

FARMLAND RATING POLICY

5.91

FARMLAND RATING POLICY

DIVISION: GOVERNANCE

BRANCH: CORPORATE SERVICES

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The categorisation of land for rating purposes has no correlation with the zoning of land. Zoning is for planning purposes (i.e. what types of developments can be undertaken on the land) the categorisation of land for rating purposes is on the basis of the use of the land.
- 1.2 Council is required to categorise all land as one of the following categories:
- Farmland
 - Residential
 - Business
 - Mining
- 1.3 Camden Council has two farmland rating categories:
- **Farmland Intensive** - is implemented when a structure is used for growing mushrooms or other produce including large sheds, igloos, greenhouses and the like or a place in which or on which cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, other livestock or fish are held for the purposes of nurturing by artificial feeding methods and includes:
 - (a) feed lots
 - (b) piggeries
 - (c) poultry farms
 - (d) fish farming (including crustaceans and oysters), but does not include an animal boarding or training establishment or land used for keeping of livestock or poultry intended solely for personal consumption or enjoyment by the owner or occupier of the land.
 - **Farmland Ordinary** - is any other forms of farming as defined by Section 515 of the Local Government Act.
- 1.4 For the purposes of farmland rating the following reductions in the ad-valorem (rate in the dollar) apply:
- Farmland Ordinary - 0.50 of the residential rate in the dollar
 - Farmland Intensive - 0.90 of the residential rate in the dollar
- 1.5 This rating structure has been in place since 1994. At that time, the Local Government Act required farmland rating to be the lowest of all rating categories.

2. OBJECTIVE

- 2.1 To provide clear guidelines on how to qualify for the farmland rating category.
- 2.2 To ensure that all farmland assessments are determined using a consistent criteria.

3. SCOPE

- 3.1 This policy applies to land within the Camden Local Government Area.

4. DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 In order to determine whether “**dominant use**” of the land in question is for farming Council will not merely look at the amount of land used for the particular activity carried on, but also at the intensity of that use.
- 4.2 “**Significant and substantial commercial purpose or character**” can be determined by enquiring whether the particular activity or activities carried on are “too slight” or “too minor” to be reasonably regarded as having the requisite degree of commercial purpose or character.
- 4.3 The question of whether or not a profit is actually made is immaterial to the question of whether the farming is “engaged in for the purpose of profit on a continuous or repetitive basis”, it is still required to enquire, more or less objectively, as to whether there is evidence to support a conclusion that the activities will be economically viable in the future. In other words, the farming carried on must be “on a sufficient scale to have some element of independent viability”.
- 4.4 Commercial is described under the dictionary as “interchange of goods or commodities especially on a large scale” and Business as “the purchase and sale of goods and services in an attempt to make a profit”.

PART 2 - POLICY STATEMENT

5. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING APPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The criteria used for this assessment is identified by:-
 - Land use; - what type of farming is being carried out
 - Assessed land capacity; - as provided by the Dry Sheep Equivalents and carrying capacity and return per hectare and
 - Minimum Area – required for commercial viability
 - Grazing – 10ha
 - Pig Farming – 1.5ha
 - Viticulture – 5ha
 - Vegetable Growing – 2ha
 - Orcharding – 2ha
 - Crop Growing – 2ha
 - Forestry – 100ha

Grazing

- 5.2 Applications under this category must have a minimum area of 10 hectares with a minimum number 20 head of stock. Anything smaller cannot be classified as a grazing operation. *Using the Beef Stocking Rates and Farm Size as issued by DPI in June 2006 – “40 breeding cows is recommended as the minimum number of cattle needed to cover the direct costs and justify the effort of running a grazing operation”.*
- 5.3 The basic connotation of the word “grazing” is that animals feeding themselves by cropping the grasses, or pastures, natural or improved. The word does not include the notion of feeding by eating hay, or other produce taken from the soil by man. For this reason Horse Stud Farms will not be classified as grazing and not permissible as farming.
- 5.4 Sheep, Alpacas, Llamas, Goats etc will work their carrying capacity by using the dry sheep equivalent as defined in Appendix A.

Agistment

- 5.5 Each application should be taken on its own merits. A copy of the written agreement for agistment should be supplied showing the number of stock and the time periods of agistment. Note - where land is given over to agistment for the purposes of grazing horses used by another person for recreation or sport does not constitute the business of grazing.

Animal Feedlots

- 5.6 A minimum of 100 square meters per head is required with loading and unloading ramps. Also a development application will need to be submitted for any cattle feedlot with a capacity of 50 head or more.
- 5.7 According to DPI ‘A beef feedlot is a confined yard area with watering and feeding facilities where cattle are completely hand or mechanically fed for the purpose of production. This definition does not include the feeding or penning of cattle in this way for weaning, dipping or similar husbandry purposes or for drought or other emergency feeding, or at a slaughtering place or in recognised sale yards.’

Dairying

- 5.8 Must have proof of registration with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority supplied with the application. According to Dairy Australia the average herd size is estimated at 230 head. The acceptable carry capacity is calculated using dry sheep equivalents as defined in Appendix A.

Pig Farming

- 5.9 Applicants will need a minimum of 1.5 ha to be allowed to keep pigs. Council will only allow a minimum small-scale piggery and, according to NSW DPI, it is defined as holding around 20 sows or 200 pigs. Piggeries with a capacity to accommodate 200 or more pigs or 20 or more breeding sows will need to obtain development consent. Should be penned and cared for in accordance with relevant legislation. Piggeries are not permitted within 60m of a dwelling, workplace, church, school or public place.

Poultry Farming

- 5.10 Meat chicken farms - Day-old chicks are delivered to the farms as a batch and raised on deep litter within large, naturally or mechanically ventilated sheds with some climate control. Applications need to have a minimum of two sheds and each shed should be around 100 to 150 metres long and 12 to 15 metres wide, housing around 20,000 to 50,000 birds per shed.
- 5.11 Free Range Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys for Meat - The range area must be capable of continued production of vegetation. The stocking density in a shed must not exceed 28kg of live birds per square metre of floor space, unless there is mechanical ventilation where it should not exceed 35kg of live birds per square metre of floor space.
- 5.12 Free Range Eggs - The range area must be capable of continued production of vegetation. The stocking density in a shed is measured over a single horizontal plane [length by width] and shall be no more than:
- 10 birds per square metre up to 1000 birds
 - 09 birds per square metre up to 2000 birds
 - 08 birds per square metre up to 3000 birds
 - 07 birds per square metre up to 4000 birds
 - 06 birds per square metre over 4000 birds

These details were located on the website for the Free Range Egg & Poultry Australia Ltd.

Viticulture

- 5.13 A minimum cultivation area of 5 hectares is required and all applicants must supply a copy of their registration with the Wine Producers Association or other appropriate body.

Horticulture

- 5.14 Horticulture industry comprises fruit, nuts, flowers, turf and nursery products. The Horticulture Code of Conduct requires that all Traders (Wholesalers) must have a signed Horticulture Produce Agreements with all their grower suppliers a copy is required with the application. Nurseries are required to be registered and must be growing their own stock.

Vegetable Growing

- 5.15 Minimum area under cultivation must be 2 hectares and the majority of useable land either for preparation or planting must be used.

Orcharding

- 5.16 Parcels will need to have a minimum of 2 hectare of land under cultivation and the orchards are to cover the majority of useable land either in preparation or planting.

Beekeeping

- 5.17 Commercial beekeepers can be defined as those managing 200 hives or more. A hive is a colony of bees headed by a queen bee. These hives must

be in continuous use. Only properties with the extraction plant are qualified for farmland rating. All beekeepers must be registered with NSW Department of Primary Industries, a copy must be supplied with the application.

Crop Growing

- 5.18 Cropping industries includes wheat and other grains, oilseeds, pulses, rice, sugar, cotton and seeds. Minimum area under cultivation must be 2 hectares and the majority of useable land either for preparation or planting must be used.

Forestry

- 5.19 The main goal of forestry is to create and implement systems that allow forests to continue a sustainable of environmental supplies and services. There is a minimum of 100 hectares and proof of propagation required to be approved as farmland.

Aquaculture

- 5.20 A DPI permit is required for fish hatcheries or grow-out facilities, including yabby farms, grow-out ponds, 'fish-out' facilities and oyster farms, (but not including aquariums for display or pet shops). A copy is required with any farmland application.

6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND PEST AUTHORITY (LHPA)

- 6.1 Under the Rural Lands Protection Act 1998 land with an area of 10 hectares or more is rateable by the Cumberland LHPA under that Act. The 10 hectare area is prescribed in Schedule 3 of the Rural Lands Protection Regulation 2010.

- 6.2 In effect occupiers of rateable land do have to "register" with the LHPA. This is because section 81 of the Act says -

81 Notice to be given of changes in occupancy or ownership of rateable land

(1) A person must, within one month after ceasing to be or becoming the occupier or owner of rateable land within a district, give notice in the approved form to the authority for the district.

(2) A person is taken to have satisfied the requirements of this section in relation to a change of ownership if notice of the change is lodged with the Registrar-General in accordance with section 39 of the Real Property Act 1900 or section 184E of the Conveyancing Act 1919 within one month after the change of ownership.

- 6.3 A Property Identification Code (PIC) is a number allocated to a particular property on which certain stock are kept. As from 1 September 2012 the land on which certain species are kept, and which will consequently require a PIC, will be expanded. From that date the species will be - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer, bison, buffalo, alpacas, llama, horses, 100 or more poultry or 10 or more emus or ostriches.

NOTE: Copies of all LHPA Rate Notices must be supplied with all Farmland Applications that have the animals listed above.

7. LAND USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER PROPERTIES

- 7.1 It is important for applicants to ensure that business records clearly distinguish between expenses and incomes attributable to the subject land, as distinct from the other property that they manage, even though for tax purposes a consolidated return can be made for the partnership. This will assist Council as to whether or not the significant and substantial commercial purpose or character of the business relating to the subject land is in fact proved.

8. LEASED FARMLAND

- 8.1 Farmland application for land being leased for cultivation, must show size of the area leased and full lease details. The quantity of crops grown and sold in the last financial year must also be supplied, this information can be given in a separate statutory declaration from the lessee.

9. FARM STAYS/ B&BS

- 9.1 Information is required on tourists' accommodation regarding the number of available rooms and the frequency of occupation.

10. RIGHT OF APPEAL

- 10.1 Applications are assessed within 30 days of receipt. All applicants are notified of the outcome. Applicants have 30 days to appeal if not satisfied with the decision. There is an opportunity for a review if further information is supplied which may establish farmland categorisation.
- 10.2 If an applicant chooses to appeal to the Land and Environment Court against the categorisation, Council may decide to obtain an independent review of the application. This review would require the appointment of an independent advisor with agricultural experience to inspect the property and provide a written report on the categorisation determined by Council.

11. INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS

- 11.1 If an applicant refuses to complete an application form or to provide sufficient information to enable a determination of the categorisation, the property shall be considered ineligible for farmland rating.

12. FREQUENCY OF APPRAISALS

- 12.1 While a property owner can make application for farmland rating at any time, all land owners who receive the farmland discount must make a new application every two (2) years.

13. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 13.1 All information contained within the application shall be treated as "strictly confidential".

* * *

RELEVANT LEGISLATION: Chapter 15, Part 3 and Part 3A Local Government Act 1993; Section 515 Local Government Act

RELATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES: N/A

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Manager Corporate Services

APPROVALS: Council

NEXT REVIEW DATE: November 2014

RECORD KEEPING NOTES:

CONFIDENTIALITY/PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS: Publicly available document

HISTORY: n/a

PREVIOUS POLICY

ADOPTED:

MINUTE:

APPENDIX “A”

How to use dry sheep equivalents (DSEs) to compare beef enterprises

Beef enterprises cannot be selected simply on the basis of gross margin per head or gross margin per breeding cow because each enterprise requires differing amounts of feed. For example, you can run more breeding cows on a farm if you turn off the progeny as yearlings than if all progeny is kept through until 2 years of age. In addition, it is known that large cows eat more than small cows and those pregnant or lactating animals eat more than non-reproducing animals.

In measuring the energy requirements of livestock, the standard animal against which all other animals are compared is a 50 kg wether sheep maintaining a constant weight. By definition, a 50 kg wether has a dry sheep equivalent (DSE) rating of 1, animals requiring more feed have a higher rating, and animals requiring less feed have a lower rating. The DSE rating of all classes of stock is based on the feed requirements of the animals. The energy requirements of different cattle are given in Table 1, together with the ratio or rating of requirement compared with a 50 kg wether at maintenance. (Note: In some references the standard DSE is based on a 45 kg wether and not a 50 kg wether.)

From those figures we can calculate the DSE rating for an activity by estimating the numbers of cattle in each class (pregnant and lactating cows, calves, replacement females and bulls) and estimating the DSE rating of the herd.

Remember that the DSE ratings are based on a number of assumptions about weights, growth rates and calving percentages. There will be some variation in these figures from region to region and from farm to farm. So the figures in Table 1 are estimates, but they do give a good idea of the general differences between types of animals.

In planning the livestock activity it is often valuable to estimate DSE requirements on a more frequent basis using the estimated numbers of livestock in each month or quarter. Depending on the climatic pattern and pasture type, the animal requirements in the most limiting feed period can be identified. The number of animals also to be carried in this period will provide a guide to the maximum stocking rate for the activity. This information is also useful in determining whether supplementary feeding should be undertaken.

Be aware that cattle and sheep may have different grazing efficiencies. In some cases animals may selectively graze pastures. Pasture composition may also be important in terms of farm management considerations. A clover-dominant pasture may cause bloat problems in cattle, and a grass-dominant pasture can cause grass tetany. A farmer with a mix of livestock types and ages can also achieve better worm control through rotation of livestock over paddocks.

In periods of drought and in the drier western country, direct comparison between livestock enterprises on a DSE basis may be inaccurate. Sheep and goats can forage better than cattle in dry times and when feed is short. In areas that regularly receive dry seasonal conditions, the safe number of cattle to run on an area may be less in terms of total DSE requirements than with sheep or goats.

Table 1. Comparative feed requirements of livestock

Livestock description	Energy required (megajoules/day)	Ratio compared with 50 kg wether (DSE rating)
Sheep		
50 kg dry wether	9.0	1.0
Cattle		
Dry stock 450 kg	54	6.0
450 kg cow last 3rd of pregnancy	66	7.3
450 kg cow early lactation	119	13.2
450 kg cow last 3rd mid lactation	112	12.4
450 kg cow last 3rd late lactation	102	11.3
Calf of above, grazing pasture (3–6 months)	34	3.8
Calf of above, grazing pasture (6–9 months)	56	6.2
380 kg heifer, early lactation, gaining 0.5 kg/day	150	16.7
350 kg yearling gaining 0 kg/day	48	5.3
350 kg yearling gaining 0.5 kg/day	71	7.9
350 kg yearling gaining 1.0 kg/day	94	10.4
350 kg yearling gaining 1.5 kg/day	116	13.0
540 kg yearling gaining 0 kg/day	57	6.3
540 kg yearling gaining 0.5 kg/day	83	9.2
540 kg yearling gaining 1.0 kg/day	109	12.1
540 kg yearling gaining 1.5 kg/day	135	15.0
Bulls 800 kg	90	10.0

Carrying capacity and return per hectare

The **budgets presented** give gross margin information on:

- (a) 'per head' basis;
- (b) 'per dry sheep equivalent (DSE)' basis; and
- (c) 'per hectare' basis.

Per hectare returns were based on unimproved or natural pasture carrying 4 DSE per hectare and improved country carrying 8 DSE per hectare. An annual cost of \$30 per hectare has been allowed for each hectare of improved pasture to cover fertiliser costs and spreading costs.

Farmers wishing to compare livestock enterprises with cropping on a gross margin per hectare basis should estimate their own carrying capacity and calculate per hectare returns. This is achieved by multiplying the 'gross margin per DSE' figure by the average stocking rate in terms of DSEs per hectare in order to estimate a 'gross margin per hectare' figure.

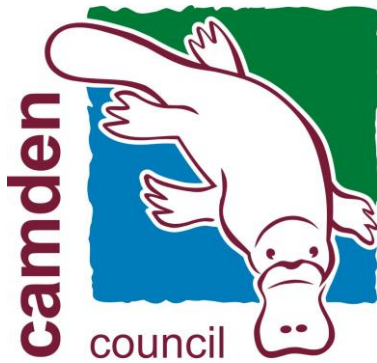
Table 2 contains estimates of long-term stocking rates. The figures for the Northern Slopes and Tablelands were based on a survey of district agronomists whose responses were remarkably consistent, but the remainder are estimates and are not based on trial work (except for 'intensive lucerne'). Note that there are many variables that can affect the ultimate pasture performance, so these figures can be used only as a basic guide for normal seasonal conditions.

Table 2. Estimated carrying capacities for pasture types in NSW

Pasture types NSW	Range DSE/ha	Average DSE/ha (where estimated)
Coastal		
Unimproved pasture, carpet grass, blady grass	3–6	
Top-dressed pasture with some clover	7–10	
Improved pasture, paspalum, kikuyu and clover on good fertility soils + fertiliser	14–24	
Southern Tablelands		
Low quality native pasture (mainly summer grass, low legume component)	0.5–1.5	1
Good quality native pasture, e.g. wallaby grass	1.5–3.0	
Native pasture + sub clover + superphosphate	3–12	6.5
Sown perennial grass/legume fertilised pasture	6–14	9
Southern Slopes		
Sub clover/ryegrass + fertiliser	5–10	
Sub clover/ryegrass plus lucerne and superphosphate	9–15.0	

Irrigation		
Sub clover	6–20	
Southern Plains		
Sub clover/ryegrass	1.0–2.5	1.8
Northern Tablelands		
Natural pasture (no seed or fertiliser)	1.8–4.7	3
Improved natural pasture (above + seed and fertiliser)	4.2–9.1	6.1
Perennial grass/clover + fertiliser	6.7–16.9	10
Northern Slopes		
Natural pasture (no seed or fertiliser)	1.2–3.8	2.1
Improved natural pasture (above + seed + fertiliser)	3.9–7.4	5.7
Perennial grass/clover + fertiliser	5.6–14.4	10.3
Extensive lucerne	6.7–11.6	8.7
Intensive lucerne (rotationally grazed)	9.6–11.6	12.8
Northern Plains		
Extensive lucerne	1–3	
Intensive lucerne (rotationally grazed)	3.5–8.5	7.0
Natural pasture	0.3–2.0	
Improved (sown grass + legume)	0.8–2.5	
Degraded pasture (Walgett)	0.25	

Source: Warren McDonald, Former Technical Specialist (Pastures), and Dr Peter Orchard, Program Leader (Pastures South), Wagga Wagga.



RATING YEAR 2013/14

CAMDEN COUNCIL

19 QUEEN STREET, NARELLAN. PHONE (02) 4654 7777 FAX (02)4654 7829
PO BOX 183, CAMDEN NSW 2570; DX 25807 CAMDEN

APPLICATION FOR FARMLAND RATING

For land to be categorised as Farmland for rating purposes it must satisfy the criteria as set out in Section 515 of the Local Government Act 1993

“farm land” means a parcel of rateable land which is valued as one assessment and the dominant use of which is for farming which:-

- (a) has significant and substantial commercial purpose of character; and
- (b) is engaged for the purpose of profit on a continuous or repetitive basis.
(whether or not a profit is actually made).

“farming” means the business or industry of grazing, dairying, pig-farming, poultry farming, viticulture, orcharding, beekeeping, horticulture, vegetable growing, the growing of crops of any kind, forestry, or oyster or fish farming within the meaning of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act 1935, or any combination of those businesses or industries.

“Commercial-Commerce” means the interchange of goods or commodities especially on a large scale

“Business” means the purchase and sale of goods and services in an attempt to make a profit.

The following questions have been structured to help you provide Council with the information required to evaluate your eligibility to receive farmland rating. Your assistance in providing as much detail as possible would be appreciated.

The form consists of three parts:-

- (a) Property Information
- (b) Dominant use of the Land
- (c) Significant & Substantial Commercial Purpose or Character

Incomplete application forms will be returned to the applicant. It should be noted that all information contained in the application will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

Procedure

Council has 30 days to act on receipt of any application. An assessment is made and if an inspection is required, arrangements will be made via telephone to meet and review the application. If approved, Council will notify you in writing and the appropriate adjustment made to your rate account.

Notification will be sent if the application is declined stating the reason why. If you are not in agreement with Council’s decision, a written request for a review can be made stating the reasons why. The application will be reviewed again and the property will be inspected.

If you are not satisfied with Council’s review of the categorisation you may appeal to the Land & Environment Court of NSW within 30 days. You can contact the court on 02 9113 8200 to find out how to lodge an appeal.

IMPORTANT -The relevant documentation must be supplied with ALL applications

Type of Farming	Copies of documentation to be provided with application
Grazing	Copy of Livestock Health & Pest Authority Rates Notice
Dairying	Copy of license for Dairy Farming with NSW Food Authority
Agistment	Copy of agreement/contract showing full details.
Viticulture	Proof of registration wit the Wine Producers Assoc. or other appropriate body
Horticulture	Copy of agreement between grower & trader or statutory declaration indicating this agreement exists
Nursery products	Copy of documentation stating registered nursery
Beekeeping	Copy of registration with the Department of Primary Industry
Forestry	Copy of private forest approval from the Department of Primary Industries
Fish/Oyster Farming	Copy of aquaculture permit from the Department of Primary Industries
Pig Farming	Copy of Livestock Health & Pest Authority Rates Notice

PART 1 - PROPERTY INFORMATION

Include the details of all properties in Camden area that are used in conjunction with each other for farming purposes.

Lot/DP:

.....

Property Address:

.....

.....

Total Area of Property:

Is any part of your property located in the adjoining Council areas? YES / NO

If yes, please state which Council and the total area in **that** Council.

.....

Is there a dwelling on the property? YES / NO

If yes please state how many dwellings and if they are leased who manages the property.

.....

Is any part of the property not used as part of your farming enterprise? YES/NO

If Yes please supply details.....

.....

Is the property used for tourist activities/accommodation for Farmstays, B&BS etc?

YES/NO

If yes, how often rooms are available and how often.....

.....

PART 2 – DOMINANT USE OF THE LAND

The information required in this section relates to the type of farming business being undertaken and the area of land dedicated to this production and/or number of livestock held.

NOTE- IF MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY IS BEING CARRIED PLEASE LIST ALL DETAILS.

GRAZING

Grazing is defined as - “animals that feed themselves by cropping the grasses or pastures (natural or improved). The word does not include the notion of feeding by eating hay, or any other produce taken from the soil by man.

Please state the percentage in the difference of Supplementary Feeding to Grazing.

Supplementary Feeding Grazing.....

Indicate numbers of livestock grazing on the property at the **date of this application**

CATTLE Number.....Breed.....

Is the property registered as a stud for cattle breeding? YES / NO

What is the maximum carrying capacity of stock on the property?

OTHER STOCK eg.goats, alpacas, lamas, sheep etc

Number.....Breed.....

HORSES (other than Stud Farms)

Number.....Usage (stock, standard bred).....

What is the maximum carrying capacity of stock on the property?

Do you conduct a breeding program to improve the quality of the stock? YES / NO

Please complete the number of stock bought, raised and sold on the “Summary of Stock” table.

AGISTMENT

Do you permit livestock to be agisted on your property? YES/NO

If you answered yes to the above question:

a. How many months each year or for what
period?.....

- b. How much of your land is used for agistment?.....
- c. What is the agreed amount of income received for agistment?.....
- d. Who tends, cares for and has control of the agisted livestock whilst they are on your land?

.....

DAIRY CATTLE

Number..... Type.....

What is the maximum carrying capacity of stock on the property?.....

Does the Dairy have a milk quota? YES/NO

If yes please state the details.....

Please complete the number of stock bought, raised and sold on the “Summary of Stock” table.

DAIRY GOATS

Number.....

How many litres of milk were sold in the 12 months to 30 June this year for the consumption to market?

What was the average price per litre?

Please complete the number of stock bought, raised and sold on the “Summary of Stock” table.

PIG FARMING

Please provide details of number of pigs on the property **at the time of completing** this application.

Sows.....

Piglets.....Boars.....

Are any of your stock used in medical research? YES/NO

If yes please give details

.....

.....

Please complete the number of stock bought, raised and sold on the “Summary of Stock” table.

SUMMARY OF STOCK - HELD FOR THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

	Number of stock purchased	Natural increase / number born	Number of stock sold	Average sale price per head	Stock on hand
CATTLE					
DAIRY CATTLE					
SHEEP					
GOATS					
DAIRY GOATS					
POULTRY					
ALPACAS					
PIGS					
HORSES					
OTHERS					

POULTRY

Please provide details listed below **(Do not include poultry kept for domestic use)**

	Number stock Purchased	Natural increase/number born	Number Sold	Average Price	Stock on Hand
Free Range Poultry					
Meat Poultry					
	Number Stock Purchased		Number of Eggs Sold	Average Price	Stock on Hand
Free Range Eggs					

FISH FARMING

Please provide details of quantity held and sold and any other relevant information to the Aquaculture business being conducted on the subject land.

	Number of Stock Purchased	Number of Stock Sold	Number of Stock Held
As at last financial year			
As at the time of completing this application			

Other relevant information

.....

.....

.....

.....

BEEKEEPING

Please provide the following details:

(a) Number of beehives in operation and for what periods of the year

.....

(b) Are beehives transferred to other properties during the year? If so, for what periods?

.....

(c) Provide details of honey/honey comb/etc extracted and sold during previous 12 months.

- (i) Honey.....
- (ii) Honey comb.....
- (iii) Other products.....

AGRICULTURE

CROPS/TREES	Specify What Type	Total amount of Produce Sold in the last financial year	Where produce is sold
Fruit Trees			
Vegetables			

PART 3 – Significant & Substantial Commercial Purpose or Character

Are you a Primary Producer by the Taxation Department? YES/NO

Does your farming business have an A.B.N.? YES/NO

If yes please supply the number.

Is the property currently registered with the Rural Lands Protection Board? YES / NO

What records are kept to substantiate the business activity currently being conducted?

Are you engaged in Primary Production - FULL TIME / PART TIME?

If Part Time please state approximately how many hours a week you work on the land.

Approximately what percentage of your household income is derived from your farming? activities?

Is the property presently divided into paddocks? YES / NO

If so, how many.....

List farm buildings (eg hay shed, machinery shed etc)

.....
.....
.....
.....

List agricultural equipment held on the property.....

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.....
.....
.....

If recently purchased please state any proposed changes that will incur in future years

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.....

Additional information (includes any information which you may feel be relevant to the application eg proposed future development, membership to any farming organisation, weed control programs etc)

.....

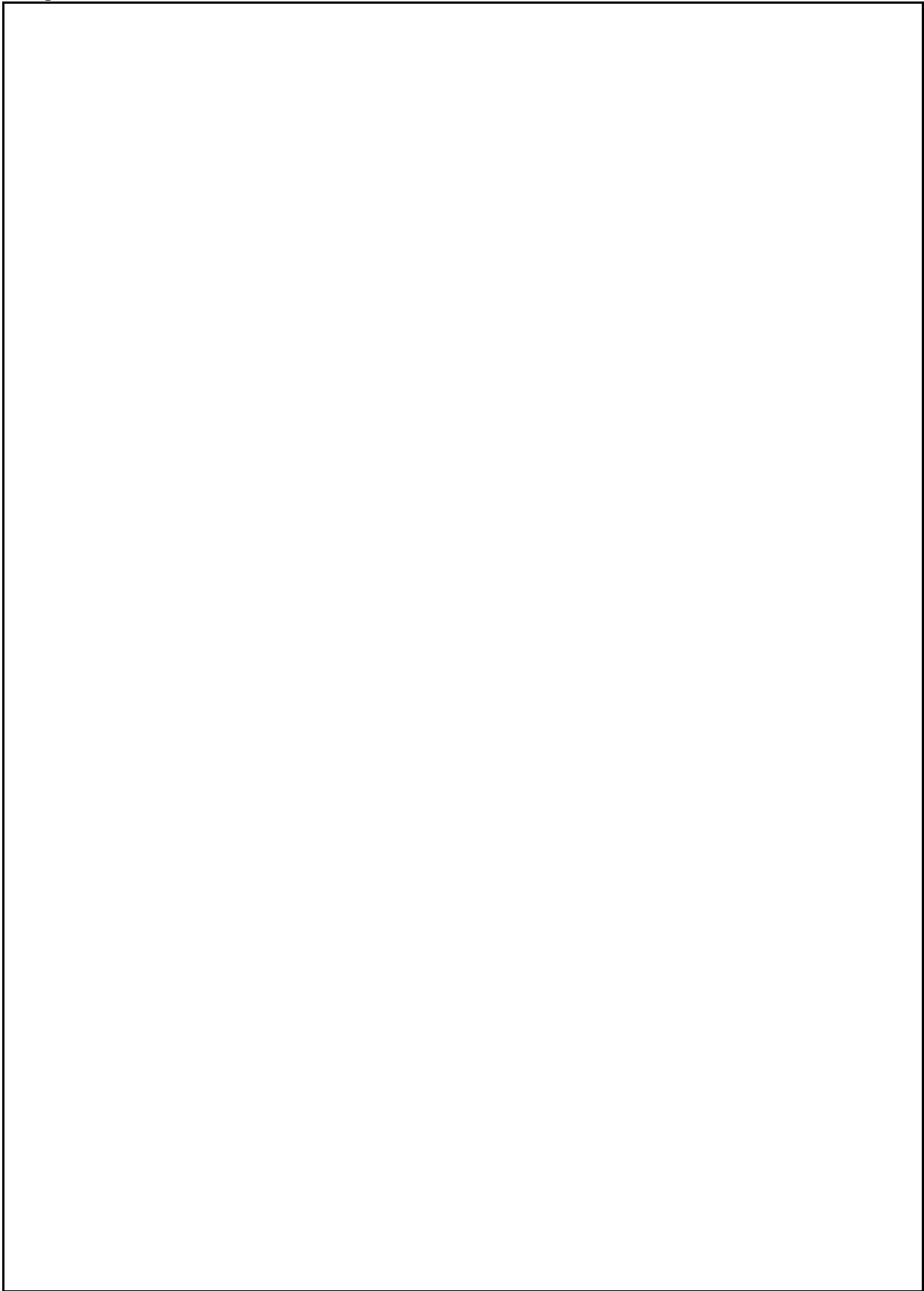
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Please provide a sketch of the property layout. For example, house, farming areas, sheds, crops.



STATUTORY DECLARATION

I,.....of.....
in the State of New South Wales, do hereby apply to have the following land declared farm
land within the meaning of Section 515(1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 and sincerely
declare and confirm that all the information submitted in support of this application is true
and correct.

Assessment Number/s:

.....

Owner/Applicant Name:

Postal Address:

.....

Occupation: Phone No.....

I make this solemn declaration according to law and subject to the punishment by law
provided for any wilful false statement in any such declaration.

Taken and Declared at)

in the State of New South Wales this)

day of 20.....)

.....

Signature

I..... certify:

(* include only the text that applies)

1 * I saw the face of the declarant/deponent OR

* I did not see the face of the declarant/deponent because he/she was wearing a face
covering, but I am satisfied that he/she had a special justification for not removing it, and

2 * I have known the person for at least 12 months OR

* I have confirmed the person's identity with.....

.....

Signature of JP

.....

Date

OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE APPLICATION RECEIVED..... RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE/REJECT

If rejected without inspections give a brief reason why.....

.....

COUNCIL OFFICER..... NOTIFICATIONS SENT.....