy is to be submitted with the first Development Application lodged for the construction of buildings on site.
- (9) Public realm areas shall be designed in consideration of Camden Council's Safer by Design Policy

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

Figure 4: Activity Nodes and Linkages

(Plan prepared by The Buchan Group)



(Bus stop locations are indicative only and subject to approval by relevant authorities)

## Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**3.5 Access****Objectives**

- (1) Achieve clear and legible access for all users of the Neighbourhood Centre
- (2) Parking provision which generally addresses Camden DCP 2011 while capitalising on shared parking opportunities
- (3) Parking areas which recognise the importance of pedestrian safety and enforce low traffic speeds
- (4) Ensure that opportunities for safe and efficient public transport are incorporated into the Neighbourhood Centre
- (5) To provide appropriately located car parking areas and on street car parking opportunities

**Controls**

- (1) Access linkages as illustrated in **Figure 4** shall incorporate structural elements which identify the Neighbourhood Centre edge and provide for way finding through the site.
- (2) Where appropriate, walking and cycling leading to/from and within the Neighbourhood Centre are to have priority over traffic circulation. In this regard, the design of the roundabout entrance to the Neighbourhood Centre off the north-south road is to appropriately manage the interface of vehicle and pedestrian access points
- (3) Sufficient parking is to be provided for the Neighbourhood Centre. Opportunities for shared parking provision are to be incorporated in the design of the centre, which recognise the variety of land uses, peak parking demands and other modes of transport.  
Parking shall generally be provided in accordance with Camden DCP 2011.
- (4) Bicycle parking facilities are to be provided at appropriate locations throughout the Neighbourhood Centre.
- (5) Where appropriate, surrounding streets shall be designed to incorporate on-street parking for convenience and to contribute to street activation and surveillance, consistent with the Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre Indicative Structure Plan.
- (6) The Neighbourhood Centre shall incorporate an appropriate number of loading docks to service the development. Loading Docks should be appropriately screened and generally located in accordance with the Indicative Structure Plan.
- (7) All loading, circulation and access areas shall comply with Australian Standard 2890.1.
- (8) Final bus stop locations and design for local routes are to be determined by the Local Traffic Committee during the assessment of the built form development

## Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

application. Final bus stop locations and design for major routes are to be determined by the Roads and Maritime Services during the assessment of the built form development application.

### 3.6 Riparian Corridor Interface

#### Objectives

- (1) To provide a high level of integration between the Gregory Hills Village and the adjoining Riparian Corridor and ensure that the built form responds to the Riparian Corridor interface.
- (2) To create a positive relationship between the north eastern portion of site and the adjoining riparian corridor.
- (3) To provide a high level of connectivity with the adjoining riparian corridor and associated pedestrian/cycle network.
- (4) To ensure that the development has a neutral or beneficial impact on the quality and quantity of water in the adjoining riparian corridor.

#### Controls

- (1) The Neighbourhood Centre Plaza and associated outdoor seating areas in the north eastern corner of the site are to be designed to facilitate integration with the adjoining riparian corridor area as shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 5** below.
- (2) Development applications lodged for the north eastern corner of the site, including the Neighbourhood Centre Plaza / outdoor seating areas as shown on **Figure 2** are to demonstrate that a visual and physical interaction and passive surveillance of the adjoining riparian area is achieved.
- (3) Pedestrian / cycle crossings and linkages are to be provided through the Riparian Corridor between the Neighbourhood Centre Plaza in the north eastern corner of the Village Centre and the educational and/or residential land uses to the east.
- (4) Where buildings do not provide an active frontage to the riparian corridor, design elements shall be provided which minimise the visual impact of the built form and create an attractive visual presentation. Variation to the facade treatment is to be provided to the building frontage where no active frontage is achieved. Facade treatments may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - Variations in colour and built form materials.
  - Inclusion of external built form elements which project from the building facade.
  - Variation to the roof line to create articulation and shadowing on elevations.
  - Landscape screening.

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

- (5) Development in and adjoining riparian corridors shall be consistent with Part B2 of this DCP. In the event of any inconsistency between this DCP and the Waterfront Land Strategy, the Waterfront Land Strategy prevails.

**Riparian Corridor Interface Design Images**



Blend Urban / Natural Corridor Treatments



Interface Outdoor Dining Areas- Design active frontages to the riparian interface in an open manner to take advantage of the high quality amenity.



Provide pedestrian walkways and structures which re-enforce desire lines and create visual interest.



Blend Urban / Natural Corridor Treatments



Key pedestrian connections should be designed to accommodate shared cycle and pedestrian use.



Variations to the wall facade including protruding elements which should be encouraged along the riparian interface particularly where visible from the public domain and key pedestrian cycle links.

Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**Figure 5: Neighbourhood Centre Plaza Concept Perspectives**

(Plan prepared by The Buchan Group)



These images show an active plaza space with retail spaces opening on to the riparian corridor. In addition, it emphasises well defined edges to the different spaces created and high quality landscape treatment.



Turner Road Development Control Plan 2007 – Part B4 Gregory Hills Neighbourhood Centre

**Figure 6: Riparian Corridor Interface Indicative Elevation**

(Plan prepared by The Buchan Group)



This image shows an articulated wall and activated space fronting the interface with the riparian corridor. The plaza is defined as a destination point.



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD08

ORD08

**SUBJECT: PECUNIARY INTEREST RETURNS - 1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013**  
**FROM: Director Governance**  
**TRIM #: 13/35635**

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Pursuant to section 449(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("the Act"), a councillor or designated person holding that position at 30 June in any year must complete and lodge with the General Manager within 3 months after that date a Pecuniary Interest Return.

Under section 450A of the Act, completed Pecuniary Interest Returns are required to be tabled at the first meeting of Council held after the lodgement date (being 30 September 2013).

The completed Ordinary Returns for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 are tabled and available to view.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That the information be noted.**



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD09

ORD09

**SUBJECT: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS - YEAR ENDING  
30 JUNE 2013**  
**FROM: Director Governance**  
**BINDER: 13/28084**

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is three-fold:

- to inform Council that the Annual Financial Statement of Accounts for year ending 30 June 2013 has been completed;
- to inform Council of the management representation made to Council's auditor, Pitcher Partners, in accordance with Section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act; and
- to set a date for presentation of the 'Audit Report' to Council and give public notice of the date so fixed in accordance with Section 418 (1a) & (1b) of the Local Government Act.

### ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Annual Financial Statement of Accounts has been completed and is in the final stages of audit.

A copy of the management representation made to Council's auditor, Pitcher Partners, **is provided as an attachment to this report**. Upon signing, this representation acknowledges Council's responsibility for ensuring that the Annual Financial Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and the Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

Council's auditor will present a summary of his findings to Council at the meeting of 12 November 2013. Public notice of this meeting will appear in the local newspaper (Advertiser) and placed on Council's website from Wednesday 6 November 2013.

The Annual Financial Statement of Accounts will be distributed, under separate cover, to Councillors on 7 November 2013 for consideration at the meeting of 12 November 2013 in accordance with the notice provisions of the Local Government Act.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications to Council as a result of this report.



ORD09

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**RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. note the management representation letters which are to be signed by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, General Manager and Responsible Accounting Officer; and**
- ii. notify the public that the Annual Financial Statement of Accounts and Audit Report will be presented to Council on 12 November 2013.**

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Statement by Councillors & Mgmt-Gen Purpose**
- 2. Statement by Councillors & Mgmt-Special Purpose**

ORD09

Attachment 1

**Camden Council****General Purpose Financial Statements**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2013

**Statement by Councillors and Management**

made pursuant to Section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended)

**The attached General Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:**

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

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

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

**We are not aware of any matter that would render the Reports false or misleading in any way.****Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 08 October 2013.**

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Cr Lara Symkowlak  
**MAYOR**

---

Cr Penelope Fischer  
**DEPUTY MAYOR**

---

Ron Moore  
**GENERAL MANAGER**

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Paul Rofe  
**RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

SPFS 2013

## Camden Council

## Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2013

## Statement by Councillors and Management

made pursuant to the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

**The attached Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:**

- The NSW Government Policy Statement "Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government".
- The Division of Local Government Guidelines "Pricing & Costing for Council Businesses - A Guide to Competitive Neutrality".
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

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

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

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

**Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on 08 October 2013.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Cr Lara Symkowiak  
**MAYOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Cr Penelope Fischer  
**DEPUTY MAYOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ron Moore  
**GENERAL MANAGER**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paul Rofa  
**RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

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ORD09

Attachment 2



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD10

ORD10

**SUBJECT: INVESTMENT ADVISOR**  
**FROM:** Director Governance  
**TRIM #:** 13/35737

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

To appoint CPG Research & Advisory Pty Ltd as Council's investment advisor.

### BACKGROUND

On the 27 March 2012 Council appointed Oakvale Capital Ltd as Council's investment advisor. As part of that appointment Council adopted a revised Investment Policy. On 18 July 2013 Council was advised that Oakvale Capital Ltd will no longer be providing consulting services to the Local Government sector. As a result, an expression of interest was undertaken to appoint a new investment advisor.

### MAIN REPORT

Council's investment portfolio is now over \$60 million and expected to grow as our Community grows to over 250,000 people. Managing Investment Risk is becoming more complicated. Council's responsibility is to prudently manage public money. It is identified as best practice to engage an independent investment advisor to add an additional layer of risk management.

The advantages of engaging an investment advisor include:

- a higher level of expertise supporting Council's investment decisions;
- the administrative support provided to Council's investment officer by assisting with risk analysis, institutions credit ratings, prudent investments, providing a summary of each day's investment rates offered by various institutions, improved reporting and independent assessment of the rates being offered to Council;
- a higher investment return through diversification and a longer term approach to investing funds;
- alert service on the credit rating of institutions;
- an independent assessment of the investment products being offered to Council that comply with Council's adopted investment policy;
- annual review of Council's Investment Policy to ensure compliance with legislation and the Minister's Investment Order; and
- quarterly review of Council's investment strategy to ensure the highest rate of return on public money within the investment framework adopted by Council.

Council undertook an expression of interest (EOI) and received responses from 4 investment advisory services.

- CPG Research & Advisory Pty Ltd
- Denison Financial Advisory
- Private Investment Consulting
- Prudential Investment Services Group



Officers assessed the EOI using the following criteria:

- Experience in providing investment advisory services to Local Government;
- Local Government references;
- Qualifications of personnel providing the actual service to Camden Council;
- Demonstration of being an independent service;
- Value of quote and pricing structure;
- Demonstrated capacity to provide services and knowledge of Local Government legislative requirements;
- Timeliness of advice and support; and
- Methodology used during engagement.

As a result of the assessment process, it is recommended that CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd be appointed as Council’s investment advisor for a 12 month trial period (allowing an additional 3 months for the review of the trial period) and a 2 year option upon Council being satisfied with their services.

CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd has been providing investment advice to the Local Government sector since 1991 and currently provide investment advice to 40 Local Government clients with over \$2.5 billion dollars under advice. The cost of this service is \$24,000 per annum (GST exclusive). This figure is to be adjusted by CPI annually.

**The assessment of each company can be found in supporting documents.** Further information about each company is not provided in this report as the information is regarded as “commercial in confidence”.

Review of trial period – Oakvale Capital Ltd

In March 2012, Council appointed Oakvale Capital Ltd for a 12 month trial period; this was later negotiated to a period of up to 15 months to allow for an assessment period of the 12 month trial. While the trial period is now not relevant to extending the contract with Oakvale Capital Ltd it did allow for an enhanced level of risk management over Council’s investment decisions, improved internal controls and performance.

The appointment has also realised a more diverse investment portfolio from five (5) to eleven (11) different financial institutions and an increase in the term to maturity as indicated below:

TERM	April 2012	%	June 2013	%
30 days	\$9,000,000	17%	\$8,780,000	17%
60 days	\$15,500,000	29%	\$4,500,000	8%
90 days	\$13,500,000	25%	\$6,100,000	11%
180 days	\$16,000,000	29%	\$21,200,000	40%
365 days	\$0	0%	\$7,500,000	14%
2 years	\$0	0%	\$4,700,000	9%
3 years	\$0	0%	\$500,000	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$53,280,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

It is estimated that this change is responsible for an extra 30 basis points (0.30%p.a.) on the \$30 million of utilised (rolled over) investments since the appointment of the investment advisor. This improved performance equates to an additional \$90,000 per



annum. When you consider that Oakvale's fee for service was \$24,000 per annum (GST exclusive), the return on Council's investment is very good.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Council's 2013/14 budget has \$24,700 (GST exclusive) allocated for an investment advisor, the amount is funded from investment income. The engagement of CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd will not require any additional funds as their fee for service (\$24,000 GST exclusive) is similar to that paid to Oakvale Capital Ltd while they were still providing services to the Local Government sector.

### **CONCLUSION**

If Council appoints CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd their first priority will be to assist officers with the annual review of Council's Investment Policy. This review includes a Council workshop before being formally adopted by Council.

It is important to note that an investment advisor cannot recommend a product or financial institution for investment unless it complies with the Council's adopted Investment Policy. The investment of funds is always invested in Council's name and is never transferred to or through the investment advisor. This is an advice service only.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. engage CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd for a period of fifteen (15) months, allowing for a 12 month trial period (1 November 2013 to 30 November 2014) and an assessment report to Council within 3 months of the end of the trial period;**
- ii. subject to a satisfactory trial period, offer CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd a 2 year extension (option) for advisory services to Camden Council; and**
- iii. fund the annual fee of \$24,000 (GST Exclusive) from investment income.**

### **ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Assessment Investment Advisor Sept 2013 EOI - *Supporting Document***
- 2. Assessment and Score EOI - *Supporting Document***



# ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD11

**SUBJECT: RATES AND CHARGES AND LEVIES WRITTEN OFF 2012/2013**  
**FROM: Director Governance**  
**BINDER: 13/36508**

## PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the 2012/2013 Rates and Charges to be written-off as permitted under the Local Government Act.

## BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act (Clause 131) requires the General Manager to advise Council of all Rates and Charges to be written off in the previous financial year.

## MAIN REPORT

The amounts proposed in respect of the 2012/2013 financial year are set out below and discussed.

### 1. Postponed Rates

An owner of rural land or land used as a principal dwelling where the land is not being used for the purpose for which it is zoned, may apply to Council for postponed rates.

The rating of land is on the basis of use, not zoning.

The Valuer General approves and provides Council with a discounted land value to calculate the rates payable on these properties. The amount discounted is referred to as postponed rates.

Under Section 595 of the Local Government Act on the 6<sup>th</sup> year the first year's postponed rates and interest are to be written off. Upon sale of the property the amount postponed (up to 5 years) is payable.

There are currently 21 properties which qualify for postponed rates within the Camden LGA. The total amount of postponed rates and charges as at 30 June 2013 is \$173,556.55.

The postponed amounts written off for the 2012/2013 rating year are as follows:

Rates written off from 2008/2009	\$16,261.16
Interest written off from 2008/2009	<u>\$6,013.91</u>
Total	<b>\$22,275.07</b>



## 2. Pension Rebates

Section 583 of the Local Government Act requires Council to write off amounts of Rates, Charges and Interest reduced or waived under Division 1 of Part 8 of Chapter 15 of the Act (concessions for pensioners).

Amount of Pension Rebates for 2012/2013 - **\$616,226.20**

Council has claimed 55% reimbursement (\$338,924.41) from the Division of Local Government for the amount written off.

*Therefore, the cost to Council of subsidising pensioner rates during the 2012/2013 financial year was \$277,301.79.*

## 3. Accrued Interest (minor amounts outstanding)

Section 567 of the Local Government Act allows Council to write off accrued interest on amounts that would be uneconomical to recover.

Amounts written off under \$3.00 - **\$2,405.02**

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

In accordance with the relevant sections of the Local Government Act, the total amount to be written off in the 2012/2013 financial year is \$640,906.29. The majority of the amount to be written off pertains to pensioner rebates, 55% of which is recovered from the Division of Local Government.

The amount to be written off each financial year is considered as part of the annual budget process and is reviewed at each quarterly budget review. Adjustments which arise as a result of exemptions or write-offs are included within budget projections to minimise the impact they may have on Council's budget position.

## **CONCLUSION**

The General Manager has a statutory obligation to advise the Council of all Rates and Charges that are to be written off; the adoption of this report means that Council has complied with the requirements of The Local Government Act.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council note and write-off rates, charges and levies outlined in this report totalling \$640,906.29 for the 2012/2013 financial year.**



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

### ORD12

**SUBJECT: LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR THE CAMDEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

**FROM:** Director Works & Services

**TRIM #:** 13/37020

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an opportunity to consider submissions received during the public exhibition period in relation to the draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area* (LGA), and to endorse the Strategy (provided as **Attachment 1 to this report**).

### BACKGROUND

On 23 July 2013 Council resolved to publicly exhibit the draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area*.

The public exhibition period is now complete and the outcome is able to be reported.

### MAIN REPORT

#### **Public Exhibition**

Council advertised in the local newspaper and on Council's website, advising the public that the draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area (the draft Strategy)* was available for public exhibition and could be viewed at the following locations:

- Council's Customer Services Area in Camden and Narellan;
- Camden and Narellan Public Libraries; and
- Council's website.

In addition, a copy of the draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area* was forwarded to the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services Nattai Ranger for the Metropolitan South West Region and the Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan, for review and comment. At the close of the 28 day exhibition period there were four written submissions received. All four written submissions were in support of the draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area*. There were issues raised in each of the 4 submissions, 3 of those can be directly related back to the draft *Strategy* and 1 is not related to the *draft Strategy* at all. A submission evaluation table addressing each of the submissions has been provided in **Attachment 2 of this report**. In addition, responses to questions that were raised at the Council meeting held on 23 July 2013 in relation to the draft *Strategy* have been addressed in an evaluation table and this has been provided in **Attachment 3 of this report**. Copies of all submissions are provided as a supporting document.

The items raised for consideration are listed and addressed below:



Item: Council to carefully consider implementing extensive masterplanning and survey work as opposed to on-ground works.

Comment: Council is aware that more resources are required to deliver on-ground works that protect our natural resources and this is being addressed by the recruitment of two new Bush Regenerator positions funded in the current 2013/14 budget. However Masterplanning is still required as it will enable Council to identify landuse planning constraints and opportunities, land tenure (public/private) and landownership. In the case of private land holdings, the Masterplans would identify mechanisms such as landowner incentives that may be used to encourage private landowners to undertake biodiversity conservation actions.

Item: The draft Strategy needs to be more explicit and make recommendations on the best Council staff structure to implement the strategy.

Comment: Council will be utilising expertise from across the Council to enable implementation of various priority actions that have been identified within the draft Strategy.

Item: The draft Strategy needs to include a Roadside Weed Control Strategies, as roads have become major corridors of woody weed dispersal.

Comment: Council acknowledges that the development and implementation of a Weed Control Strategy across the whole LGA would be a beneficial management tool which would provide some guidance and prioritisation in relation to Camden's many weed issues whilst assisting with the protection of Camden's few remaining natural and agricultural assets.

Item: Draft Strategy does not make recommendations regarding additional noxious weed declarations. As part of weed control Council needs to list problem woody weeds such as African Olive and Privet as noxious.

Comment: Privet is currently declared as a Class 4 Noxious Weed within the Camden LGA. Council acknowledges that declaration of African Olive as noxious would be beneficial, but may present some serious financial implications on Council depending on the level of declaration. African Olive is widespread across Camden, Wollondilly and Campbelltown LGAs, and a joint venture across the three LGAs may be a more appropriate method to manage African Olive. Significant funding would be required to commence any venture and the chances of successful grant applications may be greater if this weed was tackled at a regional approach, the Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan could also be considered as part of this regional approach.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The preparation of the draft Strategy was funded through Council's Waste and Sustainability Improvement Payment (WaSIP) program. An additional \$145,000 from the 2012-2014 WaSIP program has been allocated to the implementation of actions identified within the Strategy. Further funding would need to be identified in future budgets and/or external funding sought.



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## **CONCLUSION**

The draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area* has been exhibited for 28 days and four written submissions were received. Changes have been made to address items raised.

## **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. note the submissions received during the public exhibition period;**
- ii. endorse the adoption of the amended draft *Local Biodiversity Strategy*;**
- iii. in accepting the draft strategy acknowledges that the priority actions identified can be modified in accordance with legislative requirements; and**
- iv. reply to each of the submissions thanking them for their contribution.**

## ATTACHMENTS

1. Camden BioStrategy Final 20130607
2. Submission Evaluation Table
3. Councillor's Question and Response Evaluation Table
4. Submission 1 - *Supporting Document*
5. Submission 2 - *Supporting Document*
6. Submission 3 - *Supporting Document*
7. Submission 4 - *Supporting Document*



**Local Biodiversity Strategy**  
Camden Local Government Area

Prepared for  
**Camden Council**

16 May 2013



**ORD12**

**Attachment 1**

**DOCUMENT TRACKING**

ITEM	DETAIL
Project Name	Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy
Project Number	12SYDPLA-022
Project Manager	Steve Dimitriadis 02 8536 8650 L6, 299 Sussex St, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Prepared by	Steve Dimitriadis, Jennie Powell, Beth Medway
Approved by	Steven House
Status	FINAL
Version Number	1
Last saved on	27 September 2013

This report should be cited as 'Eco Logical Australia 2013. *Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy*. Prepared for Camden Council.'

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This document has been prepared by Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd with support from staff at Camden Council.

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## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CEEC	Critically endangered ecological community
CL Act	NSW <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i>
DCP	Development Control Plan
EEC	Endangered ecological community
EP&A Act	NSW <i>Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESL	Environmentally sensitive lands
LEP	Local environmental plan
LG Act	NSW <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
LGA	Local government area
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PCL	Priority Conservation Lands identified by OEH

Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

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SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
TSC Act	NSW <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>

## Executive summary

Camden local government area is partly within the South West Growth Centre and experiencing rapid urban expansion. Population growth and development place enormous pressure on natural areas and biodiversity due to habitat clearing, degradation of waterways, and spread of pest animals and weeds. However, biodiversity needs to be protected so that essential life support systems and quality of life for residents are maintained.

This strategy provides the framework for Camden Council and the community to achieve the vision for biodiversity in Camden 2040:

*Camden is a place where the natural environment is protected and enhanced and contributes to a sustainable future for the place and its people.*

High priority actions that can be taken by Council to protect and improve biodiversity in the Camden local government area include:

- GIS data collection for masterplanning (including viewshed analysis)
- Western Hills biodiversity corridor masterplan
- South Creek biodiversity corridor masterplan
- Undertake detailed mapping and surveying: the detailed extent of vegetation communities (including EECs), vegetation condition, detailed flora and fauna surveys, detailed surveys of all threatened species, mapping of major weed species infestations. This data should be collected on natural areas on community land and also as part of the Biodiversity Corridor Masterplanning process.
- Develop prioritised work and monitoring program for Council controlled Natural Areas by Councils Bush Regeneration Team. Develop a matrix of assessment criteria to drive program for Councils bush regeneration activities based on a needs analysis, consultation with technical staff and conservation priorities as well as historical works undertaken.

The effectiveness of this strategy will be determined by measures that relate to:

- protection of bushland
- water quality
- community involvement.

The community will be able to track trends in environmental quality and biodiversity through results of monitoring presented in Council's Annual Reports. These results will also inform Council's management strategies and techniques in working toward the vision for biodiversity within the LGA.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 NEED FOR A LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

This biodiversity strategy for the Camden Council Local Government Area (LGA) aims to address Council's responsibilities under the *Local Government Act 1993* charter to '... properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development'.

The strategy brings together the available information about biodiversity within the LGA, and provides a clear and practical approach to guide future management of biodiversity that is consistent with legislation, plans and policies. Specifically, the strategy:

- provides a coordinated approach to biodiversity conservation in Camden LGA
- identifies priorities for biodiversity management to guide Camden Council
- identifies and manages known and anticipated threats to biodiversity
- identifies relevant actions and targets for biodiversity management by Camden Council from relevant strategies and plans including threatened species' Priorities Action Statements developed by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- improves understanding of biodiversity in the LGA
- considers Council's land use planning and environmental management functions
- aims to increase protection and enhancement of biodiversity within the LGA
- aims to improve community awareness and support for community participation in biodiversity conservation.

## 1.2 WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity or biological diversity is defined as:

*The variety of all living things, including plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. It is not static, but is constantly changing. It is increased by genetic change and evolutionary processes and reduced by processes such as habitat degradation, population decline, and extinction. (National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (DEST 1996))*

The concept of biodiversity emphasises the interconnectedness and interdependence of all life on earth and can be considered at three levels:

- genetic diversity - the variety of genetic information that is contained in all living things and that varies within and between the populations of organisms making up single species or wider groups
- species diversity – the variety of species on earth
- ecosystem diversity – the variety of the earth's habitats, ecosystems and ecological processes.

### 1.3 WHY BIODIVERSITY MATTERS

Biodiversity provides for the critical processes or 'ecosystem services' that make life possible. The four types of ecosystem services include:

- provisioning services e.g. food, medicine, timber, fibre, biofuel
- regulating services e.g. filtration, waste composition, climate regulation, pollination
- supporting services e.g. nutrient cycling, photosynthesis, soil formation
- cultural services e.g. enrichment of recreational, aesthetic and spiritual experience.

Conserving biodiversity is an essential part of safeguarding our biological life support systems. Loss of biodiversity threatens the ecosystem services on which we depend.

### 1.4 THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

According to the National Biodiversity Strategy Review Task Group (2009), the greatest threats to Australia's biodiversity are:

- Climate change – GHD (2012) prepared a Climate Adaptation Report for Camden LGA and identified the following priorities:
  - High risks to local environment and water quality – an increase in the mean maximum temperature by a few degrees would alter the ecosystem, the flora and fauna it can support, and alter a valued community asset (in particular the riparian areas).
  - Moderate to high risks associated with changes to water quality and recreational use of the water ways may arise due to increase flow variability and temperatures. Weed infestations, increase in soil erosion and sediment and stormwater runoff can contribute to a degraded water quality.
- Invasive species – pest animals and weeds species threaten biodiversity by invading or destroying habitat, predation, disease or competition with native species (refer to **Sections 2.2 and 2.3** for further details).
- Loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat - e.g. through clearing native vegetation or waterway pollution. Plant and animal species are less resilient to external pressures (e.g. climate change and weed invasion) when the ecological communities of which they are a part shrink, or when populations become isolated from each other.
- Unsustainable use of natural resources – such as soils and water
- Changes to the aquatic environment and water flows – Waterways and wetlands provide habitat for many species, reduce the impacts of floods, absorb pollutants and improve water quality. Impacts include pollution, gully and stream-bank erosion, removal of aquatic habitat and alterations to flows.
- Inappropriate fire regimes – although fire is important to many ecosystems, poorly managed fire regimes can impact biodiversity and ecosystem services through the destruction of ecological communities, increased soil erosion, expansion of weed and feral animal populations, reduced water quality and increased soil salinity.
- Coal Seam Gas (CSG) - impacts that Coal Seam Gas (CSG) poses to biodiversity are not fully known and further research and information regarding the impacts will need to be obtained. Once this information becomes available the Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area will be updated.

Whilst many of these threats are being addressed by strategy and policy at a national and global scale, local pressures that reflect these broader threats and trends can be addressed via a local biodiversity strategy.

Significant urban growth is the greatest threat to biodiversity in Camden LGA. According to the Camden 2040 report, the South West Growth Centre will house 35% of population growth in Sydney under the 2005 Sydney Metropolitan Strategy, taking Camden's population to an estimated 256,000. This places enormous pressure on natural areas and biodiversity due to habitat clearing, degradation of waterways, and spread of pest animals and weeds.

Results of five community surveys conducted since 2004 indicate a declining trend in the opinion of residents on whether the LGA offers a 'good natural environment' (State of Camden Report 2012). In 2004, about 39% of respondents stated that the LGA has a good natural environment, whereas by 2012 only about 22% had the same opinion.

### 1.5 VISION

Council has developed a vision for future growth of the Camden LGA (Camden 2040). Encompassed in this is a vision for biodiversity:

*Camden is a place where the natural environment is protected and enhanced and contributes to a sustainable future for the place and its people.*

Achieving this vision in the context of ongoing, significant threats to biodiversity will be challenging. Success will ultimately depend on strong leadership from Council, whole of community support and engagement, and actions that are implemented in a timely manner with adequate resources.

### 1.6 HOW DOES THIS STRATEGY SUPPORT THE VISION

This strategy provides the framework for Council and the community to work toward achieving the vision for biodiversity. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Maximising ecological connectivity – Biodiversity corridors should be as wide as possible and managed to promote structural and floristic diversity as seen in a natural state.
- Consolidation of existing larger habitat 'patches' – larger habitat patches should be consolidated wherever possible with the aim of reducing fragmentation and decreasing edge to area ratio.
- Protection and recovery of threatened species, populations and communities - Priority should also be given to areas that could be secured as habitat for threatened species, populations or ecological communities.

The Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2002 defines the principles, processes and best management practices that guide conservation work undertaken by Camden Council. It states that *the aim of conservation is to retain, restore or re-instate the natural significance of a place*. It also states that *a self-sustaining condition is preferable to an outcome that requires a high level of ongoing management intervention*.

**Chapter 2** of this strategy outlines the current status of biodiversity in Camden LGA as a baseline for decision-making and future action and adaptive management. **Chapter 3** presents information relevant to planning tools and instruments. **Chapter 4** outlines how priorities should be allocated in accordance with the principles above, with the focus on regional biodiversity corridors and how these could be

managed. Descriptions of the corridors cover Council land management as well as other tenure. A summary of recommended actions and costs is given in **Chapter 5**.

**1.7 MEASURING SUCCESS**

There are a number of parameters that will need to be monitored to determine if Council and the community are working effectively toward the vision for biodiversity. Sustainability indicators are identified in **Table 1**.

The results of monitoring should be presented to the community in Council's Annual Reports, with trends clearly identified. Results of monitoring will also be used to inform and adapt Council's management of biodiversity.

**Table 1: Sustainability indicators**

Theme	Measure
Protection of bushland*	Proportion of bushland under active management* by Council or other
	Proportion of land area covered by bushland* (area and condition)
	Area of native vegetation in conservation reserves or equivalent protection
	Number and extent of endangered ecological communities
	Number of threatened flora and fauna species or populations
	The population of threatened flora at each site.
	Number of aquatic and terrestrial weed species, including number of weeds of national significance
	Number of pest animal species
Water is clean*	Internal water quality testing data shows our local streams and rivers are healthy*
	Platypus numbers
Community involvement in Bushcare, tree planting, water quality monitoring, flora and fauna monitoring	Area of bushland being actively managed by community volunteers
	Number of volunteers and hours spent

\*Source: Camden 2040

## 2 Biodiversity in Camden LGA

### 2.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The Camden LGA is located about 60 km south west of the Sydney central business district. It covers more than 20,000 ha and is centred on the town of Camden on the banks of the Nepean River. It contains a mix of agricultural land, country towns and villages, and new residential areas with associated commercial and industrial development. The area lies within the Cumberland Plain, and has rich Nepean River flats and undulating Wianamatta Shale hills.

### 2.2 FLORA

Clearing for agriculture and urban development has significantly reduced the extent and condition of native vegetation across the LGA (**Figure 1**). Additional pressures include overgrazing, chemical run-off, irrigation and dryland salinity, erosion and sedimentation, unsustainable firewood collection, competition from weeds and rubbish dumping. The LGA has approximately 2,033 ha of remnant good quality vegetation (categorised as A, B, C, Cmi – refer to **Appendix A**), which means about 90% of vegetation across the LGA has been cleared or degraded since European settlement.

Some remnant vegetation is protected in reserves (**Figure 1**), although significant areas of vegetation are not in reserves. The majority of reserves are located in the southern part of the LGA, and many are small and isolated from other patches of vegetation. Most of the large remnants of good quality vegetation are in the central and northern areas, and many are currently not protected as reserves.

However, there are a large number of reserves with remnant vegetation that will be dedicated to Council in the next few years in the localities of Harrington Park, Harrington Grove and across to the Central Hills area. Additional reserves will be created in the South West Growth Centre in the north eastern part of the Camden LGA as either retention or offsetting within the Growth Centre. The extent is unknown at present.

Ongoing threats have been recognised in the listing of many western Sydney vegetation communities as endangered ecological communities (EECs) or critically endangered ecological communities (CEECs) under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and/or Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). EECs in the Camden LGA are identified in **Table 2**.

There are approximately 4,395 ha of EEC vegetation across the LGA. Only 3.5% is in Council parks and reserves. A portion of this is also protected within Mount Annan Botanical Garden.

Table 2: Endangered ecological communities in Camden LGA

Vegetation community*	TSC Act name	TSC Act status	EPBC Act name	EPBC Act status	Area (ha)**		Total
					ABC	TX, TXR, TXU	
Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland	Cumberland Plain Woodland	Critically Endangered	Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest	Critically Endangered	1366.5	2096.1	3462.4
Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland	River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	Endangered	N/A	N/A	476.1	259.1	735.2
Cumberland Swamp Oak Riparian Forest	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	Endangered	N/A	N/A	171.8	1.6	173.4
Moist Shale Woodland	Moist shale woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	N/A	N/A	1.7	3.1	4.8
Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest	Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest	Endangered	N/A	N/A	16.7	1.8	18.5

Source: Environmentally Sensitive Land Map Update (ELA 2012)

\*\* ELA (2012) – Table 4

As shown in **Figure 1**, Cumberland Plain Woodland is the dominant community across the LGA, with sub-groups Shale Plains Woodland on the lower slopes and Shale Hills Woodland on the upper slopes. The riparian corridor and many areas of remnant vegetation have been infested with woody weeds such as *Ligustrum* spp. (Privet), *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Boxthorn), *Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar), *Olea europaea* ssp *cuspidata* (African Olive), *Gleditsia tricanthos* (Honey Locust) and *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry). Weed monitoring and reduction campaigns have been undertaken for these species. (**Appendix B** lists major weeds in the LGA and the threats they pose to biodiversity.)

A total of 870 individual flora (native and exotic) species have been identified in the Camden LGA (**Appendix C**) of which five are threatened under the TSC Act and four are threatened under the EPBC Act (**Table 3**). The largest population of *Pimelea spicata* is found at the Camden Golf Course and this species is subject to a Recovery Plan that has been prepared by OEH (and is available on OEH's website).

**Table 3: Threatened flora recorded in the Camden LGA**

Scientific name	Common name	TSC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly-Pilly	Endangered	Vulnerable
<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> R. Br. subsp. <i>viridiflora</i> population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	Native Pear	Endangered Population	N/A

Source: Office of Environment and Heritage Atlas of NSW Wildlife (online search, April 2013).

A number of Regionally significant species are also identified in **Appendix C**. Regional significance can be considered a conservation priority, albeit below those species listed as threatened and identified in the PAS regime.

### 2.3 FAUNA

A total of 248 fauna species (**Appendix D**) have been found in the Camden LGA of which 23 are exotic species. Twenty-five species are threatened under the TSC Act and eight species are protected under the EPBC Act (**Table 4**). The main threats to fauna in the Camden LGA are habitat loss due to development, introduction of exotic species and indirect impacts of urbanisation such as road kill, electrocution, predation by domestic animals and poisoning.

Council has responded to community concern about certain fauna species as follows:

- Community education and involvement to reduce numbers of *Acridotheres tristis* (Common Myna).
- In 2013, Council adopted the *Management Plan for Australian White Ibis* (*Thresionis molucca*) Lake Annan, Mount Annan NSW.

**Table 4: Threatened and migratory fauna recorded within Camden LGA**

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	N/A	Migratory (Camba, Jamba)
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	N/A	Migratory (Camba, Jamba)
<i>Collocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	N/A	Migratory (Camba)
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	N/A	Migratory (Jamba)
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Vulnerable	N/A
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	Vulnerable	N/A
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	Endangered	N/A

Source: Office of Environment and Heritage Atlas of NSW Wildlife (online search, April 2013).

A number of Regionally significant species are also identified in **Appendix C**. Regional significance can be considered a conservation priority, albeit below those species listed as threatened and identified in the PAS regime.

## 2.4 WATER QUALITY AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

The Nepean River, South Creek and associated tributaries are predominant geographic features of the LGA. Flow regimes and water quality directly affect aquatic ecosystems. Aquatic weeds and rubbish contribute to habitat degradation.

In 2002, a plan of management was prepared for all riparian areas within the LGA (Pittendrieh Sinkfield Bruce Pty Ltd 2002). The outcome from the implementation of the plan was stated as:

*The riparian areas of the Camden LGA comprise an ecologically diverse, sustainable network of green corridors that stretch unbroken from the Nepean River to the catchment headwaters, and successfully integrate with the needs and desires of those who live and work in the surrounding urban and rural environment.*

One of the goals set out in the Council's Strategic Plan Camden 2025 was to improve the quality of the Nepean River so that *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Platypus) can return to its natural habitat. The vision to improve water quality of the Nepean River is also reflected in Camden 2040. During 2005, Council formally adopted the platypus into its logo as a symbol of sustainability because although once common in the area, the effect of human activities has impacted on the river and has seen the decline of the platypus. The platypus reflects the impacts that economic, social and cultural changes have had on the community and, in particular, the impacts on water quality. In other words, the platypus is a sustainability indicator.

Aquatic weeds of national significance that have been recorded in the Camden LGA are *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Alligator Weed), *Salvinia molesta* (Salvinia) and *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth). Monitoring and reduction campaigns have been undertaken for these species. Another aquatic weed of concern is *Ludwigia periviana* (Water Primrose), which has been recorded in Harrington Park.

According to the 2012 State of Camden report, Council has recently commenced water quality sampling of the Narellan Creek catchment and recommenced recreational water quality sampling of the Nepean River. Initial results indicate that levels of total phosphorus and total nitrogen are higher than levels previously recorded in the LGA, which may indicate that water quality is worsening.

GHD (2013) recorded high concentrations of phosphorus combined with high levels of total nitrogen in the Narellan Creek catchment. These results characterise the significant enrichment that is occurring within the waterways and detention basins (such as Lake Annan, Harrington Park Lake and the Chain of Ponds) of Camden LGA.

Trends for the environmental indicator 'types and numbers of macro-invertebrates found in local streams and rivers' were not provided in the State of Camden report and this indicator is under review by Council. Macro-invertebrates are a useful indicator of aquatic ecosystem health because they are relatively easy to collect and identify, and tend to stay in one area unless environmental conditions change. Some invertebrates are highly sensitive to pollution (e.g. Mayflies, Caddisflies and Stoneflies), while others tolerate it.

## 2.5 ABORIGINAL CULTURE AND BIODIVERSITY

Camden is positioned at the intersection of three Aboriginal tribal boundaries: the Gundungurra, Tharawal and Dharug.

A study of *Aboriginal Cultural Values of the Native Vegetation of NSW* (Schnierer et al 2001) found that Aboriginal people traditionally had a strong relationship with the environment, and used natural resources according to their lore. Native vegetation was valued as a source of sustenance and medicine as well as having spiritual meaning and, in recent times, as educational, employment and recreational sites. Aboriginal environmental knowledge associated with native vegetation is another important cultural value.

The health of the land and the maintenance of biodiversity was, and remains, linked to the wellbeing of Aboriginal people, both physically and spiritually. Reconnection with traditional lands, or 'country', and associated natural resources is an important part of present day Aboriginal culture and identity (Schnierer et al 2001).

## 2.6 RECENT BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

In recent years, Council has instigated on-ground works to maintain or improve biodiversity. Types of activities include removal of noxious and environmental weeds, pest animal control, revegetation, bushland restoration, wetland rehabilitation and construction, and rubbish removal. The focus has been on Council's parks and reserves. Details are available in State of Environment Reports on Council's website.

The Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority<sup>1</sup> found that Camden Council has relatively low rates of community participation in environmental action compared to other council areas in the greater Sydney region. Activities undertaken by community volunteers typically include tree planting, water quality monitoring, flora and fauna monitoring, track building and Bushcare. Community involvement in environmental management can be 'one-off' or ongoing, and has numerous advantages, including:

- Improving the likelihood of success with grant applications
- Maintenance of work that is initially funded by a grant, thus contributing to the long-term ecological sustainability
- Social interaction and community building
- Garnering political support for environmental protection and management

The Sydney Environmental Volunteering Survey 2012 (SMCMA, unpub.) identified that Camden LGA there were 1310 hours of volunteering undertaken in the year 2012 by 160 volunteers (20 regular, 140 one off/corporate) that has been valued at \$39,300. Activities were listed as Bushcare and Planting.

## 2.7 COUNCIL'S REVOKED NATURAL ASSETS POLICY

Council's former Natural Assets Policy introduced a variety of initiatives to ensure that the natural resource assets of the Camden LGA were managed for the long term sustainability of the region. This Policy was officially revoked by Council on 8 February 2011. The matters previously covered in this Policy are now covered by Sections B1.6 and B1.7 of Council's *Development Control Plan 2011* and Part 7A of the *Threatened Species Conserveration Act 1995*, which is supported by the *Threatened Species Conservation (Biobanking) Regulation 2008* which covers biobanking.

<sup>1</sup> Environmental Volunteering Surveys in the Sydney Region 2005-2009. SMCMA website viewed 13/5/2013 <http://www.sydney.cma.nsw.gov.au/our-projects/environmental-volunteering-surveys-in-the-sydney-region-2005-2009.html>

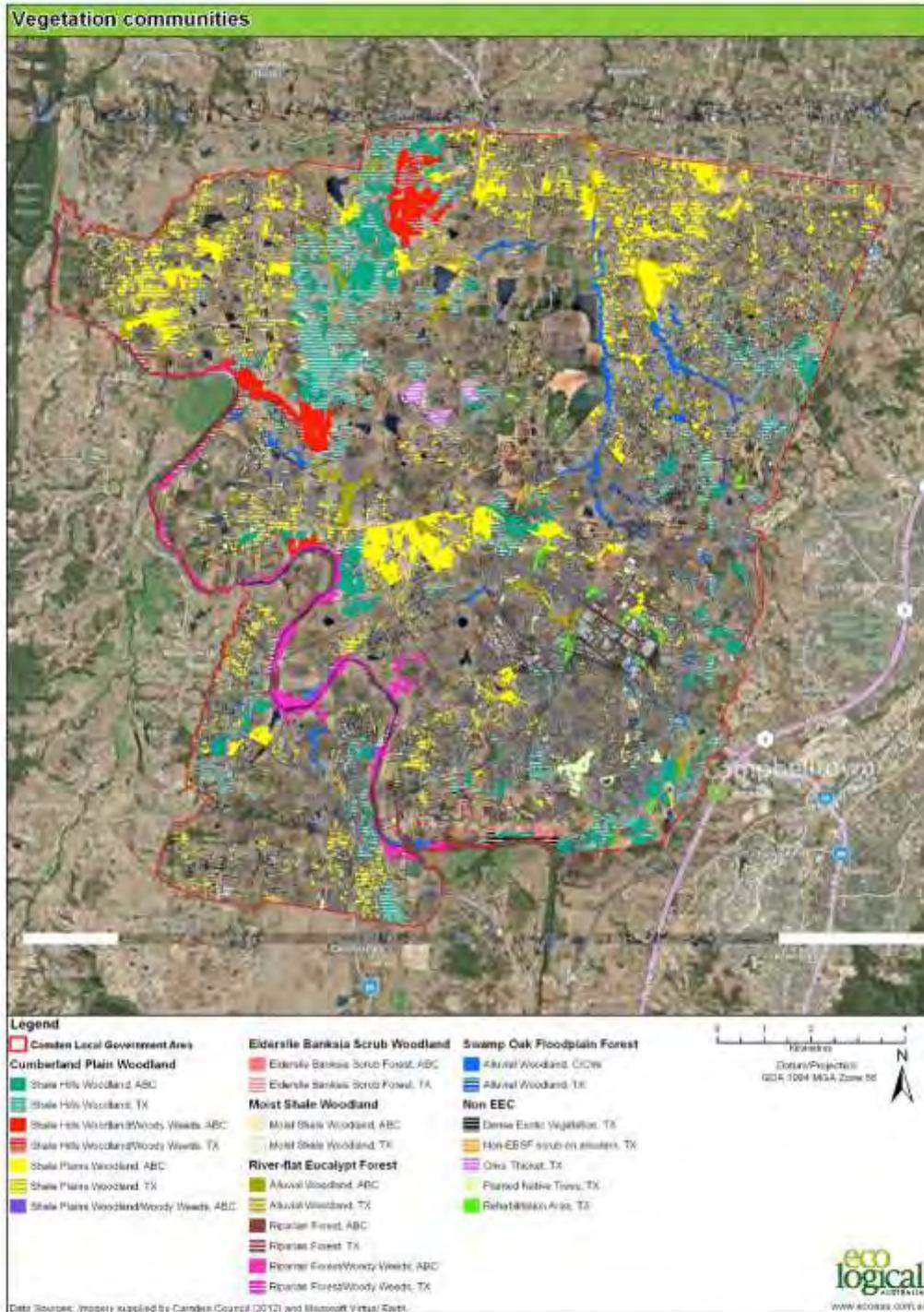


Figure 1: Vegetation communities in Camden LGA (refer to Appendix B for condition codes)

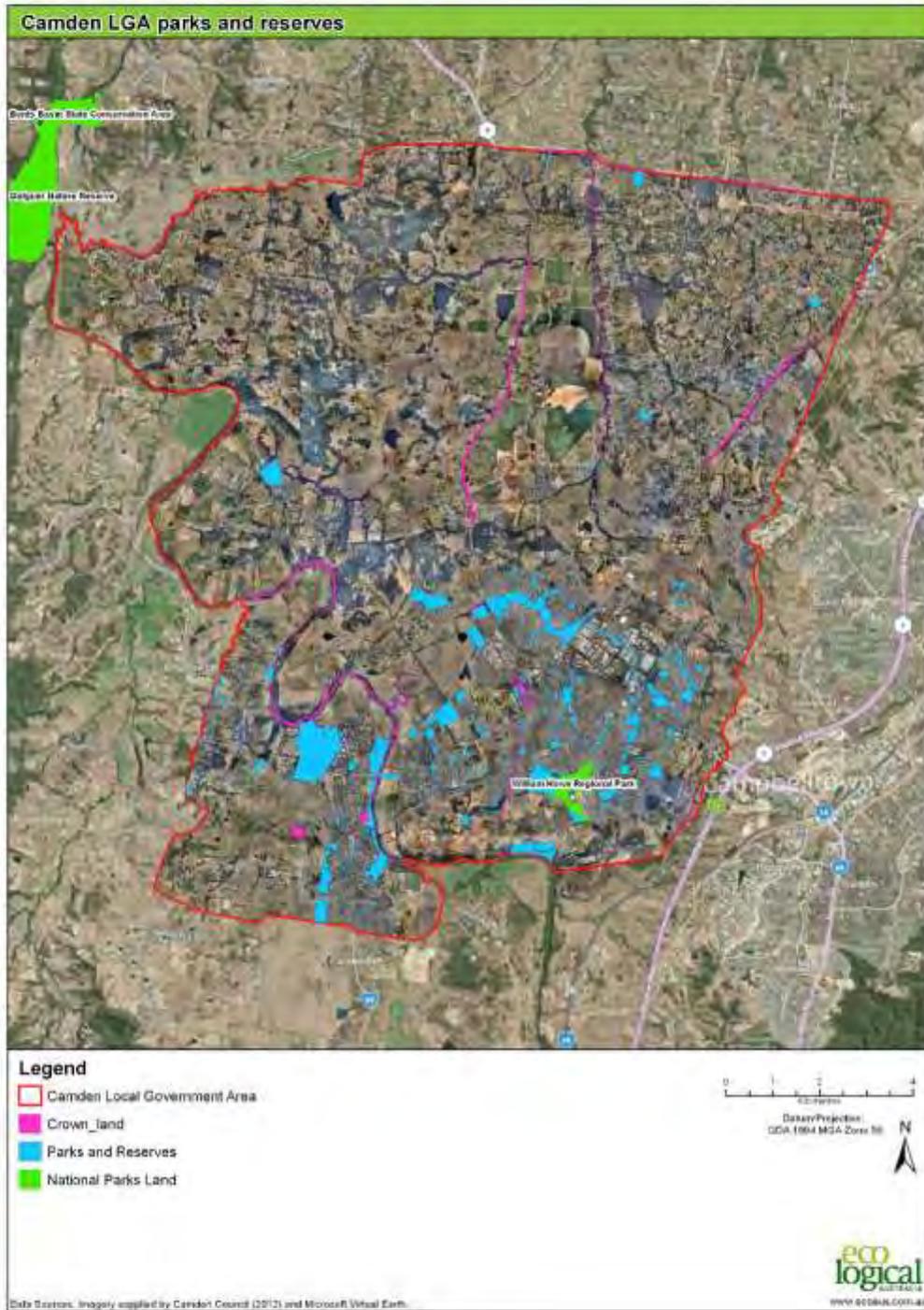


Figure 2: Reserves in Camden LGA

## 3 Planning and policy framework

This chapter describes the planning and policy framework available to assist biodiversity management. Potential application of these planning tools and instruments to areas within Camden LGA is outlined in **Chapter 4**.

### 3.1 CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES

Biodiversity planning has its origins in a number of international conventions that Australia signed in the 1990s:

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Agenda 21
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Forest Principles
- Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and Bonn Convention, Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)
- RamsarT Convention on Wetlands

Australia has taken some significant steps to meet its obligations under these treaties and conventions:

- Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2002
- National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia's Native Vegetation (NRMMC 1999)
- Australian Weeds Strategy (NRMMC 2007a)
- Australian Pest Animal Strategy (NRMMC 2007b)
- Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System 2009-2030 (National Reserve System Task Group 2009)
- Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment
- Draft National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2020
- National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy 1998
- NSW Draft Biodiversity Strategy 2010-2015

Further guidance is given through statutory instruments, policies and plans outlined below.

### 3.2 LEGISLATION

*Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*

The EPBC Act provides a national scheme for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. It incorporates referral mechanisms to the Commonwealth and environmental impact assessment processes for projects that may impact matters of national significance. Camden LGA contains a number of endangered ecological communities (EECs), critically endangered ecological communities (CEECs) and threatened species that are listed under the EPBC Act. For example, Cumberland Plain Woodland is the predominant vegetation community and a CEEC.

The EPBC Act status of threatened species and communities recorded in Camden LGA is given in **Appendices A and B**.

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

The EP&A Act is the principal planning legislation for NSW, providing a framework for the overall environmental planning and assessment of development proposals. It drives the planning and development processes in Camden, and sets the requirements for preparation of a local environmental plan (LEP). The EP&A Act also provides for section 94 contributions and voluntary planning agreements, which are discussed in **Chapter 3.3**.

The Department of Planning & Infrastructure is in the process of creating a new planning system that may significantly change the EP&A Act. The White Paper is due to be released in early 2013.

*NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act)*

The TSC Act requires Council to consider potential impacts of development on threatened species, populations and communities in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities under the EP&A Act. It also provides for the preparation of recovery plans (e.g. the Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan (DECCW 2010)) that may bind Council to certain actions or activities on Council owned land.

**Appendices A and B** identifies species and communities recorded in Camden LGA that are listed as threatened under the TSC Act.

Part 7A of the TSC Act established the biobanking scheme in NSW and Part 7AA of the TSC Act covers biodiversity certification. Refer to **Chapter 3.4** for details.

*NSW Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act)*

The LG Act requires Council to consider biodiversity conservation and ecological sustainability in its operations. It also requires the preparation of plans of management for all Council owned community land. Council's reserves contain areas that correspond to a number of categories described in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, including:

- Natural areas (bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore)
- Sportsground
- Park
- Area of cultural significance
- General community use

Refer to 'Plans for Council Reserves' in **Section 3.3** for the list of existing plans of management that have been prepared in accordance with the LG Act.

*NSW Crown Lands Act 1989 (CL Act)*

The CL Act governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for a prescribed public purpose and for leasing and licensing.

The Department of Primary Industries, together with reserve trusts appointed by the Minister, are responsible for the administration and management of the Crown reserve system. Camden Council is the reserve trust manager appointed by the Minister to care, control and manage some of the Crown lands within the LGA. As shown in **Figure 2**, the majority of Crown land in the LGA is along riparian corridors.

*NSW Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act)*

A controlled activity approval under the WM Act is required for certain types of developments and activities that are carried out in or near a river, lake or estuary ('waterfront land'). Under the WM Act, a controlled activity means:

- The erection of a building or the carrying out of a work
- The removal of material (whether or not extractive material) or vegetation from land, whether by way of excavation or otherwise
- The deposition of material (whether or not extractive material) on land, whether by way of landfill operations or otherwise
- The carrying out of any other activity that affects the quantity or flow of water in a water source

There are opportunities for Council to streamline the WM Act approvals process with other approvals.

*NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994*

The FM Act aims to preserve fish stocks, habitats and species and to maintain and promote ecologically sustainable development whilst ensuring the commercial viability of fisheries. It allows for listing of threatened species, habitat, communities and processes in a similar manner to the TSC Act. Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) has been recorded in the Camden LGA and is classed as threatened under the FM Act. European Carp are a common aquatic pest species in waterways throughout the LGA.

*Noxious Weeds Act 1993*

The Noxious Weeds Act identifies noxious weeds, control measures, public and private responsibilities and provides a framework for the management of noxious weeds across NSW. Noxious weeds declared for Camden LGA are listed on the Department of Primary Industries website<sup>2</sup>.

*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

This Act provides for establishment/management of National Parks and other conservation reserves (for example, through Voluntary Conservation Agreements) and the protection of flora and fauna species. Bents Basin State Conservation Area is partly within Camden and is managed by OEH.

*Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Act 1980*

The Australian Botanic Garden Mount Annan was established in 1988 and is managed by the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust. It is the largest botanic garden in Australia and showcases Australian flora.

*Rural Fires Act 1997*

Camden Council has prepared a bushfire risk management plan along with other land managers and fire authorities. This identifies assets at threat of bushfire and measures to mitigate impacts.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds/noxweed/>

### 3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND POLICIES

#### *Sydney Metropolitan Plan*

The NSW Government's Metropolitan Strategy *City of Cities: A Plan for Sydney's Future* (2005) identified the need to supply new 'greenfield' land for development over the next thirty years. The planning requirements for the North West and South West Growth Centres are defined by the *SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006*. The South West Growth Centre is within the LGA boundaries of Liverpool, Camden and Campbelltown and will comprise 18 precincts across approximately 17,000 ha, with capacity for around 110,000 new dwellings.

In 2007 the NSW Minister for Environment conferred biodiversity certification on the Growth Centres SEPP. Refer to **Chapter 3.4** for further information regarding biocertification.

#### *Draft Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Action Plan 2013-2023*

Actions and performance criteria of particular relevance to Camden LGA include:

- There is an improvement in the capacity and engagement of community, landholders and land managers in effective natural resource management. Targets include a doubling of volunteers and number of Aboriginal people skilled and working natural resource management.
- There is an increase in the extent and condition of native vegetation, and the habitat that it provides.
- Acting to reduce risks to highly vulnerable landscapes (including Cumberland Plain Woodland) from climate change.

#### *Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010 (LEP)*

The Camden LEP refers to environmentally sensitive areas that are to be excluded from exempt or complying development. These types of areas have been identified by the Department of Planning & Infrastructure and include:

- a) The coastal waters of the State
- b) A coastal lake
- c) Land to which State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands or State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests applies
- d) Land reserved as an aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or as a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1997*
- e) Land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or within a World heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention
- f) Land within 100 m of land to which paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies
- g) Land identified in this or any other environmental planning instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or high biodiversity significance
- h) Land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land acquired under Part 11 of that Act
- i) Land reserved or dedicated under the CL Act for the preservation of flora, fauna, geological formations or for other environmental protection purposes
- j) Land identified as being critical habitat under the TSC Act or Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*

Not all of these types of environmentally sensitive areas are relevant to Camden LGA. Alternative approaches are discussed in this strategy, including application of biobanking, biocertification (**Chapter 3.4**) and an environmentally sensitive lands overlay to LEP maps (**Chapter 3.5**).

*Development Control Plan 2011 (DCP)*

DCP 2011 applies to all land within the LGA and it includes the following objective:

*Stresses from development on the natural environment are minimised and overall improvements to the natural systems in Camden LGA are achieved.*

Specific objectives are given for matters such as environmental management, trees and vegetation, environmentally sensitive land, riparian corridors, and environmental and declared noxious weeds. It identifies bushland, riparian areas and open space in defined urban release and subdivision areas. The DCP is available on Council's website. The DCP also makes reference to the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Map (see section 3.5).

*Camden Dedication of Riparian Corridors Policy*

Riparian corridors form important natural links and protect water quality for aquatic life, provide habitat for animals, help to improve air quality and moderate local climate conditions. The Camden Dedication of Riparian Corridors Policy identifies a riparian corridor as 'waterfront land' under the *Water Management Act 2000*. The policy provides guidance on the process, conditions and requirements for privately held riparian corridor land to be dedicated to Council, and provides a number of opportunities for protection of land and funding of maintenance works.

*Camden Contributions Plan 2011*

The Camden Contributions Plan 2011 has been prepared to address section 94 of the EP&A Act, which authorises Council to seek a contribution from a developer as part of the condition of consent. The contributions plan focuses on the projected demands for local infrastructure, including open spaces and parks, arising from the majority of planned development within the LGA.

Under the contributions plan Council may enter into a voluntary planning agreement (VPA) with a land owner for a development. The VPA sets out how the land owners will provide the required local infrastructure, services and amenities. Contributions can be made through:

- dedication of land
- monetary contributions
- construction of infrastructure
- provision of materials for public benefit and/or use.

*Plans for Council reserves*

Council's reserves are identified in Figure 2: Reserves in Camden LGA. These reserves include a mix of bushland, mown open space for informal recreation, sports fields, playgrounds, and ancillary buildings and infrastructure (e.g. amenity blocks and picnic tables). Plans of management have been prepared in accordance with the LG Act for a number of reserves such as:

- Kings Bush Reserve
- Sickles Creek Reserve
- Camden Bicentennial Equestrian Park and Onslow Park
- Camden Riparian Areas
- Lake Annan
- Gundungurra

Council also has a generic Plan of Management for Natural Areas (Bushland), although this is considered to be deficient.

Conservation Management Plans have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter 2002 for:

- Bicentennial Park North
- Gundungurra Reserve
- John Peat and River Road Reserves
- Town Farm
- Kings Bush Reserve

#### Recovery plans

Recovery plans for threatened species, populations or communities can be made by the Commonwealth Government under the EPBC Act or the NSW Government under the TSC Act. Plans relevant to biodiversity in Camden LGA include:

- Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan (see Table 5)
- *Pimelea spicata* Recovery Plan (see Table 6)
- Grey-headed Flying Fox Draft National Recovery Plan

Table 5: Cumberland Plain Recovery Plan – relevant actions

<b>Action 1.4</b>	Local Council's will have regard to the priority conservation lands (PCLs) in identifying areas for inclusion in environment protection and regional open space zones.
<b>Action 2.5</b>	Local Government will manage to best practise standards (as specified in Appendix 2) any lands which are under their ownership or for which they have care, control and management, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contain any of the threatened biodiversity from [THE PLAN]; and</li> <li>- Are located within the priority conservation lands or, if located outside these lands, have conservation as a primary management objective.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 3.4</b>	Work collaboratively with Local Government authorities and other organisations to inform communities about the value and role of remnant vegetation on the Cumberland Plain, best practice standards for its management, and any opportunities to participate in the recovery plan.
<b>Action 3.5</b>	Work with aboriginal communities, landowners, community groups, and students to deliver best practice management in the PCLs, and to identify other opportunities for involvement in the recovery program.
<b>Action 3.7</b>	Develop interpretive programs for key local reserves that contain examples of the threatened biodiversity addressed in the recovery plan.
<b>Action 4.3</b>	[OEH] will encourage local Council's to prepare or review biodiversity strategies to be consistent with the recovery plan that guide protection, management and strategic investment in threatened biodiversity, both within and outside of the PCLs.
<b>Action 4.4</b>	[OEH] will work collaboratively with local Council's to enhance the compliance and enforcement program with regard to the unauthorised clearing of bushland on the

	Cumberland Plain.
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Table 6: *Pimelea Spicata* Recovery Plan – relevant actions

<b>Action 1.2</b>	Councils and the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources are to ensure that adequate targeted surveys for <i>Pimelea spicata</i> are conducted (by the proponent) prior to assessing development or rezoning applications that affect potential habitat for the species.
<b>Action 1.3</b>	Councils and the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources will ensure that all relevant Environmental Planning Instruments are prepared, or reviewed, with reference to this recovery plan and any future advice from the Department of Environment and Conservation regarding the distribution and ecology of the species.
<b>Action 1.4</b>	Councils and the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources will assess developments and activities with reference to this recovery plan, environmental impact assessment guidelines (Appendix 3) and any future advice from the Department of Environment and Conservation regarding the distribution, habitat, threats, biology and ecology of the species.
<b>Action 2.3</b>	Councils will incorporate site specific threat abatement measures for <i>Pimelea spicata</i> into Plans of Management for community land.*  * Gundungurra Reserve and Camden Golf Course which contain <i>Pimelea spicata</i> are classified as Community Land.
<b>Action 2.4</b>	Council will implement threat abatement measures in accordance with the site specific recommendations incorporated into the Plan of Management prepared under Action 2.3.
<b>Action 4.3</b>	Councils and the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR) will inform the Department of Environment and Conservation of decisions that may directly affect <i>Pimelea spicata</i> .
<b>Action 5.2</b>	The Department of Environment and Conservation and Councils who manage community land that supports <i>Pimelea spicata</i> will raise awareness of, and encourage community involvement in, the recovery program.

*Threat abatement plans*

Threat abatement plans have been finalised for the following key threatening processes relevant to Camden LGA:

- Predation by *Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox)
- Predation by *Gambusia holbrooki* (Plague Minnow)

In addition, there are plans available for controlling other threats such as Weeds of National Significance (refer to the website for further details).<sup>3</sup>

### 3.4 BIOBANKING AND BIOCERTIFICATION

#### 3.4.1 What is biobanking

Part 7A of the TSC Act established the biobanking scheme in NSW. It is supported by the *Threatened Species Conservation (Biodiversity Banking) Regulation 2008*. The main elements of the biobanking scheme are:

- Establishing biobank sites on land through biobanking agreements between the Minister for the Environment and the landowners
- Creating biodiversity credits for management actions that are carried out, or proposed to be carried out, to improve or maintain biodiversity values on biobank sites. The biobanking assessment methodology is the tool used to determine the number of biodiversity credits that may be created for these management actions
- Trading of credits, once they are created and registered
- Enabling the credits to be used to offset the impact of development on biodiversity values. The methodology is the tool that is used to determine the number and class of credits that must be retired to offset the impact of a development and ensure that the development improves or maintains biodiversity values

Management actions carried out under a biobanking agreement are exempt from the requirement for development consent under the EP&A Act unless otherwise provided by the regulations. However, the Minister for the Environment will consult with the Ministers for Planning and Primary Industries before signing off on a biobanking agreement.

#### 3.4.2 Council's biobanking obligations and opportunities

The BioBanking Handbook for Local Government (DECC 2008) and the NSW Planning Circular PS 10-010 (March 2010) describe Council's obligations and opportunities regarding biobanking. Key points are summarised here.

Local councils play a vital role in biobanking as development consent authorities. Where a developer chooses to use biobanking, councils are legally required to incorporate the conditions of a biobanking statement (issued by OEHL) into the relevant development consent.

Council may be able to establish biobank sites on Council owned land and generate biodiversity credits to help manage land for biodiversity. This can assist with the ongoing costs for conservation management of the land.

Council will only receive biodiversity credits for performing management actions over and above existing legal obligations. This is to account for the principles of 'additionality' for offsets. That is, offset activities must be additional to actions or works required by existing legal requirements or carried out using public funds. This includes legislative requirements for certain categories of publicly owned land

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/>

being managed for conservation. Council owned or managed lands where a biobank site could be established include:

- Areas classified as community land (for example, 'natural areas') under the LG Act
- Land under environmental protection zoning
- Crown land managed by local councils on behalf of reserve trusts under the CL Act
- Land obtained or dedicated to council through development contributions where the land has not been used as an offset

In LGAs such as Camden where there is constant pressure on biodiversity in the face of the need for development and growth, biobanking provides a means of targeting investment in key areas of biodiversity value, building connectivity across the landscape, working closely with the community to protect high value areas and as a means of sourcing funding for the ongoing costs of land management in the LGA. It is important to note that biobanking extinguishes availability of the land for other uses. However, when used on reserves where the primary purpose is for environmental protection this may be less of an issue for Council.

At the time of writing, there was one certified biobanking site at Mater Dei (Biobanking Agreement No. 81 - Trustees of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan).

#### 3.4.3 What is biocertification

Part 7AA of the TSC Act covers biodiversity certification. It involves an assessment at a landscape scale of the effects of development on ecological values by identifying and calculating the impact of development, as well as credits to be generated by conservation lands with the biodiversity assessment area. If granted, lands where development is proposed become 'biodiversity certified' and it switches off Part 5A of the TSC Act (the 'assessment of significance' or '7 part test'). To become biodiversity certified, the 'improve & maintain' test must be passed. It is likely that future proponents of rezoning projects in the Camden LGA will tend towards biodiversity certification.

#### 3.4.4 Biodiversity certification of Growth Centres

In 2007 the NSW Minister for Environment conferred biodiversity certification on the Growth Centres SEPP under section 126G of the TSC Act. The mechanism for achieving this is outlined in the Growth Centres Conservation Plan (Eco Logical Australia 2007) and the conditions for biocertification are documented in the Minister's order for consent. Areas across the Growth Centres have been identified as being either 'certified' or 'not certified'.

As shown in **Figure 3**, approximately 7,312 ha (36% of Camden LGA) lies within the South West Growth Centre. The total area of certified land in the LGA is 6,676 ha and 636 ha is non-certified. The non-certified land is aligned with the major waterways (e.g. South Creek) and remnant vegetation at Western Hills.

##### *Certified lands*

The effect of the biocertification is that any development undertaken on certified land is not likely to have a significant impact on threatened species, endangered populations and endangered ecological communities listed under the TSC Act. The biocertification therefore negates the requirement for any further assessment under section 5A of the EP&A Act thus turning off the requirements for seven part tests or species impact statements.

The assumption is that existing native vegetation in these areas may be lost to development. This means that landowners, councils and developers will not have to consider biodiversity issues individually in development applications within the certified areas.

Through certification, funds are available to either purchase areas of existing native vegetation for the primary purpose of biodiversity conservation, or to enter into private conservation agreements outside the Growth Centres.

#### *Non-certified lands*

Development within the Growth Centres on non-certified land may be undertaken, subject to consideration of the potential impacts to threatened species, endangered populations and endangered ecological communities. This applies to development under Part 4 or activities under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Non-certified areas are subject to precinct planning and most of the environmentally significant lands will be allocated to appropriate zonings (E2, E3, E4 or large rural).

### **3.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS MAP OVERLAY**

The Department of Planning's model LEP allows for the use of planning overlays. An environmentally significant lands (ESL) map layer can be used as an overlay and is usually presented in an LEP as "land identified as 'biodiversity' on the terrestrial biodiversity map". Camden has recently updated the ESL map based on a conservation significance assessment (**Figure 4**) and this is available on Council's website.

The ESL map is complemented by clauses in the Camden Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011. The objectives for ESL in the DCP are:

- *Identify land within the Camden LGA that may be environmentally sensitive.*
- *Ensure that the environmental sensitivity of such land is investigated when considering a development application.*
- *Protect, manage, enhance and restore as much environmentally sensitive land as possible.*
- *Protect and enhance native vegetation for its aesthetic, cultural and heritage values and to retain the unique visual identity of the Camden landscape.*
- *Maintain and enhance ecological processes necessary for the continued protection of environmentally sensitive land as well as encourage the recovery of threatened species, communities or populations and their habitats.*
- *Ensure that all new development considers and maximises the protection of existing natural features at the site planning, design, development, construction and operation phases of the development.*
- *Provide limited flexibility to achieve conservation outcomes through "green offsets".*

The DCP sets controls for development applications lodged for land shown on the ESL map which means applicants need to provide further information to Council as part of the development application process.

### **3.6 NEED TO TRAIN COUNCIL STAFF**

Biodiversity planning and assessment is currently undergoing significant change in NSW, particularly through the introduction of biobanking and biodiversity certification. To better equip Council's staff to plan for these changes, Council staff need to be trained in biobanking and biodiversity certification. This training will enable staff to seek formal accreditation by OEH and assist with identifying the appropriateness of the various biodiversity related planning tools available.

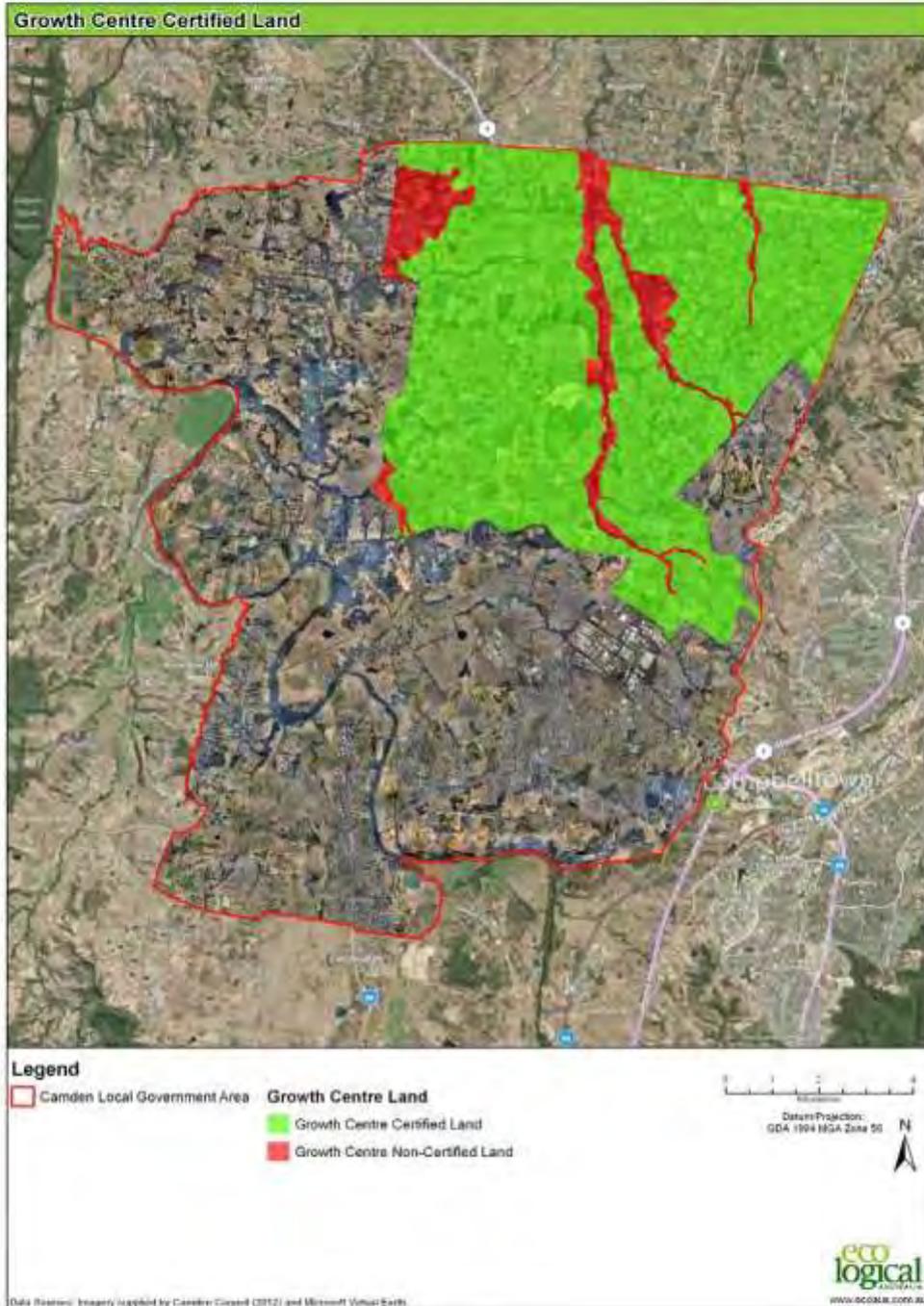


Figure 3: Growth Centre Certified and Non Certified Land

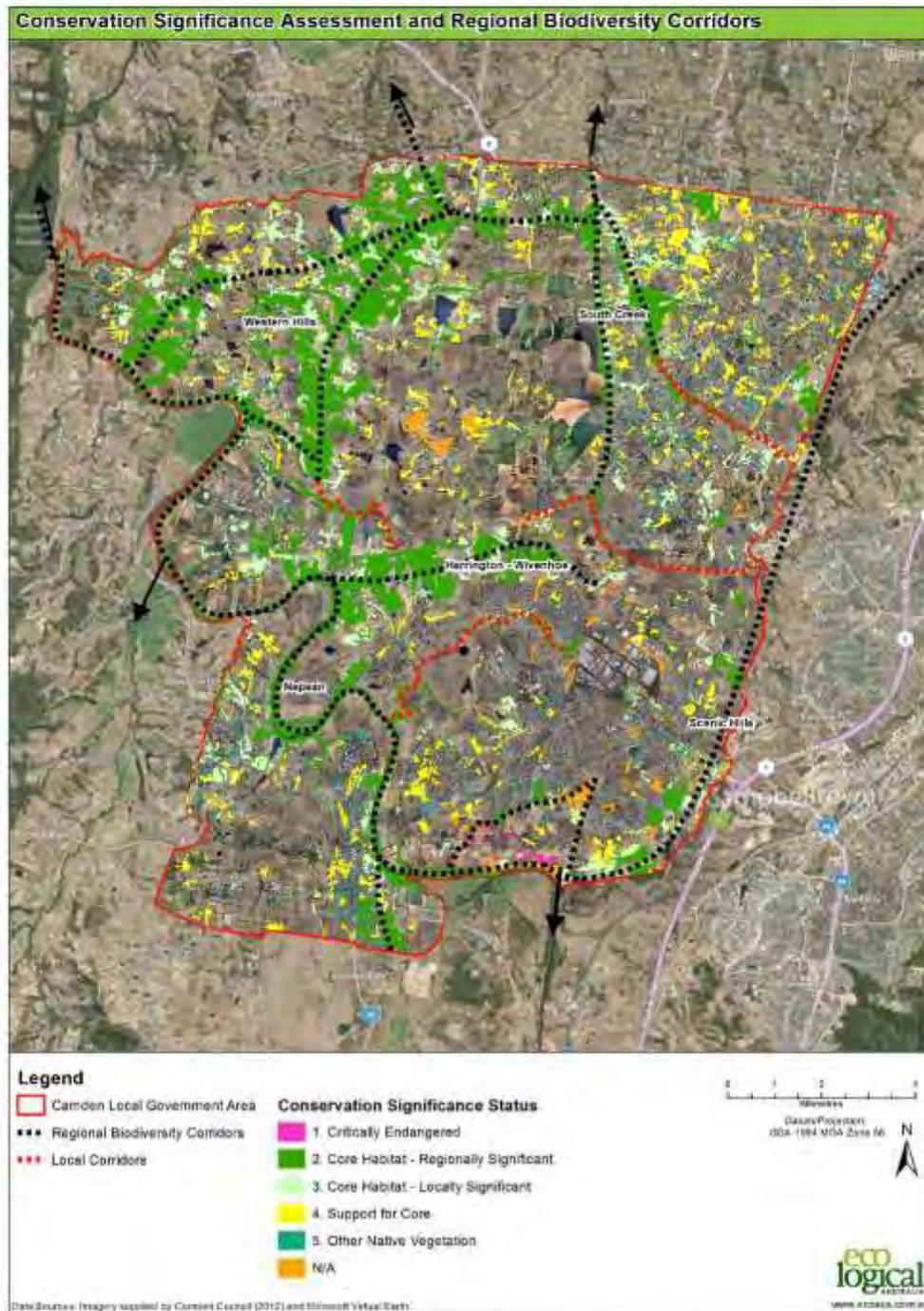


Figure 4: Environmentally sensitive lands (ELA 2012) and regional biodiversity corridors

## 4 Priority areas

In accordance with the vision and principles set out in **Section 1.6**, this strategy identifies regional biodiversity corridors as priority areas for future planning and management of biodiversity. This chapter outlines the role of biodiversity corridors and considers relevant planning tools and instruments.

### 4.1 BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS

#### 4.1.1 What are Biodiversity Corridors?

Corridors are native landscape features that connect larger habitat patches, allowing movement and gene-flow among native flora and fauna. Increased size of habitat areas enhances available resources and allows more ecosystem niches, therefore supporting more species and larger populations.

Corridors may range in structure, from remnant patches of intact vegetation, to standing remnant canopy. Animals often rely upon corridors because they have an obligate relationship with vegetation and cannot move through hostile urban environments. Smaller patches of habitat can link large patches and facilitate movement of more mobile species (see Figure 5).

#### 4.1.2 Biodiversity Corridors role and function

The provision of corridors is a very important component of biodiversity enhancement. Corridors promote opportunities for species movement and long-term viability in an urban bushland setting. There is also more chance of species surviving events such as land clearing, wildfires, fluctuating food supply, changes in birth and death rates, or human-induced habitat changes. If an event causes local extinction or reduction of the population, complete or partial connectivity of patches allows replenishment and re-establishment of the species.

Connections between fragmented habitat areas can also result in the restoration of the diversity that was present in the landscape but which was lost due to the occurrence of small, isolated fragments. The establishment of corridors and the reduced isolation of habitat patches are crucial to successful management of remnant urban bushland in the long-term.

Small remnants of bushland are difficult to manage in an urban landscape, however the effective size of remnants can be increased across the landscape by effectively linking adjacent remnants as an identified corridor. In a sense, the size of the habitat is also related to the amount of bushland exposed at its edges to other land use. This is termed the edge to area ratio, and it is best to minimise this so that there is less edge habitat and more quality, core habitat available for flora and fauna. In addition to consolidation of adjacent remnants, smaller remnants within a nominated corridor can effectively act as stepping stones for the more mobile species such as bats and birds to maintain the overall habitat of a landscape.

### Biodiversity Corridor Types

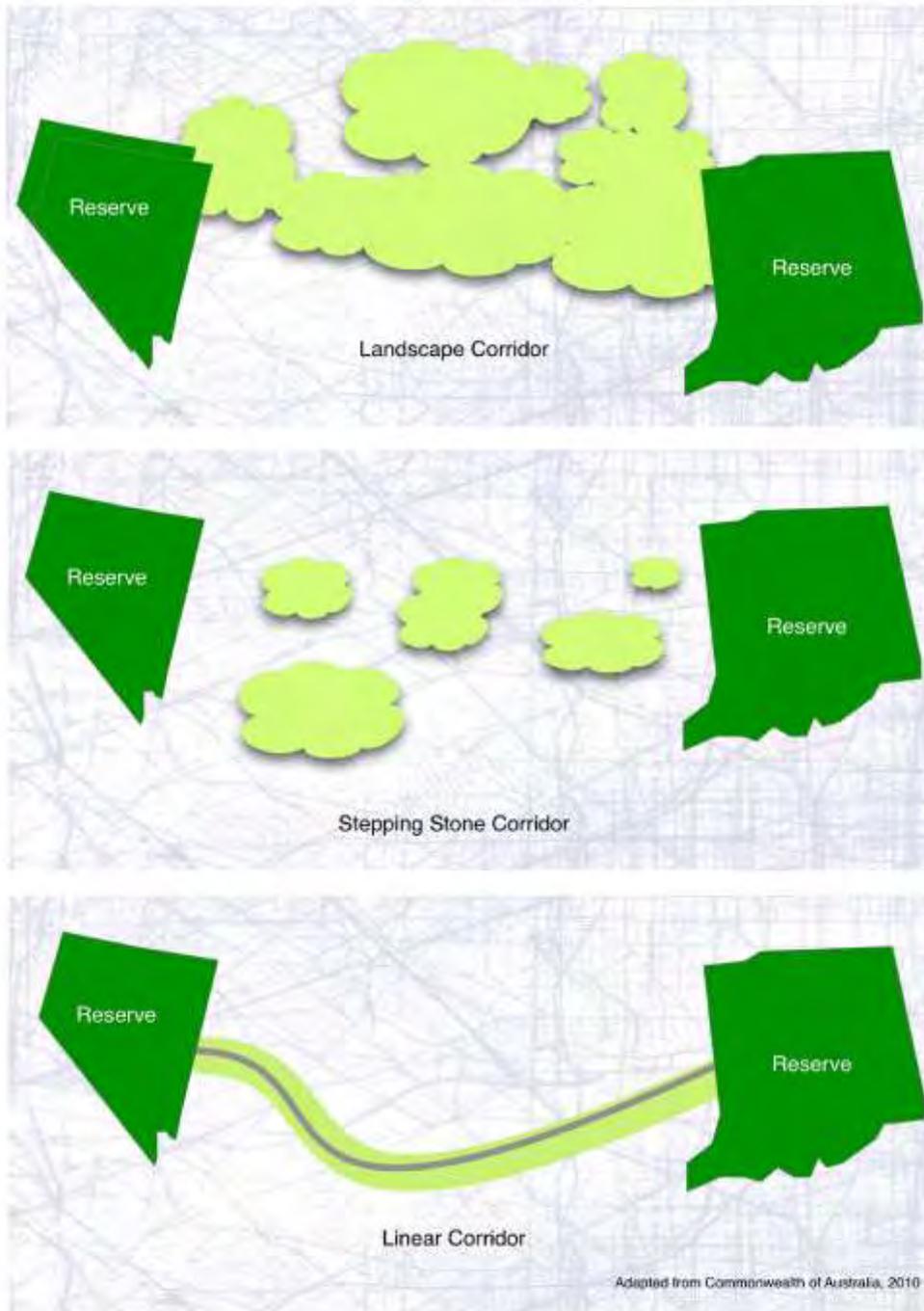


Figure 5: Corridor Types

## 4.2 BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS IN CAMDEN

The strategy to undertake corridor masterplanning is based on identifying the largest and best linked areas of habitat within the LGA. Consideration has also been given to other landuse constraints including flooding, slope and visual amenity to identify areas that due to limited landuse potential are more likely to be able to achieve biodiversity outcomes.

As shown in Figure 4, five regional biodiversity corridors have been identified within the LGA:

### 4.2.1 South Creek

This area will be developed as part of the South West Growth Centre over the next 20 years. Further detail is provided in section 4.3 and Table 7. However the riparian corridors are in non-certified areas which are generally flood prone. Alluvial Woodlands which form part of the Endangered Ecological Community *Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest* occur along most of the corridor. Given that the South Creek Corridor is the main drainage channel in the South West Growth Centre, drainage will be a strong focus of its function in addition to biodiversity.

Master planning in this area will need to be clearly identified as part of the overall Master planning process in the South West Growth Centre and partnerships developed with landholders / developers and the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

### 4.2.2 Western Hills

Western Hills is set within a mainly rural context with principally private rural landholdings.

The corridor comprises some hilly areas, including some areas that are classified as State Protected Land where the slope is greater than 18 degrees. In addition to the corridor containing the Critically Endangered Ecological Community *Cumberland Plain Woodland*, this area has previously been identified in the Urban Bushland Biodiversity Survey (UBBS) of Western Sydney in 1996 as containing a number of regionally significant flora species occurring in "Cobbitty dry rainforest remnants". There has not been any detailed surveying done in this area since the UBBS was undertaken. The national and state listed endangered plant *Cynanchum elegans* (White-flowered Wax Plant) occurs in several locations on private properties.

There will need to be a strong focus on updated detailed surveying and building community partnerships when master planning this corridor. Further detail is provided in section 4.3 and Table 8

### 4.2.3 Nepean River

The Nepean River Corridor is periodically subject to major flooding. Therefore it has not been subject to intensive urban development and has been used principally for agricultural purposes. The vegetation is made up of a mosaic of principally the Endangered Ecological Community *River-flat Eucalypt Forest* and large woody weeds confined to a thin corridor along the River.

This area contains a mix of private, public land such as Camden Airport and a network of Council reserves used for recreational purposes.

Any Master planning in this corridor will need to take into account integration with public land management, in particular the Plan of Management process under the Local Government Act 1995.

Further detail is provided in section 4.3 and Table 10.

#### 4.2.4 Scenic Hills

Scenic Hills is primarily located in the Cambelltown City Council area and straddles the ridgeline from Denham Court to the Australian Botanic Gardens at Mount Annan. A thin strip of the corridor forms the eastern boundary of the Camden LGA.

Primary land use in this area is largely rural large holdings, however there are substantial areas of public land. The area is mostly cleared land, however there are very scattered remnants of Shale Hills Woodland with some large areas of African Olive. Most of the Scenic Hills area is zoned Environment Protection. Camden Council will need to form a partnership with Campbelltown City Council, the Australian Botanic Gardens Mount Annan and private land owners to undertake the Master planning process.

Further detail is provided in section 4.3 and Table 9.

#### 4.2.5 Harrington-Wivenhoe & Spring Farm Corridor

The biodiversity corridor across Wivenhoe and Harrington Grove has been secured through a strategic land use planning process and has long term protection and management regimes in place. In many ways, the biodiversity focused planning of this corridor could serve as a template for other areas. At the time of writing, the eastern part of Harrington corridor was currently entering a maintenance phase whilst to the west weed management will be commencing shortly. The Wivenhoe component of the corridor is currently at the primary weed removal stage.

Spring Farm Corridor has been already Master planned as part of the Spring Farm Urban Release Area and much of the corridor has been conserved and rehabilitated through the urban development process.

#### 4.2.6 Local Biodiversity Corridors

In addition to these a number of local corridors have been identified (see Figure 4) that serve as connections within broader areas and correspond to smaller creeks and patches of vegetation that play an important role in embellishing connectivity at a local scale and intra-regional connections. These include:

- Sickles Creek (Grasmere)
- Matahil Creek (Camden)
- Narellan Creek (Smeaton Grange & Currans Hill)
- Oxley and Herbert Rivulets (Elderslie).

### 4.3 BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR MASTERPLANNING

It is recommended that a biodiversity corridor master planning exercise is undertaken for South Creek, Western Hills, Nepean River and Scenic Hills. Each area has unique biodiversity and land use constraints and opportunities that should be considered individually. The aim of undertaking strategic land use planning is to prepare a masterplan to deliver long term protection and management of the biodiversity values of these lands.

Core habitat areas may be thought of as the 'spine' of the masterplan biodiversity corridor. However, Figure 4 does not prescribe boundaries for each corridor because these would be determined during subsequent masterplanning.

It is envisaged that development of masterplans for the four biodiversity corridors should be divided into three stages:

- collection of land use planning information
- development of masterplan detail in accordance with the framework outlined in the tables below, including specific requirements for monitoring and reporting as flagged in **Section 1.7**
- stakeholder consultation to refine and seek comment on the approach in each masterplan.

The masterplans will consider a range of mechanisms that could be employed to deliver conservation outcomes, including:

- landholder incentives
- Biobanking – links to Growth Centres Conservation Fund
- carbon credits
- grant applications – coordinate with neighbouring councils e.g. Campbelltown
- rezoning incentive in rural lands.

There are also likely to be a number of areas outside the main corridors that could warrant detailed consideration. In this regard, undertaking this type of strategic planning exercise across other lands should not be precluded by them not being identified in this strategy and Council should consider other areas on their merit.

#### 4.4 PRIORITISATION OF CORRIDOR MASTERPLANNING

The preparation of the masterplans are prioritised in this strategy based on the existing background of works, legislation, planning, non-biocertification and policies that apply to each corridor. The prioritisation also takes into account the level of looming development in the locality, land ownership and the masterplanning that has been undertaken to date.

Based on these considerations, priority for masterplanning is as follows:

1. South Creek: Corridor planning will need to take into account the SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006 and partnerships and negotiations will be required with landholders/developers. Protection of riparian lands (which are non-certified) can be achieved through leveraging outcomes via Growth Centre rezoning and the Water Management Act (2000) requirements.
2. Western Hills: A strong partnership with the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA is required to develop a co-ordinated approach and complement existing plans.
3. Scenic Hills: Collaborative partnerships with neighbouring Campbelltown City Council regarding joint approaches to management of conservation lands and co-ordinated private land conservation should be a focus here.
4. Nepean River: Master planning should be integrated with Council Reserve POMs to leverage the extensive Council reserve network. A strong partnership with the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA is also required to develop a co-ordinated approach and complement existing plans.

5. Harrington-Wivenhoe: A sound foundation for a biodiversity corridor has been established here and future works will continue to consolidate this as a key linkage across the LGA.

Table 7: South Creek biodiversity corridor masterplan considerations

Consideration	Description
Location	Rossmore, Catherine Fields, Oran Park, Harrington Park, Narellan, Smeaton Grange
Objective	To protect, restore and manage the South Creek Biodiversity Corridor
Planning and development	South Creek is located within the Growth Centres. The riparian corridor is non-certified land. Protection and rehabilitation is likely to be achieved through Growth Centres rezoning and under the requirements of the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i> .
Primary land use	Rural
Biodiversity values present	Alluvial Woodland and Shale Plains Woodland
Key challenges for biodiversity	<p>Weeds</p> <p>Water quality, erosion, sedimentation and rubbish</p> <p>Flooding and limitations on revegetation approaches due to effects on roughness</p> <p>Ownership</p> <p>Management funding</p>
Funding and implementation opportunities	<p>Dedication under the Riparian Lands Policy provides opportunities to acquire and fund much of this land. Management costs could be calculated based on restoration funds required.</p> <p>Camden Council has indicated a willingness to accept dedication and ongoing management responsibilities subject to landholders meeting the requirements of the Riparian Land Policy.</p> <p>The annual recurrent cost of managing these areas should be estimated to enable Council to consider the impacts on their budget and identify funding sources.</p>
Delivery mechanisms	Protection of the South Creek corridor will most likely be delivered through the growth centres planning process. It is likely that establishment of the corridor (in terms of revegetation) will be achieved through the <i>Water Management Act, 2000</i> . The issue of greatest long term concern is the cost of managing these lands.

**Table 8: Western Hills biodiversity corridor masterplan considerations**

Consideration	Description
Location	Cobbitty and Bringelly
Objective	To protect, restore and manage a habitat corridor extending from the Nepean River to Bringelly
Planning and development	<p>The northern section is contained within the Growth Centres and the non-certified lands are likely to provide the backbone of the corridor in this area.</p> <p>The remainder of the corridor is outside of the Growth Centres and will need to be delivered through other landholder incentives or strategic planning exercises.</p> <p>Potential for residential or rural residential development in exchange for protection and management of key biodiversity areas should be considered.</p>
Primary land use	Large rural lots primarily zoned RU1 in the LEP. The agricultural value of the lands in this precinct is considered to be low.
Biodiversity values present	Large areas of Shale Hills and Shale Plains Woodland.
Key challenges for biodiversity	<p>Clearing of existing biodiversity</p> <p>Achieving protection and management outcomes on private land. Control of African Olive.</p>
Funding and implementation opportunities	<p>Partially within Growth Centres, minor potential to link with Department of Planning and Infrastructure. Opportunity to provide incentives to private landholders.</p> <p>A holistic approach to the corridor may enable access to the GCC conservation levy to assist with achieving outcomes on private land.</p> <p>Partnership with the Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority for restoration work on private lands via Landcare.</p>
Delivery mechanisms	Private landholder incentives, strategic rezoning

**Table 9: Scenic Hills biodiversity corridor masterplan considerations**

Consideration	Description
Location	Scenic Hills
Objective	To protect, restore and manage a key corridor linking Mt Annan to East Leppington
Planning and development	Sensitivities include consideration of visual impact and geotechnical constraints due to terrain. The agricultural value of the lands in this corridor is considered to be low. Sydney Water Canal and ancillary lands are likely to assist in achieving objectives.
Primary land use	Primary land use is rural large holdings with 40 ha minimum lot size. There are likely to be substantial areas of public land.  The majority of Council's reserves are currently within the Scenic Hills region.
Biodiversity values present	Vegetation communities include Alluvial Woodland, Shale Hills/Plains Woodland
Key challenges for biodiversity	Achieving protection and management outcomes on private land. Control of African Olive. May require revegetation across relatively extensive areas.
Funding and implementation opportunities	Co-ordinate with Campbelltown City Council regarding joint approaches to the management of conservation lands (most of the Scenic Hills land is within Campbelltown LGA).  Opportunities for development in some of the low lying areas that have little in the way of biodiversity value or agricultural value. These could be potential targets for development and leverage for protection and management funding of key areas through rezoning.  Biodiversity corridor opportunity to link Edmonson Park to Mt Annan — there is already a series of biodiversity nodes that could be used as the backbone of this corridor.  Potential to use the GCC levy for biodiversity management to fund the creation of this biodiversity corridor.  Opportunity to provide a Regional Park style of outcome incorporating passive recreation uses.  Private landholder incentives  Acquisition of lands into public ownership
Delivery mechanisms	Rate relief, carbon credits, Biobanking, coordinated grant applications with neighbouring Council, biodiversity driven rezoning

**Table 10: Nepean River biodiversity corridor masterplan considerations**

Consideration	Description
Location	Cobbity, Ellis Lane, Camden, Grasmere, Cawdor, Camden South
Objective	Enhance and maintain riparian corridor.
Planning and development	<p>Due to flooding impacts there are significant limitations to any future development along this corridor.</p> <p>Main issues are with current landuse, particularly agricultural practices</p> <p>Would require field work to gain a greater understanding of management issues and costs particularly weed invasion and erosion. Potential to link with CMA, although risk with current state government restructuring. Would provide a blue print for long term funding opportunities.</p>
Primary land use	<p>Rural</p> <p>Minimal development pressure</p>
Biodiversity values present	Alluvial Woodland
Key challenges for biodiversity	<p>Weed control and related issues</p> <p>Agricultural impacts – grazing, weeds, fertiliser</p>
Funding and implementation opportunities	<p>Work closely with the CMA</p> <p>Fencing, weeding, increase width of riparian vegetation through reducing agricultural use</p>
Delivery mechanisms	<p>Revegetation incentives</p> <p>Compensation for fencing larger buffers around creeks</p> <p>Property Vegetation Plans</p>

## 5 Council land management

Council managed lands provide a significant opportunity for biodiversity conservation outcomes as they are already of a tenure that is suitable for secure ongoing conservation actions. As such, management of Council lands is given high priority in this strategy.

### 5.1.1 Management of high conservation value Council reserves

High conservation value reserves outside the biodiversity corridors are a high priority for management. This would involve two components. The first component would establish templates for procurement, management and review of on-ground works. The second component includes an on-ground pilot, managing 10 ha of high conservation value Council land to gain a better understanding of what can be achieved on-ground for units of labour inputted. This information would better enable Council to budget for land management operations in the future, and assist Council to apply and secure external grants.

Council has budgeted for two bush regenerators to commence work in July 2013. It is recommended that the bush regeneration team and associated community Bushcare program be expanded progressively over time, as has occurred in other council areas throughout Sydney. This will be particularly important as Council takes responsibility for ownership, care and control of an increasing number of public reserves.

### 5.1.2 Training

Staff training in biodiversity issues and management across the broad spectrum of Council officer roles will ensure a more effective and efficient use of resources available for biodiversity management. Examples include:

- Training on-ground work crews in bush regeneration techniques, threatened plant/community identification and ecologically sustainable practices.
- Training the GIS team so that there is better understanding, management and maintenance of natural resource layers in GIS – see **Section 4.4** below.
- Training planning staff on how to deal with biodiversity issues, using the ESL layer and dealing with development adjacent to Council reserves.

### 5.1.3 Assessment of biobanking potential of Council reserves

It is recommended that Council assess the biobanking potential of its reserves. The aim of this project would be to identify Council reserves that would be suitable to enter into biobanking agreements. This would enable Council to source external funds to provide in-perpetuity management of Council reserves. These funds would be through sale of biobanking credits on the open market, or sale to OEH via the levy under the Growth Centres Biodiversity Certification Order.

### 5.1.4 Riparian management funding options

Under its riparian corridor policy, Council will be receiving riparian land in the future and therefore an understanding of riparian management funding options is needed. Elements to consider include:

- quantification and timing of land likely to be transferred to Council
- quantification of annual management requirements and associated costs

- identification of potential funding mechanisms for long term management
- consultation with landholders/developers to identify options for improving the approach with mutually beneficial outcomes.

Council has commenced a study to address the first two of these elements.

Factors to consider include:

- biobanking
- grants
- limits on Section 94 contributions
- pressure on Council's rate base
- opportunities for funding from the Growth Centres Commission
- how to maximise the amount of certification levy getting spent in Camden
- expected annual maintenance cost requirements for on-ground works
- opportunities for a special levy or rates
- potential for rate relief
- land tax measures that would enable Council to developer funds while being cost-neutral to developers e.g. through a trust fund and sinking fund such as Wivenhoe Environmental Trust
- Water management levy's via Sydney Water, based on the Rouse Hill framework

In considering funding mechanisms it is important to recognise that the benefits of healthy riparian areas and waterways extend widely across the landscape, and beyond Councils boundaries.

#### **5.1.5 Management of Threatened Flora Species within Council Road Reserves**

Council will consider collecting seed from threatened flora within Council owned road reserves, with the intention to store and propagate these seeds to be used for future revegetation projects. Council will need to identify specific areas for collection of the seed as licences will need to be obtained from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage as a blanket licence to collect seed from threatened plants from across the Camden Local Government Area cannot be obtained.

## 6 Prioritised actions

Priorities have been allocated consistent with the Integrated Local Government Planning and Reporting Framework as follows:

- high - to be completed within two years
- medium - to be completed within five years
- low - to be completed within ten years
- commenced - action initiated, however not finalised.

Opportunities for implementation will be subject to availability of funds and resources.

**Table 11: Summary of actions and budget**

Priority	Action	More info
High	Training for Council staff	s.3.6 & s.5.1.2
High	Register of approved clearing	-
High	Management of high conservation value lands (Council reserves) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Templates and review</li> <li>• On-ground management</li> </ul>	s.5.1.1
Medium	Assessment of biobanking potential of Council reserves.	s.5.1.3
High	Riparian management funding options	s.5.1.4

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

Priority	Action	More info
High	GIS data collection for masterplanning (including viewshed analysis)	
High	Western Hills biodiversity corridor masterplan	Table 8
High	South Creek biodiversity corridor masterplan	Table 7
High	Undertake the following detailed mapping and surveying: the detailed extent of vegetation communities (including EECs), vegetation condition, detailed flora and fauna surveys, detailed surveys of all threatened species, mapping of major weed species infestations. This data should be collected on natural areas on community land and also as part of the Biodiversity Corridor Masterplanning process.	-
High	Develop prioritised work and monitoring program for Council controlled Natural Areas by Councils Bush Regeneration Team. Develop a matrix of assessment criteria to drive program for Councils bush regeneration activities based on a needs analysis, consultation with technical staff and conservation priorities as well as historical works undertaken.	-
High to Medium	Grow Bushcare	s. 2.6
High to Medium	Implement actions of relevant PAS and Recovery Plans – prioritise in accordance to site management and landscaped based actions. Specific site actions need to be identified such as the Narellan Golf Course being 1 of two priority sites in Sydney for <i>Pimelia spicata</i> , Gundungurra Reserve South, Spring Farm being one of 4 priority sites for <i>Pomadouris brunnea</i> Section 3.3 lists relevant actions in detail.	s. 3.3
High to Medium	Integrate Aboriginal community into natural resource management through Pathways program	-
Medium	Scenic Hills biodiversity corridor masterplan	Table 9
Medium	Prioritise work on weeds in accordance with their listing backgrounds (WONS, Noxious Weeds and major environmental weeds). Develop as site specific and landscape based. Will need to be integrated with PAS and Recovery Plans.	-

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

Priority	Action	More info
Medium	Developed staged prioritized program for Corridors Masterplans	
Medium to Low	Develop Platypus monitoring program in collaboration with community groups	s. 2.4
Medium to Low	In association with the Hawkesbury Nepean CMA, promote and help grow Landcare, principally in the Cobbity area	-
Low	Develop and Implement Community Biodiversity Education program	-
Low	Develop Community Nursery	-
Low	Nepean River biodiversity corridor masterplan	Table 10
Commenced	Harrington – Wivenhoe biodiversity corridor	-

## 7 Conclusions

This strategy provides the framework for Camden Council and the community to achieve the vision for biodiversity as expressed in the Camden 2040 document. It brings together the available information about biodiversity within the LGA, and provides a clear and practical approach to guide future management of biodiversity that is consistent with legislation, plans and policies.

In accordance with the vision and principles the strategy identifies regional biodiversity corridors as priority areas for future planning and management of biodiversity. High priority actions that can be taken by Council to protect and improve biodiversity in the Camden local government have also been identified, and there are a number of parameters listed in this strategy that will need to be monitored to determine if Council and the community are working effectively toward the vision for biodiversity.

Where availability of funds and resources allow for opportunities for implementation, results will be subject to reporting to the community in Council's Annual Reports, with trends clearly identified. Results of monitoring will also be used to inform and adapt Council's management of biodiversity.

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## Appendix A: Codes for vegetation community conditions

This table is to be read in conjunction with **Figure 1**.

CONDITION ID*	CANOPY DENSITY	DESCRIPTION
A	>10%	Canopy and understorey in good condition
B	5-10%	Canopy thinner, some understorey
C	>10%	Do not have Eucalypt canopy cover. Understorey appears dominated by native vegetation cover
Cmi	>10%	Similar to C, but with understorey not dominated by natives, extensive weeds present in understorey.
TX	<10%	Scattered tree overstorey over agriculture (grazing paddocks)
TXR	<10%	Scattered tree overstorey over rural residential development
TXU	<10%	Scattered trees over urban development

## Appendix B: Major Weeds in Camden LGA and threats to biodiversity

Abbreviations used in the table are as follows:

X = Major Weed impact

Major Weeds include WONS, Noxious Weeds and Regional Environmental Weeds

CPW = Cumberland Plain Woodland

EBSF = Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest

R-FEF = River-flat Eucalypt Forest

SOFF = Swamp Oak Floodplain Woodland

MSW = Moist Shale Woodland

Ce = *Cynanchum elegans*

Eb = *Eucalyptus benthamii*

Mv = *Marsdenia viridiflora*

Pb = *Pomaderris brunnea*

Ps = *Pimelia spicata*

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

Weed	CPW	EBSF	R-FEF	MSW	SOFF	Threatened Flora Species	Aquatic	Rural Land	Declared Noxious / WONS
African Boxthorn	X							X	C4 / WONS
African Olive	X	X	X	X		Cb, Mv, Ps, Pb		X	
African Love Grass	X	X	X	X		Ps,		X	
Alligator Weed					X		X		C3 / WONS
American Hackberry			X		X	Eb, Pb			
Balloon Vine			X			Eb, Pb			
Blackberry	X		X	X		Eb		X	C4 / WONS
Box-elder Maple			X		X	Pb			
Bridal Creeper	X	X		X		Ps		X	C4 / WONS
Cats Claw Creeper			X	X		Eb, Pb			WONS
Chilean Needle grass	X		X	X		Ps		X	C4 / WONS
Green Cestrum	X		X	X		Eb, Mv		X	C3

## Attachment 1

## ORD12

Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

Weed	CPW	EBSF	R-FEF	MSW	SOFF	Threatened Flora Species	Aquatic	Rural Land	Declared Noxious / WONS
Honey Locust			X		X	Eb, Pb		X	
Japanese Honeysuckle			X	X		Eb, Pb			
Mother of Millions	X			X	X			X	
Moth Vine	X		X	X	X	Eb,			
Prickly Pear	X							X	C4
Privet - large leaved			X	X	X	Eb, Mv, Pb		X	C4
Privet - small leaved			X	X	X	Eb, Mv, Pb		X	C4
Purple Top	X			X	X				
Rhodes Grass	X		X	X		Ps			
Salvinia							X		C3 / WONS
Serrated Tussock								X	C4 / WONS
Spike Rush ( <i>Juncus acutus</i> )					X				

Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

Weed	CPW	EBSF	R-FEF	MSW	SOFF	Threatened Flora Species	Aquatic	Rural Land	Declared Noxious / WONS
Sweet Briar		X			X			X	C4
Turkey Rhubarb			X		X	Eb, Pb			
Wandering Dew			X	X	X	Eb, Pb			
Water Hyacinth							X		C2 / WONS

## Appendix C: Flora species

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet				
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>	Dwarf Blue Trumpet				
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>	Pastel Flower				
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair				
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>					
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	Filmy Maidenhair				
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum var. hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair				
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes austrorotenuifolia</i>	Rock Fern				
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly Cloak Fern				
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Rock Fern				
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi</i>	Rock Fern				
Adiantaceae	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern				
Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry				REG V1
Aizoaceae	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Ice Plant	E			
Alismataceae	<i>Alisma plantago- aquatica</i>	Water Plantain				V3
Alismataceae	<i>Damasonium minus</i>	Starfruit				V1
Alliaceae	<i>Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis</i>		E			
Alliaceae	<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>	Onion Weed	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed				
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera sp. A</i>					
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Slim Amaranth	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	Powell's Amaranth	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranth	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i>					REG V1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	E			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	Barbwire Weed				V2

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Amygdalaceae	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		E			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree	E			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus</i> spp.		E			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree	E			
Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily				V3
Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium minus</i>	Small Vanilla Lily				
Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i> sp. B					
Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i> spp.					
Anthericaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily				
Anthericaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>					
Anthericaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>					
Anthericaceae	<i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i>	Nodding Chocolate Lily				V3
Anthericaceae	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	Slender Wire Lily				
Anthericaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn-lily				
Anthericaceae	<i>Tricoryne</i> spp.					
Aphanopetalaceae	<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	Gum Vine				REG V1
Apiaceae	<i>Ammi majus</i>	Bishop's Weed	E			
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian Pennywort				
Apiaceae	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery	E			
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	E			
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot				
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	E			
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort				
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp. aff. <i>acutiflora</i>					
Apiaceae	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Shrubby Platysace				
Apocynaceae	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine	E			
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant		Endangered	Endangered	REG V1
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Narrow-leaved Cotton Bush	E			
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>	Hairy Milk Vine				V2
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Milk Vine				
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	Scented Marsdenia				
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>viridiflora</i>	Native Pear		Endangered Population (Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden,	Not Listed	REG V1

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
				Campbellton, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith LGA's		
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	Rough Silkpod				REG V1
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common Silkpod				
Apocynaceae	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded Tylophora				
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	E			
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	E			
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	E			
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	E			
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	E			
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Common Soap Aloe	E			
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily				
Asphodelaceae	<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>		E			
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium austrasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern				V1
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern				
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Wild Aster	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens subalternans</i>	Greater Beggar's Ticks	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Burr Marigold	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Calomenia amaranthoides</i>	Plume Bush				Reg V1
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis dentex</i>	Burr-daisy				
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Slender Thistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia compacta</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>					REG V1
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>					REG V1
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common Sneezeweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	spreading				

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
	<i>subsp. minima</i>	sneezeweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda nidiformis</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coryza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coryza parva</i>	Fleabane	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coryza spp.</i>	A Fleabane	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coryza sumatrensis</i>	Tall fleabane	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting				
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	Bear's Ear				
Asteraceae	<i>Cymbonotus spp.</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Epilites australis</i>	Spreading Nut-heads				
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton gymnocephalus</i>	Creeping Cudweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Star Cudweed				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton spp.</i>	A Cudweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Facelis retusa</i>		E			
Asteraceae	<i>Facelis retusa</i>		E			
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta antillana</i>		E			
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	Cudweed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Purple Cudweed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	Cobbler's Tack				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>	Cudweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides subsp. cretica</i>	Cretan Weed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common Sunflower	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum rutidolepis</i>	Pale Everlasting				
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris microcephala var. albiflora</i>	White Flatweed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle-daisy				

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Lagenophora				
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> subsp. <i>taraxacoides</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia viscidula</i>	Wallaby Weed				
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus adnatus</i>	Winged Everlasting				
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White Dogwood				
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper-wire Daisy				
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe antheroides</i>					REG V1
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio diaschides</i>					V2
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Hill Fireweed				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio laetus</i>	Variable Groundsel				
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed				V3
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio queenslandicus</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>	Indian Weed				
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia</i> spp.					
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne bellifoides</i>	Solenogyne				
Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva anthemifolia</i>	Dwarf Jo-jo	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Bindyi	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Roger	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius subsp. porrifolius</i>	Salsify	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Common Sunray				
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var.					

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
	<i>cinerea</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	A Fuzzweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	A Fuzzweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	A Fuzzweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia pustulata</i>	Fuzzweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia</i> spp.	Fuzzweed				
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i>					
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr	E			
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	E			
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	E			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	E			
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine				
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> subsp. <i>pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine				
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water Fern				
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Prickly Rasp Fern				V3
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia caudata</i>	Small Rasp Fern				
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's- tongue				REG V1
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's Curse	E			
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	Koda				
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Indian Mustard	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Turnip	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa- pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>					
Brassicaceae	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swinecress	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Buchan Weed	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	Argentine Peppergrass	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	Peppergrass				
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	A Peppergrass	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Rocket	E			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
		Mustard				
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger Pear	E			
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Drooping Pear	E			
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>		E			
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly Pear, Smooth Pest Pear	E			
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia spp.</i>	Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell				
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell				
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear Chickweed	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Paronychia brasiliensis</i>	Chilean Whitlow Wort, Brazilian Whitlow	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrohragia nanteuilli</i>	Proliferous Pink	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene nocturna</i>		E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurry	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia bocconei</i>	Bocconi's Sand- spurrey	E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia levis</i>		E			
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>					
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak				
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak				
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak				
Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus australis</i>	Staff Climber				REG V1
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i>	Red Fruited Olive Berry				V3
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron australe var. australe</i>					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>		E			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping Saltbush				V3
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	E			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
		Goosefoot				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium nitriaceum</i>	Nitre Goosefoot				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania glomulifera</i>					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans subsp. linifolia</i>	Climbing Saltbush				V3
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans subsp. nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush				V3
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia polygonoides</i>	Knotweed Goosefoot				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia trigonos</i>	Fishweed				V3
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia trigonos subsp. trigonos</i>					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana polypterygia</i>		E			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia ulicina</i>					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola kali var. kali</i>	Buckbush				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena muricata var. villosa</i>	Black Rolypoly				
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort				
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>					V3
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johns Wort	E			
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema biflorum</i>					
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Native Wandering Jew				
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew	E			
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>					V3
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus subsp. angustissimus</i>					
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed				V3
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed				
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra sp. A</i>	Kidney Weed				
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common Morning Glory	E			
Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>					
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother of millions	E			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula multicava</i>		E			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula samentosa</i>		E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
	<i>var. sarmentosa</i>					
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop				
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> var. <i>lanatus</i>	Wild Melon, Camel Melon, Bitter	E			
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Ironbark Pumpkin	E			
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sicyos australis</i>					REG V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-rush				
Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea juncea</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Bolboschoenus caidwellii</i>					V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>					V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>					V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus aggregatus</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus congestus</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Dirty Dora				
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus enervis</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i>	Lax Flat-sedge				V2
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus fulvus</i>	Sticky Sedge				REG V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	Slender Flat-sedge				V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gunnii</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i>					V2
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus imbecillis</i>					V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>					V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus leocaulon</i>					REG V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nutgrass	E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sanguinolentus</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.					
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>					V2
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis cylindrostachys</i>					V3
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis dietrichiana</i>					REG V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis pusilla</i>					REG V1
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike Rush				
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common Fringe- sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis velata</i>					V2

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis gaudichaudiana</i>	Benambra Club- sedge				
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis hookeriana</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis sepulcralis</i>		E			
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus paludosus</i>					
Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria mackeviensis</i>					REG V1
Davalliaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern				
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken				
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Wedge Guinea Flower				
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera burmanni</i>					
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera spatulata</i>					
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black Plum				REG V1
Elatinaceae	<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>	Waterwort				
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry				
Ericaceae	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath				
Ericaceae	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i> subsp. <i>daphnoides</i>					
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Beard-heath				V3
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var <i>tomentosa</i>					REG V1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native Holly				REG V1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce dallachana</i>					V3
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed				V3
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>		E			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>	Brittlewood				REG V1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton verreauxii</i>	Green Native Casarilla				REG V1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pepus</i>	Petty Spurge	E			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Manihot grahamii</i>		E			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	Wedding Bush				V2
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallowood	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	E			
Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	<i>Senna clavigera</i>					REG V1
Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	<i>Senna spp.</i>		E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>					V1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	Eastern Flame Pea				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i>					V3
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>	Broom Bitter Pea				V3
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> subsp. <i>mimosoides</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Daviesia ulcifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter Pea				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Daviesia ulcifolia</i> subsp. <i>ulcifolia</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium</i> <i>brachypodium</i>	Large Tick-trefoil				V3
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium</i> <i>rhynchophyllum</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Dillwynia elegans</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>					REG V1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Genista</i> <i>monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining glycine				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Glycine				V3
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine spp.</i>					
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Variable Glycine				
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Woolly Glycine				
Fabaceae	<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Clover Tree				REG V1

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
(Fabaceae)						
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Gompholobium minus</i>	Dwarf Wedge Pea				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Clover Tree				REG V1
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Hovea linearis</i>					
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian Indigo				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> <i>subsp. senicea</i>					
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	Slender Birds-foot Trefoil	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lotus australis</i>	Australian Trefoil				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birds-foot Trefoil	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lotus spp.</i>		E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Birds-foot Trefoil	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Woolly Burr Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	A Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	Barrel Medic	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Hexham Scent	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Pisum sativum var.</i> <i>arvense</i>	Field Pea	E			
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Podolobium scandens</i>	Netted Shaggy Pea				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>	A Bush Pea				
Fabaceae (Fabaceae)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Swainsona monticola</i>					REG V1
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Yellow Suckling Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	A Clover	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Vetch	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. sativa</i>	Common Vetch	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Russian Vetch	E			
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa var. dyctiocarpa</i>	Zornia				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory				V2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia falcata</i>					
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle				
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sally				

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
(Mimosoideae)						
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>					
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia longissima</i>	Long-leaf Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle				V2
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>					
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia podalyrifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia subtilinervis</i>	Net-veined wattle				
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses				
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Bastards Fumitory	E			
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	E			
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury, Slender centaury	E			
Gentianaceae	<i>Schenkia spicata</i>	Spike Centaury				
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Crowfoot	E			
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Blue Crowfoot				REG V1
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>					
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle subsp. molle</i>	Cranesbill Geranium	E			
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>					
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Native Geranium				V3
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi var. solanderi</i>					
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium sp. C</i>					
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium spp.</i>		E			
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>					V3
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral Fern				
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia decurrens</i>					
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy Goodenia				
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea subsp. hederacea</i>					
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fan-flower				V3
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>					

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
	<i>micranthus</i> subsp. <i>ramosissimus</i>					
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough Raspwort				
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Variable Raspwort				
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrots Feather	E			
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.					
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum vanillofolium</i>					
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolia</i>	Swamp Lily				
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria australis</i>	Eelweed				
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather- grass				
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>hygrometrica</i>					
Iridaceae	<i>Freesia hybrid</i>	Freesia	E			
Iridaceae	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Tall Bearded Iris	E			
Iridaceae	<i>Ixia flexuosa</i>	Corn Lily	E			
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Onion Grass	E			
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium</i> sp. A	Scourweed	E			
Iridaceae	<i>Tritonia lineata</i>	Lined Tritonia	E			
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus acutus</i> subsp. <i>acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	E			
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	E			
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus cognatus</i>		E			
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus continius</i>					
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus fockei</i>					
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus homalocaulis</i>					V2
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>					
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i> <i>prismatocarpus</i>					
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush				V3
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>					
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin microtuberosa</i>					
Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle				
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum				
Lamiaceae	<i>Lavandula</i> spp.		E			
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Slender Mint				
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha satereioides</i>	Native Pennyroyal				
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha</i> spp.		E			
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus graveolens</i>					

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>					
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera howelliae</i>	Prostanthera				
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>		E			
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf Skullcap				REG V1
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>	Bead Bush				
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed	E			
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary				
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Westringia				REG V1
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia</i> spp.					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	E			
Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna disperma</i>					
Lemnaceae	<i>Wolffia australiana</i>					
Linaceae	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax				
Linaceae	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax	E			
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	Lacy Wedge Fern				
Lobeliaceae	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i>	Swamp Isotome				
Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	Whiteroot				
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme alsinoides</i>					REG V1
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>					
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Matrush				
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Matt-rush				
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>					
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush				
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush				
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema cambagei</i>	Needle-leaf Mistletoe				
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema gaudichaudii</i>					
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe				V3
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema pendulum</i> subsp. <i>pendulum</i>					
Loranthaceae	<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>					
Loranthaceae	<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>					
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry				
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>		E			
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop Loosestrife				

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Malaceae	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>		E			
Malaceae	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>		E			
Malaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	E			
Malaceae	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	E			
Malaceae	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	Orange Firethorn	E			
Malaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	Straggly Lantern-bush				V2
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> subsp. <i>heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella				V2
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Flower-of-an-hour				
Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Mallow of Nice	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Mallow	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Tall Mallow	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flowered Mallow	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Rulingia dasyphylla</i>	Kerrawang				V3
Malvaceae	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida				V2
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	E			
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		E			
Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea hirsuta</i>	Short-fruited Nardoo				
Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>					
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar				V3
Menispermaceae	<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	Round-leaf Vine				REG V1
Menispermaceae	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	Pearl Vine				V3
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	Entire Marshwort				
Menyanthaceae	<i>Villarsia exaltat</i>	Yellow Marsh Flower				REG V1
Moraceae	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig				
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig				
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> f. <i>rubiginosa</i>		E			
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn				REG V1
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	E			
Moraceae	<i>Strelbitis brunonianus</i>	Whalebone Tree				REG V1
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Amulla				V3
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Boobialla				
Myoporaceae	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Western Boobialla				REG V1
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly				
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum				
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple				
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple				V3
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle				
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckia linifolia</i>	Weeping Baeckia				V2
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush				
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush				
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum				V3
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum				V3
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> subsp. <i>amplifolia</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	Blue Box				REG V1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	REG V1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Coast Grey Box				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay				V1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	River Peppermint				REG V1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Red Ironbark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark				V3
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum				REG V1
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush		P		
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Teatree				
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	Twin-flower Tea-tree				

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	<i>emarginatum</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium subsp. polygalifolium</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey- myrtle				
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Paperbark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinguenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark				
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca stypheoides</i>	Prickly-leaved Tea Tree				
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme Honey- myrtle				
Myrtaceae	<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>					
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium paniculatum (likely garden escapee)</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly		Endangered	Vulnerable	
Myrtaceae	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Kanooka				
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	White Jasmine	E			
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaved Privet	E			
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaved Privet	E			
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Large Mock-olive				
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia f. longifolia</i>					
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea venosa</i>	Veined Mock-olive				
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Common Olive	E			
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i>	African Olive	E			
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum</i>					
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>					
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis</i>	Water Primrose				
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>		E			
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	Clockweed	E			
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera spp.</i>		E			
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera stricta subsp. stricta</i>		E			
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion Orchid				
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>		E			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>					

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	E			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>		E			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis exilis</i>					V3
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>					
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	E			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.					
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis thompsoniae</i>		E			
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora filamentosa</i>		E			
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i> subsp. <i>herbertiana</i>	Native Passionfruit				V3
Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Frogsmouth				
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily				V1
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Blueberry Lily				
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	A Blue Flax Lily				
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>stenophylla</i>					
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily				
Phormiaceae	<i>Stypantra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily				
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush				
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gurnii</i>					REG V1
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge				
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.		E			
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	Hen and Chicken	E			
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Wiry Spurge				V3
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> complex					
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera				
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	E			
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	E			
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Native Blackthorn				
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Native Blackthorn				
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Orange Thorn				V2
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruit Pittosporum				
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum				
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain				V3
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow Plantain				V3
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago hirtella</i>		E			
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongues	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago myosuroides</i> subsp. <i>myosuroides</i>		E			
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago varia</i>					
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell				
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Creeping Speedwell	E			
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell				
Poaceae	<i>Amphibromus</i> <i>nervosus</i>	Swamp Wallaby Grass				REG V1
Poaceae	<i>Aristida personata</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass				
Poaceae	<i>Aristida</i> spp.	A Wiregrass				
Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeween Speargrass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>bipartita</i>	Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>pilosa</i>	Smooth-flowered Wallaby Grass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>racemosa</i>	Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	A Wallaby Grass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>setacea</i>	Smallflower Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp.	A Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> <i>tenuior</i>	A Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i> <i>ramosissima</i>	Stout Bamboo Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Speargrass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>falcata</i>	Rough Speargrass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa setacea</i>	Corkscrew Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass				V2
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats	E			
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Carpet Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.	Unidentified bamboo	E			
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Briza subaristata</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Sand Brome				

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Praire Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	E			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus molliformis</i>	Soft Brome	E			
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus calciculatus</i>	Hillside Burrgrass				
Poaceae	<i>Chloris divaricata</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>	Slender Chloris				
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris				V3
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop Rhodes Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch				
Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	E			
Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Bluegrass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	Queensland Bluegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Longhair Plumegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Shorthair Plumegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria diffusa</i>	Open Summer- grass				
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i>	Umbrella Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Finger Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-</i> <i>pavonis</i>	South American Barnyard Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa telmatophila</i>	Swamp Barnyard Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Bushy Hedgehog- grass				
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass				

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Forest Hedgehog Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldtgrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine tristachya</i>	Goose Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Common Wheatgrass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis alveiformis</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Stinkgrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	Paddock Lovegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>	Weeping Lovegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>	A Lovegrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i>	A Lovegrass				
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	Early Spring Grass				V3
Poaceae	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	E			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum distichon</i>	Two Row Barley	E			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>	Blowngrass				
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa decipiens</i> subsp. <i>asthenes</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Ryegrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximum</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i>	green panic	E			
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
		Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i> var. <i>tenuius</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	French Millet	E			
Poaceae	<i>Panicum obseptum</i>	White Water Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two-colour Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium aversum</i>	Bent Summer Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>	Knobbybutt Grass				REG V1
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium criniforme</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>					
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>	Slender Panic				
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	E			
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum</i> spp.		E			
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	Feathertop	E			
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	E			
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	E			
Poaceae	<i>Poa affinis</i>					V3
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Tussock				V3
Poaceae	<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>	Snowgrass				
Poaceae	<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's Tail	E			
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Wallaby Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian Cupscale Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Cereal Rye	E			
Poaceae	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Pale Pigeon Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African Pigeon Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Sorghum	E			
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>		E			
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>	Wild Sorghum				
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass				V3

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus spp.</i>	Rat's Tail Couch	E			
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	E			
Poaceae	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass				
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's Tail Fescue	E			
Poaceae	<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize	E			
Poaceae	<i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i>	Sandhill Canegrass				
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonica</i>	Dwarf Milkwort				
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala virgata</i>		E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Rambling Dock	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex australis</i>	Spiny Emex	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed				
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper				
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Knotweed				
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>					
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping Knotweed				REG V1
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed				
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Wireweed	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Small Knotweed				
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock				V3
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	E			
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex spp.</i>	Dock	E			
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	Rock Felt Fern				
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed				
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton sulcatus</i>					
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton tricarinatus</i>	Floating Pondweed				
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia				V3
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia				
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea spp.</i>					
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea				
Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	River Lomatia				
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung				
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. nectens</i>					

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake Fern				V3
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard				
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Headache Vine				
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>					
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i> spp.					
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	River Buttercup				
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Common Buttercup				
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	E			
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery Buttercup	E			
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i> <i>sessiliflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup				
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.					
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash				
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris</i> <i>andromedifolia</i>					REG V1
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	REG V1
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris discolor</i>					
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris</i> <i>eriocephala</i>					
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	Rusty Pomaderris				V3
Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Buckthorn	E			
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena agniplia</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr				
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr				
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena echinata</i> var. <i>subglabricalyx</i>					
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	E			
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Blackberry	E			
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.	Blackberry complex	E			
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry				
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff				
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	E			
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium binafolium</i>					
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium migrans</i>					
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Maori Bedstraw				V2
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Coarse Stinkweed				V3
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>	Stinkweed				
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed				
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia humistrata</i>		E			
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia stellaris</i>		E			
Rubiaceae	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	E			
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Brush Wilga				REG V1
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	Hairy-leaved Doughwood				REG V1
Salicaceae	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy Poplar	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	E			
Salicaceae	<i>Salix fragilis</i> var. <i>fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	E			
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart				
Santalaceae	<i>Omphalocoma acerba</i>					
Santalaceae	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax			Vulnerable Now considered extinct in Sydney Region, previous record in Camden 1803.	Vulnerable
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Wild Quince				V3
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine	E			
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea molliflora</i>					V2
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush				
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>					
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hop- bush				
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	Guioa				REG V1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i>					
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Orobancha minor</i>	Broomrape	E			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	E			
Selaginaceae	<i>Selago corymbosa</i>		E			
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsparilla				
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thornapple	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>	Corkwood				V3
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Petunia</i> spp.		E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Glossy Nightshade				
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum campanulatum</i>					
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>	Whitetip Nightshade	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple				REG V1
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	Narrawa Burr				REG V1
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	E			

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FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco Bush	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black-berry Nightshade	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i> var. <i>nitidibaccatum</i>		E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade				
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i> <i>pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry	E			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pungetium</i>	Eastern Nightshade				V3
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's Needles				REG V1
Sparganiaceae	<i>Sparganium</i> <i>subglobosum</i>	Floating Bur-reed				
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia muricata</i>	Stackhousia				
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia</i> spp.					
Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	Slender Stackhousia				
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton</i> <i>populneus</i> subsp. <i>populneus</i>					V3
Sterculiaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum</i> <i>ferrugineum</i>					V3
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower				REG V1
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower				
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>					
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower		Endangered	Endangered	REG V1
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cumbungi				
Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broad-leaved Cumbungi				
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	E			
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	Native Peach				
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Native Pellitory				
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Stinging Nettle				V3
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's Pest	E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i> spp.		E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop	E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena gaudichaudii</i>	Verbena				
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena littoralis</i>		E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena	E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena</i> <i>quadrangularis</i>		E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	Veined Verbena	E			

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/ NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena spp.</i>		E			
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena spp.</i>		E			
Violaceae	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	Tree Violet				
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet				
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Native Grape				
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine				V3
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sterculifolia</i>	Yaroong				
Vitaceae	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Pepper Vine				REG V1
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris gracilis</i>					
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus micrococcus</i>	Spineless Caltrop				

**TSC Status** Listing under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

**Source:** Bionet Atlas search

**EPBC Status** Listing under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

**Source:** EPBC Protected Matters Area Search

#### Regional Significance

**REG** Regionally Significant in Western Sydney

**V1, V2, V3** Vulnerable and inadequately conserved in Western Sydney (conserved in less than 3 formal reserves or 2 for common sandstone species)

**Source:**

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (July 1997): Urban Bushland Biodiversity Survey, Stage 1 Western Sydney Flora Appendices 3, Principal Author Teresa James. NPWS NSW, Hurstville, NSW.

## Appendix D: Fauna

CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog				HCP, R
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating Tree Frog				
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog				
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet's Frog				
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Little John's Tree Frog				R
Amphibia		<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog				
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Tyler's Tree Frog				
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Frog				
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet				
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog				
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog				
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Bibron's Toadlet				LCP
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia laevisgata</i>	Smooth Toadlet				R
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill				R
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorhoa leighi</i>					
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler		Vulnerable	Not Listed	R
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone albogularis</i>	White-throated Gerygone				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren				
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill				

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CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk				
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk				
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk				R
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle				R
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza				R
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier				
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite				
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle			Camba	
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite				
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		Vulnerable	Not Listed	R
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite				
Aves	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler				
Aves	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owllet-nightjar				
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher				
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra				
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck				
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter				
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret			Camba	

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
						Jamba	
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret			Camba, Jamba	
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron				
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret				
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron				
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern				
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron				R
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow				
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow				
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird				
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie				
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>					
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird				
Aves	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah				
Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>					
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	White-winged Triller				R
Aves	Centropodidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal				R
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel				
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing				

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CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	[Spur-winged Plover]				
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing				
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola				
Aves	Climacteridae	<i>Cornobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper				
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	E			
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove				
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove				R
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia plicata</i>	Wonga Pigeon				
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon				
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing				
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-Dove	E			
Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird				
Aves	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough				LCP, R
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven				
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven				
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo				
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo				
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo				
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo				
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch				
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		Vulnerable	Not Listed	R
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch				
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch				
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon				
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel				
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby				
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	E			
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome				

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CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
			Swallow				
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin				
Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren				
Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren				
Aves	Megaluridae	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Tawny Grassbird				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird				
Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyis novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater				
Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			Jamba	
Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark				
Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher				
Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher				MHCP, R
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus</i>	Australian Pipit				

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CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
		<i>novaeeseelandiae</i>					
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird				
Aves	Neositidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole				
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush				
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit				R
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler				
Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler				
Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote				
Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote				
Aves	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	E			
Aves	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican				
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin				
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)		Vulnerable	Not Listed	R
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter				
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin				R
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin		Vulnerable	Not Listed	R
Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin				
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant				
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant				
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant				
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant				
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail				
Aves	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth				
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe				R

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe				
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot				
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot		Endangered	Endangered	
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella				
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot				
Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet				
Aves	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird				
Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird				LCP
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	E			
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot				
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen				
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen				
Aves	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt				
Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail				
Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail				
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook				
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		V.P,3	Not Listed	
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus tristis</i>	Common Myna	E			
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	E			
Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill				
Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill				
Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis				
Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis				
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silveryeye				
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	E			
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush				R
Aves	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail				

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CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl				
Gastropoda	Bradybaenidae	<i>Bradybaena similans</i>	Asian trampsnail	E			
Gastropoda	Camaenidae	<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail		Endangered	Not Listed	
Gastropoda	Helicidae	<i>Cantareus aspersa</i>					
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i>	European cattle	E			
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat	E			
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep (feral)	E			
Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo, domestic dog	E			
Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	E			
Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	E			
Mammalia	Cervidae	<i>Cervus sp.</i>	Unidentified Deer	E			
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus				R
Mammalia	Equidae	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	E			
Mammalia	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	E			
Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown Hare	E			
Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	E			
Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo				LCP, R
Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo				
Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby				
Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus "Species 2"</i>	Undescribed Freetail Bat				
Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Molossidae	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat				
Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	E			
Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	E			
Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	E			
Mammalia	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus				LCP, R
Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider				
Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brushtail possum				
Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum				
Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum				
Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus</i>	Grey-headed		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
		<i>poliocephalus</i>	Flying-fox				
Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>	long-eared bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat		Vulnerable	Not Listed	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus sp.</i>	Unidentified Eptesicus				
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat				
Mammalia	Vombatidae	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common Wombat				R
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Physignathus iesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon				
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon				
Reptilia	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle				LCP
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Furina diadema</i>	Red-naped Snake				
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake				
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake				

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

CLASS NAME	FAMILY NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EXOTIC/NATIVE	TSC ACT STATUS	EPBC ACT STATUS	Regional Significance
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Cream-striped Shinning-skink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Robust Ctenotus				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water-skink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water-skink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis sp.</i>	unidentified grass skink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue				
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Blackish Blind Snake				
Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor				R

**TSC Status** Listing under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

**Source:** Bionet Atlas search

**EPBC Status** Listing under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

**Source:** EPBC Protected Matters Area Search

#### Regional Significance

**REG** Regionally Significant in Western Sydney

**V1, V2, V3** Vulnerable and inadequately conserved in Western Sydney (conserved in less than 3 formal reserves or 2 for common sandstone species)

**Source:**

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (July 1997): Urban Bushland Biodiversity Survey, Stage 1 Western Sydney Flora Appendices 3, Principal Author Teresa James. NPWS NSW, Hurstville, NSW.

## Appendix D: Key Threatening Processes

There are currently 20 key threatening processes listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Those likely affecting Camden are shown in **bold**.

Listed Key Threatening Process	Effective	View
<b>Competition and land degradation by rabbits</b>	<b>16-Jul-2000</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats	16-Jul-2000	<a href="#">Details</a>
Dieback caused by the root-rot fungus ( <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> )	16-Jul-2000	<a href="#">Details</a>
Incidental catch (bycatch) of Sea Turtle during coastal otter-trawling operations within Australian waters north of 26 degrees South	04-Apr-2001	<a href="#">Details</a>
Incidental catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations	16-Jul-2000	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Infection of amphibians with chytrid fungus resulting in chytridiomycosis</b>	<b>23-Jul-2002</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris	13-Aug-2003	<a href="#">Details</a>
Invasion of northern Australia by Gamba Grass and other introduced grasses	16-Sep-2009	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Land clearance</b>	<b>04-Apr-2001</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants.</b>	<b>08-Jan-2010</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity following invasion by the Yellow Crazy Ant ( <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> ) on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.	12-Apr-2005	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Loss of climatic habitat caused by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases</b>	<b>04-Apr-2001</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Novel biota and their impact on biodiversity	26-Feb-2013	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Predation by European red fox</b>	<b>16-Jul-2000</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Predation by exotic rats on Australian offshore islands of less than 1000 km <sup>2</sup> (100,000 ha)	29-Mar-2006	<a href="#">Details</a>
<b>Predation by feral cats</b>	<b>16-Jul-2000</b>	<a href="#">Details</a>
Predation, Habitat Degradation, Competition and Disease Transmission by Feral Pigs	06-Aug-2001	<a href="#">Details</a>
Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather ) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species	04-Apr-2001	<a href="#">Details</a>

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

The biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by Cane Toads ( <i>Bufo marinus</i> ).	12-Apr-2005	<a href="#">Details</a>
The reduction in the biodiversity of Australian native fauna and flora due to the red imported fire ant, <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (fire ant)	02-Apr-2003	<a href="#">Details</a>

There are currently 37 key threatening processes listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. Those likely affecting Camden are shown in **bold**.

Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Anthropogenic climate change</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Bushrock removal</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Clearing of native vegetation</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Competition and grazing by the feral European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats ( <i>Capra hircus</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
Competition from feral honey bees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
Death or injury to marine species following capture in shark control programs on ocean beaches	See Profile	Final Determination
Entanglement in or ingestion of anthropogenic debris in marine and estuarine environments	See Profile	Final Determination
Forest Eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and bell miners	See Profile	Final Determination
High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	See Profile	Final Determination
Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer	See Profile	Final Determination

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Importation of red imported fire ants ( <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
Infection by psittacine circoviral (beak and feather) disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Infection of native plants by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	See Profile	Final Determination
Introduction and Establishment of Exotic Rust Fungi of the order Pucciniales pathogenic on plants of the family Myrtaceae	See Profile	Final Determination
Introduction of the large earth bumblebee ( <i>Bombus terrestris</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers	See Profile	Final Determination
Invasion and establishment of Scotch broom ( <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
Invasion and establishment of the cane toad ( <i>Bufo marinus</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive <i>Olea europaea</i> L. subsp. <i>cuspidata</i></b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Invasion, establishment and spread of <i>Lantana camara</i></b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Invasion of native plant communities by <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (bitou bush and boneseed)	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Invasion of the yellow crazy ant ( <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (Fr. Smith)) into NSW	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Loss of hollow-bearing trees</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies	See Profile	Final Determination
Predation and hybridisation of feral dogs ( <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> )	See	Final

## Camden Council Local Biodiversity Strategy

	Profile	Determination
<b>Predation by the European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Predation by the feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
<b>Predation by <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> Girard, 1859 (plague minnow or mosquito fish)</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>
Predation by the ship rat ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> ) on Lord Howe Island	See Profile	Final Determination
Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	See Profile	Final Determination
<b>Removal of dead wood and dead trees</b>	<b>See Profile</b>	<b>Final Determination</b>

There are currently 8 key threatening processes listed in Schedule 6 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*. Those likely affecting Camden are shown in **bold**.

#### Schedule 6 Key threatening processes

(Section 220C)

1. **Degradation of native riparian vegetation along New South Wales water courses**
2. Hook and line fishing in areas important for the survival of threatened fish species
3. **Human-caused climate change**
4. Installation and operation of instream structures and other mechanisms that alter natural flow regimes of rivers and streams
5. Introduction of fish to waters within a river catchment outside their natural range
6. Introduction of non-indigenous fish and marine vegetation to the coastal waters of New South Wales
7. Removal of large woody debris from New South Wales rivers and streams
8. The current shark meshing program in New South Wales waters

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Submission and Evaluation Table

Submission Number	Submission	Comment
1	<p>The draft Strategy seemed like a thorough overview.</p> <p>Request for urgent revegetation of the narrow strip of riparian vegetation above a very steep bank in John Peat Reserve along the Nepean River. The cycleway runs only a few metres away from the edge of the river and in the event of a flood the bank will collapse and take the cycle way with it.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>This comment is not directly related to the draft Strategy. A site meeting has been held with the submission's author to look at the issues raised in their submission and these have been logged in a CRM to be addressed by the relevant section(s) within Council.</p>
2	<p>Removal of Cumberland Plain Woodland as a result of development.</p> <p>Removal of old growth trees</p>	<p>In the South West Growth Centre there will be a loss of the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) - Cumberland Plain Woodland. However Council is still advocating for this to be retained and managed on development sites.</p> <p>Council advocates for the retention of old growth trees, particularly those that have hollows. Removal of old growth trees on Council land would not be undertaken without an assessment of the tree and whether there are any other options available to ensure that the tree is retained. If the tree has been identified for removal due to impending development or it is considered dangerous to the public. Prior to the removal of the tree it is checked for any fauna by a suitably qualified person to ensure that there are no fauna utilising the trees for nesting or roosting purposes.</p> <p>If a fauna species is utilising hollow bearing trees, the preferred option is that the tree is <b>to remain</b> until the fauna have finished nesting and or roosting</p> <p>If the only feasible option is to relocate the fauna from the proposed development site, then the relocation is undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage's <i>Policy for the Translocation of threatened fauna in NSW</i>. Further this policy states that <i>'translocation should not be used as a substitute for the protection of high quality natural areas and conservation of wild populations in situ'</i> and that translocations</p>

Submission and Evaluation Table

	<p>No planning of corridors for fauna to move from one area to another safely.</p>	<p>should only be undertaken under strict guidelines.</p> <p>Master Planning of four Regional Biodiversity Corridors that have been identified within the draft Strategy. They are South Creek, Western Hills, Nepean River and Scenic Hills.</p> <p>In addition there is currently the biodiversity corridor across Harrington Grove and Wivenhoe which has been secured through a strategic land use planning process and has long term protection and management regimes in place. Spring Farm Corridor has also been Masterplanned as part of the Spring Farm Urban Release Area and has been conserved and rehabilitated through the urban development process.</p> <p>Further there are existing local biodiversity corridors such as Sickles Creek (Grasmere), Matahil Creek (Camden) Narellan Creek (Smeaton Grange &amp; Currans Hill) and Oxley and Herbert Rivulets (Elderslie) that serve as connections within broader areas and correspond to smaller creeks and patches of vegetation that play an important role in increasing connectivity at a local scale and intra-regional connections.</p>
3	<p>No reference to Camden Council's Natural Asset Policy</p>	<p>Council's former Natural Assets Policy introduced a variety of initiatives to ensure that the natural resource assets of the Camden LGA were managed for the long term sustainability of the region. This Policy was officially revoked by Council on 8 February 2011. The matters previously covered in this Policy are now covered by Sections B1.6 and B1.7 of Council's <i>Development Control Plan 2011</i> and Part 7A of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>, which is supported by the <i>Threatened Species Conservation (Biobanking) Regulation 2008</i> which covers biobanking. This change been referred to within the draft Strategy as <b>Section 2.7 Council's Revoked Natural Assets Policy on page 10.</b></p>
	<p>Council to carefully consider implementing extensive masterplanning and survey work as opposed to on-ground works.</p>	<p>Council is aware that more resources are required to deliver on ground works and to protect our natural resources and this is being addressed by the two Bush Regenerators. Positions funded in the current budget. However Masterplanning is still required as they would enable Council</p>

Submission and Evaluation Table

	<p>Supports the proposed training of Council staff in biodiversity issues.</p> <p>Draft Strategy needs to be more explicit and make recommendations on the best Council staff structure to implement the strategy.</p> <p>Would like a Council Green Team to bring together all the necessary resources that manage various aspects of natural resources</p> <p>Draft Strategy needs to include a plan to improve the volunteer bush regeneration level within the Camden LGA.</p>	<p>to identify landuse planning constraints and opportunities, land tenure (public/private) and landownership. In the case of private land holdings, the Masterplans would identify mechanisms such as landowner incentives that may be used to encourage private landowners to undertake biodiversity conservation actions</p> <p>Noted. Training has already been undertaken by Council's Planning and Sustainability staff in relation to an overview of the processes associated with biobanking and biocertification. Further training has been identified within the draft Strategy and is currently being planned.</p> <p>Council will be utilising expertise from across Council to enable implementing various priority actions that have been identified within the draft Strategy</p> <p>Currently outside the scope of the draft Strategy.</p>
4	<p>Supportive of the Biodiversity Corridors that have been indicated within the draft Strategy</p> <p>Draft Strategy needs to include a roadside weed control strategy, as roads have become major corridors of woody weed dispersal</p>	<p>Growing Bushcare is identified as an action of the draft Strategy. This will be addressed as funding and resources allow.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Council acknowledges that the development and implementation of a Weed Control Strategy across the whole LGA (not just for roadside reserves) would be a beneficial management tool to provide some guidance and prioritisation in relation to Camden's many weed issues whilst assisting with the protection of Camden's few remaining natural and agricultural assets. This is currently outside the scope of the draft Strategy. However the draft Strategy does identify the need to prioritise work on weeds in accordance with their listing backgrounds (Weeds of National Significance, Noxious and major environmental weeds). These would be developed as site specific and from a broader landscape perspective. These would then also need to be integrated with Priority Action Statements and any relevant Threatened Species Recovery Plans.</p>
	Supports the employment of two permanent Council bush regenerator positions. Recommend that there	Noted. Where appropriate Council will consider the engagement of a contractor in conjunction with the two permanent Council bush

Submission and Evaluation Table

	<p>be a combination of permanent staff and a contractor as the most effective way to achieve weed control and biodiversity outcomes</p> <p>Review of Council's natural resource staffing structure so that natural resource management skills identified in the draft Strategy are held within a single management unit</p> <p>Draft Strategy does not make recommendations regarding additional noxious weed declarations. As part of weed control Council needs to list problem woody weeds such as African Olive and Privet as noxious.</p>	<p>regenerators.</p> <p>Currently outside the scope of the draft Strategy.</p> <p>Privet is currently declared as a Class 4 Noxious Weed within the Camden LGA. Council acknowledges that declaration of African Olive as noxious would be beneficial, but may present some serious financial implications on Council depending on the level of declaration. As African Olive is widespread across the Camden, Wollondilly and Campbelltown LGAs, a joint venture across the three LGAs may be a more appropriate method to manage African Olive. Significant funding would be required to commence any venture and the chances of successful grant applications may be greater if this weed was tackled at a regional approach. The Australian Botanic Gardens, Mount Annan could also be considered as part of this regional approach.</p>
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Councillor's Question and Response Evaluation Table

No.	Question	Comments
1	Request to include a reference to Council Road Reserves within the draft Local Biodiversity Strategy	Inclusion of a paragraph on the management of road reserves within the Camden LGA has been included on Section 5.1.5 Management of Threatened Flora Species within Council Road Reserves on page 36 of the amended draft Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area.
2	Would like Council to become a leader in relation to seed collection of threatened flora from Council owned road reserves.	Council will consider collecting seed from threatened flora from Council road reserves with the intention to store and propagate these seeds for future revegetation projects. Council will need to identify specific areas for collection of seeds as licences are required from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and a blanket licence covering the Camden Local Government Area cannot be obtained. Further investigation needs to be undertaken to determine the costs associated in regards to seed storage and propagation.
3	Concern regarding removal of trees on Council property during nesting period.	As part of the Review of Environment Factors Assessment process, prior to any trees being removed from Council's public land the trees are assessed for the presence of fauna that may be using the trees during the nesting period. If it appears that fauna are nesting in tree/s identified to be removed, the tree/s is retained until the nesting season is over to minimise the stress placed on the wildlife that may be using that tree.
4	Presence of <i>Pimelia spicata</i> within St Thomas Cemetery, Narellan and conflicting advice from Office of Environment and Heritage.	Council has reviewed the initial DA that was associated with this site and it confirmed that there were three <i>Pimelia spicata</i> plants on the site and that two of those plants would be removed. The comments made by the DECCW Officer to the Council Officer in regards to the management of the <i>Pimelia spicata</i> were that a Species Impact Statement would not be required as the DECCW Officer's preliminary assessment on the matter reasoned that the site contained only small amount of <i>Pimelia spicata</i> . However these comments were only preliminary comments. There is no evidence of any formal correspondence being received from the former DECCW in regards to this matter. The outcome that was recommended by the consultant and agreed to by Council, is that the removal of two individual <i>Pimelia spicata</i> plants was not likely to significantly impact on the long term survival of the species within the local area. The reasoning for this is that the Camden Golf Course located next to the St Thomas Cemetery, Narellan has a population of approximately 3000 <i>Pimelia spicata</i> plants. Council will continue to advocate for the best biodiversity outcomes in relation to the Priority Action Statement that is currently available from the NSW OEH for the management of <i>Pimelia spicata</i> .

Councillor's Question and Response Evaluation Table

<p>5</p>	<p>Request to reference the impacts that Coal Seam Gas pose to biodiversity within the Local Biodiversity Strategy report.</p> <p>The impacts that Coal Seam Gas (CSG) poses to biodiversity are not fully known and further research and information regarding the impacts will need to be obtained. Once this information becomes available the Local Biodiversity Strategy for the Camden Local Government Area will be updated. Reference to Coal Seam Gas has now been included within the draft Strategy in the <b>Section 1.4 Threats to Biodiversity on page 2.</b></p> <p>The approval for a new CSG development is provided by the state government. However some of the key points that have raised in relation to biodiversity from the initial report on the <i>Independent Review of Coal Seam Gas Activities in NSW, NSW Chief Scientist &amp; Engineer, July 2013</i> are as follows:</p> <p>Preliminary work done on <b>CSG company structures and insurance</b> indicate that the industry may be significantly under-insured. This under-insurance could result in the taxpayer and community more broadly are exposed to risk should a CSG company cause damage that they do not have the funds or insurance cover to pay for any remedial works. This risk extends to damage a company may cause to a threatened species or EEC.</p> <p>Council needs more information on <b>hydraulic connectivity</b> between coal seams, groundwater and surface water so that we can make a full assessment of the potential impact that CSG may have on water dependent ecosystems (e.g. rivers and wetlands). If there is connectivity, surface water bodies may lose water and this might impact on those ecosystems that rely on water. The timeframe for impacts that might be caused by connectivity to be realised depends on the geological context, but is likely to be many decades.</p> <p>The report notes on p77 that <i>"The connectivity issue is more of a challenge as we do not know how to characterise it fully at this stage. Further research is required to build our understanding of the hydraulic connectivity between groundwater bodies,.....and connected surface water bodies"</i>.</p> <p>In relation to <b>cumulative impacts</b>, the report notes that further research is required on groundwater and connected surface water where there are numerous wells and other industries (such as agriculture) also drawing on the water. The report also notes that whilst this type of assessment is particularly complex to do, much more attention needs to be paid to cumulative impacts on our water resources and environment as new activities are</p>
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Councillor's Question and Response Evaluation Table

		<p>proposed (that is all activities, not just new CSG activities) so that we can prevent/minimise future impacts.</p> <p>The release and/or accidental spillage of <b>produced water</b> (moderately saline water that is produced during CSG extraction) and its impacts on surrounding vegetation and waterways. However, this is not as big a problem with the existing Camden Gas Project when compared with other CSG areas. This is because there is not a lot of produced water generated and the water is captured in sealed tanks that are monitored before being emptied and sent to a recycling facility (rather than pumped into open ponds where the water evaporates, or discharged into local waterways).</p>
6	<p>Is a Dragonfly a macroinvertebrate?</p> <p>Can dragonflies be used as an indicator for water quality in detention basins?</p>	<p>Yes, a Dragonfly is a macroinvertebrate (an animal without a backbone that can be seen with the naked eye and are usually associated with freshwater systems).</p> <p>Advice from the Australian Museum (who now coordinate Water Watch – formerly the Streamwatch Program) and an expert from QEH on Dragonflies, it was considered that Detention basins tend to be highly dynamic in their hydraulic regime and by their intended nature, subject to sedimentation. So the reliance on the dragonfly by itself as an indicator of water quality would not be considered useful. It would need to be considered in conjunction with diverse assemblage of macroinvertebrates and an abundance of these organisms. When using macroinvertebrates as an indicator of water quality it is directly related to be both the diversity and the abundance of species present.</p>
7	<p>Request for detention basins to be referenced correctly in the draft <i>Local Biodiversity Strategy</i> report. Not be referred to as lakes.</p>	<p>A change has been made within the draft Strategy which now refers to lakes as detention basins in <b>Section 2.4 Water Quality and Aquatic Ecosystems Threats to Biodiversity on page 9</b>.</p>
8	<p>What is Council's moral obligation in regards to the potential impacts that fireworks may pose on birds that nest in one of the lakes at Australian Botanical Gardens, Mount Annan?</p>	<p>Council is not the approval authority in regards to the detonation of fireworks that may occur within the Australian Botanic Gardens, Mount Annan, the WorkCover Authority of NSW is the governing body which administers licences and notification to regulate the use of explosives and fireworks and this <b>does not</b> require Development Consent from Council. The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust work closely with the Office of Environment and Heritage and in particular with the National Parks and Wildlife division.</p>

Councillor's Question and Response Evaluation Table

		<p>A meeting was held on 8 February 2013 between the Acting General Manager and Acting Director of Development from Council and the Director of the Australian Botanic Garden, Mount Annan to discuss the issue in regards to the potential impacts that the fireworks on barges may pose on birds that are utilising the lake. The outcome was that the Australian Botanic Gardens, Mount Annan would continue to run the Christmas Carol event with the fireworks on barges until 2016, which is in accordance to the approval issued in November 2012. However the use of barges, which is an approved condition of the 5 Year DA consent (DA 918/2012) will be reviewed prior to the 2013 Carols in the Botanical Gardens.</p>
<b>9</b>	Who manages and monitors the leachate that comes from Jack's Gully Waste Facility	<p>Spring Farm Advanced Resource Recovery Park (SFARRP) formerly known as Jack's Gully is under an Environmental Protection Licence that is regulated by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Monitoring of the leachate is undertaken internally by SITA and also externally by the EPA. Onsite testing is conducted by the SITA Compliance Officer on a regular basis with independent testing conducted quarterly against the Environmental Protection Licence by the EPA. Testing is published on SITA's web page for review by the public and any non conformances are reported to the EPA.</p> <p>EPA conducts spot visits to the SFARRP site and undertakes independent analysis of all operations. The most recent visit to the site by an EPA Officer was conducted between 22 July 2013 and 6 August 2013.</p>
<b>10</b>	Can Council consider threatened flora to go on the preferred street tree list?	<p>The recommended or indicative Street Tree List is currently being reviewed by Council staff and threatened flora is being proposed to be included in this revised document subject to approval from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.</p>



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD13

**SUBJECT: COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM**  
**FROM:** Director Governance  
**TRIM #:** 13/33157

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to

1. seek endorsement by Council for the Community Sponsorship Program as an additional component to the existing Community Financial Assistance Policy;
2. amend the Support For Young Persons Special Achievers Guidelines and Operating Procedures; and
3. foreshadow the need to have a specific budget allocation for sponsorship requests.

**A copy of the Policy is attached (Attachment 1).**

### BACKGROUND

Council receives requests for sponsorship from a wide variety of organisations and community groups and these requests are currently received on an ad hoc basis with no specific assessment criteria on which to equally evaluate. Requests are currently funded from Ward Funds and various other Division/Branch allocations as there is no specific budget allocation for sponsorship.

A workshop was conducted with Councillors recently to outline the current practice in relation to sponsorship requests and to suggest alternate mechanisms to streamline the process whilst ensuring transparency and probity is maintained in the assessment of all requests.

It was also suggested that changes be made to the eligibility criteria for applications under the Young Persons Special Achievers Guidelines and Operating Procedures to recognise that criteria such as age was an artificial barrier.

### MAIN REPORT

#### **Sponsorship Program**

This Program has been developed to provide Council with a clear process and guidelines in which to administer sponsorship requests. The program will ensure that financial assistance provided by Council is consistent with the principles of community wellbeing, fits with Council's objectives and strategies and ensures probity by providing a clear and consistent process in the determination of both monetary and non-monetary sponsorship requests to Council.

The Community Sponsorship Program proposes to streamline requests for sponsorship and avoid the current ad hoc system. The Program proposes several new initiatives



that will ensure that a transparent process and probity is maintained in the selection and management of all sponsorship requests.

New criteria has been set up to easily assess each application on the same merit and provide a clear and consistent process in the determination and assessment of requests. A set of guidelines has been introduced with all applications being ranked Low, Medium, and High as a basis for consideration. **A copy of the Assessment Criteria Form is attached. (Attachment 2)**

The Program proposes the introduction of the following:

- **Sponsorship Allocation Committee** – the formation of a Committee to assess all applications and comprised of Manager Employee Relations, Events Officer, Finance representative and Community Services representative in conjunction with input from specialist staff in relation to development applications, traffic, waste management etc. where applicable. All recommendations for support will be approved by the General Manager with a workshop and report provided for Councillors.
- **Twice Yearly Applications** - Applications to be made twice per year for the following financial year. If requests are received outside this timeframe for eg: hardship, flood etc. then a report will be prepared for Council to determine and endorse.
- **Multi Year Sponsorship** – introduction of multi-year sponsorships up to 4 years. This will give Council known financial commitment for the next 2 to 4 years and gives applicants encouraging self-sufficiency while at the same time maintain a level of support which will guarantee their short term viability.
- **Application Form** – introduction of a more extensive application form which will assist the Sponsorship Allocation Committee by providing more information on which to assess and how events/activity will be managed and how funds will be used. **A copy of the Application Form is attached (Attachment 3).**
- **Evaluation Report** – introduction of a written evaluation report to be provided within 3 months of the conclusion of the event/activity. This will make recipients more accountable for the way they use funds received from Council.
- **Database** – introduction of a database and spread sheet to be recorded and kept and will include listings for multi-year sponsorships, blanket DA approvals etc.

### **Support for Young Person Special Achievers Guidelines and Operating Procedures**

In order to recognise any community member who has been chosen to represent their State or country, it is proposed to remove the age limit in this section of the Policy and to rename this section of the Policy to reflect the change.

It is further proposed that applications for this support can be made retrospectively within 12 months of the event.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Currently, sponsorship requests are funded from Ward Funds and various other Division/Branch budget allocations. It is proposed that Council endorse a specific budget allocation for sponsorship.



In 2012/2013, Council provided a total of \$58,467 in sponsorship (\$37,632 in cash and \$20,835 in-kind). It is proposed that Council provide an annual budget allocation similar to the level of cash sponsorship (\$37,632) currently being provided.

The budget required for sponsorship requests will be reported to Council via the 2013/14 September Budget Review, once an analysis of what has already been paid and what is likely to be requested for the balance of this financial year has been undertaken.

The budget required for sponsorship requests beyond 2013/14 will be the subject of discussions with Councillors as part of the 2014/15 budget process.

### **CONCLUSION**

In order to streamline requests for sponsorship and avoid the current adhoc system it is proposed that Council endorse the Community Sponsorship Program as an additional component to the existing Community Financial Assistance Policy and endorse a specific budget allocation for sponsorship requests.

It is also proposed to remove the age limit from the Support for Young Persons Special Achievers Guidelines and Operating Procedures and to rename that section of the Policy to reflect that change.

Additionally, it is proposed to enable applications for this support to be made retrospectively within 12 months of the event.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. endorse the Community Sponsorship Program as an additional component of the existing Community Financial Assistance Policy; and**
- ii. endorse the proposed removal of the age limit in the Support for Young Person Special Achievers Guidelines and Operating Procedures and rename that section of the Policy accordingly, and expand the eligibility criteria to allow retrospective applications within 12 months of an event;**
- iii. consider an appropriate allocation for 2013/14 sponsorship requests as part of the 2013/14 September Budget Review; and**
- iv. consider an appropriate annual allocation for sponsorship requests beyond 2013/14 as part of the 2014/15 budget process.**

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Community Financial Assistance Policy and Sponsorship
2. Assessment Form - Outgoing Sponsorship
3. Application for Sponsorship Camden Council



**COMMUNITY  
FINANCIAL  
ASSISTANCE  
POLICY 4.72**

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## COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

**DIVISION:** WORKS & SERVICES

**PILLAR:** ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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**FILE / BINDER:**

### OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that financial assistance provided by Council is consistent with principles of community wellbeing, promotes a sense of place and belonging and is able to facilitate greater opportunities for a culturally vibrant community.

### BACKGROUND

The mechanisms that Council uses to provide financial assistance to the Camden Community are the programs which operate under this policy. Programs operate annually and on an ad hoc basis to best meet the needs of the community. Each of these programs has guidelines and operating procedures which are endorsed by Council. The programs are:

- Community Small Grants Program (Annual)
- Support for Young Persons Special Achievers (Ad Hoc)
- Civic Centre Cultural Performance Subsidy (Annual)
- Annual Subsidy Program (Annual)
- Donations for Charitable Purposes (Ad Hoc)
- Community Sponsorship Program

### POLICY STATEMENT

This policy addresses financial assistance provided by Camden Council to "not for profit" community groups or organisations providing services or programs to residents and to residents within the Camden Local Government Area. It also provides a means for support of identified young people who have been selected, via a merit based system, to be a state or national representative based on their particular talent or capability.

Council recognises and values the strengths of the Camden community, including the strong sense of belonging, demonstrated through participation in a range of community and cultural activities. Council aims to draw on these strengths and provide support to assist them to continue to grow. Council acknowledges the important role of community organisations in developing projects, coordinating and managing funded activities which help to further develop these strengths in the community.

Council recognises the importance of encouraging endeavours of excellence by young people and the role that representation at a State and National level can play in the development of community pride and in creating a sense of belonging and place.

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#### COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

#### POLICY 4.72

Adopted by Council: 24 November 2009

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Council recognises the importance of access to a broad and varied range of local cultural performances that offers opportunities to experience the widest possible cultural experiences for all community members.

Council recognises the potential for situations to arise where one off assistance to a group or individual can have long term benefit to residents and the community, especially for those involved in undertaking activities for charitable purposes which have direct benefit to residents of Camden LGA.

The funding and support are also mechanisms for Council to further the aims identified in social, cultural, economic and environmental plans and policies and applications are assessed against these policies and broad Council objectives and plans.

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- RELEVANT LEGISLATION:** NSW Local Government Act 1993 Section 356
- RELATED POLICIES:** Community Well Being Policy
- DELEGATIONS:** N
- SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENT:** N
- STAFF TRAINING REQUIRED?** N

**NEXT REVIEW DATE:** September 2011

**PREVIOUS POLICY ADOPTED:**  
**MINUTE:**

DRAFT

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## COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

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The Community Small Grants Program provides funding up to \$5000 per project to support work done by local community organisations based in, or providing events or services for, the Camden Local Government Area. The Community Small Grants Program is open for application annually.

The program guidelines and operating procedures ensure that monetary or in-kind donation requests to Council are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner, and are consistent with the principles of community wellbeing.

### POLICY STATEMENT

Council recognises and values the strengths of the Camden community, including the strong sense of belonging, demonstrated through participation in a range of community and cultural activities. Council aims to draw on these strengths and provide support to assist them to continue to grow. Council acknowledges the important role of community organisations in developing projects, coordinating and managing funded activities which help to further develop these strengths in the community.

The funding and support are also mechanisms for Council to further the aims identified in social, cultural, economic and environmental plans and policies and applications are assessed against these policies and broad Council objectives and plans.

### ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for funding, an organisation must:

- be not-for-profit;
- be an incorporated body or be auspiced (sponsored) by an incorporated body;
- offer a project in the Camden LGA, or primarily for the Camden community (minimum of 75% participants from the LGA);
- acquit any previous Camden Council grants and have no outstanding debts to Council.

### INELEGIBILITY

Council does not provide grants for:

- projects that duplicate existing services or programs;
- projects that do not meet the identified priority needs;
- projects that directly contravene existing Council policy;
- projects previously funded.

### GRANT CATEGORIES

Grants are available in the following categories:

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- **Minor Works**  
Projects which enhance our community infrastructure by aiding in the development of facilities, improvements or maintenance to existing facilities.
- **Culture and Events**  
Projects involving events or festivals that foster the region's cultural identity and activities that support an accessible, diverse range of community art and cultural activities.
- **Health & Well Being**  
Projects which support access to physical and social resources to promote quality of life and create an inclusive and cohesive community.
- **Sport and Recreation**  
Programs which increase or maintain participation within sport and recreation as well as projects which improve the quality, education/training, safety or range of participation.

#### ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS

Council will consider all applications and determine successful requests in line with its operational plan and budget. Applications will be assessed on their merit. All grant applications received by Council are assessed by a panel of at least three relevant Council officers. Recommendations are presented to Councillors at a workshop and then to a full Council meeting for approval. If considered relevant, some applications may be assessed by external parties who have skills and professional expertise that beneficially adds to the assessment process.

While the following will form the basis for assessment, applicants and projects will not necessarily have to meet all criteria to be successful:

- demonstrate a considerable benefit to the community;
- establish new and innovative community projects or programs;
- demonstrate coordination with other groups in the community;
- show evidence of community support;
- demonstrate an ability to manage the project through allocation, effective planning, clear goals and evaluation processes;
- address local issues by attempting to meet a community need or short coming;
- show the contribution of the organisation applying to the project or activity through cash, in-kind or volunteer support; and
- demonstrate the organisation's ability to manage and deliver community or cultural services and not become dependent on ongoing financial assistance from Council.

#### CONDITIONS OF GRANT

The following conditions apply to all financial assistance allocated through the program.

- to use the grant only for the purpose approved;
- to notify Council and seek approval for any changes to the project for which assistance has been approved. If the project is cancelled or modified without approval, Council reserves the right to seek full reimbursement of funds;

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- successful applicants shall finalise the project within 12 months of notification from Council;
- should the project exceed the budgeted amount, applicants will be required to meet any additional costs; and
- to ensure acknowledgement of Council is included in all promotional material and/or publications relating to the project.

Successful applicants shall undertake an acquittal process when the project is finalised and provide Council with:

- a written report on the project;
- an evaluation of the project;
- financial statements/invoices; and
- a copy of any promotional/media material, booklets etc.

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## SUPPORT FOR SPECIAL ACHIEVERS GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

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The Support for Special Achievers Program is to support gifted and talented young people who live in the Camden LGA. The program provides a once only grant of up to \$500 to assist to meet the costs of participation in a cultural, academic or sporting event representing NSW or Australia. Applications are received at any time.

The program guidelines and operating procedures ensure that monetary or in-kind donation requests to Council are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner, and are consistent with the principles of community wellbeing.

### POLICY STATEMENT

Council recognises the importance of encouraging endeavours of excellence and the role that representation at a State and National level can play in the development of community pride and in creating a sense of belonging and place.

The support shall be towards the defraying the expenses of the gifted and talented person relative only to the particular event in which he/she is participating.

### ELIGIBILITY

- the cultural/academic/sport activity shall be of amateur status and generally promoted by a non-profit organisation;
- a special achiever, for the purposes of this program, is one who has been selected on merit, to represent NSW or Australia in their chosen field of endeavour. This definition includes people with disabilities;
- evidence of selection involving a merit based process must be provided;
- no more than one donation will be granted to any applicant under this program;
- the recipient shall be a resident of Camden Local Government Area;
- payments under the policy will be calculated on the basis of 10% of costs with a maximum payment of \$500 for any one request;
- evidence of the costs incurred must be provided with the request;
- applications can be made retrospectively within 12 months of the event.

### APPLICATIONS

- Written applications should provide information to meet the eligibility criteria and forms are available on Council's website.
- Applications are assessed by Council officers against the eligibility criteria and approved by the Mayor and General Manager.
- Details of approved support are provided in a report to Council annually.

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## ANNUAL SUBSIDY PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

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The Annual Subsidy Program is the way Camden Council provides annual subsidies to a number of community organisations.

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Council recognises and values the strengths of the Camden community, including the strong sense of belonging demonstrated through participation in a range of community and cultural activities. Council aims to draw on these strengths and provide support to assist them to continue to grow. Council acknowledges the important role of community organisations in developing projects, coordinating and managing funded activities which further develop these strengths in the community.

### **ELIGIBILITY**

To be eligible for funding, an organisation must:

- Be not-for-profit
- Be an incorporated body or be auspiced (sponsored) by an incorporated body;
- Offer a project in the Camden LGA, or primarily for the Camden community (minimum of 75% participants from the LGA); and
- Have no outstanding debts to Council.

### **APPLICATIONS**

Any eligible group may apply in writing for an annual subsidy. The annual subsidies are considered by Council each year as part of the annual budget process.

### **ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS**

While the following will form the basis for assessment, group and activities will not necessarily have to meet all criteria to be successful:

- demonstrate a considerable benefit to the community;
- demonstrate coordination with other groups in the community;
- show evidence of community support;
- address local issues by attempting to meet a community need or short coming; and
- demonstrate the organisation's ability to manage and deliver community or cultural services and not become solely dependent on ongoing financial assistance from Council.

Successful applicants shall undertake an acquittal process each year and provide Council with:

- information on how the subsidy was spent
- membership/participation rates information
- copies of any promotional material

## **DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES**

The Donations for Charitable Purposes Program addresses monetary and in-kind donations to individuals, not for profit community groups and organisations in the Camden Local Government Area. It is intended to provide a clear and consistent process for the determination of requests for one-off monetary and in-kind donations from Council to individuals, community groups or organisations for charitable purposes. Applications will be accepted throughout the year.

The program guidelines and operating procedures ensure that monetary or in-kind donation requests to Council are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner, and are consistent with the principles of community wellbeing.

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Council recognises the strengths of the Camden community, including the strong sense of belonging demonstrated through participation in a range of community and cultural activities. Council aims to draw on those strengths and provide support to assist them to continue to grow. Council acknowledges the important role of community organisations in developing projects, coordinating and managing funded activities.

Council recognises the potential for situations to arise where one off assistance to a group or individual can have long term benefit to residents and the community especially those involved in undertaking activities for charitable purposes which have direct benefit to residents of Camden LGA.

### **ELIGIBILITY**

Applications will be accepted from individuals, not-for-profit community groups or organisations working or residing within the Camden Local Government Area (LGA), or where the donation is to provide benefit to residents of the Camden LGA. The application must demonstrate direct benefit to residents of Camden LGA. Applications are to be for one-off donations. Applications for recurrent funding, including operating expenses, refundable bonds or insurance will not usually be considered.

Primary and Secondary Schools in the Camden LGA are eligible to apply for the Mayoral Citizenship Prize under this program. This prize consists of a certificate and book prize to one student at each school who is nominated by their school and the prize is awarded at the end of each school year.

### **APPLICATIONS**

Written applications should provide information required to meet the eligibility criteria and forms are available on Council's website.

The following information needs to be provided:

- Name and address of the individual, group or organisation applicant;
- Name and contact details of office bearer, or authorised contact person;

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- Amount requested;
- Purpose of the donation;
- Benefit to residents of Camden LGA;
- Copy of an accepted Authority to Fundraise through the Office of Charities, NSW Department of Gaming and Racing; or for individuals, completion of a Statutory Declaration stating that the funds are to be solely used for charitable purposes;
- Relevant incorporation details and copy of incorporation documentation;
- Bank account details.

#### ASSESSMENT

Requests up to an amount of \$500 will be considered on an individual basis by a Committee comprising of the Mayor and General Manager, with an assessment and recommendation from Council Officers.

The following criteria will be applied in assessing requests:

- Purpose of the donation;
- Previous donations made to applicant;
- Annual Council budget allowance and availability;
- Amount requested; and
- Applicant's access to alternative sources of funding.

The following requests will be referred to a full council meeting for determination:

- Requests over \$500;
- The distribution of funds outside the Local Government Area for events/causes relating to appeals of a regional, state or national significance.

A detailed summary of all funds allocated will be presented to Council annually.

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## CIVIC CENTRE CULTURAL PERFORMANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

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The Civic Centre Cultural Performance Subsidy Program provides an amount of funds to provide Civic Centre fee relief for not for profit performance groups. Events subsidised under the policy form part of the annual Camden Civic Centre cultural program.

The program guidelines and operating procedures ensure that monetary or in-kind donation requests to Council are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner, and are consistent with the principles of community wellbeing.

The program aims to:

- To increase accessibility to the Civic Centre venue for not for profit community performance groups;
- To enhance community awareness and involvement in cultural performances and heighten the profile of community performance groups; and
- To enhance community wellbeing, sense of belonging through exposure to high quality cultural events and activities that are of interest to key demographic groups.

### POLICY STATEMENT

Council recognises the importance of access to a broad and varied range of local cultural performance that offers opportunities to experience the widest possible cultural experiences for all community members.

### ELIGIBILITY

- Applications for cultural performances scheduled to be held at Camden Civic Centre in the July to June period, dates must coincide with availability of the facility;
- Funds will be available to non government organisations who are not for profit and or community groups either based in the Camden LGA or undertaking a performance of direct benefit to the community and people of Camden LGA;
- Applications may be for a portion of venue hire costs up to the value of and not exceeding \$1200 (excluding GST). (Funds provide for either the cost of the Auditorium on a Saturday evening, or a day hire of the Auditorium and Gallery for six hours from Sunday to Friday).

### ASSESSMENT

Proposed events must:

- Demonstrate value to both the Camden community and Camden Council through the provision of high quality cultural performances;
- Involve participation and audience from local residents;
- Indicate local support either financial or in-kind;

- Show evidence that the proposed activity is well planned and likely to attract the target audience; and
- Contribute to the Annual Civic Centre cultural program.

Preference is given where:

- Funding will provide opportunity for the community to access high quality entertainment;
- There is limited opportunity for funding to come from other sources;
- Partnership arrangements are in place between organisations; and
- Events are scheduled to fall within the July to June period, immediately following the June funding round.

#### INELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS

- Political parties;
- For profit, government, business or private organizations;
- Reoccurring events within the funding period, (note that an organisation is entitled to stage self funded events in the same funding period and it also recognised that some groups provide a broad range of performances which may target different sections of the community which may be considered).
- Events not planned to be held within the Civic Centre facilities;
- An organisation with substantial unallocated resources; and
- For events to be staged in consecutive funding rounds.

#### CONDITIONS

- Successful applicants must not vary the purpose or date of the grant without written approval from Council;
- The applicant must provide a copy of their most recent audited financial statement where available;
- Successful applicants must acknowledge Council's financial contribution through:
  - Joint promotion;
  - Acknowledgement of Council's support;
  - Invitation extended to Council representatives to be present;
  - The inclusion of Council's logo on all promotional material;
  - A brief evaluation on the outcome of the event is required within one month of the event.

#### FUNDING

- One funding round will be held in June each year, with amounts of up to \$1200 allocated to events scheduled to be staged within the July to June period following the funding round;
- Funding applications will be assessed against the policy objectives with recommendations to Council for endorsement;
- Where the full funding allowance and/or a broad program of events has not been supported, Camden Civic Centre management will source an additional three events to meet the needs of the community, ensuring key demographic groups are catered for within the funded program and calendar of events;

- Any other remaining balance of funds will be utilised to fund one off events that meet the criteria outside of the funding round; funding will not exceed \$400 for any event funded;
- The program will be advertised broadly through local media, all Council websites, Let's Connect, Civic Centre publications, and direct target mail distribution;
- Information packages including applications will be provided to applicants on request.

All payments under this policy will be limited to one hall hire donation in any financial year and will be paid directly to the Camden Civic Centre account.

#### **APPROVALS PROCEDURE**

- Funding submissions received in June will be assessed by Civic Centre management against the policy with a recommendation provided to Council for endorsement;
- Details of events sourced by Centre Management or one off applications for funding outside of the funding round will be provided to a committee comprising of the Mayor and General Manager for approval.

#### **CANCELLATION**

In the event that the performance is cancelled, 50% of costs incurred by the venue will be the responsibility of the hirer.

#### **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS**

Applications will be assessed and ranked, Low, Medium or High as a basis for consideration by Council.

Low = Application is outside the guidelines.

Medium = Application is within the guidelines however;

- Alternative sources of funding are available;
- Application is not considered as high a priority as other applications;
- Application's budget is outside the resources of this program; or
- The event would not enhance the cultural event calendar or provide an event of broad interest to the community.

High = Application meets the guidelines and is considered appropriate for Council to fund. The event will enhance the cultural program and provide an event of interest to the community.

## COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

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### **PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this Program is to set out how Camden Council will administer incoming sponsorship requests through the Community Sponsorship Program.

Council recognises the contribution of individuals and locally based groups and organisations to the development of community spirit and the provision of community services/activities/events.

This Program is intended to provide encouragement and support to community based groups and organisations, based on the needs of such groups, by supplementing funds that groups themselves raise for their own activities either in-kind or monetary. The Program will provide a single point of contact and will improve evaluation and probity.

### **OBJECTIVE:**

This Program addresses all monetary and non-monetary sponsorship in relation to sponsorship from Council to community groups and organisations. It is intended to provide a clear and consistent process in the determination of sponsorship requests to Council.

Each year applications, seeking sponsorship from Council both monetary and in-kind, are invited from organisers of community activities/services/events that will be held in the following financial year. Applications are to be made twice per year during the following periods - 1 February to 1 March and 1 September to 1 October.

### **AIM:**

- To provide assistance for groups, organisations or individuals seeking to organise community events and activities;
- To ensure that a fair and transparent process is used in the allocation of sponsorship funds;
- To further develop the range of existing events to maximise economic and social benefits;
- To ensure that funding is allocated to a range of events with emphasis on those considered strategically important;
- To ensure that Council receives appropriate recognition for its sponsorship contribution;
- To ensure that all applications for sponsorship of community events, both monetary and in-kind, are held twice per year;

- To provide guidelines and principles for Council in the pursuit and assessment of sponsorship to enhance the resources available to Council in providing for the needs of the community (incoming sponsorship).

**DEFINITION:**

Sponsorship is a commercial arrangement in which a sponsor provides a contribution in money or in-kind support of an activity in return for specified benefits. Sponsorship can be provided:

- by the corporate sector, community organisations or private individuals, in support of a Council activity, or
- by Council in support of related and worthwhile private or public sector activities

**SPONSORSHIP PRINCIPLES:**

All proposals for sponsorship will take into consideration the following principles which are developed from the generic ICAC principles (*ICAC Sponsorship in the Public Sector 2006*):

1. A sponsorship agreement shall not impose or imply conditions that would limit, or appear to limit, Council's ability to carry out its functions fully and impartially.
2. There shall be no real or apparent perceived conflict between the objectives and mission of Council and those recipients of sponsorship. Accordingly sponsorship will not be sought or accepted where the sponsor has a legal or commercial dispute with Council.
3. Care shall be taken to ensure sponsorship does not affect regulatory or inspectorial responsibilities of Council during the life of the sponsorship.
4. Council will not endorse products or organisations in return for sponsorship.
5. No employee of Council shall receive a personal benefit as a result of a sponsorship.
6. Sponsorship benefits shall be documented.
7. Sponsorship benefits shall be commensurate with the level of sponsorship.
8. Council must ensure that sufficient resources are available to enable the committed sponsor benefits to be delivered.

### **OUTGOING SPONSORSHIP GUIDELINES & PROCEDURES**

Council recognises and values the strengths of the Camden community, including the strong sense of belonging, demonstrated through participation in a range of community events/activities/services.

These guidelines and procedures ensure that monetary or in-kind sponsorship requests to Council are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner, and are consistent in their approach.

Applications for sponsorship will be invited twice per year for events held in the following financial year and will be assessed by the Sponsorship Allocation Committee.

#### **ELIGIBILITY FOR SPONSORSHIP**

- Written applications will be considered from not-for-profit groups, organisations or individuals seeking to organise an event/activity/service within the Camden LGA that has demonstrable benefit to the wider community.
- Festivals, special events and activities that will enhance and promote community wellbeing, the lifestyle of residents and provide a service to the resident or business community of the Camden LGA.
- Organisations that encourage economic and/or tourism opportunities within the Camden LGA.
- Successful applicants must sign and comply with a Sponsorship Agreement, which includes the requirement for:
  - Acknowledgement of Council (including logo) equivalent to other similar amount sponsors and/or stated within Council's Sponsorship Agreement;
  - The applicant to obtain and comply with all certificates and approvals required by law in order to hold the proposed event;
  - Council to have the opportunity to display banners (if deemed appropriate) and as supplied by Council at events.
  - Invitation extended to Council representative to be present where applicable.
  - Sponsorship is not to vary from the purpose under which it was granted without the written approval of Council.
  - A written evaluation to be provided within three (3) months of the conclusion of the event.

### INELIGIBILITY FOR SPONSORSHIP

- The following **will NOT** be eligible for funding via this program:
  - Council currently provides financial assistance to the community through a variety of avenues. Applications that are eligible under the policies/programs listed below are not eligible under the Community Sponsorship Program:
    - i. Community Financial Assistance Program
    - ii. Community Support Policy – Donations to Gifted Persons
    - iii. Civic Centre Fee Relief for Musical Performances
    - iv. Emergency Relief Funds
    - v. Donations Policy
    - vi. Annual Subsidy
  - Fetes (*schools may be considered only if costs are incurred to comply with Council regulations for eg: traffic management plan*).
  - Political events.
  - Any event with sponsorship assessed as actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest between Council and the applicant or another sponsoring individual or organisation for such event.
  - Any event which is assessed as a risk management cost to Council
  - Applicants who have received sponsorship from Council will be ineligible for further sponsorship funding if all requirements of the previous sponsorship, including reporting, have not been satisfactorily complied with and finalised.

### ASSESSMENT OF APPLICANT

Eligible applicants will be prioritised according to the following assessment criteria:

- An event which encompasses the community of the whole of the Camden LGA;
- Local general community event (suburb based – a community event held in a particular suburb with the aim of bringing together the whole of the community of that suburb and opportunity for beyond);
- Sporting events of State or National significance held within the Camden LGA.

In assessing applications, the Committee will also consider the following criteria:

- the event's social and economic benefit to the community
- amount of funding being sourced,
- anticipated level of appeal to the general wider community,
- the expected outcomes of the event,
- demonstrated need for funding,

- demonstrated financial capacity and responsibility of applicant,
- availability of other funding sources, and appropriateness of the event,
- level or recognition that Council will receive in response to any sponsorship provided.

In order to maximise community participation in sponsored events, applicants are encouraged to make attendance of their event free to the general public.

All sponsorship will be considered on a one-off basis and no guarantee is made for future sponsorship beyond the term described in the Sponsorship Agreement.

Note: A previous sponsorship does not indicate a commitment to future sponsorship by Council.

All applications will be ranked, Low, Medium, High as a basis for consideration by Council.

LOW	Applicant has not: fulfilled previous conditions of Sponsorship Agreement (if applicable), is a risk to Council, has received funding via other Financial Assistance Policy programs apart from the Community Sponsorship Program, has a conflict of interest, is political/religious
MEDIUM	Application is within the guidelines however it is considered; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative sources of funding are available</li> <li>• Application is not considered as high a priority as other applications;</li> <li>• Applications budget is outside the resources of this program; or</li> <li>• The event would not enhance Council's objectives and plans or provide an event of broad interest or benefit to the community.</li> </ul>
HIGH	Application meets the guidelines and is considered appropriate for Council to fund and will enhance Council's objectives and plans and provide a broad interest and benefit to the community.

#### Conflict Of Interest

- Applicants must identify and declare any actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest (if applicable) in accordance with Council's Code of Conduct Policy 5.3 which is available on Council's website.
- Any actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest posed by the potential sponsorship of an event will be identified as part of the assessment.

- No employee of Council may seek or receive a personal benefit or be perceived to receive a personal benefit as a result of sponsorship allocation from Council.
- Council has the discretion to decline offers of sponsorship where the sponsor's involvement could compromise, or be seen to compromise, Council's role and/or public image and public confidence.
- Council officers are discouraged from accepting sponsorship from businesses or organisations with which Council has a contractual relationship. If Council officers are to accept sponsorship from a business or organisation in which it has a contractual relationship, permission must be sought from the General Manager and Council's legal advisors and the reasons for acceptance recorded.
- All Council officers must, if necessary, declare any conflict of interest, pecuniary or otherwise posed by a potential sponsor to the General Manager.
- Council will not enter into any sponsorship arrangements where the business or organisations mission or objectives are in direct conflict with Council.

#### **Multi Year Sponsorships**

- Sponsorship arrangements for annual or ongoing events and activities may be subject to multi-year agreements over a period of up to four (4) years, at Council's discretion. Multi-year sponsorship is considered with a view to encouraging self-sufficiency for such events and activities, whilst at the same time maintaining a level of support which will guarantee their short term viability.
- If applicant is successful in obtaining a multi-year sponsorship they will still be required to provide Council with a yearly written evaluation report within 3 months of the conclusion of the event and abide by the Sponsorship Agreement.

#### **In-Kind Sponsorship**

- Applicants must identify any in-kind sponsorship requested, including facilities for waste services, rebate of fees and charges, or any other Council-provided services or facilities.
- Requests for in-kind sponsorship will be assessed based on the criteria outlined in this Program and will be given a dollar costing at the normal rate of Council for such services or facilities. This value will be considered by the Sponsorship Allocation Committee along with all other sponsorship applications.

**PROCEDURE**

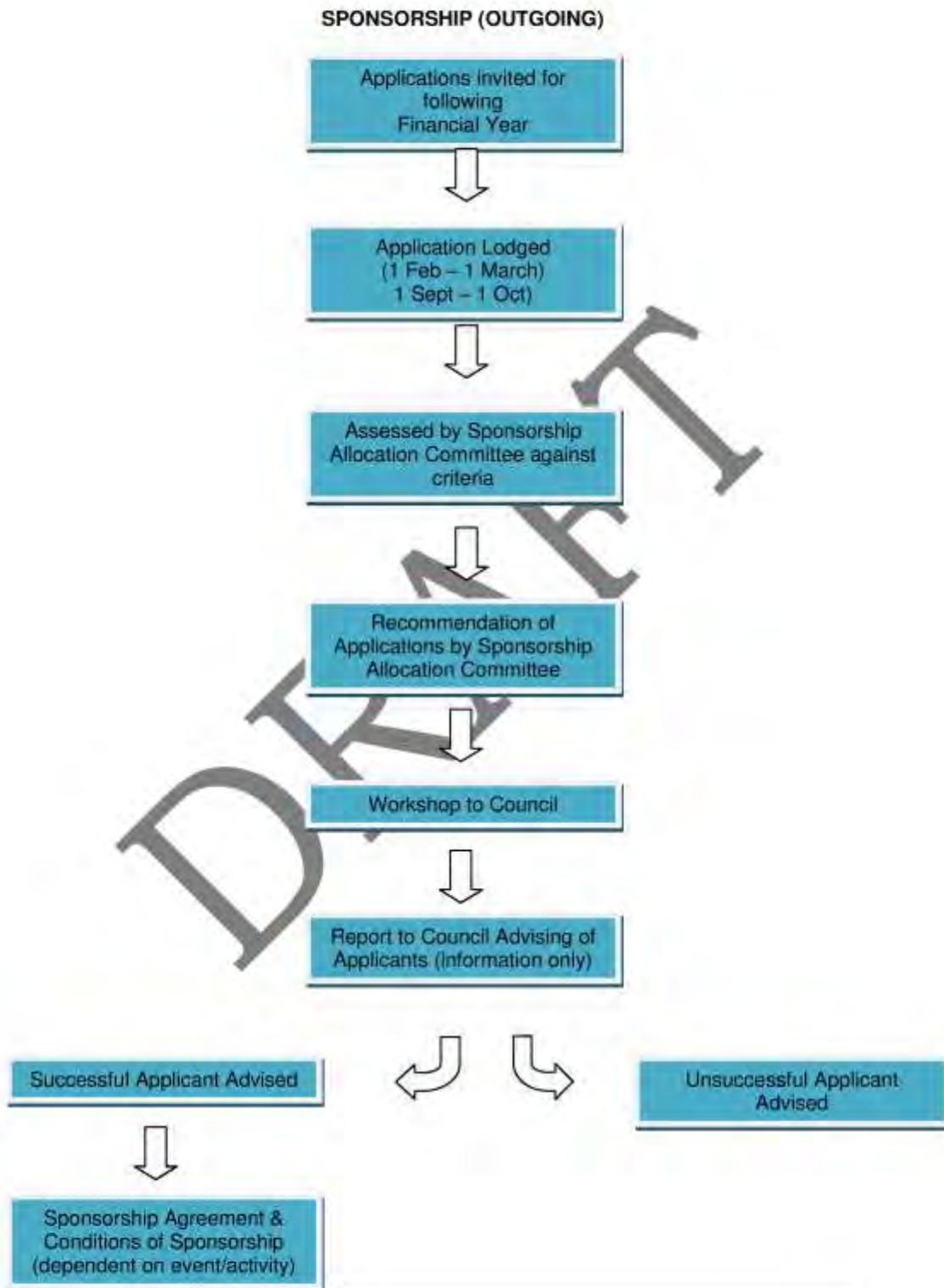
- Applications for sponsorship will be invited twice per year for events to be held in the following financial year.
- Written applications must be lodged on the Sponsorship Application Form by the advertised closing date. Forms will be available on Council's website at [ww.camden.nsw.gov.au](http://ww.camden.nsw.gov.au) or may be requested by calling Council's Event Officer on (02) 4654 7777.
- Applicants should lodge a copy of their Constitution or Articles of Association with each application, if applicable.
- All applications will initially be assessed and ranked by the Sponsorship Allocation Committee comprised of Manager Employee Relations, Events Officer, Finance representative, Community Services representative in conjunction with input from specialist staff in relation to development applications, traffic, waste management etc. where applicable.
- Applications will be prioritised in accordance with the assessment criteria and will be ranked as stated in the **Assessment of Applicant** within the Community Sponsorship Program.
- The Committee will recommend applications considered suitable for funding and meeting the Assessment Criteria, with the General Manager having final approval.
- Successful applicants will be advised of Council's sponsorship including conditions of sponsorship and the Sponsorship Agreement.
- All applications will be assessed within the Program, and applicants will be advised of the outcome.
- The applicants list will be reported to Council for information purposes.
- All applicants will be notified of the outcome of their application.
- Any application received which requires consideration outside of the parameters of this program will be submitted to Council for determination.
- All applications will be registered with Council and logged into a database for future reference and notification.
- A report will be submitted to Council for information only advising of applicants, the amount and kind of sponsorship received and the purpose of the sponsorship.

**Conditions of Sponsorship**

The following conditions apply to **all** outgoing sponsorship allocated through the Community Sponsorship Program:

- To use the sponsorship for the purpose approved.
- To notify Council and seek approval for any changes to the event/activity/service for which sponsorship has been approved. If the event/activity/service is cancelled or modified without approval, Council reserves the right to seek full reimbursement of funds.
- To ensure acknowledgment of Council is included in all promotional material etc. or as specified in the Conditions sent to all approved applicants.

DRAFT



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Attachment 2



This is an assessment of an application for sponsorship both monetary and in-kind from Council to a not-for-profit, community group, organisation or business.

\* A copy of the Application for Sponsorship form is attached to this document.

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

Event Name \_\_\_\_\_

Event Date \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Event \_\_\_\_\_

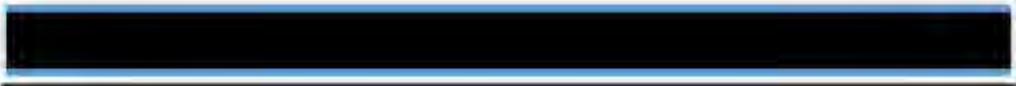
Type of Sponsorship Requested:

- Multi-year – up to 4 years \_\_\_\_\_
- Cash: Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- In-kind:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total Value/Cost
	Venue hire				
	Catering				
	DA Fee Relief				
	Waste Services				
	Sound & lighting				
	Park Hire Fee				
	Traffic Management				
	Other				
				<b>TOTAL</b>	

Benefit to Council \_\_\_\_\_

Summary of Application \_\_\_\_\_



### CRITERIA

All applications will be ranked, Low, Medium, High as a basis for consideration as per Council's Sponsorship Policy.

LOW	Application has not fulfilled previous conditions of Sponsorship Agreement (if applicable), is a risk to Council has received funding via other Financial Assistance Policy programs apart from the Community Sponsorship Program, has a conflict of interest, is political/fete.
MEDIUM	Application is within the guidelines however it is considered; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative sources of funding are available</li> <li>• Application is not considered as high a priority as other applications;</li> <li>• Applications budget is outside the resources of this program; or</li> <li>• The event would not enhance Council's cultural objectives and plans or provide an event of broad interest or benefit to the community.</li> </ul>
HIGH	Application meets the guidelines and is considered appropriate for Council to fund and will enhance Council's cultural objectives and plans and provide a broad interest and benefit to the community.

Eligible applicants will be prioritised according to the following assessment criteria:

- An event which encompasses the community of the whole of the Camden LGA;
- Local general community event (suburb based – a community event held in a particular suburb with the aim of bringing together the whole of the community of that suburb and opportunity for beyond);
- Sporting events of State or National significance held within the Camden LGA.

In assessing applications, the Committee will also consider the following criteria:

- the event's social and economic benefit to the community
- amount of funding being sourced,
- anticipated level of appeal to the general wider community,
- the expected outcomes of the event,
- demonstrated need for funding,
- demonstrated financial capacity and responsibility of applicant,
- availability of other funding sources, and appropriateness of the event,
- level or recognition that Council will receive in response to any sponsorship provided.

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Attachment 2

Criteria	High	Med	Low
An event which encompasses the community of the whole of the Camden LGA.			
Local general community event (suburb based – a community event held in a particular suburb with the aim of bringing together the whole of the community of that suburb and opportunity for beyond).			
Sporting event of State or National significance held within the Camden LGA.			
The activity/organisation encourages participation and involvement from a broad section of the Camden LGA.			
The activity/organisation encourages social, economic and or tourism opportunities.			
The activity/organisation aims to promote and enhance community wellbeing and spirit in Camden.			
The activity/organisation has a broad level of appeal to the wider community.			
Council is satisfied with the level of recognition and benefit outlined in the proposal.			
Organisation has experience in organising similar events.			
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
The level of funds being sought from Council are available.			
The applicant <b>has not</b> received funding for this project/initiative under any of the below policies or programs. <i>If received please tick the relevant program below.</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Financial Assistance Program</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Support Policy – Donations to Gifted Persons</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic Centre Fee Relief for Musical Performances</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Relief Funds</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donations Policy</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Subsidy</li> </ul>			



ORD13

Attachment 2

	Yes	No	N/A
Demonstrated need for funding			
Has demonstrated financial capacity and responsibility			
Advised of other funding source/s (if applicable)			
Will a fee be charged for event/activity/ticket?			
Has the applicant received sponsorship from Council previously?			
The applicant has met all requirements of previous sponsorships (if applicable)			
Is a risk to Council			
All relevant Council or other statutory applications have been submitted (where applicable)			
Conflict of interest to Council			

**Comments** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Recommendation of Sponsorship Assessment Committee:**

- Approved**
- Not Approved**

**Amount Approved (ex GST) \$** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Approval** \_\_\_\_\_

**Approval by General Manager:**

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ORD13

Attachment 3



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

Applications will be received twice per year during the following periods: 1 February to 1 March and 1 September to 1 October.

- All applications will be determined in accordance with Council's Community Sponsorship Program. This program can be viewed at [www.camden.nsw.gov.au](http://www.camden.nsw.gov.au) under the Community Financial Assistance Policy.
- Please refer to the attached Guidelines for Sponsorship.
- All applicants will be notified if their application is either successful or unsuccessful.

All applications to be submitted to:      The Sponsorship Assessment Committee  
    Camden Council  
    PO Box 183  
    CAMDEN NSW 2570  
    Fax: (02) 4645 5142  
    or email [council@camden.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@camden.nsw.gov.au)

Please indicate the form of sponsorship you require:

- Cash       In-kind

1. Name of Event: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Date of Event: \_\_\_\_\_ Start time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finish time: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Location of Event: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name of applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ ABN (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Registered for GST?  Yes       No

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

**ORD13**

**5. Essential Criteria - please ✓ as applicable:**

- Event which encompasses whole Camden LGA
- Local general community event (suburb based)
- Sporting event – State significance
- Sporting event – National significance

**6. Brief description of your event:**

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**7. Have all relevant Council or other statutory applications been submitted in relation to this event? Please describe.**

Eg: traffic management, development application if required. If you require clarification, please contact Council's Events Officer on 4654 7777.

- Traffic Management Plan
- Waste Wise Plan
- Fireworks application
- Development Application

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**8. Who is the target audience for your event?** \_\_\_\_\_

**9. How many people do you expect will attend your event?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Attachment 3**

ORD13



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

**10. What type of sponsorship are you seeking from Camden Council?**

- Cash:** Amount requested \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- In-kind:** Please provide details below

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**11. Is this application for:**     single year         multi-year funding

Note: (Multi-year sponsorships are subject to Council's discretion and may be over a period of up to 4 years)

**12. How would sponsorship from Council be used for this event?**

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**13. Have you applied for any other sponsorship for this event, including from Council?**

- Yes** - please provide details below     **No**

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Attachment 3



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

14. Have you received sponsorship from Council, or assistance through any of Council's grants programs, in the past?

No

Yes: Please provide details (eg amount and year/s): \_\_\_\_\_

15. What experiences do you / your organisation have in organising similar events?

If applicable, please also attach your organisation's Constitution or Articles of Association to this application form.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. How will your project be managed, and by whom?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. How will your event be promoted?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ORD13

Attachment 3



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

18. What are the expected outcomes of this event?

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19. How do you plan to measure the success of your event? Successful applicants must submit a report using Council's Sponsorship Evaluation Form within three (3) months of the staging of their event.

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20. Please complete the following draft or indicative budget for your event (where applicable). Other relevant financial information can be attached if appropriate.

**Expenditure**

Section	Item	No.	Unit	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total Cost
Venue hire							
Catering							
Staff							
Entertainment							
Eg- MC, performers, DJ							
Hire equipment							
Eg- stalls, stage, toilets							
Sound & lighting							
Advertising							
Printing							
Cleaning							
Security							
Traffic management							
First aid							
Other							
<b>Total Expenditure</b>							



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

**Income**

Section	Item	No.	Unit	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total Income
Sponsorship/ grant funding							
Entry fees/ ticket sales							
Stall hire							
Donations							
Rides							
Other							
<b>Subtotal</b>							

**21. If your application is successful, you will be required to acknowledge Council's sponsorship in the following ways:**

- Council's logo on any publicity
- Acknowledgement at event by MC
- Council banners to be displayed at event as provided by Council (as applicable)
- Invite extended to Council representative to be present (where applicable)

**Please provide details of any further acknowledgement of Council's sponsorship that you would be able to provide:**

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ORD13

Attachment 3



**APPLICATION FOR SPONSORSHIP**

I understand that if this application is successful I will be required to sign a Sponsorship Agreement, and to provide documentation of public liability insurance for this event.

**PLEASE NOTE: Council sponsorship is conditional on the applicant securing all necessary statutory approvals for this event.**

Name of applicant or representative of applicant organisation **(Please print):**

\_\_\_\_\_

Contact Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Please submit your application to:

The Sponsorship Assessment Committee  
 Camden Council  
 PO Box 183  
 CAMDEN NSW 2570  
 Fax: (02) 4645 5142  
 or email [council@camden.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@camden.nsw.gov.au)

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**For further information** please call (02) 4654 7777 or email [council@camden.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@camden.nsw.gov.au)



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## ORDINARY COUNCIL

ORD14

ORD14

**SUBJECT: 2013/2014 COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM**  
**FROM:** Manager Community Services  
**TRIM #:** 13/35724

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report seeks Council's endorsement of the recommended funding allocations in this year's Community Small Grants Program (CSGP), a component of Council's Community Financial Assistance Program.

### BACKGROUND

Council provides an annual financial assistance program to assist local groups, one element of which is the Community Small Grants Program (CSGP). In the current budget, \$81,400 has been allocated to this program.

CSGP grant guidelines assist Council in the consideration and allocation of funds to applicants. The guidelines are available all year on the Council website and were provided to applicants with the application form.

### MAIN REPORT

The availability of funds through the CSGP was promoted via:

- a) an information session for community groups which was held at the Narellan Library on 22 July;
- b) Council networks, the Camden Interagency group, Sector Connect website;
- c) The Camden-Narellan Advertiser over a period of five weeks; and
- d) Council's website, Camden and Narellan Council offices and Camden and Narellan Libraries.

Twenty seven (27) applications were received with a total of \$98,071.68 being requested.

Each application was assessed against the program guidelines, with further consideration given to the impact on the local community, number of participants, applicant's financial or in-kind contribution and availability of other funding sources.

As it isn't possible to fund every project under the program, unsuccessful groups will be:

- a) advised of potential alternate sources of funding and provided assistance to access these funds wherever possible, and
- b) provided support with the information of partnerships which may be possible to achieve their goals.



After assessment against the CSGP guidelines, twenty-four (24) applications have been recommended for CSGP funding totalling \$81,119.68.

The following projects are recommended for the full and/or part funding:

	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Approved Funding</b>
1	<b>Camden Writers and Scribblers (Macarthur Art Group)</b>	For printing of anthology of members stories and poems.	\$1,500.00
2	<b>YMCA Mount Annan Leisure Centre</b>	Replacement of lane ropes in the 25m pool at Mount Annan Leisure Centre.	\$5,000.00
3	<b>Camden Amateur Swimming Club</b>	For the purchase of iPad display stand, PA system, TV and BBQ for the club house.	\$4,000.00
4	<b>Camden Soccer Club – Camden Tigers</b>	For the purchase of additional seating at Ron Dine Memorial Reserve.	\$5,000.00
5	<b>Camden District Care Inc</b>	For the purchase of armchairs for the centre.	\$2,398.00
6	<b>Mens Shed Narellan</b>	For the purchase of a drill press and a milling machine.	\$2,274.00
7	<b>Macarthur Diversity Services Initiative</b>	For a project to communicate and celebrate CALD womens journeys.	\$5,000.00
8	<b>Macarthur Art Group</b>	For a mini art expo.	\$3,883.00
9	<b>Camden Town Farm Community Gardens</b>	For gardening workshops.	\$3,090.00
10	<b>Rotary Club of Camden</b>	To erect a picnic table and BBQ at Cowpasture Reserve Camden.	\$5,000.00
11	<b>Community Links Wollondilly</b>	For challenging behaviours workshops for parents.	\$2,900.00
12	<b>Impact Youth (Open House Church)</b>	To cover hall hire fees for youth activities.	\$5,000.00
13	<b>Scout Association of Australia</b>	For the purchase of second hand drums.	\$4,405.00
14	<b>Brand New Day Female Services</b>	For the purchase of a banner and a volunteer recognition project.	\$785.00
15	<b>Muru Nanga Mai</b>	To purchase and install an additional flag pole for the Aboriginal Flag outside the Camden Administration Building. This project was the subject of a report to Council earlier this year with the resolution being that staff investigate installation of an additional flag pole.	\$1,938.00
16	<b>Macarthur Magic Special Needs Football Club</b>	To erect fencing at Elizabeth Park.	\$5,000.00



17	<b>Macarthur Legal Centre</b>	For the purchase of banners for 16 Days of Action.	\$500.00
18	<b>Association of Independent Retirees (AIR) Ltd Macarthur</b>	For the purchase of items to promote this service.	\$1,695.78
19	<b>Camden Community Connections</b>	For a job preparation course for young people.	\$4,000.00
20	<b>Aspect Macarthur School (Autism Spectrum Australia)</b>	To partition an existing building to create a multi-purpose room and a conference facility.	\$5,000.00
21	<b>Lions Club of Camden Inc</b>	To install an accessible toilet in the storage shed at Exeter Street, Camden.	\$3,500.00
22	<b>Camden Physical Culture Club</b>	To purchase and install shutters in the Narellan Community Hall	\$2,650.00
23	<b>ROAM Communities</b>	For the inaugural ride for schizophrenia	\$3,000.00
24	<b>Camden Community Connections</b>	For cultural bus tours for seniors.	\$3,600.00
			<b>\$81,119.78</b>

Remaining projects will be referred to other funding sources and/or potential partners as appropriate.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

An amount of \$81,400 has been allocated in the 2013/2014 budget for Community Small Grants.

### **CONCLUSION**

The breadth of work being undertaken by a range of not-for-profit community organisations, which contributes to the increase of social capital and improved community well-being, within the Camden LGA, has been demonstrated again by the quality and range of worthwhile projects seeking assistance.

Applications have been assessed against the criteria contained in the program guidelines and recommendations reflect this assessment. A full list of all applications is contained in the attached supporting document.

Projects recommended for funding will complement existing services within the community and provide improved opportunities for the community to access services and/or facilities within the LGA.

### **RECOMMENDED**

**That Council:**

- i. approve grants to projects 1 to 24, totalling \$81,119.78 as outlined in this report, to be funded from the 2013/2014 Community Small Grants Program; and**



- 
- ii. **write to each applicant, both successful and unsuccessful, advising them of the outcome.**

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Community Small Grants Program - Application Summary - *Supporting Document*